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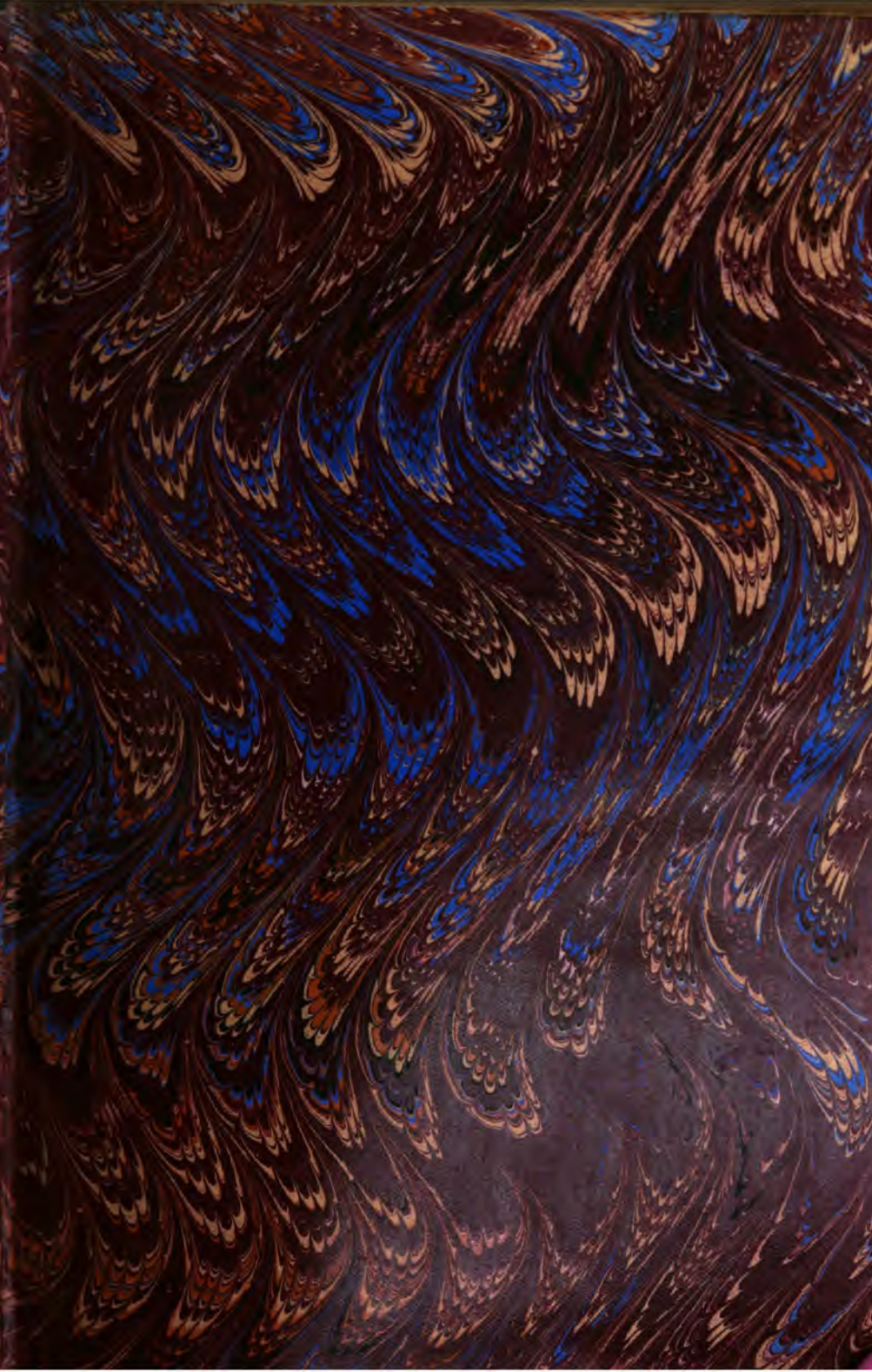
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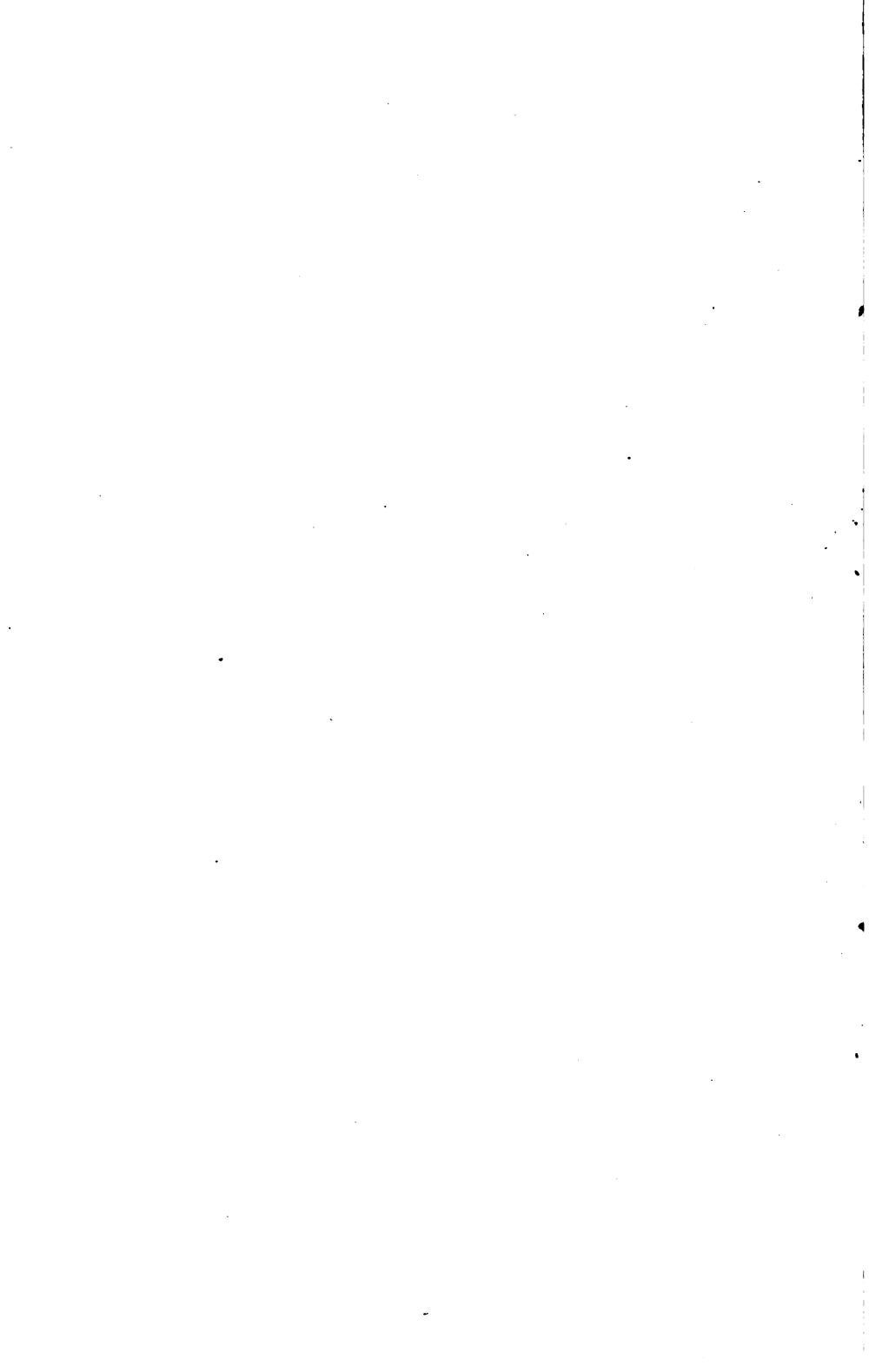


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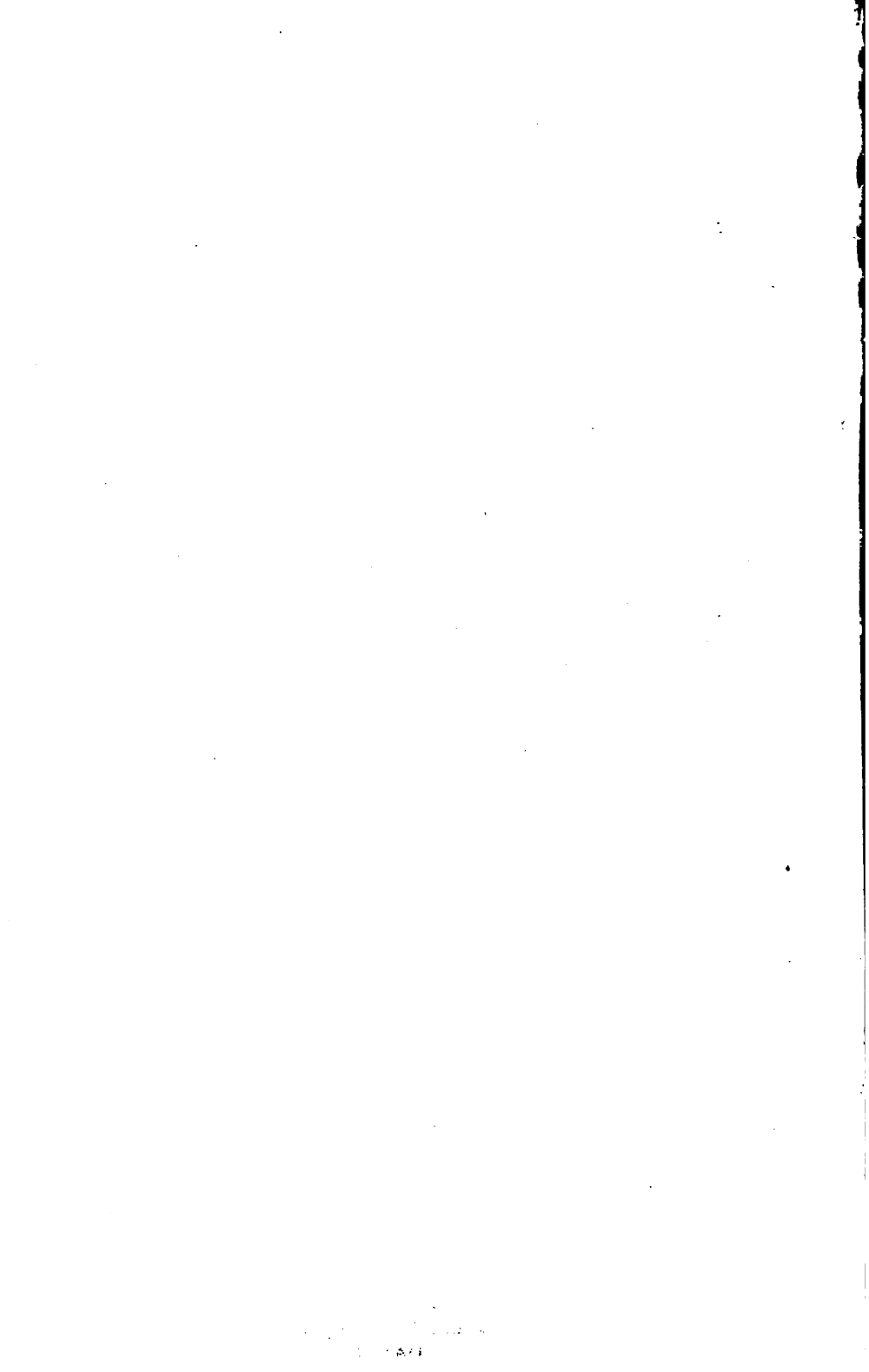


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A
COMPARISON OF CELTIC WORDS FOUND IN
OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ENGLISH
DIALECTS WITH MODERN CELTIC FORMS.

PART III.

THE remaining part of our investigation will treat mainly of the consonantal differences between Anglo-Celtic words and their equivalents in modern Celtic. Our task here will be easier than in discussing the vowel-changes, because the consonantal systems, or modes of expression, do not differ so widely in the English and Celtic tongues as the vocalic; nor is there any reason to suppose that in this department so many Anglican changes have been made in course of time as in the other.

Before beginning, however, to treat of consonantal changes, we may turn aside for a while to consider the changes that have been wrought in the languages themselves. A constant process of change goes on in all languages, from various causes; new words are brought in from allied or other sources; words that belonged to the primitive stock, and were retained to a given age, become at length obsolete. In some instances the meaning is lost; but whether the meaning has been retained in some old vocabulary, or has altogether passed away,

they have become foreign to the language as it is now spoken. The changes may be so great that the language of a nation, at one time, may become in a few centuries absolutely foreign to the descendants of those who spoke it. The Latin of the Salian hymns was not intelligible to the ordinary Roman citizen in the time of Cicero; the *Roman de la Rose* cannot be understood by a modern Frenchman who has not studied Roquefort. The Early English that we were wont to call Anglo-Saxon must be learned by an Englishman as he must learn German or Old Norse; and even the *Morte Arthure*, or the *Ayenbite of Inwit* (*Remorse of Conscience*, fourteenth century), of Dan Michel cannot be read by an Englishman of the present day without the aid of a dictionary. Even the glossaries sometimes fail to help us, for in some instances the meaning of the word is no longer known. It is in this case that a study of the Celtic languages will often supply the lost meaning; and on the other hand, our Anglo-Celtic words will throw some light on the changes which the Welsh or Irish language has undergone, and may enable us to determine some disputed questions about their form and position a thousand years ago. Instances of the recovery, by these means, of a lost meaning have been given in the words *mok* ("For everi *mok* must in to mire") and of *stroth rande* in the *Morte Arthure*. I propose to offer, in the first place, other instances of Celtic words found in our old English literature, of which the meaning has been lost in the course of time, and then to attempt to shew an earlier meaning of now existent Celtic words, or to explain some that have become obsolete.

OBSOLETE CELTIC WORDS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Bunys. "Gret men forsake here (their) housen ful timys, gret wrethe, deth of kynges, voydyng of *bunys*, fallyng of baneris." (MS. Harl. 2320, H.)¹ Mr. Halli-

¹ H., Halliwell's *Arch. and Prov. Diet.*; E., W., N., S., the east, etc., of England; E. D. S., the Eng. Dial. Soc.; E. E. T. S., the Early English Text Society; E. E. Voc., Early English Vocabularies.

well conjectures that the word means *blows*; but this makes the expression unintelligible. The word *bun* is often found in O. Eng. books and in our dialects, with the meaning it has in Welsh and Irish; Ir. Gael. *bun*, W. *bon*, a stock, a stem. In Wycliffe's translation of the O. Test. we find "*bonys*" of flax (Josh. ii, 6) where we have now "stalks". It is still used in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and other counties. It is also used in the flax trade. "The flax plants are passed between these cylinders, and the stalk or *boon*, as it is technically called, is by this means completely broken." (*Eng. Enc.*, s. v. Flax.) The word has the same extent of meaning as the Eng. *stock*, and is here = family. Cf. W. *bonedd*, stock, pedigree, descent, gentry; Ir. *bunadh*, a stock, a family. *Voydyng* is used as the O. Fr. *vuide*, driving out, "expulsion, action de chasser" (Roq.), and the meaning is that honourable families were driven away or destroyed.

Chynge, glossed *reuma* for *rheuma* in a vocabulary of the fifteenth century. (*E. E. Voc.*, i, 267.) It is in a list of names of diseases ("nomina infirmitatum"). The word does not mean a catarrh, for the preceding entry is "hic catarus, an^o (Anglice) a pore", i.e., a pore or catarrh. It means a running sore or ulcer; and it is the same word as the Manx *ching* (*tinge*), a sore, an ulcer; sick, ill, which corresponds to the Ir. Gael. *tinn*, sick, diseased; *tinneas*, sickness, disease. Every word has a history, and this word *chynge* gives evidence: (1), as many other words, that the Celtic race practised physic among their Saxon conquerors; (2), since the word denotes a running sore, and disease in general, that inflamed sores (the word *tinneas* is connected with *tine* or *tinne*, fire) were a very common form of disease in the sixth and seventh centuries, probably from poverty of food; and (3), that *t* before a vowel, especially before *e* or *i*, was pronounced nearly as we pronounce it in *destruction*. The consonant is pronounced as a soft *ch* in parts of Ireland, and in the Highlands, as well as in the Isle of Man. (O'Don., *Ir. Gram.*, p. 39.)

M'Alpine, in the Preface to his *Gael. Dict.*, says that "t followed by e or i sounds like ch in child, or ti in Christianity." This is a Celtic use, and our English pronunciation may be due to the Celtic element in the English people.

Codilbon, the name of a plant. (Hall., s. v. *Istia*.) It is found in an old receipt (fifteenth century) for making "a whyte trett" (embrocation; Ir. Gael. *treite*=*treiti* or *trete*, an embrocation) "that is callyd plasture *istia* or syne. Than take whyte lede, and put thereto powder of serews (O. Fr. *seris*, chicory or endive), and *codilbon* therto.....and instead of *codilbon* it ys to be noted that tansy, hemsed, or the croppys, whyle they be grene, may be taken.....the whiche trett or *istia* wolle garre (make) the matere to yssen owte at the wownde." This word is, I believe, a compound of Ir. Gael. *codal*, sleep, and *bon*, a stem,—here, a plant; the Ir. Gael. *codhlan*, the poppy.

Coyse, jolliness, joys. (Coles, 1677; marked as an old word.)

"King of quaff (Bacchus), carrouse and doffe
Your liquor of, and follow mee!
Sweete soyle of Exus Ile (Naxos?),
Wherein this *coyse* was every day."

Percy MS., ii, 53.

It means a feast or feasting; Ir. Gael. *coisir*, a feast, an entertainment.

Crag, the face or countenance. "He hung a lang *crag* when t' news come." (Cumb. D.) Primarily a jaw; W. *crogen*, a gill, a jaw.

Crogen "seems to have been a jocular term for a Welshman." (Nares.)

"Nor that terme *crogen*, nickname of disgrace,
Us'd as a by-word now in ev'ry place,
Shall blot our bloud, or wrong a Welshman's name,
Which was at first begot with England's shame."

Drayton, N.

W. *crogi*, to hang; *crogyn*, a crack-hemp; *crogyn o ddyn*, a fellow fit for the gallows.

Gelt, “unexplained, I think”, says Nares, “in the following passage of Spenser. Church and Upton say that it means a castrated animal. But why should Amoret be so compared? Or why should loss of wits be attributed to such an animal?”

“Which whenas fearefull Amoret perceived,
She staid not th’ utmost end thereof to try,
But like a ghastly *gelt* whose wits are reaved,
Ran forth in hast with hideous outcry,
For horreur of his shamefull villany;
But after her full lightly he uprose.”

F. Q., iv, 7, 21.

Church and Upton made only a bad and unseemly guess. It is the Ir. *geilt*, a wild man or woman, one living in woods; adj., wild, mad.

Guiniad, a fish common in Ulswater and other lakes of Cumberland, of a silvery white colour. (*Eng. Enc.*, iv, 650.) “Nor would I have you ignorant of a rare fish called a *guiniad*.” (Iz. Walton, c. xiii.) *W. gwyniad*, a whiting, a mearling; *gwyn*, white.

Locer. Bosworth has this word in his *A. S. Dictionary*, but is uncertain as to its meaning,—“a joiner’s instrument, a saw, plane? S.” As other words in this Dictionary, it is not Teutonic, but Celtic. Its meaning is well known by Celtic students. Ir. Gael. *locar*, a carpenter’s plane; *locair*, to plane, to make smooth with a plane, to polish; Manx, *locker*, a plane; *lockerey*, to plane; *lockerskeegh*, shavings. This word gives evidence that the British Celts were not only tillers of the ground, but artisans possessed of some degree of skill in the arts of life.

Muggles. This word is found in a curious legend of St. Augustine. Layamon, in his *Brut* (iii, 185, 186), says that the Saint preached to the men of Dorchester (some copies have the preferable reading, Rochester) of Christ, “Godes sune” (the Son of God); but they derided him, and taking the tails of rays (the fish so called), they fastened them on his cope:

“And nomen tailles of rehgen,
And hangede on his cape.”

Augustine became very wroth, and, unlike his Master, prayed for vengeance upon his foes. His prayer was heard, and henceforth they and their offspring bore tails. They had "muggles", and men called them "Mugglings":

"Tha tailen heo comen on,
Ther noren heo magen iteled beon,
Iscend wes that mon-cun,
Muggles heo hafden,
And ine hirede ælches
Men cleopeth heom *muglings*."

("Then tails came upon them: there were they tailed. Disgraced was that man-race: they had *muggles*, and in every company men calleth them *muglings*.") The MS. Otho has *moggles* and *moglynges*. It is an old Celtic word. "*Mocoll*, gl. *subtel*". (Z., 80.) *Subtel* or *subtela*, according to Ducange, is the tail-band of a horse, a crupper; originally a roll of leather, to which, I believe, a pendant was often attached.

Nill, the shining sparks of melted brass. (Bailey.) *Nill*, the sparkles or ashes that come of brass tried in the furnace, pompholyx. (Gouldman, *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, 1678.) I give this word as another instance of an artisan term drawn from the Celtic languages. Their number is very considerable. Ir. Gael. *neul*, light, a glimpse of light; O. Ir. *nel*,¹ solus, light, a ray or flash of light. (*O. Ir. Gloss*, p. 107.)

Riche.

"The knyzt kaches his caple and com to the lawe,
Liztez down luffly and at a lynde (linden) tachez
The rayne and his *riche*."

Sir Gawayne, p. 69.

Mr. Morris, the editor of *Sir Gawayne* for the Early English Text Society, thinks that *riche* may mean horse. It means a tunic or outer garment. W. *rhuch* (*rich*), a coat; *rhuchen*, a coat, a leathern jerkin; tunica (Da-

¹ Probably the Irish word was primarily *níla*, whence would be formed *naila*, *nela*, *nel*. If so, the Anglo-Celtic word has preserved an older form. There was one, however, still more ancient, the Sans. *nal*, to shine.

vies); Arm. *roched*, "chemise d'homme"; Ir. Gael. *rocan*, a hood, mantle, cloak; A. S. *hrægél*, raiment, a garment; Germ. *rock*, a coat, a robe; Fr. *rochet*, a coat, a loose gaberdine.

Ryndes.

"Thare the *rynde* overreaches with realle bowghes
The roo (roe) and the reyne-dere rekless thare rounene
To the *ryndes* of the wode."

Morte Arthure, 921, 3364.

The editor, Mr. Perry, explains *ryndes* as thickets; but there is no authority for this interpretation. It seems only a guess; and there would be tautology in speaking of the thickets of the wood. The word means trees. Ir. Gael. *rinn* for *rind*,¹ a tree.

Sorfe, "a kind of wood mentioned in Harrison's *Descr. of England*." (H.) It is the service-tree. *W.sarff*, Lat. *sorbus*.

{ *Soyl*, prey. Spenser (Webster.) "The prey, the soiled
beast." (Gloss., ed. 1850.)
{ *Stocah*, an attendant, a wallet-boy. Spenser (Webster).

I insert these two words from Spenser in support of a previous assertion, that Celtic words abound in the language of the streets, and sometimes are found in more cultured language. The first has nothing to do with soiling. It is the Ir. Gael. *sealg*, hunting, prey; and the second is the Ir. *stocach*, a kitchen idler, a loungee who seeks for occasional hire.

Tunnif, ground ivy. East. (Wr.) This is an instance of the Irish or Gaelic form of Celtic, which prevails along the eastern parts of England. The first syllable is, I think, the Ir. Gael. *tan*, with the customary weakening of *a* to *u*, land, country, and the second a shortened form of *ivy*, which is also of Celtic origin.

¹ Again the Anglo-Celtic word seems to have retained the older form. "In the ancient Irish MSS. we find *nd* almost invariably written for the *nn* of the modern Irish orthography, as *tond* for *tonn*, a wave; *ceud* for *ceann*, a head; *glend* for *gleann*, a glen or valley." (O'Don., *Ir. Gram.*, 34.) The form *glend* has been retained in the place-name *Glynde*, in the south of England.

Tydyfre, a kind of bird. This is the form of the word in *Wright's Provincial Dictionary*, quoting from the Parliament of Byrdes. In the copy of this poem, published in *Early English Poetry*, by W. C. Hazlitt, vol. iii, 177, the form is *tytyfer*.

"I say, sayd the *Tytyfer*, we Kentysse men,
We may not geve (give) the crow a penne,
For with them that are sober and good,
A byrde in hande is worth two in the wood."

Mr. Hazlitt does not attempt to explain the word, or to show what bird is meant. It is, I believe, the gnat-snapper. W. *tit*, *titen*, a small fly, a gnat; *titiaid*, ciniphes, conopes (gnats, Davies); W. *yfwr*, a drinker, an imbiber.

There is a considerable number of words in the plays of our great dramatist, Shakespeare, that are either certainly, or probably, of Celtic origin. I subjoin some instances of such words; for any attempt to throw light on the obscure passages in his immortal works is, at least, an undertaking of a laudable kind, and may be of use.

Kam.

"Sic.

This is clean *kam*.

BRUT. Merely awry. When he did love his country
It honoured him."

Coriol., iii, 1, 105.

Mr. Knight says that this means, nothing to the purpose. The word is certainly the Ir. Welsh *cam*, crooked, awry, perverse. Menenius has been praising the disgraced general, and the tribune, Sicinius, replies that it is perverse at such a time to do so, and his fellow tribune by saying, "merely awry", only echoes the opinion that had been expressed. Coriolanus had taken up a position against his country, and to extol now his former acts of devotedness was only perverseness.

Breeched.

"There the murderers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore."

Macbeth, ii, 3, 122.

This expression has given rise to many conjectures and some proposed emendations, as if the passage must be corrupt. Of all the attempted explanations, Dr. Schmidt's is the strangest. He supposes that to breech means here, "to cover as with breeches, to sheathe". I venture to suggest that the meaning is that the daggers were stained, or dappled, with gore, and would connect the word with W. *brych*; Ir. Gael. *breac*, stained, spotted, dappled; W. *brychu*, to stain, to spot. In a word-list sent out by the Philological Society, I find "*breck*, a stain". The word has been retained in our dialects. In Cumberland *breuk't* means parti-coloured. Cf. Dan. *bræk*, a fault, a stain, and O. N. *bragd*, variatio (Hald.) Hence the word *bracken*, a northern name for the fern-plant, from its spotted fronds.

Hint.

"Our *hint* of woe

Is common, every day some sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe." *Tempest*, ii, 1, 3.

This word has been explained as denoting that the calamity was so slight as to be only a hint or suggestion of woe; but a shipwreck could not be spoken of so lightly. We may reasonably connect it with W. *hynt*; O. W. *hint* (Z. 22), a way or course, answering to *theme* in l. 6. The word, in the form of *hent* and *henty*, is found in our dialects, and is a name for the course or line of the plough in making a furrow. Arm. *hent*, chemin, route, voie. This may, perhaps, explain a line in *Hamlet*, iii, 3, 88:

"Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent*!"

This word is commonly connected with A. S. *hentan*, to hunt after, to take, to seize, and is explained by Dr. Schmidt as meaning "hold, seizure, apprehension"; but the noun does not exist in Anglo-Saxon, and the related O. N. *henda*, manibus jactare, apprehendere, shows that it is connected with *hand*.

Bug, a spectre, a hobgoblin ; a cause of fear.

“ And do you tell me of a woman’s tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to hear
As will a chestnut in a farmer’s fire ?
Tush! Tush! Fear boys with *bugs* !”

Tam. Shrew, i, 2, 211.

“ Warwick was a *bug* that feared us all.”

Henry VI, III Pt., v, 2, 2.

These passages may be compared with a verse in Matthews’ *Translation of the Bible*, “Thou shalt not nede to be afraied for any *bugs* by night ;” rendered in the Authorised Version, “Thou shalt not be afraid for any *terror* by night” (Ps. xci, 5). The word must be referred, I think, to W. *bug*, a hobgoblin ; Cf. Ir. *bugh*, fear.

But the Celtic languages have also changed in course of time, and our Anglo-Celtic words enable us to mark some of these changes. I will take some examples of this kind in the Welsh language.

W. *caill*. This word is marked by Pryse as obsolete, but the meaning of testicle is attached to it, as to the Arm. *kall*, *kell* (testicule). The original meaning, *stone*, has been retained in Fr. *caillou*, a stone, a flint stone, and in our provincial words *cale* (Lanc.), to throw stones, and *keal* or *keale* (N. Hamp.), stones, small stones in masses.¹ Cf. Sans. *çilā* for *kilā*, a stone. The Celtic languages have retained the root in *cal*, *cal-ed*, hard.

W. *cerddin*, the mountain ash. Our Anglo-Celtic

¹ So also in Northamptonshire the primitive meaning of *gyve*, a sinew (“*gyves*, sinews of the legs”) has been retained, probably from *gabh*, to hold. I do not know whether the W. *gaw*, a sinew, a tendon (Pryse) is still in use ; but the W. *gefyn* means only a fetter. *Gaw* is not in the dictionaries of Salusbury, Davies, and Richards, in this sense ; but Davies and Richards have *gïau*, nerves. The change or extension of meaning must have been made at an early date, for Layamon, who wrote about 1205, says,

“Tha wes Vortigern væste (fast) i-bunden,
Gïues swithe grete heo duden an his foten.”

(They placed very great fetters on his feet.) *Brut*, ii, 218.

relatives are *care*, ("Another preventative of great fame is the mountain ash or *care tree*", Brand, *Pop. Ant.*, iii, 1021), and *keer* (Dev.), the mountain ash. The Irish name is *caorran* (Gael. *caorrun*), from *caor*, a berry, the berry of the mountain ash; *caora*, a cluster of berries or grapes. The Ir. *caor* is probably = *cora*, the root being *cor*, round. Our English *care-tree* is hybrid = *berry tree*. Some word equivalent to the Ir. *caor*, berry, must have existed in Welsh, as it has been retained in the derivatives *cerddin* and the obsolete *crawel*, but it has been lost as a separate noun. It has been retained in the Anglo-Celtic *carrons* (Herts), a kind of wild cherry.

W. *cêd*, a gift, aid, or relief, given by tenants to the Lord of the Manor. The Anglo-Celtic form is *cert*. "*Cert-money*, a common fine paid yearly to the lords of some manors" (Blount); Cf. Ir. *ceart* = *certa*, a debt, custom, toll, right; Manx *keayrt*, a tax, tribute, alms. It is interesting to notice that such words as *cert*, *cain*, *carno*, *gavel*; *ben-werth* and *trete*, all of Celtic origin, indicate that the Celtic tenant paid to his Saxon lord such customs or dues as he had formerly paid to his Celtic chief.

W. *cocw*, a hard mass, a lump; marked by Pryse as obsolete. Its existence has been denied, and it has been held to be one of Dr. Pughe's inventions. Our Anglo-Celtic speech shows that a Celtic word, *cōc* or *kōk*, existed here in the fifth or sixth centuries, and had a very extensive use. It denotes some object of a round or swelling form. We find it in *coak* (*cōk*), a round hard piece of wood used as a tenon (common in the West); *cock* (1) a boat, prim. a round coracle; (2) the penis (Lanc.); (3) a mound or heap of hay; (4) a spigot; (5) a snail-shell (N. Hamp.); in *cogger*, a snail-shell (N. Hamp.); *cockle*, to blister, as silk by rain; *coke*, the core of an apple; and in *cowk*, a cow's hoof (Dev.); a sheep's heart (N.) The root is the same in the Sanskrit *kosha* (*koka*), a bud, globe, ball, a testicle, the penis, etc., and *kucha*, the female breast. It is found

in the Arm. *kok*, the fruit of the holly, in the Ir. *coca*, a boat; *coc-oil*, the burdock, and other words. So far from being non-existent, it has played and continues to play an important part in our Anglo-Celtic speech.

W. *cwg*, a rising, a projection. *Chwareu cwg*, a sort of play where two stand together and throw up a ball; on its descent, they strive which shall strike it to his partner, and the furthest throw counts for the game (Pryse). The verb seems to be lost, but it appears in the Arm. *kouga*, to raise the mill-stone of a mill. The Anglo-Celtic equivalents are *cook*, to cast, to throw (Nhamp.), as in "Cook me that ball", and "Let's have a game at *cook-a-ball*", which appears to be the English form of the Welsh game; and *cuck* (N.), to throw, in which probably the primitive meaning has been retained. This is, I think, the origin of our common word, *chuck*, to toss, to throw. "Kind service cannot be *chucked* from hand to hand like a football" (Sir W. Scott); though Professor Skeat connects it with Du. *schokken*, to jolt, to shake. It seems to be connected with the Ir. *caith* (for *cacti*?), to fling, cast, throw; and Sans. *kag*, to go, *kang*, to move forward.

W. *crin*, dry, withered, brittle. This word appears very extensively in our English dialects, and in *crine*, to scorch, to burn (Cumb.), we have probably the original meaning. Other related words are *Green*, to pine (Dev.); *Creeny*, *Creany*, shrunk, withered, small (common in all parts); *Crink*, to shrink (Suff.); a very small apple (Heref. Sal.); a small child (N.); and in *criddon* for *crindon*, a person shrunk by age or sickness (Sal.) It is related to Ir. *crion*, to dry, wither, fade, dwindle; dry, withered; Gael. *crion*, to blast, to wither, fade, decay; and to Arm. *krin*, dry, arid (sec, desséché, aride).

These are a few instances, taken from a single letter, of changes which the Welsh language has undergone, as shown by the Anglo-Celtic equivalents of Welsh words.¹

¹ On the other hand, some of our Anglo-Celtic words have changed

It is to be desired that the subject should be more thoroughly investigated by some one who is familiar with the older forms of the Welsh and Irish languages.

It is now time to turn aside from this digression (which will be forgiven, I trust, on account of the interest connected with the subject) to the consonantal differences in Anglo-Celtic and Mod.-Celtic words. In the former we find very frequently *tenues* corresponding to *mediæ*, and *mediæ* to aspirates; or, in more modern phraseology, a mute surd in one is represented by a mute sonant in the other, and a mute sonant by a spirant surd.

C or *k* for *g*. This is found in *anlaut* (initial sound), *inlaut* (inward sound), and *auslaut*, or final sound.

ANGLO-CELTIC (<i>in anlaut</i>).	MOD. CELTIC.
<i>Carve, kerve</i> , to grow sour	Arm. <i>garo, garv</i> , rough, sharp, tart ; W. <i>garw</i> , sharp, rough ; Ir. Gael. <i>gear, gēr</i> , sour, sharp
<i>Clett</i> , a mucous discharge from a sore	W. <i>glyd</i> ; Arm. <i>glud</i> , viscid matter, glue ; Ir. Gael. <i>glaoth</i> , bird-lime ; Ir. <i>glodh</i> , slime, slimy matter, glanders
<i>Cole</i> , money, wealth (slang)	W. <i>golo</i> ; Arm. <i>glad</i> , wealth, money
<p>“ And when that he hath noosed us, And our friends tips him no <i>cole</i>, Oh, then he throws us in the cart, And tumbles us into the hole !”</p> <p>(Slang song.)</p>	
<i>Crap</i> , a bunch, a cluster	W. <i>graban</i> , a cluster ; Fr. <i>grappe</i> , a bunch or cluster of grapes

both in form and meaning from the parent stock, which in these instances has remained unchanged. We have *gach* for W. *cach* and the Herefordshire *gwehall* (which represents the W. *gwaddol*, a dowry) means household stuff. This shews that in old times the dower of a bride consisted wholly, or in part, of house-furnishing. In Lancashire, even in the last century, the marriage-portion of the daughter of a peasant or small farmer consisted almost wholly of linen and woollen cloths made up as sheets, towels, etc., of which the yarn had been spun at home, and woven in the neighbourhood. Sir C. Lewis, in his *Heref. Gloss.*, connects the Heref. *gwehall* with W. *gweddill*, remnants, orts; but the very diverse meanings of *dower* and *orts* makes this connection inadmissible.

In *inlaut*.

ANGLO-CELTIC. MOD. CELTIC.
Basket, a vessel made of interwoven twigs, rushes, etc. W. *baesed*, id.

“Barbara de pictis veni *bascauda* Britannis,
 Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.” (Martial.)

Biscan, a finger-stall Corn. *bysgan*, a finger-stall; W. *bys*,
 finger; *cen*, *gen*, a skin; Arm. *bes-*
cen, a thimble
Calkin, a sharp-pointed iron on a horse's foot¹ O. W. *colginn*, arista (Cod. Juv.); Ir.
 Gael *calg*, a sting, a prickle
Casket, a stalk or stem Ir. *cuisseag*, Gael. *caiseag* (*caseg*), a
 stalk or stem

In *auslaut*. (This is a very large class of words.)

{ *Ballock*, a girdle W. *balog*, an apron (P.); perizoma, a
 { *Ballock-knyf*, a knife hung in the girdle (Davies)

“Sire Johan and Sire Geffrey hath a girdle of silver,
 A baselard or a *ballok-knyf*, with botons over gilte.”
 Piers Pl. 9867.

Blonk, a horse W. *blanc*, a young horse (indicating
 a process of change going on)

“Be it foreste or felde, found thou no forthire;
 Bynde thy *blonke* by a buske with thy brydille evene,
 Lugge thi-selfe undyre lynde, as the leefte thynkes.”
 Morte Arthure, 453.

Bocke, to regard disdainfully, to swell out, to swell, to strut W. *bog*, a swelling out; Arm. *bouch*,
 touffe, toupet; Ir. Gael. *boc*, to
 swell out, to bud

I *bocke* upon one. I loke upon him disdaynfully,
 j'aposte (Palsg.) *Bocyn owte* or strowtin, turgeon
 (Prom. Parv.); O. N. *bulka*, tumere.

Broc, a threat or boast (Sir F. Mad- W. *brog*, a swelling out; *brag*, a swell-
 den) ing out; Arm. *braga*, marcher
 d'une manière fière

“He bannede his ferde, and saide that he wolde
 Bath bi-legge, and eke Brustonwe (Bristol)
 A-boute bi-rowe. This was hire *broc*” (his boast).
 Layamon's *Brut*, 21029.

¹ Mahn (Webster's Dictionary) connects our Eng. *calkin*, which has also the form *calk*, with A. S. *calc*, a shoe; Lat. *calceus*. But a shoe is not a sharp-pointed nail or projecting iron.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Cammock, camock, a curved or crooked tree or piece of wood

MOD. CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *camog*, curved, twisted; Manx, *cammog*, a crooked bat; W. *camog*, a kind of salmon with a crooked nose; *cameg*, crooked, bent, the felly of a wheel

“Bitter the blossom when the fruit is sour,
And early crookt that will a *camock* be.”

Drayton, *Ecl.* 7.

“Full hard it is a *camocke* straight to make.”

Eng. Parn. (Nares.)

Coracle, a small round boat made of wicker-work covered with a hide

W. *corwyl*, a fishing-boat; *corwg*, the trunk of a body; *cor*, round

Crannock, an old measure of corn (Bailey)

W. *crnog*, a kind of measure; Ir. Gael. *crannog*, a basket, a hamper

{ *Crick*, a crevice (Y.)
{ *Crike*, “rima podicis” (Havelok, p. 69)

W. *crig*, a crack, a fissure; *crigyll*, a ravine; O. Fr. *crique*, a bay, a creek

{ *Dawk*, to idle (Mid-Y.)
{ *Dawkin*, an idle person (Y.)

W. *diog*, lazy, slow; *diogyn*, an idler, a drone; Arm. *diek*, *diegus*, lazy, negligent

Fyllok, a wanton girl

W. *fflog*, a filly, a young mare; “*usitatur pro meretrice*”. (Dav.)

“Than is it comyn to euery wyght,
How they lyue all day, to lye here at nyght?
As losels, myghty beggers and vacabondes,
And trewands that walke ouer the londes,
Mychers, hedge-crepers, *fylloks* and luskes,
That all the somer kepe dyches and buskes.”

Hye Way to the Spytel Hous, l. 114.

C is also often found in Anglo-Celtic words where *ch* now appears in Mod.-Celtic.

Acker, to tremble with passion (Sal.)

W. *achreth*, trembling; trepidatio, tremor (Dav.)

Croker, a grower of saffron (Harrison's *England*, p. 232)

Ir. Gael. *croch*, s., saffron; adj., red

Oky, moist, wet (N.)

Ir. Gael. *oiche*, water; Lat. *aqua*; Sans. *ank-ura*, water

{ *Trokys*, cuttings, woundings
{ *Truckle*, a slice (Dev.)

W. *truch*, a cut, an incision, cut, broken; Arm. *trouch*, coupe, incision

“Yet he was in suffryng
Of *trokys* and naylis clynkyng
Tyll yt was pacyd non” (past noon).

Pol. and Rel. Poems (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

“I be come a shroving ver a liddle pankek,
A bit o' bread o' your bakin,
Or a *truckle* cheese o' your makin.” (Shrove-tide song.)

ANGLO-CELTIC.	MOD. CELTIC.
{ <i>Back</i> , a small scythe (v.d.)	W. <i>bach</i> , a hook, a grappling-iron ;
{ <i>Baca</i> , a hook, an iron hook (in old records, Ash)	Corn. <i>bah</i> , a hook ; Arm. <i>bach</i> , croc, "instrument à pointes courbés" ;
	Ir. Gael. <i>bac</i> , a hook, a crook
<i>Brock</i> , the cuckoo-spit insect found in an immersion of froth ; <i>Aphrophora spumaria</i> (N. Y. Linc.)	W. <i>broch</i> , froth, foam ; Ir. <i>bruchd</i> , froth
<i>Clecks</i> , refuse of meal, of oatmeal (Linc.)	Manx, <i>cletch</i> , bran, husks of wheat ; Gael. <i>cailleach</i> , husks of corn.

C before a vowel often becomes in Anglo-Celtic words, *ch*, as in French. Examples—*Cham*, awry (N.), W. *cam* ; *Char*, to hew stone (Webs.), Ir. Gael. *cearr*, to cut ; *Chats*, small things, fragments (v. d.), W. *cat*, a piece, a fragment. *Charran*, to deceive.

“For gif hit wulled Teruagant,
The us oure god of thisse lond,
Her mid we sculled heō *bi-charren*.”

(“For if Tervagant it will, who is our god of this land, hereby we shall deceive them”).—(Layamon’s *Brut.*, i, 228). Ir. Gael. *car*, a twist, deceit ; *carach*, deceitful, tricky. *Chert*, an impure flint-like quartz or horn-stone (Webs.) ; Ir. Gael. *ceart* (*certa*), a pebble ; Ir. *ceirthe* (*certi*), a stone. *Chock*, part of a neck of veal (the part next the breast), Ir. Gael. *cioch*, the breast ; Arm. *choug*, the back of the neck, the top of the shoulder.¹ *Chollus*, hard, stiff, stern (Linc.) ; Corn. *calys* ; W. *caled*, hard ; Ir. Gael. *caladh*, hard. *Chub*, a lump (Linc.), a rough country clown (Wright) ; Ir. Gael. *caob*, pron. *kub*, a lump ;² Ir. *cobhach*, a clown. *Chuck*, a schoolboy’s treat (Westm. Sc.), provision for an entertainment (Slang.) ; Ir. *cucht*, store, provision ; *cucan*, store of food, provisions (Ir. *Gloss.*, p. 60, Z. 80).

C or *k* sometimes appears for *gh*, as in *Brook*, to dirty (N.) ; Ir. Gael. *brogh*, filthiness, dirt. *Dock*, the name of a plant, *dockin*, a single plant of this kind (New-

¹ Cf. Manx *cug* (Cregeen), the female breast, breast-milk, and Sans. *kucha*, the female breast.

² Hence the name of the fish called *chub*, from its form. The O. N. *kubbr* (trunculus) is from *kubba* (amputare), and seems to be a different word from our Eng. *chub*.

castle); Gael. *dogha*, the burdock; Ir. *meacan-dogha*, the great common burdock (*meacan*=tap-rooted plant. *Luke*, nothing (N.slang); Ir. Gael. *lugha*, least, smallest; and *Strake*, the hoop or wheel of a cart, "vietus, the hoope or *strake* of a cart", "absis, the *strake* of a cart-whele, wherein the spokes settle" (Elyot's *Lat. Dict.*), Ir. Gael. *strach*, an arch; but there are not many words in this class.

C in Anglo-Celtic words sometimes is represented by *h* in Mod.-Celtic, as in

Colt, to crack as timber (Warwick); a landslip (Glouc.); W. *holhti*, to split, to crack; Manx, *scoltey*, a crack, a split; Ir. *sgoltadh*, id.

ANGLO-SAXON.	MOD. CELTIC.
{ <i>Cooton</i> , a dolt (Wr.)	W. <i>hutan</i> , an oaf; <i>hutyn</i> , a stupid fellow
{ <i>Cudden</i> , a fool, a clown	

"The clavering *cudden* propped upon his staff" (Dryden); and *cl* is found for *ll*, as

<i>Clit</i> , heavy, close (Dors.)	W. <i>llud</i> , close, compact
<i>Cliter</i> , to stumble (N.)	W. <i>llithro</i> , to slip
<i>Cloffey</i> , a slattern (N.)	W. <i>llyf</i> , slimy, dirty; a sloven (Jones)
<i>Closh</i> , an inflammation in the feet of horses ¹	W. <i>llosg</i> , burning, inflammation
<i>Clour</i> , a small lump or swelling	W. <i>llor</i> , a bulb, a boss; W. <i>clor</i> , earth-nuts
<i>Cly</i> , money (Wright)	W. <i>llud</i> , wealth

On the other hand, an Anglo-Celtic *g* sometimes represents a Mod.-Celtic *c*, as in

<i>Gach</i> , filth, ordure (Glouc.); also <i>cack</i>	W. <i>cach</i> , dung, ordure; Arm. <i>kakach</i> , ordure, saleté; Ir. Gael. <i>cac</i> , excrement; Du. <i>kak</i> , id.; Sans. <i>kalka</i> , dirt, dung
<i>Gargilon</i> , the principal part of a deer's heart (Bailey); a hunter's term	W. <i>carw</i> , Corn. <i>carow</i> , Arm. <i>karo</i> , a stag, a deer; W. <i>calon</i> , Arm. <i>kalon</i> , Corn. <i>caloun</i> , a heart
<i>Gaw</i> , a stripe (S.)	W. <i>caw</i> , a band; <i>bardd caw</i> , a bard who wears the band or stripe of his order

¹ " *Closh*, or founder, is a distemper in the feet of cattle, taken by some cold after a great heat or vehement travel, which has stired (*sic*) the blood so as it goes down to the feet." (*Dict. Rust.*, 1704.)

ANGLO-SAXON.

Goggy, a child's word for an egg (N.)
Grine, in the hybrid *earthgrine*, an earthquake (Rob. Glouc.)
Gulette, an old word for rent or rent-charge

MOD. CELTIC.

W. *cocwy*, an egg; Ir. *gug*, an egg
 W. *cryn*, a trembling, a shaking; Arm. *krena*, to tremble
 W. *cyllid*, a rent, a tax

“And the residue being xx *li.*, lyeth in sundry *gullettes*, in several towns and shers”—Ludlow, *Muniments*, Edw. VI. (Wr.)

These instances are very few in number, and for *gach*, the more common word in almost every part of England, is *cack*. The Sans. *kalka* shows that the Du. *kak* is a borrowed word.

The Anglo-Celtic *g* represents, however, more frequently a Mod. Celtic *ch* or *gh*; as in

Bigge, a teat, a pap (E.)
Bogelle, a herdsman (*E. E. Voc.*, i, 251)

Ir. Gael. *biogh*, a teat, an udder
 O. Ir. *bochail*, a herdsman, “bubulcus”; Ir. Gael. *buachaille*, id.; Manx, *bochil*, a shepherd; W. *bugail*, *bygel*, a herdsman

Cagg, to make a vow for a certain time, or, as it is said, till the *cagg* is out. A word used by workmen (Wright)

Ir. *cacht*, confinement, restraint; Gael. *cachd*, id.; Ir. *cacht*, to impound, confine; Manx, *caglee*, a limit

Lag, the wild goose

Ir. Gael. *lacha*, *lach*, the wild duck or drake

“The Gray *Lag*, or common wild goose, is the origin of the domestic goose of our farmyards” (*Eng. Enc.*, s. v. *Ducks*).

Mag, an old cant word for a penny (Dekker)

Gael. *meachainn*, a luck-penny, an abatement of rent; Ir. *meachain*, an abatement; Fr. *mahon*, cuivre, medaille de cuivre

{ *Mug*, to move, to move on (Leeds)

{ *Mog*, to move off or away (Sal.);

O. N. *mōka*, movere

Snug, handsome (Lanc.)

W. *mwchio*, to move quickly

Ir. *snoghach*, beautiful; Gael. *snudhach*, pron. *snughach*, fair, beautiful

Treg, a worthless person (Linc.); “a lame owd *treg*”

Ir. Gael. *truagh* (*truga*), lean, poor, miserable; W. *tru*, *truan*, feeble, poor, wretched; Sans. *tuc'cha*, poor, mean, small, abandoned (?)

(To be continued.)

HEREFORDSHIRE AND ITS WELSH BORDER DURING THE SAXON PERIOD.

SAXON tribes had already established their supremacy to the north of the Humber, and the West Saxons, steadily advancing from the south-west of the island, and in possession of the cities of Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester, were gradually making the east bank of the Severn their boundary against the Welsh, when fresh invaders from Germany, landing time after time in large numbers, appeared on the east coast, and soon overspread the country in a gradually expanding stream through the centre of the island towards the south, laying the foundation for the kingdom of Mercia.

There is nothing in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, or in the chroniclers who derived their narratives from it, to mark the onward progress of the Mercians. The account of an occasional collision with their neighbours, the Northumbrians, East Angles, and West Saxons, alone enables a notion to be formed of the gradual extension of their kingdom. With a view to trace its inroads on the Welsh border, it may be well to briefly refer to the early history of Mercia. Little, save their names, is known of its early kings.

In 626 Penda succeeded to the kingdom, and extended the Mercian territory much farther than his predecessors. After several engagements with the Northumbrians and East Angles, he was killed in 655 in a battle with Oswio, King of Northumberland, who assumed the government of Mercia for three years, and bestowed the kingdom of South Mercia, separated from North Mercia by the river Trent, on his brother-in-law, Peada, the son of Penda. On Penda's death, the leading men in Mercia rebelled against Oswio, and placed Wulfhere, another son of Penda, on the throne of Mercia and Middle Anglia. During his

reign, his brother Merwald became King of West Hecana, which comprised a part of Herefordshire.

On Wulfhere's death in 675 his brother Ethelred succeeded to the kingdom. In his reign, Archbishop Theodore succeeded in uniting the English church, and divided Mercia into several sees, of which Hereford was one. It may be, therefore, assumed that the city of Hereford and part of the shire were already under Mercian rule. In 704 Ethelred retired to a monastery, and made over his kingdom to his cousin Cenred who, during his short reign, had many engagements with the Welsh. On his resignation of the throne he was succeeded by Ceolred, son of Ethelred, who, in 715, was killed in a battle at Wansborough with Ina, King of Wessex. His successor was Ethelbald, a great-nephew of Penda. He, first of the Mercian kings, during his reign of forty-one years, obtained a supremacy over the other Saxon kings south of the Humber, including the tribe of the Magesætas, whose territory was to the west of the Severn, in the diocese of Hereford, of which Wahlstod was then bishop. Of his engagements with the Welsh we have no particular account; but it appears that a large number of them were reduced by him to a state of serfdom,¹ and that, in 743, he and Cuthred, King of Wessex, were at war with the Welsh.

On the death of Ethelbald in 757, Offa, the descendant of an early king, was, after the deposition of an usurper, unanimously raised by the Mercians to the throne. Offa's reign of forty years was signalised by aggressions on his neighbours the East Angles, West Saxons, men of Kent, and the Welsh. Tradition assigns with much probability Sutton walls, near Hereford, as the site of one of his royal residences, and as the place where, towards the close of his reign, he murdered his guest, Ethelbert, King of the East

¹ "Britones, magna ex parte, Anglorum servitio mancipati fuere." (Flor. Wig., vol. i, p. 52, ed. Thorpe.)

Angles, the patron saint of the church of Hereford, whose body was on his canonisation removed from its burial place by the river side at Marden to Hereford.¹ In 760, the Welsh invaded Offa's territory, and were defeated at Hereford, with the loss of their leader, Dyfnwal ap Teudwr; reprisals followed; the Welsh annals record several invasions by Offa and the laying waste of their country, on several occasions within a space of sixteen years, without further particulars, the relation of which would have disclosed many hard-fought battles. The result of this long struggle was the erection of the great dyke (which bears Offa's name as a recognition of the boundary which was thenceforth to separate the kingdoms of Mercia and Wales) from Treuddyn, in the parish of Mold, to Bridge Sollers on the River Wye, which in its after course continued the line of demarcation between the two kingdoms. Asser, who lived at a period when the event was recent, speaks of the dyke in general terms as extending from sea to sea. Succeeding chroniclers have followed in his track, but there can be no doubt that the dyke ended at Bridge Sollers. The year 777 is assigned as the date when the dyke was thrown up, probably because it immediately follows the date of Offa's last recorded invasion of Wales.

We may still see silent records of the obstacles which arrested Offa's progress to the west in the mountainous districts and once impervious woods which bound the line of his dyke, and of the severity of the struggle made by the Welsh before they fell back on their mountain strongholds within a boundary, which nature had provided for their defence, in the line of earthworks which occur on the border.

On the Herefordshire border are the extensive entrenched camps of Croft Ambry, Wapley,² and Burva,

¹ See the extracts from the manuscript life of St. Ethelbert, by Giraldus Cambrensis, in Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. viii, fo. 88, and *Fasti Herefordenses*, p. 111.

² Perhaps Wapleton of *Domesday*, in the tenure of Osbern Fitz-Richard. See an account of Wapley Camp, vol. iv, 4th Series, p. 338, *Arch. Camb.*

each within signalling distance of the other, forming a last line of defence of a people driven back to the west. In connection with Burva we see lines of retreat northward by the entrenchment, Castle Ring, to the large entrenched camps on the east of the river Ithon, and westward by the smaller earthworks at and near Kington, the two Gaers in Michaelchurch on Arrow, Pencastell in Brilley, and thence by the trackway, or rheol, over Clirow Hill and the Begwns, which there form the northern boundary of the valley of the Wye; or by Gilvach yr rheol, past the site of Pains Castle to the entrenchment on Garth Hill, overhanging the Wye in its upper course.

On the English side of the dyke in Shropshire, the strongly entrenched camps of Gaer ditches in Clun Forest, Bury ditches near Walcot Park, and Billings Ring occur; while on the Welsh side Saeson's Bank, the lower and upper short ditches, the trackway along Kerry Pole, and the numerous mounds on the mountain tops near the boundary of Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, marked on the Ordnance map as tumuli, but which seem to have served the purpose of beacons or guides, suggest a line of retreat either to the entrenchments on the east bank of the river Ithon in Llanano, Llandewy, and Cefnlllys, or to the interior of Wales.

A glance at the Ordnance map will show that entrenched earthworks abound along the Welsh border, and that, when the border is fairly passed, they seldom occur. This fact tends to the conclusion that the earthworks were not thrown up in prehistoric times, as the result of tribal contests, but that the object in view was to check an invasion from the east.

A vague antiquity is often assigned to these earthworks, because nothing is known of them save their names; but it may well be that many of them were used, if not thrown up, by the Welsh after the Roman occupation, as the recognised mode of defence against an invader. The formation of Offa's dyke, viewing it

only as a boundary line, shows the continuance of the practice, and we know that so late as the thirteenth century earthworks formed in Norman hands an important mode of defence. It has been usual to ascribe one or other of the more remarkable camps on this portion of the Welsh border as the scene of the last struggle of the defeated Britons against the victorious inroad of Ostorius, and much ingenuity has been exercised in the selection of the one which was rendered famous by Caractacus.

Wooded ground, inclosed with an earthen rampart and a ditch, was the distinctive feature, on Cæsar's arrival, of a British oppidum, of which Coxwall Knoll and Creden Hill may be examples,¹ and so continued to be until the Romans had established a peaceable rule in the island, and had become incorporated by association and marriage with the inhabitants of British birth. The camps on the mountain top served rather as places of occasional defence than of permanent residence.

In considering the question whether these border camps were thrown up or occupied merely as defences against a Roman invader, it is well to see how this part of Wales was approached by Roman roads, and what evidence there is of a Roman occupation of the district. For this purpose we may begin with the great road which led from Gobannium (Abergavenny) to Magna (Kenchester) on the left bank of the Wye, and thence northward across Herefordshire in a line, which is sufficiently indicated by its remains and names of places, to Bravinium, or Leintwardine, in the neighbourhood of Coxwall Knoll, and thence by the Strettons to Uriconium, the western continuation of Watling Street. Traces of Roman occupation are found along its course, but not elsewhere on the borders of

¹ Compare Giraldus' account of Welsh habitations at the end of the twelfth century, "Non urbe, non vico, non castris cohabitant, sed quasi solitarii silvis inhærent."—*Descriptio Cambriæ*.

Herefordshire and Radnorshire. The only Roman road which traversed Radnorshire led from Caersws through the parish of St. Harmon, and by Bwlch y Sarnau to the large and well-defined Roman camp, known as Castell Collen, on the right bank of the river Ithon, and onwards across the Wye to Builth and Brecon on the one hand, and to Llanfair ar y bryn and Muridunum (Carmarthen) on the other. If the line of entrenchments near the dyke were a defence against a Roman invader, we should expect to meet with a Roman camp, or other traces of Roman occupation, in proximity to it; but there are no such traces on the line of the dyke in Herefordshire. The roads, sites of towns, inscriptions, and other remains, show that the Roman occupation of Wales was as peaceable an one as in other parts of the island.

Between the Saxon and the Welsh an undying hatred prevailed. Each race remained distinct; the Saxon formed no settlement to the west of the dyke, although the result of his continual warfare acquired for him here and there a slight addition of territory over the border.

The line of the dyke will be better understood by a reference to the map than by a verbal description.¹ It will suffice, when the time arrives, to give an account of the Saxon encroachments on the west of it. From the death of Offa in 794 the fortunes of Mercia began to decline, and it soon became, as a kingdom, subordinate to Wessex. A few years after Offa's death Egbert succeeded to the throne of Wessex; he soon began a warfare with the Welsh. After subduing Cornwall he invaded the territory of the Welsh north of the estuary of the Severn, and forced them to pay tribute to him. In 811, he again invaded South Wales, and, in the two following years, he laid it waste from eastward to westward. Another invasion by him is recorded in 828, after he had acquired the kingdom of Mercia, and obtained a supremacy over the Saxons

¹ See the description of it in Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*.

north and south of the Humber. In 836, Burhed, King of Mercia, requested Ethelwulf, the then King of Wessex, to aid him in repressing the incursions of the Welsh. Ethelwulf thereupon led his army across Mercia. Entering South Wales with their combined forces, they forced the Welsh to pay tribute to Burhed. The Welsh annals throw little light on this continual warfare with the Saxon, but they contain a brief admission that, in 822, the district of Powys was subject to Saxon rule.

The result of these victorious inroads would, in the usual course of events lead to an increase of Saxon territory beyond the dyke, as well as payment of tribute; accordingly we find that the dyke in a part of its course ceased to be the boundary of Wales, and that considerable additions were made to Mercia between Knighton and the Wye. Before the end of the ninth century, Ethelred, who married Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, became ruler of Mercia as Ealdorman, and retained the government of it until his death in 915. The Radnor district appears at this period to have formed a part of Mercia. In 887, Ethelred, by a charter, with Alfred's license, granted lands belonging to the church at Radnor¹ to the see of Worcester, and transferred to the lands of the same church six serfs and their progeny from the royal vill of Bensington as a further donation to the same see. The annexation of Radnor to Mercia at an early period is confirmed by the entry in the Welsh annals that Meredudd ap Owen in 990 laid waste Maes Hyfeid. We may infer that other additions to Mercia, which will be presently mentioned, to the west of the dyke, as far as the left bank of the Wye, were made about the same period, both from an examination of *Domesday Book* and of modern surveys; for there is almost as great an absence of Welsh names of places in the territory so

¹ "Readnora". See Thorpe's *Diplom. Anglic.*, p. 133; Kemble's *Saxons in England*, vol. i, p. 227.

added as in the older parts of Herefordshire. The obliteration of Welsh names of places seems invariably to have followed Saxon conquest, a fact which becomes more apparent when we compare the adjoining Welsh territory, which soon after the Conquest fell into the hands of the Lords Marchers, and find that in the latter Welsh names of places predominate to the present day. This obliteration of the names of places must have been a work of time; a long continuance of Saxon rule will alone account for such a result. The absence of any record of Welsh tenures or customs, and of Welsh tenants on the left bank of the Wye, is also confirmatory of a long Saxon occupation of the district.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, and even as late as the reign of Edward I,¹ Wigmore, with its castle, appears to have formed the north-western corner of Herefordshire. All that lies to the north of Wigmore and west of Willey, between the rivers Teme and Lug, was part of Shropshire and in the hundred of Leintwardine (*Lenteurde*). Following the line of the dyke from Knighton southward, we find Osbern Fitz Richard Scrupe held, in Leintwardine hundred, Stannage (*Stanege*), Cascop,² and Ackhill (*Achel*). Hugo L'Asne held Knighton (*Chenistetune*), Norton (*Nortune*), and lands in Willey (*Lege*), which in King Edward's time belonged to Leflet; and Ralph de Mortimer held two hides of land in Pilleth (*Pelelei*),³ in the Marches of Wales. Stannage, Norton, and Ackhill, are on the east side of the dyke; Cascob and Pilleth are to the west of it, and the lands so referred to form the detached portion of Herefordshire, now part of the hundred of Wigmore. Osbern Fitz Richard also held Bradley (*Bradelege*), Titley (*Titelege*), Bramton (*Brun-*

¹ Dugdale, referring to Close Rolls, 32 Edward I, states that the manors of Knighton and Pullid, with the hamlet of Akhill, in com. Salop, were, with other possessions, assigned to Margaret, widow of Edmund Lord Mortimer.

² The termination of the names of places in *cop*, in this district, answers to the Anglo-Saxon *cop*, a (mountain) cap or top.

³ "Pullelit", Inq. p. m. H. III; "Pylaley", Lewis Dwrn, vol. i, p. 252.

tune), Knill (*Chenille*), Herrock (*Hercopce*), a hill around the summit of which the dyke runs; Harton (*Hertune*), *Hech*, *Clatretune*, probably near Clatterbrook or Presteign, Kinnerton (*Querentune*), Discoyd (*Discote*), and half a hide at Cascob, before mentioned; of these possessions, Harton and Kinnerton form part of the extensive valley of Old Radnor, on the west side of the dyke.¹

The description of them in the Survey is that, "in these 11 manors the land is 36 carucates, but it was and is waste. It never paid geld, it lies in the March of Wales. In these waste lands woods grow, in which Osbern hunts and has what he can take—nothing else". Earl Harold held Radnor (*Radrenove*) and King Edward Womaston (*Ulfelmestune*) in the Radnor valley. Burlinjobb (*Berchelincope*), another township of Old Radnor, was in the king's hands.

The dyke, which crosses the narrow defile near the entrance of Radnor Forest, styled "ruge ditch" in the Survey of Herefordshire, *temp.* Henry III², marks the extreme limit, in this direction, of the Herefordshire of Domesday. It probably continued to be the boundary until New Radnor with Old Radnor was transferred by statute, 27 Henry VIII, c. 26, to form part of the new county of Radnor. Both parishes were from an early period and still are within the diocese of Hereford.

Proceeding along the western side of the dyke we find that King Edward and Earl Harold³ held Kington, with its townships, Hergest (*Hergesth*), Bredward (*Brudeford*), Rushock (*Ruiscop*), Chickward (*Cicwrdine*), and Barton (*Beurtune*), and English Huntington (*Hantinetune*), as distinguished from what was at a later period known as the manor of Welsh Huntington, which included the township of Hengoed and parish of Brunley, or Brilley, where the names of

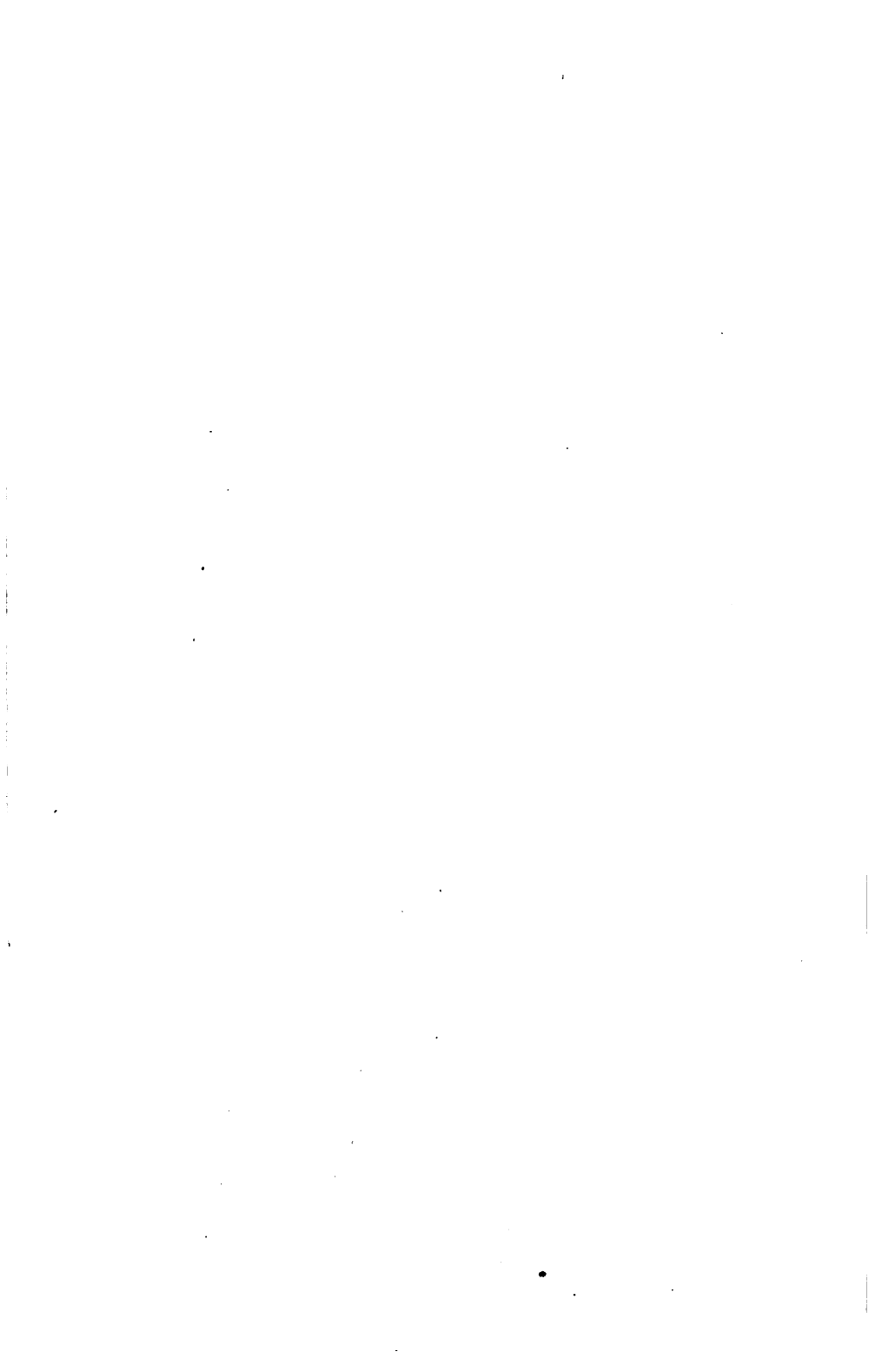
¹ The *Domesday* names of places are printed in italics.

² *Ante*, vol. x, p. 302, 4th Ser.

³ Harold also held land in *Saumgeurdin* and *Burardestune*, which appear to have been in the Radnor or Kington district.

places are for the most part Welsh. Earl Harold also held Lyonshall (*Lenehalle*), a parish through which the dyke runs, having on the west of it a farm called Elsdon (*Elsdune*), the only record of the hundred which bore that name, and comprised the parishes of Kington, Titley, Lyonshall, Almeley, Letton, Willersley, Winforton, and Whitney; also the manor of *Mateurdin*¹ and *Walelege*,¹ which last Gilbert Fitz Harold held at the time of the Survey. In Walelege was a defensible house and a large wood for hunting. Ralph de Mortimer also held in Elsdune hundred *Elburgelega*,¹ which previously belonged to Edric. From the Holme's Marsh in Lyonshall to Upperton all trace of the dyke has disappeared; but, looking at the Map, it is evident that its course ran through the parishes of Almeley (*Elmelie*), held by Roger de Laci of the Church of St. Guthlac, Sarnesfield (*Sarnesfelde*), also part of Earl Rogers' possessions, probably so named from a road branching from Watling Street, which passed through it to the valley of the Wye. Continuing to follow the line of the dyke to the Wye at Bridge Sollers, on the west of it, the parishes or townships of Kinnersley, Hurstley (*Curdeslege*), Norton Canon (*Nortune*), a possession of the church of Hereford, Yazor (*Livesoure*), Yarsop (*Edreshope*), Mansell Gamage (*Malveselle*), which Elflet held of Earl Harold, and Byford (*Buiford*), occur in succession; and, up the valley westward, Staunton (*Standune*), a possession of Earl Leofric's brother Edwin, who was killed in a battle with the Welsh in 1039, Monnington (*Manitune*), another possession of Earl Harold, and afterwards of Ralph de Todeu, Brobury (*Brocheberie*), Letton (*Letune*), Eardisley (*Herdesege*), Willersley (*Willaeslege*), Winforton (*Widferdestune*), and Whitney (*Witenie*), the westernmost parish on the left bank of the Wye, which Alward held in King Edward's time. Eardisley belonged to Edwin, Earl Leofric's brother, and, on his death, it came to Earl Harold.

¹ I have been unable to identify these.



At the time of the Survey it was, with several other parishes in the valley, in the tenure of Roger de Laci. It is described as free from geld and customary payments, as not lying in any hundred, situated in a wood and as having a defensible house,¹ the site of which is probably indicated by the moated defences of the after Castle of Eardisley; mention is made of a Welsh tenant in this parish, and also in Willersley and Winforton.

It is very uncertain when the large part of Herefordshire on the right bank of the Wye became Saxon territory. Many incursions were doubtless made from time to time across the Wye into Welsh territory from the time of Alfred, if not at an earlier period. According to a traditionary account, the See of Llandaff at one time extended to Moccas² on the Wye, and was gradually reduced by Saxon invasions to narrower limits. During Ethelred's rule of Mercia as Ealdorman, the Kings of Gwent and Brecon submitted themselves to Alfred, and agreed to hold their kingdoms of him as their over-lord on the same terms as Ethelred held Mercia.³ His widow, Ethelfleda, as Lady of Mercia, under her brother, Edward the Elder, must have crossed the river when, in 917, she invaded the Welsh territory with her army, and took by storm a fortress at

¹ It is noteworthy that, while all trace of the castle has disappeared, the site of the earlier fort and its defences remains. Immediately at the back of Eardisley Castle farmhouse is a high circular "motte", protected at its foot, on the west, by a deep and wide ditch, partly filled with water, which was continued eastward at the back of the farm-buildings, towards the turnpike-road. About 30 yards west of the ditch, the intervening space being covered with wood, is a wide trench about 20 feet deep, which serves as a water-course in flood-time. Crossing green sward, 70 yards westward, is a third deep and wide trench, also a water-course, with earth thrown up on its east side as a rampart. The second trench passes under the road to Eardisley Park, and is soon after diverted into the third trench. From the second trench a wide ditch or moat, filled with water, runs on the south of the same road to the churchyard, where it appears to have been filled in. Eardisley was at the time of the survey a border parish.

² *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 374, 422.

³ Asser, *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. 488.

Brycenamere, probably in the neighbourhood of Llangorse Lake,¹ bringing back into Mercia the wife of the Welsh king and thirty-four of her followers.

Two years later an event occurred which tends to shew that Gwent, although paying tribute, and entitled to the protection of the Saxon king, was still a separate kingdom. A band of Danish pirates who had, nineteen years before, left England, and had since resided in Brittany, returned, and having sailed round Wessex and Cornwall, at last entered the mouth of the Severn; proceeding up the Wye they invaded South Wales, pillaging and destroying all that they met with on their way. Entering Archenfield, the Welsh Ergyng,¹ in the cantred of Gwent Ywchoed and diocese of Llandaff, a district which extended on its northern frontier from the river Dore along the Worm (Guormwy) brook to its source, and thence into Wye, a little above Hom Lacy, and embraced southward the whole of the land enclosed by the rivers Wye and Monnow, they took away captive to their vessels Cyfeliauc, the Bishop of Llandaff, whom King Edward shortly after redeemed for £40 in silver; leaving again their vessels, they ravaged Archenfield, until their progress was arrested by the men of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, who defeated them with great slaughter. On the death of Ethelfleda in 920, her brother Edward assumed the rule of Mercia, and Howel Dda, Cledauc, and Idwal, Kings of Wales, formally acknowledged him as their lord. In 926, Athelstane, King of Wessex and Mercia, compelled the Kings of South Wales to meet him at Hereford, and agreed to pay him a yearly tribute in money and cattle, and he assigned the river Wye as the boundary of his kingdom.³

Little is recorded of the relations of Mercia with South Wales until the accession of Edward the Confessor nearly a century later. Border warfare no doubt

¹ See Jones' *Breconshire*, vol. i, p. 78, in support of Llangorse.

² *Liber Land.*, pp. 374, 546, 582.

³ *William of Malmesbury*, Bohn's ed., p. 134.

continued on the right bank of the Wye; its rich plains, readily accessible from Hereford and tempting to the Saxon, were probably the first addition to Mercia on the Welsh side of the river. The account of this district in the Domesday Survey is slight; the woods and hilly waste ground, which divided it from the valley of the Dore, were probably considered of small account.

The canons of Hereford held lands in Preston (*Pres-tretune*) and Tibberton (Tibrintintune), which were waste in King Edward's time; also Eaton Bishop (*Etune*), a manor previously of Earl Harold. The manor of Kingston (*Chingestone*), which occupied a larger territory than the modern parish of that name, holds the prominent position. It formed part of the royal demesne in the time of King Edward and of the Survey; it contained a wood called Triveline, frequently mentioned as the Royal Forest of Trivel or Treville¹ in early records, which rendered no custom but that of hunting; the only service of the villains, who dwelt there in King Edward's reign, was to carry the game to Hereford. We gain a greater notion of its importance when we find it recorded that prior to the Conquest some of its land was let out on rent to the shipwealas, or Welsh navigators, and that twenty-one cytweras (weirs or places for taking fish) on the Severn, and twelve cytweras on the Wye, belonged to it.² Land in Cusop (Cheweshop) near Hay was held with it, and was subject to the custom of the manor. Clifford, one of the outposts on the Welsh border, was in the tenure of Bryning, who was Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1038.

From the valley of the Wye, near Middlewood, a

¹ The forest of Trevel, according to an extent taken 15 John, contained 2,014 acres, and extended from Kingston to the river Dore. Much of it was open or cleared land. It had its Stradelgate. Part of it, between the Dore and Trivel brook, was disforested, and granted to Dore Abbey by King John and Henry III. (*Close Rolls*, vol. i, pp. 165, 398.)

² Kemble's *Saxons in England*, vol. i, p. 320.

stream ran southward until it joined the Monnow near Pontrilas, along a valley which separated the Kingston district from Ewyas. The Dore, or Dour, like many other rivers, has preserved its Celtic name, notwithstanding the changes in the name of its valley; first, by the Saxon, from Ystrad Dour to Stradel, and, at a later period, from an erroneous translation of the Celtic name of the river, to Golden Valley, the name it now bears. In *Domesday* the valley is called Stradelie, and formed the hundred of Stradel; although it has lost its Saxon name, a trace of it still survives in Monnington Stradel. In this valley, at the date of the Survey, the canons of Hereford held lands, and Walter, Bishop of Hereford, one hide, which had been laid waste in King Edward's time. Roger de Laci held Bacton (*Bachetune*) and *Wadetun*, previously possessions of Edwin and Alward, in which were resident three Welshmen, yielding three sextaries of honey; *Elnodestune*, perhaps Snodhill, and Dorstone (*Edwardestune*). William de Scohies held Poston (*Poscetentune*), formerly in the tenure of Edwin. Alfred of Marlborough held Monington (*Manetune*) and *Brocheurdie*, previously part of the possessions of Earl Harold; in the latter there was one Welshman. Gilbert Fitz Turoid held Bach (*Becca*). In it were eight Welshmen, who held two carucates of land, subject to a render of a hawk and two dogs; also Harewood (*Harewde*), of which Edwin was previous owner; and Middlewood (*Midewde*), formerly Earl Harold's—all woodland. Gilbert also held 112 carucates of arable land in the valley, and paid geld. Hugo L'Asne held *Beltrov* and *Ulvetone*, both waste; Wilmastone (*Wilmestune*) and *Alcamestune*, formerly in the tenure of Leflet, and *Almundestune*, of which Alward was the previous possessor; in the last there were a priest and a church. These particulars are given in order to show that the Saxons had a firm hold of this valley.

The acquisition of the remaining part of Herefordshire will be best understood by a short relation of

events in South Wales. About the year 1046, dissensions arose between Griffith ap Ryderch, King of South Wales, and Griffith ap Llewelyn, King of North Wales, which led to warfare in the vale of Towy. In the autumn of 1049, Irish pirates, with thirty-six vessels, entered the mouth of the Severn, directing their course up the river Usk, whence, with the aid of Griffith ap Ryderch, they plundered the country around, and then with their combined forces crossed the Wye, burnt Dymedham, which cannot be identified, and put to the sword all whom they found there. Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, with a few men of the counties of Worcester and Hereford, tried to check their onward progress, but the Welsh, who formed part of the bishop's force, secretly sent messengers to Griffith, advising him to attack the English speedily. Griffith and his Irish allies availed themselves of the intelligence, and, falling suddenly on the English, put them to flight, killing many of them; the rest, with the bishop, escaped. As Herefordshire men formed part of his force, we may infer that the invaders crossed the Wye into that county, previously passing through Archenfield, then probably part of Mercia, on their way from the river Usk.

In 1052, Griffith, the North Wales king, laid waste a large part of Herefordshire. In the neighbourhood of Leominster, the men of the county, aided by the Normans of a neighbouring castle, probably Richard's Castle, encountered him, but Griffith gained a decisive victory, and returned with much plunder.

In the early part of the next year, Rhys, brother of the South Wales king, was, on account of his frequent depredations at Bulendun, slain by order of King Edward, and his head was taken to the king at Gloucester.

In 1055, King Edward, on the advice of his Council, banished Earl Algar, son of Earl Leofric. Algar immediately went to Ireland; returning soon with eighteen vessels, he sought the aid of Griffith of North Wales against King Edward. Griffith, who had a short time

before killed Griffith of South Wales, collected a large army from the whole of his kingdom, and ordered that Algar should meet him at a place from which they might together lay waste the border and enter Herefordshire. The timid Earl Ralph, King Edward's nephew, who then as earl, or in some other capacity, had the charge of the county, assembled an army and met the Irish and Welsh forces on the 24th of October, two miles from Hereford. He gave orders to his men to fight on horseback, contrary to their usual habit. The adoption of this plan and their leader's irresolution caused a panic among his followers, who fled, with the earl at their head, before a spear was thrown, and were pursued by the enemy with a great slaughter. Griffith and Algar after their victory entered Hereford and, having killed the seven canons who defended the doors, burnt the Cathedral, which Bishop Athelstane had erected, sacked the city, killed some of the citizens, made others captives, and returned to Wales with their prisoners and much booty. On receiving intelligence of the event, the king ordered a large army to be assembled at Gloucester, and gave the command of it to Earl Harold, who immediately followed Griffith and Algar, entered the Welsh territory, and encamped beyond Stradel, in the district of Ewias. The Irish and Welsh force, dreading the skill and prowess of Harold, did not dare to encounter him, but fled into South Wales. Harold thereupon dismissed the greater part of his forces, and returning to Hereford with the remainder, caused a wide ditch with a high rampart to be made around the city. Meanwhile, overtures for peace arrived from the enemy. Griffith and Algar met Harold at Billingsley¹ in Shropshire, where terms of peace were made, which probably provided for the addition of Ewias, and established the present boundary of the county of Hereford on that part of the Welsh border.

In the month of February following, Bishop Athel-

¹ "Billigsleaga", Flor. Wig.; "Biligsley", *A.-S. Chron.*

stane died. He was succeeded in the bishopric by Leofgar, the mass priest of Earl Harold, "who forsook his chrism and his rood, his ghostly weapons, and took to the spear and the sword after his bishophood". Dissatisfied with the terms of peace, and anxious to acquire fresh territory in the valley of the Wye, Leofgar renewed the warfare with the Welsh, and, encountering Griffith in battle, was killed at Glasbury¹ on the 16th June 1056. Many of his clergy, Elnoth, the sheriff of the county, and many others of his followers, were slain in this engagement.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* adds, "it is difficult to tell the distress, and all the marching and camping, and the travail and destruction of men and horses, which all the English army endured, until Leofric the Earl came thither, and Harold the Earl, and Bishop Aldred, and made a reconciliation between them; and Griffith swore oaths that he would be to King Edward a faithful and unbetraying under-king."

This peace settled definitively the boundary on the right bank of the Wye, and probably restored to Griffith some of the territory which Leofgar had seized, for, in King John's reign, the town of Hay received a charter in recognition of the liberties which it enjoyed in the time of Edward the Confessor.

Ewyas, styled by the Welsh, in connection with Ystradyw, as one of "the two real sleeves of Ergyng",² was separated from Ystradyw³ by the lateral spurs and vallies which run eastward from the range of the Black Mountains. Ewyas occupied the eastern slopes of the range, and extended to the Golden Valley; its Welsh boundary ran for some distance along the ridge of the mountain. It now forms the hundred of Ewias Lacy. Its addition to Herefordshire deprived the Welsh of a district which afforded them a ready road for inva-

¹ Clastbyrig (Flor. Wig.), a name which suggests that he may have thrown up a fortified "burh" there.

² *Liber Land.*, p. 512.

³ "Tretour and Creghowel stand in Estrodewe hundred." (Leland, *Itinerary*, vol. v, fo. 69.

sion, and a readier road of retreat, on account of the broken and hilly nature of the ground.

To strengthen the defence of the border, the Conqueror, in the early part of his reign, built the Castle of Monmouth,¹ of which, at the time of the *Survey*, William Fitz-Baderon had the custody. In furtherance of the same object, William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, granted to Walter de Lacy the castlery of Ewias, which embraced the larger part of the district, and at the time of the *Survey* had descended to his son Roger, who also held a detached portion of it ("in fine Ewias") known as Fwddog, extending along the eastern slope of the valley of Gwyrneu vawr, which did not belong to the castlery or any hundred, and which returned to him, "when men are there", fifteen sextaries of honey and fifteen swine. In the castlery were four Welsh tenants occupying a carucate of land at a render of two sextaries of honey. In it Henry de Ferrers had three churches with a priest, and thirty-two acres of land. He had also two dwellings in the Castle. The King also confirmed to Alfred of Marlborough, William Fitz-Osbern's grant to him of the Castle of Ewias (afterwards known as Ewias Harold,² from its after-owner, Harold, son of Earl Ralph), which Alfred had restored, and the lands belonging to the Castle, of which his seven knights (*milites*) at the time of the *Survey* held a large part. On the demesne lands of the Castle³ there were, among other occupiers, nine Welshmen holding six carucates of land at a render of seven sextaries of honey.

The Castle of Clifford, with its castlery, estimated at twenty-seven carucates, extending along the right bank of the Wye, completed the defence of this part of the Welsh border. It was held in chief by Ralph de Toden. Among his tenants, the names of Gilbert the

¹ *Liber Land.*, p. 549.

² See Mr. Fowle's paper, *Arch. Camb.*, 1868; and Mr. Clark's description of the Castle, 4th Series, vol. viii, p. 116.

³ Leland states that the lordship of Ewias Harold was a mile in breadth, and about two miles in length. (Vol. viii, fo. 83a.)

Sheriff and Roger de Lacy occur. Among other inhabitants, mention is made of sixteen burgesses and five Welshmen.

Of the later additions to the county, Archenfield alone remained comparatively unchanged by Saxon rule. In the Confessor's reign it was inhabited by a population half Welsh and half Saxon, and governed by laws and customs peculiarly its own. The Welsh language was spoken there until a late period, and its parishes, dwellings, and families, still retain their Welsh names.¹ An account of its customs follows those of the city of Hereford in the *Survey*. It will suffice to mention those that are remarkable. The King had three churches, the priests of which acted as the king's ambassadors in Wales. On the death of one of them the king had 20s. A Welshman stealing a man, woman, horse, or cattle, restored, on conviction, the property stolen, and forfeited a sum in money. Any one who killed a vassal of the king, gave to the king 20s. for the man, and forfeited 100s.; but if the man killed was the vassal of a thane, 10s. to the dead man's lord,—a custom differing from the Saxon "wergild", which was payable to the slain's next of kin. If a Welshman slew a Welshman, the relatives met and plundered the slayer and his kinsmen, and burnt their houses, until noon on the morrow, when the burial took place; and of the plunder, the king had a third. A man accused of setting fire to a house could defend himself by forty men, or pay 20s. to the king. The men of the district, in time of war, formed the vanguard of the king's army on its march against the enemy, and the rearguard on its return. Riset of Wales rendered to the king £40.

These were the customs of the district generally; other customs are mentioned as incident to the tenure of lands within it. The King had in Archenfield, at the time of the *Survey*, ninety-six men, who had with their men sixty-three carucates of land, and yielded to

¹ See the Rev. John Webb's preface to Bishop Swinfield's Roll, p. cxlix et seq. (Camden Soc.)

him by custom forty-one sextaries of honey, and 20s. as a composition for the sheep which they were wont to give by custom, and 10s. for fumage (a chimney-tax); but they were free from geld and other customs, except military service. The king was also entitled, on the death of a freeman, to his horse with his arms; on the death of a villain, to his ox.

No account could be given of the state of this land in the Confessor's time, because Griffith, King of North Wales, and Bleddyn his brother, had laid it waste. A short account of the other vills and lands in Archenfield follows. It is difficult to identify any names of places with existing names. *Chipeete* is considered to represent Kilpeck on the northern frontier of the district. The limits of this paper will not admit of a detailed description; but it may suffice to say that all the lands mentioned were held by Saxons, among whom the name of Earl Harold occurs, and that at the time of the *Survey* they were divided between Gilbert Fitz-Turol, William Fitz-Norman, Alfred of Marlborough, and Roger de Lacy; and that the render of sextaries of honey, and occasionally of sheep, with a small sum in money, was an incident of their tenure.

It remains to explain how the see of Llandaff lost its rights in Ergyng and Ewias. Both continued to form part of the diocese without dispute, under the rule of Bishop Herwald, during the Conqueror's reign and afterwards; but as the Bishop grew old, and the Norman invasions of South Wales proceeded, advantage was taken of the Bishop's age and infirmity to deprive the see of Llandaff of many of its possessions, and to annex Ergyng to the see of Hereford, and Ewias to the see of St. David's.¹

Herwald's successor, Urban, who was consecrated in 1108, preferred a complaint to Pope Calixtus II of the invasions of his territory and diocese by the Bishops of Hereford and St. David's, which led to the issuing of a Bull in 1119, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

¹ *Liber Land.*, pp. 550, 555.

commanding that justice might be done to the church of Llandaff. We may collect that the Archbishop's decision was unfavourable, from the fact of Urban's appeal to Honorius II, and journies to Rome, where the Bishops of Hereford and St. David's were twice invited by the Pope to come and answer his complaint. They failed to come, and after hearing from Urban's witnesses that Bishop Herwald had held them for forty years, the Pope, on the 14th of April 1129, adjudged the districts in dispute to belong to the see of Llandaff. Shortly after Urban's departure, Bernard Bishop of St. David's arrived in Rome with his witnesses. Urban was summoned to again attend in the following year to answer the matters alleged by Bernard, and also about Ewyas and Talybont. The hearing was adjourned by Innocent II for three years, on Urban's representation that he was weighed down by sickness, old age, and poverty, and therefore unable to undertake a third journey. Urban's death, on his way to Rome, in 1133, put a stop to the appeal. No decision was given, and the see of Llandaff never recovered its lost rights. Archenfield continued ever after to be part of the see of Hereford, and Ewyas to be part of the see of St. David's, until it was transferred in 1852, by an Order in Council, to the see of Hereford.

R. W. B.

Seeing in Mr. Havergal's *Fasti Herefordenses*, that the boundary of the diocese of Hereford was described in a book known as the *Mundy Gospels*, in the library of Pembroke College, Cambridge, I wrote to the Librarian of the College, Mr. R. A. Neil, who very obligingly answered my inquiry as follows :

“ In the *Mundy Gospels* there is a page of Anglo-Saxon writing at the beginning of the book which gives the boundary on the east of the diocese of Hereford. It is in writing, according to Mr. Bradshaw, the University Librarian, contemporary with Bishop Athelstane. With Mr. Bradshaw's assistance I have made out the

meaning of it, except that I cannot identify all the places mentioned with places on the map. I enclose a copy of the page (in English characters) with explanations."

"Hanc discretionem fecit Æthestanus [*sic*] episcopus.

"Ðus lighth þ bisceoprice into Hereforda of Munuwi muðan
 Thus lieth the from Monmouth
 up and lang Saeferne to Mynster Worðige . of Mynster Worðige
Minsterworth
 in Doddes aesc . of Doddes aesc in Ceolan heafdan . of Ceolan
Dodd's Ash Chillinghead or some such form
 heafdan in Maelfern . and lang Maelfern in tha Stycinge . of
 thare Stycince in Temede . up on lang Temede . in Stanfordes
R. Teme Stanford
 brycge . of Stanfordes brycge . in Maertleages ege ondland ege .
bridge Martley's Edge
 in Caredune . of Caredune in Eardigtun . of Eardigtune eft in
back
 Saefern in Quattford."

In reading this description it will be borne in mind that the see of Gloucester was created in the reign of Henry VIII. Comparing this account of the boundary with the grant of Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xii, 4th Series, p. 332), a notion is suggested that Ceolan Heafden may be identical with Cilteham, on the other side of Severn, in the grant, and so with Cheltenham.

FURTHER NOTICES OF THE EARLY IN- SCRIBED STONES OF SOUTH WALES.

I HAVE been favoured by Mrs. Emily Allen, of Connaught Square, London, with the sight of some early drawings of Pembrokeshire inscribed stones, amongst which are two not hitherto published. These drawings are stated to have been made in March 1792 for Allen's *History of Wales*, and Allen's *History of Pembrokeshire*, books which, I believe, were never published. The drawings were originally in the possession

of Mr. Williams of Ivy Tower, near Tenby, at whose sale they were purchased, with a large collection of sketches, by Mr. Mason of Tenby, the former publisher of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, who allowed Mrs. E. Allen to copy the inscriptions. Amongst them is a fair copy of the Curcagnus stone (*Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate XLV, fig. 3), which is stated to have been found "on one of the mountains in the upper part of Wales".

Another of the drawings represents a duplicate of the Carew Cross inscription (*Lap. Wall.*, plate LVII, p. 120), which is stated to have been "taken from a stone on the top of Carew Castle. There is also near the turnpike-gate of Carew an antique cross, which has the same inscription on one of its compartments". Does this stone still exist at the top of Carew Castle? or is it the identical duplicate stone now at Fethard Castle, Ireland? See also Graves, in *Arch. Camb.*, 1879, p. 226. It would be curious that three copies of this inscription should have been made.

A third of these drawings is copied in the accompanying woodcut, representing a stone "found at a place called Stoneditch, near the town of Narberth".



R C F' A Z I U Z
 S Z A C A Z -

I cannot precisely decipher the inscription, of which the letters appear to have been carelessly copied. Is

the second line intended for STACATI, or does the inscription terminate with the word IACET? It is to be hoped that some of our Pembrokeshire correspondents will be able to rediscover and send us a rubbing of this hitherto unpublished stone, as well as to give us some information on Allen's *History of Pembrokeshire*, above alluded to.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

THE INNER WALL OF SHREWSBURY.

“SALOPIA URBS est in confinio Cambriæ & Angliæ super Sabrinam in vertice collis posita, quæ Anglice vocatur Schrobbesburia, a dumis & fructibus in illo colle aliquando crescentibus sic dicta. Britannice vero vocatur Penguern, quod sonat Caput abietis & fuit aliquando caput Powisiæ terræ, quæ se extendit per transversum mediæ Walliæ usque ad mare Hibernicum.” (Higden, *Polychronicon*, lib. i, circa A.D. 1350.)

From this short description, which doubtless embodies the view of still earlier times, we may fairly gather that the city of Shrewsbury (*Salopia urbs*) did not extend much, if at all, beyond the crest (*vertex*) of the hill on which three of the principal ecclesiastical buildings now stand. If it had occupied a larger area, a chronicler like Higden (who probably was personally acquainted with a city within forty miles of his convent) would not have used the words, “in vertice collis posita”, placed on the crest of a hill. If this be borne in mind, the inferences, which the following facts seem to warrant, will be more readily admitted, and, as additional information is from time to time acquired, the subject will be carried on to greater detail.

Some three years ago my attention was directed to very considerable remains of a wall at the back of some houses in the High Street (those numbered 10, 11, and 12). The same remains are noticed in the account given, by the Rev. W. A. Leighton, of the Deanery

of St. Alkmund. Careful examination of the adjoining properties seemed to indicate that these remains, whether they did or did not form one boundary wall of the deanery, were the best preserved portions of a much longer wall, which extended south-east and north-west across the city (or rather across the present town) far beyond the limits of any deanery, and may have formed, and very probably did form, part of an original defence of the city which, in very early times, occupied, as Higden intimates, no more than the crest of the hill.

That this wall was ever part of an inner wall, dividing the city into two unequal portions, can scarcely be believed, because such a wall would not have been built along a declivity so as to allow the lower portion to be dominated by the upper. It is now, indeed, an inner wall, and so I shall designate it; but originally it must have been an outer defence. Nor could it have been a wall dividing the city into wards, for it is not now in any part of it a ward limit, but is included in two of the wards, the bank house (No. 6, High Street) being upon the dividing line.

If we could believe that the Romans, or their successors, sometimes designated Romano-Britons, had any hand in the laying out of the earliest settlement on this peninsula, such a line of defence would be in exact accordance with their practice, which was to make their ramparts follow the outlines of the hills on which the fortified camp or city stood. "It is frequently intimated in the ancient authors", says the Rev. Richard Burgess, in his book on the *Topography and Antiquities of Rome*, that the old walls continued with the outlines of the hills, for, in this manner, according to ancient tactics, the city would be more effectually fortified"; and, in support of this assertion, he proceeds to quote a passage from Pliny's *Natural History*. But be this as it may, no one will deny that "in this manner the city would be more effectually fortified".

All our historians are agreed that the very first defence of the position which Shrewsbury now covers

was a wall or rampart across the isthmus, on either side, from the height where the castle stands to the river. In course of time, however (if not at the very first settlement of the place), further protection was required. Either previous friends became hostile, or old enemies found means to get across the natural defence which the river supplies, and so the inhabitants were compelled to construct a rampart, or even a stone wall, along the declivity of the hill, on the crest of which their dwellings were placed, and it may safely be asserted that, if they did so with any regard to the configuration of the ground and the extent of the inhabited area, they could not have carried it along any other line than the one where palpable remains of a wall are still to be seen.

The river, which in winter, for the most part, would be impassable, became at other times fordable in more places than one, and at all seasons the river circuit was too long to be efficiently guarded by two or three hundred able-bodied burgesses, some of whom must always have kept watch and ward at the isthmus in time of danger.

This second wall or rampart (for that across the isthmus, whether it were or were not earlier in date may be reckoned as the first), need not have been very high or very elaborately constructed; the existing remains, indeed, of the wall, if my inferences are correct, do not lead us to suppose that it was anything like so well built as the wall of later date around the present town, but only sufficient to hold in check such foes as might have got across the river unobserved.

The area enclosed by these first defences would resemble an oblong trapezium with four unequal sides, the isthmus forming one side, the line from the isthmus to the angle of the declivity westward, about the middle of Pride Hill, making the second; the third being from thence to the top of the Wyle, and the fourth from that point to the isthmus again. Gates, entrances or posterns, there must have been in the

third portion, at Pride Hill, Grope Lane, Fish Street, and Dogpole. (The use of modern designations is unavoidable.) No remains of these entrances, indeed, now exist above ground, and it is difficult to search beneath the surface; yet, under the shop front of the house at the end of Fish Street, where it joins the High Street, there is a piece of old wall forming the segment of a circle which may have belonged to a gate or barbican.

Of the first and last of these four sides little or nothing need be said, as their position is unquestioned; nor need I say much about the second, except that part of it which borders upon the third. These three sides are, for the most part, coincident with the walls which are acknowledged to have been always outer defences. The second side, however, has, in that part at least which borders upon the third, some features which are very interesting. *Two* walls are found running nearly parallel at a distance of about eight yards. The outer, and, as I infer, the more modern one, is of dressed freestone of excellent quality, and the inner one of softer, more friable, and more highly coloured sandstone, not regularly dressed nor so carefully put together. Whether two walls are found on the north-east portion of this side of the trapezium I am unable to decide, for I have not examined the ground, nor do I know, for the same reason, whether there is more than one wall on the fourth side.

At the angle formed by the second and third sides, about halfway down Pride Hill, these two walls project some five or six yards beyond the general line, and a small tower of 10 or 12 feet square projects still more. Here then, probably, on account of its being an angle, there was some building sufficient for the accommodation of a large number of defenders, and outside this building may still be seen a broad flight of stone steps leading to the ditch at the foot of the declivity. From this angle begins that third side of the trapezium which forms the inner wall.

The first remains of this inner wall are found in a

cellar beneath the house No. 10 Pride Hill, and they accord with the description of the materials which I have already given. On the opposite side of the street the old wall forms the boundary of Mr. Gough's property for some 70 or 80 yards, and where this property ends there is a projection beyond the line of the wall which may indicate a tower or turret. Beyond this, in the same general direction, about 70 or 80 yards farther on—the distance is uncertain, for measurements are well nigh impossible—but within 20 yards of Grope Lane, are the foundations of a similar small tower. On the south-east side of Grope Lane, the remains of the wall following the general line are quite distinct; it is nearly perfect at the spot where I first observed it, where, as I have said, the Rev. W. A. Leighton locates the deanery of St. Alkmund, but beyond that it makes a sharp turn to the westward for five or six yards, and then takes a course parallel to its former one, if it does not, as I strongly suspect, pass back to the same original line after encompassing three sides of a parallelogram; and, if this be the case, here may have been another large fortification. There are, however, no means of proving this point, for no remains of the other two sides are left above ground, and the old foundations, to be seen in the cellars of the dwellings, are not sufficiently distinct to warrant a positive statement. We now come to Fish Street, but here the alterations of level and contour are so misleading, that we can only gather the direction of the wall from its having for ages limited the properties on either side, and from some vestiges in a vault or cellar, partly under the street, and partly under a warehouse. A line of old wall, however, does run from this point down the side of the street until it joins the segment to which I have before referred.

The present church of St. Julian is either built on both sides of the line of the wall, or itself occupies the site of a fortification which projected beyond the line. At the back of the Medical Hall, and the neighbouring shops

on the top of the Wyle, the wall is well preserved. It is several feet high, and forms, as elsewhere, the boundary of properties; hence the direction of the wall looks across Dogpole (where we have supposed there was a gate or postern) to the place where it forms, with the fourth side of the trapezium, a right angle. At this place, indeed, there is strong proof of this inner wall having once formed the outer defence of the city. The wall coming up from the Stone Bridge makes, with the wall on the fourth side, a figure which may be likened to a capital T; while the third and fourth sides form an angle, as though the letter T had, upon the left bar of the cross piece, a perpendicular erected; a connection which, unless my inferences are admitted, is inexplicable. Of the fourth side nothing need be said; the wall exists almost unbroken, and is unquestioned.

The first proof on which I rely of this inner wall having been an outer defence, is found in the difference of elevation of the properties on either side of it. The level of the upper town is from 8 to 12 feet above that of the lower; and if we suppose the inner wall to have had a breastwork or parapet in addition, it would have formed no contemptible obstacle to an invader. Another strong proof arises, as I have already intimated, from its bounding tenements and properties on either side. It is, moreover, nowhere broken through, except where, in quite modern times, tenements on the lower side have been enlarged by the acquisition of space on the higher, to which access is had by a flight of steps, or by breaking away the wall (as was done at No. 8, High Street), and removing the earth so as to make the levels alike. In the main stretch of this inner wall, between Pride Hill and Grope Lane, there are no breaches of continuity whatever, nor between Grope Lane and the Bank Passage, except where, as I have stated above, it was broken through a few years ago to enlarge the premises at No. 8.

When *Domesday Book* was compiled, it is evident

that the area of Shrewsbury was very much less than it is at present, or has been for three or four hundred years past ; but small as it was comparatively, it could not have been left without defence against the inroads of the British. There were then two hundred and fifty-two houses, which would not have occupied an area larger than that afforded by the crest of the hill, unless they had been very large houses indeed, which we know they were not. The rest of the peninsula was cultivated by the citizens or grazed by their cattle. This additional area, however, in course of time, as the population increased, was needed for more dwellings. The citizens required more building room, and the ground occupied by the gardens and fields of their forefathers furnished sites for their mansions and courtyards. Wood and wattle were in numerous instances superseded by stone, until the rest of the peninsula above flood-level was more or less occupied by dwellings of one sort or another, so as to form a suburb more than commensurate with the original city. This enlargement, we may suppose, took place in "piping times of peace"; but when the "tramp of war steeds" again was heard, it became absolutely necessary to find some defence for this important suburb, and so a wall was resolved upon : a mighty undertaking as it proved, for they not merely determined to surround the new and lower town with fortifications calculated to withstand methods of warfare then in vogue, but to supersede the old wall on the second, and it may be fourth, side as well. This new wall had its own gates and posterns, was connected with the two bridges, and was built, as I have said, in better style, and with better material, than the old one, which now becoming obsolete, especially on the third side, would only serve as a quarry when stones were required for public or even private erections.

Time has revenged itself upon the *new* wall. It, too, has in places been swept away ; only one tower remains, and no gate or postern, excepting that at the foot of

St. Mary Waterlode, and a small postern at the back of No. 15, Pride Hill, of which only sufficient remains to shew its character. By the side of this postern, as though to make amends for its mutilation, is a very perfect embrasure, now converted into a window, which by its architecture indicates the date of the new wall. Further eastward, down the seventy steps' passage, a doorway with a semicircular heading leads into a large vaulted room between the old and new walls, which is lighted by two very perfect embrasures.

The only objection of any weight to the inferences I have drawn, arises from the positions of the palace of Pengwern Powis (which we know existed in British times) and the collegiate church of St. Chad: these were outside the walls of the upper town. The palace, however, would have had its own defences; and religious buildings were, for the most part, privileged. In any case the church and college would have been in no greater danger from a barbarous foe than the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was also outside the fortifications of the town.

I may be permitted to record my conviction that careful excavations would reveal the foundations of a fortification at the south-east end of Fish Street, possibly occupying part of St. Julian's churchyard, similar to that of which the lower stories remain at the angle formed by the second and third sides of the upper town on Pride Hill. The ground, however, is so cumbered with buildings that we may not hope, unless something very unusual should clear them all away, to have the conviction verified.

It will have been observed that I have purposely abstained from assigning any date for the erection of the inner wall. It, or a rampart which it superseded, was, no doubt, put up in very early times, anterior to the coming of the Normans, and very probably anterior to the coming of the Saxons.

Others, with greater historical and local knowledge, may be induced to take up this interesting subject,

and trace bit by bit the walls and fortifications of old Shrewsbury. They will have very soon the large-scale map of the new Ordnance Survey to help them, and to serve as a test of their and my conclusions. My object will be gained if the facts I have recorded are found to throw even the least light upon the ancient condition of that city which in monkish, doggerel Latin verse was styled "Pengwern quæ nunc Salopia."

C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

THE LUSTLEIGH STONE.

MR. BURCH has been again to Lustleigh, when his attention was called to the fact that the second line as well as the first ends in a c, though, in the former case, it is very faint. He has kindly sent me a rubbing,



which I enclose, and in which the letter is easily perceived. I hope our excellent artist will be able to give us a second edition of his drawing with the c inserted. I am exceedingly sorry there should be occasion for it. The reading will now be

DETTUIDOC CONHINOC

and most of what I have said about the formula of the inscription is to be cancelled by the reader.

JOHN RHYNS.

A LOST CHURCH.

IN the autumn of 1880 I was invited by Colonel Lambton to assist in opening a tumulus close to his residence at Brownslade, in the parish of Warren, Pembrokeshire. The farm on which this tump stands is known as Bullibur, a corruption, perhaps, of Pwll y Pyr (Pyr's Bay); if so, this must once have been the name of Fraynes Lake Bay, which bounds the farm on one side, and is within a short distance of the tump. There is on the shore of the bay another small tumulus, which was opened by Colonel Lambton; he found in it a kistvaen inclosing a female skeleton, with a fine brachycephalic skull, and fragments of pottery of the usual type, enclosed in round barrows of the bronze period. Not far from this second tumulus there is a strongly fortified camp, in the ditches of which Colonel Lambton has found well made pottery, and the bones of large oxen; the latter proving it to have been occupied in post-Roman times, as this people and their predecessors in Britain used the small long-faced cattle. But as the Fraynes Lake burrows are strewn with flint chips, probably a prehistoric people were the constructors of the camp.

The mythical Pyr gave his name to Maen y Pyr or Manor Bier; and Caldy Island,¹ in former days, was known as Inys y Pur. As to the date of this Kymrig hero, the late Mr. Stephens,² writing of the *Mabinogion*, in which he is a prominent personage, says:

“It is not easy to fix a date for these tales; perhaps they are not, in their present shape, older than the twelfth century; but they were evidently in circulation years, if not centuries, before. In the earlier tales of

¹ Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itinerary*, chap. ii.

² Stephens, *Literature of the Kymry*, p. 414.

Kymric origin the machinery is invariably supernatural. The *Mabinogion* of Pwyll, etc., are evidences of this. The moving power is seldom, indeed we may say never, personal courage, but invariably magic". This Mr. Stephens deems a sure proof of antiquity as well as Kymric origin; so the Pwyll myth (in which Pyr is one of the actors) would seem to be one of the oldest of our Welsh stories. It seems strange that this should have survived in the nomenclature of Anglia trans Walliam, where all remembrance of historic Welsh days is lost.¹

Having this old tale in mind, I was particularly gratified by an invitation to help in opening the tump at Bullibur. Visions of Pyr sitting up in a kistvaen, crowned and jewelled, with his regalia around him, passed through my head. We failed to find the hero or his regalia, but we did make some discoveries which may, perhaps, interest the readers of our *Journal*. The tump stands in a sandy field known as "Church ways", on the edge of the burrows; it is circular, with a diameter of 75 feet, and rather flat, not being raised more than some eight feet in the centre. From its shape and construction a careless observer would pass it by as one of those natural hillocks of blown sand which abound on the burrows in the neighbourhood; but, on closer inspection, the surface is found to be strewn with bones, mostly human, which the rabbits have thrown out from their holes. We commenced operations on the south-eastern side, where the bones seemed thickest, and found that this portion of the barrow consists of blown sand, in which skeletons of men, women, and children, are packed in tiers at least three deep, like pigeons in a pie. Some of the bodies were protected by an inclosure of long water-worn stones about the size of ninepins, but without any

¹ My dear old friend, the Rev. G. Smith, late Rector of Gurfreston, used to say he was once told that "King Longhand" used to hold court at Lydstep. This must have referred to Aircol Law Hir, another member of the Pwyll family; and it seems to me that Bull-slaughter Bay takes its name from Pwll v Llaw Hir, or Longhand's Bay.

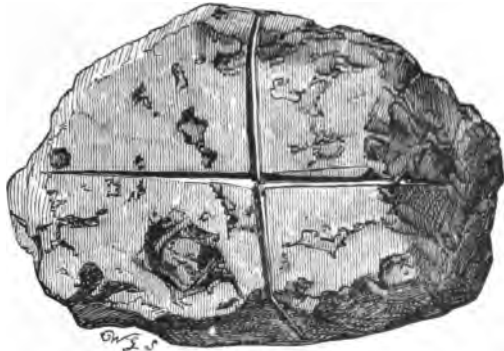


Fig. 1.—One-third actual size.

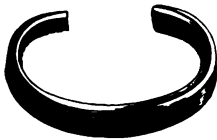


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

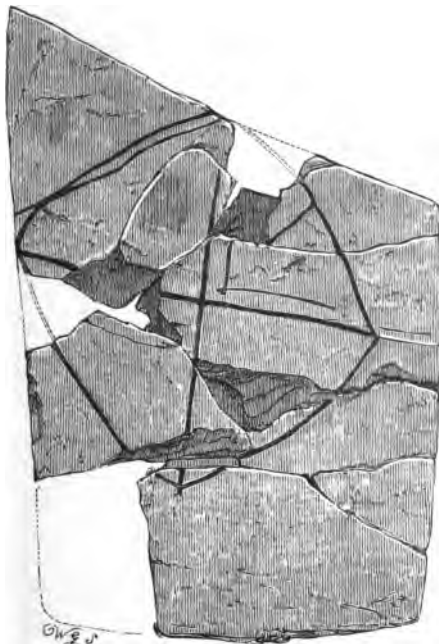


Fig. 4.—One-third actual size.

covering; others lay in the bare sand; they were all oriented. With these bones we found a piece of fine bronze (see Pl., fig. 2), which might have been an earring, or a finger ring, I think the former; and a small brass ring with a rude pattern of spots pounced on it (fig. 3). On the following day, a small stoup, roughly hewn out of a block of red sandstone, 14 inches by 8, was found in this part of the tumulus. Mixed with the human bones were small quantities of bones of oxen (*bos longifrons*), and sheep or goats, with a few limpet-shells, and a flint flake; but as these occur on the burrows, it might be accidental.

We then laid bare a place rather to the north of where we had been digging hitherto, and found a skeleton oriented, and surrounded by made ground [clay] and rough, dry masonry, but without any covering.¹ With this body there was a horse's nipper, a calf's tooth, and the jaw of a sheep or goat, with some shells of oyster, and limpet.

By this time we had accumulated so many human bones, that decency suggested we should proceed to

¹ In Greenwell's and Rolleston's *British Barrows*, p. 342, will be found an account of the opening of a tumulus on Wass Moor, in the parish of Kilburn, North Riding, York. In this barrow the Canon found, in connexion with a cremated body, a stone marked with a cross, and not less than twenty cupped stones. The coincidence is so great that Mr. W. G. Smith has introduced an engraving (fig. 1) of the Yorkshire stone for comparison with the Pembrokeshire one; but it seems to me that it is a coincidence, and nothing more. In the first place, Canon Greenwell considers this cross was an accidental figure made while sharpening flint implements on the stone. No one could suppose this to be the case with the Bullebur Stone. Then, apparently, the Yorkshire barrow was old; but the wheel-turned pottery in the Pembrokeshire one proves it to be comparatively recent. Again, the cups in the Welsh stone are apparently sockets in which pivots have turned, while the Yorkshire stones were indented with oval depressions. The burned matter found in the Bullebur cist by no means indicates that cremation had taken place, as the bones recognisable as human are not charred. Canon Greenwell, in a letter he has kindly written to me on the subject, suggests that my stone may have been used as a board to play some game on; but he takes for granted that the cist had been tampered with; and of this we found no indication.

reinterment. For this purpose we selected the centre of the barrow, and had not sunk more than three feet when we struck on a large slab (flat stones had hitherto been conspicuous by their absence). It proved, as we anticipated it to be, the covering stone of a kistvaen, measuring about 4 feet by 3. In it we found portions of a human skeleton much decayed, mixed with charred bones and animal bones, and apparently of an older date than the others, which were all as well preserved as recent bones. In the kistvaen there were bones of oxen (*bos long.*), sheep or goat, and roebuck; a well burned, wheel-turned potsherd, which resembled those found by Colonel Lambton in the adjacent camp, and not like such as are usually found in barrows in Pembrokeshire; and along with these was a piece of chert about the size of half a brick, with a cup bored on each side, the borings being immediately opposite to each other, with a diameter of 2 inches, and the same depth, the inside of them being as highly polished as though they had just left the lapidary's hand. Then we came on a block of red sandstone, 2 feet long and 6 inches wide; on it were scratches like Vs and Ys, resembling those known as mason's marks. The last and most curious discovery was a flat piece of limestone, 7 inches wide by 10 long, on which was roughly inscribed a cross within a circle, with a V or arrow-head in one segment (see Plate, fig. 4). We found nothing more, although we dug down to the sand; still we discovered that although the privilege of burial in this mound was so appreciated that in places the dead were laid in four tiers, no interments had taken place near the kistvaen.

Having reserved three skulls for the inspection of the late Professor Rolleston, we put the other bones in the pit and covered them up. We then began to look about the surroundings of our tumulus, and found, adjoining, the remains of a wall, enclosing a space of about an eighth of an acre, and, at the further end of the tumulus, two small buildings; one of them has, in the me-

mory of man, been used as a cottage; the other the labourers declared was the ruins of a chapel, some saying that they could remember an east window. It is very tiny, being only 16 feet by 12, and is pitched with water-worn stones; it stands east and west. The native legend about it is, "That *they* tried to build a church, but *the other people* would not let them, and pulled it down again."¹ So far for fact, now for deduction.

There can be no question that the central interment in the covered chamber of the tumulus was of an earlier date than either that in the clay and stone grave, or those in the blown sand. I believe that it was the primary interment of the barrow. But, first, as regards the oriented bodies, this arrangement suggests Christianity, which the neighbourhood of the church corroborates, and Professor Rolleston, to whom I sent the skulls, decided, without knowing their history, that they were not "*priscan crania*, and not older than the Romano-British period." But, if Christian, they are the bones of folks who appear to have feasted by the open graves of their friends, and occasionally eaten horseflesh. We calculated that, if the whole tump is as thickly packed with bodies as the portion we examined, it must contain the remains of at least 250 persons; and people are scarce near Bulliber now-a-days. The bronze earring (?) we found in this portion of the barrow was a fine piece of ancient metal; the brass ring, a piece of trumpery, one would not be astonished to see lying in the street any day. The stoup, I expect, came from the little chapel, and had at some time been thrown into a rabbit's hole. It is with the central interment the difficulties arise. Here we find a body buried in a kistvaen in the squatting attitude affected by the Bronze and Stone-Age Peo-

¹ We cleared out the foundation of this little chapel, and found nothing but the bottoms of some very large glass bottles about the size of those known as "Jeroboams". They were marked with prismatic colouring.

ples; with it are interred the stones inscribed with mason's marks. The socketed stone was the bed in which some pivot had turned; perhaps that of a door or gate, though I apprehend it had some connection with early Christian ritual, for the Rev. J. Davies,¹ while restoring the very ancient church of Llanmadoc in Gower, found a similar stone put in as an arch-stone over a window. But the stone inscribed with the cross within the circle leaves little doubt as to the faith of the dead. This, surely, was the grave of a Christian man.

Miss Stokes, in her admirable work on *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*, says, "The Cross within the circle is found on the oldest stones in Ireland"; and I am disposed to think that this man, buried with Christian symbols in a heathen kist-vaen, and who collected such a concourse of early Christian dead around him, must have been one of those early Irish missionaries who were the Evangelists of Wales. I say, Irish, because he seems to have stood on the border land of heathendom and Christendom, which is the position of Irish missionaries. Of course there is no doubt that Christianity got a certain footing in Britain under the Romans, though I apprehend no one now believes in the mission of Joseph of Arimathea, or in the conversion of Bran ab Lyr, the father of Caractacus. But Tertullian's assertion that, in the second century, "Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo vero subdita", is worthy of attention, though it may have been an exaggeration or have referred to Ireland. Still, the presence of British bishops in the Councils of Arles, 314 A.D., Sardica, 347 A.D., and Ariminum, 395 A.D., is certain, and Pelagius proved himself to be a stubborn fact.

On the other hand, spade and pickaxe, I believe, never yet turned up any indubitably Christian remains of the Romano-British periods; while in Wales, had the population been Christian, there would have

¹ *History of West Gower*, vol. ii, p. 80.

been no occupation for the legions of Post-Roman Missionary saints who have adorned her annals and enriched her local nomenclature. Had Welsh Christianity been directly derived from Rome, the ritual of the two churches would have been uniform, or, rather, there would have been but one church, and the Welsh clergy would have admitted the supremacy of the Pope. The mysterious establishment which sprang up in Ireland would seem to have been the Mother Church of Wales, and the Christianity of Romano-Britain an exotic faith practised by a small minority of foreigners.

In 383 A.D. Magnus Maximus raised a large army in Britain for service on the continent. Tradition says these men were recruited in Wales, and none of them ever returned. During the reign of Honorius, 395 A.D., the Second Legion was removed from Caerleon, where it had been quartered for upwards of 300 years, and sent to Richborough.¹ An Irish leader, Niall of the Seven Hostages, took advantage of this defenceless condition of Wales to swoop down on the northern seaboard, and on the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, with a great host. If the inhabitants of these counties were of the old Gwyddel or Gaelic blood, as some ethnologists suppose,² they may have received Niall as a liberator rather as an invader. With this host, Christianity seems to have arrived in Wales.

About this period, an Irish leader, Aulach Mac Cormac, is said to have married Marchell,³ daughter and heiress of Tudyr, a Regulus whose clan lived in Brecon. Brychan was the issue of this wedding; a patriarch who, according to the hagiologists, rejoiced in a family of 49 children, mostly saints. Professor Rees suggests,⁴ in extenuation, that he had three wives; and, perhaps, grandchildren, nephews, and nieces were included in the holy brood. Brychan's second son, Cledwyn, was a warrior as well as a saint, and invaded his kinsfolk

¹ Moore's *History of Ireland*, chap. vii.

² *Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*.

³ *Essay on Welsh Saints*, Rees, p. 110.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 137.

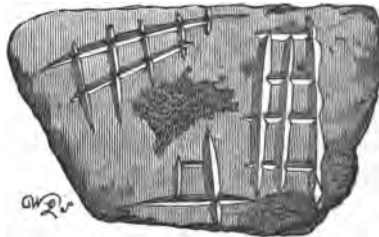
in Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; in this expedition he was accompanied by the Irish missionary, Brynech or Bernach.

Whether all this story must not be taken with a modicum of salt I will not undertake to say; but Professor Rees, in his admirable *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, assumes that the churches of Llanglydwen, Dinas Nevern, Llanboidy and Llanvernach, which are dedicated to these two men, are the earliest consecrations in the county of Pembroke and its borders.¹ To this period, perhaps, we should attribute the Ogham inscriptions, and this is the date I ventured to suggest for our Bullibur tumulus. On Speed's map of Pembrokeshire, 1610, the site of the tumulus is marked "Trepicard", and, I think, has the two steeples that mark a church, but, in my copy, it is not very clear. In Morden's map of 1704, "Trepicard" occurs; but there is clearly no church marked. Perhaps some of our members can throw light on this forgotten chapel, which would seem to be holy ground, both to churchman and archæologist.

EDWARD LAWS.

Tenby.

¹ Unless a chapel dedicated to St. Patrick, which once existed in the parish of St. David's, can claim priority. (Rees, p. 129.)



Soamridge Stone in the British Museum.
One-third actual size.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 328, Vol. xii.)

1645, May 12. Order for Colonel Mitton to succeed Sir Thos. Middleton in his command. (L. J., vii, 367.) *In extenso.*

1645, Sept. 23. Draft ordinance for admitting Humphrey Edwards to the possession of the estates of his brother Thomas Edwards in Shropshire. (L. J., vii, 595.) *In extenso.*

1645, Sept. 25. Draft order for Sir William Brereton to command in Cheshire. (L. J., vii, 599.) *In extenso.*

1645, Oct. 14. Draft order for the payment of £500 to Colonel Thomas Mitton. (L. J., vii, 637.) *In extenso.*

1645, Oct. 28. Order for Sir Trevor Williams to be Governor of Monmouth Castle. (L. J., vii, 664.) *In extenso.*

1645, Nov. 6. Draft Order for Colonel Thomas Hughes to be Governor of Chepstow town and Castle. (L. J., vii, 678.) *In extenso.*

1645, Nov. 10. Draft order for Colonel Mitton to be Governor of Oswestry. (L. J., vii, 687.) *In extenso.*

1645, Nov. 14. Draft order for repayment of £1,000 advanced for the forces of Monmouth. (L. J., vii, 703.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 1. Draft order appointing Edward Prychard Governor of the town and Castle of Cardiff. (L. J., viii, 19.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 13. Order for appointment of Colonel Thomas Mitton as High Sheriff of Salop. (L. J., viii, 41.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 16. Draft order for payment of £30 to Edmund Stephens, messenger from Colonel Langherne. (L. J., viii, 43.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 19. Draft order for payment of £200 to Colonel Davies. (L. J., viii, 50.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 19. Draft order to clear Thomas Hanmer of his delinquency. (L. J., viii, 51.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 20. Draft order for Bushy Mansell to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the county of Glamorgan, subordinate to Sir Thomas Fairfax. (L. J., viii, 52.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 22. Order appointing Colonel John Birch Governor of Hereford. (L. J., viii, 53.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 25. Draft ordinance for repayment of £6,000 advanced for Hereford. (L. J., viii, 67.) *In extenso.*

1645, Dec. 30. Draft order for payment of £1,500 to Hum-

phrey Davies and the Welsh drivers. (L. J., viii, 73.) *In extenso.*

Annexed: Order of the Commons to the same effect as preceding. (C. J., iv, 383.) *In extenso.*

1645. Petition of Dame Dorothy Mansell. Petitioner obtained a writ of error for the recovery of certain records out of the Court holden by the Lord President and Council in the Principality and Marches of Wales, in a cause against her late husband Sir Walter Mansell. The records are ready to be returned into their Lordships' House; but the Lord President,¹ on account of his great infirmity and sickness, is unable to bring them. Prays that some order may be made whereby the records may be certified and brought before their Lordships.

1645-6, Jan. 3. Petition of Rice Vaughan. Prays that the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh, which is become forfeitable to the state by the delinquency of Mr. Kenricke Eaton, Sir Richard Lloyd, and Mr. Edisbury, who had the office for their successive lives, may be conferred upon petitioner. (L. J., viii, 78.)

1645-6, Jan. 8. Draft order for payment of £100 to Lieutenant Anthony Berrow for his good service at Hereford. (L. J., viii, 91.) *In extenso.*

1645-6, Jan. 8. Draft ordinance for payment of £2,000 for the garrison of Shrewsbury. (L. J., viii, 91.) *In extenso.*

1645-6, Jan. 8. Petition of Captain John Poyer, now Governor of Pembroke. Prays for discharge, having been arrested at the suit of Captain Swanley, when he was sent to London by Major-General Langherne for the special service of the Parliament, and was attending the Committee of Gloucester.

1645-6, Jan. 19. Draft order to allow interest on £1,500 due to Humphrey Davies and the rest of the Welsh drovers. (L. J., viii, 110.) *In extenso.*

1645-6, Jan. 22. Draft order to continue Sir William Brereton as Commander-in-Chief of the forces before Chester. (L. J., viii, 117.) *In extenso.*

1645-6. Draft order for payment of £100 to Captain Badger for his services at Hereford and elsewhere. (L. J., viii, 127.) *In extenso.*

1645-6, Jan. 30. Intelligence concerning Ireland and the Earl of Glamorgan intercepted at Ruthin, received Jan. 30. Copy of letter, dated the 26th, from John Sworde at Denbigh to Mr. Reignolds: "I am sorry not to be with you at this time. The business I went about is not yet come; when it does, my

¹ John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater.

Lord's Grace of Canterbury has promised to furnish me with my desire. Lord St. Paul will be here to-night. Let me hear the condition of the enemy. I have letters for Dr. Lloyd¹ from my Lord of York."

Copy of letter, dated 21st Jan., from John² Archbishop of York, at Conway, to Dr. Lloyd, Warden of Ruthin: "I thank you for your letter, and I will satisfy the bearer. I beseech you to return to the noble Governor the Duke of York, to be sent him so soon as may well be; for in Ireland they will not be gainsaid. That he is at Ludlow the boat saith."

Copy of letter, dated 21st Jan., from George Lord Digby, at Dublin, to the Archbishop of York: "I am glad you do not take such alarm at the commitment of Lord Glamorgan as to despair of the relief of Chester, which I believe will now go on speedily, and of this I desire you to certify Lord Byron."

Copy of letter, dated 25th Jan., from John Archbishop of York, at Conwy, to Sir John Walter, Governor of Chirke [Chirk] Castle: "Read and then seal the enclosed, and you will know all I can tell you of this great business. Colonel Butler, a servant of the Queen, will impart to you all the news from Ireland."

Copy of letter, dated 25th Jan., from John Archbishop of York to Lord Ashley: "I received your letter of the 12th Jan. late on the night of the 24th, and have communicated the Marquess of Ormond's letter to Lord Byron. His answer to it implied some fear as to holding out Chester. Colonel Butler tells me that the men and shipping are still ready in Ireland, though retarded by the distractions there, which are so far composed that the Earl of Glamorgan is out on bail. There is no relying upon these Irish forces for this service, though, if they come, they shall be carefully sent to the fittest rendezvous, and you shall be informed of their landing and condition. Lord St. Paul, under Colonel Gilbert Byron, is at the head of six hundred, or, as I believe, of five hundred horse and foot, good men. Lieut.-Colonel Roger Mostyn has landed with a piece of a regiment of Lord Digby's raised in Ireland, which after a day or two's refreshment will be at your Lordship's disposal. Your Lordship probably knows, from the noble Governor of Chirk, more than I of the forces our garrisons can afford; but I am told that there are about four thousand fighting men at Chester.

¹ David Lloyd of Berthllwyd, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, born 1598; Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxon., 1617; Warden of Ruthin, Dec. 1642; Dean of St. Asaph, Sept. 1660. Died Sept. 1663.

² John Williams, D.D., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Archbishop of York, born at Aberconwy, 1582, and educated at Ruthin Grammar School.

I pray God bless your design, and desire your Lordship to esteem of me as one who hath long loved your Lordship, and may truly write myself your Lordship's most affectionate and humble servant."

1645-6, Jan. — Letter from Captain John Crowther, at Kingrode (?), on board *The Entrance*, to the Speaker of the House of Commons. "Having seen the letter directed to the Admiral, Captain Robert Moulton, about sending some persons from Glamorganshire to London, Crouther, in the absence of the Admiral, has sent a vessel to Cardiff for the purpose. The enemy have defeated the Parliament forces in Monmouthshire. The town of Cardiff being in want of ammunition, he has sent some thither, fearing for the security of the place, and desires an order to justify his conduct."

1645-6, Feb. 3. Application for an order for institution of Edmund Gamage to the rectory of Llanhary, and of Thomas Gamage to the rectory of St. Bride's Minor, super Ogmore, both in the county of Glamorgan. (L. J., viii, 142.)

1645-6, Feb. 3. Petition of John Eliot. Petitioner, who is agent for the county of Pembroke, hears that John Poyer, late Mayor of Pembroke, has applied to the House for payment of £4,000, alleged to have been borrowed and expended by him in the service of the state; whereas he has money and goods of the state in his hands, of great value, unaccounted for. Prays that Poyer may be summoned to attend the Committee of Accounts, there to answer petitioner's charges, and shew the particulars of his disbursements.

1645-6, Feb. 7. Draft orders for Colonel Michael Jones to be Governor of Chester, and for Alderman Edwards to be appointed Colonel to command the City Regiment here. (L. J., viii, 146.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, Feb. 7. Draft order for observing Thursday next, come sevensnight, in and near London, as a day of thanksgiving for the reduction of Chester. (L. J., viii, 146.) *In extenso*.

Draft order for Thursday next, come three weeks, to be similarly observed throughout the country. (L. J., viii, 146.) *In extenso*.

Draft order for payment of £50 to Mr. Parker, who brought the good news of the taking of Chester. (L. J., viii, 147.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, Feb. 14. Draft ordinances for payment of £1,000 for Colonel Mitton's regiment, and for raising £600 weekly in Herefordshire. (L. J., viii, 168.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, Feb. [21]. Letter from Captain John Crouther, in Cardiff Roads, to the Speaker of the House of Commons, giving

some account of proceedings in Glamorganshire, and of a rising of the townsmen of Cardiff, when the Governor with about three hundred men was forced to take refuge in the Castle. Crouther battered the town from the sea, to encourage those in the Castle to hold out, and they were shortly relieved by Major-General Langherne, and the town again reduced to obedience. This letter is much mutilated. (See C. J., iv, 457.)

Annexed: A perfect relation of the occurrences happened in Glamorganshire, in and about Cardiff, together with the manner how that town was taken. Colonel Kearne, a committeeman of Glamorganshire, a discontented man, on the 6th Feb., pretending to defend Cardiff against the Raglan rogues, joined with them, rose against the Governor, and forced him, with some seamen whom the writer had put into the town, and the well affected, to take refuge in the Castle, and strictly begirt them, offering quarter to all but committeemen and seamen. The writer encouraged those in the Castle to hold out by daily approaching as near as possible with six barks and boats, and firing upon the town with large ordnance. On the 18th Major-General Langherne and others came to the relief of the place, and routed the enemy, who marched out to meet them; but on the 20th they surrendered upon terms. The articles, however, were afterwards broken by them, and they were pursued, and many slain.

1645-6, Feb. 24. Draft order for Colonel Robert Kerle to be Governor of Monmouth. (L. J., viii, 184.)

Draft orders for adding Thomas Morgan and others to the Committee for the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, etc. (*in extenso*), and for a day of public thanksgiving for the late successes at Chester and Torrington. (L. J., viii, 185.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, March 4. Draft order for Major-General Langherne to have Mr. Barlow's estate in Pembrokeshire. (L. J., viii, 199.)

1645-6, March 7. Draft order for Sir William Brereton to command for three months the forces to be now drawn together for following the enemy in the field. (L. J., viii, 202.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, March 9. Draft order for Sir Thomas Middleton to be Governor of Chirk Castle.. (L. J., viii, 204.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, March 13. Draft order for payment of £20 to Mr. Moore Pye, the messenger from Cardiff. (L. J., viii, 208.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, March 16. Draft order for Major-General Langherne to command in the county of Glamorgan. (L. J., viii, 211.) *In extenso*.

1645-6, March 20. Order for Mr. Recorder Glynne¹ to be

¹ Sir John Glynne, third son of Sir William Glynne, Knight, born

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the county of Denbigh, etc. (L. J., viii, 223.) *In extenso.*

1645-6, March 24. Draft orders for payment of £2,000 every six months for ammunition for Hereford garrison, and for payment of £6,000 every six months for the officers of the two foot regiments of Gloucester. (L. J., viii, 234, 235.) *In extenso.*

1646, March 27. Draft order for Major Hornehold to have £100 for bringing the letter from Sir Wm. Brereton, etc. (L. J., viii, 241.) *In extenso.*

1646, March 30. Petition of Thomas Deacon and Nicholas Corselles, of London, merchants. In May 1642 petitioners were ordered not to molest Thomas Bushell or his sureties; and the difference between them was referred to the mediation of the Lord Privy Seal, since which time nothing has been done. Bushell is a delinquent, and has deserted the Parliament, and petitioners therefore pray that the former order may be reversed.

1646, April 18. Draft order for payment of £50, out of Mrs. Murray's fine, to Mr. Robert Fogge for bringing the news of the taking of Ruthin Castle. (L. J., viii, 278.) *In extenso.*

1646, April 25. Draft order for Bushy Mansell to be High Sheriff of Glamorganshire. (L. J., viii, 285.) *In extenso.*

1646, May 2. Draft orders for William Herbert to be captain of a troop of horse to be employed in Monmouthshire, also to be Sheriff of Monmouthshire; and for Colonel Morgan to command the forces in Monmouthshire. (L. J., viii, 293.) *In extenso.*

1646, May 5. Draft order for Colonel Andrew Lloyd to be Governor of Bridgnorth Castle. (L. J., viii, 300.) *In extenso.*

1646, May 9. Draft order for payment of £50 to Colonel Coote, who brought the news from Bridgnorth. (L. J., viii, 312.) *In extenso.*

1646, May 21. Draft letter from (the Speaker of the House of Commons) to Colonel Langherne, to let him know that the Lords are much dissatisfied that their letters on behalf of Mr. George Mynn, a man well affected, and who has suffered much in the common cause, have not been obeyed; and to require him to see that they are obeyed in all points, and Mr. Mynn freed from any seizure or sequestration of his iron or other goods in the county of Carmarthen. (See L. J., viii, 319.)

1646, May 28. Petition of Thomas Deacon and Nicholas Corselles, of London, merchants. In the years 1640 and 1641 petitioners bought 1,250 tons of lead of Thomas Bushell and Edmond

in 1603, at Glynllivon, Carnarvonshire, bought the Hawarden estate, Flintshire, from the Earl of Derby. Died in 1666, and buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Goodier, to be delivered out of the mines royal in the county of Cardigan on certain days then to come. In May 1642 Bushell petitioned the House, pretending that he was disturbed in the working of the mines by Sir Richard Price, and that he was unable, in consequence, to perform his contracts with petitioners. Their Lordships referred the petition to the Lord Privy Seal, giving his Lordship power to mediate between Bushell and petitioners, they forbearing any further prosecution in law against Bushell for eighteen months. Petitioners were never served with this order until the day for payment, when they sent a ship to fetch away their lead; and the ship-master was then served with the order, and forced to take away his ship without any lead at all. About this time Bushell took himself into the King's quarters, where he has ever since remained. Petitioners hear that the mines are now in the power of the Parliament and therefore pray either that Bushell may be ordered forthwith to perform his several bargains with them, or that they may have license to carry materials for the supply of the mines, and to transport lead and ore therefrom, they paying all duties. (L. J., viii, 336.)

Annexed: 1, copy of preceding; 2, copy of Bushell's petition referred to in preceding; 3, copy of order referring Bushell's petition to the Lord Privy Seal, 23 May 1642.

1646, May 28. Copy of order upon petition of Deacon and Corselles. (L. J., viii, 336.)

Annexed: 1, affidavit of Thomas Deacon that he served preceding order upon Goodier, but could not serve Bushell, who is in the Isle of Lundy, where he stands upon his guard,—29 June 1646; 2, application of Goodier, Deacon, and Corselles, that no order may be made in Bushell's favour until they have been heard. Undated.

1646, May 28. Draft ordinance to clear Richard Brereton of Ashley, in the county of Chester, of his delinquency. (L. J., viii, 336.) *In extenso.*

1646, June 2. Draft order nominating Owen Brereton de Broughes¹ a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Denbigh. Noted "Not agreed."

1646, June 6. Draft order for Colonel Samuel Moore to be Governor of Ludlow Castle. (L. J., viii, 362.) *In extenso.*

1646, June 6. Draft order for Colonel Humphrey Mackworth to be Governor of Shrewsbury Castle. (L. J., viii, 362.) *In extenso.*

1646, June 11. Draft order for payment of £1000 to Colonel John Birch, Governor of Hereford. (L. J., viii, 370.) *In extenso.*

¹ Borrás.

1646, June 11. Draft order for payment of £200 to Sir John Watts, late Governor of Chirk Castle, in discharge of Colonel Mytton's engagements upon surrender of the Castle. (L. J., viii, 371.) *In extenso.*

1646, June 15. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Henry Jones to the rectory of Knockin, Salop. (L. J., viii, 374.)

1646, June 20. Draft order for Colonel Thomas Glynn to be Governor of Carnarvon. (L. J., viii, 386.) *In extenso.*

1646, June 29. Draft order appointing Colonel Thomas Mytton Governor of the town and Castle of Beaumaris and the Isle of Anglesey. (L. J., viii, 403.) *In extenso.*

1646, July 4. Petition of Edmond Goodier in answer to the petition of Thomas Deacon and Nicholas Corselles. (L. J., viii, 415.) *In extenso.*

Annexed: 1. Affidavit of Thomas Bentley of Barton-on-the-Heath, that the lease of the mines granted by Lady Myddleton to Bushell was in consideration of a great sum of money assigned by him to Edmond Goodier, and that Goodier was removed from the possession of the same by the King's forces as an adherent to the Parliament, and the profits, to the value of £10,000, taken away from him for His Majesty's service, etc. 29 June 1646. 2. Affidavit of Thomas Deacon confirming preceding, 29 June 1646. 3. Affidavit of John Port, 16 June 1646. 4. Petition of Philip Lacock, merchant. In the order made to settle Mr. Goodier in possession of the royal mines in Cardigan, the mine of Cwmystwith, a distinct mine of potter's ore, was inserted. Petitioner, who, as soon as the county was reduced, quietly entered, and has since continued in possession of this mine, prays that he may be evicted only by law, equity, or after their Lordships have heard both parties interested. Undated.

1646, July 15. Letter from Major-General Langharne, at Carmarthen, to Mr. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons: "The discontents I daily meet with necessitate my advertising you of the dangers I fear if I receive not the orders of the House for the employment of my soldiers. They are allowed neither free quarters nor contributions without much reluctancy and opposition. The infection is spread generally over the whole Association, and is broken out with open violence in the turbulent county of Glamorgan. The Colonel-General signified that it was the desire of most of the Committee that none of my men should quarter in that county; but they have paid no manner of contribution, that I might otherwise provide for them. If the House will direct my course, I shall not be wanting in my endeavours to observe their commands. The gentry of the

country are so averse that they will wait their own designs if they find that I do but favour them. They seemed forward at first in promising the Commissioners of Excise all assistance; but finding I had performed my part, they withdrew in the very point of the execution, and exposed Mr. Gunter to the fury of the giddy multitude." (See C. J., iv, 634.)

1646, Aug. 4. Report that Major-General Langherne has raised six hundred horse in the associated counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, and has fourteen hundred foot, part of them English-Irish, besides the trained bands of those counties. Of these, two hundred horse would be sufficient to remain in the counties; and if Pembroke and Tenby are kept up as garrisons, it is much desired that two commanders with their companies may be sent down to those garrisons out of the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, that the county of Pembroke may not suffer, as it now does, by the oppression and tyranny of the Governor. (See C. J., iv, 634.)

1646, Aug. 13. Message from the Assembly of Divines that they have not been able to examine the three ministers intended for itinerant preachers in South Wales. (L. J., viii, 463.) *In extenso.*

1646, Aug. 13. Order for disgarrisoning all the garrisons in Shropshire, except Shrewsbury and Ludlow. (L. J., viii, 464.) *In extenso.*

1646, Aug. 18. Draft ordinance to clear Henry Barlow of his delinquency. (L. J., viii, 466.) *In extenso.*

1646, Aug. 19. Petition of William Adames of Peterchurch in the county of Pembroke. Out of affection to Parliament he served with several men and horses, at his own charge, under Major-General Langharne; and when the enemy were in the county, voluntarily gave way for firing divers of his houses in the suburbs of Pembroke. He was afterwards obliged to take refuge, with his wife and child, in Pembroke, and the enemy then fired his houses and corn, and drove away all his cattle. He subsequently came by ship to London, and has there remained above twelve months. He has been plundered of all he had, is much indebted, and prays the House to give him some assistance in rebuilding his house, etc. (L. J., viii, 468.)

Annexed: Certificate from Major-General Langharne and John Poyer, of the fidelity of Adames and of his great losses. 28 May 1645.

1646, Aug. 20. Draft ordinance to secure payment of the interest on £10,000 for North Wales. (L. J., viii, 469.) *In extenso.*

1646, Sept. 1. Draft order for £30 for the messenger that

brought the news of the taking of Flint Castle. (L. J., viii, 479.)
In extenso.

1646, Sept. 10. List of deputy-lieutenants appointed this day
for Anglesey. (L. J., viii, 486.) *In extenso.*

1646, Sept. 16. Draft order for Luke Lloyd to be Sheriff of
Flintshire. (L. J., viii, 492.) *In extenso.*

MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.

BY THE LATE ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A., RECTOR OF CULMINGTON,
AND CANON OF ST. ASAPH.

As the ancient Celtic of Cornwall no longer exists as a living language, it may be interesting to the inquirer to be informed what documents exist for the study of this interesting member of a language once spoken over a large portion of Europe.

The Celtic languages consist of two distinct classes, which may be conveniently called the Cymric and Gaelic. The former includes the Welsh, Cornish, and the Armorican or Breton, which may be considered as three sisters, and which stand in the relationship of cousins-german to the three Gaelic sisters of Irish, Highland Scotch, and Manx. The two classes stand in somewhat similar relationship and difference to one another as Latin and Greek. Many rules of construction, and especially the peculiar initial changes of words, are common to both classes, and three fourths of the vocabulary are identical in the Cymric and the Gaelic. The Cymric was separated from the Gaelic before it became divided into Cornish and Armorican.

The earliest document is a vocabulary of Latin words with Cornish explanations, preserved in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, and there entitled *Vocabularium Wallicum*. This was first noticed by Edward Lhwyd in the Cornish preface to his *Archæologia*, and proved by him to be not Welsh, but Cornish.

It has been printed in the same order as it is written by Zeuss in his *Grammatica Celtica* (1853). It has since been printed alphabetically by Mr. Edwin Norris in his *Cornish Drama*, with additional illustrations from the cognate dialects. This vocabulary is of great philological importance. The MS. was written in the thirteenth century, and may have been a copy of an older original, as it closely agrees with the Welsh of the ninth century; and it contains many proofs that the Welsh then more closely approximated to the Cornish than in later ages.

The next work is a poem entitled *Mount Calvary*, a MS. of the fifteenth century, the subject being the trial and crucifixion of Christ. This contains two hundred and fifty-nine stanzas of eight lines each, in heptasyllabic metre with alternate rhymes. This was first printed by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1826, but with the grossest inaccuracies of printing. A new and correct edition, however, was issued in 1862, for which we are indebted to the eminent Celtic scholar Dr. Whitley Stokes, now one of the six members of the Legislative Council of India.

Then follows the series of dramas entitled *Origo Mundi*, *Passio Domini Nostri*, and *Resurrectio Domini Nostri*. These three dramas were most ably edited by the well known Oriental scholar Mr. Edwin Norris, with an English translation and notes, in two volumes 8vo., which were published by the University of Oxford in 1859. The editor has also given an excellent compendium of Cornish grammar.

The next work that was published was another drama called *The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood*, which was written, as stated on the MS. containing it, "on the 12th of August 1611, by William Jordan." This work is of much less philological importance, and in several passages it is an imitation of the earlier dramas; but the language was now become much corrupted, and is full of English words. It was published by Mr. Davies Gilbert in 1827, and is equally remark-

able for its typographical errors as the *Mount Calvary*. A new and correct edition of this also was given by Dr. Whitley Stokes in 1864.

Another most important addition has been made more recently to the scanty stores of Cornish literature, by the discovery in the Peniarth library of another drama, the existence of which seems only to have been known to Edward Lhwyd, who mentions in his *Catalogus MSS. Britannicorum* (*Archæologia Britannica*, 1707, p. 262), *Llyvyr yn iaith Kernyw* (4to.) *Codex Dialecto Cornubiensi scriptus*. This is entitled *Bewnans Meriasek*, being the life of St. Meriasek, bishop and confessor. We are indebted for the publication of this also to Dr. Whitley Stokes, who has handsomely printed it at his own expense, and most ably edited it, with a correct translation and notes, in 1872.

These are all the materials in existence for the illustration of the ancient Cornish in the purest times. For the study of the language, the following works are also to be noticed. Edward Lhwyd, in his *Archæologia*, compiled a grammar of the Cornish as corruptly spoken in his day. It is valuable as shewing the corruption from the purer language of the MSS. The next work was the *Cornish Vocabulary* printed by Pryse in 1790 (4to.), but of which he was not the author, as the original MS. is in existence with the date of 1730, and is supposed to have been the work of Edward Lhwyd or Scawen. The *Grammatica Celtica* of Zeuss (published at Leipzig in 1853) is an admirable work for the scientific study of the Cymric and Gaelic; but the Cornish portion is very meagre in this edition, and the deficiency is fully made up in the second edition of Zeuss by Professor Ebel (Berlin, 1871).

[A new edition of his *Cornish Lexicon*, having all the fresh words of the *Bewnans Meriasek* incorporated, had been prepared by Canon Williams, and was ready for the press, when he died.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

CONWY ABBEY RECORDS.

Wall' Her'f'.—Abbas de Aburconweye finem fecit cum R' p' sexaginta solidos p' confirmac'o'e quar'dam cartar' h'enda T' R' apud Westm' xxiiiij. die Marcii.

(Note in margin, "i' R' vii'o i' Heref'." This is a reference to the Pipe Rolls, where the money is accounted for; but no further particulars are given.—Originalia Roll, 6 Edward III, m. 30.)

Thabbey of Conwey.—Ric¹ &c. To all' ye fermo'r' & ten'nt' of the mano'rs lordship's land' & lyuelod' belonging to ye monast'y of Conwey in North Wales thise l'res forto see or here greting. Where as we understande y't o'r trusty and right welbeloued in god Thabbot' of Stratford and Wooburn' Reformato'rs of that Religion' w'tin this our Roy'me haue co'mytted thadmi'strac'on guyding and disposic'on of all' the said land' and lyuelod' and of the Rent' and Reuenues co'myng and growi'g of the same vnto Dompn' Griffith Gogh' Prio'r of the saide place and oth'r during the variaunce and co'trausie betwix Dompn' Dauid Wincheco'be and Dompn' Dauid Lloid' for the Right and title of Thoffice of Abbacie ther'. We therfor' wol and straitely charge you all' and eu'ry of you that vnto the said Prio'r or vnto suche Offic's as by hym shalbe appoynted and assigned and to noon' oth'r ye truely pay and content yo'r fermes Rent' and oth'r dutees aft'r the Rate of your tenures fro t'me to t'me among' you vsed and accustomed vnto suche tyme as by the saide Reformato'rs it shalbe det'myned and prouided who shal oth'wise haue the Rule and be Abbot ther'. Charging ou'e this alman'e o'r Offic's and subgiett' of thoes p'ties that vnto hym that soo by theym shalbe p'uided ther' to be assisting fauo'ring and helping in all' thing' as shal app'teyne as they desire to please vs. Yeuen &c. at Pountfreit the last day of May the furst yer' of o'r Reigne. (Harleian MSS. 433, f. 175.)

Dil'ci R' in xt'o Dauid Lloid' Abbas et Conuentus de Ab'conwey dant viginti & sex solidos & octo denarios solut' in Hana-p'io p' confirmac'o'e l'rar' paten' D'ni R' nunc de exemplificac'o'e l'rar' paten' D'ni E' nup' Regis Angl' primi h'end'. T' R' apud Westm' xx. die Nouembr'. (Originalia Roll, 5 Henry VII, m. 74.)

¹ Richard III.

*Commission to William Earl of Huntingdon and James Tyrell, Knt.,
to array the Men of Wales.*

R' carissimo consanguineo suo Will'o Comiti Hunt' ac dil'c'o & fideli suo Jacobo Tyrell' Militi sal't'm Sciatis q'd nos de fidelitate industria & circumspec'o'e v'ris plurimu' confidentes assignauim' vos ac vob' coniunctim & diuisim potestatem & auctoritatem dam' & co'mittim' ad om'es et singulos ligeos & subditos n'ros in Wallia co'morantes & ad laborand' potentes conuocand' & congregand' & ad eos iuxta gradus & facultates suos bene & defensibilit' arraiand' et ip'os sic arraiatos in resistenciam & supeditac'o'em rebelliu' p'dito' & inimico' n'ro' si qui in partes Wallie p'dict' p' t'ram aut p' mare aduen'int siue applicu'int ac alio' rebelliu' si qui in partib' illis fu'int qui co'moc'es p'p'li n'ri ibidem fec'int aut attemptau'int ducend' seu duci faciend' ac eosdem ligeos & subditos n'ros in conducc'o'e ille regend' & gubernand' necnon ad rebelles p'ditores & inimicos n'ros p'd'c'os capiend' & si necesse fu'it debelland' Et ideo vob' & alt'i v'r'm mandam' q'd statim visis p'sentib' circa p'missa diligent' intendatis eaq' fac' & quantum in vob' est exequamini sicut p'd'c'm est Dam' autem om'ib' & singulis ligeis & subditis n'ris sic p' vos congregand' & arraiand' ac aliis quo' int'est in hac parte tenore p'sencium firmit' in mandatis q'd vob' & alt'i v'r'm in execuc'o'e p'misso' pareant obediant & intendant in om'ib' p'ut decet In cuius &c. T' R' apud Birdporte quinto die Nouembr'.

p' ip'm Regem oretenus.

(1 Ric. III, p. 1, m. 23d, No. 18.)

Denization of Richard Vaughan.

R' om'ib' ad quos &c. sal't'm Sciatis q'd nos de gra' n'ra sp'ali & mero motu n'ris concessim' dil'c'o et fideli s'uianti n'ro Ric'o Vach'n alias d'c'o Ric'o ap Rob't ap Ieu'n Vaghan qui Wallicus oriundus existit q'd ip'e & om'es lib'i sui de corpore suo legitime p'creati & p'creand' ac heredes sui quicumq' sint indigen' & p'sona habiles & quil't eo' sit indigen' & p'sona habilis & ligei n'ri ac heredu' n'ro' ad acceptand' p'quirend' & gaudend' t'ras ten' redditus & s'uiacia aduocac'o'es reu'siones officia feod' & om'es alias possessiones h'end' tenend' & occupand' p'fato Ric'o sibi & heredib' suis diuisim & coniunctim cum aliis p'sonis quibuscumq' cuiuscumque g'dus status aut condic'o'is extit'int ac p'fato Ric'o heredib' & assign' suis aut heredib' suis de corpore suo legitime p'creatis aut p'fato Ric'o & heredib' masculis de corpore suo legitime p'creatis aut p'fato Ric'o ad t'minu' vite ip'ius Ric'i a ut ad t'minu' vite alicuius alt'ius tam in Angl' q'm

in Wall' infra Burgos & villas franchesiatas & ext'a plene & integre p'ut aliquis ligeus n'r' Anglicus p'creatus et natus infra regnu' n'r'm Angl' & non alit' nec alio modo p'tractent' h'eant' reputent' & gub'nent' nec p'tractet' h'eat' reputet' & gub'net' Et q'd p'd'c'us Ric'us & heredes sui ac lib'i sui p' aliquos Wallen' non conuincat' nec conuincant' Et q'd p'd'cus Ric'us heredes ac lib'i sui quicumq' om'ia & singula priuilegia custumas & franchesias ac om'es acc'o'es & querelas reales p'sonales & mixtas h'ere exc'cere ac eis gaudere & vti ac pl'itare & impl'itari nec non respondere & responderi possit & possint p'ut ligei n'ri infra regnu' n'r'm Angl' oriundi h'ent vtunt' & gaudent Et q'd ip'e p'fatus Ric'us & heredes ac lib'i sui non artent' teneant' aut compellant' aut aliquis eo' artet' teneat' aut compellat' ad soluend' aut supportand' aliqua subsid' amobr' Kylche custumas aut alia ou'a Wallicana p't talia qualia ligei n'ri in regno n'ro Angl' oriundi soluunt et supportant Et hoc absq' fine & feodo nob' & heredib' n'ris aliqualit' soluend' & capiend' & absq' impedimento p'turbac'o'e vexac'o'e & g'uamine n'ri aut hered' n'ro Offic' vel Ministro' n'ro' quo'cumq' Et aliquo actu ordinac'o'e p'uisione seu statuto quouismodo ante hec tempora incout'riu' fact' aut impost'um faciend' non obstant' p'uiso semp' q'd prefatus Ric'us lib'i & heredes sui homag' ligeum nob' et heredib' n'ris fac' & faciant Et q'd ip'e & heredes ac lib'i sui lotto & scotto cum aliis ligeis n'ris Anglicis p'd'c'is contribuant vt est iustum In cuius &c. T' R' apud Westm' xiiij die Februarij.

p' l're de priuato sigill' & de dat' &c.

(1 Ric. III, p. 2, m. 21, No. 150.)

Licence to William, Abbot of Margam Monastery, to exchange Lands, etc., with Richard, Abbot of Tewkesbury Monastery.

R' om'ib' ad quos &c. sal't'm. Sciatis q'd cum Will's Abbas Monast'ij de Morgan' in Suthwall' & eiusdem loci Conuentus in iure eccl'ie siue Abb'ie p'd'c'e seisit' sint de c'tis t'ris ten' reddit' reu'sion' & aliis p'ficuis cum suis p'tin' in Saltmarshe Tokyngton' Olveston' in com' Glouc' ac infra villam de Bristowe & lib'tatem eiusdem Eciam cum Ric'us Abbas Monast'ij b' Marie de Teukesbury & eiusdem loci Conuentus seisiti sint in iure eccl'ie siue Abb'ie sue de Teukesbury p'dict' de c'tis decimis t'ris ten' & redditib' cum p'tin' in parochiis de Nouo Castello & Kenfyk in Suthwall' cu' aduocacion' eccl'ia' de Nouo Castello & Kenfyk p'dict' cum p'tin' que p'dict' Abbas & Conuentus de Morgan' modo tenent p' composic'o'em int' p'dict' Abb'em & Conuentum de Teukesbury ex vna parte et p'fat' Abb'em & Conuentu' de Morgan' ex alt'a parte fact' p'ut in eisdem composic'o'ib' inde

conf'cis plenius apparet que quidem abb'ie sunt de fundac'o'e p'genito' & antecesso' p'dil'cissime Anne consortis n're Et p' eo q'd p'd'ci Abbas & Conuentus de Morgan' ad p'sens intendunt dare & concedere d'cis Abb'i & Conuentui de Teukesbury p'dict' t'r' & ten' reddit' reu'sion' & p'ficua cum suis p'tin' in Saltmarshe Tokyngton Olveston' & Bristowe ac infra lib'tatem eiusdem in excambiu' p' p'dict' decimis t'ris ten' & redditib' ac aduocac'o'ib' p'd'cis cum p'tin' p'ut p'd'c'm est. Nos p'missa considerantes de gra' n'ra sp'ali ac ex c'ta sciencia & mero motu n'ris concessim' ac tenore p'senciu' l'ra' n'ra' patenciu' plenam & integram licenciam dedim' p'fat' Abb'i & Conuentui de Morgan' q'd ip'i in simul excambiu' p'dict' p' t'ris & ten' p'd'cis & c'tis p'missis cum p'dict' Abb'e & Conuentu monast'ij be' Marie de Teukesbury p'dict' & successorib' suis legitime fac'e & p'implere possint Et q'd bene liceat & licebit p'dict' Abb'i & Conuentui de Morgan' decimas t'ras ten' & reddit' cum aduocac' p'dict' cum suis p'tin' absq' fraude recip'e & h'ere de p'fatis Abb'e & Conuentu de Teukesbury p'dict' imp'p'm Et q'd p'dict' Abbas & Conuentus de Morgan' p' eisdem decimis t'ris ten' reddit' & aduocacion' p'dict' cum p'tin' dict' t'ras ten' reddit' reu'sion' & p'ficua cum p'tin' in Saltmarshe Tokyngton' Olveston' & Bristowe ac infra lib'tatem eiusd'm p'fat' Abb'i & Conuentui de Teukesbury & successorib' suis imp'p'm dare & concedere possint p' p'sentes Et q'd p'fati Abbas & Conuentus d'ci monast'ij de Teukesbury p'dict' t'ras ten' reddit' reu'sion' & p'ficua in Saltmarshe Tokyngton' Olveston' & Bristowe ac infra lib'tatem eiusdem cum om'ib' & singulis suis p'tin' de p'fat' Abb'e & Conuentu' Monast'ij de Morgan' p'dict' recip'e & h'ere possint & tenere eisdem Abb'i & Conuentui Monast'ij de Teukesbury & successorib' suis imp'p'm tenore p'senciu' similis licenciam dedim' sp'alem Et hoc absq' fine seu feodo nob' vel hered' n'ris p' excambio p'dicto in hana-p'io cancellar' n're inde faciend' seu soluend' Et q'd exp'ssa mencio de vero valore annuo p'misso' aut de aliis donis siue concession' p' nos dict' Abb'i & Conuentui de Morgan' ante hec tempora fact' in p'sentib' minime fact' existit aut aliquo statuto ad manu' mortuam edit' non obstant' aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinac'o'e restricte o'e seu p'uisione incont'riu' fact' edit' siue ordinat' non obstant' In cuius &c. T' R' apud Westm' xij die Januarij.

p' l're de priuato sigillo & de dat' &c.

(2 Ric. III, p. 2, m. 19, n. 138.)

Obituary.

SINCE the issue of the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, two well known persons have died. Although at the time of their decease they were not members of the Society, they had been so for years previously. The elder of these two is the late RICHARD MASON of Tenby, a gentleman as well known as he was esteemed by all classes. In 1850 he undertook the printing and publishing of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* at his sole risk, on condition of receiving half the annual subscription for each Number supplied to the members. The list of subscribing members in that year contained under one hundred and thirty names. In 1855 the Society published on their own account, retaining him as their printer. He about this time commenced, as a private speculation, the *Cambrian Journal*, and carried it on for some years. Mr. Mason was the author of the popular *Guide to Tenby*, which reached a sixth edition, and is undoubtedly the most useful handbook of the present day. We believe he was a native of Herefordshire, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; but seems to have been so charmed with Tenby that he settled there, and became one of the most active and useful members of the local authorities during the space of thirty years. He died in his sixty-fifth year, and is buried in the Cemetery.

Mr. JOSEPH EDWARDS of Robert Street, London, was born in Merthyr, 5 March 1814, so that he was two or three years older than Mr. Mason. His father, Mr. James Edwards, was a mason, but principally engaged in cutting tombstones. In 1835 Mr. Edwards found his way to London, where he was for some time unable to find employment. Before he left Merthyr he obtained a letter of introduction to Mr. Behnes the sculptor, who not being able to give him employment, introduced him to a Mr. Brown, a statuary and marble-mason, who, however, had no opening for him. Having nothing to do, he was permitted to remain during the day in one of Mr. Behnes' rooms, when Mr. Brown, who now wanted a hand, remembered the young Welshman, and inquired of Mr. Behnes where he might be found. Being informed he was at that time on the premises, he found him in an upper room engaged on some modelling which so pleased his future employer that he at once engaged his services at the modest rate of a guinea a week. In 1837, at the age of twenty-three, he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and carried off the medal of that year for the best antique work. Two years afterwards he obtained the first of three medals awarded. From that time fortune began to smile on him, and commissions constantly following gave him full employment for the rest of his days. As soon as he found himself established to some extent, he became, and continued for many years, a member of the Association, and was, with a few other members, remarkable for strict punctuality in his payment of subscriptions.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

SIR,—I wish to obtain some farther information of the distinguished Welshmen mentioned below, who graduated at the University of Cambridge. The majority of Welshmen who aspire to be graduates are attracted to Oxford, from the greater advantages offered there for those who belong to Wales, as well as from its greater nearness of position; but there is a considerable number of eminent Welshmen who have taken their degrees at Cambridge. At present I ask for information only about the following graduates:

1. Nicholas Cantalupe. He was a Carmelite friar, and Superior of his order several times, in the fifteenth century. He was the author of some historical and theological works, and among others, of a *Brief History of Cambridge*. It is presumed, therefore, that he was educated at Cambridge. Leland, in his work, *De Scriptoribus*, says that he was of Welsh extraction, and of the same family as "the holy Thomas Cantalupe, Bishop of Hereford". I find this statement in the preface to an edition of Parker's *History of the University of Cambridge*, printed in 1721. Is anything known of the Welsh family with which Nicholas Cantalupe was connected?

2. Owen Gwynn, or Gwynne as the name appears in the *Cambridge Calendar*. He was Master of St. John's College from 1612 to 1633. Parker says that he was "a Welshman of a knightly family, Fellow of the College, Doctor of Divinity, was chosen Provost (now Master) in the year of Our Lord 1612, Vice-Chancellor in 1616, rector of" The name of the parish is not given; but it was probably a college living. Of what knightly family was he a member?

3. Thomas Thomas. He was printer to the University in the latter half of the sixteenth century; but he was also M.A. of King's College, and the author of a very useful Latin dictionary which passed through many editions. The books that came from his press were beautifully printed. The type resembles very closely the well known Italian type, and probably came from Italy. I presume that he was a Welshman; but I shall be glad to receive some certain information about him.

4. Robert Evans. He was the first Warden (as Parker gives the title) of the College of St. Mary Magdalen, appointed in 1542. This is certainly the correct date, for the College was founded in that year, though Parker gives 1544 as the time of his appointment. Is anything more known of him? He died probably in 1546, for in that year Richard Carre was appointed Warden.

5. Thomas Ithel. He was Warden (now Master) of Jesus College from 1563 to 1579. Parker gives this report of him:—"Thomas

Ithel, of Wales, Doctor of Law in 1563, Prebendary of Ely, Chancellor of the diocese of Ely under Bishop Richard Cox, Provost the 5th of Elizabeth, rector of the Donative Church of Emneth in Norfolk." The title seems then to have been indeterminate, for Ithel is called Provost on p. 122, and in the heading of the list the word Wardens is used. I have not been able to obtain any additional information about this Welshman.

It is evident that many students came to Cambridge from Wales in the sixteenth century. John Williams, one of the best scholars of his time, afterwards Archbishop of York; William Glynne, Professor of Theology, afterwards Bishop of Bangor; Richard Vaughan and William Morgan (translator of the Bible into Welsh), the one Bishop of London, and the other Bishop of Llandaff; and Edward Vaughan, Bishop of St. David's, were all educated at Cambridge.

JOHN DAVIES.

Miscellaneous Notices.

A SPLENDID hoard of ancient bronze weapons has recently been found by labourers in cutting a drain in the parish of Wilburton, near Ely, on the property of Mr. Claude Pell of Wilburton Manor. The collection consists of about one hundred and ten spear and javelin-heads, ten sword-blades (broken), two socketed celts, a palstave, ferrules for the butt-ends of spears, ends of sword-sheaths, and other articles. The spear-heads are of various sizes and shapes, but all elegant in design; and as castings, equal to a brassfounder's work of the present day. This collection of weapons lay in a heap upon the clay, below the fen peat, and their deposition is supposed to have been the result of a boat accident. A fen fire which occurred at the spot some years back, reached these treasures, and fused and injured many of the weapons; but the greater number are still well preserved, and in good condition.

WE find, from *The Academy*, that *Historic Notices of the Borough of Flint*, by Mr. Henry Taylor, Deputy Constable of Flint Castle, is in the press, and will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work will contain much curious information and official documents, and will be illustrated by facsimiles and woodcuts.

THE latest additions to the Egerton Library of MSS. in the British Museum comprise three volumes of Welsh pedigrees (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries), and a Register of "Inquisitiones post Mortem" for Cheshire, from the time of Edward III to Richard III.

Reviews.

CHIPS FROM OLD STONES. BY THE AUTHOR OF "HILL-FORTS AND STONE-CIRCLES OF ANCIENT SCOTLAND." Privately printed. George Waterston and Sons. Edinburgh, 1881.

SUCH is the unpretending title of a work by the authoress of the well known folio volume of *Hill-Forts and Stone-Circles of Ancient Scotland*, which has attracted so much attention not only in this but in other countries, and which has been already made known to the members of this Association. The present work, however, if less in bulk, is more comprehensive as to its subject-matter. Before, however, we enter into detail, we cannot refrain from mentioning one circumstance which must give additional value to this work, and that is, that the writer makes it an invariable rule to see with her own eyes, and not trust to those of others. To carry out such a rule, especially among Scottish hills, the amount of energy and labour to be undergone is such that even zealous archæologists of the rougher sex are too often inclined, under such circumstances, to make their observations and form their views on lower and more accessible ground. Nay, we are not always satisfied in our minds that the published works of some archæologists are not taken too much on trust. Such is not the rule of Miss Maclagan. She sees and judges for herself; so that we have double security as to the faithfulness of her illustrations and her accurate judgment.

The "Brocks" of Scotland are known (at least from published accounts) to most of those who live in this southern world. They were formerly assigned to Danish builders,—an opinion long since disproved. At first sight they may be thought not unlike the round towers of Ireland; from which, however, they materially differ both in construction and use. The opinion of the late John Stuart, one of the most able of Scottish antiquaries, and for so many years Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is the one generally now acceded to, namely, that they are a development of subterranean dwellings, in course of time continued above ground, and made in the form of a circular tower, bearing a likeness to the *nuraghi* of Sardinia. These *nuraghi* have been more or less accurately described; but the best account of them is by the late General De la Marmora. It is stated, however, that he was no draughtsman, and employed others to do this necessary work for him, from his description. This method of illustrating is far from satisfactory, especially as some of those employed had not even seen the objects they drew. The result was, as might be expected, these towers are represented in most fanciful form. Since that time great alterations have taken place, so that these remains are now seriously misrepresented.

De la Marmora has stated in his *Voyage en Sardaigne*, that in his time there were more than three thousand of them standing, while in the course of two thousand years many must have vanished. However, Miss Maclagan, on her first survey from the lofty ramparts of Cagliari, from which a vast extent of country was visible, saw no traces of them. On inquiry as to the cause of this, she was informed that having been turned into abodes for bandits, the Government ordered their destruction. The result is that the traveller from this point has to travel four hours to reach the nearest; which is, too, in a very dilapidated state. Driving is no pleasant work over roads paved with loose, rough pebbles, with watercourses to be crossed, the fords being full of dangerous hollows. How any lady could have survived such a jolting is not easy to understand, unless we assume that Scottish ladies are of tougher *physique* than their southern friends.

At last the building was reached, and was found to be a double or twin house, examples of which also occur in Treceiri in Carnarvonshire. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1871, p. 84.) There is, however, a certain difference, in as much as there is a very narrow communication between the two compartments, through which a hand might be inserted; but this is not the case in Wales.

Miss Maclagan remarks on a peculiarity of the entrance, which she states to be very much in use among *nuraghi*. It is bent round the outer wall, and its shape is that of a comma. She conjectures this was done to connect it with the entrance of the other apartment, which is straight. It is curious, however, that this curved entrance also occurs in more than one of the Treceiri houses; but in these latter instances, as they are turned away from the direction of the prevalent winds, it has been conjectured that the object of the builders was protection from the wind in such an elevated and exposed situation as the summit of one of the so called Rivals, or, as Pennant terms them, the "Eiff Hills". The conclusion of our authoress is that there is nothing in this *nuragh* to compare with the *brocks* of Scotland, although those that she subsequently visited had many similar details as regards the internal stairs and chambers. The most remarkable of these structures is about two miles from Paulo Latini. It is not a single building, but a group contained within a huge triangular wall of excellent masonry, a plan of which, together with a restored view of the whole group, will be found in Plate 14 of De la Marmora's work.

The illustrations of these primitive structures fill Plates 1 and 2 of the *Chips*, and are remarkable not merely for their accuracy, but as being the only reliable ones that have yet appeared of these Sardinian mysteries.

The *Chips* are, however, not confined to Sardinia, for the next division embraces notices of the prehistoric antiquities of Brittany illustrated by the same skilful hand. Some of these, more or less accurate, have appeared in other works, with, perhaps, the exception of the huge fragments of the great menhir at Locmariaker, which

has never been figured before, as far as we are aware. This monster measured 68 feet long, with a greatest breadth of 14; and although now in four fragments, yet even our authoress allows that they "had formed part of one great whole"; but at the same time she maintains that the stone never was erected, for being pointed at both ends it never could have been placed upright unless a hole sufficiently large had been dug in the solid rock; but no traces of such a hole exist. She can find no writer who mentions it as even traditionally having ever been standing, and adds, the fact of its being broken goes somewhat towards proving that the upright position is mere conjecture. We fear we do not appreciate the force of the argument.

Another difficulty is the breaking of the stone, hitherto conjectured to have been caused by lightning; but this she denies, and is supported by one of the chief engineers of Glasgow, to whom she submitted two questions,—1. Do you believe this stone ever stood on an end? 2. What was the cause of its breaking and misplacement? His answer to the first question was, *simply impossible*; and if fire was applied under the middle part of the stone lying on a granite rock, the heat, by the force of expansion, would effect the disruption.

This gentleman's first answer is not worth much, seeing that a stone in the same country, about 60 feet, has at some period been so erected, and is *still standing* at no great distance from Brest. As to the second answer, it may be so far true as to splitting the stone, but could never have displaced one of the portions to the distance and position it occupies. But then comes the question how such a column was brought thither? If by an iceberg, the stone would not have been of the same character as the granite of the district. But independently of this difficulty, it is, we fear, impossible to agree with Miss Maclagan's ingenious explanation, *viz.*, that they wanted large capstones for chambers like that of the *Table aux Marchands*, not far from the spot; for in the first place such huge masses would not furnish the required tables or capstones; and in the second, they were never so employed, being left as they were at the time of the breaking.

But we have already exceeded our limits. There is much of interesting detail of her work in Brittany, and some of the famous stone monuments of her own country, concluding with an account of the singular cup and other markings on the pavement-slabs of the Foro Romano, exactly similar to those in Scotland and elsewhere, to which the late Sir James Simpson first directed the attention of antiquaries.

We cannot conclude without expressing our deep regret that this volume is confined to her private friends, and that the outer public know little or nothing of it.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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A

COMPARISON OF CELTIC WORDS FOUND IN OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ENGLISH DIALECTS WITH MODERN CELTIC FORMS.

(Continued from p. 18.)

IF we continue our researches in this field, we find that in Anglo-Celtic words we still meet with *tenuēs* for *mediæ*, or *mediæ* for *aspiratæ*; as in *p* for *b*, *b* for *bh* or *v*; *t* for *d*, and *d* for *dd* or *th*.

P for *b* in *anlaut*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.	MOD. CELTIC.
<i>Per</i> , to fall in drops (Lanc.)	W. <i>beru</i> , to drop, to ooze (Pryse); Arm. <i>bera</i> , to drop, to distil
<i>Parch</i> , to scorch, to burn	Ir. Gael. <i>barg</i> , burning, red hot; Manx, <i>paagh</i> (for <i>parg</i> ?), dry, thirsty
<i>Parken</i> , a kind of cake (Lanc.)	O. Ir. <i>bairgen</i> , panis, placenta (Z', 462; <i>Goid.</i> , 76); Ir. Gael. <i>bair- ghean</i> , a cake
<i>Paw</i> , dirty, obscene; also <i>baw</i>	W. <i>baw</i> , mire, dirt; dirty, filthy

“Pshaw, wench and pimp, *paw* words; I know thou art an honest fellow.” (Wycherley, *Country Wife*).

<i>Pour</i> , to cause to issue, to make a liquid flow out or down	W. <i>bwro</i> , to cast, throw, pour; <i>bwro glaw</i> , to rain; <i>bwro</i> , fundere (Z', 632)
<i>Prog</i> , food, victuals; food to be eaten in the fields (Cumb.)	Ir. Gael. <i>brochan</i> , pottage; Manx, <i>broghan</i> , id.; Corn. <i>bruha</i> for <i>bruga</i> or <i>brugha</i> , id.; W. <i>pry</i> (for <i>pryg</i> ?), food

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Proud, used of an animal under sexual excitement
Purley, weak-sighted, short-sighted (Wilts.)

p for *b* in *auslaut*.

Bop, a father (Suff.)

Clap, a lip (W.); the lower part of a hawk's beak (*Dict. Rust.*)

Crap, a bunch, a cluster (W.)

Fape, a gooseberry (E.)

Gope, to shout (Cumb.); Dan. *gab*, mouth of a river

Mip, a nymph (Hall)

MOD. CELTIC.

W. *brwd*, hot; Arm. *broud*, very hot, ardent; très chaud, ardent

W. *byr*, short; *llug*, light; *llygad*, the eye; Corn. *ber*, short; *loc*, sight; Arm. *berr*, short; *luch*, sight

Ir. Gael. *bob-an*, a father; Sans. *vap-ila* for *bap-ila*, a father

Ir. Gael. *clab*, a lip, a thick lip

W. *graban*, a cluster

Ir. Gael. *faob* (*fabu*), a round lump

Ir. Gael. *gob*, a beak, a mouth; *gobach*, prating, scolding

This word, I think, must be connected with W. Arm. *mab*, a son, for *map*. There was an old form *maqvi*. Can this have become *mapi*, and, by assimilation, *mipi*? Cf. Corn. *meppig*, a child; Arm. *map*, a son; *mipien*, sons.

Mop, a tuft of grass (W.); the gall of the wild rose (Sal.)

Gael. *mòb*, anything rough, a tuft, a mop, disorder; Ir. *maibean*, a cluster

Sop, a lump of black lead (Cumb.); a tuft of grass (N); O. N. *soppr*, a ball

W. *sob*, a tuft, a bunch, a mass; *sopen*, a mass, a bundle

p also represents in Anglo-Celtic words *bh* or *v* (*f*) in Mod.-Celtic; as in

Cope, a tribute paid to the lord of the manor in Derbyshire for smelting lead

Ir. Gael. *cobhach*, tribute; *cobh*, in O. Ir. *cob*, victory, conquest

Cappull, *capul*, a horse

W. *ceffyl*, horse

Crap. "In some places darnel is so called." (*Dict. Rust.*)

W. *craf*; Ir. Gael. *creamh*, wild garlic

Craple, a claw (Spenser); Germ. *krabbeln*, to grapple, to grope

W. *craff*, claws; Arm. *craban*, griffe, ongle pointu

Pal, two courses or rounds in knitting (Wright)

W. *fal*, a circle, a fold; Ir. Gael. *fal*, a circle, an enclosure; Manx, *paal*, a ring, a fold; Sans. *palla*, a large chest for grain; *palli*, a small village (inclosure)

Pan, money (slang)

Ir. Gael. *fang*, a coin; *ban*, copper; *banna*, a halfpenny; Arm. *paz*, money; Sans. *pana*, a copper coin

Pooly, urine (Wright); voiding of urine (W.)

Ir. Gael. *fual*=*fula*, urine

The sounds *bh*, *f*, or *v*, in Mod. Celtic, are more commonly represented by *b* in Anglo-Celtic; as in

ANGLO-CELTIC.	MOD. CELTIC.
<i>Ab</i> , water, moisture, sap	O. Ir. and Gael. <i>abh</i> , water; W. <i>afon</i> , a river; Sans. <i>ap</i> , <i>apnas</i> , water

“Yet diverse have assaied to deal without okes to that end, but not with so good success as they have hoped, because the *ab* or juice will not so soon be removed and cleane drawn out.”—Harrison, *Desc. Eng.*, 213.

<i>Crab</i> , sour, rough (Webs.)	Ir. Gael. <i>garbh</i> , rough, coarse; Arm. <i>garv</i> ; W. <i>garw</i> , sharp, rough; Ir. Gael. <i>geur</i> , <i>gèr</i> , sharp, sour, rough
<i>Crabe</i> , to fight; a term in falconry (Bailey)	W. <i>craf</i> , claws, talons; <i>crafus</i> , to scratch; Arm. <i>craban</i> ; Ir. <i>crubh</i> , a claw
<i>Dibles</i> , difficulties (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>diobhail</i> (<i>dibal</i>), loss, injury, want; Gael. <i>diubhail</i> , a calamity, distress; Manx. <i>doilleys</i> (with the loss of <i>b</i>), a difficulty
<i>Garb</i> , a sharp, piquant taste in beer or wine (Bailey)	Ir. Gael. <i>garbh</i> , Arm. <i>garv</i> , W. <i>garw</i> , rough, sharp; Ir. Gael. <i>garbhan</i> , coarse ground meal
{ <i>Glab</i> , a tattling person (Sal.) { <i>Glabber</i> , to speak indistinctly, as children (Wedgw.); Germ. <i>klaffer</i> , a prater	Ir. Gael. <i>glafar</i> , noise, prating, chatter; Gael. <i>glafair</i> ; Ir. <i>glabaire</i> , a babbler; Ir. <i>glam</i> , noise, outcry, chatter

We find also *f* in Anglo-Celtic words, with the sound of English *f*, answering to *f* (*v*) in Welsh; as in

<i>Gufere</i> , a stream	W. <i>gofer</i> , a stream; Arm. <i>gouer</i> , id.
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“Alle the gotes of thy *guferes* and grondeles powles,
And thy stryuande stremes of stryndes so mony
In on daschande dam, dryues me (Jonah) ouer.”

(All the channels of thy streams and bottomless pools, and thy clashing rivers, of kinds so many, in one dash-ing dam-stream drive over me.)—*Allit. P. E. E. T. S.*, C. 311.

<i>Hyfyr</i> , a castrated goat	W. <i>hafr</i> , <i>hyfyr</i> , a castrated goat
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“The meat of a castrated goat of six or seven years old (which is called *hyfyr*) is reckoned the best.”—(Pennant, *Br. Zool.*, i, 38); O. N. *hafr*, caper.

Pennant, as a Welshman, may be only quoting a

word of his fellow countrymen, but the same word exists in Anglo-Celtic in the form of

Haver, *Havior*, a gelded deer. "Haviour bucks" (*Ann. of Agric., Britten*, p. 102); also called "Haviours". In Durham, *havering* is the name of a gelded buck.

p is also found as the anlaut of some Anglo-Celtic words, where it is wanting in Mod. Celtic.

ANGLO-CELTIC.	MOD. CELTIC.
{ <i>Plunk</i> , to give a fair and full hit (Leeds) ¹ { <i>Plonker</i> , anything of unusual substance or thickness (Leeds)	W. <i>Uawn</i> for <i>plāna</i> , full, abundant; Ir. Gael. <i>lān</i> ; Manx, <i>lane</i> , full, great; Lat. <i>plenus</i> ; Sans. <i>pūrna</i>

The word *planets* or *plennets* (Cumb.) in the phrase, "raining in *planets*", seems to be from the same source.

"Heavier now the tempest musters,
 Down in *plennets* teems the rain."

Stagg's Poems.

Plim, pliable (Heref.)

W. *Uym*, soft, limp; *plydd*, soft, flexible

Prat, a buttock (Dekker), a thigh (Coles)

The *Cavalière Nigra* concludes that this is the primitive form of the Ir. *less*, a buttock: "*less* (clunis) pro *lat-ja*, ex antiquiore *prat-ja*; Lat. *latus*; Gr. *πλατός*" (*Gloss. Vet. Hib. Cod. Taur.*, xix)

If this be correct, it is singular that the primitive form, as deduced by *Nigra*, should be exactly the form as retained in England. *Prat* may, however, be connected with Ir. Gael. *bras*, thick.

We find the same result in the dental consonants as in the others, *i.e.*, the surd mute appears in Anglo-Celtic words where we find the sonant mute in Mod.-Celtic, and the sonant mute where we find spirants in Mod.-Celtic, as in

<i>Tiff</i> , liquor, a draught of liquor (v. d.)	Ir. Gael. <i>daif</i> , a drink; Ir. <i>tibre</i> , <i>tibhir</i> , a spring, a fountain
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¹ The suffix *-k* (for *-ok*) is a common verbal formative in Anglo-Celtic words: *-ok* is also common. See p. 91.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Turin, the nose of the bellows (Y);O. N. *triona*, *tryne*, rostrum*Latimer*, an interpreter*Matfelson*,¹ the knapweed, *Centaurea scabiosa*

MOD. CELTIC.

W. *durnyn*, a snout, a bird's bill; *trwyn*, a snout, a noseW. *lladmer*, an interpreterW. *madfelen*, id." *Matfelson*, *jacia nigra*" (*Prom. Parv.*)

Gerard mentions the English names, knap-weed, bull-weed, *matfelson*, but also *materfillon* or *matrefillen*. The name is *mattefelon* in the *Cath. Aug.*; but, in a MS. quoted by Way, it is *mandefelune*. (See Way's note, p. 329.)

Quittor, *quetter*, an ulcer, matter flowing from a sore

Brait, a kind of garmentW. *chwydr*, *chwydredd*, ejected matter, corruption; *chwydd*, a swelling

Ir. Gael. *breid*, frieze, a coarse kind of woollen cloth, a coif; Manx, *breid*, a hood; Arm. *broz*, jupe; Ir. *bread*, a piece of milled, woollen cloth; W. *brethyn*, cloth, woollen cloth; Ir. *brat*, cloak, mantle

" *Caracalla est vestis villosa quæ Anglice dicitur brait vel hakel*"² (*M.S. Lans.*, 413, H.) *Caracalla* was the name of a Gaulish mantle.

Brut, a record, a chronicleW. *brud*, a chronicle; Arm. *brūd*, id." *Layamon's Brut*, or *Chronicle of Britain*."*Cert*, a tribute, a taxW. *céd*, an aid or tribute given to the lord; Ir. Gael. *ceart*, a toll, custom, debt, right{ *Divet*, a turf or sod (N.){ *Duffet*, id. (N.)Gael. *duibheid* (*duffed*), a flat turf used for covering cottages; Ir. Gael. *dubh*, black*Gleet*, *glette*, filth, viscous matter; O.N. *gleta*, humorW. *glud*, paste; Arm. *glud*, viscous matter, glue; Ir. Gael. *glodh*, *glodh*, slime, mucous matter

" *As mote in at a munster (minster) dor, so mukel wern his chawles. He (Jonah) glydes in by the giles, thurg glaymande glette.*"

Allit. P. C., 269

¹ The church of St. Mary Matfelson in London (Whitechapel) is said to have been so named because the field in which it was built, and the neighbouring ground, bore the name of *matfelson* from the abundant growth of the knapweed there.

² *Caracalla* was a Gaulish name for a large cloak; probably from *car*, winding, flowing, and *calla*, Ir. *caille*, a cloak. It is evident from this word that the Ir. *caille* is not from Lat. *pallium*.

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Losset, lucett, a large wooden dish used in the North

MOD. CELTIC.

Ir. Gael. *losaid*, a kneading-trough, a wooden dish; Ir. *losad*, in the county of Cavan (O'Don.); Manx, *losh*, a kneading-trough

“But shee that lives by *nille* (needle) and tape,
And with her bag and *lucett* begs,
Oft makes her husband many a scape (trick)
Although she goes in simple raggs.”

Percy MSS., ii, 402.

The Editors suggest that *lucett* may mean a budget, and refer to the Fr. *lucet* [luchet], a spade.

Nicet, a breast-cloth, a wrapper for the bosom or neck (Hall)

W. *neisiad*, a kerchief; *nais*, a band, a tie

Snite, an old name for the snipe.

W. *ysnid*,—1, a beak; 2, a snipe;

Snite, ibis (*E. E. Voc.*, i, 253)

Corn. *snit*, a snipe

Soort, to punish (Som.)

W. *sardio*, to beat down, to chastise

The surd mute *t* is often found in Anglo-Saxon where we find *th* or *dd* in Mod. Celtic.

t for *th*.

Anerty, hardy, stout

W. *nerth*; Arm. *nerz*, vigour, energy (*Z*, 99); W. *nerthus*, strong, vigorous; Ir. Gael. *neart*, *ner*, might, force

“A knight full *anerty* gaf them this answe.” (Langtoft's *Chron.*) Cf. W. *gwyr* and *agwyr*, crooked.

Aclite, awry (N.)

Ir. Gael. *clith*, left-handed, awkward; Ir. *cliudh*, squint-eyed

Brait, a rough diamond: a term used by jewellers

W. *braith*, *brith*, spotted, speckled; Arm. *briz*, *tacheté*, *moucheté*.

Burt, to press or indent anything (Som.)

W. *burth*, a violent thrust; *burthio*, to thrust

Burtle, a sweeting: a country word (Bailey)

W. *berthyll*, fair, beautiful, pleasing; *berthyd*, beauty, a jewel

Cat, a kind of food given to pigeons; Du. *kost*, food

Ir. Gael. *coth*, food; *cothadh*, support

Clit, close, heavy (Dors.)

Ir. *clith*, close; Gael. *clith*, strong; W. *llud*, close, compact

Mytyng, a darling

W. *meithyn*, a nursling, a darling

“Haylle, maker of man! haylle, sweetying;
Haylle, so as I can; haylle, praty *mytyng*.”

Townley Mys.

Rit, to swallow greedily (N.)

W. *rhuth*, greedy; *rhythu*, to open wide, to be greedy; *rhyth-gi*, a greedy dog

ANGLO-CELTIC.

Tret, a contribution, a tax

MOD. CELTIC.

W. treth, tredd, a contribution, tax, rate, tribute

"Hath thy herte be wrothe or gret (sorrowful)
When Goddes serves was drawe on *tret*."

MS. Cott. H.

O. Fr. *treu, trehus, treud*, impost, tax (Roq.); but probably from a Celtic source.

t for *dd* or *dh*.*Attle*, refuse in mines*W. adhail*, refuse (Williams, *Corn. Dict.*); *W. adill*, vilis, abjectus (Dav.); *Corn. atal, attal*, refuse, waste*Kettle*, a lump, a swelling (Surrey)*W. chwydd*, a swelling (*chwyddel*, a little swelling ?)*Raty*, cold, tempestuous (N.)Ir. Gael. *reodh*, frost; Gael. *reodha*, frosty; *W. rhew*, ice, frost; *Arm. reo*, great cold

The sonant mute *d* often represents *th* or *W. dd* in the Irish or Welsh languages; as in

Cade, the penis (*Arth. and Merlin*, Ir. *caith*, the penis

36)

Claud, a ditch (Bailey); a ditch or fence (N.)*W. clawdd*; O. W. *claud* (Ir. Gloss., 59), a ditch, trench, embankment, fence; Ir. *cladh*, a dike, an embankment*Glauds*, hot, bright gleams between showers (Nhamp.); O. N. *gladr*; Sw. *glad*, smooth, polished, shining
Glade, an open space in a wood*W. glawdd*, a lustre, glow, splendour (marked by Fryse as obsolete)*W. gledd*, the green sward, the face of the earth. "Glebis, gletu (gledu?). If the word be *gledu*, we may, perhaps, compare the mod. *W. gledd* (hence Eng. *glade*?)." (W. Stokes, *Phil. Soc.*, 1860)

{ *Gowdy*, wanton; *gowdychare*, an
abode of harlots (Newc.)
{ *Gowder*, futuere¹

O. Ir. *goithim*, futuo; Ir. Gael. *guth*, shame, disgrace; Ir. *gutolach*, an adulterer; O. W. *gòd, gòt*, fornication, incontinence; *Arm. gada*, futuere (used of beasts)*Houdery*, gloomy, overcast (W.)*W. hudd*, gloom; *huddol*, gloomy, darkening

¹ " *Gudales* in capitular. Car. M. ap Baluz, i, 343: 'de *gadalibus* et meretricibus volumus' reducendum erit ad *gatal*, quia Armor. hod. cum *d* non *z*, *gadalez*, meretrix, *gadal*, libidinosus (unde Germ. *geil*?), ut Provinc. *godina*, *godineta*, unde Gall. hod. *gouine goier*, ad *gotin* (Hibern. vet. *goithimm*, gl. futuo, Sg.; Cambr. hod. *godineb*, fornicatio)." — Z', 186.

ANGLO-CELTIC.	MOD. CELTIC.
{ <i>Plid</i> , earth, soil (Dev.) { <i>Pride</i> , the mud-lamprey, from living in the mud of streams (<i>Eng. Enc.</i> , iv, 277)	W. <i>pridd</i> , mould, earth, soil
<i>Ted</i> , to spread hay	W. <i>tedd</i> , a spread; <i>teddu</i> , to spread out; <i>ted</i> , a stretch
<p>“Alas! Callimachus, when wealth cometh into the hands of youth before they can use it, then fall they into all disorder that may be, <i>teddin</i> with a forke in one yeare that which was not gathered in twenty.”—Lyly’s <i>Euphues</i>.</p>	
<i>Tud</i> , an apple-dumpling (Glouc.)	W. <i>twodd</i> , a lump, a hunch
<p><i>t</i> and <i>d</i> before a vowel, especially before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i>, are sounded as <i>ch</i> or <i>j</i>; as</p>	
<i>Chee</i> , an out-house, a hen-roost (Kent)	W. <i>ty</i> , a house; Corn. <i>chy</i> , a house, a dwelling; Ir. Gael. <i>tigh</i> , a house; Manx, <i>thie</i> , id.
{ <i>Chark</i> , to burn wood into charcoal (Heref.) { <i>Char</i> , id.	Manx, <i>chiarry</i> , <i>charrey</i> , dry; <i>cheer</i> , to dry by the fire; the same word as Ir. Gael. <i>tior</i> , heat; to heat, kiln-dry, to parch
<i>Cheat</i> , the bearded darnel (Dors., Linc.)	Ir. <i>dithein</i> (<i>dite</i>); Gael. <i>dithean</i> , the darnel; but in Gael. <i>di</i> =Eng. <i>j</i> ; <i>diu</i> = <i>ju</i> , <i>diong</i> = <i>jung</i> . From <i>dite</i> we have <i>jit</i> = <i>jeet</i> , hardened in <i>cheat</i> .
<i>Chit</i> , a call to a cat (Lanc.) <i>Chyng</i> e, reuma (<i>E. E. Voc.</i> , i, 267)	W. <i>titw</i> , puss, a fond name for a cat Manx, <i>ching</i> , sick, diseased, a sore, an ulcer; Ir. Gael. <i>tinn</i> , sick; <i>tinneas</i> , disease
<i>Jerk</i> , to throw with a sudden effort	W. <i>tercu</i> , to jerk
<i>Jink</i> , <i>chink</i> , to ring money, to jingle	W. <i>tincio</i> , to tinkle
<i>Jouds</i> , rags (Dev.), also <i>duds</i>	Gael. <i>dud</i> , a rag; <i>dudach</i> , ragged; Ir. <i>dad</i> , a piece
<i>Joe-ben</i> , the black-cap or great titmouse (Suff.)	Manx, <i>doo</i> ; Ir. <i>dubh</i> , black; Ir. Gael. <i>beann</i> (<i>ben</i>), head
<i>Jussocks</i> , tufts of grass; also <i>tussocks</i>	W. <i>twys</i> , a tuft, a top (<i>twysoc</i> , a little tuft)

“They turn (the hay) against the wind that breaks the *jussocks*, which otherwise would hang together and fall heavy.”—*Mod. Husb.*, 1750.

g also, before a vowel, is sounded as *j*, as

Jouring, a scolding (Dev.) W. *gawri*, to shout, to cry aloud

“I pray the Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursing, swearing, *jourings*, end.”

Hayman’s *Quidlibets*.

We have also *gere*, *geere*, jest, jeer, frenzy (an old word, Bailey), and *jeer*, which I would connect with Ir. Gael. *gearr*, to cut, to taunt; Manx *garrish*, a jest, a sneer, ridicule. Prof. Skeat connects Eng. *jeer* with Du. *scheeren*, in the phrase *gek scheeren*, to shear, to fool, to jeer; but *gek scheeren* means, "to play the fool with one, to make a fool of one" (Holtrop.), and how can we get the old form *gere* from Du. *scheeren*?

The W. *chw* is constantly represented by *wh* in Anglo-Celtic words: as E. *whap*, a blow; W. *chwap*. *Wherry*, to laugh; *whert*, joy, mirth; W. *chwerthin*. *Whew*, a sudden movement; W. *chwiw*. *Whiff*, a quick movement, a slight blast; W. *churif*. *Whig*, sour, buttermilk; W. *chwig*. *Whig*, a kind of sweet cake; W. *chwiog*. *Whute*, to whistle; W. *chwyth*; and *Whin*, the rest-harrow (N. Hamp.); furze or gorse (Cumb.) W. *chwyn*.

The letter *s* is found as anlaut in Anglo-Celtic words without *y* prefixed, as in Welsh. The prefix is not used in either Cornish or Armoric.

<i>Scavel</i> , rapacious, greedy (Coles, <i>N. H.</i>)	W. <i>ysgafaelus</i> , rapacious; <i>cafael</i> , to take, to get
<i>Scovel</i> , a mop (Ainsworth)	W. <i>ysgubell</i> , a broom, a besom; Arm. <i>skubel</i> , balai; <i>skubilen</i> , fouet (voc. ninth century)
<i>Scovy</i> , uneven (Dev.)	W. <i>ysgoev</i> , fluctuating, waving
<i>Scowles</i> , old excavations of mines (Heref.)	W. <i>ysgau</i> , hollow; <i>ysgeuol</i> , excavated, hollow
<i>Scopes</i> , <i>scobes</i> , <i>scaubes</i> , sharp-pointed stakes used in thatching	W. <i>ysgolp</i> , a sharp-pointed stake; Ir. Gael. <i>scolp</i> , id.
<i>Scrant</i> , to scorch (Som.)	W. <i>ysgra</i> (for <i>ysgrad</i> ?), hard, dry; <i>crad</i> , heat; <i>cras</i> , roasted, parched
<i>Scray</i> , the sea-swallow (Webster)	Ir. <i>ysgraen</i> , <i>ysgretan</i> , the sea-swallow; Arm. <i>skrav</i> , id.
<i>Sculpin</i> , a small fish of the genus <i>cottus</i> , furnished with spines (Webster)	W. <i>ysgolp</i> , a sharp-pointed stake; <i>col</i> , a sting, a prickle. See <i>scopes</i>
<i>Slip</i> , clay made smooth and limp for the potter	W. <i>yslib</i> , smooth, glib; <i>Ulipa</i> , flaccid, limp

The W. *si* appears in Anglo-Saxon words as *sh*; as in *Shig*, to ruin; W. *sigo*, to shatter. *Shock*, a rough head of hair; W. *sioch*, a bush of hair.¹ *Shonk*, hearty,

¹ The A. S. *sceacga*, a bush of hair, what is rough or shaggy, is the etymon assigned to *shock* by Mahn.

healthy (W.); W. *sionc*, brisk, active. *Sh* appears frequently for *s* before other vowels; as *Shore*, to threaten (N.); W. *sori*, to chafe, to be angry. *Shorry*, a large stick on which hedgers carry fagots (Nhamp.); W. *ysgwr*, a branch, a stake; Arm. *skourr*, a branch of a tree, cut or not, but always a large branch. *Shard*, dung; W. *ysgarth*, dung; *carth*, off-scouring, filth.

There are other variations, implying generally a more archaic form in Anglo-Celtic words; as in

ANGLO-CELTIC.	MOD. CELTIC.
<i>Congel</i> , a stick, a staff (Lanc.); prim., a stick with a knob	W. <i>cogel</i> , a staff, a distaff; from the r. <i>coc</i> or <i>conc</i> , the <i>n</i> being retained in Sans. <i>çankha</i> , a shell; Lat. <i>con- cha</i> ; Eng. slang, <i>conk</i> , a large, round nose
{ <i>Conker</i> , a snail-shell (R.) <i>Conger</i> , id. (Nhamp.) <i>Cogger</i> , id. (Nhamp.)	W. <i>cogurn</i> , an apple, a shell, a lim- pet. See <i>supra</i>
<i>Cleyma</i> , sores raised on beggars' bodies artificially (Bailey)	Ir. Gael. <i>claimh</i> , scurvy, disease marked by sores (<i>mh=v</i>); W. <i>clafr</i> , a scurf, leprosy
<i>Mirp</i> , bright, thriving (Lanc.)	W. <i>mir</i> , fair, comely, bright

Of these, the space at our command will not allow us to give more instances.

The Celtic forms still remaining in our Anglo-Celtic words may now be discussed. They show how close and extensive must have been the union of the two races, for sometimes a Celtic suffix is found appended to Teutonic words.

FORMS OF NOUNS.

-*ik* a form of diminution. Arm. *pōt*, *pōd*,¹ a pot, what contains or infolds; *pod-ik*, a little pot; *lestr*, a vessel, a vase; *lestrik*, a little vase; Ang.-Celt. *patt-ick*, a little jug (W.); Ir. *pata*, a vessel. *Scorrick*, a very small sum.

¹ The Arm. forms, *pot*, *pod*, shew that our Eng. *pod* is only a variant of *pot*, used in a special sense. We have, however, lately been told that the Celtic race *must* have borrowed the word from the Romans, and that the Romans *must* have had a word *potus* or *potum*, signifying a pot; of which classical scholars, unfortunately, have never heard. Professor Skeat says more wisely, because more truly, s. v. *pot*, "this is one of the homely Celtic words".

-og or *-oc*, a form of dim. Ir. Gael. *mas*, round, a hip; Ir. *mas-og*, a little berry; Ang.-Celt. *ball-ock*, a testicle; *bitt-ock*, a little bit; *mill-ock*, a little mill, *plumm-ocks*, little plums; *sill-ock*, small fry. (Ir. Gael. *siol* [sila], seed, spawn, progeny.)

-an, *-in*, or *-yn*, a sign of individuality or of smallness. Ir. Gael. *caora*, berries; *caoran*, a single berry. W. *hesg*, sedge; *hesgen*, a single sedge or rush;¹ *cist*, a chest; *cistan*, a little chest. Ang.-Celt. *furgin*, a wooden fork; *ivin*, a stem of ivy; *elvin*, *elven*, a single elm; *porkin*, a young pig; *raton*, a young or small rat.

-el or *-ell*, a dim. form. (See Zeuss, 304.) W. *porchel*, a little pig; *pomell*, a little ball (*pwm*, *pwmp*, a round lump); Ang.-Celt. *cockle*, a little cock (*cock*, a cockle, Dev.); *dossel*, a little doss, a wisp; *paddle*, a small spade; *messel*, a little table; (Ir. *mias*, an altar); with many others.

VERBAL FORMATIVES.

-ik or *-ich*. Gael. *foills-ich*, to reveal; Ir. *foills-igh*, id.; Ang.-Celt. *bann-ick*, to beat.

-ok or *-och*, *-aich*, *-aigh*. Gael. *dorch-aich*, to darken; Ir. *ceart-aigh*, to regulate; Ang.-Celt. *bomm-ock*, to beat (Corn. *bom*, a blow); *bull-ock*, to bully; *cramm-ock*, to walk lamely; *mall-ock*, to curse, to revile; *shamm-ock*, to sham, to trick; and many others.

-al or *-le*. Manx *breb*, a kick; *breb-al*, to kick. Ang.-Celt. *peart-le*, to revive, from *peart*, *pert*; *cockle*, to cry like a cock; *cuddle*, to embrace; the idea of frequency not being included in this class of words.

-u in Welsh=*y* in Eng. W. *brath*, a stab; *brathu*, to stab. A similar form is common in the south of England. Ex. *clarky*, to act as clerk; *milky*, to milk; *renty*, to rent, etc.

We have a remnant of a verbal conjugation in *div*, I do (Y.); cf. W. *dysgaf*, I learn; and of W. *-es*, a feminine form, as *brenhin-es*, a queen, in *mopse*, *mop-es*

¹ Cf. Sans. *vana*, a forest; *vanin*, a single tree.

(*mopse*, *puellula*, *Prom. Parv.*); *horrocks*, a dirty, coarse woman; *haips*, a slattern, etc.

I will add, as an appendix, some words that are curious as corruptions of Celtic forms, the tendency being invariably to substitute a known form for one that has become obscure, as *sparrow-grass* for *asparagus*. Thus we find *All-heal*, a miner's term in Yorkshire for a new place of working; W. *ail*; Corn. *eil*, a second, another; Corn. *wheal*, *whēl*, a work, a mine. *Billy*, a bundle of straw (Glouc.); W. *belysen*, a bundle of straw; *belys*, wheat-straw. *Cassa-bully*, winter-cress (S.); Ir. Gael. *cas*, twisted; *biolar*, water-cress; *bil*, *bial*, water; the mediæval English name of the plant being *billere* and *bilders*; W. *berwr*, cress; O. W. *ber*, *bir*, water. *Hunger-stone*, a kind of quartz (Linc.); Ir. Gael. *unga*, copper. *Items*, tricks, devices (Dev.); W. *huden*, for *huten*, illusion, a trick. *Dialogue*, the eighth part of a sheet of paper (Linc.); Ir. *duilleog*; Gael. *duilleag*, a little leaf (?). *Lurky-dish*, the penny-royal; W. *llyrcadys*. *Morris*, a country name for a sea-fish, like an eel, with a very slender body; Ir. Gael. *muir*, sea (W. *mor*) and *easga*, an eel.

There are also many terms and phrases that are certainly not Teutonic, or Scandinavian, or Norman-French, and are, therefore, presumably Celtic. I sub-join a few on which the ingenuity of my readers may be employed with advantage.

Chappel-i-laa. In Furness (Lancashire) if a boy pulled hazel-nuts before they were ripe, he was made to run the gauntlet between two rows of boys who lay down and kicked him as he passed between them. This punishment was called *chappel-i-laa* (Morris's *Furn. Gloss.*) W. *caffael y llach*, to get the stroke (?).

Hog-a-wee. A name given by boys in Northamptonshire to a kind of pastime, "of which the chief feature is kicking or gently striking" (Sternberg's *Gloss.*). W. *hac*, *hag*, a cut, and *chwí*, you, "cut or stroke at you". Cf. *Du cata whee*, in one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays for "God save you".

Crocodile, a curious country name for the stems of *Clematis Vitalba* (traveller's joy). W. *crwca*, crooked, bent; but what is *dile*? W. *tyle*, an acclivity, with the old sound of the *y* (?).

Genyfenyc, a prostitute.

“Syr, I beschrew all the hole (whole) sorte,
Such *genyfenycs* kepeth many one lowe.”

Hye Way to the Spittel Hous, i, 68.

W. *gwen*, a fair one; Ir. *gean*, a woman; W. *ffanwg*, a covered place, a covert; *ffanygl*, a covering, protection (?); Gr. γυνή.

Hogminny, a depraved young girl (Dev.); Ir. *oigh* (*ogi*), a young female, and *mann*, bad, naught (?).

Onyolbun, the name of a plant mentioned in *MS. Bibl. R.* (H). Ir. Gael. *bun*; W. *bon*, a stalk, a stem; W. *oenol*, belonging to a lamb; *oen*, a lamb. Lamb's lettuce, *Valeriana locusta* (?).

Thief, a young ewe (Lisle, *Obs. on Husb.*, 1757). Ir. *othaisg*, a sheep of a year old; Gael. *othaisg*, a yearling ewe (?).

We may, perhaps, explain some of our popular superstitions from this source. It is commonly supposed that a bright spot in the wick of a candle indicates a coming letter. *Llethrid* in Welsh means a gleam, and *t* often corresponds to W. *th* in Ang.-Celtic, and *l* to W. *ll*. Now, if the final consonant vanished, the form would become *letr*, and when the meaning of the word had been forgotten, the word *letter*, still applied to the gleam, would denote in time a *letter* in the ordinary English sense.

I have offered in these pages some results of an investigation in a field which has not hitherto been explored, in the hope that the inquiry may be carried on by some more competent Celtic scholar than myself. Neither the Welsh nor the Irish is my native tongue, and the dictionaries to which I am compelled to refer are not always trustworthy. The study will amply repay the inquirer. The Anglo-Celtic element in our

English language enables us to map out Celtic England with a near approach to certainty. It will show the state of our Celtic forefathers in their domestic and social life; the intermarriage of Celtic maidens with the Saxon conquerors; the influence of the Celtic element in the nursery, from the words connected with childhood; the degree of Celtic civilisation in the arts of medicine, of jewellery, pottery, agriculture, and mining; the state of the tenants of the Celtic lords of the soil, from the many Celtic words by which those tenures were denoted, and will throw some light on Celtic forms of religious worship. Much information, too, will be given on the form and position of the Celtic languages in the fifth and sixth centuries. From the words presented we may infer:—

1. The large extent of the Celtic population, and the long continuance of their languages as spoken, or well-known, languages in England. The number presented in these papers, and in those on “The Celtic Element in the English People”, is large, but it is only a portion of a collection that has been formed in the course of years.¹

2. It is evident that the Celtic languages presented, at the time of the Saxon conquest, a more primitive form than in their present state.

3. The irregularities of the English pronunciation may probably be referred to a blending of the Teutonic and Celtic races. At least, such sounds as *a* in *ball* and *fate*, and the sound of *t* before a vowel, as in *destruction* (*destrucshon*) are Celtic, and may have been derived from the Celtic race.

4. A theory has been propounded by Windisch in Kühn's *Beiträge*, etc., and adopted by Prof. Rhys, that at some undefined period the letter *p* disappeared from the Celtic languages, and, when it appeared again, it was used only in foreign words, or as the representa-

¹ I shall be happy to shew this collection, which has now become very extensive, to any Celtic scholar who may wish to carry on this inquiry.

tion of an older *k* or *kv*. The sounds of *p* and *b* are so nearly allied that they might possibly be represented by one form, as *b* and *v* in Spanish (*Habana*, pronounced *Havana*); but it seems absolutely certain that the British Celts used words with *p* in the anlaut that were not foreign, and where *p* does not represent an older *k* or *kv*.

5. It appears that the two great branches of the Celtic stock were more nearly allied in the fifth and sixth centuries than they are now. The county of Lancaster was certainly inhabited by a Cymric population, yet its dialect retained some Celtic words that are not now found in Welsh, which have been retained in the Irish and Gaelic. The root *ber* or *bir*, which is in the Welsh *berwr* (Ir. *biolar*, Ang.-Celtic *billere*), though found in some Welsh place-names, has disappeared from the spoken tongue.

6. At the same period the Celtic languages, especially in the vowel system, approached more nearly than at present the Sanskrit type,¹ and, therefore, were less widely divergent from the primitive Indo-European or Aryan speech.

J. DAVIES.

¹ I wish to inform any Sanskrit student who may read these papers, that the transliteration of Sanskrit words in them is not always correct. In the second Part, for example, the *r* in *rina* ought to be marked as the vocalic *r*, and *t* in *katu* as the cerebral *t*.

ERRATA.

P. 14, for *blanc* read *blanc* or *blanc*

Pp. 17 and 18, for *Anglo-Saxon* read *Anglo-Celtic*.

HAFOD ADAM AND SOME ANTIQUITIES IN DYFFRYN CEIRIOG, DENBIGHSHIRE.

HAFOD ADAM is a farmhouse situated in the upper portion of the valley of the Ceiriog, where the little stream called Nant Caledwyn divides the range of hill on the northern side, about a mile below the village of Llanarmon. It stands in the township of Tregeiriog, a detached portion of the parish of Llangadwaladr, itself, until recent times, but a chapel of ease to the mother church of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant. The Caledwyn brook separates the parish of Llangadwaladr from that of Llanarmon, and is the boundary also between the manors of Chirk and Mochnant. One field only belongs to the farm, on the Llanarmon side of the brook; and this, from its name, "Megin (probably Mign) Hwriad", appears to have been at one time a swamp, and haunt of wild ducks.

The house is small, and half the space on either floor is occupied by one principal room, the hall or kitchen below, and the guest-room above. The offices, which are detached, and parallel to it, are modern; but probably on an earlier foundation, and may have been joined to it by a cross-building, so as to form three sides of a small court. The external walls are of stone, their base being formed of large, rude, unwrought boulders. These, no doubt, were originally buried in the ground; but now, by the removal of the soil, they stand exposed on the surface, an ill compacted and by no means safe substructure for the weight that rests upon them. The interior divisions are made of strong, plain oak timbers, with lath and plaster filling in the interstices. The beams of the kitchen are fine, and deeply moulded, and bespeak a place of some importance in times gone by. Local tradition, indeed, states that it has formerly been

an old church ; and in the upper room there is still to be seen a fine relic of a fourteenth century roof. The head-space between the principal and the struts is quatrefoiled ; the lower spaces between the struts and the collar-beam being foliated, and the curved bracing ribs of the spandrels are well moulded, and the pegs by which they are bound together stand out in the woodwork. In the east wall were openings, which in the domestic period served for lights, and in the earlier period must have resembled the narrow loops in the church of Llanfechain. A small square window on the ground-floor also has its oak mullions deeply moulded, but more in character with the domestic features of the kitchen than with the ecclesiastical style of the roof-principal. The doorway, too, has a special character, and though rude and primitive favours the ecclesiastical theory. It is formed of about five large stones flush with the wall, one large capstone forming a depressed arch. Such a doorway as may be seen walled up in, generally speaking, the west end of a church aisle, as at Abergele and Llanfeydd, and appears to belong to a very early period of stone building.

The ecclesiastical claim of the place is further supported by the tradition which points to the small field adjoining, now known as the "Rhewl", as the old burial-ground ("Yr Hen Fynwent"), and by the fact that the field in the adjoining parish, already alluded to, is notified on the parish terrier of Llanarmon as enjoying a special modus : "For certain fields called *Megin Chwiad* two shillings are paid in lieu of tithe hay, when there is no corn, but otherwise nine pence." Assuming, then, that the tradition has reasonable grounds to rest upon, the questions arise, What church or ecclesiastical foundation could it have been ? Can it in any way be identified ? And if so, how is its secularisation to be accounted for ?

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, A.D. 1291, commonly called *Pope Nicholas' Taxation*, we find under "Decanatus de Mochnant", the mother church of Llanrhaidr

described "cum capellis suis, scilicet Langedwyn Lanarmaun Bettws Kadwalardyr." In Browne Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*, 1720, and in Edwards's edition, 1801, "Bettws Kadwalardyr" is made to represent two separate churches, viz., Llanwddyn and Llangadwaladr respectively. In my *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph* the two names are taken to stand for Llangadwaladr itself, and that for the following reasons : (1), that Llanwddyn should be found ecclesiastically as well as civilly under the deanery of Mechain rather than Mochnant ; but that, (2), being an impropriation of the Knights Hospitallers of Halston, it would not be included in the *Taxation* at all ; and (3), because one would naturally expect the name to be defined by some distinguishing appellative, as is the case in a multitude of other places so named, such as Bettws Leuci, Bettws Garmon, Bettws Gwerfil Goch, Bettws Caedewaun. But if the two names were intended to stand for two different places, in that case Hafod Adam has a fair claim to represent the "Bettws".

It might help materially to a right solution of the question if we were quite certain of the derivation and meaning of the name. The most favoured explanations are the two given by Edward Lhuyd as—1, a genial spot between hill and valley,¹ a local description equally applicable to both places ; and 2, a chapelry subject to and deriving its name from a monastic foundation,² which is strictly applicable to neither case. A third explanation regards the name as a corruption of "Bede House", an oratory or place of prayer.

The first of these is most in accord with the genius of Welsh topographical names ; and as far as my experi-

¹ "Bettws. Lhe canolig rhung dyfryn ac ywch mynydh. Velhy y dyuaid rhai, Ni a dhaethom y rouan i Bhettus, hynny yu lhe cynnes tymhoraidd. Y mae hyn yn vuy tebygol vyth urth osodiad ac agwedh y Lhannu sy meun amryu vanneu yng Nghymry yn duyn yr enu hunnu."—D. Some Welsh words omitted in Dr. Davies' *Dictionary in Archæol. Britt.*, 217.

² "Erilh a dhuedant y perthyne pôb Bettws i ryw vanachlog ag may odhiurth y gair y Lhading *Abbatis* y daeth." (*Ibid.*)

ence goes, it is sufficiently descriptive of the situation of every Bettws, whatever the ultimate derivation may be. But it must be admitted that ecclesiastical terms have, for the most part, a Latin affinity. Perhaps, indeed, we may take *llan* and *bettws* to be the Celtic or Cymric originals, which have been gradually superseded by the Latin equivalents, *ecclesia* and *capella*; for I know of no Bettws which can be distinctly pointed out as a mother church in the sense that many Llans can be.

The third would be the most appropriate explanation, if we were to look only to the ecclesiastical aspect of the matter; and it would exactly answer the purpose which I conceive a Bettws in this place may have been intended to fulfil, viz., that of an oratory or house of prayer for travellers about to cross the wild Berwyn Mountains into the Vale of Edeirnion. Still it would be a curious, perhaps a solitary, instance of a Saxon word, "bede house", being nationalised as a Welsh ecclesiastical name.

Be this, however, as it may, there is, I think, sufficient probability that there was an ecclesiastical foundation of some sort here; and there is some ground for supposing that it was of the kind I have indicated, viz., a house of prayer for travellers intending to cross the Berwyns. The name of the field which is reputed to have been the old churchyard, "Y Rhewl" (Yr Heol), and the corresponding name of a neighbouring homestead, "Pen-rhewl", both point to some well known road or highway; and on the unenclosed hill allotted to Hafod Adam there is a spot where four such roads converged, or rather where two great thoroughfares crossed each other: the one, the famous "Sarn Sws", leads from Caersws, and crossing the hills near Llanerfyl and Llanfihangel skirts the Berwyn from Llanrhaidr to Llanarmon, and passing on hence to Glyn-dyfrdwy wends onwards to Iâl and Caergwrle (qu. Bovium), and thence to Chester (Deva). This is the line which the holy Garmon (S. Germanus) must have followed as he planted the churches that still hand

down his name in Mechain and Mochnant (Llanarmon Mynydd mawr), in Dyffryn Ceiriog and Iâl, and when he crowned his mission with the great Halleluistic victory at Maes Garmon, near Mold.

The other comes from the direction of Old Oswestry, crosses the hills near Llechrydau, and the valley at Tregeiriog, and intersecting the Sarn Sws, leads on over the wild mountain towards Llangar, and thence divides, in one direction towards Caergai, near Bala; and in another towards Penygaer, near Cerrig y Druidion. This, I have little doubt, was the line followed by Henry II when in A.D. 1165, with a vast army gathered together out of England, Normandy, Flanders, Anjou, Poitou, Aquitaine, and Scotland, he advanced from Oswestry with the full intention of uprooting and sweeping away every Welshman he should meet with, "omnium Walensium medians excidium". His advance, however, loudly heralded as we know it to have been, from the demands made upon the sheriffs of the English counties (*Itinerary of King Henry II*) was not unwatched by the Welsh. Beacon-fires from Cynrybwh, Llechrydau, and Tomen y Gwyddel, flashed the course and progress of his march to the heights of Main and Breidden, to Corndon and Kerry, and were handed on from the peaks of the Berwyn to Cader Idris, the Arrans, and Snowdon.

For a while, indeed, Henry overcame every obstacle. By way of precaution he "commanded the woods on either bank of the Ceiriog to be cut down; and whilst this was being done, a body of Welshmen, without any orders from their leaders, fell upon his vanguard, in which he had posted all the flower of his army. A bloody action ensued. The Welsh fought bravely; but Henry at last gained the pass, and came to the mountain of Berwyn." (Bridgeman, *South Wales*, p. 48.) But by this time the Welsh had joined their forces from north and south and west, and there was the resolute will of men determined to "do or die". Along one road had come Owen Gwynedd and his brother Cadwaladr,

leading the men of North Wales ; along another the Lord Rhys with his hosts, advancing from the south ; while Owen Cyveiliog with his contingent from the west, and Forwerth Goch with the warriors of Mechain, had swelled the forces of Powys, and were joined in one patriotic band with those of Gwynedd and Deheubarth. It was a critical opportunity ; for once, at least, the men of Wales were united against the common foe. " The Welsh hung like a dark cloud on the crest and sides of the Berwyn, waiting for an occasion to attack the King with advantage, who found it impracticable to approach them in the post they had taken, and was very uneasy in his own ; for the flying parties of the Welsh cut off his provisions, and his soldiers being afraid to stir from their camp, were soon distressed by a great scarcity of victuals and forage. Nay, the very elements appeared to feel the gravity of the crisis ; for although it was the middle of August, storm and tempest, wind and rain joined to frustrate the designs of Henry. Driven by the combined forces of the Welsh, and by the unpropitious elements, to retreat, and no longer daring to descend into the valley (deluged as it was by the unusual torrents), he kept along the hills, north of the Ceiriog, till he came to Crogen, near Chirk ; and there, at the passage of Offa's Dyke, was fiercely attacked by the Welsh *en masse*, and defeated, with great loss of men and ammunition, at a spot still called 'Adwy'r Beddau' (the Pass of Graves). Henry, baffled in his purpose, turned his steps back towards England, and in his rage blinded and castrated all the Welsh hostages he could lay his hands on ; and so ended his campaign in much loss of men and honour."

How far Henry actually advanced, it is, of course, impossible to say ; and even the site of the camp remains uncertain. From the mention of Crogen as the scene of the defeat, it has by some been assumed that the place of that name in the Vale of Edeirnion was meant ; and that Caer Drewyn, above Rhagat, and nearly opposite Corwen, was the camp in question. But

it is expressly stated that the King formed his camp "in Monte Berwyn"; and there is on a hill called "Cerrig Gwynion", which overhangs the Ceiriog valley (a little north-west of Llanarmon, and distant less than two miles from the line of road towards Corwen), a remarkable camp which appears to answer the conditions. This hill of Cerrig Gwynion derives its name from the "white stones" in a bed of white spar which crops out along its ridge from east to west, which have been placed edgeways so as to form a sort of *chevaux de frise* along the north and north-west faces of its summit. Within this stone rampart is enclosed a considerable level space with sloping sides, well adapted for an encampment, and recalling, by its position and surroundings, the fortifications on Penmaenmawr; and what is very remarkable, the south-east curve of this stone walling is cut through by the dyke of a much later earthwork of oval form and great extent, but sheltered by the main ridge or outcrop of quartz from the prevailing north-west winds, to which the earlier fortification is more exposed. This I suspect to have been the camp constructed by Henry. The portion of the high road itself is marked in the Ordnance Map as "Ffordd y Saeson" (the Road of the Englishmen), probably in memory of that notable expedition. The open hill where the two roads intersect each other bears the name of "Croesau Cochion" (the red or bloody crosses, or crossings); commemorative, it may be, of some of those sanguinary skirmishes with which the retreating host of Henry were continually harassed; and in the immediate neighbourhood are the remains of many cairns, hastily cast up, it may be assumed, over the bodies of the slain.

Of these cairns, some have been exposed and levelled; others are only marked by a pit or trench, which eager fortune-hunters have dug in their vain search for golden treasure. One of these, near Bryndu Gate (to judge from the name of an adjoining boundary-stone), is associated with the name of Rhys Gôch (Careg Croes

Rhys Goch). The stones of the carnedd have been utilised for walling; but the extent of the tumulus is easily seen; and some of the cist-stones appear to be still *in situ*, but overthrown. The form of the base was slightly oval, about 17 yards by 14 yards at the widest points, east and west, north and south respectively, and the circumference about 43 yards. Another, about half a mile to the east of this, already alluded to, bears the name of "Tomen y Gwyddel" (the Tumulus of the Gael,—*hodie* Irishman). This appears to have been of earth, formed by throwing up the soil from the surrounding ditch. It has been opened and levelled. The diameter was about 7 yards, and the circumference 35 yards. It would have formed a grand beacon, as from it could be seen, even on a hazy day, the Breidden, the Beacon Ring, the Kerry Hills, and Cader Idris.

At the distance of about a mile from Croesau Cochion, a singularly beautiful spot is still pointed out at Pant y Llwynog, just above Camhelyg Isa, where a "great king" is reported by tradition to have made his hiding-place in ages long past. His name has not been handed down; but there are two names, with either of which it would be appropriate to connect it, viz., Henry II, who would retreat this way towards Crogen, and Owen Glyndwr.

Two places claim the honour of having been Glyndwr's residence, and it is almost certain that in his earlier days, before his great quarrel with the Lord Grey of Ruthin, he divided his time between them,—Glyndyfrdwy in the Vale of Edeirnion, a little below Corwen (from which he took his name), and Sycharth in Cynlleth, a little to the south of Llansilin, the praises of which have been sung by Iolo Goch, his faithful domestic bard. Both Camhelyg and Hafod Adam lie about midway between these two, and on the direct road which Glyndwr would naturally follow in journeying from the one to the other. Moreover, there were special reasons to attract him to this spot, for his daughter Myfanwy was married to Llewelyn ap Adda ap David of Camhelyg and Nanheudwy.

This Llewelyn ap Adda was of the house of Trevor in Llangollen, and traced his descent from the great founder of that sept, Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford ; and it is noteworthy that it was from the Rev. Thomas Trevor Trevor that Hafod Adam was bought in the last century by the grandfather of the present owner, who subsequently purchased Camhelyg also, and so again re-united them. For the recurrence of the name Adda (Adam) in the early Trevor pedigree shews pretty clearly that Hafod Adam (Hafod Adda) took its name from one or other of those members.

D. R. T.

NOTICE OF EARLY INCISED STONES FOUND
IN THE CHURCH OF LLANWYNDY,
PEMBROKESHIRE.

WE are indebted to Miss Schaw Protheroe of Bryntêg, Goodwick, Fishguard, for a drawing and rubbing of a very curious incised, and ornamented gravestone which was found buried in the wall of the church of Llanwinda, near Fishguard, in August 1881, differing from all the other early stones hitherto represented in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and of which the accompanying is a representation made from the rubbing, by the camera. The portion of the stone which still remains is 54 inches long, and 18 inches wide, and is marked with a large rudely formed face surrounded by four parallel, incised lines forming the outline of the face ; above which is a St. Andrew's cross, each limb of which is also formed of four straight, incised lines. Below the face the incised lines are continued obliquely on each side, representing the shoulders of the figure, the space between the face and the shoulders forming a triangle. There is a certain irregularity in the arrangement of the lines, although the general effect appears



INCISED GRAVE-STONE FOUND IN CHURCH OF LLANWYDA, PEMBROKESHIRE.

at first sight to be uniform. The figured portion of the stone is 36 inches long.

A very few instances only occur in the Welsh stones of representations of the head alone of the deceased, and none of these are so singularly rude as the one now under notice, and which I apprehend must be referred to the pre-Gothic, if not, indeed, the pre-Norman, period.

The parish of Llanwnta forms part of the hundred of Dewisland, in the county of Pembroke, and from its position in the promontory of Pencaer was evidently a resort of the ancient British inhabitants, as indicated by the large number of Druidical remains scattered over the parish, and throughout the vicinity, some of which still retain the names of Llan Druidion, Fynnon Druidion, etc., thus rendering it especially interesting to the antiquarian.

The following is a very condensed account of these remains, given by Lewis. Near Fynnon Druidion were found five flint knives; and in the vale below is a circular earthwork marked by a solitary, erect stone. An ancient town, called Trev Culhwch, is said by Lewis to have existed here at an early period, as evinced by the remains of ancient buildings which still occasionally obstruct the plough. A strong chain of well connected forts extends throughout the whole length of the parish, that on Garn Vawr comprising an extensive area enclosed by strong ramparts of uncemented stones. On the summit of the hill above Goodwick Pier is a rocking-stone weighing about five tons; beyond which are three remarkable cromlechs, two of which have been overturned. There is another cromlech just above the village, the table-stone of which is 15 feet long, 9 wide, and 2 thick. To the west of the site of the ancient town of Trêv Culhwch are the remains of several other cromlechs of large size.

On opening a cairn in 1826, for the purpose of widening a road near the sea, a brass instrument was found, about 9 inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, pierced with two

round holes in the neck which connected these together. This object was, fifty years ago, in the possession of D. P. Lewis, Esq., of Swansea; but of which Miss Protheroe has not hitherto been successful in tracing the present owner. No satisfactory conjecture has been offered as to the use to which it was applied. Near Trêv Asser (said to have been the birthplace of Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great) is a tumulus surrounded by a moat, which on being opened was found to contain fragments of urns and other indications of sepulture.

In addition to the remarkable gravestone with the rudely incised human face, above described, Miss Protheroe has kindly furnished me with rubbings of five other early sculptured stones found in restoring the church of Llanwnda, Pembrokeshire.

The first of these (fig. 1) must, in its entire state, have been a splendid slab. It is of very large size, the fragment (which is all that has been found) measuring 33 inches by 20. The upper part of the cross is wanting. It was evidently formed of circular, incised lines which in their complete form would have occupied the entire width of the top of the stone; so that the two oblique lines seen in the middle of my drawing (which has been made by the camera) must have formed the stem to the circular head, shewing that the cross itself was not a Maltese one, there having probably been a cross incised within the circular head. The lateral Greek fret gives an elegant although simple finish to the design, which is very unusual in Welsh stones.

The three small stones (figs. 2, 3, and 4) are incised with simple crosses, each differently designed. The cross in No. 2 is 19 inches high by 14 inches wide; that in No. 3 being 17 inches by 10, and having three transverse bars distinctly marked at the head of the cross, two being possibly intended to mark the *titulus* or inscription over the head of the Saviour; and No. 4 being 16 inches high and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, having the cross plain, and inscribed within an oblong, round-

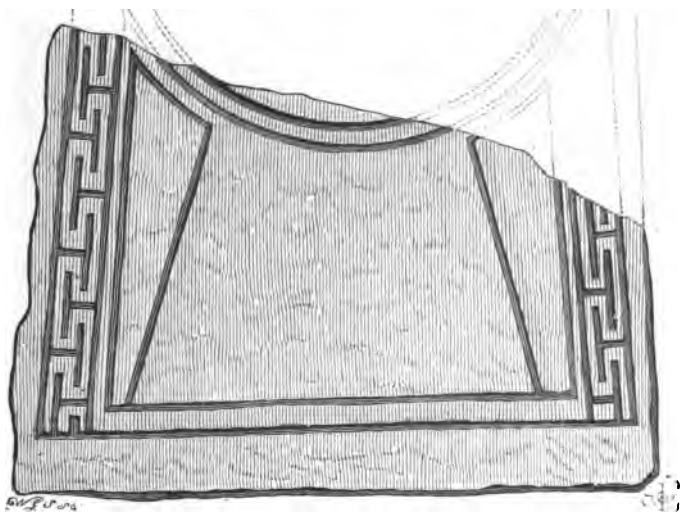


Fig. 1.

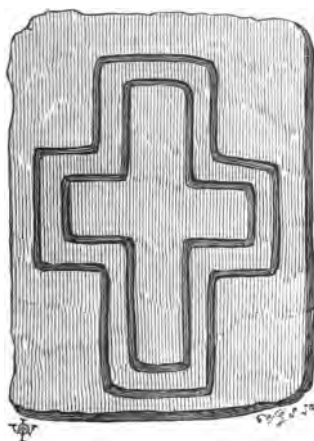


Fig. 2.

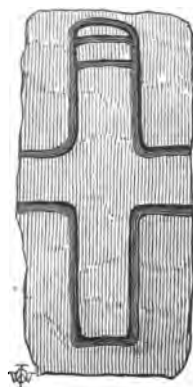
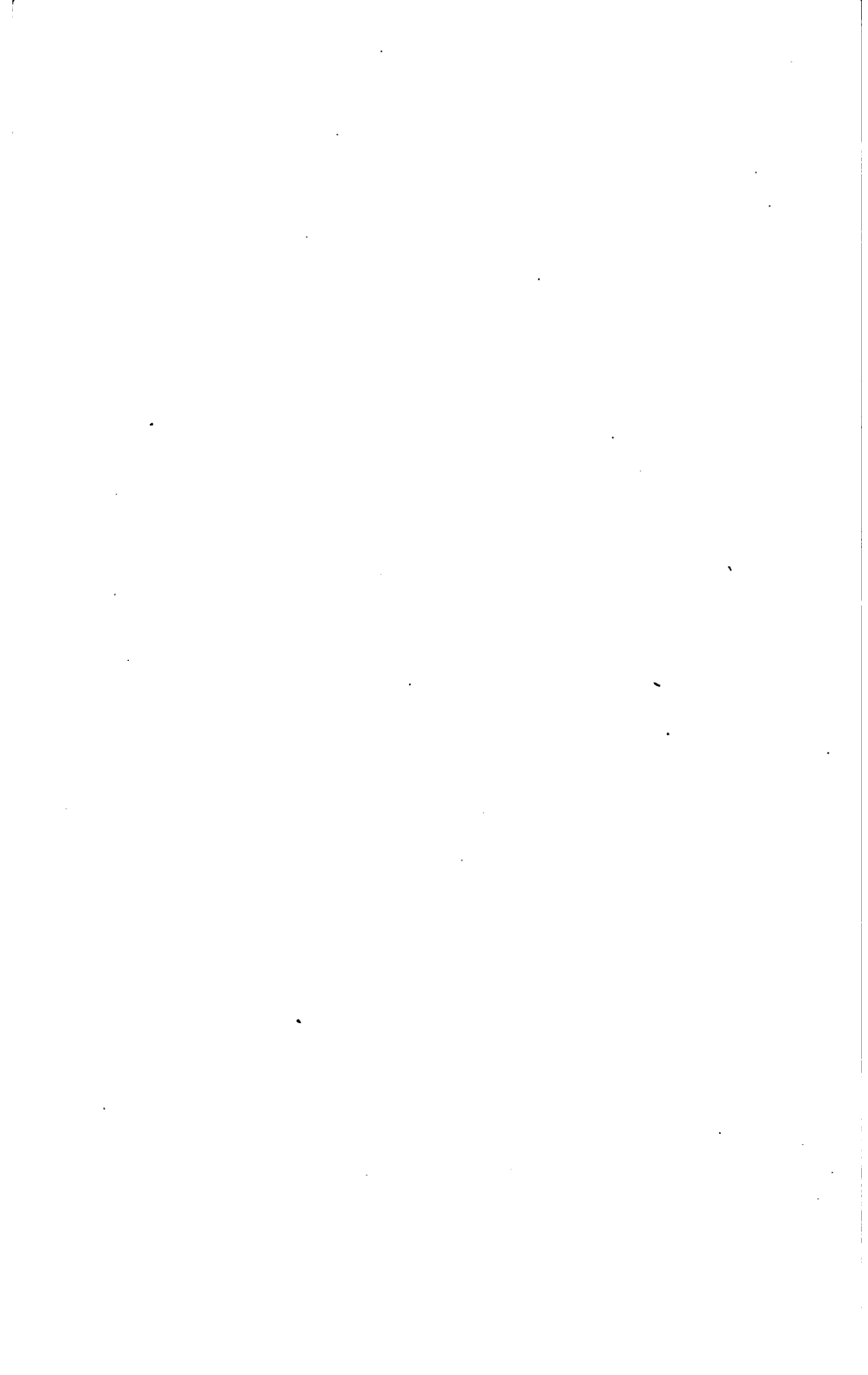


Fig. 3.

INCISED STONES FOUND IN CHURCH OF LLANWYDA, PEMBROKESHIRE.



headed space, and with a slightly impressed indication of a cross-bar where the feet of the Saviour might be supposed to rest ; but this is so indistinct that it may be only an irregularity in the surface of the stone.

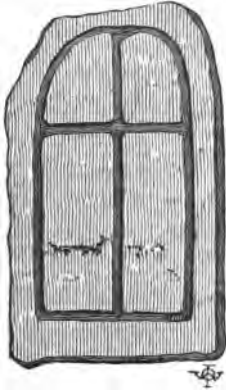


Fig. 4.

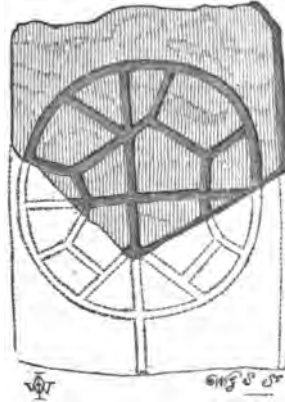


Fig. 5.

The ornamental fragment, No. 5, has been supposed to be a mason's mark ; but it appears to me to be the upper portion of a circular-headed cross, with the interstices between the arms of the cross ornamented with diagonal lines, forming a kind of tessellated pattern. In figure 5 I have indicated by dots what I consider to have been the complete design of the cross. The fragment only measures 14 inches by 10.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford. 4 Jan. 1882.



THE TOWYN INCISED SLATE.

IN the autumn of 1879 Mr. Humphrey Williams of Plás Edwards, Towyn, Merionethshire, while levelling some rough land about 250 yards from the sea-wall, came upon the remains of an old building of the existence of which he previously had no idea. Having carted away from it a great many loads of stones, he, at a depth of about 3 feet below the surface, found a broken iron pot or small cauldron, under which, lying flat on the ground, embedded in consolidated peat-ashes, he fortunately noticed a piece of slate with some curious marks or figures scratched or engraved upon it with some pointed or sharp instrument. This is the object which has since attracted so much notice, and is known as "the Towyn incised Slate", and which was exhibited at the Church Stretton Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association last summer.

In June 1880 the slate was given to me, and at Professor Rhys's suggestion was forwarded by me to Mr. J. Park Harrison, a gentleman well known for his painstaking and elaborate investigations in connection with the Easter Island tablets, and the mysterious Cissbury marks upon chalk, who was at once struck with the ethnographic importance of the incised figures. The tablet was exhibited by Mr. Harrison at meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Anthropological Institute, in the course of the summer of 1881; and it has since been carefully examined by many distinguished antiquaries, such as Messrs. Borlase, Franks, and A. Hartshorne, Dr. J. Evans, Canon Greenwell, Sir John Lubbock, General Pitt Rivers, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Professor Westwood, all of whom agreed that the marks were not mere idle scratches.

In order to ascertain the nature of the building in

which the slate was discovered, and search for objects that might throw light on its history and date, I, at Mr. Harrison's request, early in March 1881 made some excavations on the spot, which resulted in the discovery of a number of objects of considerable interest, all of which I duly reported to him. In consequence of these discoveries he himself came down from London a fortnight afterwards, and spent several days in making further excavations. Mr. Harrison brought to the task the tact and skill of a trained and experienced archaeologist, and carefully noted the most minute details. The result, and the conclusions which he arrived at after the most careful scrutiny and reflection, with regard to the slate and the other objects found, he has embodied in a well written *Account* lately published,¹ with an autotype plate and other illustrations, from which, with his permission, the following particulars are mainly taken.

It was ascertained that the structure referred to, where the slate and other objects were found, was of a rectangular plan, and was built of shingle and rough stones, the outer courses of which were set in white clay of excellent quality. The walls varied in thickness from 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet. The length of the building was found to be 40 feet, from east to west; the width at each end, 10 feet 6 inches, but in the middle 9 feet only. It had contained two chambers of unequal length, divided by a wall, the entrance being on the south side of the western chamber. The floor of the latter chamber was composed of fine peat with thin layers of ashes and white clay, and under this there was a paving of shingles, the intervals being filled with clay of the same description as that used in the walls. The floor of the eastern, and much the larger, chamber consisted of peat alone, trodden hard. A long bench or

¹ *Descriptive Account of the Incised Slate Tablet and other Remains lately discovered at Towyn.* With Plates. By J. Park Harrison, M.A., Oxon. London: Quaritch. 1881.

recess in the south wall, 16 inches above the floor, appeared to be part of the original structure. The wall at the back of this was narrowed to 9 inches in thickness, and outside there were two cell-like enclosures, the use of which was doubtful. In its rectangular plan the structure resembles one on Holyhead Island, described by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley in the *Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute*, vol. iii, p. 223, and attributed by him to Gaelic settlers in Romano-British times.

Among the objects found in the Towyn building, besides the slate, were the following: forty small white pebbles lying together; a fragment of water-worn slate of oval form, with incised marks on both faces; a bronze buckle; potsherds and fragments of pot-rims of uncertain date, some with greenish glaze; a Jacobean tobacco-pipe with a small bowl and thick stem; a heifer's horn; a slate hand-shovel; three engraved fragments of slate counters; a stone muller or pounder; a small fragment of Roman terra-cotta; two iron dart-heads; several other iron objects much oxidised, one apparently a key; the corner of a stone slab with lines scored at various angles; the corner of a rectangular terra-cotta dish of unusual form, with ornamented rim, and glazed on the inside face; the lower half of a three-handled cup of fine paste, coated inside and out with thick, dark brown glaze; a worked implement of slate; and several pebbles and round stones from the beach, probably sling-stones. Some bones were also found in a chamber on the north side of the building, several of which have been pronounced to be human. These objects point to two distinct periods of occupation of the structure, separated by many hundreds of years, the latter being comparatively modern; while as to the date of the earlier period there is little to guide us except the figures on the slate itself.

Mr. Harrison has devoted much labour and ingenuity to the task of deciphering the various figures on the slate, and has compared them with inscriptions given

by other archæologists of all figures in any way resembling them; also with objects found in Irish crannoges, such as axes and articles of dress, in the Museum of the Irish Academy. Their striking resemblance to some of these relics points to the possibility of the Towyn building and its contents having originally belonged to Irish settlers or marauders. For a fuller and more elaborate account of these investigations, and of the reasons which have led Mr. Harrison to the conclusions he has arrived at, I must, however, refer readers to his exhaustive work. Those conclusions are that the figures on the face of the slate are most probably rude repre-



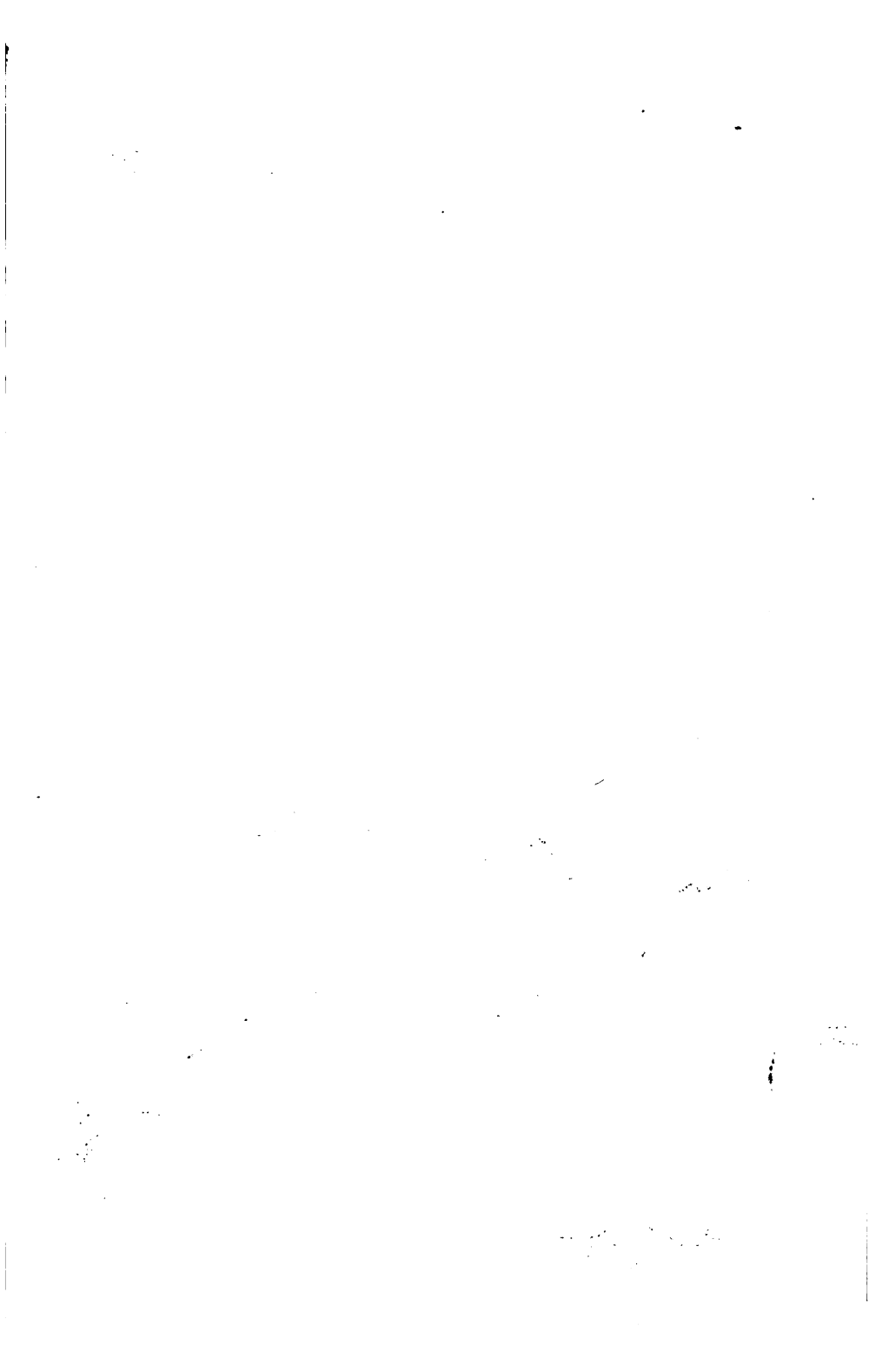
Reverse of Slate.

sentations, in elevation, of arms and objects of domestic use. The following are examples: 1, head of an iron battleaxe; 2, sleeveless tunic worn by the ancient Irish; 3, chiton, ditto; 4, three-cornered plaid or brat, ditto; 5, 18, and 24, urns or pots (reversed) with zigzag orna-

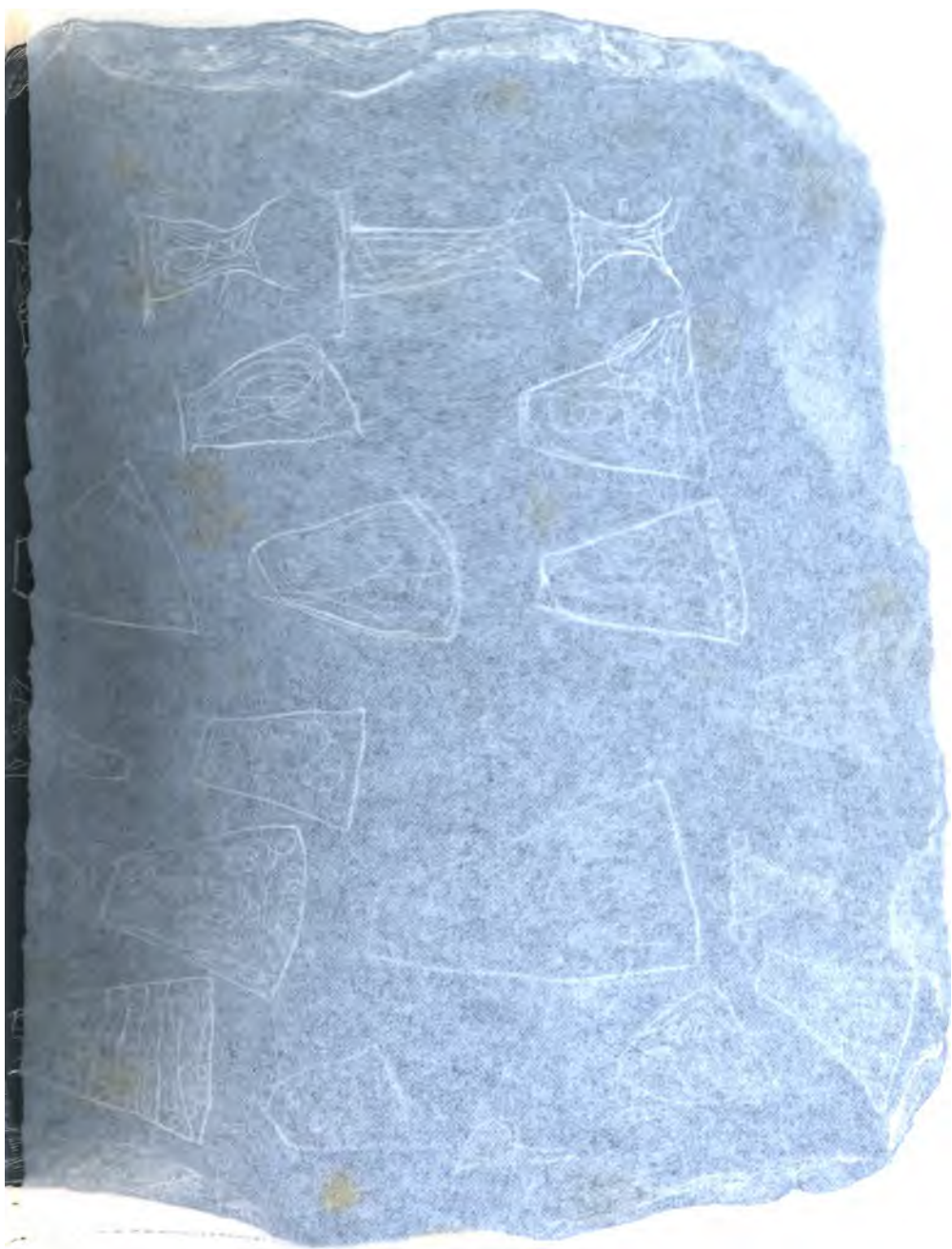
ments ; 7, drinking-cup ; 8, 12, 14, and 17, hatchet-heads ; 9, 15, 20, and 21, baskets and other objects in wickerwork ; 10, 11, and 13, celts ; 16, cap or barr (Irish) ; 22, casque or helmet ; 23, vase ; 25, hatchet (spear-shaped) ; B, scutcher or flail (*suiste*, Irish) ; C, club or sling. It should be stated that some of the above identifications were independently arrived at by Canon Greenwell, General Pitt Rivers, Mr. Franks, and other archæologists of eminence.

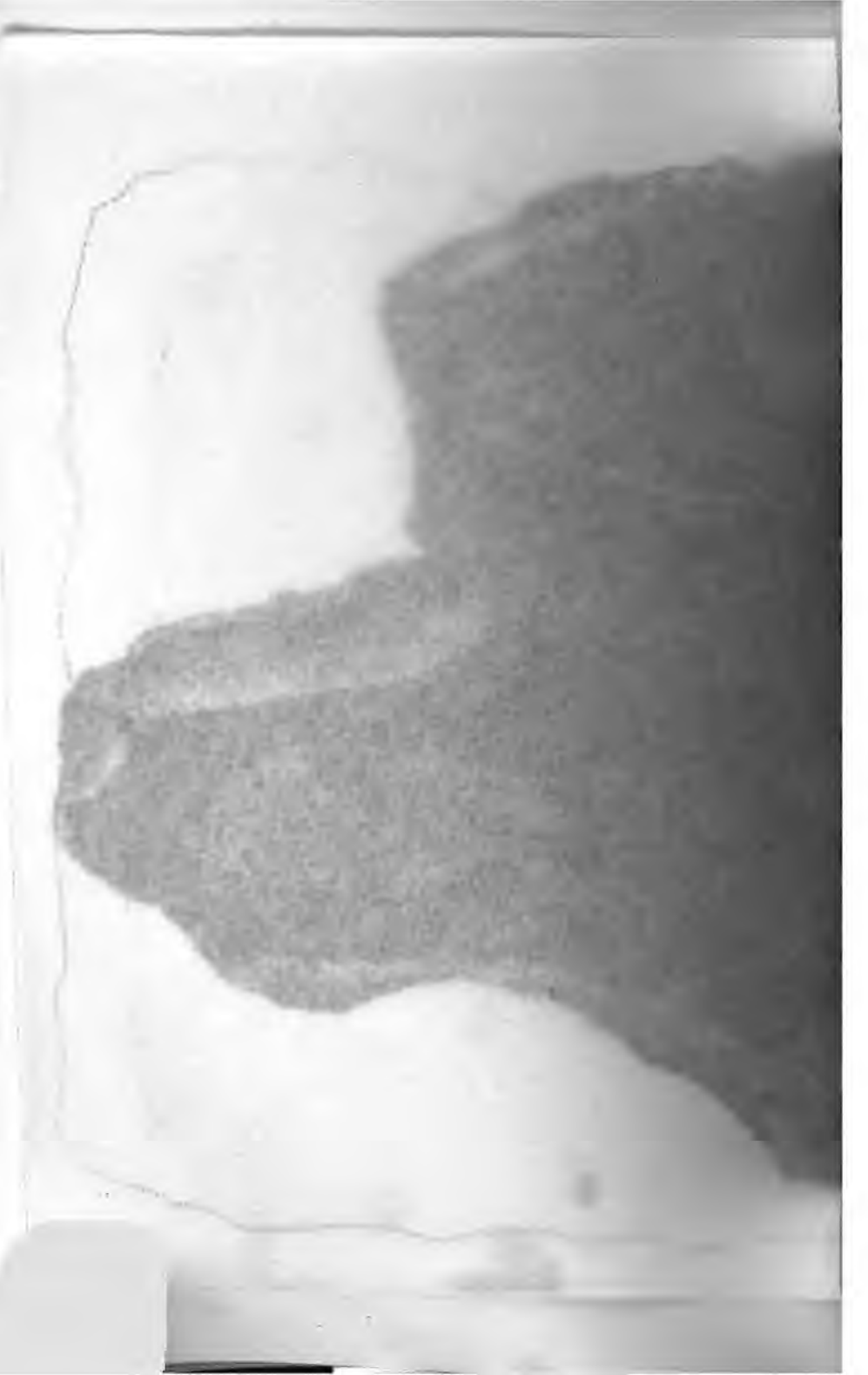
With reference to the figures on the reverse side of the slate, there can be little difficulty in recognising one of them as a human head or mask, viewed in profile. The other is supposed to represent a plan of some kind ; possibly of the Towyn building itself, to which, indeed, it bears a resemblance by no means fanciful.

Without offering a decisive opinion as to the purposes for which the building was constructed, or why the figures were engraved upon the slate, Mr. Harrison seems to think that the structure may have been used originally as a tomb, and that (to quote his words) "the objects engraved on the tablet form a pictorial catalogue or funeral offering. In the latter case it would suppose a late period in Celtic paganism, when the old custom of burying objects valued by the deceased had degenerated ; inferior articles and miniature imitations having been first substituted, and then still cheaper representations of needful articles on a tablet broken, perhaps, on purpose to symbolise, once for all, the operation of fitting the figures for another state. The main reason for doubt regarding the use of the Towyn structure as a tomb was the absence of any skeleton. The discovery of bones in the adjoining annex, however, to a great extent meets the difficulty, if difficulty it really is. The same objection was made to the little oval pits at Cissbury being graves, though the objects found in them were precisely what usually accompany interments. The explanation of the total disappearance of human bones when buried in a material that admits the passage of air and water, seems now to be perfectly established by the explorations of Mr. Rooke Pennington in











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B

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D

a number of barrows in which no trace but black mould remained of interments which the objects he found satisfied him must, nevertheless, have occurred." Again he says: "In adopting the view that the tablet may contain a funereal list of objects required by a deceased chief, I am merely following Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor. If their views are correctly applied in the present case, the interest that attaches to the slate tablet is increased; for it would be, perhaps, the latest instance that has been met with of the Celtic funereal custom of burying objects for use in another state. The change had been gradual from the sacrifice of the most valued ornaments or weapons, to that of inferior and even miniature articles, and the practice may here and there have died out in outline-representations of the objects required."

With regard to the other objects found, Mr. Harrison remarks that "the three-handled cup styled a *tyg* appears to mark the date of a subsequent occupation". The same remark may also apply to several of the other articles, which are of undoubted modern date. "It was found near the west end of the small chamber, behind a fireplace, the dry stones of which stood upon several layers of peat and sand, quite 4 inches above the level of the original floor: a fact of much importance as indicating a partial clearance of the chamber after it had become filled with sand; enough being left, as it would appear, to cover the tablet, the small counters of slate, and the white pebbles, which would thus have escaped observation. As the stones at the back of the fireplace were but slightly burnt, the chamber, when re-occupied, may have been used merely as a temporary refuge."

Mr. Worthington Smith, in the illustrations given herewith, has succeeded very well in reproducing the outlines and general form of the figures incised on the slate,—a task by no means easy of accomplishment owing to the rough surface of the slate, and the indistinctness of many of the lines.

R. WILLIAMS.

Newtown.

REMARKS ON
THE TOWYN INCISED SLATE.

I SAW the Towyn Slate for the first time at the Church Stretton Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association. I had previously heard of it, and had read a brief account of its exhibition in the pages of *The Athenæum*. This account misled me, for it caused me to think that the Slate was not a genuine antiquity, and that the markings were either natural or meant nothing. I was, therefore, surprised when I saw the Slate, for the evidence was clear that the object not only was a genuine antiquity, but that the scorings on the Slate were really rude attempts at drawing.

By the kindness of the owner, the Slate remained in my possession in London for several weeks; and during that time I not only examined it in various lights, but photographed it, drew it, and engraved it, following with my graver every line originally scratched by the ancient "artist on slate". Knowing something of archæological subjects, and being myself an engraver (not on slate,—but on wood), I necessarily formed certain ideas of the things represented, and the mode of representation. By the courtesy of Mr. Park Harrison I had his engraved plates before me at the time; but I knew nothing of Mr. Harrison's views. The few lines that follow were, therefore, thought out before I knew anything of what Mr. Harrison had read or written.

In comparing Mr. Harrison's outlines with the Slate itself, I found the engravings (in my estimation) to be incorrect. The main external lines were fairly accurate; but the internal marks and scorings (as I estimated them) were wrong, and gave an erroneous idea of the original. The scored lines on the actual Slate are what I should term somewhat coarse, whereas in Mr. Harri-

son's plates they are extremely fine and attenuated. Owing to the nature of the surface of the Slate, it is impossible to see all the lines in any one light or position. To make out all the lines it is indispensably necessary to examine the object in four or even eight positions. In other words, the Slate must be gradually turned round for all the lines to be clearly made out.

The style of the engraving is very familiar to me. It represents the work of an individual who wished to score deep lines on a hard surface under difficulties. It is exactly the sort of thing a beginner in engraving would do who never had a graver in his hand before; therefore, when the outlines, as at the top of 8 and 10, run further than the proper boundary, it is not because the artist so designed his lines, but because he could not stop his tool in time. Mr. Harrison specially refers to a line on the top of 21 as possibly representing a cord attached to a basket; but I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that it was a mere slip of the engraver's tool. As a beginner, my graver frequently slipped in the same way, made a long, thin line on the surface, and then stuck into the thumb of my left hand. I know such lines by bitter experience, and there are many of them on this slate.

A great mistake is often made by some archæologists in endeavouring to attach a *meaning* to every rude thing they see. If a neolithic man leaves a few idle scratches on the side of a chalk-pit, some persons immediately term them mysterious inscriptions, and try to read them. As well might one of these gentlemen try to read the mysterious scratches made by a baby on a slate, or by some idle lad on the street-pavement or wall. It frequently happens that such things have no meaning, and were never meant to have any. Nothing is easier than to make a cross, a circle, or a wavy line. Some archæologists invariably see in these forms an early Christian sign, a relic of sun-worship, or, in the last, serpent-worship. A *line* must be either straight or crooked; and a series of such marks need not of

necessity make either a mysterious inscription, or indicate the worship of the sun or serpents. People do things in moments of idleness that have no meaning. An American will sometimes sit down and "whittle" a stick; but it is not to be supposed that he is all the time skilfully and designedly making some carved, wooden implement. When I was a young man I exhibited at the Architectural Exhibition a design for a new National Gallery. Out of mere wanton idleness and thoughtlessness I coloured a cloudy sky behind the building, and a flash of lightning. In the foreground I sketched an ox trotting by, also with no meaning whatever. I also sketched a group of people, all with umbrellas, and another group with none. Out of one of the windows I sketched a hanging carpet, and introduced many other minor details,—all out of sheer wilfulness. To my great surprise, when the Exhibition was opened, one of the critics seized upon my picture as one of the most remarkable in the rooms. Not only remarkable for the quality of the "noble design", but demanding attention from the double meaning that pervaded every part of the picture. The ox was turned into "John Bull", the stormy sky was some political crisis, the lightning flash was revolutionary meetings; some of the figures were the Radicals, others the Conservatives; the carpet was one thing, the weathercock another; and the clever critic got up such an astounding tale that I really hardly knew whether I was myself or some one else.

Let us hope that nothing of this sort may be done with the Towyn Slate. The engraved figures seem to mean something; but however shrewd our guesses may be, it is quite likely the scorings may mean something different from what we guess. The figures 2 and 3 certainly look like tunics; 4 has appeared, from the first, to me as a skin-covered tent; 9, 15, 20, 21, and 23, have appeared to me to be skins stretched out for drying, and by no means "wicker-baskets". The objects in the middle of the Slate impress me as bronze or iron

celts, or possibly earthen pots ; B and C I look upon as phallic in their nature.

Turning now to the scorings on the back of the Slate, the "wig" gives me no clear idea of anything ; and as for the "plan", it is possibly a mounted celt, the cutting edge of the celt broken away.

Great allowances must be made for the uncultured condition of the original artist, and the rudeness of his tools. If we could summon him from the dead, and ask him what he really meant by his pictures, he might quite possibly reply that he did not know himself, or that he had quite forgotten. Nothing is more common with beginners in drawing than to commence one object,—say a house,—and then, on the likeness being non-apparent, turning the scrawl into a ship or some other object. This may be the case with the Slate. The artist may have tried his hand at a celt in fig. 4 ; but, seeing a failure, may have manipulated it into a shawl or tent, or even a triangle or pot.

The Slate, from its lithological condition, is clearly an antiquity, but of uncertain date. It is very interesting as bearing the rude scorings of some untutored and inexperienced artist, and the objects represented are, no doubt, things he was familiar with.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WILLS RELATING TO WALES.

(Continued from p. 221, Vol. xi.)

Denbighshire.—"Randall Wodall of the Towne of Holt in the Countie of Dynbigh." Will, 1545. 27 "Pynnyng". "Sir John Baker, parson, of Telston.¹... William Wodall, sonne unto Richard Wodall deceased... where as I have yerely a Rent owt of the Holt more w't houses and pastures lying in the said Holt and parishe, and in the parishe of Gresford, the whiche I had by exchange of my brother Will'm for my Ferme in Worall... my cosyn Edward, my brothers sonne... my cousyn Paratts wife, of London... my brother Lancelott... cosyn Richard Coley. At London. Witnesse, my brother in lawe John Yeton", etc.

"John Conwayne, gent., being at Totenham Highcros (Middlesex), at an honest mans house, and there sicke of bodie". Will, 1548-9. (26, Populwell.) "To my brother David Conwayne, lying at the bores hedd in Westmynster, and to his heires... all suche my landes... lying w'tin the shire of Denbight, and w'tin the towne of Rewe or els where w'tin the saide countie... Witnesse, mynoste Will'm Moris and his wyfe, Hugh ap Price my servaunte."

1552. (12, Powell.) "Fowke Pygott,² Merch't Tailor and Cit'n of London... my ferme and lease of my two mylles lying and beinge within the towne of Penbrocke in Southwales... I give my two houses with thappurtenaunces to theym belonging, lying and being in Denbighe³ in Northe Wales, to Thomas Pygott my brother and his children" (remainder to testator's

¹ "35 Henry VIII, John Barker, Clerk, and John Bostock of Barton, recovered against William Ayre, senior, three messuages and fifty-two acres (including one of wood and one of marsh) in Tylstone and Lowcrosse. He was succeeded in 1558 by 'Joh'es Dye Cle'cus.'" (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ii, p. 697.)

² The Bigods, Bygods, or Pigots, were an old and prominent family at Denbigh, where their memory is still handed down in the name of their former mansion, Plas Pigot. They derived from Hugh Bigod, a younger son of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who accompanied Henry II in his expedition into Wales. From him the Pigots of Shropshire claim descent; and Thomas Pigott, LL.B., Abbot of Chertsey, Bishop of Bangor, 1500-1504, was of this family. (*Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, pp. 189 et seq.)

³ Plas Pigot.

daughter Elizabeth). "Item...to Thomas my brother and his heyres...my landes lyinge and being in Balamenthlyne¹ in Northe Wales." Remainder as above.

Robert Chalner of Denbigh, 1552 (29, Powell) "to be bur' at ye parishe churche of Denbigh...Dowse my wief...my sonne Wylliam...Wytnes by me William Bayn,² vicar of Denbigh, per me Ric'm Puskyn decanum Assaphensem."³ Agnes Chalner, mother to the said Robert C.

Will, 1556. (16, Ketchyn.) "Mr. John Fearewall, Clarke and Vicar of Camberwell in the Dioc. of Wynchester...to be buried in the chauncell of Camberwell before thymage of seynt Gylles. ...I give and bequeathe unto the byldinges and reparacons of the churche of Weassenam in Norfolke fyve shillings...unto the churche of Seynt Martynes of Rayname...in Norf. fyve shillings...unto the reparacons of the churche and the chauncell of llanarmon in Yale foure poundes."⁴

1558. (35, Noodes.) "David Jones of the par. of St. Martyn Pomery, Citizen of London, Baker.⁵ My nephew, John Pryce of Derwen in the county of Denbighe, Esquyer...my cowsen Jeffrey Pryce, sonne and heir to my nephew John Pryce of Derwen, Esquyer...my brother Sir Lewys...In presence of Sir Lewys Gethyn my ghostly father, Richard Vaughan, John Greno, D'd ap Jevan, John Pers, Pers Robyns, Will'm D'd Pryce, Richard ap Robert, Will'm ap Thomas."

1556. (9, Ketchyn.) "Rice lloyde alias dictus Rice ap Gruff. ap Dd. lloyd of Erbistocke...Flynt, gentilman, to be bur. in church of E... Gryff. ap Rice, my sisters sonne...Gwenhoyvar verch Gruff., my sister...Margaret verch Rice and Anghareid verch Rice, my sisters daughters...John ap Rice my bastard

¹ Bala in the commote of Penllyn.

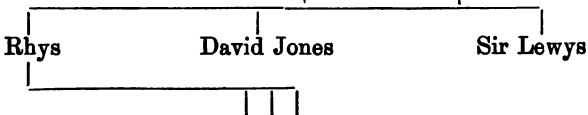
² Vicar, 1537-54.

³ Dean, 1543-56.

⁴ Mr. Fearewell was sinecure rector of Llanarmon, 1538-54. For a previous bequest to the reparation of the "roufe of this churche", see *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 227.

⁵ John ap Meredydd ap Ivan Lloyd ap

Llewelyn Goch=Morvydd, v. Edward ap Madog ap Griff.



John Prys=Gwen, v. Howe Salisbury

Jeffrey Prys=Dorothy, v. Richard Thelwall of Plasyward.

(*Lewis Dwnn*, ii, p. 351.)

sonne...I give and bequeathe to thandes of Ellys ap Edward to make a payment (*sic*) from thende of Overtone bridge unto the hill topp towards Wrexham warde, and betwixte the howse wherein Humfrey Taylour dwellithe, and the house of me the said Rice lloide, wher it is nedefull to be paved, fyve markes... Item to amende our Lake at thende of Kaymawr, viijs. iij*d.*, to be done at the oversight of Willyam ap John William and Ho'll Fyviaon...unto the Reparacion of Bangor bridge, xls....towards the reparacion of the churche of Erbistock, xxx."

1557. (9, Wrastley.) Robert Meredethe, citizen and cloth-worker of London, bequeaths his tenement, etc., in Denbighshire to his mother Elizabeth, vergh John, for her life. Remainder to his son John.

Flintshire.—Lewys Floode or Lloyd of ——— Will, 1543. (28, Spert.) "To the Vicar of Whiteforth, my brother,¹ ffyve poundes sterling, a violet gown, twoo rynges of golde, my sealing ryng the one of theym, and my playne ryng the other, and twoo newe shirts...the said vicar and Robert my brethern enjoye and have my Farme and Lease of Brynneha...my said executours shall receyve and take upp almaner of debts and dueties owyng to me of any parsones or parsones, specially of Robert Uphugh and Mered. Lloid, Receyvours of Denbyght." Witnesses are of Todington (Bedford).

"Thomas Stacey, proctour of the Archis of Canterburie, and Register of the dioc. of Assaven." Will, 1552. (10, Powell.) "To the highe aluter of saynt faith in London, for my tythes negligently forgotten, and not paide, xij*d.* And in lyke maner other xij*d.* to the high aluter of my parishe in Denbigh in North-walis...my doughter Marthey.. my sonnes Christofer and Ste-phyn...Christian my doughter...Item I give and bequeathe to my good lorde of Elye² a ringe of gold, the value therof to be thirtie shillinges, and a T and a S to be graven in yt, that he maye were yt on his lytle finger to be a memorye to praye for my soule...Wife Alice S." Her will also, 1552. (Fo. 31, Powell.)

1551. (16, Bucke.) "Pers Mutton thelder, esquier, to be bur. in the parishe churche of Ruthlan...half of my goodes to my base children, that is to saye, John Mutton, Thomas Mutton, and Jane wyfe to Randulphe Bylington the yonger, and thother half to Margaret my wyfe...Richard Mutton my brother...Pers Mutton, base son of the said Richard...Sir Robert Conwey, vicar of Ruthlan."

Will, 1558. (34, Noodes.) "John Davye³...to be buried in

¹ David Lloyd was vicar of Whitford, 1537-62.

² Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, 1534-54.

³ John ap David of Gwysaney married Jane, daughter of Thomas

the mynster of Chester...I geave and bequeath a couple of oxon that I bought the last yere, to the buylding of the mowld churche where I dwell. Also I bequeath a bullocke that I bought of the Roide unto the mending of the high waye betwixt my house and the moulde...my brother Robert ap Davy ap Westmynster in London...my daughter Katherine...my daughter Marye...their graundefather Thomas Salisburie of the flynte...my landes in the parrishe of Kilkyn...of Naner...of Skyvoith...of Whatford...my heires laufully begotten of Jane Salisburie (she is living)...my bastard sonne William...my brother in law John ap Edwarde...myn uncle William ap Edward...my fatherelawe Thomas Salisburie of the Flynt...my cousen John Davye, Constable of Harden."

Will, 1557. (1, Noodes.) "Gruffith Lloyd ap Tona, clerke, parsonne of Gwayniscore,¹ to be bur. in that church. Item I give and bequeath vij markes to buye a challice for the parrishe churche of Llanvorock....xiijs. iiijd. to be distributed amonge the poore parishioners of Llanvorock by the discreacion of Sir Ellice ap Hoell, Will'm Lloyd, and Meredith ap D'd ap Tona...to said Sir Giles ap Hoell, vij*li*. to praye for my soule...to Sir Fowle ap Thomas, vij*li*. to praye for my soule...to Sir Robert Sweteman² xs. to say a trentall for my soule...vjs. viij*d*. to be distributed by the discreacion of Rob't app Ev'n ap Kener to the poore...of Relingesnoyde³...vjs. viij*d*. to poore of Melynden⁴ by the discreacion of Thomas Conwaye...vjs. viij*d*. to poore of Desert by the discreacion of Perys ap William...vjs. viij*d*. to poore of Llanasshaph by the discreacion of Lewys ap John ap Ithell.

Will dated 22 Jan. 1556, p. 25, Feb. 1557-8. (10, Noodes.) "John Vachan, clerke, parsonne of Hawarden,⁵ Flynte", to be buried in that church or elsewhere. "I doo geve and bequeathe xx nobles to be distributed among the poore men and poore women within the parishe of Hawarden...unto the right honorable Edward Erle of Darby⁶ a cupp of silver and gilt with a cover...to David ap Rees ap Jevan, my scoler, all my bookes. Witnes, Sir Will'm Harvy, clerk, Sir Thomas Jones, clerke", etc.

Will dated 25 Oct. 1557; proved, 15 June 1558 (29, Noodes). "Thomas Gruffithe of Ruthelande⁷ in the dioces of Saincte

Salsbri de Leadbrook, who was third son of Sir Thomas Salisbury of Llewenny, by Margaret, daughter of John Hook, Esq., of Leadbrook. (*L. Dunn*, ii, p. 321.)

¹ Gruff. Lloyd, rector of Gwannyngor, 1547-57. ² V. Rhuddlan.

³ Trelyfnwyd, the old name of Newmarket.

⁴ Meliden.

⁵ Not given in B. Willis' or Thomas' list of rectors.

⁶ Patron of the living.

⁷ Brother of John Gruffith of Conway (*supra*).

Assaph...to be bur. in church there ..my brother Rouland G... to my cousen William Moystin my gray horse...towards the amending of the bridges upon Ruthelande mereshe, xxs...to Sir Robert Sweteman, vjs. viijd., to praye for my soule...Margarete my wif...my house and chamber in Bangor, co. Carnarvon. ...Witness, Sir Rice Gruffith, Knight, Sir Robert Sweteman, preest, Rees ap John ap Gruff, Morgan John, Hugh ap Robert.

Merionethshire.—Will, 1542. (5, Spert.) Humfrey Johns, citizein and grocer of London. "My mother Lawry Johns...my suster Elizabeth Madok Vaughan...to Sampson Johns, my sone, and to his heires for ever, all and singuler my londes and ten'tes ...w'tin the towne of llan Tegwon w'tin the countie of Ardidhowe in the countie of Meroneth, and also all and sing'ler my other londes and ten'tes...which late were Retherghe ap Ris, my uncle, lying and being in Northwalles, and the whiche he willed me by his last will and testament...Cosyn, David ap Nich'is... Cosyn, Rethergh ap David, esquier; son, William Johns; wife, Ame."

1547. Roger Ellys,¹ Clerk, Bachelor of Lawe, parson of... Broughton in the countie of Southampton...to Ellys Wyn, my nevyne, and Robert Floyde, my nevyne, all such somes of money as to me is due for my porcion of Trubbrith and Yowthmoneyth,² parcell of the parsonage of Corwen for tharrerages of the same. Item I give and bequeth to my three nevyes, John ap D'd lloid, Thomas ap D'd lloid, and Griffith ap D'd lloid, all suche money as to me is due for my benefice of Corwyn." (Fo. 38, Alen.)

John Morgan, vicar of Matching. Will in Commissary Court of Essex, 1733. Mentions his brother Edward Morgan, vicar of Towin, Merioneth. To be buried in chancel of Matching, on north side of Communion-table, with black marble stone and his coat of arms, a black lion rampant.

Will, 1555. "Hughe Bostocke³ of Dolgelthley, Meryoneth, drover, to be buried in church of Bermensham...Sir John Mutton, curat of Bremensh'm, and my gostely father." (25, More.)

6 Dec. 1548. "Edwarde Apprice, gent.⁴ Forasmoche as I, apperteyning vnto the kings maiesties warres". Leaves lands

¹ Rector of Corwen, 1537-51.

² Trebrys and Uwchmynydd, *hodie*, Prys Ucha in Ysppyty.

³ A family of this name lived at Plas Bostock, near Ruthin. Mary, daughter of Hugh Bostock, married Thomas Puleston of Emerald. (*L. Dwnn*, ii, p. 310.)

⁴ Edward ap Rhys was of Tref Brysg in Llanuwchllyn, and father of Captain John Edwards, whose pedigree is given in *L. Dwnn*, ii, p. 232. Plas Madoc bach, Aber dyfrdwy, and Tyddyn, are in the parish.

“in Northe Walles, in the countie of Penllen, to his son John Apprice. Brother William Apprice, brother Thomas Apprice.” Proved 14 May 1549. Some called “Place Madocke Bawghe”, “Aber Tovertoye”, and “Tothyne Avyllyne” (? co. Merioneth).

29 June 1521, William Lloyd ap Morys,¹ of dioc. St. Asaph, to be buried at Llanvaur in said dioc. “Domino Thome Goz curato meo...Elene verch Davith, uxori mee...Gwen verch Will'm filie mee...omnia te'nta terras redditus et firmas regales Eliseo filio et heredi...Ex'ors Mag'rm Robertum ap Rys et Davith ap Meredith ap Howell. Hijs testibus d'no Thoma curato meo, David ap Meredith ap Howel ap Jev'n Says.” Proved 21 May 1522. (3, Aylofffe.)

Montgomeryshire.—Will, 1548. (5, Populwell.) “S'r Davyd Elis,² preeste, to be bur. in the parryshe church of Poole...to the reparacons of a certeyne bridge called Bottingtons,³ twentie shillings...to the reparacons of the bridge called Telkeve the other twentie shillings...to Davyd lloyde ap Roberte⁴ of the towne of pole my grave horsse...Residue...to Roberte lloyde⁴ ap Davyd...Elisabethe Meyvoyde, and to Elys Myvoyde.” In “Sentence” (1549-50) he is described as of the diocese of St. Asaph, and the attempt of Robert ap Edward, testator's next of kin, to impugn the will, is unsuccessful.

“Ego Joh'es Waghan cl'icus primo die...Maij 1527'o. My bodie to be buried in saint Mary church⁵ yarde...unto the High aulter of saint Martins xijd...unto Sir Richard Burnell, curate of saint petirs, one of these iij things, that is to say, my decretall orelles, my coverlett, or my matteres...unto sir Robert Bayly my booke of Tully, pistells...unto sir Thomas Yardeley my book of a dieta...unto sir William Savege ijs., besides the dutie betwene hym and me before...unto sir Richard Addeney xxd... my brother Lewes to have and to holde the close and the tithe

¹ In the Plas yn Rhiwaedog pedigree (*L. Dwnn*, ii, p. 226) we are told that this William Lloyd married Elen, daughter of David Meredydd ap Howel of Bala, so that one of his witnesses and executors was his father-in-law; the other executor was the father of Cadwaladr of Rhiwlas.

² Vicar of Welshpool. Query also rector of Llanfechain?

³ Buttington and Kilkewydd bridges are both in the parish of Welsh Pool, and cross the Severn.

⁴ David Lloyd (second son of) ap Robert Lloyd of Welsh Pool and Nantcribba, ap David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington and Hafodwen. (*Mont. Coll.*, 1870, p. 145.)

⁵ St. Mary Church: probably Llanfair in Caedewen, *i.e.*, Newtown; and in the same Deanery are Berriew and Manavon. The earliest rector given in Browne Willis is Richard ap Griffith, 1537.

ale as he was wonte to have...I bequeth and charge Edwarde ap Evan loyd vjs. viij*d.*, to pay to the church of the Berrowe...unto the church of Manevon xxs...unto my brother sir Hugh Waghan, which is parson of saint Martins, xiiij*l.*....John Morys, clarke of saint Martens...Hijs testibus, sir Owen Powle, vicar of abarow, Roger Addeney, John Griffith, and John Mores, clerke there." Proved 10 May 1527. (Folio 19, "Porch.")

Will, 1550. (15, Coode.) William Cowper (of Thurgarton, Notts. ?) "To Richard Cowp', my sonne, my manor llawligan,¹ Mongumerie...Also all my maris, felies, folys & coltes remayning in the mountayns in Walis and in the said manor...Item my ferme or lease of the parsonage of llangaure in the said countie ...to my said sonne Richard Cowp'...Item one annuitie of lijs. viij*d.* w'ch I have yerely receyvid oute of the Treasurers office of the Cowrte of Agmentacions, & grantid and going "owte of the landes of llanligan aforesaid, sometyme being a priorie, and nowe in the Kings Ma'tie handes.

1553-4. (26, Tashe.) "James Leche of Newtowne in Wales, in the countie of Mungomery, Esquier." All lands, etc., not otherwise disposed of in this will to Elizabeth his wife and Anne his daughter for their lives. Remainder to Charles Price, his said daughter Anne's son. Lands in Haberhaves to wife and daughter Sage for their lives; remainder to James, son of said daughter Sage. To son, Anthony Leche, interest and term of years in the farm of Manlogho Landylowe Singlemans. Testator died in London.

Shropshire.—1555. (32, More.) "Hughe Griffith, citizein and baker of London, and servaunte unto our soveraigne Ladye within her graces privie bakehouse...tenement...whiche I have in Denbighshere...be solde...and of the money comyng upon the sale therof...to Thomas Griffith, my sonne, twentie poundes, as sone as the same Thomas shall come and be of thage of xxj yeres...my foure brethern, David Griffith, Jeu'ne Griffith, Wilyam Griffith, and Thomas Griffith...Item where as my brother Jeu'ne of Thenwclauyth,² in the hundrethe of Oswestre, in the countie of Sallopp, dothe holde my farme there, wherof I have clere by yere foure poundes, I will that the same iiij*l.*, after my

¹ The site of Llanllugan Nunnery was granted, 37 Henry VIII, to Sir Henry D'Arcy. The rectory or parsonage of Llanfair (Caer-einion) was an impropriation. Browne Willis states (*Mitred Abbeyes*, ii, p. 316) that "in 1553 here remained in charge £2 : 10 : 8 in annuities." The last Prioress was Rose Lewis. For account of Llanllugan Nunnery, see *Mont. Coll.*, 1869, p. 301.

² Trefarclawdd is a township in the parish of Oswestry, and derives its name from Offa's Dyke, which passes through it.

decease, shalbe egallie paide & devyded to and amonge my said two brethern, Jeu'ne G. and Willyam G., during so manye yeres as shalbe then to come...Alice G., my brother Jen'ns daughter, tenne poundes...and also my bigger fetherbed and bedsted...Willyam Griffith, my brother Thoms sonne...Anne Griffith his daughter...Hugh G. my godsonne, and his sonne...Margaret, my wiefes daughter...Thomas Saunders, my wiefes sonne...Agnes, my wief...to my said brother Thomas Griffith, citizein and Marchanttallour, my gowne of browne blewe faced with foynes, my cote of russet velvet, my doblit of cremsen satten, and my frenche bonnet...to my brother Jen'ne my night gowne faced with...my cote of blacke velvet, my morneng gown, and my best cappe of velvet...to my brother William my somer gowne faced with damaske, my blacke mornyng jactett, my doblit slevid with tawnye velvet, and my two payre of white and redd hosen...to the said Margaret, my wiefes daughter, the bedd and bedsted whiche my sonne and servaunte nowe lye on."

Humfrey Luce, citizen and letherseller of London, 1549. (40, Populwell) "My brother Richard Luce, clerk, parsonne of Sallowes neynd in the countie of Salop...Kynver in the countie of Stafford, where I was borne...My father Humfrey Luce." His (testator's) daughter Elizabeth married Sir Richard Pipe, Lord Mayor of London, 1578.

1554. (2, More.) "Rauff Crosse of Whittington...to Sir John Price, curate of Whittington.¹...Robert ap Merideth, vicar of Martyn Church...sir Edmund Bagley, clerke...to Marget Shelton Jane Crosse, my sister, and to my children, Edward C., Jane C., Thomas C., and Anne C."

Will, 1585. (57, Brudenell.) Thomas Price of Clerkenwell, clerk. "My uncle vicare Price of Oswester" (*deceased*).² Newcourt gives name of Thomas Price, "minister or curate" (incumbent) of Clerkenwell, 15 Nov. 1583, and his successor appointed 12 Feb. 1585.

1551. (25, Bucke.) "Thomas Tong, clerke, parsonne of Myddell Salop, "to be buried, yf it shall please God that I dye in Myddell, in the chauncell there, above the greate stone. Item I will have dirge and masse in the daye of my buryall, to be kept as the maner and forme of holy church hath ordeyned, and every prest being at dirge and masse to have viij*d*. Item I will that myne Executours provide and bye asmoche blacke

¹ John ap Rice or Price was rector of Whittington, 1540-83; Robert ap Meredith, vicar of St. Martin's, 1540-56.

² John Price was rector of Whittington, *supra*, 1540-83, and vicar of Oswestry, 1552-83; Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Asaph, 1559.

cotton as wyll make thirtenne gownes or cotes for poore men and women, and they to knyle at dirge and masse in the daye of my buriall, praying for my soule...S'r Thom's Botefylde, Clerke, and Vicar of Nestronge...Sir Thomas Gardner, parson of Acton Burnell...Sir Will'm Bucknoll, vicar of Madley...Item I give and bequeathe unto the making oute of the causys ende, next to the battelfyld, to the brooke that runnyth there, and for the mending of the waye from thother ende of the same Cawsye next to Hadnolls Lane, *xxs.*"

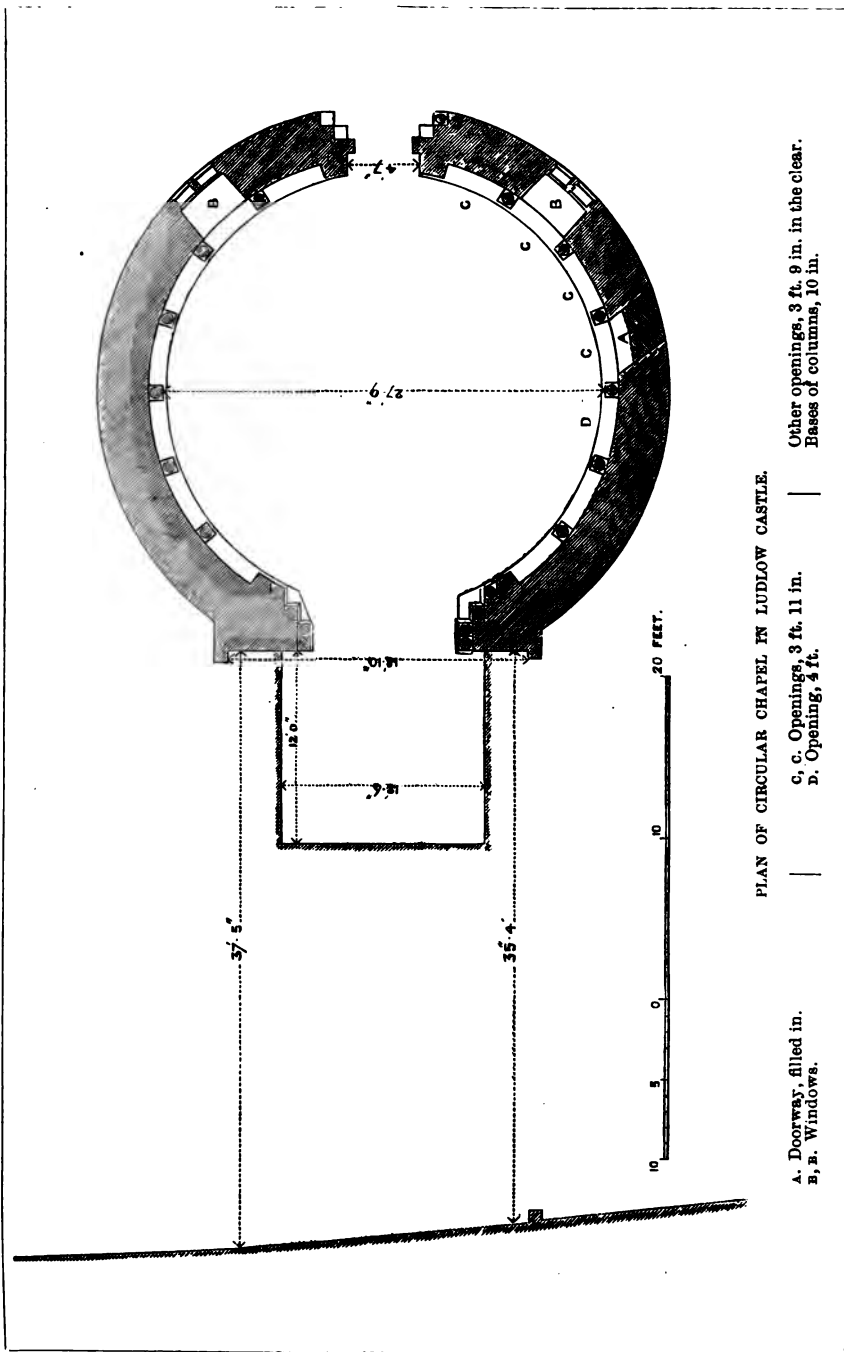
Roger Farmer of Wostemynde in the parishe of Worthen, Montgomerye, yoman...Roger my sonne...Jeane F., Dorothy F., and Anne F., my 3 dau'rs...Isabell my dau'r...Sons, Wm. and Robt...Ellen, my wife, my dau' Eliz'th, Geo. Higgons wife. (1551-52, 4, Powell.)

Rob. Longe, citizen and mercer of London, 1551-2. (6, Powell.) "My mannor of Condober, Salop", to his wife Cicelly for life; remainder to his three daughters, Mary, Martha, and Magdalen.

ON THE CIRCULAR CHAPEL IN LUDLOW CASTLE.

THE chapel in Ludlow Castle appears never to have been examined with sufficient care, and admits of a very different explanation from that usually given of it. It is generally held to have been always a circular nave with either a short chancel extending only as far as the exposed foundations, or with a rather longer one reaching as far as the outer wall of the Castle. It is extremely improbable that the latter was the case at the time when provision had to be made to resist an attack, for such a building would have seriously hampered the defenders by obstructing their way round the inner side of the defences; and yet there are clear indications of walls such as would have been required for such an extended building. Indications only remain; therefore their date is undeterminable.

It seems clear that the original chapel consisted of the round part and the small chancel of which the



PLAN OF CIRCULAR CHAPEL IN LUDLOW CASTLE.

A. Doorway, filled in.
B, B. Windows.

C, C. Openings, 3 ft. 11 in.
D. Opening, 4 ft.

Other openings, 3 ft. 9 in. in the clear.
Bases of columns, 10 in.

foundations are now visible. But even this chancel is not quite original, for Mr. Penson points out to me that the masonry of it belongs to a later date than that of the circular part. We do not, therefore, know what was the original chancel, and only the circular building belongs to the original date. Before that part was altered, the arcade in the interior and the Norman windows were uniform all round the building. The corbels now seen did not then exist; for they are very irregular in date, and some of them very rude in character, and not such as any good architect would have put in such a place; certainly none who built in any of the mediæval styles of architecture. They were manifestly inserted at a late date, very long after the erection of the walls: indeed, it has always been a question what they can have supported. Vaulting is out of the question, for it would have rendered the upper part of the building quite useless, as being inaccessible, and the lower quite dark, from the position of the windows.

A careful examination seems to shew that the original building, a lofty circular tower, remained unaltered until a late period, when it ceased to be used as a chapel, and was divided into several apartments. At that time the rude corbels were put in to provide a support for a floor extending across the building. Two square-headed windows (B on the plan) were inserted near the ground to give light to the lower room then formed; the old windows affording light to the new upper one: and a door (A) made to enter it on the north side by breaking a way through the wall, between two of the internal pilasters. As it was not convenient, from some cause, to place this doorway exactly between the pilasters, it was so made that its sides sloped outwards, so that its western jamb started from the inner edge of the pilaster, but its eastern was some distance from the other pilaster; thus leaving this latter quite free and untouched by the new work, whilst the former only just escaped destruction. At this same date one of the Norman windows had its sloping sill cut away

to the level, so as much to lengthen the external opening, and a transome was placed across it at about the level of the new floor; thus causing the upper part of the window to give light to the upper room, and the extension downwards to help the new square-headed windows in lighting the new lower room. Probably the chancel and its eastern extension was altered at the same time for new uses.

The building was in this way rendered useful for domestic purposes, and its architectural character destroyed. It is not easy to see what those uses could have been, nor how access was obtained to the upper story; but as all the new work, except the corbels, has disappeared, and as they and the alterations in the walls alone remain to teach us, we have to be content with ignorance. The divisions separating the rooms were probably of wood, and fell away together with the slight modern walls when the Castle ceased to be inhabited, leaving the massive Norman work remaining as we now see it.

One thing is clear. At some time, probably after the erection of the state apartments, the old chapel was desecrated, and altered so as to form additional rooms for domestic use; and that after the Castle was dismantled, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the roofs, floors, and modern walls, fell into decay, and left the building as we now find it.

After a careful study of the building, with the valuable help of my friend Mr. Penson (who has kindly made the plan annexed), I have been able to arrive at the above, which is apparently the true history of the building. This study convinces me that very much remains to be discovered if similar minute examination were given to other parts of this magnificent Castle. Such a careful examination and description of it, made by some well qualified person who could devote much time and attention to it, is greatly to be desired.

C. C. BABINGTON.

THE PRYCES OF GUNLEY.

THIS ancient family, of which we proceed to give some account, has been in possession of Gunley, the family seat, on the borders of Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, since A.D. 1450. The Pryces of Gunley are among the oldest of the landowning families settled in those counties, and a short survey of their pedigree lore may not be altogether devoid of interest to archæologists. They count among those comparatively few remaining Welsh families who can clearly trace and prove a lineal descent from one of the Welsh kings of history.

The task of proving this family descent has been made easier from the fact that the Pryces have held the same landed interest for fifteen successive generations, from the date mentioned above down to the present time. The descent is proved in detail by the light of facts stated in the Welsh *Triads*, in the Welsh *Red Book of Hergest*, in authenticated pedigrees (including an autograph manuscript pedigree by Lewis Dwnn), and in title-deeds written in black-letter type, many of which are preserved at Gunley. The descent and dates are also corroborated here and there by old parish registers, muniments, and county records.

The direct ancestor and founder of the Pryce family, Prince Gwyddno Garanhir, is known in Welsh history as a bard and as a powerful King of Cardigan and Cantre 'r Gwaelod. The large portion, we are told, of Prince Gwyddno Garanhir's territory, called Cantre 'r Gwaelod, then a populous and thriving tract of

country, was in his reign suddenly submerged by the terrible and famous inundation, which has ever since formed the present great Cardigan Bay out of what had been previously a large tract of inhabited land. At the present date about twenty-one miles of the great sea-wall, which kept out the sea, may be discovered at low tides stretching in a direction across the Bay. Up to recent times, too, this Bay was known by its ancient name of Cantre 'r Gwaelod. Nor can there be any doubt of the fact of the great inundation, which is amply testified to in old Welsh records. The flood-gates (so we are told in the *Triads*) had on one direful day been carelessly opened by Seithenyn ap Seiddyn Seidi, the Drunkard, Prince of Dyfed or South Wales, when sixteen fortified towns were submerged, each second in importance only to the fortifications of Caerlleon on the Usk.

These towns, with the surrounding country, were governed by Prince Gwyddno Garanhir in this ill-omened year. A bard himself, he laments, as may be expected, over so sad and impressive an event as the loss of a part of his people and demesne. The poem, which consists of twenty-six verses, is still extant. It was probably composed early in the sixth century, and handed down as a tradition from bard to bard. The copy preserved was probably committed to writing in the thirteenth century, and bears the orthographical marks of that period. The great inundation is also graphically described in other Welsh *Triads* of a rather later date, probably between A.D. 1318 and 1454.

The coat of arms held by the line of Prince Gwyddno Garanhir is thus described by the oldest authorities: *argent*, a lion passant *sable* between three fleurs-de-lis,

two and two, *gules*; the lion armed and langued of the last. It is registered at the Heralds' College, to be rightfully borne, quarterly, by the Pryces of Gunley.

Passing on from Prince Gwyddno, eight successive names are mentioned in direct lineal descent on the pedigree; but they have no recorded interest. The ninth in descent is Seissyllt ap Ednowain, who married the Princess Trawst, daughter and heiress of Elyssau, second son of Anarawd, Prince of Powys, the third son of Rhodri (or Roderick) the Great, Prince of the whole of Wales.

Seissyllt and Princess Trawst's son and successor, Einion ap Seissyllt of Mathafarn, Lord of Meirionydd, occupies a prominent position in the family archives, as his name appears at the head of Lewis Dwnn's autograph manuscript pedigree on parchment, which is preserved. Lewis Dwnn, who was Deputy Somerset Herald of Arms between A.D. 1580 and 1609, was employed officially during those years in obtaining evidence, and in collecting authentically all pedigrees of the principal Welsh families of that day. An autographical pedigree of his is, therefore, very valuable evidence on pedigree-lore. In a Hengwrt MS. there is a record of an inquisition held at Bala in the sixth year of Henry VI, which states that in the time of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales (*i.e.*, A.D. 1215), Einion, Lord of Meirionydd, held *in capite* all the lands between the rivers Dyfi and Dulas direct from Llywelyn Vawr and Llywelyn Vychan, Princes of North Wales.

Einion ap Seissyllt married Nesta, daughter of Madoc ap Cadwgan of Nannau; and their daughter, Marged, was married to Thomas, son of Prince Rhodri of Anglesey, son of Prince Owain Gwynedd, when dissensions arose between Einion and his superior lords, the Princes of Meirionydd. In consequence of this quarrel, Einion placed himself, with his lands or lordship, under the sovereignty of the neighbouring Princes of Powys; and from this date did fealty to them, in respect of his lands, instead of, as previously, to the

Princes of Meirionydd. Einion's lordship henceforward formed part of a district named Cyveiliog, in Powys, and is thus specifically described in later times in an inquisition taken in the reign of Edward III, as well as in the one above named, *tempore* Henry VI.

Einion ap Seissyllt was probably (partly owing to his possession of border-lands) a powerful adherent of the then Prince of Powys, Owain Cyveiliog, who was Prince A.D. 1130, and died in 1197; and his son and successor Grono, or Gronwy of Mathafarn, married Myddyfis (*anglicè* Maud), a daughter of this Prince.

Grono's eldest son, Iorwerth, in turn married into a princely family, his wife Efa being daughter of Meredydd Lloyd, sixth Baron of Main, a direct lineal descendant of Prince Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, one of the former Princes of Powys, A.D. 1064. This Prince, who is well known in Welsh history, was the founder of the third Royal Tribe of Wales, and held the sovereignty of Powys for thirteen years. By his wife, a daughter of Picot de Say, he had a son Cadwgan, from whom are descended several of the principal county families of North Wales. Being Prince of Powys in the latter part of the eleventh century, in conjunction with the Princes Gruffydd ap Cynan of Gwynedd, and Rhys ap Tewdwr of South Wales, Prince Bleddyn ap Cynfyn made a search into the pedigrees and arms of the noble families. These investigations were afterwards digested by the bards, and put into record; and Wales was at this epoch divided by these Princes into five Royal Tribes, which were subsequently subdivided into fifteen lordships ruled over by fifteen peers or lords.

But to return to the thread of the pedigree. Concerning Iorwerth's eldest son Evan, and his grandson, also called Evan, there is nothing recorded of interest.

The next in succession to Evan ap Evan was Watkin, who married Lleiky, daughter of Dafyd ap Rhys Goch, Lord of Marton. Their eldest son, Hugh of Gwnle, as the name is spelt in the oldest documents, was living

A.D. 1450, and was the first possessor of the Gunley estates, which have continued in the possession of the Pryces, in the direct line, ever since that date. Hugh of Gwnle acquired this property through his marriage with Margaret Lloyd, the heiress of an old Montgomeryshire family, who were direct descendants of Brochwael, lord of Guilsfield, of the line of Brochwael Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys A.D. 607.

Margaret Lloyd's parents were David Lloyd and Cicely, daughter of John, son of Sir Philip Rosal, Lord of Rosal, son of Sir Ralph Rosal, Knt.

Hugh's son and successor, Morys of Gwnle (or Gunley), married Agnes, daughter of John Clibri (Cleobury), lord of Clibri (Cleobury), a granddaughter of Sir William Newton, Knt. The Cleoburys were a Montgomeryshire family of that date, a name since extinct. One of their number, John Cleobury, an Abbot of Montgomeryshire, is mentioned in Leland's *Progress*.

An allusion to Morys of Gwnle, of some interest, occurs in an old marriage-settlement deed still preserved, to which, with others, the names of Morys ap Hugh of Gwnle, and Ririd Myddleton, are subscribed as witnesses. The date is the fifth year of Henry VII, *i.e.*, 1489. The marriage-contract is between David Lloyd Vaughan, grandson of the celebrated Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt., and Margaret Myddleton, daughter of John Myddleton, Esq., of Havodwen. This alliance was between cousins. About this time the eldest son of Morys, named Rhys of Gwnle, had also married a Myddleton, *viz.*, Ales, daughter of John Myddleton (ap Robert ap Philip Myddleton) and Elizabeth his wife, who was the daughter of Reynold, son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knt. The Pryces, Vaughans, and Myddletons, were thus connected by marriage.

The above named John Myddleton, an ancestor of the Myddletons of Chirk Castle, was in direct descent from Rhiryd Flaidd (Rhiryd the Wolf), Lord of Penllyn, who lived in the twelfth century, and was the founder of the Myddleton family. His coat of arms is

thus described: *arg.*, on a pile *vert*, three wolves' heads erased of the field.

Rhys of Gwnle was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Pryce (ap Rhys), Esq., of Gunley, the first of the family to assume the surname of Pryce; surnames not having been generally adopted in Wales at an earlier period, as may be proved by abundant written evidence. Richard Pryce, who is thus a landmark in the family annals, as having been the earliest to bear the patronymic, married into a leading Montgomeryshire family of that date, the Typtofts. His wife was Alice, daughter of John de Typtoft, gent., probably a relation of John de Typtoft, Lord Typtoft and Powys, who was created Earl of Worcester *circa* 1500.

Their eldest son and heir, Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, who was later on High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1652, appears to have taken an active part in the interest of Cromwell during the civil wars. In the border counties of Wales and in Shropshire, the country squires seem to have been arrayed, to a great extent, on the side of the Parliament, against the King. The contest, too, being practically one between so called Papists and Protestants, the greater number of the country gentry here were apparently Parliamentarian. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Richard Pryce proclaims his proclivities. Spelling was not an accomplishment which attached to good breeding in the seventeenth century as a rule :

Richard Pryce to Col. Jones (afterwards the regicide):

“Salop, the 27th of May 1648.

“Sir,—My best respects to yo'r selfe Remembered, hoping in god of your saffe coming to london in health and safftie w'ch pray god Contynue to yo'r ffrinds great comferte—heare is noe neues but the taking of the 50 footemen by yo'r horse, and that Sir John Owen is gon over vnto Carnarvonshire w'th a hundred horse, but I am sure this is not neues to you from better hands than my owne, and the taking of Chepsto Castle

I have not else but committ you and yo'r brothers (to whom I desyre to be remembered) to gods blessed tuition, and will Ever Rest and Remayne yo'r lo. [loving] cosin to serue

“RIC. PRYCE.

“To his Respectfull good ffriend Collonell Jon Jones
this pr'sent.

“To be left in a boxe at the signe of the Goate in Holborne.”

Mr. Richard Pryce married Jane, heiress of the Lloyds of Tregynon, and had five sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Edward Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, seems, like his father, to have taken an active part in the civil wars, and to have held a command under the Parliamentary standard. He married a daughter, named Bridget, of an officer in Cromwell's army, and his name is mentioned in a warrant-letter from Francis Newport to Sir Richard Ottley, Knt., giving a detailed list of leading men, on the side of the Commonwealth, to be apprehended under the series of vindictive legal proceedings which were taken after the Restoration.

Mr. Pryce left two sons, Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, who died *s. p.*, and Edward Pryce, who, according to an entry in the Parish Register at Chirbury Church, was buried on Sept. 4, 1643, and left by his wife Sina, only daughter and heiress of Evan ap Rhys ap Hugh, Esq., of Rhiwhirieth, a son, Edmund Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, who married, in 1696, Mary, daughter of J. Edwards, Esq., of Rorrington. His first wife having died, Mr. Edmund Pryce married, secondly, one of the Tanats (a very old-established Montgomeryshire family, whose name has since become extinct, but who are at present represented by Lord Harlech), namely, Catherine, daughter of Edward Tanat, Esq., of Trewylan, a branch of the Tanats of Abertanat. Their son, Richard Pryce, Esq., of Trewylan, was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1728. Mr. Edmund Pryce's eldest son, Edward Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1734, and having married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Basset, left three sons, Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, who was High Sheriff

of Montgomeryshire in 1761, and died *s. p.*; Edward, who also died *s. p.*; and John Pryce of Gunley, who was in holy orders. The latter was Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and held the living of Welshpool, but was resident at Gunley, which in the days of pluralities was by no means an exceptional case, and was legally allowable, as Mr. Pryce was also chaplain to a peer. He was married to a daughter of M. Bransby, Esq.

The Rev. J. Pryce died *circa* 1803, and was succeeded at Gunley by his son Richard Pryce, Esq., who was born on May 10, 1772, and was High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1817.

Mr. Pryce married, on March 3rd, 1795, Eliza Constantia, daughter of the Rev. S. D'Elbœuf Edwards of Pentre Hall, Montgomeryshire, by his wife, Charlotte Mostyn, heiress of Cilcen Hall, Flintshire.

Mrs. Pryce's mother was the only child and heiress of Roger Mostyn, Esq., of Cilcen Hall. Her elder brother, Thomas Mostyn Edwards, Esq., of Pentre Hall, married Frances, daughter of Bell Lloyd, Esq., and sister of Edward Pryce Lloyd, first Lord Mostyn; their only child, Miss Frances Edwards, being the last representative of the old family of Edwards of Pentre. At her death, Miss Edwards left the Cilcen property (to which she had succeeded) to her cousin Llywelyn F. Lloyd, Esq., nephew of the first Lord Mostyn.

Mr. Richard Pryce died on October 26th, 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Henry Mostyn Pryce of Gunley, who was in holy orders; the fourteenth possessor, in direct descent, from Hugh of Gwnle, who was living in 1450. The Rev. R. H. Mostyn Pryce married, in 1856, Eliza, only child of the late John Williams, Esq., of Hëndydley Hall, Montgomeryshire, and died in 1859. His widow is lady of the manor, and the present owner of Gunley.

The Rev. R. H. Mostyn Pryce's younger brother, John Edward Harryman, late Captain of the 2nd (Queen's) Royal Regiment, and Colonel Commandant of the Royal

Montgomery Rifles Militia, born 1818, married, June 5, 1850, Eliza, daughter of the late Francis Burton, Esq., of 10, Norfolk Street, Park Lane. She died in April 1851, leaving an only son, Edward Stisted Mostyn Pryce. Colonel Pryce married, secondly, July 26th, 1862, Sarah Beatrice, daughter of General and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, daughter of the second Lord Castlemaine, and had two sons, Richard and George. He died Oct. 4th, 1866.

Edward S. Mostyn Pryce, Esq., Colonel Pryce's eldest son, the present representative of the Pryces of Gunley, was born April 8, 1851, and married on August 7, 1877, Henrietta Mary, youngest daughter of Charles W. Beauclerk, Esq., of Winchfield House, Hants., first cousin of the ninth Duke of St. Albans.

J. W. H.

“INSPEXIMUS” AND CONFIRMATION OF
THE CHARTERS OF THE ABBEY
OF WIGMORE.

AN early Anglo-Norman account of the foundation of Wigmore Abbey is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, tome ii, p. 213, and also in the late Mr. Thos. Wright's *History of Ludlow*, with a translation into English. Dugdale also gives, from a Latin MS., a history of the Abbey down to the reign of Edward IV; but the charters to the Abbey are not printed in his original work, nor in the later editions of it. It seems, therefore, desirable to add them here as a further contribution to the history of the Abbey, a very full account of which, before and after its dissolution, has been given by the late Rev. T. Salwey in the second volume of the present Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

R. W. B.

Confirmation Roll, 3 Henry VIII, Part 1.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Francie et Dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Salutem. Inspecimus literas patentes proavissimi patris nostri Domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie septimi de confirmatione factas in hec verba Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem Inspecimus cartam prepotentis Principis nobilis memorie Ricardi nuper Ducis Eboraci Comitis Marchie et Ultonie in hec verba Ricardus Dux Eboraci Comes Marchie et Ultonie Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint Salutem in Domino Inspecimus cartam nobilis memorie domini Edmundi de Mortuo Mari Comitis Marchie et Ultonie¹ domini de Wiggemore et Clare et Conacie² in hec verba Edmundus de Mortuo Mari Comes Marchie et Ultonie Dominus de Wiggemore Clare et Conacie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem in Domino Inspecimus cartam nobilis memorie domini Hugonis de Mortuo Mari in hec verba.

Charter of Hugh de Mortimer, the Founder.

Ego Hugo de Mortuo Mari in nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti fundator Abbatie Canonicorum Regularium de Wigmore ob remissionem peccatorum meorum et omnium antecessorum meorum et propter salutem anime mee et omnium successorum meorum notum facio tam presentibus quam futuris quas libertates et liberas consuetudines dedi et die dedicationis ejusdem Abbatie concessi ipsis Canonicis meis de Wiggemore et omnibus hominibus suis et possessionibus suis quas in presenti de me et militibus meis et hominibus meis habeant in futuro per Dei gratiam de heredibus et successoribus meis habebunt concessi in primo pro me et hominibus meis quatenus ipsi Canonici de Wiggemore et omnes terræ eorum habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines in omnibus rebus quæ ad me et heredes meos pertinent quas pure et perpetue elemosine habere debent et quod homines sui nullo modo cogantur sequi nundinas vel forias aliquot nisi sponte voluerint Et quod ipsi Canonici curiam suam in omnibus rebus habeant et teneant de hominibus suis preterquam in rebus ipsis que ponuntur et de jure ponere possunt hominem ad mortem nisi ipsi Canonici aliquando aliter a me vel a ballivis nostris petierint homines Si quidam ipsorum Canonicorum si aliquando per nos vel ballivos nostros capiunt aliqua delicta ad nos pertinentia contra vadium

¹ Ulster.² Connaught.

et plegium ipsorum Canonicorum vel ballivorum suorum nullo modo teneant Et omnem eandem communitatem in bosco et plano et in omnibus locis libere et absque omni servitio et mercede habeant quam prius habebant antequam in manus dictorum Canonicorum devenerunt Ipsi Canonici communem nobiscum habeant ad propria averia sua sive sint de ademptione sive de nutritura sua sive adquisita in bosco et plano et in omnibus locis ubi propria averia nostra pascunt libertatem etiam habeant capiendi aves et pisces ad opus suum et recia et laqueos ponendi in aquis et moris et lacis et in omnibus locis in partibus de *Wiggemore* preterquam vivariis et stagnis nostris de terris et pratis sive de boscis et pascuis et omnibus rebus suis libere faciant et disponant sicut eisdem et Abbacie sue melius et utilius expedire viderint Abbas et Canonici ipsius Abbacie de *Wiggemore* nec sequantur nec sequi cogantur Curiam de Halimote vel Hundredum in terra nostra nisi quando eisdem placuerit Quando vero aliquod consilium vel aliquod iudicium in aliqua ambiguitate in Curia nostra petunt absque omni mercede et dilatione libenter habeant Ipsi Canonici et homines sui nunquam pascant vel recipiant serjentarios nostros nec etiam teneantur nos sequi in equitatura nostra Homines sui de valle de *Wiggemore* non cogantur sequi¹ clamorem patrie nec teneantur habere vel monstrare ballivis nostris aliqua arma sua Ipsi Canonici integre percipiant et pacifice habeant plenariam decimam de omnibus rebus que per annum nobis renovant in Parochiis suis et a Christianis decimari debent Dicti Canonici de *Wiggemore* et homines sui nullum tallagium vel relevium dabunt vel servitium aliquod facient propter mutacionem domini de *Wiggemore* Concessi etiam ego dictus *Hugo de Mortuo Mari* pro me et omnibus heredibus et successoribus meis quatenus dicta Abbatia libera sit ab omni prehendingacione servientuum et equorum nostrorum et a custodia camere et omnium animalium et avium et ab omni onere servitio et exacione seculari Ut autem hec libertates et libere consuetudines hic non nominate quas pura et perpetua elemosina habere debet ipsis Canonicis dictis de *Wiggemore* imperpetuum in omnibus firme sint et stabiles Et ne per alicuius consilii voluntatem vel per heredum meorum malignitatem et in aliquo infirmentur hoc scriptum sigilli mei impressione communitum Ego dictus *Hugo de Mortuo Mari* fundator Abbacie de *Wiggemore* et heredes mei post me contra omnes gentes dictis Canonicis de *Wiggemore* semper warrantizabimus et ipsam abbatiam cum Canonicis et homines suos cum omnibus terris et possessionibus per me vel per heredes et successores meos sibi collatis contra omnes in custu nostro defen-

¹ Hue and cry for a felon.

demus et tanquam puram et perpetuam elemosinam nostram in omnibus acquietabimus Hiis testibus domino *Roberto Folyot* Episcopo *Hereford* qui dedicavit ecclesiam dicte Abbacie de *Wiggemore*, Domino *Hugone de Lacy*, Domino *Roberto Corbett* et Domino *Roberto Boulers* qui ipsi dedicaconi interfuerunt, *Eluredo de Cleyber*, *Briano de Brompton*, *Simone* filio eiusdem, *Rogero de Kynleth*, *Willelmo* fratre Domini *Hugonis*, filio Domini *Ade de Saluagio*, *Everardo de Yettona*, *Rogero de Cornleya*, *Godfrido* scriba, *Roberto* Camerario et multis aliis.

Confirmation (A.D. 1249), by *Roger Mortimer*, of *Thomas de Fresne's Charter* (A.D. 1244.)

Inspeximus etiam cartam celebris memorie Domini *Rogeri de Mortuo Mari* filio Domini *Radulphi de Mortuo Mari* progenitores nostri in hec verba Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris *Rogerus de Mortuo Mari* filius *Radulphi de Mortuo Mari* salutem in Domino Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse cartam *Thome de Fraxino*¹ quondam Domini de *Prestemedede* in hec verba Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego *Thomas de Fraxino* concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea sigilli mei impressione munita confirmavi Ecclesie Sancti *Jacobi de Wigmore* et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum et pro quodam equo precii decem marcarum argenti quam iidem Canonici mihi dederunt pre manibus totam illam terram quam habui in dominico inter *Katteswayam* et terram *Thome* Presbiter que vocatur *Brinkfurlond* et terram *Willelmi de Fraxino* in longitudine et inter parvum scichetum sub *Kidecrofta* quod vocatur *parva Saverina* et arduam viam que est inter *Prestemedede* et le *Cumbam* unde decem sailliones tangunt ad eandem viam Habendum et tenendum dictis Canonicis in liberam et puram elemosinam de me et heredibus meis cum tota vestura et cum omnibus pertinentibus suis cum libera comuna et cum libera pastura per totum nostrum de *Prestmedede* in excepcione absque manifesto detrimento satorum et pratorum Volo etiam concedo et confirmo pro me et heredibus meis quod omnes homines quos dicti Canonici habent vel habere poterunt processu temporis infra tenementum de *Prestemedede* cum pertinentibus habeant pacifice et libere sine aliqua exaccione omnium aisiamenta per totum idem tenementum que antiquitus tempore domini *Thome de Fraxino* avi mei

¹ Thomas de Fresne held evidently by subinfeudation of Roger de Mortimer, whose confirmation as lord of the fee was necessary. Prestemedede, after various corruptions, as Presthemedede, Presthend, Presthemped, is now Presteign.

habere solebant in omnibus rebus et in omnibus locis Item homines dictorum Canonicorum quos habent vel habebunt infra dominium meum et heredum meorum nunquam citabuntur nec compellantur venire ad curiam meam vel ad curiam heredum meorum pro aliqua causa vel quocunque delicto sed omnia placita majora et minora que de hominibus eorum poterunt evenire tractabuntur et terminabuntur in curia ipsorum Canonicorum apud *Prestmede* sine aliqua contradiccione Ita tamen quod Ego dictus *Thomas* et heredes mei quando fuerimus ab eisdem Canonicis amicabiliter requisiti cum ipsis vel ballivis eorum sedebimus in eorum curia judicaturi majora placita que ad nos ratione solebant pertinere scilicet de cornu et clamore levato¹ de sanguine effuso et huiusmodi placitis ubi feloniam evitari poterit et de finibus forsitan factis pro talibus criminibus tertiam partem habebimus de finibus antefactis et pro minoribus culpis nihil habituri Et ego dictus *Thomas* et heredes mei pro dicta portione placitarum custodiemus omnes illos qui fuerant incarcerandi de hominibus suis in mea prisona tanquam in communi carcere apud *Prestmede* in castello² nostro quamdiu illis placuerit et cum ipsi voluerint eos adducemus et in curia eorum ipsos presentabimus Et ego dictus *Thomas* et heredes mei totam dictam terram cum pertinentibus ubicunque sita fuerint infra dictos terminos cum omnibus predictis libertatibus et cum omnibus dignitatibus et privilegiis que dominus feodi poterit concedere dare et confirmare alicui dicte Ecclesie Sancti *Jacobi de Wigmore* et Canonicis memoratis contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum warantizabimus et versus dominum Regem et capitalem dominum ab omni servitio seculari acquietabimus de dominico nostro apud *Prestmede* et apud curiam Datum anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo quadragésimo quarto kalendis Aprilis apud *Prestmede* Hiis testibus domino *Briano* de *Brompton*,³ domino *Johanne* de *Lyngayne*,⁴ *Pagano* de *Essis*,⁵ *Johanne* de la *Combe*,⁶ *Rogero* et *Ada* de *Pedwardeyn*,⁷ *Ricardo* de *Lecton*,⁷ *Ricardo* de *Turlegh*, *Thoma* de *Turpleton*,⁷ *Rogero* de la *Hay*, *Willelmo* de la *Rode*,⁸ *Henrico* filio *Jorford*, *Willelmo* de *Graselake*, *Willelmo* de *Fraxino* et aliis Nos igitur omnes donationes concessionis et libertates prescriptas ratas et gratas habentes

¹ Hue and cry ; blowing a horn and outcry.

² The wooded knoll called "The Warden" is probably the site of the castle.

³ Now Brampton Brian.

⁴ Lingen.

⁵ *Æsces*, gen. of *æsc*, an ash tree. Ashley, near Presteign.

⁶ Combe in the parish of Presteign.

⁷ In the neighbourhood of Wigmore.

⁸ Rodd in the parish of Presteign.

pro nobis et heredibus nostris predicte Ecclesie et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus concedimus et confirmamus imperpetuum Pro hac autem concessione et confirmatione dederunt nobis dicti Canonici duodecim marcas argenti Ut autem nostra concessio et confirmatio firmitatis robur optineat imperpetuum sigilli mei impressione roboramus Hiis testibus domino *Henrico de Mortuo Mari*, domino *Briano de Brompton*, dominus *Johanne de Lyngayne*, domino *Willelmo de Mortuo Mari*, *Pagano de Essis*, *Johanne de Cumba*, *Willelmo de la Rode*, *Radulpho de Prestemed* clerico et aliis Datum apud *Ernewode* ad purificationem beate Marie Virginis anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quadragesimo nono Nos autem omnes donationes concessionem confirmationes et libertates predictas et omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Ecclesie Sancti *Jacobi de Wiggemore* Abbati et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ratificamus concedimus et confirmamus per presentes prout carte predicte racionabiliter testantur licet iidem Abbas et Canonici aut predecessores sui predictis donacionibus concessionibus confirmacionibus et libertatibus aut aliis quibuscumque in predictis contentis hactenus usi non fuerunt In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus Datum apud *Wiggemore* undecimo die mensis Marcij anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tercio Nos autem donaciones confirmationes et libertates predictas et omnia et singula in eisdem cartis contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Ecclesie Sancti *Jacobi de Wiggemore* Abbati et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ratificamus et confirmamus et concedimus per presentes prout carte predicte racionabiliter testantur licet iidem Abbas et Canonici aut predecessores sui predictis donacionibus concessionibus confirmacionibus et libertatibus aut aliis quibuscumque in predictis cartis contentis hactenus usi non fuerunt Et insuper de uberiori gratia nostra pro melioracione Abbacie nostre predicte et securitate Abbatis et Conventus eiusdem nec ipsi aut successores sui vel eorum tenentes residentes sui et alij residentes quicumque aut servientes sui temporibus futuris super illis libertatibus pretextu ambiguitatis aliquorum verborum obscurorum decetero impediuntur inquietentur vel graventur dictas libertates declarare plenius volentes concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris et hac carta nostra confirmamus prefatis Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi Abbas et Conventus et successores sui habeant et teneant imperpetuum omnes et singulas donaciones concessionem confirmationes libertates franchises ac alia proficua sive commoditates et alia hereditamenta supra scripta quecumque et eorum singulis plene gaudeant et utantur Et ubi

predictus *Hugo* per cartam predictam concessit quod predicti canonici curiam suam in omnibus rebus haberent et tenerent Nos vero eciam concedimus eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi curiam suam et visum francielegie et quicquid ad visum francielegie sive regalem potestatem pertinet quantum nos ibidem habemus aut concedere possumus habeant et teneant de hominibus tenentibus et residentibus et servientibus suis per totum dominium de *Wiggemore* Videlicet in Abbatia predicta et in omnibus dominiis terris suis infra terras suas Aceciam in omnibus dominiis maneriis et tenementis suis que iam possident sive de jure possidere deberent in villis de *Lentwardyn' Kynton' Witton' Turpilton' Marlowe Wiggemore Yetton'* inferiori *Atforton' Stanwey Peyton' Letton' Newton' Walford' Adlacton'* et *Cokeshalle* infra dominium nostrum de *Wiggemore* predicta Aceciam in dominio de *Shobdon'* in comitatu *Hereford'* necnon de dominiis de *Chayneham Cleobury* et *Walton'* in comitatu *Salop'* exceptis in rebus ipsis que ponunt vel de jure ponere possunt hominem ad mortem nisi iidem Abbas et Conventus aliter a nobis vel ballivis nostris pecierunt unacum fugacione omnium animaliorum et catallorum quolibet tercio anno in quibusdam communis vocatis le *Cleo* infra comitatum *Salop* predictum quequedam fugacio prefatis Abbati et Canonicis ut in jure Domini sui de *Caynham* predicti pertinet et pertinere debet Et quod iidem Abbas et Conventus et successores sui habeant et exercean imperpetuam communam pasture in dicta carta contentam tam in parcis nostris quam in boscis moris et aliis locis ubi averia nostra vel heredes nostrorum firmariorum aut aliorum occupatorum nostrorum ibidem pro tempore existente vel pasci consuevere aut debent simul cum libertate [capiendi] aves et pisces in forma eadem in carta contenta tocians et quociens eisdem Abbati et Conventui placuerit tam infra *Warennam* nostram et heredes nostrorum quam extra Nos eciam stricte illorum Canonicorum habitationem tam propter abundanciam aquarum paludum quam propter parcatem et penuriam pasturarum considerantes concedimus prefatis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis omnia terras prata pascua et pasturas lacus clausura et moras sua infra et per totum dominium nostrum de *Wiggemore* predictum separalia imperpetuum et ab omni communione sequestrata et exonerata Habendum et tenendum eisdem et successoribus suis in separalitate erga nos et heredes nostros et alios quoscunque imperpetuum Quodque ipsi Abbas et Conventus et successores sui imperpetuum exonerentur de secta *Hundredi* et *Halmote* ratione tenure sue alicujus possessionis quam habent ex dono nostro vel antecessorum nostrorum quam aliorum quorumcumque necnon chyminagio vel cariagio cum carectis aut plaus-

tris eorundem Abbatis et Conventus et hominum tenencium residencium et servientium suorum Et quod iidem Abbas et Conventus homines tenentes residentes et servientes sui nullum tallagium relevium prestacionem subsidium aut donum aliquod nobis vel heredibus aut assignis nostris reddent aut facient propter mutacionem vel successione[m] domini nostri de *Wiggemore* pro aliquibus terris et tenementis que habent ex dono nostro vel antecessorum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque Necnon quod iidem Abbas et Conventus homines tenentes residentes et servientes sui liberi sint et quieti de quocunque theolonia *Anglicano* vel *Wallico* infra dominia nostra de *Knighton* et *Melenith* et omnia alia dominia nostra tam in *Anglia* quam in *Wallia* Volumus eciam et firmiter precipimus per presentes [ac] eidem Abbati concedimus quod nullus Justiciarius Senescallus Vicecomes Escaetor Ballivus prepositus seriantus aut officarius vel Ministri nostri heredes vel successorum nostrorum dictam Abbatiam et septa sive precinctum eiusdem aut ecclesiam et beneficia ecclesiastica seu villas terras tenementa boscos dominia feoda et possessiones que nunc Abbas et Conventus habeant vel successores sint habituri ingredeantur ad aliquod ibidem faciendum sive exercendum quod ad officium suum pertinet quovismodo contra libertates suas sub pena decem librarum quarum medietatem ad opus nostrum et heredum nostrorum levari et retineri et aliam medietatem prout nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus levari volumus et eorum usibus applicari absque deliberacione seu manucapcione sine pleno assensu et spontanea voluntate ipsorum Abbatis et Conventus et successorum suorum et execucio inde fiat per ballivos suos sive Ministros nostros et per ballivos et Ministros heredum et successorum nostrorum tocians quociens casus predictus evenerit tam de corporibus eorum sic delinquencium quam de bonis et catallis suis irreplegalibus Volumus eciam et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod licet dictus Abbas et Conventus et eorum successores libertatibus immunitatibus privilegiis et quietanciis predictis seu eorum aliquo infuturo per vices aliquas ob negligenciam aut ex casu aliquo emergenti abusi fuerint vel non usi Ipsi tamen Abbas et Conventus et eorum successores propter hoc super usum libertatum immunitatum privilegiorum et quietancium predictorum vel eorum alicujus tocians sibi viderint expedire non impediuntur impetantur occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur dictumque Monasterium Abbatem et Conventum eiusdem loci et successores suos ac homines tenentes residentes ac alios residentes et servientes in omnibus terris dominiis feodis et possessionibus suis Necnon terras boscos dominia feoda pos-

sessiones libertates franchises jurisdictiones privilegia ac bona ac catalla sua ubicumque existentes in nostram protectionem suscepimus specialem Et ulterius inspeximus quandam cartam confirmationis præcarissimi predecessoris nostri *Edwardi* nuper Regis *Anglie* quarti eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis in forma predicta eis concessam Nos autem literas omnes donaciones concessionis confirmationes et libertates predictas et omnia et singula in eisdem cartis contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Ecclesie Sancti *Jacobi* de *Wiggemore* Abbati et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ratificamus concedimus et confirmamus per presentes prout carte predictæ rationabiliter testantur licet iidem Abbas et Canonici aut predecessores sui predictis donacionibus concessionibus confirmationibus et libertatibus aut aliis quibuscumque in predictis cartis contentis actenus usi non fuerunt Et ulterius de pleniori gratia nostra pardonavimus et relaxavimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis omnimodo donaciones alienaciones et perquisitiones per ipsos de terris et tenementis de nobis vel progenitoribus nostris seu de aliquo alio in capite tentis Aceciam donaciones alienaciones et perquisitiones ad manum mortuam factos et habitos absque licencia nostra necnon omnimodo intrusiones et ingressus per ipsos factos in eisdem Quare volumus et concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris et hac presenti carta nostra confirmamus prefatis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis quod ipsi Abbas et Conventus et successores sui imperpetuum habeant et teneant omnia terras et tenementa dominia feoda et possessiones sua que jam habent vel sint habituri et in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere bene et in pace cum omnimodis donacionibus libertatibus immunitatibus privilegiis et quietanciis predictis In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras patentes fieri fecimus Datum vicesimo quarto die Maii Anno regni nostri primo Nos autem literas cartas donaciones concessionis et libertates predictas et omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis in Christo nunc Abbati Ecclesie Sancti *Jacobi* de *Wiggemore* et Canonicis ibidem servientibus et eorum successoribus imperpetuum ratificamus et confirmamus prout carte et litere predictæ rationabiliter in se testantur In cuius rei &c. Teste Rege apud *Westmonasterium* secundo die Junii.

Pro dimidio marca soluto in Hanaperio.

The following extracts from the *Taxation* of Pope

Nicholas shew what were the possessions of the Abbey in the thirteenth century.

HEREFORD DIOC.

Taxatio Decanatus Leominster.

	Taxatio			Dec ma		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Porcio canonicorum de Wyggemor apud Orleton	2	0	0	0	4	0
Ecclesia de Burley	5	6	8	0	10	8
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			
Ecclesia de Wyggemore cum capella	8	13	4	0	17	4
Vicarius ejusdem	4	6	8	0	8	8
Ecclesia de Ailmondestre (Aymestrey) cum capella	10	13	4	1	1	4
Porcio vicarii in eadem	5	6	8	0	10	8
Ecclesia de Sobbedon (Shobdon)	8	0	0	0	16	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			
Ecclesia de Presthemed (Presteign) cum capella	17	6	8	1	14	8
Porcio vicarii in eadem	8	0	0	0	16	0
Ecclesia de Buton (Byton)	5	0	0	0	10	0
Ecclesia de Stanton	6	13	4	0	13	4
Porcio vicarii non valet	4	0	0			

Taxatio Decanatus Webbeley.

Ecclesia de Bredewardin	8	0	0	0	16	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			

ARCHIDIACONATUS SALOP.

Abbas de Wyggemore.

Habet apud Abbatiam de Wyggemore quatuor carucatas terre arabilis Item apud Sobbedon habet quatuor carucatas terre arabilis Item apud Kayham (Caynham) et Swytton (Snitton) habet quatuor carucatas terre arabilis Item habet in omnibus maneriis 48 vaccas octo jumenta sexcentum et quadraginta bidentes qui terre et exitus animalium in universo taxantur ad 20 0 0

Item habet de prato apud Abbatiam predictam quod valet per annum 2 0 0

	Taxatio			Decima		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Et de molendino ibidem præter propriam molturam	1	0	0			
Item habet apud Sobbedon de redditu as- sise per annum	22	14	0			
Et pro marla vendita in eodem manerio	0	6	8			
Et de pastura venali ibidem	0	3	0			
Et de pannagio porcorum ibidem	0	3	0			
Et de molendino ibidem	1	18	0			
Et de placitis et perquisitis ibidem	0	13	4			
Et de operacionibus custumariis ibidem per ann.	0	6	8			
Idem habet apud Kayham et Swytton de redditu	16	0	0			
Et de molendino ibidem	1	10	0			
Et de placitis et perquisitis	0	13	4			
Et de minera carbonum ibidem	0	5	0			
Idem habet de redditu assise in valle de Wyggermore	7	0	0			
Et de molendino de Leyntwardyn	4	0	0			
Idem habet apud Prestemedede dimidium carucate terre et valet per annum	0	15	0			
Et de redditu assise ibidem	1	10	0			
Et de molendino ibidem	1	0	0			
Et de placitis et perquisitis ibidem	0	6	8			
Idem habet apud Aylmondestre dimidium carucate terre et valet per annum	0	15	0			
Et de redditu assise ibidem	1	10	0			
Idem habet apud Bredewardin de redditu assise	1	10	0			
Idem habet apud Cheolton (Choulton) et Eton de redditu assise cum molendino ibidem	2	0	0			
Idem habet apud Kynlet unam carucatam terre et valet per annum	0	13	4			
Et de redditu assise ibidem	0	13	4			
Idem habet apud Walton de redditu assise Et de redditu ibidem pertinente ad ves- turam	3	3	9½			
Idem habet apud Nene (Neen Savage) de redditu assise cum molendino ibidem	1	16	4			
Simul cum octo acras terre que tax- antur in summa predicta						
Idem habet apud Westwode de redditu assise	0	10	0			
Idem habet apud Momele dimidium vir- gate terre que valet per annum	0	5	0			

	Taxatio			Decima		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Idem habet apud Billebure de redditu assise	0	13	4			
Idem habet apud Lodelawe (Ludlow) de redditu	0	12	0			
Idem habet apud Colkeshale unam carucatam terre que valet per annum	0	10	0			
Et de prato ibidem quod valet	0	4	0			
Item apud La Neuton unam carucatam terre que valet per ann.	0	10	0			
Item habet de finibus terrarum per omnia maneria sua in omnibus annis	5	0	0			
Et de operacionibus custumariis de Kaynham et Walton	0	10	8			
Item habet apud Assiston (Aston) de redditu assise	0	3	0			
Item in parochia de Chinguford (Clungunford) de redditu assise	1	0	0			
Item habet apud La Boure in Boreford (Burford) de redditu	0	18	0			
Item habet de pannagio porcorum apud Leyntwardin	0	6	8			
Item habet in parochia de Greota (Grete) de redditu assise	0	19	0			
Item habet in villa de Moeles (Meole Brace) de redditu assise	0	5	0			
Summa	£107	19	0½			
Decima	10	15	11¼			

Prior de Rothlinghop (Ratlinghope) que est Cella de Wyggemore.

Habet apud Rothlinghop unam carucatam terre valet per annum	0	10	0			
Et de redditu assise ibidem	1	6	8			
Et de pratis ibidem cum pastura	0	6	8			
Et de finibus terrarum et perquisitis	0	8	8			
Et de uno molendino ibidem	0	10	0			
Summa	£3	2	0			
Decima	0	6	2¼			

Decanatus de Bureford.

Ecclesia de Hopton Wafre portio Abbatis de Wyggemore	0	6	8	0	0	8
Ecclesia Clebury Mortymer	10	0	0	1	0	0
Ecclesia de Momele	5	0	0	0	10	0
Portio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			
Ecclesia de Nene Solers	8	0	0	0	16	0

	Taxatio			Decima		
Porcio Abbatis de Wyggemore in eadem	£0	3	0	0	0	3½
Postea Prior et Conventus de Wyggemore adquisiverunt istam ecclesiam de Lyn- drugge in proprios usus et constitue- runt vicarium in eadem cujus porcio valet annuatim		4	8	10		
Ecclesia de Lyndrugge	13	6	8	1	6	8

Decanatus de Stottesdone.

Porcio Abbatis de Wyggemore in ecclesia de Stottesdon	0	13	4	0	1	4
Ecclesia de Cheylmarsh (Chelmarsh)	10	0	0	1	0	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			
Ecclesia de Hugleye (Hughley)	2	13	4	0	5	4
Ecclesia de Kynlech (Kynlet)	10	0	0	1	0	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			
Ecclesia de Nene Savage	6	13	4	0	13	4
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			
Porcio Abbatis de Wyggemore in ecclesia de Chetynton (Chetton)	0	10	0	0	1	0

Decanatus de Lodelawe.

Ecclesia de Kayham	3	6	8	0	6	8
Porcio vicarii in eadem non valet	4	0	0			

Decanatus de Pontesbury.

Ecclesia de Molebracy (Meole Brace)	12	0	0	1	4	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem	5	0	0	0	10	0

Decanatus de Clone.

Ecclesia de Lydebury	13	6	8	1	6	8
Porcio vicarii in eadem	4	13	4	0	9	4
Ecclesia de Bokenhull (Buckenell)	5	6	8	0	10	8
Porcio vicarii non valet	4	0	0			
Ecclesia de Castro Episcopi (Bishop's Castle)	8	0	0	0	16	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem	4	13	4	0	9	4
Ecclesia de Leynchwardyn cum capellis de Boryton et Dunton	20	0	0	2	0	0
Porcio vicarii in eadem	4	13	4	0	9	4
Porcio vicarii capella de Boryton (Bur- rington) non valet	4	0	0			
Porcio vicarii de Dounton non valet	4	0	0			
Porcio vicarii de Dounton non valet	4	0	0			
Porcio vicarii de Wyggemore in ecclesia de Assiston	0	6	0	0	0	7½

PATENT ROLLS, RICHARD III.

Grant, for Life, to William Stanley, one of the Knights of the King's Body, of the Office of Chief Justice of North Wales.

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ac pro bono et fideli servicio nobis per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Willielmum Stanley militem pro corpore nostro ante hec tempora impenso et impendendo constituimus ipsum Willielmum Capitalem Justic' nostrum North Wallie ac eidem Willielmo officium Capitalis Justic' nostri North Wall' damus et concedimus per presentes habendum occupandum et exercendum officium illud per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum durante vitâ suâ percipienda in officio illo vadea feoda et regarda eidem officio ab antiquo debita et consueta una cum omnibus aliis proficuis avantagiis commoditatibus et emolumentis dicto officio aliquo modo pertinentibus sive incumbentibus in tam amplo modo et forma prout aliquis alius officium predictum ante hec tempora habens sive occupans habuit et percepit in et pro eodem Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo officii predicti in presentibus minime specificata existat aut aliquo statuto actu ordinacione seu provisione incontrarium fact' non obstant'.

In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud Exon' xii die Novembr' per ipsum Regem et de dat' &c.

(1 Ric. III, p. 1, m. 24, No. 84.)

Grant, in Tail Male, to William Stanley of the Castles, Towns, Lordships, and Manors of Dinasbran, Holt, etc.

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Cum non solum generis nobilitas sed et justicie equitas omnes provocent et maxime Reges et principes homines de se bene meritos premiis condignis afficere sciatis igitur quod ob singulare et fidele servicium quod dilectus ligeus noster Willielmus Stanley Miles pro corpore nostro nobis per antea impendit non solum favendo juri et titulo nostro cujus juris et tituli vigore jam nuper ad coronam hujus regni nostri Anglie domino adjuvante pervenimus verum etiam reprimendo prodiciones et malicias rebellium et proditorum nostrorum qui infra idem regnum nostrum perfidam jam dudum commocionem suscitaverant ac pro bono et fideli servicio nobis et heredibus nostris Regibus Anglie per eundem Willielmum et heredes suos pro defencione nostra et regni nostri predicti contra quoscunque proditores inimicos et rebelles quociens futuris

temporibus opus erit impendendo de gratia nostra speciali dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefato Willielmo Castrum villam dominium et manerium de Denasbrayn Castrum villam et dominium Leonum dominia maneria terras et tenementa vocata Hewlyngton Bromfeld Yale Wrexham Burton Hosseley Ridley Iscoyde Hem Cobham Almer Cobham Iscoyd Esclusham Eglossecle Ruyabon Abunbury Dynnill' Morton Bedwall Pykhill Sessewick Sonford et Osselston' in Marchia Wallie Com' Salop' adjacente ac omnia castra villas dominia maneria mesuagia terras tenementa redditus raglotariam de Merford et Hosseley et alias raglotarias officia reversiones servicia et hereditamenta quecumque cum suis pertin' que fuerunt Johannis nuper Ducis Norff' et Georgii Nevile Militis seu alterius eorum aut alicujus alterius ad usum eorum seu eorum alterius in Dinasbrayn villa Leonum Hewlynton Bromfeld Yale Wrexham Almer Burton Hosseley Ridley Iscoyd Hem Cobham Almer Cobham Iscoyd Esclusham Eglossecle Ruyabon Abunbury Dynnill Morton Bedwall Pykhill Sessewick Sonford et Osseleston' seu alibi in March' Wallie Com' Salop' predict' adjacent' habenda et tenenda omnia et singula castra dominia maneria terras tenementa et cetera premissa cum omnibus et omnimodis nativis et eorum sequelis terris ten' redditibus serviciis molendinis sectis multuris stagnis mineris vivariis turbariis vastiis communiis boscis subboscis parcis warennis releviis escaetis curiis sectis curie vicinetis Franci plegii letis et cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus libertatibus franchis commoditatibus raglotariis feriis mercatis feodis militum advocacionibus Abbatiarum Prioratum Cantariarum ecclesiarum capellarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque eisdem castris dominiis maneriis terris et tenementis ac ceteris premissis vel alicui inde parcell' pertinentibus sive spectantibus aut inde parcell' ab antiquo pertinent' sive spectant' adeo plene et integre prout predicti nuper Dux et Georgius vel alique alie persone unquam antea in eisdem vel eorum aliquo ante hec tempora habuit vel habuerunt exercuit vel exercuerunt occupavit vel occupaverunt seu usus fuit vel usi fuerunt quojusmodi prefato Willielmo et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicium unius feodi militis pro omnibus serviciis exaccionibus et demandis absque compoto vel aliquo inde nobis vel heredibus nostris reddendo vel faciendo et hoc absque fine seu feodo ad opus nostrum in hanaperio Cancellarie nostre aliqualiter solvend' seu faciend' Eo quod expresse mencio de vero valore annuo seu aliquo alio valore vel certitudine premissorum seu eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis vel concessionibus eidem Willielmo per nos aut progenitores nostros ante hec tempora factis

in presentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione vel restrictione in contrarium fact' edit' sive ordinat' vel aliqua alia re causa seu materia quecunque obstant'.

In cujus &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x die Decembr'.

(2 Ric. III, p. 2, m. 23, No. 180.)

CLERICAL SUBSIDIES. WALES. $\frac{1}{16}$

Certificate, by the Bishop of St. Asaph, of the Appointment of Collectors of a Tenth, of Churches exempt therefrom, etc. 1437(-8), 8 Feb.

Johannes¹ permissione divina Assavensis Episcopus Venerabilibus et egregiis viris Domino Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario metuen' Domini nostri Regis salutem in Domino sempiternam Breve ejusdem Domini nostri Regis quinto die Februarii anno Domini inferius annotato cum reverencia qua decuit recepimus in hæc verba Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ Venerabili in Christo patri J. eadem gratia Episcopo Assavensi salutem Cum vos cæterique prælati et clerus Cantuar' provinciæ in ultima Convocatione prælatorum et cleri hujusmodi in ecclesia Cath' Sancti Pauli London' penultimo die mensis Aprilis ult' præteriti incepta et usque in octavum diem mensis Maii de diebus in dies [continu]ata præter et ultra medietatem unius integræ decimæ per vos Prælatos et Clerum [ante]dictum nobis concessæ in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ tunc prox' futuro secundum vim formam et effectum concessionis ejusdem medietatis decimæ solvend' concesseritis nobis...defensionem ecclesiæ Anglic' et Regni Angliæ sub modis formis et exceptionibus infrascriptis unam integram decimam de quibuscumque bonis beneficiis et possessionibus ecclesiasticis dictæ provinciæ taxatis et decimam solvere consuetis levand' et solvend' ad terminos infrascriptos videlicet unam medietatem dictæ decimæ solvendam in festo Annunciationis Dominicæ prox' futuro et alteram medietatem dictæ decimæ in festo Annunciationis...tunc prox' futur' exceptis a concessione levatione et solutione dictæ decimæ quibuscumque beneficiis bonis et possessionibus pauperum religiosorum pauperum monialium hospitaliariorum et aliorum piorum locorum dictæ provinciæ necnon beneficiis bonis et possessionibus quorumcunque religiosorum et aliarum personarum ecclesiasticarum ubicunque

¹ John Lowe, Provincial of the Austin Friars, nominated by Papal provision, August 1432; and consecrated, Nov. 1, by Archbishop Chicheley; translated in 1443 to Rochester, where he died, and was buried in that Cathedral in 1467.

infra dictam provinciam existencium quorum monasteria prioratus loca bona possessiones seu beneficia per inundationes aquarum incendia guerras aliosve casus fortuitos seu alias qualitercunque destructa depauperata vel nimium diminuta existunt; exceptis eciam a concessione levatione et solutione dictæ decimæ beneficiis ecclesiasticis dictæ provinciæ quibuscunque quæ ob sui exilitatem inoff[iciata] existunt; illis eciam beneficiis ecclesiasticis curatis taxatis et ad decimam solvere consuetis non appropriatis dumtaxat quorum verus valor annuus modernis temporibus infra summam duodecim marcarum existit seu annuatim ad summam duodecim marcarum se extendit et non ultra in quibus ipsorum beneficiorum Rectores Vicarii aut alii quocunque nomine censeantur curati residenciam faciunt personalem vel alias si ab eisdem absentes fuerint in aliqua Universitatum dicti Regni nostri sufficienter licentiati effectualiter insistant studio literarum de quibus beneficiis bonis et possessionibus omnibus et singulis prædictis ut præmittitur exceptis locorum ordinarii dictæ provinciæ quatenus ipsos concernit...in Scaccario nostro certificaverint quorum literis certificatoriis in ea parte faciendis stetur omnino et fides plenaria adhibeatur sic quod nec ipsi ordinarii nec loca bona possessiones aut beneficia hujusmodi excepta vel personæ ipsa occupantes aut collectores dictæ decimæ aut alicuius partis ejusdem per brevia nostra vel alio quovis modo vel colore quæsito ea occasione contra formam certificariorum ordinariorum hujusmodi vexentur vel graventur vexetur vel gravetur aliquis eorundem exceptis eciam a concessione levatione et solutione dictæ decimæ et cujuslibet partis ejusdem beneficiis bonis et possessionibus Rectorum Vicariorum et aliorum virorum ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum dictæ provinciæ quorumcunque qui post diem præsentis concessionis de raptu mulierum seu quacunque feloniam indictati fuerint ac eciam eorum quos deinceps usque ad annum ultimæ solutionis dictæ decimæ fiend' de raptu mulierum vel feloniam indictari contigerit sic tamen si indictatorum ac indictandorum hujusmodi ordinarii de ipsorum vel eorum alicujus conversatione honesta et bonæ opinionis fama præsertim super articulo super quo indictati fuerint vel eorum aliquis indictatus fuerit per literas suas testimoniales gratis in ea parte concedendas nos in Scaccario nostro et dictæ decimæ vel alicujus partis ejusdem Collectores certificaverint citra terminos seu terminum limitatos seu limitatum ad solutionem dictæ decimæ vel alicujus partis ejusdem quorum literis certificatoriis in ea parte stetur omnino sic quod a Rectoribus Vicariis ac aliis beneficiatis hujusmodi sic indictatis vel indictandis et sic certificatis nihil de dicta decima vel aliqua parte ejusdem quovis modo levetur aut ab eis vel eorum aliquo

quicquam virtute presentis concessionis quomodolibet exigatur Proviso nihilominus et excepto quod nullæ personæ ecclesiasticæ pro bonis beneficiis et possessionibus eorumve fructibus et proventibus pro et de quibus dicta decima solvi debeat nec ipsarum personarum ecclesiasticarum firmarii pro bonis beneficiis et possessionibus vel eorum fructibus aut proventibus hujusmodi sibi ad firmam dimissis pro eisdem cum laicis ad quintam decimam vel aliquam aliam contributionem vel impositionem per viros seculares factam vel faciendam aut ad aliquam partem ejusdem solvere teneantur seu quomodolibet artentur vel vexentur teneatur vexetur vel artetur aliquis eorundem quod si secus attemptatum fuerit tunc hujusmodi personæ ecclesiasticæ et earum firmarii a solutione dictæ decimæ et cujuslibet partis ejusdem excusentur et ad eam quicquam solvere teneantur et quod super hoc ad eorum exonerationem habeant brevia nostra de Scaccario nostro absque difficultate aliqua tocians quociens instare voluerint et eisdem necessarium fuerit seu quomodolibet oportunitate Proviso insuper et excepto quod in eventum quo aliquis Collector ad levandum dictam decimam seu aliquam partem ejusdem deputandus nos in Scaccario nostro certificet per fidem et juramentum suum quod ipse predictam decimam seu aliquam partem ejusdem de Prioratibus alienigenarum aut aliis possessionibus bonis seu beneficiis dictæ provincie quibuscunque superioribus non exceptis in quarumcunque personarum manibus cujuscunque status sexus aut conditionis fuerint eciam si in manibus nostris vel Regine existant vel existere contigerint tempore presentis concessionis et ante ultimam solutionem ejusdem levare non possit aut quomodolibet impeditus fuerit quod Collector ipse a collectione dictæ decimæ ejusve partis de bonis beneficiis et possessionibus talibus totaliter exoneretur et in Scaccario nostro penitus acquietetur et levacio ac perceptio hujusmodi ad nos et ministros nostros extunc pertineat et Collector hujusmodi quicunque fuerit in ea parte omnino sit quietus Proviso insuper et excepto quod nos pro spiritualibus et temporalibus ecclesiarum Cathedralium et aliarum Conventualium regularium vel aliarum ecclesiarum quarumcunque in manibus nostris seu firmariorum ac deputatorum nostrorum tempore collectionis et solutionis dictæ decimæ fortassis existentibus collectoribus eisdem satisfaciemus vel alias eosdem in Scaccario nostro exonerabimus et acquietabimus exonerarive et acquietari faciemus totaliter sine mora et quod nullus successor in eisdem Cath' Conventualibus regularibus seu aliis ecclesiis supradictis ad solutionem dictæ decimæ oneretur aut pro eadem quovismodo inquietetur Vobis mandamus quod aliquos viros fidedignos de Clero vestræ diocesis pro quibus respondere volueritis ad dictam

decimam ad festa predicta solvendam in eadem diœcesi vestra juxta formam concessionis predictæ levandam et colligendam prout moris est assignari et deputari faciatis ita quod nobis de eadem decima ad eadem festa in forma prædicta respondeatur Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario nostro de nominibus illorum quos ad hoc deputaveritis circa Octavas Purificationis beatæ Mariæ prox' futur' ad ultimum distincte et aperte certificantes Et hoc sicut nos et honorem nostrum diligatis nullatenus omitatis Teste me ipso apud Westm' xx'o die Decembris anno regni nostri sextodecimo Cujusquidem brevis auctoritate dilectos nobis in Christo Abbatem Mon' de Basyngwerk ordinis Cisterciensis nostræ diœcesis in Decanat[ibus de] Ros et Rywoniac Tegingell Dynmail' Penllyn et Edeirmon Maelor Hoop Yale et Stradalvy et Abbatem Mon' de Stratamarcella eorundem ordinis et diœceseos in Decanatibus de Pola Mechen Moghnaunt Caereymon Kedwyn Mowdwy et Keveylioc Marchia Nunhedwy et Kynlleth' Collectores deputavimus ad levandum colligendum et recipiendum dictam integram decimam dicto Domino nostro Regi ut præmittitur concessam de omnibus et singulis beneficiis bonis et possessionibus ecclesiasticis dictorum Decanatum taxatis et ad decimam solvere consuetis quorum nomina in cedula huic certicatorio nostro annexa continentur Paupercula vero ecclesia nostra Cathedralis Assavensi quæ cum Palacio et tribus Maneriis in diversis nostræ diœcesis partibus situatis tenebris bonis ac domibus suis cum choro campanili et toto corpore ejusdem ecclesiæ tempore guerræ totaliter fuit combusta ac omnibus libris calicibus vestimentis et aliis suis ornamentis quibuscunque funditus spoliata et necdum hodie reædificata necnon Rectoriis ecclesiarum de Llangollen Wrixham et Rywabon nostræ diœceseos Monasterio de Vallecrucis ordinis Cisterciensis appropriatis quarum Rector Ricardus Abbas ejusdem Monasterii ac ecclesia de Llandrinno ejusdem nostræ diœceseos cujus Rector M. Lodowycus Byford post diem concessionis prædictæ decimæ per eorum emulos de et super certis felonii indictati fuerunt de quorum conversatione honesta et bonæ opinionis fama et præsertim super præmissis articulis vobis et omnibus quorum interest veritati testimonium perhibemus per præsentem cujus indictamenti prætextu dictus Ricardus Abbas ergastulo jam diu detinetur omnibusque aliis et singulis beneficiis bonis et possessionibus ecclesiasticis nostræ diœceseos quorum nomina in dicta cedula minime inseruntur quæ per expoliationes et incendia dicto tempore guerræ destructa et nimium diminutæ fuerunt in tantum quod nonnulla beneficia in diœcesi nostra his diebus remanent inofficiata quorum verus valor annuus ad summam duodecim marcarum nullatenus se extendit et in

quibus Rectores et Vicarii ac possessores eorundem residentiam faciunt in præsentī actualiter personalem a solutione dictæ integræ decimæ juxta vim formam et effectum exempcionum in dicto Brevi regio expressis omnino exceptis ac eosdem Collectores sic per nos ut præmittitur deputatos ad fideliter respondendum dicto Domino nostro Regi in Scaccario suo apud Westm' coram vobis de dicta integra decima in terminis sive festis in dicto Brevi regio specificatis prout utrunque eorum concernit in hac parte in omnibus et per omnia oneravimus prout tenor et effectus ejusdem Brevis exigit et requirit Quæ omnia et singula vestris reverenciis notificamus et certificamus per presentes sigillo nostro sigillatas Datum in Manerio nostro de Alltmelyd vij'o die Februarii Anno Domini millesimo cccc'mo tricesimo septimo et nostræ consecrationis anno quinto.

[*In dorso.*] Hanc certificationem liberavit hic Venerabilis in Christo pater Episcopus Assavensis xvij die Februarii anno xvj Regis H. sexti per manus Fratris Willelmi Russell'.

[The schedule annexed to this certificate is very much defaced. Only a few names of the rectories and churches are visible.]

Certificate of Richard¹ Bishop of St. Asaph, with a Schedule annexed, shewing the Names of Benefices from which alone the Subsidy was to be exacted in the Diocese of St. Asaph. 1478(-9), 18 Edw. IV.

Honorabilibus et circumspectis viris Dominis Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario Domini nostri Regis Ricardus permissione divina Assavensis Episcopus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Breve ejusdem Domini nostri Regis ad deputandum collectores unius integræ decimæ in diocesi nostra per prælatos et clerum Cantuariensis provinciæ in Convocatione prælatorum et cleri hujusmodi in ecclesia cathedrali Sancti Pauli London' decimo die mensis Aprilis ultimo præterito inchoata et usque ad et in septimum diem mensis Maii ex tunc proximo sequentem de diebus in dies continuata et extunc usque ad et in vicesimum quintum diem ejusdem mensis Maii prorogata et ab illo die usque ad et in vicesimum sextum diem mensis Junii tunc proximo sequentem de diebus in dies continuata et congregata concessæ; quæquidem integra decima solvenda est ad terminos infrascriptos, videlicet unam medietatem dictæ integræ decimæ in festo Purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis proximo futuro, et aliam medietatem dictæ integræ decimæ ad idem festum Purifi-

¹ Richard Redman, S.T.P., Abbot of Shapp in Westmoreland, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, Oct. 13, 1471; translated to Exeter, 1495.

cationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis quod erit in anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono; cum ea qua decuit reverencia nuper recipimus, ipsiusque brevis integrum tenorem causa brevitatis hic inserere omittimus. Cujus brevis virtute et auctoritate ad levandum et colligendum dictam integram decimam in dicta nostra diœcesi de omnibus et singulis beneficiis ecclesiasticis Decanatuum subscriptorum, quorum beneficiorum nomina in scedula huic nostro certificatorio annexa continentur et non de aliis videlicet Abbatem et Conventum de Conwey ordinis Cisterciensis, in Decanatibus Edernyawn, Penllyn, Ros, et Revoneauc, Abbatem et Conventum Monasterii de Basyngwerk ejusdem ordinis Cisterciensis, in Decanatibus de Ial & Strat-alwen Englefelde, Abbatem et Conventum de Valle Crucis predicti ordinis Cisterciensis in Decanatibus de Marchia Mahelaur et Mochnante, ac Abbatem et Conventum de Strata Marcella ejusdem ordinis Cisterciensis in Decanatibus de Pola Kedewyn Kereynon & Mecheyn, Collectores deputamus et assignamus. Paupercula vero nostra Ecclesia Cathedralis Assavensis, quæ cum Palacio et tribus suis maneriis in diversis nostræ diœceseos partibus constitutis tenementis bonis beneficiis et possessionibus ecclesiasticis cum choro et campanili et toto corpore ejusdem ecclesiæ tempore guerræ per incendia et guerras totaliter fuit combusta ac omnibus libris calicibus et aliis suis vestimentis funditus spoliata et nondum reædificata, ideo a concessione, levatione et solutione dictæ integræ decimæ et cujuslibet partis ejusdem merito ac vice et juxta formam concessionis dictæ decimæ, excipienda et excusanda est. Exceptis etiam a concessione, levatione, et solutione dictæ integræ decimæ quibuscumque bonis, beneficiis, et possessionibus ecclesiasticis dictæ nostræ diœceseos, quorum nomina in scedula huic nostro certificatorio minime inseruntur; quæ quidem bona, beneficia, et possessiones omnia et singula tempore guerræ per incendia, guerras, et alios casus fortuitos destructa, depauperata, et diminuta existunt in tantum quod nonnulla beneficia in dicta diœcesi nostra hiis diebus remanent inofficiata. Mandavimus enim collectoribus predictis et eorum cuilibet quatinus de dicta integra decima in singulis decanatibus ut præfertur limitata et prout ipsos et eorum quemlibet concernit secundum nostram assignationem et deputationem præfato Domino nostro Regi ad terminos in dicto brevi specificatos debite respondeant et quilibet eorum respondeat. Quæ omnia et singula vestris Reverenciis certificamus per præsentem. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Datum apud Sanctum Assaph' xvij'º die mensis Januarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo octavo, et nostræ consecrationis anno septimo.

[*In dorso.*—Hanc certificationem¹ liberavit hic infrascriptus
Episcopus per manus Ricardi Hysham xxvii^o Januarii.

[On a separate piece of parchment, sewn to the preceding :]—

In Onere Abbatis de Conway.

Decanatus Edermyawn.

Ecclesia de Landyrhille	xiijs.	iiijd.
Ecclesia de Corvaen cum portione Kenewert dd'	xxvijs.	viiijsd.

Decanatus de Penllyn.

Ecclesia de Llanwaur	xxiiijs.	
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Decanatus de Ros et Renoveauc.

Ecclesia de Eglewys Vach	xxvjs.	viijd.
Ecclesia de Eglewys Ros	xxs.	viijd.
Rectoria de Dynernth	xlvijs.	iiijd.
Ecclesia de Henlan	xxvjs.	viijd.
Ecclesia de Iaundid	xxvjs.	viijd.

In Onere Abbatis de Basyngwerk.

Decanatus de Ial et Stratalwen.

Ecclesia de Monte Alto	v mark	
Vicaria ejusdem	xxs.	

Decanatus de Englefelde.

Ecclesia de Lanewrgan	xlvijs.	viijd.
Ecclesia de Chewytforde	xxs.	
Ecclesia de Kelkyn	xiiijs.	
Vicaria ejusdem	viijs.	ijd.
Vicaria in ecclesia de Abergelew	xxs.	
Ecclesia de Skevyauc	viijs.	viijd.

In Onere Abbatis de Walle Crucis.

Decanatus de Marchia.

Ecclesia de Oswaldster'	iiij mark	
Vicaria ejusdem	xvijs.	iiijd.
Ecclesia de Thwytinton	xxiiijs.	
Ecclesia de Swlatwn	xiijs.	iiijd.
Ecclesia de Lanemeneyth	xiiijs.	viijd.

Decanatus de Mahelawr.

Rectoria de Grefford	xlvijs.	
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Decanatus de Mochnante.

Ecclesia de Rauradader cum suis capellis, scilicet, Wangedwyn et Lanarmabern	xxs.	
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¹ Or *certificatorium*.

In Onere Abbatis de Stratamarcella.

Decanatus de Pola.			
Ecclesia de Pola	. . .	xvijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Ecclesia de Kegydya	. . .	xxxiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Ecclesia de Landrimeaw	. . .	xvijs.	
Decanatus de Kedewyn.			
Ecclesia de Aberyew	. . .	xxvijs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Vicaria ejusdem	. . .	xiiijs.	
Ecclesia de Landissullia	. . .	xiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Decanatus de Kereynon.			
Ecclesia de Lanwer	. . .	xxiiijs.	
Ecclesia de Castell'	. . .	xiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Decanatus de Mecheyn.			
Ecclesia de Meynott cum suis portionibus	. . .	xxs.	
Ecclesia de Lansanfrayte	. . .	xvijs.	

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

WELSH STOCK.

SIR,—Can any of our members give us some information as regards the history of this particular Stock, which in the March returns of 1745, as on other occasions, is placed at the bottom of the list, and marked “No price”? This may mean that the holders would not sell, or that there was no demand. In the same list Southsea Stock is quoted at 107½, the 3 per Cent. Consols. at 89; other Stocks are mentioned; last of all, “Welsh Stock, no price.” When did it come into existence? Or when did it cease? And why called Welsh? Any information on these points will be very acceptable to an INQUIRER.

B. A.

WELSH POOL.

SIR,—On August 11, 1758, while the Court of Great Sessions or Assizes was sitting in the hall over the Market Place, an alarm was spread that the floor was giving way, which occasioned so great a crowding at the door and stairs that some of the common people were trampled to death, and many others bruised. The above is a statement in the *Annual Register* of that year. In Lewis' *Top. Dict.* it is stated that in 1824 the building had been enlarged from 62 to 102 feet, for the accommodation of an Eisteddfod; but no allusion is made to this unfortunate accident. Since 1824, and previous to the first Meeting of the Association in Welshpool in 1856, other

alterations, at least of the interior of the hall, were made. But was the building of 1758 that which was enlarged in 1824? And if so, what was its date?

A MEMBER.

BANGOR DIOCESE.

SIR,—If Collier is correct, the spoliation of the episcopal estates of Bangor must have been carried on to a serious extent. Whether from this cause the Bishop drew a large portion of his income from the rectorial tithes in his diocese is not certain, although it is unhappily too certain that what was intended for the endowment of the parish church has been, and still is, devoted to other purposes. Before the reign of Henry VII, on account of the disputes between the two races, the Bangor bishops seldom resided; but on Bishop Dean (who died Archbishop of Canterbury in 1507) coming into residence, he had fierce contests with the rich laity who had laid their hands on many of the episcopal estates; but the Bishop, a man of courage, claimed and obtained his right. Among others was a small island in the north of Anglesey, possession of which was refused. On this the good Bishop proceeded with a small body of men, and ejected the holders by force. I am not well acquainted with that part of Anglesey, and do not know what island it could have been, unless it were the Holy Island, now artificially joined to the mainland. Probably one of the learned Local Secretaries of Anglesey can inform your humble servant,

W. W. L.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

PROGRAMME of the Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, to be held at Llanrwst on Monday, July 31st, and four following days, under the presidency of H. R. SANDBACH, Esq., of Hafodunos:

Monday, July 31st.—Meeting of General Committee at 8.15 P.M. Public meeting at 9 P.M. Inaugural address by the President.

Tuesday, August 1st.—Tyncoed Cromlech, Maesgarnedd, the Levelinus Stone, and the Gravestone of Brochmael at Pentrevoelas; effigies and brasses in Ysppyty Evan Church; Plas Iolyn; Gilar. Public meeting at 8.30 P.M.

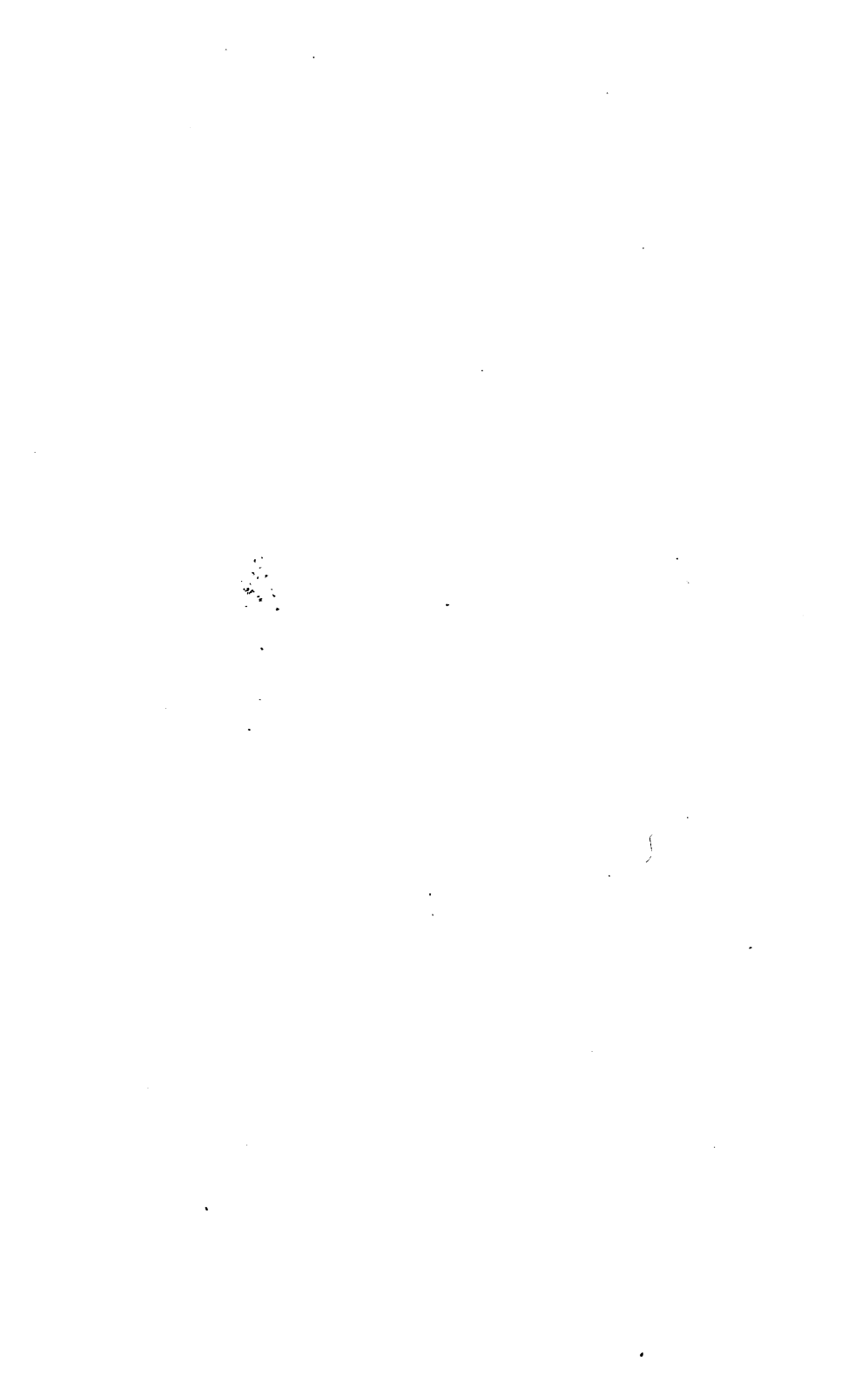
Wednesday, Aug. 2.—Inscribed Stone at Gwytherin; Rhosydomen; Llansannan; Tumulus, etc., at Llangerniew; Maenan.

Thursday, Aug. 3rd.—Llanrwst Church; Effigy in Bettwsycoed Church; the Oria, Carausius, and Cantorius Stones at Penmachno; Dolwyddelan Church and Castle; Sarn Helen. Public meeting.

Friday, Aug. 4th.—Gwydir Castle; Talycefn; Caerhun (Conovium); old Road at Y Ro; Pencaer Helen; Llanbedr Church; Dolgarrog. Meeting for Members only at 8.30 P.M.

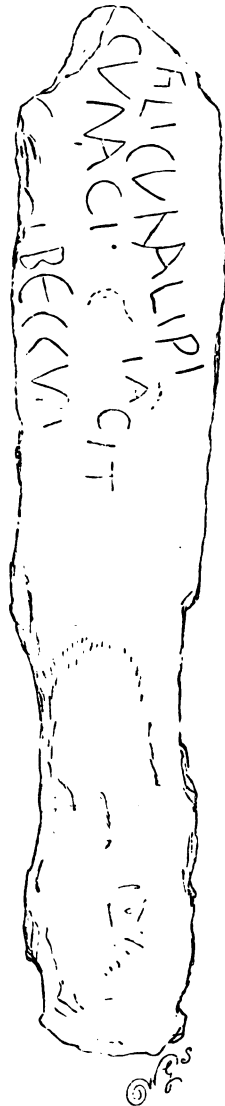
Saturday, Aug. 5th.—Llanrhychwyn, Trefriw, and Crafnant.

The principal hotels are *The Eagles* and *Victoria*. For tickets and information respecting lodgings, application should be made to Mr. C. I. Hutchins, *Victoria Hotel*.

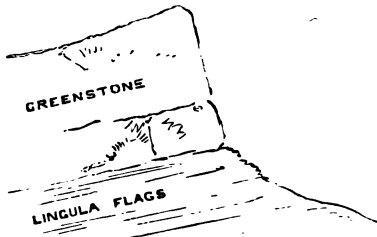




2 IN. SF



1 IN. SF



GREENSTONE

LINGULA FLAGS

GESAIL GYFARCH STONE.

Stone, one inch scale—one-twelfth real size.
 Inscription, two inches to foot—one-sixth real size.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—VOL. XIII, NO. LI.

JULY 1882.

THE GESAIL GYFARCH STONE.

ONE day last June, Mr. J. Lewis of Llwyn Onn, Portmadoc, dropped me a word to say that Captain Evan Griffiths of the Gesail Gyfarch had found there an old inscribed stone which he should be glad to have examined. The Gesail is a short distance from the village of Penmorfa, or about three miles from Tremadoc.

In the beginning of August 1881, I happened to be spending a few days with Mr. Silvan Evans in the Valley of the Dovey, and I prevailed on him to come with me to the Gesail to have a look at the Stone. We went, and after walking up from Portmadoc Station we found the Stone laid by a wall near the house. It had been the lintel of a *beudy*, or cowhouse, which was built in a very peculiar manner, and thought to be at least five hundred years old. It stood in a field called Cefn y Gelli. The Stone had got into the hands of the masons, who were going to build it into a new wall when Captain Griffiths came to know of it; and even then he does not seem to have come to the rescue quite soon enough, as the masons had already begun to trim it in the usual way, which practice has probably spoiled more inscribed monuments than all other destructive influences put together.

About the end of the month Mr. Lewis visited the Stone with Mr. Thomas Roberts, a civil engineer living

at Portmadoc, who has very kindly favoured me with the following description of it, accompanied with a sketch. Its length is 5 feet 4 inches; its thickness, 6 inches; and its breadth at three different points, 10 inches, 12, and 14. It is greenstone from the intrusive rock overlying the lingula flags of the district, and was got most likely from the rock in the immediate neighbourhood. The inscription has been cut on the face, which had originally rested on the lingula flags.

In the meantime the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Vicar of St. George's, Shrewsbury, also paid a visit to the Gesail with a friend, who likewise took the dimensions of the Stone, and being an artist, he made a sketch of it, which has been kindly placed at my disposal. These last dimensions differ slightly from those given by Mr. Roberts; the greatest length, according to Mr. Drinkwater's friend, being 66 inches, while the other lengths are 65 and 59; the greatest breadth, $14\frac{3}{4}$ or 15 inches; and the greatest depth, 8. Mr. Drinkwater further noticed a strange enclosure to the south of the house of Gesail, and above it an evidently sepulchral arrangement which he thinks well worth examining. It stands to the south-west of the house of Gesail, on higher ground.

As to the readings, that of Mr. Drinkwater does not differ from that which Mr. Silvan Evans and I fixed on, and it was this:

FILI CVNALIPI
CVNACI [IC] IACIT
.....BECVRI

We found no indubitable trace of the letters IC or HIC; but there is room enough certainly left vacant for the former; and I think we noticed a part of the I, and a part of what may have been a C. I have very little doubt that they were both once there. It so happens that at this part of the Stone there is a sort of patch, as it were in relief on the face of it. The inscriber was, however, not deterred by this, for he began his IACIT on it, though there is now very little left of the first I,

and the A is partly gone. There were some letters before BECCVRI in the last line; but they are gone, excepting a trace of the tops of some of them, as the Stone is chipped in that part. I cannot even tell how many those letters may have been; but Mr. Drinkwater thinks they were at least four, possibly five.

As to the other characters, the FI consist of an F with a small I attached to its lower horizontal limb. The NA are conjoint in both lines. So far as the Stone is concerned, it is difficult to decide beyond doubt as to the last letter but one of the first line, whether it is P or R. There is there all that is necessary to make P; but there is more, namely, a nearly horizontal bar proceeding towards the right from the lower end of the perpendicular, just as though the oblique line of an R had fallen down. On the whole, however, I am strongly inclined to think that the letter is to be read P, and that the rest is the result of a chipping of the surface of the Stone.

But I have not yet done with the letters. The first letter of CVNACI has lost its lower part, as it stood on a part which has been broken off, possibly before the stone left its original position on a grave. The first vowel of BECCVRI is somewhat rounded like a Greek ε; the second c is angular, like a very open v on its side; and the VR are conjoint. I do not know any other instance of this; and it is possible that I have not hit on the right reading. The last part of the R is rather distinguished by the colour than by any depression or groove, as the surface on both sides of it has flaked off. The possible readings of what remains of this line are, I think, BEC^B_LV^BI.

As to the names on this Stone, the first one to strike me as familiar was *Cunaci*, in which I recognised at once the well known proper name borne by St. Cynog or Cynawg among others. This, of course, does not help one in the least to identify the person mentioned in the epitaph.

Then as to *Cunalipi*, that would now be *Cynllib* or

Cynllyb, and one of the intermediate forms between *Cunalip*- and the latter would be *Conlip*, of the existence of which there is proof in the occurrence of a derivative, *Conlipan*, in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 193 (another MS. is said to give it as *Coulipan*). But neither does this decide between *Cynllyb* and *Cynllib*. The latter, however, seems to be placed beyond doubt by the modern form *Llibio*, which would seem to be of the same origin as the latter part of *Cunalipi*: it occurs in the name of the church of Llanllibio in Anglesey. The name is to be found written *Libiau* or *Lybiau* in the *Liber Landavensis*, pp. 185, 186, 227, 228; and I believe that I have found it spelt *Lipiau* in it, but I have lost the reference. What *lip* or *lib* may mean in these names is not certain, as the only actual Welsh words that suggest themselves are *enllib*, slander, and *llibyn*, soft, flabby, craven, devoid of pluck. On the whole it may be safe to equate *Cunalip-i* with the O. H. German *Hunlaif*, and to regard the second element as cognate with the Latin *linquo* (I leave). In that case the Welsh *Conlipan* might be identified with the Irish *Conligan*, mentioned by the Four Masters, A.D. 898. I cannot make anything of the latter portion of the epitaph. As a whole, however, it is to be compared with the one at Llanfaglan, reading

FILI LOVERNII
ANATEMORI.¹

And it disposes, I think, of the opinion that this is to be read upwards, *Anatemori Fili Lovernii*, though it is to be understood precisely as if that had been intended. So in this instance the epitaph might be rendered so far as understood: "Cynllib's son Cynog [lies] here." Then the occurrence of the letter *p*, if my reading is the right one, is of very great interest. This, together with other things which have suggested themselves to me in connection with the interpretation of our old inscriptions, since the publication of the second edition of my little book on Welsh Philology, has made me modify the views there expressed by me respecting the whole

¹ See Hübner, No. 147.

history and origin of our old monuments ; but I am not going to inflict this piece of autobiography on the readers of the Journal. Rather would I conclude by expressing my thanks to Mr. Silvan Evans for his suggestions and a happy day spent in his company ; to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Roberts for their valuable information, and the first hint as to the discovery of the old monument ; and above all, to Mr. Drinkwater and his friend, who have kindly placed their notes, rubbings, and sketches, at my disposal. Indeed, Mr. Drinkwater has made many more notes than I can utilise, and I hope he may be induced to publish in the Journal what he has put together as to the church at Penmorfa, and the result of his examination of stones of interest at Tommen y Mur.

I send the sketches and also the rubbings (both Mr. Drinkwater's and my own) to the artist of the Association, who will, I have not the slightest doubt, be able to place far more clearly before the reader, in one view, what I have wasted several pages in doing very inadequately.

It would be unpardonable of me to close these remarks without mentioning the kindness shewn to us by Mrs. Evans ; and Captain Evans deserves the thanks of the Association for so promptly securing the Stone.

J. RHYS.

Postscript.—After the above had been put into type, Mr. Drinkwater with Mr. Auden, Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, arranged to go with me to the Gesail, to dig into the enclosure. We did so ; and Captain Griffiths very kindly assisted us with his presence and with his men ; but the digging was in vain, as we found nothing. We carefully examined the inscription again, and thought we found undeniable traces of the adverb *ic*. Moreover, it does not seem so correct to say that the *A* of *jacit* has been partly worn away, as that it was never finished, owing probably to the hardness of the superficial patch alluded to. I believe now more firmly than ever that the letter I have ventured to read *P* cannot have been anything else ; and Mr. Auden, after very careful examination of it with a glass, agrees with me. As a piece of guesswork, I may add that I find that *civi* would just fit the remains of the letters preceding *Beccuri*. It will be remembered that *cive* does duty for *civis* on one of the Penmachno stones.

Pwllheli.

J. R.

MANORBEER CASTLE AND ITS EARLY OWNERS.

(SUPPLEMENTARY.)

BY SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART.

FURTHER researches have enabled us to supplement the article on the "Early Owners of Manorbeer", at p. 134 of volume xi, with the following particulars, bringing down the probable tenure of the Castle, etc., in the family of the Hollands, Earls of Huntingdon, for three generations; *i.e.*, until the attainder of the third Earl in 1461 (1 Edward IV), more than half a century later.

At the time of the forfeiture of John de Holland, first Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, in 1399-1400, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and was therefore brother-in-law of Henry IV, we find that the Castle and manor of Manorbeer, like that of Penally and Bigelly, had been in his possession for a considerable period, and presumably from the death of William de Wyndesore in 7 Ric. II (1384).

It is certain, however, and a recorded fact, that in 1 Henry IV, John de Wyndesore, by some means which have not become apparent, induced that King, on the forfeiture of the Earl, to grant letters patent conveying to him the above estates; but from the document (to be presently quoted) it is very doubtful whether he ever enjoyed possession at all; and if he did so, it was for a very limited time only; for although the estate should have fallen in due course into the King's hands in 1400 (in the first year of his reign), on the forfeiture of the said Earl's honours, the same appears at the time to have been held in trust for the Countess Elizabeth and her son, who was restored in blood in 1417. Either the near relationship of the Countess, as sister to Henry IV,

must have had its influence, and contributed to this departure from the ordinary course, in thus allowing her to retain possession of the lands: or her position was not affected by her husband's attainder, from the fact of his having settled the same on her by deed previous to the treason committed, and that he did so is manifest from the writ in question. The almost certain probability, therefore, is that at the death of William de Wyndesore, Richard II conveyed the estate to his cousin's husband, John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon.

The connection of that Earl with Manorbeer has much historical interest. He was not only Lord Chamberlain of England, but had been created Duke of Exeter in 1397 by Richard II, as one of his confidants and adherers; and being third son of Thomas Earl of Kent, by Joan Plantagenet, granddaughter of Edward I, was allied to the blood royal, and had married, as observed, Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt.

After Henry IV had usurped the throne, and imprisoned his cousin Richard, he was a chief actor in a conspiracy to release the King, and deprive Henry of his crown and life, being leagued for this purpose with the Earls of Rutland, Kent, Gloucester, and Salisbury; and there is no doubt that the failure of the plot precipitated and quite settled the ultimate fate of King Richard.

Readers, moreover, in history will not fail to associate, within a year of this time, the revolt of Owen Glendower, the famous Prince of Wales, and how, with the Earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, he was defeated at the ever memorable battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, in which, by the way, the above named John de Wyndesore also took part.¹ These facts are noteworthy, because contemporaneous events tend not only to fix dates, but act as historical landmarks.

It was within nine or ten years of these occurrences

¹ Authenticated by his monument in Westminster Abbey.

that the persistent annoyance, and counter-claim set up in the interval by John de Wyndesore, brought matters to an issue as regarded the Castle and manor of Manorbeer. Proceedings were taken in Chancery, in 12 Henry IV, to decide the question. On the face of these it is evident that the King had been mistaken and deceived at the outset by John de Wyndesore by false "suggestion" and misinformation; and although the grant thus made to him and certain trustees in the writ named, in the first year of his reign, would under such circumstances have become void, the King determined, with a view to a final settlement of the dispute, to recall and cancel his letters patent conveying to him the estate.

Although we are in the dark as to the deception employed, it is somewhat remarkable that in the very year of the grant to John de Wyndesore a statute was passed (1 Henry IV) "to prevent deceits of the King with regard to the value of estates granted." (Jacob.) In this instance, however, the deception may have been equally a misrecital of his uncle's (William de Wyndesore) grant and deed of feoffment to himself, or misrepresentation as to the power of the latter to grant the lands, in which (from his *post-mortem* inquest at p. 138 of volume xi) we know that he had no fixed estate, though at the same time he had always wished, and was minded, to enfeoff him in the same.

The record we give below at any rate deals with the final settlement of the Castle, manor, and lordship of Manorbeer, and the manor and lordship of Penally in the county of Pembroke, and confirms their possession to Elizabeth, Countess of Huntingdon, and her son. She had, after the death of the Earl, married, as her second husband, Sir John Cornwall, a Knight of the Garter, and at the time in question both he and she were seized of the estate.

The document entitled "De procedendo", apart from its value as authenticating the then owners of Manorbeer, has an especial interest in association with the

name of the celebrated Judge Gascoine, to whom the writ is directed. He it was, as will be remembered, who displayed such independence and boldness in the execution of his office, and committed to prison Prince Henry, the heir apparent, for contempt of court, whilst the conduct and traditionary remarks of the King on that occasion are equally worthy of remembrance.

The following is a rough abstract of the suit deciding the point :

The King to William Gascoigne¹ and others his justices.—Whereas lately, at the request of John Cornwall, Chivaler, and Elizabeth his wife, Countess of Huntingdon, praying us that whereas John Holland, late Earl of Huntingdon, Chamberlain of England, formerly husband of the said Countess, being seized in his demesne as of fee of the Castle, manor, and lordship of Maynebier, and of the manor and lordship of Pennaly in co. Pembroke, confirmed them, long before his forfeiture, by his charter to John Stevenes and Richard Shelley, clerk. Subsequently, at the suit and untruthful suggestion (*ad minus veram suggestionem*) of John de Wyndesore, we (the King) *granted the same to him*, together with other possessions late of David de Barry, Chivaler, in Begeley in Wales, together with all fees, etc., which the aforesaid John de Wyndesore and (his trustees) Thomas Holhirst, John Duket,² and Thomas Affrenthwayt, had as of the gift of David in Pembroke, which came to him by the forfeiture of the said Earl.

Stevens and Shelley being, therefore, so seized, in virtue of the Earl's charter, confirmed the same to the Countess some time after the death of the Earl, then the wife of Sir John Cornwall, for her own life ; so that

¹ Sir William Gascoine of Gowthorpe, Lord Chief Justice of England in 1401, married the daughter and coheirress of Sir Alexander Mowbray of Kirklington ; and a splendid monument in Harwood Church, in Yorkshire, perpetuates his name. He died in 1419 (14 Henry IV).

² John Duket of Grayrigg, co. Westmorland, had married John de Wyndesore's aunt, Margery, sister and heir of Baron de Wyndesore.

after the decease of the Countess, the Castle, etc., would remain to John, son of the aforesaid Earl and Countess, and his heirs for ever. Although the aforesaid late Earl had no estate in the same Castle, etc., at the time of his forfeiture, nor ever afterwards, neither was it found by office, nor was it seized into the King's hands, the Countess held it under the above charter and deed of trust. Nevertheless, John de Wyndesore annoyed them frequently by pretext of the King's letters patent, and therefore the King desires now to cancel the same letters.

The matter went into Chancery, and it is stated that an inquisition was held, which declared that John de Wyndesore had no right to the Castle or lands. The record concludes by the King directing that steps be taken forthwith to give Sir John Cornwall the benefit of this decision. (5 July, 12 Henry IV.)

*Close Roll, a'o 12 Henry IV, Membrane 4.*¹

De procedendo.—Rex dilecto et fideli suo Willelmo Gascoigne, et sociis suis Justiciariis nostris ad placita coram nobis tenenda assignatis, Salutem. Cum nuper ad prosecutionem Johannis Cornewail', Chivaler, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, Comitisse Huntynghon', nobis supplicancium ut cum Johannes Holand', nuper Comes Huntynghon, et Camerarius Anglie, quondam vir ipsius Comitisse, seisitus fuisset in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure de Castro, manerio, et dominio de Maynerbier, et de manerio et dominio de Pennaly, cum pertinenciis, in comitatu Pembrochie, ac idem nuper Comes eadem Castrum, maneria et dominia, cum pertinenciis, diu ante forisfacturam suam, dederit et concesserit et carta sua confirmaverit Johanni Stevenes et Ricardo Shelley clericis, Habenda et tenenda eisdem Johanni Stevenes et Ricardo heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, virtute quorum doni, concessionis, et confirmationis, predicti Johannes Stevenes et Ricardus inde fuerunt seisiti; Subsequenterque nos, ad minus veram suggestionem Johannis Wyndesore, per literas nostras patentes de gracia nostra speciali, inter alia dederimus et conces-

¹ We have to thank W. D. Selby, Esq., of the Record Office, for drawing our attention to this record, and collating it with the original.

serimus eidem Johanni Wyndesore Castrum, maneria, et dominia predicta, cum pertinenciis, per nomen Maneriorum de Maynerbier et Pennaly, cum pertinenciis, in comitatu Pembrochie in Wallia, unacum omnibus redditibus et serviciis omnium tenencium que fuerunt David de Barry, Chivaler, in Begeley in Wallia, et unacum omnibus terris et tenementis feodis militum, et advocacionibus beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum, que prefatus Johannes Wyndesore, ac Thomas Holhirst, Johannes Duket, et Thomas Affrenthwayt, habuerunt ex dono et concessione predicti David, in dicto comitatu Pembrochie, que ad manus nostras, ratione forisfacture predicti nuper Comitis, devenerunt, Habenda et tenenda eidem Johanni Wyndesore et heredibus suis imperpetuum, prout in literis nostris predictis plenius continetur; Ac ijdem Johannes Stevenes et Ricardus de Castro, maneriis, et dominiis predictis, cum pertinenciis, virtute doni, concessionis et confirmacionis predicti nuper Comitis, tempore confeccionis literarum nostrarum predictarum et postea fuerint seisiti, et statum suum continuaverint usque ad certum tempus post mortem ipsius nuper Comitis, quod predictus Johannes Stevenes, per nomen Johannis Stevenes, Armigeri, de comitatu Pembrochie, Castrum, maneria, et dominia predicta, cum pertinenciis, per nomen Castri, manerij et domini de Manerbeer, et manerii et domini de Penale, cum pertinenciis, dedit et concessit, et carta sua confirmavit eidem Comitisse, ad tunc uxori predicti Johannis Cornewail' ad vitam ipsius Comitisse, Ita quod post decessum ipsius Comitisse, predicta Castrum, maneria, et dominia, cum pertinenciis, Johanni filio predictorum nuper Comitis et Comitisse et heredibus suis remanerent imperpetuum; Ac prefati Johannes Cornewail' et Comitissa, virtute doni, concessionis et confirmacionis predicti Johannis Stevenes, inde fuerint seisiti, et postmodum prefatus Ricardus cartam ipsius Johannis Stevenes prefate Comitisse in hac parte confectam, ac omnia in ea contenta nec non statum et possessionem ipsius Comitisse in Castro, maneriis, et dominiis predictis, cum pertinenciis, approbaverit, ratificaverit, concesserit et confirmaverit, et post decessum ipsius Comitisse prefato Johanni, filio predictorum nuper Comitis et Comitisse, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum; et licet predictus nuper Comes nichil habuerit in eisdem, tempore forisfacture predictae, nec unquam postea, nec ullum officium pro nobis inde compertum fuerit, nec in manus nostras extiterint seisita; Ac predicti Johannes Cornewail' et Comitissa, pretextu tam doni, concessionis, et confirmacionis prefati Johannis Stevenes, quam approbacionis, ratificacionis, concessionis et confirmacionis predicti Ricardi, eidem Comitisse inde in forma predicta factorum, possessionem Castri, maneriorum, et dominio-

rum predictorum, cum pertinenciis, debite tenuerint, et statum suum inde continuaverint, idem tamen Johannes Wyndesore ipsos Johannem Cornewail' et Comitissam super possessione sua Castri, maneriorum et dominiorum predictorum, cum pertinenciis, diversis vicibus, pretextu literarum nostrarum patentium predictarum, vexavit et inquietavit et ad diversos labores et expensas eos posuit, ipsosque adhuc inquietat, indebite et injuste, Vellemus dictas literas nostras, prefato Johanni Wyndesore in hac parte factas, revocari et adnullari jubere per breve nostrum, Preceperimus Vicecomiti nostro Herefordie quod scire faceret prefato Johanni Wyndesore, quod esset coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra ad certum diem jam preteritum, ubicumque tunc foret, ad ostendendum si quid pro nobis aut pro se ipso haberet, vel dicere sciret, quare litere nostre predictae sibi inde sic facte, revocari et adnullari non deberent, et ad faciendum ulterius et recipiendum quod Curia nostra consideraret in hac parte; Ac retornato brevi predicto in Cancellaria predicta ad diem predictum per prefatum Vicecomitem, et eodem brevi coram nobis misso discutiendo, necnon tam prefatis Johanne Cornewail' et Comitissa per Johannem Hulton' attorney suum, quam prefato Johanne Wyndesore, juxta premunionem eis in hac parte factam, in propria persona sua coram nobis ad diem predictum comparentibus, predictus Johannes Wyndesore placitando in loquela predicta allegaverit quod nos, ratione forisfacture predicti nuper Comitum, Castrum, dominia, et maneria predicta, cum pertinenciis, in manus nostras seisivimus, et per literas nostras patentes dedimus, et concessimus eidem Johanni Wyndesore, Castrum, dominia, et maneria predicta, cum pertinenciis, per nomen manerij de Maynerbier et Pennaly cum pertinenciis, in comitatu Pembrochie in Wallia, una cum omnibus redditibus et serviciis omnium tenencium que fuerunt David Barry, Chivaler, in Begeley in Wallia, et una cum omnibus terris et tenementis feodis militum et advocacionibus beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum que prefatus Johannes Wyndesore, ac Thomas Holhirst, Johannes Duket, et Thomas Affrenthwayt, habuerunt de dono et concessione predicti David, in dicto comitatu Pembrochie, que ad manus nostras ratione forisfacture dicti nuper Comitum devenerunt, Habenda et tenenda eidem Johanni Wyndesore et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum, ac pretextu doni et concessionis predictorum, idem Johannes Wyndesore fuit in possessione Castri, dominiorum, et maneriorum predictorum, cum pertinenciis, asserendo quod ipse tenet tenementa predicta ex concessione nostra, unde non intendebat quod vos in placito predicto nobis inconsultis ulterius procedere velletis, petendo de nobis auxilium quod sibi extitit

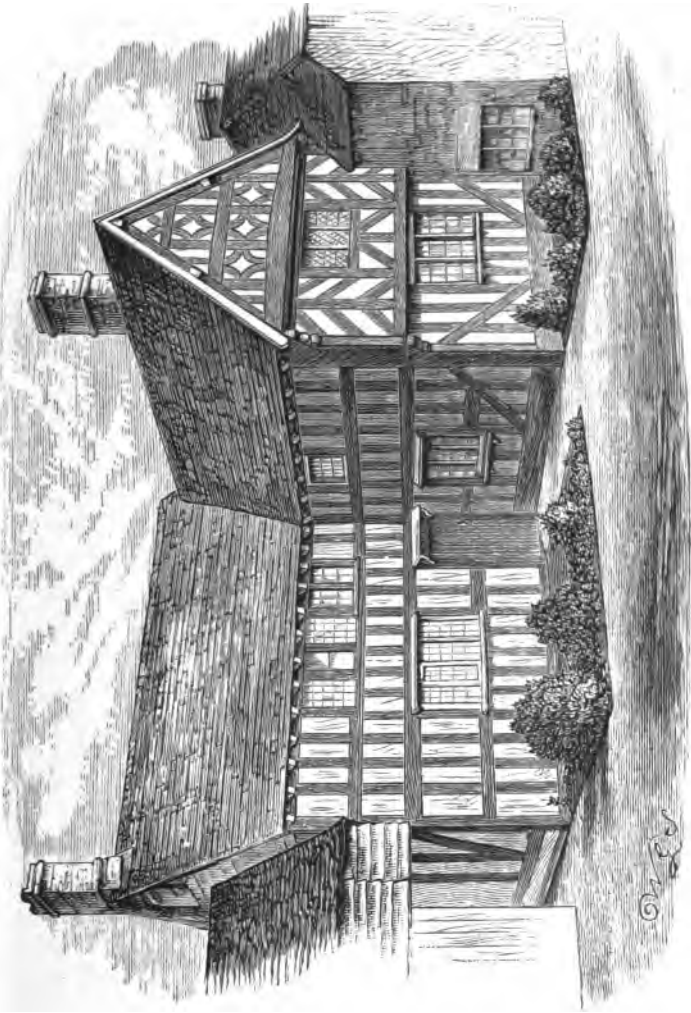
concessum ut dicitur, quo pretextu vos in placito predicto ulterius procedere distulistis, et adhuc differtis in ipsorum Johannis Cornewail' et Comitisse dampnum non modicum et gravamen; et nos nolentes eisdem Johanni Cornewail' et Comitisse justiciam differri, per aliud breve nostrum, vobis mandaverimus quod si in placito predicto coram nobis taliter esset processum et allegatum, tunc ulterius in placito illo cum ea celeritate qua de jure et secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie possentis, procederetis, et partibus justiciam fieri faceretis, allegacione predicta non obstante, dumtamen ad judicium inde reddendum nobis inconsultis nullatenus procederetis; Jamque ex parte predictorum Johannis Cornewail' et Comitisse nobis sit ostensum, quod licet per veredictum juratorum inquisicionis, in quam partes predictae se inde posuerunt, compertum existat quod predictus Johannes Wyndesore non fuit seisisus de predictis Castro, manerio, et dominio de Maynerbier, ac de manerio et de dominio de Pennaly, cum pertinentiis, in comitatu Pembrochie in Wallia; vos tamen, pro eo quod in dicto brevi nostro expressa fit mencio quod ad judicium in hac parte reddendum nobis inconsultis procedi non deberet, ad judicium predictum reddendum procedere hucusque distulistis et adhuc differtis in ipsorum Johannis Cornewail' et Comitisse dampnum non modicum et gravamen, unde nobis supplicarunt ut ad reddicionem judicii illius procedi jubere velimus; Nos nolentes eisdem Johanni Cornewail' et Comitisse justiciam ulterius differri in hac parte, Vobis mandamus quod si in placito predicto coram nobis taliter sit processum et allegatum, tunc ad judicium inde reddendum, cum ea celeritate qua de jure et secundum legem et consuetudinem predictas poteritis, procedatis, et partibus predictis plenam et celerem justiciam in hac parte fieri faciatis, allocacione (*sic*) predicta, seu eo quod in dicto brevi nostro de procedendo expressa fit mencio, quod ad judicium predictum reddendum nobis inconsultis minime procederetis non obstante. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, quinto die Julij.

CHURCH STRETTON.

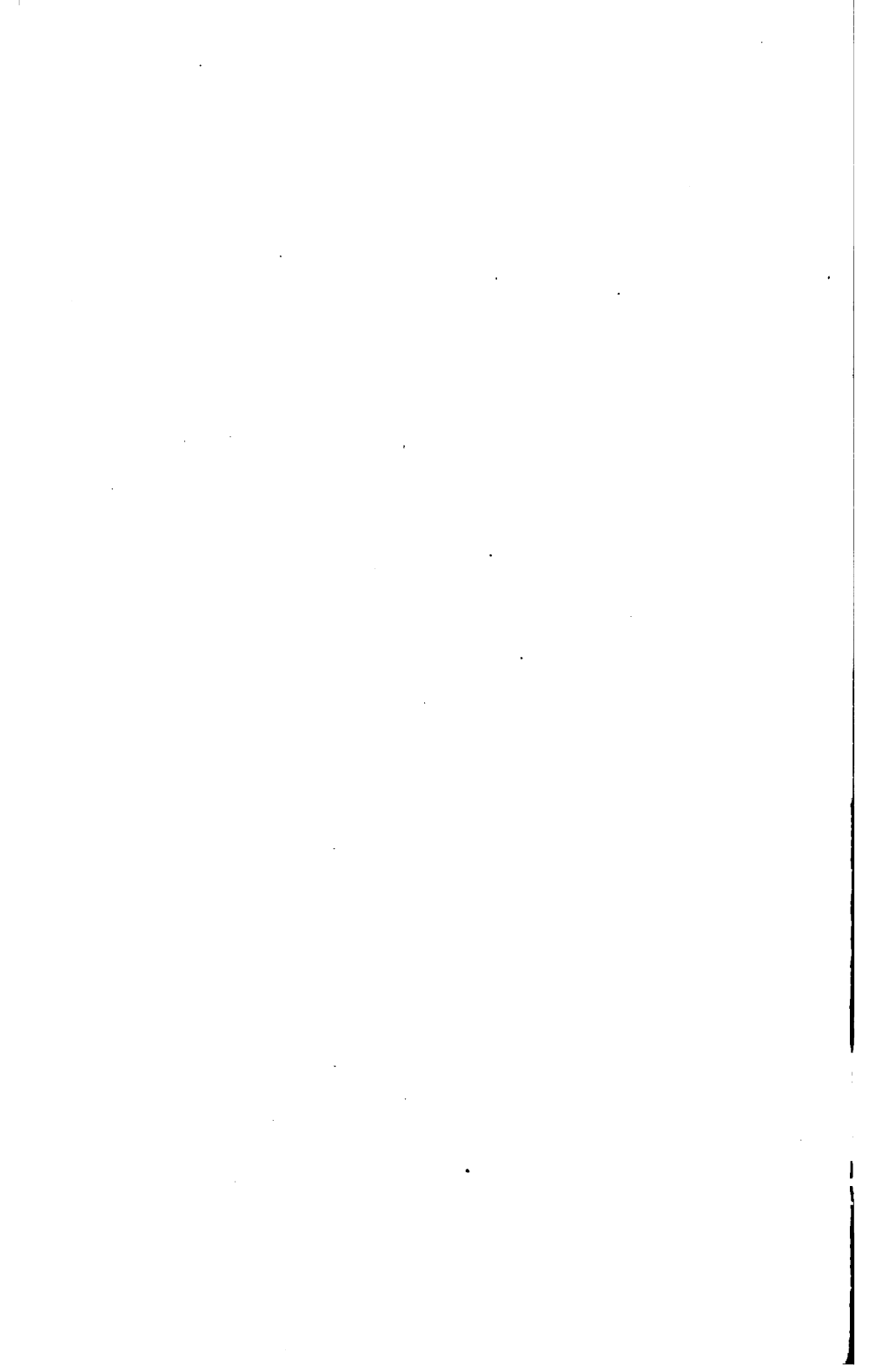
THIS well known village, nestling under the mountain, presents a very pleasant picture to the railway traveller; and when more of the timber buildings existed than at present, the view was still more picturesque, although only as regards the absence of the more remarkable structures. Among these the former Town Hall may be mentioned, which has been superseded by a building probably more convenient, but by no means equal in general effect. It is given in the *Castles and Mansions of Shropshire*, although not strictly being one or the other; but the late Mrs. Acton, to whose generosity and liberality Shropshire is deeply indebted, thought it deserving a place in her volume; otherwise no record of it was in existence, except a sketch which she copied.

According to her the original Hall was built in 1617 (14 James I), when, on the petition of Bonham Norton and others to be allowed to establish a market every Thursday, and to hold the stalls for him and his heirs, he built the Market House at his own cost, or got others to assist. But long before this date the inhabitants of Stretton had a much earlier grant (10 Edward III, 1331) for holding a market on Thursday, and a fair on the day before and the day after the Exaltation of the Cross, 14 September.

Mrs. Acton states that Bonham Norton, who was a London stationer, and the purchaser of the Stanton Lacy and some estates in Stretton, received a confirmation of the above grant of 1617; but no mention is made of such confirmation, or any allusion to the grant of 1331; if such was the case, the older grant must not only have ceased, but be completely forgotten. Bonham Norton makes no mention of it in his petition to James, as might have been expected. As Mrs. Acton's



OLD HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON.



work is not easily procured, it may be thought desirable to reproduce it in a future Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Church Stretton is situated between two hamlets, All Stretton and Long Stretton. As the central Stretton alone has the church, its name may have been given to it for that reason; but so many parishes have the same prefix, as Church Hill, Church Brampton, Church Stanton, Church Stone, and Church Stoke, and others, that Church Stretton is probably another example, without any reference to the existence of the two hamlets, which more probably took their names from the parish than gave them to it.

The examples of domestic architecture are few, most being small buildings not far removed from cottages; but there is an exception, viz., the house here faithfully represented from a drawing of Mr. W. G. Smith, Draughtsman of the Society. The house seems to have been originally built as it now stands, and was an important edifice at the time. Little is known of its history, except that it became, by purchase, the property of Ralph A. Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche Hall, who kindly acted as Chairman of the Local Committee at the Stretton Meeting. That it is in such safe hands is a matter of congratulation to all who can appreciate its value.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Melksham. July 14, 1882.

LLYWELYN AB SEISYLLT AND HIS TIMES.

IN the Welsh History of Wales, by the late Rev. Thomas Price of Cwm Du (better known, perhaps, among his countrymen by his *nom de plume*, or Bardic *soubriquet* of "Carnhuanawc"), it is said that in the year 994—that is to say, seventy-two years before the Norman conquest of England—the throne of all Wales ("Cymru oll") was vacant for some years. Llywelyn ab Seisyllt (or, as some call him, Sitsyllt) was too young to assume the government. He was but fourteen years old, yet was married to Angharad, the only daughter and heiress of Meredydd, the son of Owen, the son of Howel the Good. What her age was when she was thus given in marriage to Llywelyn (thus carrying to her husband the hereditary right to the supreme sovereignty of her great-grandfather) is not stated. Seisyllt, the father of Llywelyn, was ninth in descent from Prince Gwyddno Garanhir, and was married to the Princess Trawst, daughter and heiress of Elisau, second son of Anarawd, son of Rhodri Mawr. Seisyllt had another son Einion of Mathafarn, Lord of Meirionydd (v. *supra*, p. 131.)

Besides Llywelyn, there was living another Prince, who, but for the fact that he was also a child, might have competed with him for the sovereignty. This was Iago, the son of Idwal, the son of Meurig, the son of Idwal Voel, the son of Anarawd, the son of Rhodri Mawr. Idwal Voel had inherited from his father Anarawd the kingdom of Gwynedd; but had been slain, with his brother Elisau, in 940, by the Saxons and Danes, who had united their forces against him in consequence of his refusal to pay to Edmund, the Saxon King, the tribute that had been enforced by Athelstan his father. Meurig was his eldest son; but had been set aside by the people of Gwynedd, for some reason not mentioned by the chroniclers, as unworthy to reign over them.

Besides Meurig, Idwal Voel had left five other sons, Ieuan, Iago, Cynan, Idwal Vychan (or the younger), and Rhodri. Of these we find two only, Iago and Idwal, in possession of the sovereignty of Gwynedd about the year 950. Hywel Dda, whose sovereignty over the whole of Wales had for many years been undisputed, had died in 948. But no sooner was the good King in his grave than a fierce antagonism arose for the possession of his dominions between his sons, of whom there were four surviving (Cadogan, one son, having been slain by the Saxons), Owen, Rhodri, Rhun, and Idwal, and the five younger sons of Idwal Voel. The contest seems to have commenced with the invasion of South Wales by the latter. Several fierce engagements were fought, in which Iago and Idwal (who in one copy of the *Annales Cambriæ* are said to have been previously driven out of their kingdom by Howel himself) cut the most prominent figure. In the last contest, at Carno, they are said to have come off victorious. After it, at all events, they are found in undisputed possession of the sovereignty of Gwynedd, while that of the rest of Wales is left to the sons of Howel. But one of them, at least, could not be contented to share the government peaceably with his brother. In 970 Iago caused his brother Ieuan to be blinded, and afterwards strangled in prison.

Of the other sons of Idwal, what became of Cynan does not appear. Rhodri was slain in 966;¹ and his son Cystenin Dda, after hiring a body of piratical Danes under Godfrey the Viking, in 980, to ravage Mona and Lleyn (probably with the view to obtaining Gwynedd for himself), was slain by his cousin Howel, the son of Ieuan, at the battle of Hirbarth. Idwal Vychan, the fifth son of Idwal Voel, was murdered by the same Howel; at whose hands also his uncle Meurig, who had been set aside as unworthy of the crown, died in prison, after being deprived of sight, in 973.² For these and other crimes this Prince was surnamed "Ddrwg"

¹ *Annales Cambriæ*, p. 19.

² *Ibid.*

(or the Bad) by his subjects. The redeeming feature in his character is that he raised an army against his uncle Iago, to avenge the cruelty, treachery, and murder perpetrated upon his father Ieuan, and drove him out of his kingdom, when he took refuge at the court of Edgar, the English King. Miss Jane Williams tells us¹ that Edgar "compelled King Howel to admit King Iago to a share of the kingdom of Gwynedd, and to a joint exercise of the sovereignty of Wales", and that the territory of Arvon became his portion. This, however, does not appear in the Chronicles, and is admitted by her to be an inference drawn from the general circumstances of the case. According to the Aberpergwm copy, Hywel ab Ieuan went in the year 978 against the supporters of his uncle Iago, and with him a great host of Saxons, and ravaged Lleyn and Clynog Fawr woefully, destroying the churches, blinding many of Iago's partisans, and cruelly devastating the country.

In 984, we learn from the *Chronicle*, "Howel ap Ieuan went to England against the Saxons and Mercians who had fought on the part of Iago his uncle, and there was slain with a great number of his men." All that is said in the Record Office edition of the events of this year, is that "Iago was captured; and Howel, son of Ieufaf, had the victory, and conquered the territory of Iago." It seems strange that Ab Ithel, in the otherwise very full and complete account which he gives in his Preface to the Record Office edition of the *Chronicle*, should have left utterly unnoticed the Aberpergwm copy, which is that printed in the text of the *Myvyrian Archæology*, and quoted by Carnhuanawc, throughout the course of his narrative, as his principal authority. This copy gives generally a fuller, more detailed, and circumstantial account of the events of each year than any of the other manuscript copies; and although Ab Ithel may have conceived that this circumstance detracts from its authority, as shewing that copy to be of more modern date, and so liable to interpolation from other and less

¹ *History of Wales*, p. 157.

trustworthy sources, still many of the details, so far as I have been able to compare them, appear to be so consistent with the facts related in the other copies, and with events known to us from other sources, as well as with inferences deducible from reason, as to go far to shew that its writer had more than mere conjecture to rely upon for his statements, and to warrant belief that the transcript from which that at Aberpergwm was copied was on the whole derived from authentic sources, though statements contained in it here and there may be extravagant and improbable, and its orthography modernised.

The statement that Iago was captured by his nephew Hywel Ddrwg seems to justify Miss Jane Williams in concluding that he had been reinstated by Edgar, otherwise he could scarcely have been taken prisoner while maintaining a contest in Lleyn. This capture is the last we hear of him, neither Carnhuanawc nor Miss Williams pretending to tell us how this fratricidal monarch came by his end; and their silence is justified by that of the Chronicles. Probably he died in prison, as they would scarcely have done less than record it, as in other similar cases, had he been put to a violent death,—a deed that could more readily have been justified by that bad Prince than others of his acts, as being but the righteous retribution for his father's murder.

Howel himself seems not to have survived the year.¹ He had previously deprived of his sight Meurig, the eldest son of Idwal Voel, who, as has been said, had been deemed too devoid of talent, or disqualified by some other disability, to reign; and his eldest son, Ionfal, had risen in arms to avenge him, and also to claim the throne of Gwynedd in right of primogeniture,—a proceeding that might be regarded as unexceptionable but for his act in allying himself with his country's enemies, the Saxons, and even the Danes, against those over whom he claimed to rule. But he met with a competi-

¹ In 985 Meurig, another son of Ieuan, is mentioned as slain, but with no circumstance of time or place.

tor in Cadwallawn, the brother of Howel, by whom he was defeated and slain.

Here, however, another competitor for the throne of Gwynedd, and for the sovereignty of all Wales, appears upon the scene in the person of Meredydd, Prince of South Wales, grandson of Howel through Owen his father, who had assumed the sovereignty of South Wales and Powys during the minority of his nephews Edwin and Tewdwr, the sons of Einion his elder brother. This Prince is found marching upon Gwynedd from the south, at the head of a powerful army, and is met by Cadwallawn, who had assumed the crown of Gwynedd on the death of Ionfal. Cadwallawn with his brother Meurig are defeated and slain; and thus again the sovereignty of Wales is consolidated in a single hand in Meredydd ab Owen, a prince of the house of Hywel Dda, with the title, "Brenin Cymru Oll." This was in 985, but his reign enjoyed but a short period of tranquillity. "In 987 Godfrey the Dane, who had in the first instance been invited by the partisans of Ieuan ab Idwal Foel, and his black host, for the third time revisited Mona, defeated the forces of King Meredydd, and took 2,000 prisoners; among them Llywarch, the King's brother, whose eyes they put out. After which they made a similar triumphant raid upon the coast of South Wales.

Nor was Meredydd otherwise left in undisturbed possession of his throne. Idwal, the younger son of Meurig, was elected as a rival monarch by the people of Gwynedd in 992, during the absence of Meredydd in South Wales, opposing the Danes; whom, however, he was compelled to buy off with a penny poll-tax as the price of their departure.

For his kingdom of South Wales, Meredydd had also a competitor in the person of his nephew, Edwin ab Einion, who was not ashamed to oppose him with a hired band of Mercians, while his antagonist again appears at the head of a body of Danish mercenaries. The real sufferers by these internecine contests were

the people, whose lands were ravaged by both parties with fire and sword.

Returned to the north, Meredydd met Idwal at Llangwm, where he was worsted in the engagement, with the loss of a leader, Tewdwr, his brother Einion's son. The following year, 995, he died.

Nor was Idwal's triumph of long duration. Soon after he had to face another irruption of a horde of Danish pirates under Sweyn, who landed in Gwynedd from Man. Boldly and valiantly he encountered them at Penmynydd, and gave one example at least of a glorious death, in the person of a Cymric king slain in the defence of his country from a foreign aggressor.

Meredydd survived him but a short time, and left, as has been said, an only daughter, Angharad, who became the wife of Llywelyn ab Seisyllt in the memorable year when Wales was without a prince, though not long to remain so. In the words of Miss Jane Williams, "King Idwal left only a son named Iago, who was still a child. Cynan, the son of Howel the Bad, sprang eagerly upon the throne of Gwynedd, while Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, the son of Trawst, and the husband of Angharad, seized with a tenacious grasp upon the sceptres of Powys and Deheubarth, A.D. 998" (p.162.)

Thus far we have brought the history of Gwynedd back to the point whence we started, the minority of Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, and Iago ab Idwal. In the course of it we have seen the throne of Gwynedd occupied successively by princes of the house of Anarawd (who derived it from the bequest of his father, Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales), seized by a prince of the house of Hywel Dda, grandson of Rhodri through Cadell, a brother of Anarawd, who by a similar bequest inherited the kingdom of South Wales, while to their brother Merfyn was bequeathed the kingdom of Powys.

Thus far all the Chronicles seem to agree; but according to one authority (a short document of late transcription in the Iolo MSS.) some extraordinary conditions were attached to these bequests; and it may be an

interesting question whether these conditions, supposing them to have been really propounded, and accepted by the Cymric people, had they been adhered to, were calculated to save the country from those internecine conflicts which proved its destruction; or whether they may not rather have operated to produce the dissensions which issued in those conflicts. It is, indeed, possible that the conditions never really existed, save in the imagination of those who either may have invented them, at a later period, for a special purpose, or may have too easily imagined that such must have been attached to the possession of the respective sovereignties from a knowledge of the general principles on which the transmission of property and authority was based, as received from their forefathers. But on the whole it appears to be the least improbable supposition that the document containing these conditions is a genuine and authentic one, and that it represents truly the political state of the country as it existed on the death of Rhodri, since there is nothing contained in it contradictory to the history as it appears in the acts of the several princes; but, on the contrary, much which is calculated to throw light upon their otherwise often inexplicable conduct.

In this document we read: "The sovereignty of Wales Paramount ('Teyrnedd Penraith'), consisting of the eldest of the three diademed princes, enthroned kings, and their stocks of sovereignty, or the inherence by which sovereignty is rendered perfect. But a sovereign stock is not of the same principle in each of the three provinces, being to some extent different in each." These differences are specified in other paragraphs of the document. Again: "A king paramount is a monarch placed in supreme authority over other kings; his voice being superior to theirs, individually and collectively; and the sovereign whom the confederation might deem the wisest and bravest of all the allied kings was the personage selected for this supreme dignity, and to him appertained the prerogative of monarch of the whole

island of Britain and of all its kings." "The prerogative of the sovereignty of Wales Paramount is to select the wisest and bravest of its kings to be instated as the predominant prince and juridical chief of the whole island of Britain." Again: "A head of kindred (a 'Pencenedl') is an elder of tribe, kindred, and family, who enjoys thorough enfranchisement; and one, consequently, whose kindred of the same family and tribe partake of his privileges to the ninth generation, lineally and collaterally. A man of *thorough* enfranchisement is one who is neither mad nor imbecile, neither blind nor dumb, neither deaf nor lame, nor yet one of a strange tongue; one who is neither unskilful nor unlearned, who is not married to a natural alien, and who is not a condemned criminal; one who is not liable to the claim of retribution for murder, nor yet for insult, and who has not fled in the day of hostility and battle; but he is one who knows all the usages and prerogatives of the sovereignty of the Isle of Britain, and the privileges of every free-born Cambrian. A man thus capacitated, and being descended from elders of his tribe and family, is entitled to the rank of 'head of kindred' in the supreme council of sovereignty in all courts of country and kindred, and in all courts of law and judgment. He claims also the position of father to every fatherless orphan of his tribe, kindred, and family; and it pertains to him to correct all the transgressions of his tribe and kindred, without subjecting himself thereby to any penalties resulting from claims of redress. A 'head of kindred' is also privileged to convoke a jury, and stir up a gathering of country and kindred on any lawful occasion; and no authority can counteract such a proceeding, for *the integrity of sovereignty* depends on heads of kindred, to whom should be presented every appeal against wrong and illegality inflicted on any of their kindred."

The document defines also the three sovereignties of Dinevor, Aberffraw, and Mathraval: the first consisting of king, lords of the court and throne, and country;

the second, of king, fifteen tribes of Gwynedd, and justices of court; the third, of king, the chief families (*gwelygorddau*) of Powys, and justices of court. In each the country, tribes, or chief families, in fact the body of landed proprietors, were to be represented by the "Pencenedloedd" (or heads of kindred), nearly corresponding probably to the heads or chiefs of clans in Scotland, and septs in Ireland.¹

The document also provides, in a very curious and remarkable manner, for a court of arbitration for the three provinces, the seats of which were to be respectively at Bwlch y Pawl for disputes between Dinevawr and Aberffraw, the King of Powys to preside; at Rhyd Helyg, on the Wye, for Mathraval and Dynevawr, the King of Gwynedd to preside; at Dol yr Hunedd, in Iâl, for Mathraval and Aberffraw, the King of Dinevawr to preside. And it is added that "wherever the seat of arbitration shall be, there shall also reside the aggregate sovereignty of the three provinces."

It would carry me too far to attempt to investigate thoroughly here these constitutions. If they really were reduced to writing, or were even practically acted

¹ Glamorgan and the territory between Wye and Severn were excluded from the prerogatives of supreme sovereignty over the rest of Wales; why, is not made clearly to appear, and is the more unaccountable since they were, to all appearance, equally Cymric at this time with the rest of the nation. Was it because of their Silurian, *i.e.*, Iberian origin? There is a second, and apparently a subsidiary document to the former, setting forth a system of regulations, stated to have been determined on and agreed to by the concurrent enactment of the five royal tribes of Wales in federal council, in the time of King Edgar, for the course to be pursued by each sovereignty in case of invasion by a foreign enemy. In this it is remarkable that the paramount sovereignty is declared to be invested in the King of England, as the richest and most powerful, in case "the hostile aggression come by sea from a foreign country", each of the other kings of the island being "entitled to give his counsel in the assembly of the King of England." If this be truly an original document (and it is difficult to see why it should not), no more striking proof could be afforded of the height of the power attained by this monarch over the sovereigns of Wales. Hence the famous story of his having been rowed on the Dee, at Chester, by eight of the Welsh princes, may not seem so improbable as has been supposed.

on as unwritten law, before the time of Hywel Dda, they may have contained within themselves the elements of disputation, leading inherently to interminable discord, contention, and hatred. Suffice it to say that the Welsh Code of Hywel Dda appears to contain no direct provision for the paramount sovereignty. His system of legislation, however, may have been designed as a superstructure based upon that which is contained in these constitutions. The words "Pencenedl" and "Penraith" occur in the Laws; the one as expressive of headship of a clan; the other, however, seems expressive of little more than that of chief of a jury empanelled for legal purgation of crimes. Miss Jane Williams expresses implicit belief in them; but they are wholly unnoticed by Carnhuanawc; in whose day, indeed, they existed as yet but in manuscript; but in manuscript to which it is reasonable to suppose that he may have had access. And meagre as the notices in the Chronicles (*Brutiau* as they are termed in Welsh) are, arising often, doubtless, from the ignorance of the writers,—an ignorance which has extended itself to the works of many so called historical writers down to our own day,—as to what really constitute the salient points of history, still it is difficult to imagine that they should not have forced themselves more frequently into their annals had they embodied the principles ordinarily acted upon, or at least professedly so, in the relations between the Cymric princes with their subjects and with one another.

According to the Constitutions, the respective kings seem scarcely empowered to act in any important matter affecting the whole of their kingdom without the advice and consent of their heads of kindred in solemn council assembled; nor, again, the king paramount without those of an assembly composed of the heads of kindred of the three kingdoms together. Yet in every case, as far as appears from the Chronicles, the kings appear to take the initiative on their own entire responsibility, without any reference whatever to the assent or consent of what would, in the opposite case, be not

improperly termed their parliament: not, indeed, precisely as constituted now, but as it existed in England, under the name of "Witangemot", under the early Saxon kings. Instead of which we find little but violent invasion, and overthrow of one king or prince by another, himself to be set upon and overthrown, and delivered up to mutilation, imprisonment, or even a cruel death, often at the hands of his nearest, and who should have been dearest, relatives.

The course of internecine warfare commences even as early as the reigns of the sons of Rhodri. In 892 Anarawd (who is described in one *Brut* as the eldest, in another as the youngest of the sons of Rhodri) falls upon the territories of his brother Cadell (described also in another *Brut* as the eldest), and most cruelly burns all the houses and crops in Dyfed and Ystrad Tywi, *i.e.*, his legitimate kingdom of South Wales.¹ In 907 Cadell dies, and this deed of atrocity offers apparently no bar to the succession of Anarawd to the paramount sovereignty of Wales. Cadell is succeeded as King of South Wales and Powys by his son Howel the Good. Meurig, his second son, slays (how or why is not stated) his brother Clydawc. What became of Meurig, or whether he was slain in retaliation by any one, the chroniclers omit to mention.

On the death of Anarawd, in 913, Hywel Dda becomes at least paramount sovereign of Wales, if not, indeed, King of all Wales; while Idwal Foel, son of Anarawd, who had previously borne that title, becomes sovereign of Gwynedd only; a fact which goes far to prove that the paramount sovereignty was not, at least, understood at that time to descend in lineal succession from father to son. What was the precise and positive difference between these two I have not found clearly laid down in any modern history of Wales. As I understand it, the difference consists in this,—that the sovereign paramount had a superiority of little more than precedence, entitling him to the office of president in a national assembly of all the three kingdoms together;

¹ *Hanes Cymru*, p. 402.

while the "Brenin Cymru Oll" actually held the sceptre of the three kingdoms, by virtue of conquest or of hereditary right, to the same extent, and in the same manner, as if he had been King of Gwynedd, Powys, or Dyfed only.

In the year 907 or 909, when Cadell, his father, died, Howel had also succeeded to the kingdom of Powys, which had been seized by his father Cadell on the death of his brother Merfyn; or according to the Aberpergwm copy of the *Chronicle of the Princes*, in the second year of his reign, twenty-five years before, when he had dispossessed his brother by violence,—a statement which, it is only just to observe, is wholly unsupported by the other *Bruts*. This chronicle states that on the death of Idwal Foel at the hands of the Saxons and Danes, in 940, Hywel Dda took possession of all Wales,—“holl Gymry” (*Myv. Arch.*, p. 690); a statement which it is difficult to reconcile with the fact that Idwal Voel and his sons after him appear to have reigned in Gwynedd peaceably during his lifetime. Howel was at that time sovereign paramount of Wales, for which it may have been thought, as Miss Jane Williams and even Carnhuanawc seem to think, that the actual possession of the throne of each one of the three kingdoms was required. This, as we have seen, according to the explanation afforded by the document in the Iolo MSS., is incorrect, since according to it the sovereign of any one of the three kingdoms might be paramount over the other two, provided only he were duly elected by the heads of kindred in solemn assembly, and provided he was the eldest of the three, and duly qualified by knowledge, courage, and ability.

It appears to me that the failure duly to recognise this important fact has led to much misinterpretation of the history of Wales at this period. An example of this would seem to be the statement of Miss Jane Williams (p. 151), that “at the death of Idwal Voel his sons found it necessary to suppress their murmurs, and quietly to allow King Howel Dda to assume the crown of Gwynedd”; and in one chronicle it is certainly stated

that he drove those princes out of their kingdom of Gwynedd. If it is true that he did so, it is difficult to recognise how such an act would accord with the surname which his countrymen then and ever since have gratefully accorded him, of "the Good", the noblest (far nobler than "Great") that any sovereign can enjoy. He could not rightfully have enjoyed it, except by solemn election of the legislative assembly, so to speak, of the country itself; and nothing save the most glaring demerit on the part of the direct heirs, the sons of Idwal Voel, and even others nearer, perhaps, in blood than himself, could have warranted that assembly in fixing their choice upon him. To the rest of this historian's statement respecting him no exception need be taken, comprising, as it does, in a sentence, that of all persons and times: "This excellent man seemed to desire regal power merely for the sake of making all his subjects happy; and his private conduct and public government were so uniformly discreet, equitable, and benevolent, that he secured universal reverence and goodwill. Contemporary chroniclers style him the chief and glory of the Britons, and time has failed to dim the calm halo which encircles his name." (P. 152.)

One year has passed from the death of this good, great, and peaceable monarch, and the scene becomes woefully transformed. Iago and Ieuan, the sons of Idwal Voel, occupy jointly the throne of Gwynedd; Owen, the eldest son of Hywel Dda, those of Powys and Deheubarth. With these commences an internecine conflict which, interrupted only by conflicts with the English and Danes, lasts till the end of the century. All at once we find Iago and Ieuan descending upon Owen's kingdom of South Wales, and after two battles at Carno and Abercywyn, devastating Dyfed with fire and sword. They in turn are chased back into Gwynedd, where an indecisive battle is fought with great slaughter on both sides, at a place called in the old orthography "Gwrgystu" in Aberconwy, transformed in the modernised transcript of Aberpergwm into Llanrwst, which may or may not be correct.

Then, A.D. 958, we find Owain devastating Gorwenydd, a territory forming part of the independent dominion of Morgan Mawr, King of Glamorgan, and ruthlessly destroying religious houses; an invasion probably prompted only by ambition or by detestation of the English influence, then paramount at the court of Morgan; but which is ascribed by Carnhuanawc to a question of ecclesiastical discipline relating to the marriage of the clergy, because Englishmen had been received into those houses; but which, if true, that circumstance tends to shew must have been deemed an innovation by the body of the Welsh clergy. The proceeding brought down upon him the intervention of Edgar, who is said to have assembled the notables of Glamorgan much in the manner described in the document of the Iolo MSS., who determined the question in favour of Morgan, and against Owen.

In 962 we find Edgar in Gwynedd, and settling a colony of Danes in Mona; then at Caerlleon on Usk, where he makes peace with Morgan on condition of receiving from him yearly a tribute of one hundred brindled cows, himself engaging to confirm him in his kingdom; while on Owen, who also appears there, is imposed the tribute specified (and thus acknowledged to be due) in the Laws of Hywel Dda,—a tribute that had been paid to Egbert by his great-grandfather Rhodri, and enjoined by him on his sons, probably as a peaceful measure of policy, in favour of the more powerful Saxon monarch. After which he is said to have returned to Gwynedd, and exacted from Iago and Ieuan the tribute of the famous three hundred wolves' heads, which some have declined to accept as genuine. But to discuss the question would here be foreign to our purpose.

After Cynan ab Hywel Ddrwg had ascended the throne of Gwynedd, a usurper appears upon the scene in the person of Aeddan ab Blegwryd, who seized first upon Deheubarth and Powys, the dominions of Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, when as yet too young to defend them, and marching towards Gwynedd was met by Cynan

in the field ; but the latter was defeated and slain, and Aeddan became possessed of the whole Cymric territory "from sea to sea". He reigned for some years peaceably and well, repairing, to the best of his ability, the destruction effected in former reigns. But in 1013 Llywelyn ab Seisyllt having attained his majority, attacked Aeddan, defeated and slew him together with his four sons or nephews, and thus established himself, not virtually merely as king paramount, but as actual sovereign in possession of the three great Cymric kingdoms.¹

What was the precise hereditary right of Llywelyn to the sovereignty is not very easy to determine. Edwin may have died in the interval, though I find no mention of the event in the *Bruts* ; but he had left a son Owen, who may, however, have been an infant at this time, though his son Meredydd was old enough to be subsequently set up as King of South Wales by Harold, the son of Earl Godwin. Be this as it may, besides the right derived from his wife Angharad, Llywelyn had an hereditary right of his own, derived from his mother Trawst, a daughter of Elisau, second son of Anarawd, and brother of Idwal Voel. His character for courage, moderation, and ability, must, from the first, have stood high among his countrymen, and, doubtless, his claim had obtained their unanimous support in the solemn council of the nation. It was said of him that he never made war for mere purposes of aggression, nor ever fought except in self-defence, or when his country was assailed by a foreign foe ; and his reign, except when interrupted, of necessity, by such enterprises, was one uninterrupted course of peace and prosperity to his people, who during these years grew greatly in wealth and numbers. This is ascribed by Carnhuanawc partly also to the fact that the Danes

¹ An attempt appears subsequently to have been made by Meurig, a son or nephew of Aeddan, to reconquer the territory ; but in the battle which was fought, Meurig was slain by Llywelyn with his own sword. (Hanes C., quoting *Brut y T.*, p. 431.)

and English being fully occupied in strife with each other, had no time for incursions into Cymric territory. But if so, this speaks also highly for the wisdom of Llywelyn, since it shews that he had the sagacity to hold himself aloof, nor permit himself to be handled as a tool by either enemy for the destruction of the other, and the weakening of his own power : a policy which, if always pursued by our sovereigns, might have preserved their freedom, independence, and national prosperity, for an indefinite period.

One only foreign invasion did he experience, which he repelled with honour ; and on that one occasion did he avail himself of English co-operation. Aulaff or Anlaff, a piratical Danish chieftain, landed in Gower with his "black host", to which was superadded a horde of Irish plunderers. These it is said that he drove with vast loss into Ireland, with the aid of a large force sent by Edmund Ironside, where Aulaff became subsequently king. But it appears that there was certainly more than one expedition into Wales under a leader named Aulaff,—one when Edmund I (or the Etheling) and Hywel Dda were reigning. There is a confusion, therefore, in the story, and the Saxon aid may have been requested by Howel the Good.

One other conflict of magnitude is to be noted during the reign of Llywelyn, which I need merely relate in the spirited language of Miss Jane Williams, whose word-painting in this instance can scarcely be greatly exaggerated, while it conveys a tolerably fair notion of the general untrustworthiness of her style of writing history. "In South Wales, A.D. 1020, an Irish adventurer, crafty, clever, and voluble, appeared at Dinefawr, calling himself by the name of Rhun, and pretending to be the son of the late King Meredydd. He was received by the subordinate kings of the province" (by how many "subordinate kings", by the way, does Miss Williams consider that each province had the happiness to be ruled?), "and a large army was assembled at Abergwili to enforce his claim. On the approach of

Llewelyn ab Seisyllt with his forces, Rhun addressed his martial partisans with ostentatious bravery, confidently anticipating success, and arrogantly defying all opposition; but ere the furious shock of conflict came, he hid himself; and the chieftains of the south, after fighting desperately against their enraged sovereign, were defeated and dispersed. Llewelyn lost many men in the battle; but he overtook and slew the vaunting pretender, ravaged the country, and returned laden with the spoils, in melancholy triumph, to his favourite residence, Rhuddlan Castle." Which Castle, she omits to tell us, is said to have been originally built by him.

The narrative is given by Miss Williams substantially in the words of the *Chronicle of the Princes*, here unusually amplified (Ab Ithel's edition, as it stands in two of his copies, and also in the first of the two given in the *Myvr. Arch.*, p. 605, Gee's ed.), which seems to correspond, for the most part, to the text of Ab Ithel. Carnhuanawc has given only a condensed account, derived, as usual with him, from the Aberpergwm MS. None of these, be it observed, say a word of the "subordinate kings", all of whom seem evolved from "the men of the south" of the *Chronicle*, like Darwin's "man" from the aboriginal ape. Nor, again, is it stated, except in *Ann. Cambriæ*, p. 23 ("occisus est Reyn"), that Rhun was actually slain, but only that "from that time forth he never appeared again." According to the *Brut Ieuan Brechva*, Rhun was a natural son of Meredydd by an Irish woman. Llywelyn's life was prolonged but for a year or two after this event.

Miss Williams proceeds to tell us that "in 1023 King Llewelyn ab Seisyllt died by assassination, at the instigation, it is said, of Howel and Maredudd, the sons of Edwin ab Einion ab Owen ab Howel Dda, and by the treacherous aid of Madog Mîn, Bishop of Bangor. National reprobation prevented the authors of this heinous deed from profiting by it, and the throne of Gwynedd was immediately occupied by Iago ab Idwal (Vychan), the lineal descendant of Rhodri Mawr. The

throne of Deheubarth was seized upon with a strong hand by Rhydderch ab Iestyn, district King of Morganwg, and Lord of Gwentllwg. The kingdom of Powys appears to have fallen into a distracted state, and to have afforded shelter to the turbulent sons of Edwin."

There is little to object to in this statement, which is, on the whole, consistent with those of the several chronicles, one expression excepted, that of "district king"; implying that the kings of Deheubarth held jurisdiction over those of Morganwg; an erroneous impression which has led the writer into many mistakes, underlying, as it were, and discolouring the whole stream of her history. Nothing can be clearer, from all the known facts, that Morganwg and also Essyllwg (which was afterwards the kingdom of Elystan Glodrydd) were wholly and entirely independent of the three great sovereignties, having the power to choose their own kings, hold their own national assemblies, and make their own laws.

The treachery of Madoc Mîn on this and on a second occasion were held in such detestation by his countrymen as to pass into a proverb, and become connected with a legendary tale. The *Chronicle of the Princes* tells us: "One year and one thousand and sixty was the year of Christ (1063, *Ann. Camb.*) when Gruffydd, son of Llewelyn, the head, and shield, and defender of the Britons, fell through the treachery of his own men. The man who has been hitherto invincible was now left in the glens of desolation, after taking immense spoils, and after gaining innumerable victories, and countless treasures of gold and silver, and jewels and purple vestures." This deed of treachery also is ascribed to Madoc Mîn. He betrayed (so runs the story) Gruffydd, the son of Llywelyn ab Seisyllt, for three hundred head of cattle, promised him by Harold, King of the Saxons. The deed was done; but Harold kept back the price of blood. Thereupon "Madoc went in a ship towards the town of Dublin in Ireland; but the ship sank without the loss of any life save that of Madoc Mîn, and so the venge-

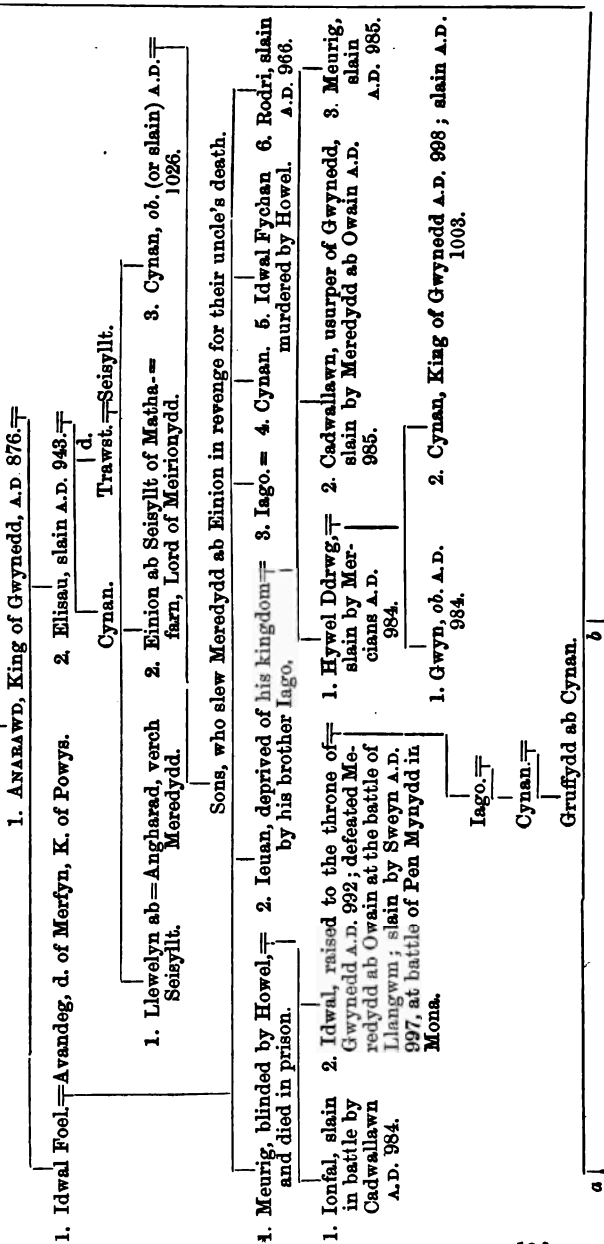
ance of God fell on him for his treachery; and so may it befall every traitor to his country and to his king all over the world! And so wily and deceitful was that Madoc that he was called 'Madoc the Fox'; and thus the most treacherous of all traitors was Madoc Min." (Iolo MSS. p. 611.)

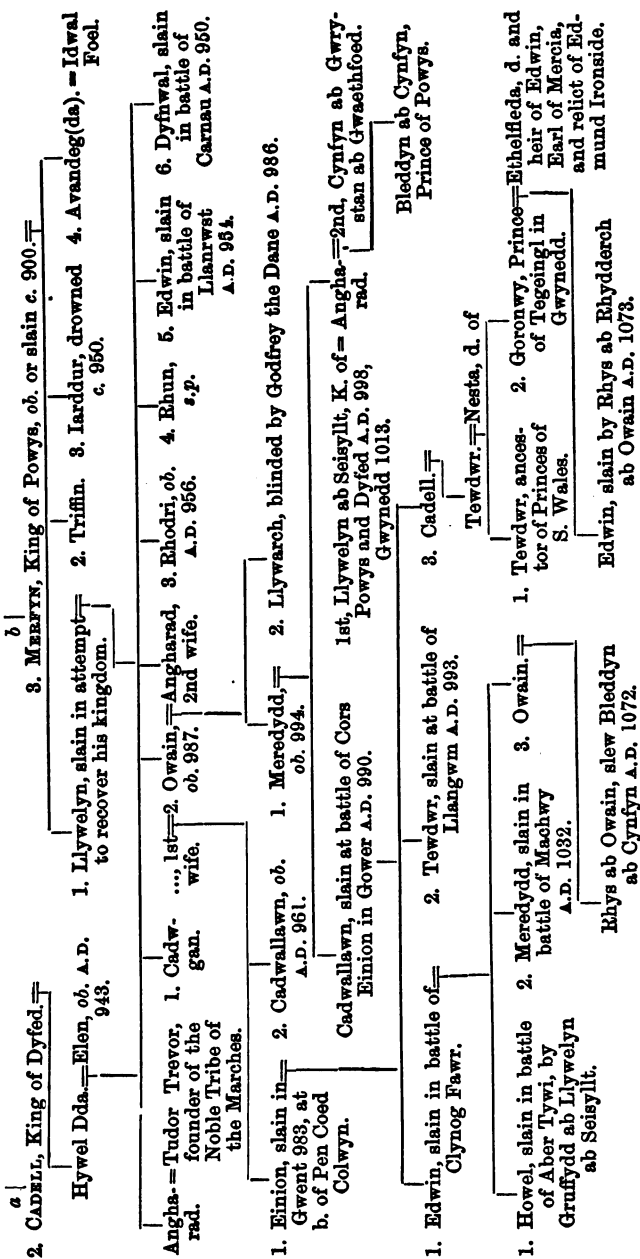
Miss Williams quotes *Ann. Camb.* and *Brut y Tywysogion* for her statement that "the murder of Cynan ab Seisyllt, Llewelyn's brother, in 1026, was added to the crimes which ambition prompted the sons of Edwin to commit." I find no authority whatever for the assertion. The *Annals* say simply that he died, and the *Brut* that he was killed, but not by whom. The statement which follows, that Meredydd ab Edwin was killed by the sons of Cynan, may lead to the *conjecture* that this was done to avenge their father's death; but it warrants no more than conjecture. Again, as to her statement that "Howel ab Edwin was constrained by them to seek for safety in exile", one copy (C) states that Griffith ab Llywelyn expelled Howel (p. 23, N.), defeated him afterwards at Pencadair, and on his sailing up the Towy with a force of Irish auxiliaries, defeated and slew him, and took his widow to be his wife.

It would carry us too far here to follow closely and in detail the fortunes of Gruffydd. Suffice it to say that his policy, equally bold with that of his father, was more aggressive, and less tempered with discretion. He was not averse to allying himself with Dane or Saxon, if momentarily to his advantage; and he loved to execute those border forays which inflict misery on the poor inhabitants while conducive to no solid or permanent result. Hence his attacks on Hereford and Worcester, the latter resulting in the death of the Bishop, who lost his life by putting himself at the head of such a force as he could hastily muster to save his church and his flock. In 1042 he was taken prisoner by stratagem, by Cynan ab Iago coming over from Ireland; but his subjects pursued the Irish to their ships, and recovered their prince. (Enwogion, s. v.)

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

RHODEI MAWE (Roderick the Great), A.D. 843; slain by ANGHARAD, dau. of Meuric ab Dyfnwal, King of Cardigan and Saxons in Môn, A.D. 873.





HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 68, Vol. xiii, 4th Series.)

1646, Sept. 16. Draft order for payment of £50 to Quarter-master General Gravenor for bringing the good news of the rendition of Ragland Castle. (L. J., viii, 492.) *In extenso.*

1646, Sept. 24. Petition of the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire, and the Governor and Committee of the City of Chester, to the House of Commons. Almost since January 1642-3 two armies have been maintained in this small county, and, on the treaty for the surrender of Chester, the petitioners, to save the city from plunder, engaged themselves to give all the officers and soldiers that served in the leaguer one month's pay, amounting to nearly £20,000, while the sequestrations will fall far short of what was expected. The horse, dragoons, and volunteer companies are all six months in arrear, and the county cannot satisfy them; and the soldiers are growing so impatient that the petitioners are in as great danger of being despoiled by their own necessitous soldiers, as they were before by the enemy; so many soldiers have been withdrawn that the malignants outnumber those that are left, and North Wales is in danger of being overrun by the enemy. The county is in want of a member to represent them in Parliament; is destitute of a godly and learned ministry, and the Courts of Justice are obstructed. The petitioners pray that considerable sums of money may be speedily ordered them out of the estates of delinquents, that a sufficient number of soldiers may be maintained at Chester for the safety of the city, and that the other grievances of the county may be redressed. (See C. J., iv, 674.)

1646, Oct. 27. Draft order for Rowland Hunt to be Sheriff of the county of Montgomery. (L. J., viii, 548.) *In extenso.*

1646, Nov. 3. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Ludovicke Lewis to the parsonage of Llandyssil, Cardiganshire. (L. J., viii, 555.)

1646, Nov. 3. Ordinance to clear Sir Robert Eyton and others of their delinquency. (L. J., viii, 556.) *In extenso.*

1646, Nov. 6. Petition of Henry Earl of Worcester. Petitioner, upon the surrender of his house at Ragland, chose rather to cast himself upon the favour of the Parliament than to secure the liberty of his person, and disposal of his goods

upon the articles offered to him by Sir Thomas Fairfax. Petitioner's reason for fortifying his house was to defend himself from the unruliness of soldiers, and during all the time he was Governor there, he never levied any contribution from the country, or oppressed his neighbours with free quarters or other incumbrance. He did not embrace a commission sent to him from the King to be General of South Wales, intending nothing but his own preservation; and has for these three years kept his chamber, and most part of that time his bed, through his great infirmities, and never summoned a council of war, or issued any one order, save that for the delivery up of his Castle. Petitioner is now, by their Lordships' commands, brought up to London in great weakness, and remains a prisoner to death, as well as to their honours' pleasure. Prays for gracious consideration of his misery. (L. J., viii, 558.)

1646, Nov. 10. Draft order for Robert Powell, Esq., to be High Sheriff of Salop. (L. J., viii, 560.) *In extenso.*

1646, Nov. 14. Petition of Ann, wife of John Bodvell, respecting the guardianship of her children. (L. J., viii, 565.) *In extenso.*

1646, Nov. 16. Petition of Captain Samuel Tompson. Petitioner has faithfully served the King and Parliament for the space of two years, and has laid out much money for the maintenance of his troop, and has only received £44 3s. In May 1644 petitioner lent £360 to Sir Thomas Middleton for the advance of his forces into North Wales. Prays that this sum, with interest thereon, may be repaid to him out of the estates of the delinquents of the six counties in North Wales, who are now in composition for their estates in Goldsmiths' Hall. (L. J., viii, 567.)

1646, Nov. 16. Draft order for the payment of £20 to Mr. Heath and Mr. Curtis, who brought the news of the taking of Raglan Castle. (L. J., viii, 567.) *In extenso.*

1646, Nov. 17. Application for orders for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Dr. John Ellis to the Rectory of Dolgelly. (L. J., viii, 568.)

1646, Nov. 17. Draft ordinance appointing Richard Symonds and others to preach itinerantly in South Wales. (L. J., viii, 569.) *In extenso.*

1646, Dec. 2. Petition of Colonel Randall Mainwaring. He has endangered his life, impaired his health, and lost his estate in the public service. For four years last past he has been Major-General of the City Horse and Foot, and has only received £200; great arrears are also due to his son, who served as a captain at Abingdon until the forces there were disbanded, and

is now, with petitioner's other children, dependent upon him. Petitioner prays that he may be appointed to the searcher's place for Sandwich and the members thereof, now void. (L. J., viii, 586.)

1646, Dec. 16. Petition of Henry Earl of Worcester. Petitioner, who is near upon four score years of age, upon the treaty at Ragland, put himself wholly upon Parliament, and was brought up to the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, where he has remained eight or nine weeks. On account of his age and infirmities he cannot walk in his chamber, or to his bed, without help, and has no means of his own to defray his necessary charge, and pay his great fees. He prays their Lordships that, inasmuch as his life cannot continue many days, they will be pleased to order that he may be freed of that charge, and that he may die out of restraint, and not in the nature of a prisoner, and may forthwith have such allowance for his maintenance as they in their wisdom shall think fit. (L. J., viii, 613.) This petition was ordered to be sent to the House of Commons, that in regard of his sickness and want he might have some means allowed him out of his own estate. On the 18th, the House was informed of the Earl's death, and application was made for the means to bury him. The petition is noted: "Read 16 Dec. 1646; nothing done. Dead. 18 Dec. 1646."

1646-7, Jan. 4. Petition of Maurice Evans of the parish of Gannus [Gwnnws], in the county of Cardigan. In 1645 petitioner was forcibly thrust out of possession of a house called Pully Preeth and other tenements by Jenkin Llewelin, assisted by horse and foot of the King's soldiers. Llewelin still continues in possession of the premises, and cannot be made to give them up, because there is no Justice of the Peace in the county, as all are disabled by their delinquency. Petitioner prays that the High Sheriff and Coroner of the county may be ordered to re-settle him in possession of his property. (L. J., viii, 643.)

Annexed: 1. Affidavit in support of proceeding. 2. Statement by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, that he has appointed two fit persons to put Evans in possession of his property. 9 Jan. Endorsed: Read. Nothing done.

1646-7, Jan. 9. Draft order for Thomas Marbury, of Marbury, in the county of Chester, to be one of the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county. (C. J., v, 47.) *In extenso*.

1646-7, Jan. 13. Petition of Sir John Brydges. In consequence of his service at the taking of Hereford he was to have had the power of freeing two others from their delinquency, he himself having been already freed by the Committee of Gloucester; but,

through the malice of enemies, the Committee for Hereford have sequestered him for acts done before his pardon. He has applied to the Committee for sequestrations, who have stayed proceedings against him, but as he is going to serve in Ireland, leaving his wife and family in England, he prays to be secured from his enemies by an ordinance of Parliament.

Jan. 13. Draft ordinance for taking off the sequestration of the estate of Sir John Brydges. (L. J., viii, 670.)

1646-7, Jan. 13. Petition of Colonel Robert Kyrle (or Kyrne), Governor of the town and Castle of Monmouth. In June 1644, finding himself to have been misled, petitioner deserted His Majesty's service, and joined that of the Parliament, and in January 1645-6 he was appointed Governor of Monmouth, and raised a regiment of foot, and troop of horse at his own expense, besides other services to Parliament; yet the Committee for Hereford have sequestered all his estate in that county that has come to him from his father, who always adhered to Parliament. He prays that the sequestration may be taken off, and the Committee ordered to restore anything already taken away. (L. J., viii, 670.)

1646-7, Jan. 23. Petition of the well-affected gentry and inhabitants of the county of Cardigan. They pray that a free school may be established in the town of Cardigan annexed to Jesus College, Oxford, and £100 per annum be allowed thereto out of the impropriations sequestered from delinquents in the county. (L. J., viii, 684.)

Annexed: 1. Another petition of same. 2. Another petition. 3. Schedule of proposed constitution and endowment of school. 4. Copy of preceding. 5. Another copy. 6. Reasons showing the necessity of a free school to be erected in the town of Cardigan, and the benefit that may consequently ensue to the inhabitants of that county, presented to the Committee of Lords by Thomas Wogan, Esq., a member of the Honourable House of Commons serving for that town. There is no free school within forty miles, and the inhabitants are so poor that they are not able to have their children educated in any other county. None save the best sort of gentry can read or speak the English tongue, so that preaching does not at all edify them, they being not capable of understanding for want of breeding. In the whole four score parish churches, there are not one dozen ministers who can speak in their language. Mr. Wogan then gives many reasons why the town of Cardigan is the best place in the county for a free school. 7. Extracts from the *Liber Regis*, temp. Henry VIII, showing the value of the first fruits and tithes of livings appropriated to the Canons and Pre-

centor of St. David's Cathedral, out of which it is proposed to endow the school. 8. Draft ordinance for erecting a free school in the town of Cardigan. (L. J., ix, 97.)

1646-7, Feb. 13. Petition of Captain John Poyer, Governor of the town, garrison, and castle of Pembroke. Petitioner has borrowed large sums of money on the security of his friends for repairing and fortifying the town and Castle of Pembroke, where he has been Governor for upwards of four years, and for ammunition, clothes, victuals, and pay for the garrison. Prays that he may be repaid the money so expended by him for the necessary occasions of the Commonwealth, together with his arrears, out of the composition of certain delinquents. (L. J., ix, 14.)

1646-7, Feb. 22. Draft order respecting the circuits in North and South Wales. (L. J., ix, 31.) *In extenso.*

1646-7, March 3. Order respecting the payment of the remainder of the £12,000 for the Cheshire Forces. (L. J., ix, 55.) *In extenso.*

1646-7, March 3. Application for orders for Dr. Heath to institute and induct Mr. David Lloyd to the Vicarage of Penbryn, and Mr. Morrice Evans to the Rectory of Ciliau Aêron, both in the county of Cardigan. (L. J., ix, 56.)

1646-7, March 6. Petition of Edmund Goodere (farmer of the mines royal in the county of Cardigan) and of the miners, smelters, refiners, and other workmen, with hundreds depending on their labours. His Majesty by letters patent authorised a mint to be erected in the Castle of Aberystwith for the coinage of such silver only as should be raised out of the mines royal in the Principality of Wales, which castle and the houses erected for the mint are so destroyed by the late war, that the work cannot be continued there without great charge and danger. Petitioners pray that the mint may be continued at a place called the smelting mills, near the refining-house, until the castle shall be refitted; and that the officers of the Tower may be ordered to furnish the mint with stamps and workmen, as they are warranted in doing by the patent, and as they have formerly done. (L. J., ix, 68.)

1646-7, March 16. Draft ordinance concerning the County Palatine of Chester. (C. J., v, 113.) *In extenso.*

1646-7, March 20. Draft ordinance appointing judges for Wales. (L. J., ix, 91.) *In extenso.*

1646-7, March 24. Petition of Edward Rumsey of Crickhowell, Brecon. Petitioner has sustained divers wrongs and injuries in his person and estate by the means of the Earl of Worcester and his son, Lord Herbert, by whose command his

house was battered and plundered by Colonel Morgan, a Popish commander; petitioner was afterwards by his command arrested, imprisoned, and tried for his life, being charged with treason for his service to the Parliament. Having with great difficulty escaped this danger, the Earl commanded his forces again to apprehend petitioner, and he was in consequence obliged to leave his habitation (which the Popish forces twice attempted to burn with wildfire) and live abroad, to his great expense, and the utter neglect of his estate, the benefit whereof the Earl of Worcester has for divers years enjoyed under pretence of wardship and other means. Prays that the matter may be referred to the Committee of Brecon, or some other Committee of South Wales, to certify the truth of his statements, in order that he may receive some satisfaction for his losses. (L. J., ix, 99.)

Annexed: Certificate of petitioner's service to the Parliament, and of his great losses.

1647, April 2. Draft ordinance to clear Dr. John Williams, late Archbishop of York, of his delinquency. (L. J., ix, 120.)

1647, April 9. Draft order for Colonel Jones to be Governor of Dublin. (L. J., ix, 133.) *In extenso.*

1647, April 13. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Randall Davies to the Vicarage of Meifod, Montgomery. (L. J., ix, 134.)

1647, April 15. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct David James to the Rectory of Kilrhedin, Pembrokeshire.

1647, April 23. Petition of Richard Willis. An ordinance has passed the House of Commons authorising the Commissioners of the Great Seal to pass a grant of the offices of Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, etc., to Robert Coytmore, these offices petitioner claims under letters patent granted to his father in the third year of His Majesty's reign. Prays that his right may be taken into consideration, and directions given to stay the passing of the grant. (L. J., ix, 150.)

Annexed: 1. Copy of preceding. 2. Copy of the ordinance granting the offices to Robert Coytmore, 24 March 1646-7. 3. Another petition of same that the matter may be examined into and determined. 4. Petition of Robert Coytmore that a day may be appointed for hearing the matter.

1647, April 23. Order upon Willis' petition for the Commissioners of the Great Seal to stay the passing of the grant. (L. J., ix, 150.)

1647 [April]. Petition of the aldermen, merchants, and citizens of the city of Chester. The River Dee is choked up,

and made unnavigable by reason of the stone causey erected near the city to serve the Dee Mills, which for many years has occasioned a great decay of trading, and frequent inundations on the Welsh side. The Commissioners of Sewers for those parts during King James's reign resolved that the causey should be demolished, but this resolution took no effect in regard of the power of those whose private interest in the mills was concerned. Petitioners pray that they may have an ordinance for taking down the causey and mills, and that the material may be used for erecting tide mills for the service of the city.

1647, May 1. The names of the commanders and officers of the regiments to be sent out of North Wales for the service of Ireland. (L. J., ix, 168.) *In extenso.*

1647, May 1. The humble remonstrance and petition of William Morgan to the House of Commons, freely elected and returned Knight of the Shire for the county of Brecon. He relates his efforts in opposing the Commission of Array in the county; that he was subsequently made prisoner and carried to Ragland Castle, and thence to Oxford, and he was forced to sit in the Parliament there; but as soon as he was able he returned on bail to his own county, and declared for the Parliament. He prays that a difference may be made between himself, and others who joined the King, and that he may be permitted to take his seat in the House.

1647, May 5. Petition of Colonel Randall Mainwaring. He has been arrested, notwithstanding the order of the House for his protection. He prays that he may be set at liberty, as he is ready to give every security for payment to his creditors, or, at least, that he may have leave to go abroad with his keeper. (L. J., ix, 176.)

1647, May 7. Letter from Edward Allenn at Montgomery Castle to Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and Castle Island, in Queen Street. Last Tuesday night, upwards of three score soldiers marched from Pool in a hostile manner and surrounded Sutton House, and, after about two hours' resistance, broke open the doors, and took Mr. Griffith to Montgomery town, where they brought other gentlemen prisoners; the soldiers then fired upon the Castle, but the writer would not permit his men to reply, for fear of making the soldiers use their prisoners worse, for whose release they demand £300. The writer then tried to obtain men from the town to strengthen his garrison, but none would come unless they were paid. Captain Lloyd, however, procured twenty of his old soldiers, and Mrs. Herbert required her servants to come from Stallow, with which help he doubts not to hold the castle, notwithstanding the threats of

such desperate men as these soldiers are. The writer has not so much as meat to give his auxiliaries for their service, and desires speedy directions for his conduct. (L. J., ix, 186.)

1647, May 11. Application for orders for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Henry Turner to the Rectory of Wing, Rutland, and Rice Price to the Vicarage of Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomery. (L. J., ix, 183.)

1647, May 11. Petition of Thomas Foote and John Kendrick, Aldermen of London. Pray that John Richards may be ordered to forbear a suit which he has commenced against them as Sheriffs of London, for not arresting Colonel Randall Manwaring. (L. J., ix, 185.) *In extenso.*

1647, June 5. Petition of Richard Wigmore. Having been formerly captain of a trained band in Herefordshire, by inducements and threats he accepted a commission from the King, and within three months after, in March 1642-3, he was taken prisoner by Sir William Waller, who discharged him on his taking oath not to attempt anything against the Parliament. This he has faithfully kept, and has besides saved the lives and protected the estates of many of the friends of Parliament, and done other good offices for the Parliament party, as is certified by the Earl of Essex, and others. He has lost an office at Ludlow, the chief support of himself and his family, and has but £107 per annum for maintenance, and that heavily charged. He hopes that he is a fit object of pity, as he came in so early, and has borne taxes and free quarters to a great value, and, therefore, prays to be discharged from his sequestration. Noted, "Read. Nothing done therein."

Annexed: 1. Certificate of the Committee for Sequestrations in support of preceding. 2. Order of the same Committee for petitioner's proofs to be annexed to his petition. 12 May 1647.

1647, June 10. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Humfry Lloyd to the Vicarage of Ruabon, in the county of Denbigh. (L. J., ix, 252.)

1647 [June 22]. Message to the Commons, to remind them of the ordinance long since sent down concerning a new seal to be made for the counties of Pembroke, etc. (See C. J., v, 220.)

1647 [July 8]. Petition of Richard Willis; that his cause against Robert Coytmore may, for the convenience of counsel, be put off until Thursday next. (See L. J., ix, 319.)

1647, July 16. Copy of an order for the further hearing of the cause between Richard Willis and Robert Coytmore, touching the Prothonotary's place in South Wales. (L. J., ix, 334.)

1647, July 23. Petition of David Ouchterlong. Walter

Bowen duly presented, and afterwards instituted and inducted, by order of the House, to the Rectory of Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, has been disturbed by Thomas Evans and John Lloyd, who took the Church Bible from him, and sent about twenty armed men to levy the tithes of the Rectory, and wounded and assaulted Bowen's agents, trying to force the tithes from them. Petitioner prays that those who disturb and oppose Bowen may be sent for to answer for their contempt.

Annexed: 1. Affidavit of David Rees in support of preceding, 15 July. 2. Affidavit of Thomas Phillips, 2 June. (L. J., ix, 347.) *In extenso*.

1647, July 31. Petition of Dr. Godfrey Goodman, late Bishop of Gloucester. At the beginning of the late wars, petitioner's whole estate was sequestered, and, as he had nothing to live upon in London, he was obliged to retire into North Wales, where he lived in a most obscure and mean manner upon the profits of a tenement worth £30 a year, which he had formerly conveyed to pious uses, but was obliged to resume for his own support; and now the Committee for the county of Carnarvon intend to sequester this small remains of his estate, which will expose him to absolute beggary. He prays the House to consider his case, as he is above sixty years of age, very sickly and infirm, to allow him some competent maintenance for the short remainder of his life, and to free his tenement from sequestration. (L. J., ix, 362.)

1647, Aug. 20. Petition of Captain Thomas Evans. John Williams, lawful incumbent of Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, farmed the profits of the Rectory to petitioner and others, but in May last Walter Bowen was presented to the Rectory, and procured an order from the House for his institution and induction thereto, as if it had been vacant by Williams's death, though he is alive; under colour of which Bowen's agents have attempted to collect the tithes, and on a petition of David Ouchterlong have procured an order for the attachment of petitioner, as a contemner of their Lordships' orders, when he knew not of them, and that Bowen, if he have any claim to the living, may try the same by ordinary course of law. Petitioner, who is one of the Committee for the county of Cardigan and for the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, and is required speedily in the county, prays to be discharged from the attachment. (L. J., ix, 388.)

Annexed: 1. Affidavit of Richard Robert, that John Williams, reputed parson of Llandyssil, was alive and well on the 25th of June last. 2nd Aug. 1647.

1647, Oct. 2. Answer of Major-General Langhorne to an

order of the House upon the petition of Frances Thomas, widow. On the 18th of June, the House ordered him to restore a certain quantity of lead to Mrs. Thomas, or to show cause to the contrary within twenty days; in answer to which he says that in 1645, when he had cleared the county of Pembroke, and was in some condition to march into the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, then wholly for the King, he found the lead close to the garrison of Aberystwith, and, fearing lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy, he caused it to be shipped thence by sea, and that it was afterwards employed for the use of the State in the service under his command, as his accounts will show. (See L. J., ix, 279.)

1647, Oct. 6. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Timothy Woodroffe to the Rectory of Wenvoe, Glamorganshire. (L. J., ix, 471.)

1647, Oct. 7. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Henry Miles to the Rectory of Dinas, Pembrokeshire. (L. J., ix, 474.)

1647, Oct. 12. Petition of Henry Pugh to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords. Petitioner holds a presentation from his Lordship to the Rectory of Llanystymdwy, in the county of Carnarvon, but is most rudely debarred from possession by a prevailing gentleman and his servants in that parish. He prays for an order for removal of the obstructions which at present detain him from his rights.

Annexed: Affidavit of Henry Pugh, that when he went to take possession of the Rectory and Parish Church he was hindered and obstructed by Morrice Owen and others, servants of Wm. Lloyd. 7 Oct. (L. J., ix, 477.)

1647, Oct. 23. Application for an order for Maurice Owen to be instituted and inducted to the Rectory of Llanystymdwy in the county of Carnarvon.

Annexed: Certificate from the Assembly of Divines that Owen has been approved for the Cure. 19 Oct.

1647, Nov. 2. Order for George Powell to be Comptroller of the Customs at Milford. (L. J., ix, 508.) *In extenso*.

1647, Nov. 3. Petition of John Edisbury. Prays to be admitted to the Office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, to which he is entitled in reversion under letters patent, upon the determination of the interest of Kenrick Eyton and Richard Lloyd, one a delinquent who has compounded under the articles for the surrender of Denbigh, and the other a person excluded by name from pardon in the propositions offered to the King, and whose interests are determined by ordinance of 25 Dec. 1643. (L. J., ix, 510.)

1647, Dec. 24. Draft orders to appoint additional Commissioners in Pembrokeshire and Gloucestershire. (L. J., ix, 610.)
In extenso.

[1647.] Petition of the inhabitants of the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke, to the House of Commons. The bridge over the River Tivey [Teivi], which was built about eight years ago, at a cost of £1,500, has been lately broken down by the enemy, to the great hindrance of trade between the two counties; it may now be repaired for £500, but, if left for three months longer, will cost more than both counties can advance. Pray that £500 may be speedily levied out of delinquents' estates in the county for that purpose.

Statement respecting John Jones of Nantons [Nanteos] in the county of Cardigan, a barrister, who published a book in defence of the King's actions, and himself served against the Parliament; quarrelling with the Governor of Aberystwith Castle, he complained to Prince Rupert, and was by him clapped in prison for abusing the Governor, but he got loose and obtained a command under his cousin, Colonel Lewes, and joined with the countrymen to besiege the Governor of Aberystwith. He has procured many of his kinsmen to be of the Committee of the county, and so hopes to compound secretly, that no complaint may be made against him.

Application for the appointment of Roger Lorte, John Eliot, and others as Committees in the county of Pembroke, for assessing part of the £60,000 on the inhabitants of the county.

1641, April 3. Bond for £12,000 from Edward Lord Herbert, son and heir of Henry Earl of Worcester, to the King:

"I, Edward Lord Herbert, sonne and heire of Henry, now Earl of Worcester, doe hereby oblige myselfe, my executors, administrators, or assignes, upon the forfeiture and penaltie of twentie fower thowsand pownds sterling unto His Most Excellent Ma'tie, his heys and successors, or to any whom his Ma'tie shall appoint, in case that within two yeares now to come I doe not paye or cause to be payed vnto his Ma'tie or whom he shall appoint, the full somme of twelve thowsand pownds, provided that his most sacred Ma'tie be gratuitously pleased to affoord me the favour for which I am now a most humble suitor to him, and that his Ma'tie be likewise pleased to returne vnto me two propositions and obligations which he hath of mine, and herein I most humbly submitt to his Ma'tie's wisdome and goodnesse, and doe againe by these tye myselfe, my heyres, executors, administrators, and assignes, to the true and faythfull payment of the above sayed twelve thowsand pownds, in and vnder the above mentioned penaltie and forfei-

ture, in wittnesse whereof I hereto put my hand and seale, this third of Aprill 1641. Provided further, that if I dye within these two next ensueing yeares that then this obligation to be voyde, otherwise to stand in full vertue and force to the true intent and purpose before mentioned.

(Endorsed) "35.

"E. H., obligation.

"Received the 11 of Aprill. (Seal.)

"1641."

The endorsement is in the King's handwriting.

1647-8, Jan. 7. Petition of Colonel Thomas Morgan, Governor of Gloucester; on the surrender of Hartlebury Castle the petitioner pledged himself to Colonel Samuel Sandys of Omerly, to endeavour to the best of his power that the sequestration of Sandy's estate might be taken off without fine or composition; on the faith of this promise Colonel Sandys effected the surrender of the castle. Petitioner prays the House to be tender of his honour, and to grant performance of his promise. (C. J., v, 422.)

Annexed: 1, Certificate from Colonel Morgan of his promise to Colonel Sandys. 4 Dec. 1647. 2, duplicate of preceding. 24 Dec. 1647.

1647-8, Jan. 10. Draft order for a general collection for relief of the town of Bridgnorth. (L. J., ix, 657.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, Jan. 19. Draft orders for appointment of Sheriffs in the counties of Brecon, Carnarvon, etc. (L. J., ix, 669.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, Jan. 21. Draft order for Robert Martin to be Sheriff of the County of Radnor. (L. J., ix, 672.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, Jan. 29. Draft resolutions to discharge Mr. John Glynne¹ from being Recorder of London, to recommend Mr. William Steele in his place, and to discharge Mr. Glyn from being Steward of Westminster. (C. J., v, 450.)

1647-8, Feb. 3. Report of Mr. Lisle's speech at the conference about Mr. Glynne, the Recorder of London, charged with being accessory to the violence offered to the Parliament in July last. (L. J., x, 16.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, Feb. 3. Draft ordinance to clear Samuel Sandys of his delinquency. (L. J., x, 20.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, Feb. 15. Petition of Thomas Morgan, of [St.] Maughan, in the county of Monmouth, and others. By lease made to them by Sir John Wyntor, before these wars, and since allowed by the Committee for sequestrations, the petitioners hold certain iron mills, forges, and furnaces in Dean Forest with

¹ Third son of Sir William Glynne of Glynllivon in Caernarvonshire. (See Williams's *Biographical Dict. of Eminent Welshmen.*)

other property, in trust for payment of Sir John Wyntor's debts, and for portions and maintenance for his lady and children ; but Parliament having by ordinance granted to Colonel Edward Massey all the iron mills, forges, and furnaces in Dean Forest either belonging to the King or Sir John Winton, Colonel Massey has seized the mills, etc., above mentioned, to the ruin of Sir John Wyntor's lady and children, and the undoing of his creditors. Petitioners pray that they may be allowed to hold the mills, etc., without interruption. (L. J., x, 43.)

Annexed: 1, copy of order of the Committee for sequestrations, allowing and confirming the lease to the trustees, 28 Jan. 1647-8.

1647-8, Feb. 18th. Draft order to make two alterations in the names of the Commissioners for Assessments in county of Brecknock. (L. J., x, 63.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, Feb. 18. Draft order appointing Commissioners to disband the forces in South Wales. (L. J., x, 63.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, March 3. Draft ordinance for declaring Colonel Payer and his adherents traitors and rebels, if within twelve hours after notice hereof they shall not surrender Pembroke Castle. (L. J., x, 89.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, March 5. Letter from Colonel Thomas Rainborowe to the Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers: I have this morning received command from the committee at Derby house, to send a ship to Milford Haven in case the Governor (of Pembroke Castle) do not surrender within twelve hours ; a ship is ready accordingly, and a fit person shall be appointed to it.

1647-8, March 6. Draft ordinance appointing an Attorney-General for the counties of Chester and Flint, etc. (L. J., x, 98.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, March 6. Draft order appointing Thomas Lloyd, Sheriff of the county of Cardigan. (L. J., x, 99.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, March 8. Draft order for felling timber in Frith Wood for repair of Chepstow Bridge. (L. J., x, 101.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, March 14. Draft ordinance to confirm the election of the Mayor and Sheriffs of Chester. (L. J., x, 114.) *In extenso.*

1647-8, March 17. Draft order adding Sir Anthony Irby, to the Committee of Westminster College in the place of John Glynne, Esq. (L. J., x, 118.) *In extenso.*

1648. [April 4.] Petition of David ap David and other poor inhabitants of Wrexham Regis, in the county of Denbigh. On the 6th of May, 1643, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a fire occurred in the town, so fierce, owing to the dryness of the

season, that in two hours one hundred and forty-three dwelling houses, and most of the goods in them, were reduced to ashes, besides kilns, barns, stables, and other buildings, about a fourth of the town, the estimated value being above £4,000: most of the houses have not yet been rebuilt owing to the poverty of the inhabitants; the petitioners pray the House to grant them orders and briefs for a general collection for their relief in London and Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and also in Wales and the counties adjoining thereto. (L. J., x, 178.)

1648, April 17. Ordinance adding Major Robert Harley to the Committee for Assessments in Hereford. (L. J., x, 206.)
In extenso.

CINERARY URNS FOUND AT CAE MICKNEY, ANGLESEY.

WHEN we consider the great extent of waste land in Anglesey which of late years has been brought under cultivation, and the numerous gorse fields and other wild enclosures which the draining tool and plough have penetrated and broken up, it is surprising that so few sepulchral urns have been brought to light.¹

That they exist where least thought of, and underlie the surface of our fields in larger numbers than we are apt to suppose, the following incident may serve to illustrate. During my boyhood there was a field not far from Dinam attached to a small farm called Cae Mickney,² overgrown with fern and stunted gorse—the haunt of cuckoos in spring, and of game and wild birds in winter. About fifty-five years ago this field was cleared and cultivated, and now, with the exception of a low and scarcely perceptible bank which runs through it, in the direction of the Cromlech at Bodowyr, distant about seven hundred yards, it has the even surface and ordinary appearance of an arable

¹ One urn only do I remember to have heard of as discovered in this neighbourhood. It was dug out of a railway-cutting by some navvies and taken to the nearest farmhouse, where it was allowed to perish in the open air. On the surface of the ground there was no barrow or other indication of its presence.

² So written by Mr. Rowlands in his *Antiquitates Parochiales*.

field. The bank here mentioned has a slight depression on one side, and resembles so nearly the reduced rampart of a camp with its partly filled up trench, that I have often endeavoured to discover its extent and origin, but without success. The tenant believes it to have been an old road, because it contains more stones and gravel than other parts of the ground, and for the reason that passing under the floor of his house, where a spindle-whorl of stone was lately found, it is traceable across the next field. It may be nothing more than the foundation of a broad old fashioned sod-built fence, many of which in Anglesey would leave such appearances if imperfectly scattered. Early in the spring of the present year this bank was cut across by a labourer whilst making a new hedge, and about twelve feet south-west of the intersection two urns appeared, protruding their broken edges out of the sides of the newly-formed ditch. This circumstance, and the fact that the land belongs to my nephew, led to a search, the result being that within a circle, measuring about thirty-six feet in diameter, we met with thirty-two interments, consisting principally of broken urns in a crumbling state of decay, the contents of which were incinerated bones with an unctuous black mould and ashes slightly intermixed with the soil in which the vessels were buried. In seven instances the interments appeared to consist of calcined bones and charcoal, put into the ground without the usual protection of urns. If otherwise, the urns had so perished and become blended with their contents as to be undistinguishable. Five of the urns were in a condition too fragmentary and pulverized to convey an idea of their size and forms. Nine were in pieces slightly larger than the preceding, but when collected and looked over they were found to be deficient in numbers, and represented only parts of urns, damp and decay having disposed of the missing portions. The other thirteen were considerably more perfect, although far from entire. Their bottoms in

almost every instance had disappeared, and in many cases a whole side was deficient, usually the darkest and least baked. I may here observe, that all of the vessels were darker and further advanced in decay on one side than the other, owing seemingly to imperfect firing. One eminent archæologist has suggested that the ancient mode of baking this rude ware may have been "to fill the urn with hot ashes and heap the glowing embers around it", a method by which the heat would have been evenly distributed and the baking uniform throughout. Another distinguished antiquary of great experience is of opinion that "they have not been baked in a kiln but at an open fire." This last process best agrees with the appearance of the Cae Mickney urns, which, in every instance, were insufficiently baked on one side and also at the bottom. Drawings of the best preserved have been selected to accompany these remarks. The antiquity of the vessels, and the trying circumstance of their position, lodged, as I found them, within a distance varying from six to ten inches of the field's surface, may well account for their decay. Those nearest to the sward were probably crushed by the plough. The basements of the inverted vessels and the tops of those uprightly interred had either been knocked off or had fallen away, leaving entrances for the roots of plants, which, spreading and thriving within the urns, sent their fibres through their decaying sides and hastened their disruption. We met with no cistvaen or grave containing unburnt remains, consequently the more highly ornamented class of vessels, such as food vases and drinking cups, did not fall to our lot.

The urns are small, plain in ornament, and in other respects not remarkable as British specimens; but it is curious they should have been discovered where there is no vestige of mound or cairn, not the slightest elevation or depression in the field's surface to rouse curiosity or to guide the explorer in his search, with the exception of the old bank mentioned above, which,

I think, must have run up to a once existing barrow and formed its north-eastern boundary, an idea in some degree supported by the fact that the bank is perceptibly higher at this point than anywhere else. The ground is not stony and hard ; on the contrary, it consists of a brown loam four or five inches deep, resting on a stiff and tenacious substratum, in which the urns were imbedded. The purity and freshness of this upper soil is perplexing, because where a carnedd has stood we naturally think we may find a residue of stones; and on a spot once occupied by a mound, vestiges of it might be looked for in a broken or uneven surface, or in a pan of earth rendered hard and unproductive by time and pressure. None of these indications were visible here. We therefore have to suppose, either that the stones of a carnedd have been very carefully removed from the place by preceding tenants, or, that the firmness of the subsoil, with a few stones built up to the sides of the urns, a smallish slab placed above, and another set beneath each specimen, were regarded by their depositors as sufficient protections. If further secured by a covering of stones or earth, as I think they must have been, the mound, of whatever kind, has been so effaced that I know not whether during my excavations I touched its centre, and cannot state on which side of it I have been at work, although conjecturing that my success has been on its southern or south-western border. That such monuments may be obliterated we have evidence in the names of farms and places in Anglesey, such as Carn, Cruglas, Carnedd, Cromlech, Gaerwen, etc., plainly derived from the antiquities which once stood on or near to them, and which in several instances have been so thoroughly destroyed as to leave no vestige and in some cases barely a tradition.

The farm of Bodowyr hems in Cae Mickney on two sides, regarding the antiquities on which, Mr. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, thus writes, " There is a pretty cromlech standing at the top of a hillock at Bodowyr.

There is also, on a rising part of ground there, the highway leading through it, the remains of a small cirque. And on another part of the ground there appear the marks of a carnedd, the stones of which in times past have been disposed into walls and buildings." For a time it seemed doubtful to me whether the carnedd mentioned here had not stood on Cae Mickney, and its position by mistake assigned to Bodowyr, but inquiry has made me think that the site of the Bodowyr carnedd is still preceptible on the first field north of the cromlech, where, on a brow rising with a gentle swell, there is a circular spot a little elevated, which is, up to this day, the dread of ploughmen, owing to its stony and resisting nature. My informant told me that cart-loads of stones had been removed thence by himself and other tenants, but the ground is still obstructive, and beneath its surface there is a bed of stones. The situation is suitable for a carnedd and corresponds with that of the cromlech, from which it is separated by a gradual decline and ascent. Should anyone feel interested in the inquiry he has only to look at his compass when near to the cromlech, and thence measure by step about 250 yards in a direction north-west by north and he will find himself at the place specified; Mr. Jones, the tenant, would however be his surest guide. The diameter of the stony circle is from thirty to forty feet. A foundation of some kind lies concealed here, the nature of which a morning's digging might determine and lead to further discoveries.¹

The "small cirque" here mentioned has been so long ago destroyed that I have no recollection of its existence, and can only guess at its position, guided by Mr. Rowlands' remarks. About a hundred yards from the cromlech, in a line west-south-west, we meet with a peculiar bend in the south-western fence of the public road, which, with another not so distinctly marked, some forty or sixty yards further towards the north-

¹ The property belongs to the Right Hon. Lord Boston.

west, may indicate the positions of the two opposite sides of the cirque at this point if the present highway ever led through it. Between these dents, or bends, the hedge is faced with stones, possibly taken out of the walls of the cirque, in which respect it differs from the fence generally, which is built of sods. The probability, however, is that the position of the cirque was on the field side of this fence, where the ground ascends gradually for about 130 yards towards the south-west, and terminates in a low and natural mound or hill commanding an extensive view. Struck by the similarity of this ground to that described by Mr. Rowlands, where he tells us that the cirque stood "on a rising part of ground there"—meaning, I suppose, near to the cromlech—I called on Mr. Lewis of Bodrida, the present holder of the field, to inquire whether he had met with any stonework or other remains upon it. His answer was that twenty-eight years ago, whilst endeavouring to reduce the prominence of the high ground there, in order to run a fence more easily over the top of it, his workmen came upon a trench 9 feet wide by about 4 feet deep, filled with stones of a size suitable for building, which had evidently been disposed of in this manner, and thrown in from an old work, with the two-fold object of clearing the ground and of levelling up the trench. Large quantities of these he removed, replacing them with earth. The position of the trench was pointed out to me, which takes an elliptical course around the hill, and encompasses a space measuring about 174 feet by 134 feet, its longest diameter being from north-east to south-west. At the south-western end, the trench was missed by the workmen for a short distance. Within the enclosure, cart-loads of cockleshells were found. This fortified abode, of whatever kind, is so similar in outline and situation to the "small cirque" drawn and described by Mr. Rowlands in his *Mona Antiqua*,¹ that I think they may be identical, the only differing circumstance being that the highway

¹ See engraving, *Mona Antiqua*, p. 93.

does not now lead through it.¹ It is well known that alterations were made in these roads after Mr. Rowlands' day, but to what extent I cannot say with certainty. The distance of this higher ground from the cromlech is about 230 yards.

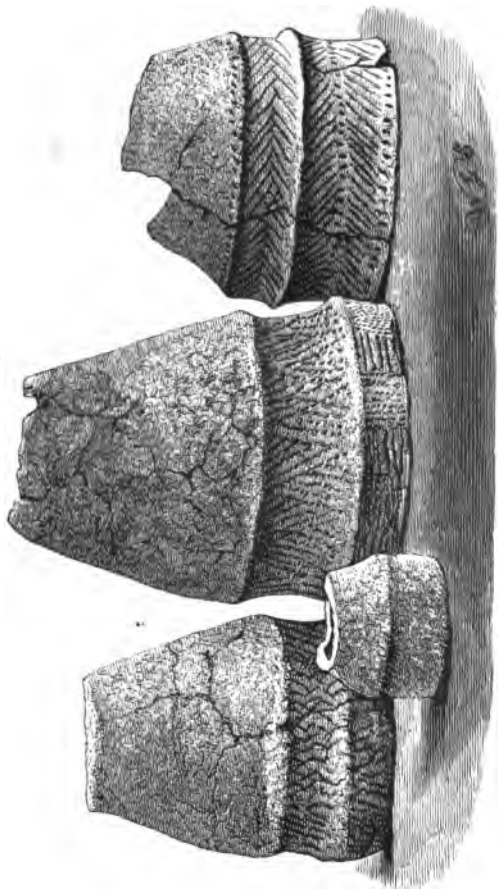
The following is a list of the remaining urn fragments:—

No. 1 is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; diameter of its orifice is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Ornament on its border and neck is a zigzag, or herring-bone pattern, irregularly incised. Bottom imperfect. The body of the vessel is full of cracks, from which hang the fibrous roots of plants. Its broken parts are held in position by the soil within, to which the otherwise loose pieces adhere. See engraving.

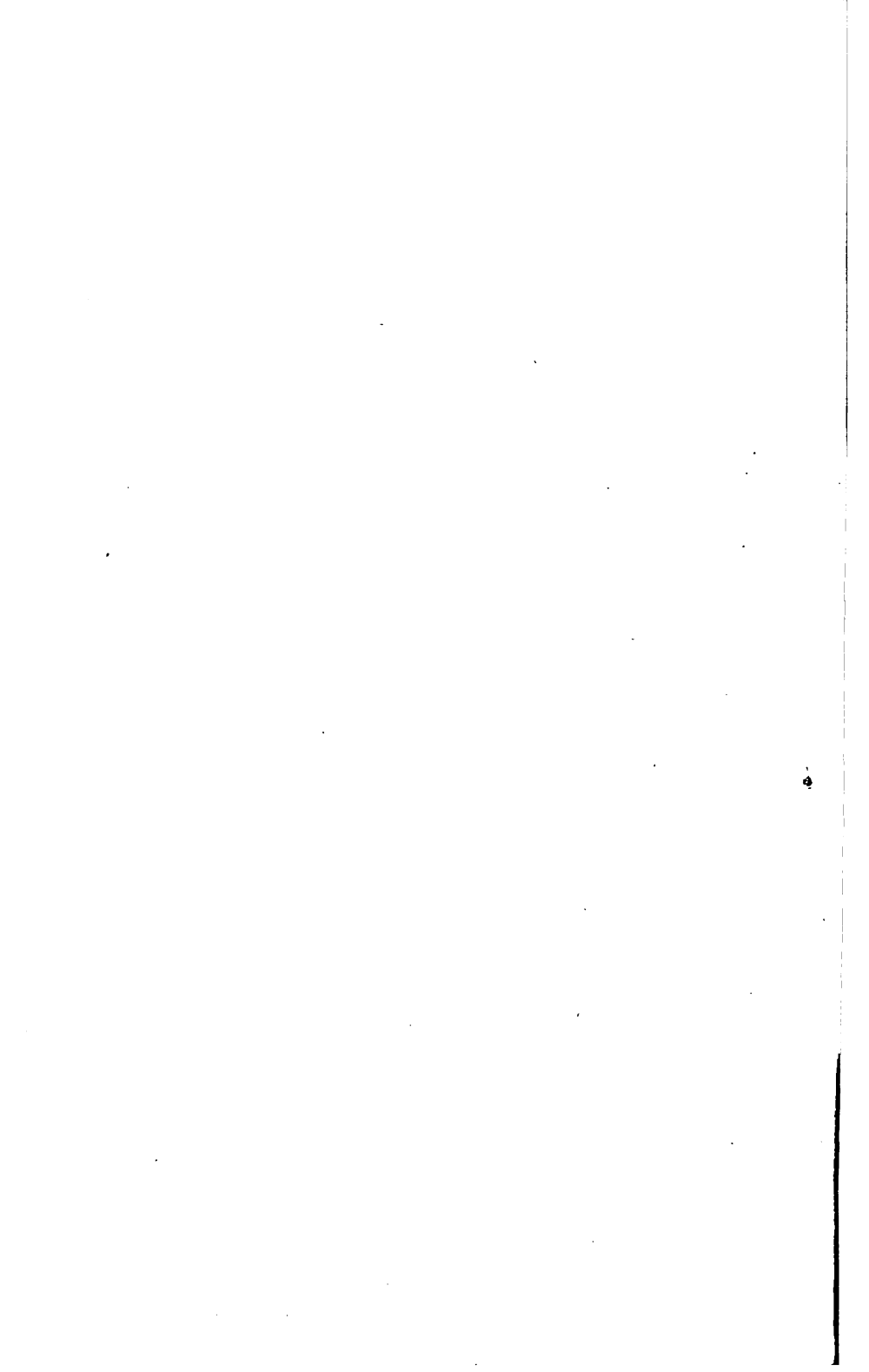
No. 2.—A small cinerary vessel. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bottom gone. The clay is coarse and pebbly. No ornament. Engraved.

No. 3.—One side of an urn. Height of fragment, 13 inches; diameter may have been 10 or $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; border, 2 inches wide; groove or neck, 3 inches wide. Ornament on border, a series of twisted thong impressions, consisting of five or six parallel lines arranged vertically and horizontally in alternate compartments. On the neck a zigzag line, the triangular spaces formed by which are filled in with five or more diagonal lines reversed in direction in the alternating spaces. This urn was more carefully protected than some of the others by a larger stone placed above, and a better arrangement of walling around it. Although slightly differing in outline, it reminds us of the so-called "Urn of Bronwen", as figured in the *Arch. Camb.* vol. for 1868, p. 236. Engraved.

¹ There is yet another spot at Bodowyr which claims consideration. It is a rocky ascent, partly coated over by furze and pasture, on the field in front of the farmhouse. Over this hill a highway led some thirty years ago. It is oval in form; and if ever protected by a bank or wall, the work must have corresponded in outline with the ground-plan given by Mr. Rowlands. The position is defensible; but at present it shews no traces of having been fortified.



CINERARY URNS FOUND AT CAE MICKNEY, ANGLESEY.



No. 4.—Part of an urn. Height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A herring-bone ornament is incised below the lip, diversified by two encircling lines of punctured holes, below which follow two projecting ribs or seams, the space between which is occupied by another band of herring-bone pattern. The ribs are punctured on each side. A broken awl of bronze was found within the urn, measuring, in its imperfect state, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Inside the lip there is a chevrony ornament one inch wide. Engraved.

No. 5 is imperfect and undecorated. Height, 7 inches; diameter of mouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bottom gone.

No. 6.—Part of a side. Height of fragment, 6 inches; supposed diameter of orifice, 6 inches. A groove-like depression below the lip, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, which bears twisted thong markings very rudely impressed, and arranged herring-bone fashion. The same ornament within the lip.

No. 7.—Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; overhanging border, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, with a twisted thong decoration, arranged lozenge-wise in double lines between two bordering horizontal lines.

No. 8.—Part of a side. Height of fragment, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; border, 2 inches wide, ornamented with eight encircling and parallel lines, impressed with twisted thong. Beneath the border it bears eleven similar lines closely arranged.

No. 9.—A fragment $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Diameter may have been $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Ornament on border, a few oblique lines of cord pattern roughly impressed.

No. 10.—Part of an urn. Height of remaining portion, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter within its orifice, 9 inches. On its border, 3 inches wide, are herring-bone ornaments incised. The same decoration is continued on the neck below the border, which neck is a narrowish depression, bordered on each side by a punctured ridge or seam. I use the term seam, because I think it probable that these encircling ridges or projections were the junctures or sutures of two parts of the vessel,

which had been separately wrought, and that, besides ornament, the object of the punctures on each side of the seam may have been to unite more firmly the two edges of clay and prevent their separation. When it happened that the overhanging border of one of these urns fell off, the edges of the upper and lower parts plainly showed that they had been separately manipulated, and that during the process of firing, their union had not been complete. No ornament within the lip.

No. 11.—A small cinerary urn, without ornament and rudely made, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Diameter about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A part of one side is wanting.

No. 12.—May have been 5 inches high, with an overhanging border $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Its diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The outer surface of its walls has mouldered away, and exposed to view the coarse and pebbly nature of its paste.

No. 13.—A fragment 9 inches high and 8 inches across. Dark coloured. Ornament very rude and indistinct, consisting of vertical and horizontal lines impressed with twisted thong. It would appear from the dimensions of the preceding that the smaller urns have been the most fortunate in resisting decay. The whole of them, however, are in a state so friable that I have little hope of their preservation.

Members who have recently joined our Association may not be aware that in the volume of the *Arch. Camb.* for the year 1868 there is a valuable article on the ancient interments and sepulchral urns found in Anglesey and North Wales, from notices by the Hon. William Owen Stanley, with additional observations by the late Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A. To this interesting paper I would refer those who may be inquisitive on the subject of Cambrian urns.

HUGH PRICHARD.

SITES OF ANCIENT TRADITIONAL CHURCHES.

THERE are very many places in Wales where tradition says churches or chapels formerly stood. The sites of these traditional churches are often to be met with on the uplands, in the unenclosed and uninhabited parts of Wales. Drawing a conclusion from the names of places, which are always most tenacious of life, there can be little doubt that the traditions respecting the existence of churches, now no more, had their foundation in fact; and possibly it will be found, upon forming a complete list of these old churches, that Wales, in olden times, was well supplied, in proportion to the population, with places set apart for worship. Oratories, or chapels, seem to have been erected in spots where at present there are no people, and perhaps it was intended that the scattered population would meet in some central place for worship; and hence these out-of-the-way sites of traditional chapels.

Perhaps the remains now mentioned do not belong to the same period, nor to the same religious system. The more simple structures, oblong or circular in form, most likely, are very ancient; whilst the rectangular buildings, with portions still left standing, are comparatively modern. The first-mentioned may possibly belong to the ancient Welsh church, engrafted, it may be, upon a previous belief, whilst the latter were connected with some abbey in the neighbourhood.

These two classes of religious edifices are well worth separate and particular notice, and it would be an acquisition to our knowledge of former times if a complete list and careful description of all such buildings were made.

A few of the more ancient buildings of the kind now mentioned have already been described in the

pages of the *Arch. Camb.* We are indebted to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell for a most interesting account of one of these remains (4th Series, vol. v, p. 234), viz., of that called locally *Eglwys y Gwyddel*, which is situated in the parish of Towyn, Merionethshire. An accurate representation of this church accompanies Mr. Barnwell's paper. From this illustration it will be seen (I use Mr. Barnwell's words) that the *Eglwys* "is a picturesque little stone circle", and that "it is situated on a small plateau of rock...and lies under a wall of rock on one side; and on the other, above a similar but less lofty wall below it. The diameter of the circle is 26 feet, and the highest of the upright stones, 3 feet 7 inches. They are six in number, and were placed at regular intervals of a yard apart."

The form, position, and name of this structure, all point to its great antiquity. The form is circular, and it consists of upright stones, a form that is found connected with pre-historic times: it appears to be in an uninhabited mountain district, but which in former days might have been the home of those ancient people that lived in circular huts on the hill-sides or mountain-tops of Wales. The name, too, is very peculiar and suggestive—"Eglwys Y Gwyddel". The learned writer has translated the word "Gwyddel", but possibly it had better be left untranslated, as it may be found hereafter that the word has very little, if anything, to do with "Irishman" or "Irishmen". The place, though, can safely be called "The Church of the Gwyddel". Here, then, we have a circle converted into a church, or it may be an original circular church, unroofed even. There is nothing singular in this form; it was the form of man's abodes in those far-off times, and their place of worship would naturally be erected in like shape with their huts, just as in modern times ordinary buildings and churches are in shape somewhat like each other.

In this church we have possibly one of the most ancient religious edifices in Wales. Everything con-

nected with it points to its great antiquity. In some respects it might have resembled ancient churches in other parts. The Treen churches in the Isle of Man seem to have approached the circle in form, being elongated with rounded corners. They were a kind of connecting-link between the circular and rectangular church. And, like these ancient churches in Wales, the Treen churches were very diminutive. For a very interesting account of the Treen churches, see *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xii, p. 271.

But to proceed with the Welsh churches. There are on the Llanllechid mountain, in a spot that abounds with ancient remains, such as circular huts, *carneddau*, and those peculiar graves known as *cistfaens*, the foundation stones of what is called an old church. It appears to have been coeval with the remains now mentioned, but instead of being circular it is rectangular.

This building was first pointed out to me by Mr. Elias Williams, now deceased, an intelligent farmer, who held a farm, Bronydd, that abutted upon the mountain, and attached to this farm was a large sheep-walk. Mr. Williams had spent all his life in the parish, and his mind was well stored with the lore of bygone times. He knew every nook of the mountains that extended for miles behind his house. The ancient remains that are scattered along them had gained his attention, and of some of the old buildings he had tales to tell. He lived at a time that commenced before newspapers reached farmhouses, and his folklore was consequently valuable and trustworthy. Mr. Williams called the remains now mentioned, "Yr hen Eglwys", the old Church, or, in full, "*Yr Hen Eglwys Llanyrchyn*"—the old Church of Llanyrchyn.

The following is a description thereof. It stands on the unenclosed land in the parish of Llanllechid. Anyone wishing to find it, cannot fail doing so if he follows the path from Cae-llwyn-grydd to Aber village, over

the mountain. Starting from the first-named village, he, for a while, skirts the foot of the hill, and then, about half a mile from the village, he comes to a singular natural cutting called Bwlch-Llanyrchyn, or *Ffos Rhufeiniad* (the Romans' fosse); he then ascends a small ridge, and within about a quarter of a mile from the *ffos*, he crosses a mountain brook, and, just after crossing the brook, a few yards from its bank, and a few yards from the foot-path, walking up the stream, he comes to the foundation stones of a small rectangular building. This is the old church. The walls are about two feet thick. The building measures from three to four paces broad, by from six to seven paces long. It lies nearly east and west. The door-way, or entrance, was on the north side. A quantity of stones, overgrown with grass, lie at the east end internally. From the building an extensive view of mountain and sea is obtained. Pathways, too, are traceable in its neighbourhood. One of these ascended the hill and went by the Aber waterfall to Aber mountain. It was called *Llwybr Yr Offeiriad*—the priest's pathway. Mr. Elias Williams informed me that the same priest officiated in the old Church of Llanyrchyn and in a church on Aber hill. The church on Aber Hill, he said, was still there, but in ruins, and that it stood on the ridge called *Braich y Bedd*—the Ridge of the Grave. Upon visiting this ridge, I found it covered with ancient circular buildings; but as I could not get an old inhabitant of Aber to accompany me in my search, I failed to identify the site of the old church. Both churches are, without a doubt, most ancient; and it is strange that the services in them should have been conducted by itinerant clergy. But this appears to have been the case in the Treen churches in the Isle of Man.

E. OWEN.

DRILLED STONE IN SHREWSBURY MUSEUM.

IN the Shrewsbury Museum there is a remarkable drilled stone found at Acton Scott. It is termed a "Stone Celt", and bears the number 27 in the Catalogue of the Shrewsbury Collection. The implement cannot be a celt, for if the word celt is merely the English form of the Latin *celtis* or *celtes*, as given by Dr. John Evans, all true celts should be chisel-like, or at least adze-like, in form. Our illustration is a reproduction of a very careful drawing, kindly made for the Cambrian Archæological Association, by Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S., of Shrewsbury; we are also indebted to Mr. Phillips for several useful notes embodied in the following brief description.

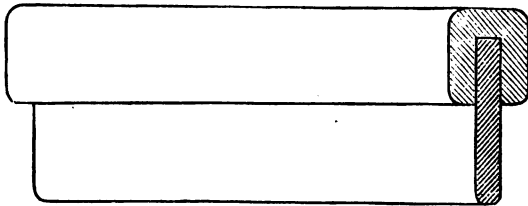
The size of the stone is shown in the illustration; the weight is six ounces; the material, although having the appearance of very fine indurated sandstone, is really a piece of water-worn micaceous slate; it is sufficiently soft to be easily scratched with a knife. The edge, shown on the right of illustration, is rounded, and shows no mark of abrasion from use either as a hammer or hoe, neither is there any chipping or striation to be seen on any part of the tool. The stone is a natural pebble or block, ground to shape, and, as is so often seen in stone implements, the original surface of the pebble is left in the natural depressions not reached in the process of grinding. Similar water-worn pebbles and pieces of stone are frequent in the alluvial soil about Shrewsbury.

One may sometimes arrive at the possible use of an ancient implement by first deciding what it is not. The Acton Scott tool is certainly not a celt or any adze-like or chisel-like tool. It is too broad for an adze, it is not a drilled hammer, neither is it a hoe. Dr. H. P. Blackmore of Salisbury thought it might

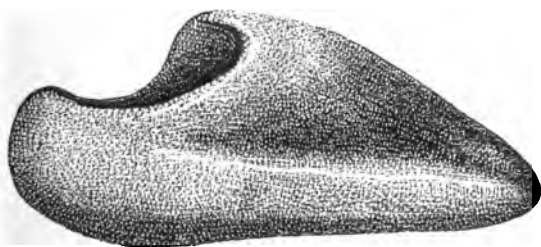
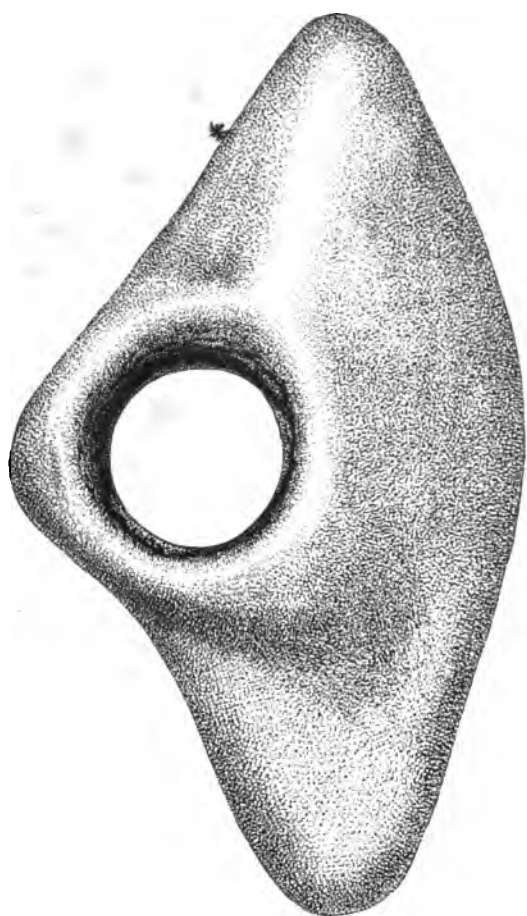
probably be a stone hoe, but the material of the implement is far too soft and the edge much too rounded for anything but the lightest possible soil. It is not an axe. No such tool is figured in Dr. John Evans's *Stone Implements of Great Britain*, and Dr. Evans himself is unable to throw any light on the possible use of the stone. We do not remember seeing any similar stone in any museum, or illustrated in any book.

Our impression is that the stone is either an implement for dressing skins or a pendant. If the former, it must have had a sharper edge at one time than at present, or otherwise it would not have been suitable for removing the surplus flesh from hides. If used for this purpose, the round hole may have been intended for the insertion of the thumb rather than of a handle, to give more purchase in working. It so adapts itself to the hand when the thumb is thrust into the hole, and the rest of the fingers are passed over the depressions at the top, that the idea would occur to any one that it may have been thus used to reduce the substance of skins to a moderate thickness before applying the material with which they were "cured".

Curiously enough we learn from Mr. Phillips that a not dissimilar instrument is still in use at Shrewsbury by carriers for preparing skins. The stones are oblong pieces of slate $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, fixed in a piece of wood for a handle as here illustrated, one half actual size. The bottom



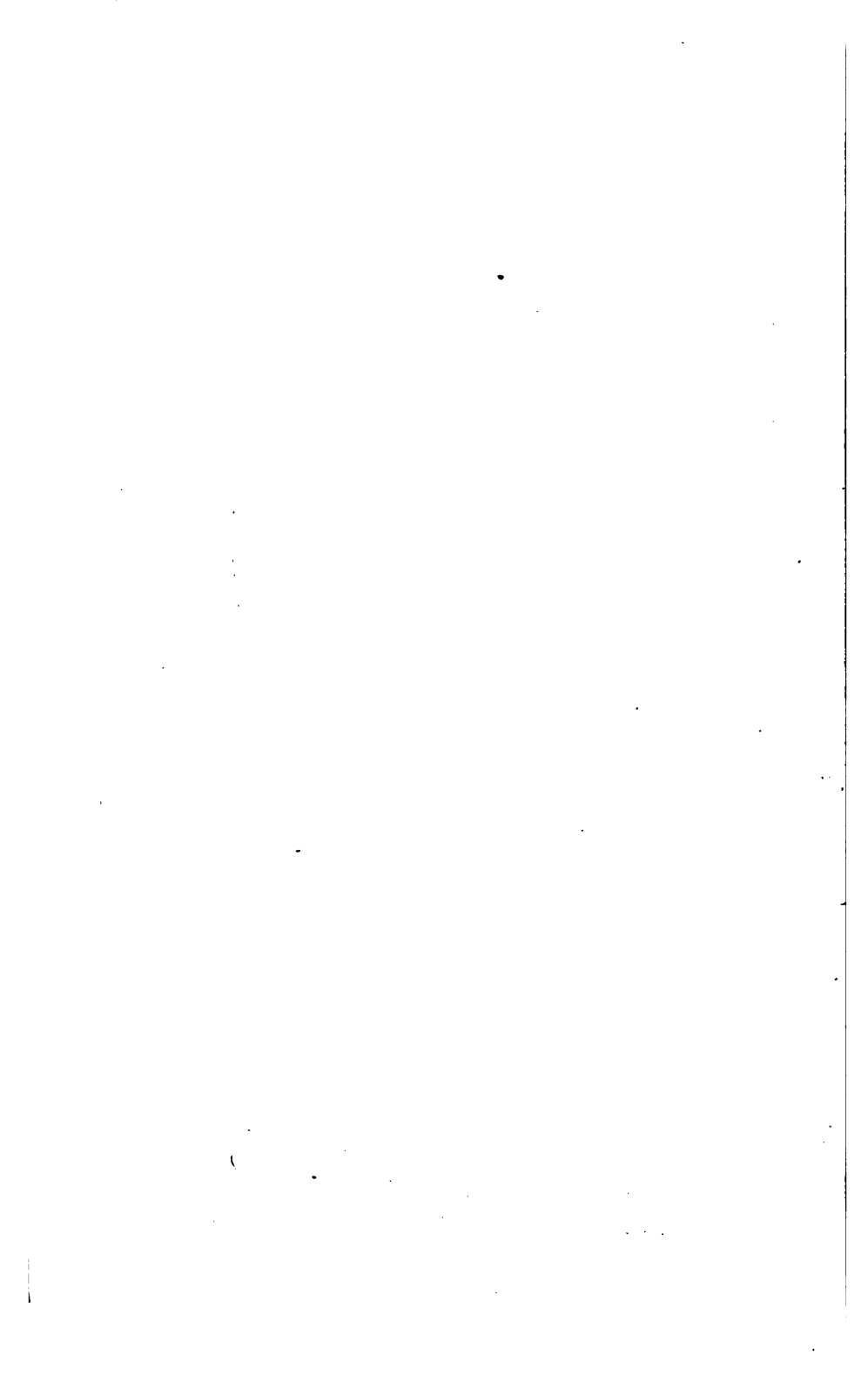
edge of the stone is at first square, but soon gets rounded by use, as in the engraving. The Shrewsbury Museum stone, however, may be part of a girdle or pendant.



W.P. DEL

W.R.S.S.

DRILLED STONE, SHREWSBURY MUSEUM.



It is often extremely difficult, if not impossible, to assign uses to prehistoric objects. Quite recently, a wooden object, at first supposed to be a musical instrument, turned out to be a brick-making machine. In another instance an object has been considered a hammer, a musical instrument, and a sun-dial. I may here refer to the curious Stokesay Stone engraved in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Fourth Series, vol. xii, p. 248. The writer of a description of the Stokesay Stone concludes it to be part of a musical instrument because it has "seven holes" drilled round its periphery, whereas the number of holes is in reality only six, and the author thinks that if the "seven" holes were probed they would probably open into a "groove" described elsewhere as occurring in the central hole. Now this "groove" is only a natural fault in the stone. The Stokesay Castle Stone is a very remarkable one, but incorrectly engraved at the page mentioned above. I am inclined to look upon it as a pendent ornament to a girdle or necklace, especially as the stone is said to be soft and unsuitable for a perforated hammer, which it greatly resembles in form.

Perforated stones are often most difficult to understand; many are natural pebbles drilled from both sides, some are so small that it is impossible to say whether they are stone beads or spindle-whorls; some possible spindle-whorls have the hole so large that they look like small hammers, unsuitable for the weaver's small spindle. There is a large and remarkable drilled quartzite pebble preserved in the schoolroom by Waltham Abbey, Essex. This pebble is 5 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and very heavy. The stone was found close by, in the bed of the River Lea. It is a remarkable thing that the smallest part of the hole through the middle of this large stone is very little more than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and apparently very unsuitable for a handle for such a large stone. The implement was at first much longer, but one end has been worked obliquely off on

both sides and from both faces, giving it an axe-like edge at one end, coming to a very obtuse angle at the apex.

A correspondent of mine, Mr. J. French of Felstead, Essex, has a remarkable and unusually large and massive hammer-stone of quartzite, weighing seven pounds, obscurely egg-shaped, and flattened on both sides, with a few other smaller but natural flattenings, as is common with quartzite pebbles. It is 6 ins. by $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and 4 ins. thick. Near the heel, or thicker end, on both sides, there is an artificially drilled hole. Both the holes are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and smaller towards the bottom. The striæ made by the coarse sand in drilling are very plain. The holes, if continued, would not meet, for although started opposite each other, there is sufficient divergence to prevent their meeting.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

THE MODE OF DISPOSING OF GIPSIES AND VAGRANTS IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

A DOCUMENT, one of a mass of deeds formerly belonging to the family of Seys of Boverton Place, in the county of Glamorgan, and now in my possession, appears to be sufficiently curious to claim a place in your Journal. The document relates to proceedings by the justices of Yorkshire, though found in this county. It may be presumed that it was in due course delivered to the then Attorney-General for Glamorgan, Roger Seys of Boverton, by the person entrusted to carry out the warrant of the justices of Yorkshire, and to conduct the persons named therein to their respective last places of abode; and it may be also fairly assumed that he finished his work by settling the last remnant of his ragged rout in this county.

The document states the proceedings taken at the Quarter Sessions held at York on the 8th of May 1596,

under the provisions of the statutes against Egyptians or Bohemians (as gipsies were then called), viz., the statutes of Henry VIII, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, whereby Bohemians and all persons of their company, whether foreigners or English born (except children under thirteen years of age), were made liable to be treated as guilty of felony, which then carried the penalty of death and forfeiture of goods. The company consisted of 196 persons, of whom 106 were tried at the Yorkshire Sessions, and condemned to death; and some of them (presumably grown up foreigners) were executed, and the remainder, as well as the children under thirteen, who had not been tried, were dealt with as stated in the document which follows, viz. :

“To all Christian people to whom these our l’res (letters) testimoniall shall come, We, S’r Will’m Mallorye, Knight, one of the Queenes Ma’ty Counsalls established in the North Marches; John Dawney and William Bellasis, Knights; Philip Constable and John Holdham, Esquires, 5 of the Queens Majesties justices of peace in the said countie of Yorke, to all mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, headboroughs, and tithingmen, and all other her Ma’ty (Majesty’s) officers, ministers, and loyal subjects whatsoever, greetinge in our Lord God Everlastinge. Forasmuch as a great number of idle persons, the Queenes natural born subjects, and some of them descended of good parentage, as we be credibly informed by some of their friends that heartily wish the amendment of their lives, the whole number of which company being one hundred, fourscore, and sixteen persons of men, women, and children, having wandered in diverse parts of this realme in this county of Yorke, some of them feigning themselves to have knowledge in palmistry, physiognomy, and other abused sciences, using certain disguised apparell and forged speeche, contrary to divers statutes and lawes of this realme, and especially the statute made in the vth year of the Queenes Ma’ty (Majesty’s) most gracious reaigne that now is, whom the Lord longe preserve over us.

“We therefore, the s’d Justices, willing to keep this lewde company to conform them accordinge to lawe in that case provided, did therefore cause the whole number of them to be apprehended and committed to her Highness gaols in the said countie of Yorke; whereof so many of them of full age, one hundred and six persons, were arraigned the Tuesdaie being the viii day of May last past, at a quarter Sessions holden at Yorke

aforesaid, at which Sessions the _____ of those offenders were by lawful inquest, though not *per medietatem lingue*, condemned. Whereupon judgement being given that the said offenders should receive pains of death, according to the provisions of the said Statute; whereupon issued execution, and nine of the most valiant persons having least charge of children, and found by the said inquest to be strangers, aliens born in foreign parts beyond the seas, and none of the Queene Majesty natural born subjects, suffered accordingly. The terror whereof so much appalled the residue of the condemned persons and their children which stood to behold the miserable end of their parents, did then cry out so piteously as had been seldom seen or heard, to the great sorrow and grief of all the beholders; lamentably beseeching reprieves for their parents, then ready to suffer death, alledging that they being sixty infants and young children, which could not help themselves, should perish through the loss of their parents; wherefore being moved with compassion upon so doleful cry of such infants, we, the foresaid justices, reprieved the residue of their condemned parents, and sent them back to the gaols from whence they came, where they continued till the vii of July last past, during which time the Right Honorable Lords, Henry Lord Darsye and Raphe Lord Yevars, pitying the said miserable persons, had obtained her Graces free pardon for the said offenders, which was published the said vii day of July, together with her Highness Warrant in the nature of a commission procured by the said Lords, directed to us the aforesaid justices, that we should give order and direction to the said offenders to reform their lives, and to be placed where they were born, and last dwelled by the space of three years; then to demean themselves in some honest faculty, according to the limitation of one Statute made in the 26th year of our late Sovereign Lord of famous memory, King Henry the VIII, now revived by the late Parliament holden anno xxxv Elizabeth Regine.

“Now know ye, We, therefore, the said Sir W. Mallory, Sir John Dawney, Sir William Bellasys, Knights; Philip Constable and John Holdham, Esquires; in accomplishment of her Majestys said warrant and commission to us directed to, have authorised and appointed one William Portyngton, the bearer hereof, to lead and conduct all the rest of his company, being nine score and seven persons, every one to the place where they were born, or last dwelled by the space of three years, there to get their living by some honest and lawful means, allowing to the said William Portyngton viii months next ensuing the date of these our letters testimonial, for the placing of them in form aforesaid; and if it fortune any of his company to escape from

the said William Portyngton, or shall refuse to be placed by him on forme aforesaid, that then every one so offending to be apprehended and deemed as felons, and thereupon to receive judgement. And at the expiration of these our said letters testimonial, the said William Portington to return to us the said justices, or some of us, a true calendar of all the names and surnames of every of his company so by him placed, together with these our letters testimonial ; and so then he to receive of us the said pardon, which we have thought good to detain until we shall see the accomplishment of this our direction.

“Moreover, these are to require, and nevertheless in the Queens Majestys name to charge and command every of her Highness officers and subjects, by the authority of her Graces said warrant and commission to us directed, that you and every of you, upon sight hereof, doe permit and suffer the said William Portyngton and his whole company quietly to pass and travel throughout any shire, city, town, village, hamlet, and place whatsoever, franchised or not franchised, among themselves honestly, without any vexation, let, stay, or impediment, to be done to them, or any of them, in body or goods, helping them likewise to lodging and harbouring in due time convenient, with victuals competent for their money, they not tarrying in one place above the space of one day and two nights at the most, unless sickness, death, or such like urgent cause, enforce the contrary.

“In witness whereof we the said justices above named, to these our letters testimonial have put our hands and seals the viii day of July in the xxxviii year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith.

“W. Malory, J. Dawney, W. Bellassys,
Phillipp Constable, John Holden.”

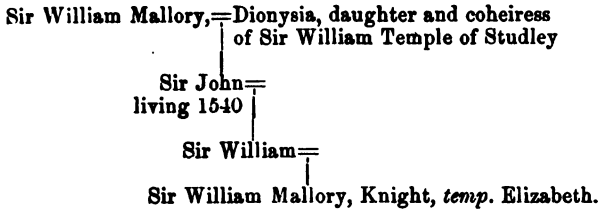
The seals, which were attached by parchment labels to the deed, are all gone, the wax having broken away. Each name is written on its label in the order in which the names are placed. On the back of the deed the following endorsement appears :

“Lancaster ff.

“Seen and allowed to passe through this countie,
acording to intention of their Lycence, this
24 day of Jullii.

“Rychard Molyneux.
“Rich. Houghton.”

Sir William Mallory was of Studly. In 1569 he was made a Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire. In 1598 he was High Steward of Ripon. Whitaker (Craven, p. 458) gives the following pedigree :



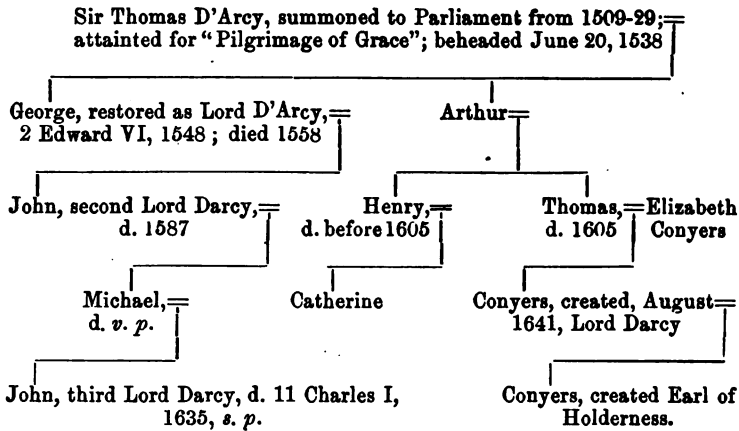
Sir John Daune is the direct ancestor of the present Viscount Downe. The family is of Norman origin, and their ancestor, Sir Paris D'Aune, is said to have come in with the Conqueror.

Sir William Bellasis or Belasyse, also of Norman origin, was descended from a family of great distinction in the north of England. Sir Wm. was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1574. His eldest son, Sir Henry Belasyse, of Newborough, was created a baronet by James I on 29 June 1611; and his grandson, Sir Thomas, was created, in 1627, Baron Fauconberg, and in 1643 Viscount Fauconberg. The whole of the family honours became extinct in 1815, on the death of Charles Belasyse, Viscount Fauconberg.

Philip Constable, of Everingham, was son of Marmaduke Constable, who died 1st Feb. 1574. Philip's will is dated 14 Oct. 1619. His grandson, Sir Philip, was made a baronet in 1642. He is ancestor of Constable Maxwell, Lord Herries.

John Holdham not identified.

Henry Lord Darcy. There was a Sir Henry Darcy, eldest son of Sir Arthur Darcy; but the Lord Darcy at the time of the deed was called John. It is odd that the scribe should have made such a mistake. The pedigree of the Darcies, Lords Darcy and Earls of Holderness, is as follows :



From this it is apparent that the Lord Darcy at the time of the deed was John, third Lord Darcy, of Aston. The only other Lord Darcy then existing was Thomas Lord Darcy of Chiche in Essex.

Ralph Lord Yevars, or Eure, or Evre, was the third baron of that family, and was in 1605 constituted the King's Lieutenant in the Principality of Wales. Burke says that Hugh, a younger son of the Chevenings, Barons of Warkworth in Northumberland, acquired in the reign of Henry III the lordship of Eure in Bucks., whence their name. His son John was settled in the county of York, *temp.* Edward I; and his descendant, Sir William, was in 1544 created Baron Eure of Wilton, county Durham. Ralph Lord Eure, the third Baron, was his grandson.

Richard Molyneux was eldest son of William, and grandson of Sir Richard Molyneux, Knight, by Eleanor, daughter of Alexander Radcliffe, created a baronet in 1611. He was ancestor of the present Earl of Sefton.

Sir Richard Houghton or Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, created a baronet in 1611, ancestor of the present Sir Henry Bold D. Hoghton of Hoghton Tower.

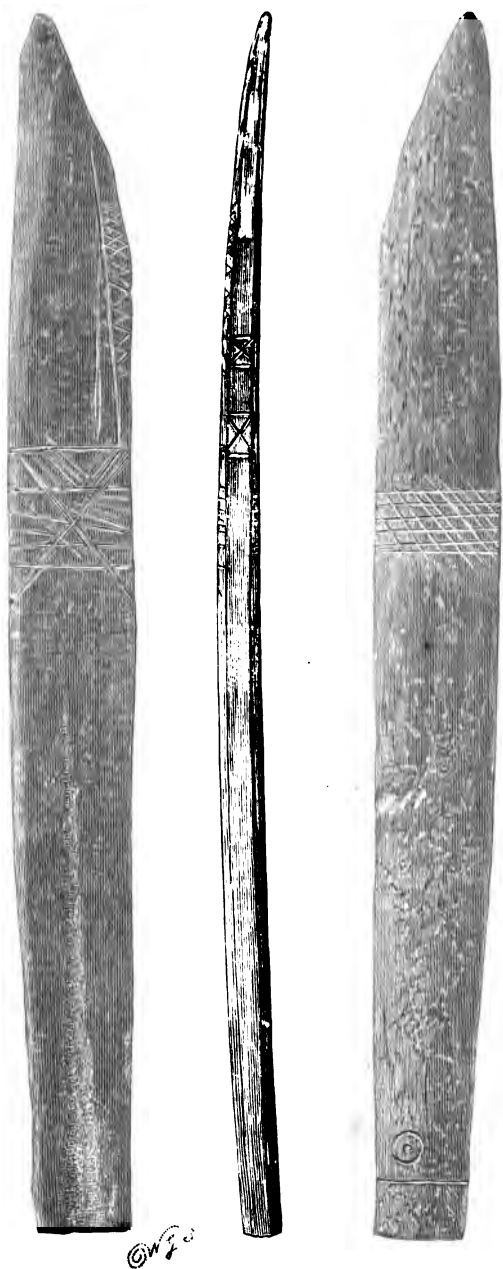
R. O. JONES.

Fonmon Castle.

BONE KNIFE FOUND NEAR KEMPSTON, BEDFORD.

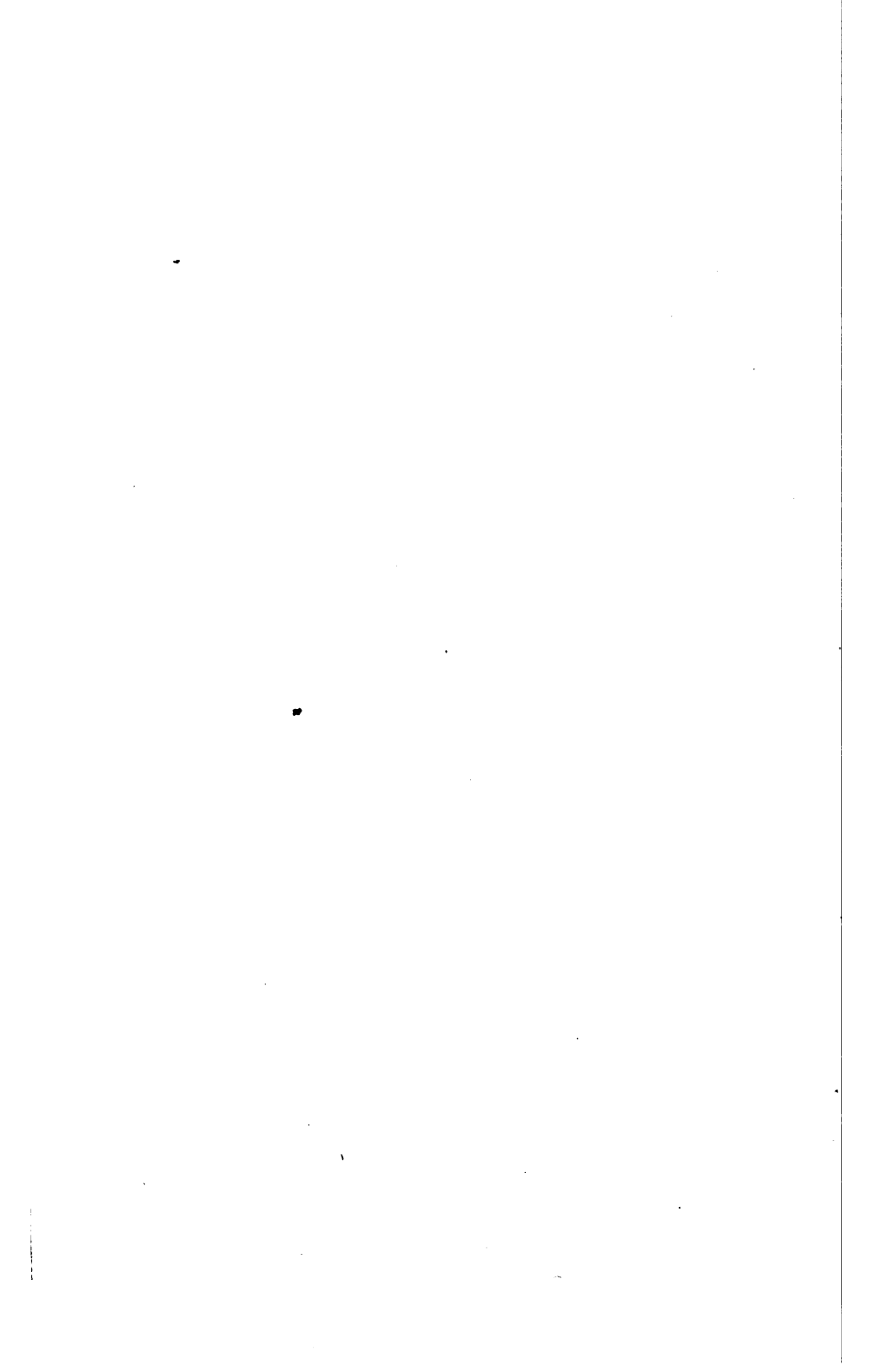
THE object here illustrated is worthy of attention at the present time, as it probably belongs to the same class as the Towyn slate, illustrated at page 112 of the present volume. It apparently belongs to the time when iron was used as a cutting material; and this knife, though made from a piece of splintered bone, is clearly an imitation of a metal blade inserted into a wooden, bone, or other handle. Towards the middle of both sides a series of rude, ornamental lines are engraved, and these lines indicate the junction of the iron or bronze with the haft. The left hand figure shows a few zigzag and long lines at the back edge of the blade. At the bottom of the right hand figure is a line and circle with a central dot, and the circle seems to indicate the point where a hole might be drilled for the insertion of a cord for suspension. The back of the knife is shown in the middle figure, and the part belonging to the blade is ornamented with crossed lines. The whole appearance of the object immediately suggests that it is an imitation of a metal knife in bone. The bone itself, though slightly lustrous, has lost its gelatine, and it adheres to the tongue in the less lustrous places.

This antiquity was found in a gravel pit at Kempston, into which position it had doubtlessly fallen from the ground above. At the same time with this knife, a bone spindle belonging to a spindle whorl was found, a Neolithic flint scraper, several fragments of British and Saxon pottery, two ancient beads, and a disc of stone one inch and three-quarters in diameter, hammered away on one face, drilled with a very small central depression on the other, with the periphery smooth, and to which no use can be assigned: it does not appear to be a spindle whorl in an unfinished condition.



©W.F.C.

BONE KNIFE FOUND AT KEMPSTON, NEAR BEDFORD.



In vol. xiv, 3rd Series, p. 296, of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is engraved an iron piercer, with bone handle, found in a subterranean chamber at La Tour-elle, Quimper, Brittany, and to this illustration and its accompanying description we refer our readers. The bone handle of the piercer is cylindrical and somewhat smaller than the handle of the Kempston example; it has a small incised circle, with a central dot towards the base exactly like the Kempston bone. Such little circles with central dots seem very frequent on pre-historic bone tools. The Quimper borer also has a series of horizontal and oblique lines at the point of junction of the iron and bone, very much in the style of the Bedford knife.

The gravel-pits in the neighbourhood of Bedford have long been known to be rich in the bones, teeth, and tusks of extinct mammalia; the same pits also produce paleolithic flint implements and flakes. The surface humus in many places contains neolithic relics often in close company with Roman, Saxon, mediæval, and other antiquities. When excavations are made, the objects belonging to the upper soil constantly drop into the bottom of the pits, and may be mistaken by careless or ill-informed persons for objects belonging to the gravel. Mistakes of this nature are constantly made. The bones and flints belonging to the Bedford gravel are in a totally different condition from the bones and flints in the humus above. Sometimes excavations were made into the gravel for graves in Saxon times, and in these places palæolithic relics were disturbed. When a relic is found in the bottom of a gravel-pit, this fact is no more proof of its antiquity than the antiquity of a tobacco-pipe or a beer-bottle is proved by being found in the same position. Sometimes the surface of the ground has been denuded by centuries of rain, and the gravel exposed. In such positions ancient and modern objects are mingled together.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

Miscellanea.

Commission from King Charles I to Colonel Thomas Davies of Gwysaney, Flintshire, to raise a Regiment of five hundred Men in Support of the Royal Cause.

“ Charles R.

“ CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Davies,¹ Esq., Greeting. Know yee and all men els whoms'r it may concerne That wee, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, diligence, and fidelity in martiall affayres, doe by theis p'sents constitute and appoint you Colonell of one Regiment of ffive hundred ffoote and Dragooners. And wee doe hereby give you full power and authority for Us, and in our name to raise, imprest, and retayn the said Regiment, consisting of ffive hundred men, Voluntiers or otherwise raised or to be raised by sound of Drum or any other way in any of our Dominions, for the defence of our Royall Person, the Two Houses of Parliament, the Protestant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the Liberty and propriety of the subject, the Privileges of Parliament, and the defence of our Counties of Denbigh and Flint. And them so raised to bring together and imploy in our service for the defence of these our said Counties. And further, in the absence of ourself or our Lieutenant Generall or Generall of our Horse, Wee doe hereby give you full power and authority to dispose them into Companies, and to nominate constitute and appoint Captaines and other fitting officers over them, whome Wee require you to obey and observe as their Colonell. And you likewise to obey observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from Ourself, our Lieutenant Generall, Generall of our Horse, or other your Superior Officer, according to the discipline of warre.

“ Given under our Sign Manuall at our Court at Oxford this nineteenth of July 1643. In the nineteenth year of our Raigne.”

Hawarden Castle.—Order given for its Sustentation by Prince Rupert.

“ Theis are to will and require you, upon sight hereof, out of the moneys by you receaved or to be receaved as part of the loane money vpon Privy Seales and Subscriptions in the Counties

¹ Thomas Davies, second son of Robt. Davies, Esq., of Gwysaney, co. Flint. See note, *Arch. Camb.*, 1881, p. 204.

of Denbigh and fflynt, to pay to the Hands of Colonell John Marrowe, for the use of S'r William Neale, and towards the victualling and furnishing with Armes and Amunition the Castle of Hawarden in the County of fflynt, the sume of one hundred pounds; which hundred pound and what other moneys of the Kinges Ma'tie, or of the said S'r William Neale, disbursed by him for the service of that Garrison, is to bee accounted for before S'r William Bellenden, Comissary Generall, or such Auditor or Auditors as he shall appoint. ffor the payment of which one hundred pounds this shall bee yo'r warrant.

Dated the nynth of June 1644.

"To the High Sherriffs of the respective Countyes of Denbigh and fflynt, and either of them. Charles Walley, Alderman of Chester; Humphrey Lloyd of Bersham in the county of Denbigh, Gent.; and every of them, and all others whom these may concerne.

"Rupert.

"12 Junij, 1644.

"Rec'd by me, Colonell John Marrowe, from Robert Davies, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of fflynt, the sume of fifty pounds, in pursuance of this warrant. I say rec'd the sume of 50l.

"John Marow."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*.

WELSH POOL

SIR,—An interesting account of the Hall and Market Place of Welsh Pool, written by Mr. David Pryce Owen when he was Mayor, appeared in *Bye-Gones*, September 17th, 1873. Two days earlier foundation-stones of what was called "a new Town Hall, Assize Court, and Market Hall", were laid by the Mayor and the Earl of Powis; and from the record of the past prepared on that occasion I glean the following. In 1761 the Market Hall, which stood on the south-eastern side of Upper Church Street, at the corner of Broad Street, was in so bad a state that it was ordered to be pulled down, and the market removed to the lower end of the Guild Hall. The Guildhall, which occupied its present site, was used for holding the Great Sessions, flannel, grain, and other markets. In 1790 and 1791, at a common hall, the local authorities condemned the building as ruinous; and in 1795 it was agreed that it should be taken down and rebuilt. This was done, the architects and builders being Messrs. Hazeldine and Simpson of Shrewsbury. The

work was not completed until 1804. There is much more that is highly interesting in the account; but it does not form a reply to your query. Moreover, it will doubtless appear in the interesting papers on Welshpool, by the Editor, in *Montgomeryshire Collections*. I may just remark that the catastrophe of 1758, referred to by "A MEMBER", was not the only one of the sort that occurred in the old Hall. In 1795, in the course of a trial for burglary, the floor gave way, and there was much alarm. The place was cleared without accident, and the Court adjourned to the parish church. This probably was the reason why the authorities acted on the warning they had received four years earlier, when the building was condemned.

A. R.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

WATT'S DYKE.

SIR,—It seems very evident that a warden of the Welsh dykes (if such an officer existed) would have no reason now-a-days to complain of want of occupation. Those portions of Watt's Dyke in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, that have remained to our own days, are becoming year by year smaller and smaller in extent; and this not through the operation of the slowly wearing and levelling influences of nature, but through that of the destroying hand of men. Those who live along the course of the Dyke ought themselves to ward and keep it. Some of these, however, would, I fear, gladly cart every bit of it away if they could only earn a dishonest penny thereby. Others allow it to be destroyed because they do not know what it is. Although it forms the western boundary of the borough, there are many that have lived in Wrexham all their lives who do not know there is any such Dyke near the town. Well, in a few years there will be no such Dyke here. Long strips of it have been levelled, in quite recent years, along Crispin Lane and between the Bersham and Ruabon Roads. I myself saw in the summer of 1881 another bit of it being destroyed; and we may be sure the new Railway Company, if they are not looked after, will sooner or later sweep away a great part of what is left. The course of the projected railroad (between the present railway bridge and the Workhouse) will run either along the actual site of the Dyke, or along a line parallel to and abutting upon it. In either case the Dyke is in peril. Though it be allowed for the present to remain, it will almost certainly, one of these days, be discovered to be in the way; then, unless its proper wardens here (the Town Council as representing the inhabitants of Wrexham) take measures for its safety, it will be cleared away, and the earth of it used to fill a hole. Railway companies, if they have a conscience (a property which most people deny to them), are at any rate entirely destitute of sentiment, and care not what they destroy so long as they can declare a good dividend. Nor ought they to be very much blamed for this. It is not *their* function to guard our antiquities; and if

the natural wardens of these antiquities do not object to their destruction, why should the railway companies stay their levelling hand?

Permit me, in conclusion, to suggest that when "The Hand Inn" is pulled down, its curiously carved beams and sills be acquired for the public, and placed in the Free Library. On one of the sills of this old inn is cut a very curious representation or rather emblem of the Trinity. A similar representation of the Trinity, under the form of three rabbits curiously united by their ears, occurs, I believe, in one of the windows of the church of the Holy Trinity, Long Melford, Suffolk.

Wrexham.

Yours, etc.,

A. B.

Y WERTHYR.

SIR,—Wishing to know whether "Y Werthyr", a homestead in the neighbourhood of Amlwch, still shews anything explanatory of the fact of its being called by a name meaning "the fortification", I wrote on the subject to Mr. John Parry, the gentleman living there. As his reply to my letter may serve to induce some antiquarian to examine the ground, I think it expedient to have it printed. It runs thus:

"On the top of a hill, near where the old house of Y Werthyr was situated, there can be seen to-day ruins of old earthwork fortifications. When I first came to reside here I often had twenty cattle grazing in the field, and sometimes they would all go down into the old trench, and were completely lost to view, so I filled it up in a great measure. Years ago Mr. Owen, the late Rector of Llanerchymedd, examined the place, and pronounced it the ruin of an old Welsh fort. There is also, in the adjoining field, a large stone measuring about 10 feet above ground. In the time of the former proprietor of the place there was another stone of the same size, some distance from it, and a huge flat stone extending from one to the other. The old country people stood in great awe of it, and considered it an act of sacrilege when Mr. Williams destroyed the top stone and one of the pillars."

JOHN RHYS.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Is it true, as stated lately in *The Globe*, that the cromlech at White House, near Trevine, North Pembrokeshire, has been built into a hedge?

M. N.

CLOCAENOG CHURCH RESTORATION. DISCOVERY OF FRESCO ON WALL.—This church is undergoing a certain amount of restoration. While clearing the walls of the accumulated coatings of whitewash, the

workmen came upon a couple of fresco paintings, one on each side of the large east window. The Rev. W. Jones, the Rector of the parish, describes the paintings as follows. That on one side of the window was the figure of a man, about 2 yards long, with shaven face, and what appeared to be a breastplate on his breast. There were letters, in character like Hebrew, connected with this figure, but so obliterated as to be unreadable. The other figure was also that of a man, full sized, canonically clothed, and holding a pastoral staff with the head thereof turned inwards. The man's eyes were particularly bright. This figure was bearded. It was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long; at least that part exposed was this size, but it might have been longer. There were also indistinct letters about this figure. Along the north wall was depicted a coat of arms in which a lion appeared. These paintings, the Rector says, cannot be kept intact.

E. O.

“CHIPS FROM OLD STONES.”—This interesting work, which was originally privately printed, may now be had, at a very moderate price, of Mr. Cameron, George Street, Edinburgh, who has only twenty copies at his disposal. The authoress, Miss Maclagan of Ravenscroft, Stirling, is better known from her grand work of *The Hill Forts and Stone Circles of Scotland*, a work unique in its design and execution. *Chips from Old Stones* is mostly devoted to the curious stone works called *Nuraghi*, and peculiar to Sardinia. Some of the most important of the primitive remains are also noticed and figured.

BASINGWERK ABBEY.—On the occasion of a recent visit to this Abbey I found that the round-headed arch of the door leading from what was once the south aisle of the nave into what was once the north walk of the cloister, had been recently either wilfully destroyed or had fallen of itself by natural decay. The moulded voisoirs strewed the ground between the door-jambs, and apparently lay as they had fallen. It is to be hoped that what remains of Basingwerk Abbey will not be allowed to go utterly to ruin.

A. N. P.

Reviews.

GOSSIPING GUIDE TO WALES. Woodall and Venables,
Oswestry, 1882.

THE present edition of the *Gossiping Guide to Wales*, or rather to North Wales, is an old friend issued with many additions and improvements. The author, Mr. Askew Roberts, and the publishers are alike to be congratulated upon the work that they have produced. The writer holds a fluent pen, and we have read his book through with great pleasure. Various are the sources from which the author obtains his information. He seems to have read most, if

not all, the books of travel that have issued from English travellers in Wales from past days to the present year. The matter obtained from these sources has been thoroughly digested and recast, and the result is a most readable book. But the *Guide* is not merely a judicious compilation of other men's labours. It has great merits independently of the information obtained from the library. The author is seen in his work. His acute observation and descriptive powers shew themselves in every page. He possesses a vein of quiet humour, and detects a bit of wit on the part of a station-master or publican, and he tells a tale in excellent style. We will give one instance of what we now refer to. Speaking of the Earl of Dudley, who possesses property in the parish of Llandrillo, the *Gossiping Guide* says: "A stock story of the district is that his Lordship was in the habit of taking out with him a publican of Llandrillo as a guide, and that one day the nobleman, fearful that a suspicious looking bit of turf was not trustworthy, said to his retainer, 'Robert, has this bog any bottom to it?' 'Oh, yes, your Lordship,' was the reply; and his Lordship jumped, and was at once up to his waist, and still sinking. 'You rascal!' quoth the noble, 'didn't you say this bog had a bottom?' 'And so it has, my Lord,' returned Robert, 'but you haven't reached it yet.'"

The work abounds with folk-lore and tales, which are always remarkably well told. We refer the reader to the book itself for these.

It is not to be expected in a book of this kind that inaccuracies should be altogether absent therefrom; but this is wonderfully correct in the information given. So much so that we venture to say that the author is a reliable historian. Still we detect a slight misdescription; and we are glad that we have done so, just for the fun of punishing Mr. Askew Roberts' incredulity, shewn in his narration of the story we are about to mention. Of Corwen Mr. Roberts writes: "Visitors to the churchyard are shewn a rude cross cut in the outside of one of the walls of the church; and this, of course, is the true mark of Owain Glyndwr's dagger, we suppose spiritualised. In the churchyard, too, there is a rude column called 'Carreg y Big yn y Fach Rewlyd', and to this appertains a story. We are told that all attempts to build the church in any other place were frustrated by the influence of certain adverse powers, till the founders, warned in a vision, were directed to the spot where this pillar stood." So much from the *Gossiping Guide*. But this is what Canon Thomas, in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, says, alluding to the cross and stone mentioned in the foregoing quotation: "This stone (the cross) now forms the lintel of the priest's door"; and speaking of Carreg y Big, "This stone is now built into the wall of the north porch." Which is correct? We might say to our pleasant, gossiping guide, "Gently over those stones, sir."

The amount of information contained in the *Guide* is really considerable, and the time expended and journeys taken ere this book could have been finished, must have been great. If it had been

written in the last century, as a literary work, it would have been lauded; and as a repository of curious things, it would have been quoted as an authority. Even in this year of facilities for visiting all parts of Wales, the *Gossiping Guide* is a monument of perseverance; and deservedly does it occupy a foremost place, if not the first, among guide-books to Wales. The chatty tone that pervades the book is just what one likes to see in a guide-book. Heavy reading and a sunny hill-side on a summer's day do not agree. This, however, admirably harmonises with a holiday ramble in Wales. There is, though, a danger attached to this style of writing, and this *Guide* has one sentence at least which we think might have been differently worded. We are sorry to find even one blemish amidst so many beauties; but we do not think the following words are altogether in good taste: "If water from the Jordan is imported to make Christians of little princes, why should not the water from St. Sulien's Well do a like service for little Taffies?" We take exception to this extract, and we doubt not that the good taste of the writer will agree with us, and that he will in the next edition of the *Gossiping Guide* (and we are sure that it will undergo many editions) expunge the words.

THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD. By RICHARD JOHNSON, late Town Clerk. 2nd edition. Printed by T. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, London.

THE new edition of this valuable work is now in the hands of the subscribers, who are to be congratulated on the acquisition of it. Nor are the members of a family well known in Hereford to be less congratulated on their production of a volume of such interest to the antiquarian world in general, and more particularly to all who are interested in the city and county of Hereford.

Those members of the Cambrian Archæological Association who were at the Meeting of the Association in 1867, will remember the kind assistance given by Mr. Johnson, the universally respected Town Clerk. He was then engaged on his intended work of the *Customs of the City*, which was published in the following year. For many previous years Mr. Johnson had read at the meetings of the Hereford Philosophical and Antiquarian Society, several papers on this subject, which, at the request of that Society, were subsequently printed in a small pamphlet. Being afterwards able, by extended researches, to add materially to his previously acquired knowledge, and still further assisted by private friends communicating other curious documents, he was induced by the earnest entreaties of his antiquarian friends to undertake the work, the second edition of which is now before us.

It appears that after the work was published, Mr. Johnson discovered among the municipal archives, but did not live to give the public the benefit of his additional researches, documents which would have thrown light on several points. For this reason his widow, assisted by her daughters, has included in the second edition this additional information.

Hereford city was proved to be ancient demesne land in the time of the Conqueror, and continued to belong to the Crown until Richard I sold all his rights and interest to the inhabitants, 9 October 1189; but thirty-five years before that sale, the *Customs Book of Hereford* was made a record for Rhudlan, to the men of which town the grant in fee-farm was made by the same customs the men of Hereford used. Thus the *Customs Book* commences with a petition from the men of Rhudlan, supported by the King's writ, which was granted without payment of fine or fees, whereas the inhabitants of other towns, as Carmarthen, Denbigh, etc., had to pay considerable sums for the same privilege, Carmarthen paying one hundred shillings. At a later date the men of Haverfordwest petitioned for the same privilege, for which a similar amount was paid.

Scolding women were not unknown, and considered such a public nuisance that it was ordered they should stand in some public place with bare feet, and their hair hanging about their ears, for a certain time; then sent to prison, where they remained until they "had made redemption at the will of the bailiff whose tenants they were".

Special regulations were also enacted for repelling the attacks of Welshmen. We read also of the numerous quarrels between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, for accounts of which we must refer to the work itself. Mussels and oysters were the only fish that people might sell, "other than their own", under a penalty of six shillings and eight-pence; half of which went to the mayor, and half to the chamberlain. Many other curious regulations of the same kind are well worth perusing.

In the latter part of the work are many interesting details of the civil war, in which Hereford vigorously supported the royal cause; but in spite of the bravery of the defence the citizens were overpowered, although not without several struggles, for the city changed hands more than once. This part of the volume will be found by some the most interesting, if not the most important in antiquarian eyes. Taking, however, the work as a whole, we do not remember having read one equal to it in interest.

Illustrations of a view of the city in 1778, and two of the old city gates, long since removed, are added to this second edition; but the more interesting additions are the capital letters that commence some of the chapters, which are accurately copied from the original charters mentioned, of various dates from the tenth to the sixteenth century. These, we are informed, are from the skilful pencil of one of the daughters of the family.

We must once more congratulate the Editor of this edition, to whose energetic spirit in undertaking the work the public is so much indebted.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—VOL. XIII, NO. LII.

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THE CELTIC ELEMENT IN THE LANCA- SHIRE DIALECT.

It is inferred by Dr. Lappenberg, from the small number of the hundreds in Lancashire, that the British population was more numerous there than in other counties. "The circumstance", he says, "that some of the smaller shires contain the greatest number of hundreds presents inexplicable difficulties, though at the same time it may afford a clue to their origin if we take into consideration the fact that those small counties (*viz.*, Kent, containing sixty-one, Sussex sixty-five, and Dorsetshire thirty-four hundreds) were the districts first conquered, and therefore the most densely peopled by the new settlers; while in others, as Lancashire, with six hundreds only, the British population continued more numerous, and the hundreds, on the division of the country among the Anglo-Saxon chiefs, might have been formed without any reference to the number of the subjected Britons" (ii, 329, E. Ed.). The Celtic words in the Lancashire dialect prove that this part of the population was certainly very numerous; but the same element exists quite as largely in the dialect of Cumberland on the north, and in that of Cheshire or Shropshire on the south. Each of these dialects offers an interesting field of inquiry to a Celtic scholar, for each

contains many words of this class, and each has retained some words that have become obsolete in the other.

In the papers lately published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, on the Celtic words in the English language, a large number of such words has been presented; but as these are only a selection from a larger mass, they do not give an adequate idea of the whole extent of this element. This question, however, has an important bearing in the historical inquiry into the constituent elements of the English people. Few probably will venture to assert that not a single individual of the old Celtic stock was left in the land when the Saxon conquest was completed; but, on the other hand, few Englishmen seem willing to believe that the present English race partakes in a great degree of Celtic blood. In estimating the proportion of this element there is scarcely any evidence more conclusive than that of the Celtic words now existing in the English language, whether dialectic or otherwise; for words cannot be forged, as documents or supposed historical records may. They offer a constant testimony that can be examined, and they can be counted. It is certain that races speaking different languages have blended together, and the language of one race has wholly disappeared, or left only a faint trace behind, especially when this has been a subject race; but when a large number of words belonging to the absorbed people has continued in use, the fact of this people's existence on the soil, after the conquest, is absolutely certain; and if this part of the language be large, we may assume confidently that the proportion of the conquered race in the existing population is large also. This result would be obtained for the whole of England if we could present the whole of the Celtic element in the spoken language; but as this inquiry would require a volume of ample size, I propose to examine only the dialect of my native county, Lancashire, and by presenting the whole of this element, as nearly as possible, to shew how large it is. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Celtic ele-

ment in the population is probably more extensive than the relative number of the Celtic words still existing ; for (1), the language of the conquerors would be used in the departments of law and of public affairs, and this supremacy would tend to repress the language of the conquered race ; and (2), the words of the subject population being shut out from literature and public business, would become mainly dialectic, *i.e.*, confined to distinct localities, and not recognised in the common language of the nation. Some might be adopted and transferred to the common speech ; and many such words have found an abiding place in the English language ; but a much larger number would have only a local habitation and a limited use. It is also an important fact in the historical bearing of this inquiry, that such words are constantly worn away by the friction of opposing influences. In the present age, from the uniformity of our system of public education, words of this class are rapidly disappearing.

I have chosen the dialect of Lancashire as the subject of our present inquiry mainly because it is my native *patois*, and I can affirm the use and meaning of its distinctive words, to a great extent, from my personal knowledge of them. Fifty years ago the dialectic words and forms of speech were well understood, and often used by the middle and higher classes : at least this was the case in Lancashire, where at that time the social usages in the country parts were simpler than they are now, and there was more frequent intercourse, I think, between the different ranks of society. The last half century has affected the county of Lancaster quite as much probably as any other county ; and, alas ! many of its old dialectic words, often racy and vigorous, with a large infusion of humour and pathos, have passed away. The English language would gain considerably if some of these words could be revived, and then engrafted into our common English stock. But this dialect is also one of great interest and value to a comparative philologist. All our dialects deserve, and would

repay, a more careful examination than they have yet received; but I know of none that offers a richer field than that of Lancashire. I hope that its value in this respect will appear in part from the following list of its Celtic words.¹

LANCASHIRE CELTIC.

Accorah (for *atcorat* ?), arable land.

When pasture-land is ploughed up, and cereal or other crops are grown, it is called *accorah land*. (N.)

Agog, eager, excited, moved by earnest desire or expectation³

Aire, land thrown up by floods or tides. (N.)

Airt, a point or part of the compass; applied to the wind

WELSH OR IRISH CELTIC.

O. W. *ator*, arable land; jugerum, terra arabilis. (D.) The W. explanation is *llwybr aradr*, the path of the plough. T. Jones (*W. and Eng. Dict.*, 1688) has "*ator*, a furrow; *ator*, to plow furrows."² Probably *at* refers to the going and return of the plough, and *cori* may be Sans. *krish* (*karsh*), to plough; *krishi* (*karshi*), ploughing, tillage; conn. with *kri* (*kar*), to work, to act

W. *gogi*, to shake, to agitate; *gogr*, a sieve; Ir. Gael. *gog*, to nod, to toss the head; *gogach*, nodding, reeling; Manx, *goghyr*, hope, expectation

Ir. *ara*; Gael. *ar*, land, earth; W. *ar*, ploughed land; arum (D.)

Ir. Gael. *aird* (*airt*), a quarter or region, a point of the compass; Ir. *ard*, a quarter of the heavens (*Goidelica*, p. 69); Manx, *ard* (id.)

¹ My authorities: (1), a Glossary by Collier, 1775 (C.); (2), Bamford's Glossary (B.); (3), a Glossary of Northern Words, by Mr. Peacock (N.); (4), two lists sent to me from yeomen living near Cartmel (Com.); (5), a Glossary of Southern Words by a schoolmaster named Jackson, living at Warrington (J.); (6), Lancashire words in Halliwell's *Dict.*; (7), the Glossary by Messrs. Nodal and Miller (Eng. Dial. Soc.); in addition to my own knowledge of the dialect. (8), a Furness Glossary (F.); (9), a continuation of Tummus and Meary by Paul Bobbin (P. B.) Some Lancashire words are given by Britten in *Old Country Words* (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

² Richards (1759) says that "in Glamorganshire it signifies the oxen that draw the plow, and the plow together". He has also (after Davies) "*ator*, qu. wh. to plow." In Roderick's *Eng. W. Dict.* (ed. 1737) *ator* is given as a Welsh equivalent for "furrow".

³ "Literally on the jog or on the start, from *gog*, synonymous with *jog* or *shog*; *gog-mire*, a quagmire.—Halliwell." (Wedgwood, *s. v.*) He interprets it as meaning "jigging with excitement". Prof. Skeat (*Eng. Etym. Dict.*, *s. v.*) connects the word with Icel. *gægiask*, to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep. Haldersen's interpretation of *gægiar* is "latenter prospectare". It is connected with *gægiur*, a clandestine look, and *gægr*, craft, roguery. From the meaning of tossing the head in scorn, are derived W. *gogi*, to satirise, to taunt; *gogan*, a taunt, a satire; Arm. *gogëa*, to taunt, to jibe.

LANC CELTIC.

Arles, money given to confirm a hiring or agreement in general. (N.)

Arns, arnes,¹ earnest money. (S.)

Arvil, a funeral, funeral rites; *arval* (P.); Dan. *arvöl*, inheritance-ale, a funeral feast²

Ask, asker, a water-newt or water-lizard

Aswin, not in a line (Com.), slanting, oblique; Du. *schuin*, sloping, oblique

Awse, oss, to offer, to attempt, to dare

Bab, babby, an infant

Bad, a short stick used in the game of tip-cat. (*Leg. Lanc.*, p. 154)

Bag, to cut peas with a *back*, a short sickle fixed to a long pole. (Britten, *O. C. W.*, p. 132)

Bale, to issue, as matter from a sore. (J.)

Ballocks, testicles; A. S. *bealloc*, a testicle.⁴ (S.)

WELSH OR IRISH.

Ir. Gael. *arlas, earlas*, a pledge, money payment; *ar*, a bond or tie; Manx, *earlyls*, an earnest penny; Lat. *arrha*, a pledge

W. *ern, ernes*, money given in pledge of an agreement; Arm. *arres, erres*, id.; Ir. Gael. *earnas (ernas)*, a bond, a tie

W. *arwyl*, funeral rites; exequiæ, funus. (D.)

Gael. *asc*, a snake, an adder; Ir. *aschu* (water-dog), an eel; Ir. Gael. *easc, easgan*, water, an eel

W. *aswy*, left, sinister

W. *aws*, a daring, a challenging; *osi*, to attempt, to dare; Arm. *esaal, esaea*, to attempt; Fr. *essayer*

W. *baban*; Arm. *babik*, a babe; Ir. Gael., Manx, *bab, baban*, id.; Fries. *bab, baabe*, but from a Celtic source³

Ir. Gael. *bat, bata*, a staff, a cudgel; Manx, *bad*, a bat, a club; W., Ir., *bad*, a boat; prim. a stock; Fr. *baston, baton*

Ir. Gael. *bac*, a hook, a crook; O. Ir. *bacc, ligo (Z' 77)*; *bach*, to reap (O. Ir. Gl., 56); W. *bach*, a hook, a crook; Arm. *bach*, id.

W. *bala*, a discharge, an outlet; *balaw*, an efflux of water; Arm. *bala*, marcher

Ir. Gael. *ball*, a ball, a globe; *ballog (balloc)*, a little ball, a shell, an egg-shell; W. *ball*, a protuberance; *ballasg*, a porcupine

¹ Cf. Sans. *rina=arna*, an obligation, a debt.

² The objection to the Scandinavian word as the source of our *arvil* is that the Lancashire word denotes the funeral or funeral ceremonies only. If there was a feast, it was called the *arvil* supper, and the cakes formerly given were called *arvil* cakes or *arvil* bread. To go to the *arvil* (for that was the pronunciation in my youth) meant to go to the funeral, whether there was a feast or not. Moreover, the Scandinavian *arvöl* was held some time after the funeral, and was a recognition of the heir "cum in regno et bonis dabatur successio". (Ihre, s. v. *Arvöl*.) "*Arval, arvil*, a burial, funeral solemnity. *Arvil* bread, *arvil* supper." (Bailey.) "*Arvill*, a funeral; *arvill* supper, a feast made at funerals." (Jamieson.)

³ In Hindustani, *baba* means a young child, and *bata*, a bamboo lath. See *Bad*.

⁴ This must be a borrowed word. *-oc* is a Celtic dim. suffix. Cf. Ir. *mas*, a round mass, a hip; *masog*, a little round, a berry.

- LANC. CELTIC.
- Bam*, to strike, to beat (N.); to tell a mocking tale, to jibe; s., a jibe, a taunt
- Ban*, a kind of dumpling. (H.)
- Bannock*, an oaten cake
- Band*, the summit of a minor hill. (N.)
- Barkham*, a horse's collar; *braugham*, id.
- Breigham*, id. (Cumb.); *bragham* (Dev.)
- Batten*, the wooden frame that a weaver swings against the cloth
- Baw*, dirt, ordure; v. *cacare*
- Bawdy*, dirty, filthy
- Bawtry*, dirty, miry. (B.)
- Boady*, bawdy, obscene. (B.)
- Been*, clever, nimble. (H.)
- Beltan*, *beltane*, the fire lighted¹ formerly on Halloween, eve of November 1; O. N. *bál*; Dan. *baal*, a pyre
- Berr*, *bir*, *beer*, force, speed, momentum;² to run a *bir*, to take a run before leaping; O. N. *bir*, ventus secundus
- Bevil*, to beat; *bevilling*, a beating
- Bicker*, to quarrel, to wrangle
- Biddy*, a name for a louse or a small fowl
- Big*, a teat
- WELSH OR IRISH.
- Ir. Gael. *beum*, a stroke, a taunt; Corn. *bom*, a blow; Arm. *bam-ein*, to enchant, to delude
- Ir. Gael. *bannach*, Manx, *bonnag*, a cake; Ir. *bunna*, id.; Eng. *bun*
- W. *bant*, a height; *ban*, high
- Ir. *braicam*, Gael. *braicheam*, a horse's collar, a pack-saddle; from *braigh*, O. Ir. *bráge* (Ir. Gl., 75), the neck or upper part of the breast, and *ama* for *cama*, the hame of a horse-collar (Ir. *cam*); Manx, *brogham*, id.; *brogh*, the neck; O. Ir. *braigtech* (*teigh*, a covering), *camus*, a horse-collar (Ir. Gl., 75)
- Ir. Gael. *batin* (*batin*), a small staff; a dim. of *bat*. Cf. *clog*, a bell; *cluigin*, a little bell
- W. *baw*, dirt, dung; *bawedi*, nastiness; Arm. *babouz*, light dung or scum; Prov. Sw. *baj*, dung; Fr. *boue*, mud, dung
- W. *buan* (u=E. i), swift, nimble; Arm. *buan*, id.
- Ir. *la Beal teinne*, the day of Beal's fire, May 1 (Vallancey); Manx, *tan, tenney*; W. Arm. *tan*, fire; Ir. Gael. *tan, teime*, fire
- W. *bur* (pron. *bir*), violence, rage; *baran*, force, strength; Manx, *bioyr*, sprightliness, life
- Ir. Gael. *buail*, to strike, to beat; Manx, *buwalley*, id.
- W. *bicre*, a contention, a skirmish; *bicra*, to contend, to fight; *pig*, a bill, a beak
- W. *bidan*, a poor, sorry little thing
- Ir. Gael. *boigh*, a teat, an udder

¹ "We see at this day fires lighted up in Ireland on the eve of the summer solstice and the equinoxes, to the Phœnician god Baal, and they are called 'Baal-tane' or 'Baal's fire.'" (Sir W. Betham, *Gael and Cymry*, p. 222.) Such fires, called "Beltains", are still lighted in Lancashire, and cakes are even now made in honour of the event by the inhabitants of the banks of the Ribble. (*Lanc. Folk-Lore*, p. 3.) This fire, or rather the day of the fire, is called *Teanla*. Cf. *la teinne*, the day of fire.

² "And, lo, in a great *bire* al the drove went heedlonge in the see." (Wicliffe's Trans., Matt. viii, 32.) "Ran violently" (Auth. Vers.).

LANC. CELTIC.

Bing, to curdle, as milk when beginning to turn sour

Bitter-pump, names of the bitter
Bitter-bun,

Blissom, said of male or female animals having sexual desire. In Cheshire, to tup (Leigh)

Blob, a bubble, a blister; also *bleb*, *blobber*, a bubble

Bludgeon, a thick stick with a round knob

Bo, *bogart*, a hobgoblin, a ghost; also *boggy-bo*

Boadle, half a farthing (B.), a very small coin. "Not worth a *boadle*"

Bodikin, a bodkin. "Ods *bodikins*", an oath (by God's spears)¹

Bog, a privy, a latrine

Boll, a spectre, a ghost

Bonny, large, plump, well formed, handsome; "a *bonny deal*" or "a *bonny lass*".² Cf. "a *bonny bouk*", a large bulk. (Whitby.)

Bool, the handle of a pan, etc., a hoop; *booly*, a child's hoop (N.); Germ. *bügel*, a bent piece of wood (N. and M.)

Bor, the seed of the burdock, a halo (N.); *borrans*, rough places with large boulders lying about; *borrel*, a quantity (N.); *bor-tree*, the elder; Sw. *borre*, a sea-urchin

Bose, a hollow. (H.)

Bother, *bodder* (N.), to stun with noise, to perplex, to annoy

WELSH OR IRISH.

Manx, *binjean*, curds; *binjagh*, coagulation; Ir. *bintigh*; Gael. *bintich*, to curdle

The Welsh names of the bitter are *aderyn* (bird) *y bwn*, and *bwmp-y-gors*, from *bwmp*, a hollow sound, and *cors*=marsh

W. *blys*, a longing, an inordinate desire; *blysig*, craving to appease an appetite; *blysiol*, given to longing or desire

Ir. Gael. *blob*, *blobach*, thick-lipped; Manx, *bleb*, a pustule, a blister, a fool, (a boaster?) *blebbin*, the tip of the ear

Corn. *blagon*, a little block; Ir. Gael. *bloc*, round; *blocan*, a little block; Manx, *blucan*, a ball

W. *bo*, a hobgoblin; *bwg*, *bwegan*, id.; *bolol*, a bugbear; Ir. *bugha*, fear

W. *bath*, a coin; *bathell*, a halfpenny

Ir. Gael. *boideachan* (*bodecan*), a dagger; Manx, *bod*, a point, a dirk

Ir. *bogach*; Gael. *bogan*, a morass, a quagmire; *bog*, soft, wet

W. *bolol*, an apparition

Ir. Gael. *bunach*, sturdy, clumsy; *bunanta*, strong, stout, well set; *boun*, W. *bon*, a stock, a trunk

W. *buel* (*bool*), roundness, a round, hollow body; Arm. *boul*, a round body, a globe; Ir. Gael. *boll*, a bubble, a boss; *bollog*, a skull

Ir. Gael. *borr*, a knob, a bunch, a round swelling; Gael. *borran*, a haunch or buttock; Ir. *borruin*, id.; Gael. *borrail*, swelling, swaggering; Ir. Gael. *barr*, a heap; Hindust. *bara*, large, great; Sans. *bara*, *vara*, excellent, best

W. *bas*, a shallow place, a shoal

Ir. *bodhar*; Gael. *bothar*, deaf; Ir. *bothair*, to stun with noise, to deafen; Gael. *bodhair*, id.; W. *byddar*, (pron. *buthar*), deaf; *byddaru*, to deafen, to stun; Sans. *badhira*, deaf

¹ "This false Brutus and his othere foon
Strikede him with *bodekyns* anoon."

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, 3987.

² From Fr. *bonne*, fair. (Skeat). But where is *bonne* used as Eng. fair?

LANC. CELTIC.

Bottle, a bundle of hay or straw (a bubble, Som.; a pumpkin, Dev.)

Bots, worms that infest horses, any round worms

Braggot, ale spiced and sweetened; *Braggot Sunday*, Mid-Lent Sunday

Branks, an instrument for correcting scolding women, "a kind of halter," N. (H.); Du. *pranger*, a collar; *prangen*, to pinch, to squeeze

Brash, a sudden rush; v., to rush headlong; adj., rash, impetuous; *brez*, to do anything energetically

Brat, a coarse apron, a child's bib or a child's napkin; A. S. *bratt*, pallium (S.), a borrowed word. (Skeat, s. v.)

Braws, brambles, furze; O. Fr. *brosse*, a bush, a thorny grove (Cotgrave)

Bray, to cry (N.); Fr. *braire*, to bray, to bawl

Brewis, oatcake steeped in broth

Brindlet, striped, variegated, of mixed colour; O. N. *bröndóttir*, virgulus variegatus (Skeat).

Brisket, the breast of a slain animal

Brock, the cuckoo-spit insect, *Aphorhaphora spumaria*

Broddle, to assume, to swagger; A. S. *brædan*, to spread out

Brog, a bushy or swampy place. (C.)

WELSH OR IRISH.

W. *bothell*, a round thing, a bottle, a blister; *bot*, a rotundity; Arm. *botel*, a bundle; *botel foenn*, a bottle of hay; Hindust. *boti*, a lump of meat

Gael. *botus*, a belly-worm; *boiteag*, a maggot; Ir. Gael. *bot*, a bunch, a mound

W. *bragawd*, O. W. *bracaut* (Z', 110), id.; O. W. *bracc*, malt (O. Ir. Gl., xvi); Mod. W. *brag*, id.; Ir. Gael. *bracat*, malt liquor; *brach*, *braich*, malt; Gael. *brach*, to ferment

Ir. *brancas*, a halter; Gael. *brang*, id.; *brangas*, *brangus*, an instrument, a kind of pillory formerly used in the Highlands. Cf. Corn. *brangian*; Ir. Gael. *bragha*, the neck or throat; *cas*, to twist, to encircle

Ir. Gael. *bras*, *brais* (pron. *brash*), quick, hasty, daring; W. *brys*, quickness; *brys*, *brysg*, quick, active; Arm. *broez*, eagerness; *breiski*, to make haste, to run

W. *brat*, a clout, a rag; Ir. Gael. *brat*, a cloak, mantle, veil, covering; Manx, *brat*, id.; O. Ir. *lambrat* (hand cloth), *mappa* (Z', 613); Manx, *brat*, a covering, a child's bib, a veil; W. *brethyn*, cloth

Ir. *brus*, small branches of trees; *brosna*, a fagot; *brotsnin*, a small bundle of brambles for fuel; Gael. *brosna*, a fagot

W. *brëu*, *brefu*, to low, to bleat; Sans. *bru*, to speak

W. *brywes*, bread steeped in the skimmings of pot-liquor

Ir. Gael. *brit*, W. *brith*, Arm. *briz*, spotted, speckled, variegated; *brithyll*, a trout, from its spots

W. *brysced* (Richards), id.; Arm. *bruched*, the breast; Ir. Gael. *bragha*, *braghad*, the upper part of the breast; Ir. Gael. *braighid*, id.; also the neck

W. *broch*, froth, foam; Ir. *bruchd*, froth

Ir. *broid*, pride, haughtiness; *brodoi*, proud, saucy; Manx. *brod*, brave, large

W. *brwg*, a forest, a wood, a brake

¹ See Brand's *Antiquities*. ii, 365, Hazlitt's ed.

LANC. CELTIC.

Brog, to fish for eels by thrusting a baited line into their holes
Brogues, shoes. (C.)

Bryn, a hill, bank of a river¹

Bullock, to provoke, to bully. The term *-ock* or *-ack* is a Celtic verbal formative. Gael. *bog*, soft; *bogaich*, to make soft

Bulloe, *bullas*, a wild plum
Bum, nates

Bump, a bittern; the booming noise it makes; Du. *bommen*, to sound as an empty cask

Bump, a blow; v., to strike, to push against; also a hump, a swelling

Bunnel, a dried hemp-stalk. The stalks are also called *buns*

Bur, a sweetbread. (J.)

Burr, a halo, the calyx of the great waterdock, the head of a thistle

Buss, a kiss; v., to kiss

Bustion, an inflamed swelling, a whitlow, gen. in the fingers or thumb

Buzon, a finger-ring²

Cack, ventrem levare; Du. *kak*, excrement; Germ. *kacke*, id.

WELSH OR IRISH.

W. *proc*, a thrust, a drive; *procio*, to thrust, to stab

Ir. Gael. *bróg*, a shoe made of an untanned hide; Manx, *braag*, a shoe; W. *brycan*, a clog, a large shoe

W. *bryn*, a hill; *bri*, eminence, high rank

Ir. Gael. *buail*, to beat, to strike; Manx, *buoalley*, to beat, to thrash; *buailagh*, striking, quarrelsome, a quarrelsome person

W. *bwlas*, id.; *bwl*, a rotundity

Ir. *bum*, id.; Ir. Gael. *bun*, W. *bon*, a stock, a base, a bottom, a butt-end

W. *bump*, a hollow sound; *bump y gors*, the bittern

W. *pwmpio*, to beat, to bang; *pwmp*, a knob, a thump; Corn. *bom*, *bum*, a blow; Ir. Gael. *beum*, a cut, a stroke

Ir. Gael. *bun*, W. *bon*, a stem, a stock, a base, a root; Manx, *bun*, a stem, a stalk; Hindust. *bun*, a base, a root

See *Borr*

Ir. Gael. *bus*, the human mouth, a lip, a kiss; *bwsog*, a kiss; W. *bus*, the human lip; Hindust. *bosa*, a kiss

W. *bystwn* (*y*=Eng. *u*) a whitlow, an agnail; from *bys*, a finger, and *twm*, a fracture, a splint

W. *byson* (pron. *buson*), a finger-ring; *bys*, a finger

W. *cach*, dung, ordure; *cachu*, to evacuate; Ir. Gael. *cac*; Manx, *cac*, *keck*, dung; Lat. *cacare*; Sans. *kalka*, dirt, dung³

¹ Ihre, in his *Suio-Gothic Dict.*, has "*Bryn*, vertex montis"; but this word must be due, I think, to a blending of races in what was known to the Romans as "*Chersonesus Celtica*". The W. *bryn* seems to be a native word. Moreover, in South Lancashire, where *bryn* is used, the Scandinavian element is weak.

² In the *Testa de Nevill*, William Gresle is said to have held the tenure of his land by presenting a bow without string, a quiver, twelve arrows, and a *buzon*. (*Lanc. Folk-Lore*, p. 280.)

³ I insert the Sans. equivalent here, as in other places, to show that the Celtic races have not borrowed, in these instances, from the Teutonic. Adelung scornfully denied to the Welsh people more than two-thirds of their language; for whenever a Welsh word bore a resemblance to a Latin or German word, it was at once denounced as borrowed. The anlaut in the Sans. *kalka* shows that the German words are borrowed.

LANC. CELTIC.

Cad, an inferior servant, a low fellow. From Fr. *cadet*. (Skeat.)

Caddis, *caddow* (J.), a worsted tape or ribbon. *Caddow-weaver*, a weaver of such tape¹

Cady, a hat; generally a straw hat. (Com.) Used also in Devon

Calder, a name for an upright, fixed stone. (*N. and Q.*, Dec. 1869)

Cale, to throw stones or sticks. (N.)

Cained, having a white surface or scum; used of liquors. O. Fr. *cain*, white

Cairn, *carn*, a heap or pile of stones

Cail, a quay. (N.)

Cam, crooked, awry, perverse

Cammd, crooked, cross, ill humoured

Cambrel, a crooked stick used by butchers to hang sheep on

Cank, a talk, gossip; v., to talk, to converse; Fr. *cancan*, a noise, a complaint

Car, used to denote a square vehicle holding four persons

*Car*k, anxious care; v., to be careful or anxious; A. S. *carc*, care

Carve, to grow sour. (J.)

Cast, a twist. One who squints is

WELSH OR IRISH.

Corn. *caid*=*cadi*, W. *caeth*, a servant, a bondman; Arm. *kez*, *keaz*, a poor person, a beggar; Ir. Gael. *cachd*, a servant, a bondwoman

Ir. Gael., W., *cadas*, a kind of cloth, fustian; W. *cadach*, a piece of cloth, a clout; Ir. Gael. *cado*, a blanket; W. *ceden*, shaggy hair, nap of cloth. Cumb., *cad*

W. *caead*, a covering; *caeadu*, to enclose, to cover

O. W. *caill*, a stone; *daer*, fixed

O. W. *caill*, a stone; in Mod. W. a testicle; Arm. *kall*, *kalch*; O. Gael. *caill*, id.

Ir. W. *can*, Gael. *cain*, white; W. *caened*, hoary. (Jones)

Ir. Gael. *cairn*, *carn*; W. *carn*, a heap of stones; Manx, *carn*, id.

Ir. Gael. *cala*, *caladh*, a harbour in Gael., also a shore

Ir. Gael., W., *cam*, crooked, awry
W. *camu*, to bend, to curve; Arm. *kam*, bent, winding; Hindust. *kamāni*, bent, curved

W. *cam*, crooked; *pren*, in comp. *brén*, a tree, a piece of wood

W. *cyngan*, talk, discourse; *cynganu*, to discourse (Richards); *cymanu* (Pryse); Arm. *konchenn*, a tale, a narration; Manx, *caynt*, speech, language, complaint; Gael. *can*, to sing, to say

Ir. Gael., W., Arm., *car*, *carr*, a sledge, a wagon; Manx, *carr*, a circle, a dray

W. *carc*, care, anxiety; *carcus*, solicitous, anxious; Arm. *karg*, weight, load, burden

Ir. Gael. *gear*, *gèr*, sharp, sour; W. *garu*, Arm. *garo*, *garv*, sharp, rough; Manx, *gear*, *garg*, sour; Sans. *karkasa*, rough, harsh

Ir. Gael. *cas*, a twist, a turn; *casta*;

¹ The word seems to denote properly some kind of rough, shaggy cloth. In a petition against excess of apparel (1463) it is said, "No yoman, &c., to were in the array of his body eny bolster, nor stuffe of woole, coton or *cadas*." (Way's note, s. v. *Cadas*, *Prom. Parv.*) "*Cadas* or crule, *saijette*." (Palsgrave.) Cotgrave explains *saijette* as "the stuff sey", which was a kind of stout woollen cloth.

LANC. CELTIC.

said to have a *cast* in his eye. To have a *cast* is to be not quite sane
Cat, a small piece of wood used in the game of bandy-cat

Cather, a-cradle

Catty, the stick used in the game of bandy. (N.)

Causer, a way over a morass. (N.)

Cave, to rake, to rake off. (Com.)

Cawkin, a sharp projection on the shoe of a horse, used in time of frost

Chang, the cry of a pack of hounds; v., to make such a cry

Chats, any small things, as twigs, small potatoes, etc.

Chit, a call to a cat (N.); *chitty*, a name for a cat

Chock, a piece of wood; *chuck*, a short, thick piece of wood. (Kent)

Chuck, to throw, to jerk. Cf. *cuck*, to throw. (N'hamp. Gl.)

Chulling, a state of exhaustion, applied to sheep after long struggling. (N.)

Clag, a deer¹

Clannish, devoted to one's own family or relations; *clan*, a family (Whitby)

Cleaw, *cleaw*, *clow*, a flood-gate in a watercourse. Cf. *claud*, a ditch or fence. (N., H.)

Clëat, a piece of wood fastened to another for strength

Cleek, to snatch, to catch at hastily; a hook, to catch as with a hook

WELSH OR IRISH.

Manx, *cast*, twisted; s., a turning aside, perversion; W. *cast*, a trick
 W. *cat*, a piece, a fragment; *chwarc-cat*, the game of bandy; Sans. *kashtha*, a piece of wood

Ir. Gael. *cathair*; W. *cader*, a chair, a seat

W. *catai*, a swing-club

Ir. Gael. *casar*, a way, a path; Manx, *cassan*; Ir. Gael. *cosan*, a foot-path; M. *cass*, Ir. *cos*, the foot; Sans. *kas*, to go

W. *caff*, a rake with curved prongs; *caffio*, to grasp, to hold

Ir. Gael. *calg*, a sting, a prickle; Manx, *caulg*, the beards of barley; O. W. *colginn arista* (Cod. Juv.); W., Corn. *col*; Arm. *kolo*, *koloen*, a sharp point, a beard of corn

Manx, *chengey*, tongue, language; Ir. Gael. *teanga*, tongue, speech (*te=ch*)

W. *cat*, a bit, a piece

W. *titw* (*ti=chi* in Manx, *=tyi* in Gael.), a name for a cat

W. *cocw*, a lump

W. *cwg* for *cwc*, a throw; *chwarc-cwg*, a game of throwing up and then striking a ball

W. *cwla*, faint, languid, faltering

W. *cyllaig*, a stag; O. W. *celleic*

Ir. Gael. *clann*, children, a family, a tribe; W. *plant*, children

W. *clawdd*, O. W. *claud* (Ir. Gl., 59), a ditch, an embankment; Corn. *cladh*, id.; Ir. *cladh* (pron. *claw*), id.

W. *clëdd*, the cross-piece of timber that keeps the boards of a door together; *clëdr*, a board, a rail; Manx, *clët*, a piece of timber nailed on another as a guard

Ir. Gael. *clioc=clica*, a hook; *clie*, a hook, to catch with a hook; Manx,

¹ "Ku carasswn
 Kelleic fan."

(Well have I loved the noble stag.—*Gododin*, 84, 78.)

LANC. CELTIC.

(Nthumb.) ; *click*, to snatch suddenly (Com.) ; *a.*, a pointed catch (Com.), a sharp hook, as in our slang speech

Clock, the round calyx of the dandelion¹

Clutter, a heap ; *v.*, to form a mass, to crowd words together in speaking

Cob, a blow ; *v.*, to beat, to excel

Cob, a round lump

Cobble, a big, round stone ; *Du. kop*, a head, *Germ. kopf*

Cobble, a small boat

Cock, a small boat ; *O. N. kuggi* ; *Dan. kog*, *id.*

Cock, a mound of hay

Cocker, to indulge, to fondle

Cockles : "the *cockles* of the heart", the ventricles (?)

Cockle, to be unsteady, to move to and fro, to shake

Cockroach, a name for the black-beetle

Cod, a pod ; *O. N. koddí*, a pillow ; *A. S. codd*, a satchel, a small bag

Codreel, "a liar and his dupe". (Com.)

Coe, a weir made of brushwood. (W.)

WELSH OR IRISH.

cluic, a hook, a trick or wile ; *Gael. clichd*, an iron hook, to hold by a hook ; *Arm. klikeid*, the latch of a door ; *prim. a hook*

W. chech, a round body ; *clogor*, a bubble, a protuberance ; *chw*, a round, a circle ; *Ir. Gael. cloch*, the pupil of the eye ; *cloca*, a cloak (from its form) ; *clog*, a bell, a head

W. cluder, a heap ; *cludair*, acervus (D.)

W. cob, a blow ; *cobio*, to beat ; *Hindust. kob*, beating, pounding

W. cob, a top, a tuft ; *Hindust. kub*, a hump ; *Sans. kubja*, hump-backed

W. ceubal, a hollow trunk, a boat

W. cwch, a boat, a beehive ; *Arm. koked*, a small boat ; *Ir. coca*, a boat ; *Gael. cuae*—*cwca*, a bowl ; *Sans. kuch*, to wind, to curve

W. cocw, a round mass or heap ; *Sans. kucha*, the female breast

W. cocru, to fondle ; *cocr*, a coaxing

Ir. Gael. cochul, a pod, a shell ; *Manx. coggyll*, the core of a sore ; *W. cog*, a mass, a lump

W. gogi, to shake, to tremble

W. cocw, a lump ; *rhoch*, a harsh utterance ; *rhochus*, grunting

W. cod, a bag, a pouch ; *coden*, a bag, a cyst, a husk or pod ; *Arm. kod*, *god*, a bag, a pocket ; *W. cwdd*, a poppy ; *codi*, to rise, to swell ; *Ir. cuth*, a head ; *Sans. kuti*, *kudi*, a winding, circling, a hut, a body, a tree ; *Hindust. kuti*, a small box ; *khod*, a helmet

W. cy, cyn—*cum*, *drèl*, a clown, a cuff (P.) ; *barbarus, sordidus*. (Dav.)

W. cae, an enclosure, a hedge

¹ It was commonly believed in my youth that by blowing the down off the calyx, the time might be known. This fancy arose probably from the fact that the meaning of the Celtic word *cloc* became, in course of time, forgotten, and the name suggested that the time would be told by the plant as by the modern clock. For the probable origin of another assumption, or superstition, from the word *letter*, see *Arch. Camb.*, April 1882, p. 93.

LANC. CELTIC.

Cogs, the projecting parts of a mill-wheel; Sw. *kuggé*, a cog

Coke, the core of an apple

Coil,—1, a mass, a heap; 2, tumult, disorder

Colley, a shepherd's dog

Colly-west, going on the wrong road. "Yo're noan reet; yo're gooin *colly-west*, yo mun goo back." When everything is going wrong, and ruin is imminent, then all things go *colly-west*

Com, a clay marble. (N.)

Commudgeling, hiding or doing anything in secret

Con, a squirrel. (N.)

Connyfogle, to cheat (J.); *conyfogle* (Linc.)

Cook, to circumvent, to cheat; *cog*, to cheat (H.); *cogger*, a cheat

Coom, a confined valley. (N.)

Cop, the quantity of yarn spun on a spindle

Coppin, id.; A. S. *cop*, a head, a top

Copt, convex. (Com.)

Costril, a small barrel

Cott, a piece of wool matted together

WELSH OR IRISH.

W. *cog*, a lump; *cocos*, cogs; Arm. *kok*, the berry of the holly; Ir. *coc-oil*, the burdock; Sans. *kucha*, a breast, a teat; *koka*, the wild date-tree; *kos'a* (for *koka*), an egg

W. *cocw*, a lump; Manx, *cogal*, the core of a sore

1, Ir. Gael. *coll*, a head; Gael. *coil-eag*, a cock of hay; 2, *coileid*, a stir, movement, or noise; Ir. Gael. *goil*, to boil, to grieve

Ir. *coilen*, *coilleán*, a whelp, a puppy; O. Ir. *collar*, a dog (*Goidelica*, p. 77); *cuilen* (*culen*), a young dog (*Ir. Gl.*, 77); Manx, *coill*=*colli*, a dog; W. *colwyn*; Arm. *kolen*; Corn. *coloin*, a little dog

Primarily it means journeying at a loss, when every step is worse than useless. W. *coll*, loss, damage; O. W. *gves*, motion (in comp. *wes*); *gvesod*, a departure, a straying

W. *com*, a round, a circle

W. *much*, darkness, gloom; *mwci*, a fog, and *cyn*=*cum*, implying union

W. *conell*, a tail (Ir. *easog*, the tailed one), or Ir. Gael. *cu* for *cun*, a dog. Cf. Ir. Gael. *coineas*, a ferret

From *cony*, a rabbit; one easily caught or deceived; Ir. Gael. *fog-hail* (*fogel*), to attack, to make an inroad, to plunder

W. *coegio*, to deceive; *coegiwr*, a deceiver

W. *cwm*, Arm. *komb*, a valley

W. *cob*, *cop*, a tuft; *copyn*, a small tuft

The primary meaning of the root *cop* or *cup*, W. *cop*, a tuft; Ir. Gael. *caob* (*coba*); Manx, *ceab* a lump; Sans. *kapala*, a skull, head, part of a water-jug, a teat; *kupa*, a hollow; Hindust. *kup*, id.; *kuppa*, an oil-vessel, a leathern bottle

W. *costrel*, a flagon, a jar; *lagena* (*Z'*, 570)

W. *cotwn*, dag-wool; Ir. *caitin*, shag, coarse hair, nap of cloth; W. *ceden* (*caten*?), nap of cloth

LANC. CELTIC.	WELSH OR IRISH.
<i>Cotton</i> , to agree with, get on well with	W. <i>cytton</i> , concord, agreement; <i>cyttuno</i> (y=Eng. u), to accord, to agree
<i>Cotton</i> , to beat, to thrash	W. <i>catau</i> , to fight; <i>cat</i> , <i>cad</i> , a fight; Ir. Gael. <i>cothaich</i> , to fight, to contend
<i>Cougel</i> , a stick, a cudgel	W. <i>cogel</i> , <i>cogyl</i> , a short stick; <i>cog</i> , a lump
<i>Cow</i> , <i>caw</i> , a stalk: a ling-cow is a stem of heather	W. <i>cal</i> , <i>cala</i> , a stalk; Lat. <i>caulis</i>
<i>Craddy</i> , a difficult or dangerous feat; ¹ <i>croddy</i> , id.	Ir. Gael. <i>crodha</i> , strenuous, brave, daring; <i>crodachd</i> , bravery (<i>O. Ir. Gl.</i> , 63); W. <i>crad</i> , heat, vigour, strength; Sans. <i>kratu</i> , power, vigour
<i>Crag</i> , a rough, steep rock	Ir. Gael., W., <i>craig</i> , a rock; Arm. <i>karrek</i> , a rock in the sea
<i>Crampet</i> , <i>crumpet</i> , a kind of teacake	Corn. <i>crampedhan</i> , a pancake, a fritter; W. <i>crempogen</i> ; Arm. <i>crampoezen</i> , a pancake
<i>Crap</i> , to nail pieces of leather on clogs. (Com.)	W. <i>craff</i> , a clasp, a plate of iron to brace anything
<i>Crap</i> , money	Ir. Gael. <i>cearb</i> , silver, money; W. <i>grab</i> , plenty, abundance
<i>Creany</i> , small and lean, very small	Ir. Gael. <i>crion</i> = <i>crina</i> , dry, withered, small; Manx, <i>creen</i> , dry, withered
<i>Creas</i> , measles	W. <i>cras</i> , heating, inflaming; <i>cras</i> , dry, parched; Arm. <i>kres</i> , dry, parched (<i>grouez</i> , inflammation; Sans. <i>krij</i>), to roast, to burn
<i>Cree</i> , to seethe in hot water; especially applied to rice	W. <i>crasu</i> , to heat, to parch; <i>cras</i> , heating
<i>Creech</i> , to scream	W. <i>crech</i> , a scream; <i>crechian</i> , to scream
<i>Creel</i> , a fisherman's basket, a kind of bier for slaughtering sheep	Ir. Gael. <i>criol</i> , <i>crilin</i> , a chest, box, coffer
<i>Creel</i> , a spotted hen of a particular kind; <i>creiled</i> , speckled, variegated (Cumb.)	W. <i>creulyd</i> , blood-spotted
<i>Crimmet</i> , pudendum feminæ, the mons Veneris?	W. <i>crim</i> , a ridge; <i>crimaid</i> , raising in ridges
<i>Crobbock</i> , a crooked stick; <i>crovuckt</i> , crushed up or crowded (F.); <i>crobbockd</i> , cramped	W. <i>crob</i> , what is shrunk into a round heap; <i>crobach</i> , a crooked stick; <i>crybwch</i> , what is shrunk or crinkled up
<i>Croghton</i> , swollen, as the body by eating to excess, or by corpulence	W. <i>crug</i> , a round form, a tump, a swelling; <i>crugio</i> , to swell [<i>cruget</i> , swollen]; <i>croten</i> , a little, plump girl
<i>Crone</i> , an old ewe, an old gossip	Gael. <i>criona</i> , old; Ir. <i>crion</i> , old, withered

¹ To set *craddies* was a common challenge in my boyhood, and much danger was often incurred by answering to it.

LANC. CELTIC.

- Croodle*, to crouch
- Crottle*, a small globular body (N.);
crot, very little (Com.)
- Croth*, *kroth*, a frame on which sheep
are slaughtered¹
- Crow*, an iron bar, a crooked piece of
iron to hold pans on the fire
- Crowd*, a fiddle
- Cruds*, curds
- Crummock*, a crooked stick. The ter-
mination is Celtic. Germ. *krumm*,
Du. *krom*, crooked, bent
- Cunliff*, a conduit
- Cuts*, lots
- Cutty*, short, diminutive; Prov. Sw.
kott, *kottig*, small, ill grown
- Dad*, a father; *daddy*, id.; Prov. Sw.,
id.
- Dag*, to shear sheep. (N. and M.)
- Daker*, an argumentative discussion
- Daker-hen*, the corncrake
- Dally*, to delay, to loiter
- Dandy*, the hand
- Damrags*, all to pieces. (Com.) Cf.
Dumkalla

WELSH OR IRISH.

- W. *crwd*, a round lump; *crwt*, round,
stumpy; *crythog*, gibbous
- W. *crothell*, a rotundity; properly,
a small, round thing; *croth*, round-
ness, a belly, a womb
- W. *croth*, what swells or bulges out,
a belly; *cruddol*, concave
- Ir. Gael. *cro*, an iron bar
- W. *croth*, what bulges out, a belly,
a fiddle
- O. Ir. *cruth*, *gruth*, pressed milk,
curd, cheese; "gruth, lac pressum"
(*Goid.*, 76); Gael. *gruth*, curds; Ir.
cruth-aim, I milk
- Ir. Gael. *krom*, *crum*, crooked, curved,
bent; W. *crwm*; Arm. *kroumm*,
id.; Gael. *cromag*, any little crook-
ed thing, a hook, a crook; Ir. *crom-
og*, W. *cryman* (*y*=Eng. *u*), a reap-
ing hook; Sans. *krunch*, to curve,
to bend, to move sinuously
- W. *cawn*, reeds; *conyn*, a hollow
stalk, a pipe; *llif*, a flood
- W. *cutws*, a lot or ticket; Manx,
kuht, a lot
- W. *cota*, *cota*; Corn. *cot*, *cut*, short;
cytio, to cut, to curtail; Ir. Gael.
cutach; Manx, *cuttagh*, short, bob-
tailed; Hindust. *kōtah*, small, little,
mean
- W. *tad*, *dad*; Corn., Arm. *tad*, *tat*;
Ir. *daid*, *dadi*; Sans. *tata*; Hindust.
tat
- Probably connected with Ir. *dagr*,
Arm. *dag*, a dagger, a poignard;
Arm. *dagi*, to strike. Cf. W. *tocio*,
to cut, to curtail
- Ir. *tagar*, a fight; Gael. *tagair*, to
dispute, to contend
- W. *dychre*, a croak; *dychreu*, to croak
- Ir. Gael. *dail*, *dala*, respite, delay;
Gael. *dailich*, to delay, to linger;
Ir. *daol*, lazy; Arm. *dalea*, to de-
lay, to defer; W. *dala*, to keep, to
stop
- Ir. Gael. *doid*=*dodi* for *dondi*, the
hand
- W. *dam*, a prefix implying about,
round, and also completeness; *dam-
ledu* to be expanding all round;

¹ The Sans. *kroda*, a breast, a stomach, or belly, and also a pig, is from the same root.

LANC. CELTIC.

- Dander*, to babble
Darn, to mend stockings by interlacing woollen thread
Daub, plaster; *v.*, to plaster
Dauber, a plasterer
Dawkin, an idle person, a shy person (J.)
Dayshun, a tub, a pan, a tub used for kneading oatmeal dough; also *dashin* and *deashon*. (C.)
Deawldy, sad, desponding
Dealfa, *dilfa*, woful, sickly; *dilver*, to be faint or exhausted. (Ess.)
Deary, small, "a deary bit"
Dëaz'd, killed or much injured by cold (Com.); *des*, to chill (N.); O. N. *dasaz*, to grow weary, to languish
Deroy, a party, a clan. "Aw döant care a pin for o'th *deroy* on 'em."
Dhu, black (N., Com.); *dhu-stone*, basalt of a black colour. (Sal.)
Dicky-bird, a small bird
Dirdam, *durden*, a murmuring noise, a confused uproar, especially of discordant voices
Dobbin, a small glass tumbler which holds a fourth or fifth of a pint¹
Dockan, *dockin*, the common dock; A. S. *docce*
Dog, a part of a rainbow. "When a part only is seen, it is called a *dog*." (F.)

WELSH OR IRISH.

- dam-noethi*, to be entirely naked;
dam-rwygo, to tear all round or completely
W. *dwndro*, to make a noise, to babble
W. *darn*, a piece, a patch; *darnio*, to patch; Corn., Arm. *darn*, id.; O. Fr. *darne*, a slice
Ir. Gael. *dob*, water, mire, plaster; to daub, to plaster; W. *dwbb*, mortar, cement; *dwbio*, to plaster; O. Fr. *dauber*, to plaster
W. *diogyn*, an idler, a drone; *diog*, lazy, slow; Arm. *diek*, *diegus*, lazy, negligent
Ir. Gael. *dabhach* (*dabhachan*), a tub, a vat; *dabhan*, a bucket; O. Ir. *dabach*, cavea (Ir. *Gl.*, 63); Hindust. *dabar*, a vessel for washing
Ir. Gael. *dol*, *dolas*, grief; Ir. *dolaidh*, impatient; W. *dolur*, pain, sickness, grief
Ir. Gael. *dealbh*, poor, miserable; Ir. *duilbhir*, Gael. *duilbhearra*, sad, anxious
Ir. Gael. *dearoi*, poor, little, mean; Ir. *dër*, small
Ir. Gael. *dis* (pron. *deesh*), susceptible of cold, cold, chilly, miserable
W. *deoraid*, a brood
W. *du*, Ir. Gael. *dubh*, black
W. *dichyn*, a fragment, a piece; *dicra*, puny
Ir. Gael. *durdan*, *dordan*, a humming noise, a muttering; *dord*, Manx, *durd*, a noise, a humming; W. *dwrdd*, a confused noise, a murmur, a crash; O. W. *durd*, colloquium. (*Z*, 559)
W. *dobyn*, a half-pint measure
Gael. *dogha*, the burdock; with the Celtic suffix to denote individuality; Ir. *meacan-dogha*, the burdock
W. *dog*, a part, a fragment; *tocio*, to cut, to clip

¹ I insert this word and its Welsh equivalent on the authority of the *Lancashire Glossary* by Messrs. Nodal and Milner, lately published by the English Dialect Society. Both words are strange to me.

LANC. CELTIC.

Doldrums, a fit of chagrin or low spirits
Dole, grief
Dollop, a lump, a large piece
Donny, poorly, out of sorts. (H.)
Dossel, a small quantity, a bit, a drop
Dossuck, a dirty, slovenly woman ; *dossy*, a slut. (B.)
Dow, black (N.); gloomy
Dowdy, a female shabbily dressed ; *duddy*, ragged. (N. H.)
Dowel, a wooden peg to fasten boards with ; Germ. *döbel*, a pin, a plug
Dowp, a carrion crow. (N.)
Draat, to drawl
Drab, a vile woman, a prostitute ; *drabbed*, dirtied by walking in mire
Draff, grains after being used in brewing ; Du. *draf*, hog's-wash
Drake, the plant darnel ; O. Du. *dravick*, avena fatua. (Kilian)
Dub, a pit, a pool of water ; O. Fr. *douve*, a pool, a pit
Dubbin, a kind of paste used by cotton weavers
Ducars, an expression used when agreeably surprised. (N., Com.)
Duds, rags
Dumkalla, *dankalla*, irrecoverably lost. (N., Com.)
Dumpy, short and thick
Dummock, a small heap of soil or dirt
Durns, sharp, projecting hills
Earles, earnest money

WELSH OR IRISH.

Gael. *doltrum*, grief, vexation (Armstrong); Ir. Gael. *dol*, *dolas*, grief; *trum*, heavy; W. *dolur*, pain, grief; *trum*, heavy
 See *supra*
 W. *talp*, a mass, a lump ; *tal*, high, tall
 Ir. Gael. *dona*, poor, unfortunate, bad ; *donas*, hurt, misfortune, ill luck
 W. *dos*, a drop, a particle ; *dosel*, a little drop
 W. *dosog*, spotted, speckled ; *dos*, a drop
 W. *du*, black
 Ir. Gael. *dud*, a rag ; *dudach*, ragged ; Manx, *doodee*, a sloven
 Ir. Gael. *dula*, a pin, a peg ; Manx, *dowal*, a pin, a wooden peg ; W. *dal*, a hold, a catch ; *dala*, to hold, to keep ; Arm. *dalch*, holding
 Ir. Gael. *dubh*, black
 Ir. Gael. *drant*, snarling, grumbling
 Ir. *drab*, a spot ; Ir. Gael. *drabh*, dregs, refuse, used up grains ; *drabag*, *drabog*, a filthy slattern
 See *supra*
 W. *drewg*, *drewyls*, darnel ; Arm. *draok*, ivraie, darnel
 Ir. Gael. *dob*, a stream ; *dobhar*, W. *dwfr*, water ; Manx, *dub*, *dubbey*, a pool, a pond ; Hindust. *doba*, a reservoir
 W. *dobin*, plaster, mortar ; Ir. Gael. *dob*, mire, plaster
 W. *duw*, God, and *caru*, to love
 Gael. *dud*, a rag ; *dudach*, ragged ; Ir. *dad*, a piece
 W. *dam*, around ; a prefix denoting completeness ; *coll*, loss ; O. W. *collet*, lost
 W. *twmp*, a round mass ; *tymmig*, short ; *twmpan*, a round mass, a fat female ; Ir. *tumpe* (*tumpe*), a hump ; in Gael. a turnip ; Ir. *damba*, a lump (O'Don.) ; Sans. *tumba*, a gourd used as a water-bottle
 W. *twmp*, a round heap, a mound, a stack ; with *-oc*, a Celtic diminutive
 W. *duryn*, a snout, a beak
 See *Arles*

LANC. CELTIC.

Earnest, money given as a pledge of a bargain or agreement

Ever, a quarter of the heavens, as the north quarter

Elly, a bound or goal at the game of football

Eloo,¹ the hunter's cry when the hounds are near the fox, as "*Eloo!* At him!" or to turn them back

Erchin, a hedgehog; Lat. *erinaceus*

Eestlings, salmon fry, salmon minnows. (Com.)

Esk, *eschur*, the water-newt

Faddle, to do a work in an idle, careless manner. "He *faddles* ower it."² *Fiddle-faddle*, idle, purposeless work or talk, nonsense

Fadge, a burden, a load (C.); Prov. Sw. *fed*, a bundle of yarn

Faffe, to breathe quickly, to be quick and indistinct in speech, to stammer

Fag-end, a remnant, a poor or small end of anything

Fanteague, ill humour, a state of irritation or anger

Farreps, *Farrups*, a name for the Devil. "What te Ferrups!" What the Deuce! Also *Firrup*s

Feel, to perceive, be conscious of. (P.) "I feel a bad smell." (P.) To smell. (H., Derb.)

Feg-sew, *fig-sue*, ale boiled with wheaten bread and figs

Feigh, the top part of turbarry which does not yield heat (N.); *faigh*, soil which lies on marl or coal (Ches.); *fey* (C.)

Fell, to sew down the inside of a seam; prim., to make a fold, to turn down the edge of cloth; O. N. *fela*, to cover, to hide

WELSH OR IRISH.

W. *ernes*, a pledge; *ern*, earnest money; Ir. Gael. *earnas*, a tie, a band

Arm. *evr* (*ever*), *ebr*, heaven, the firmament; Corn. *ebarn*, *ebbron*, the sky

W. *ael*, a border, a skirt; *elin*, an angle

W. *elu*, to go; *el*, *ela*, go thou; *eluch*, go ye; Sans. *il*, to go, to dart; 1 aor. *elisham*

Ir. Gael. *uirchin* (*urchin*), a little pig

W. *ëog* for *esog*, a salmon; Lat. *esoz*, a kind of pike

Ir. Gael. *eascu* (water-dog), an eel; more suitable as a term for the newt; Gael. *easc*, an eel

Ir. Gael. *fadail*, delay, lingering, tediousness; Manx, *fagaal* for *fadaal*, idle words, vain speeches, prolixity

W. *ffasg*, a bundle; *ffagod*; Arm. *fagot*, a bundle of sticks; Fr. *fagot*; Gael. *faidse* (pron. *fajsha*), a lump of bread

W. *chwaff*, a quick gust

W. *ffai*g=*ffagi*, an end, an extremity; Arm. *foja*, to give a third (the last?) tilling of land; Ir. *foige*, the topmost part

Ir. Gael. *faoin*, foolish, weak; *taoig*, a fit of passion

Ir. Gael. *fiar*, *fiarach*, crooked, wicked, perverse; with the usual change in Celtic of *p* for a primitive *c*

Ir. *fail*, to smell; Ir. Gael. *failc*, *faile*, a smell, a scent

W. *sew*, broth, gravy, jelly; Sans. *suda*, sauce

Ir. *faigh*, *faiche*, a field, a plain; Manx, *faaigh*, a green plat, a grass plat

Ir. Gael. *fill*, to turn, fold, plait, involve; Manx, *filley*, to roll up, to fold; W. *fill*, a turn, a twist

¹ I found this word in a list of sporting terms. I believe it is or was used in the county, but have no personal knowledge of it.

² Cf. O. N. *fiatla*, actum frustra agere.

LANC. CELTIC.

Fellon, a disorder in cows caused by cold, a sore

Fetch, an apparition of a person, especially of a living person; an exact likeness of him¹

Fig, a humorous expression for dress. "He wur i' full fig."

File, a person of low cunning, "an owd file"

Flannen, flannel

Flasget, a long, shallow basket; O. Fr. *flasche*, O. N. *flaska*, O. H. G. *flaska*, lagena

Flatch, to flatter, to wheedle; Prov. Sw. *fladdr*, Sw. *pladdr*, to babble; Germ. *flehen*, to beseech, to implore

Flew, *fluff*, loose, downy particles, downy refuse of a bedroom

Flick, to give a quick, light blow or scutch with a whip

Flip-jack, a soft, flabby kind of pudding made of milk and flour

Flosh, water or a watery place (F.); Fr. *flux*, Lat. *fluxus*, flowing

Flow, wild, intractable

Flum, *flam*, flattery, falsehood, a tale invented to deceive; to impose upon by a false account or by flattery; *flummoz*, to bewilder, to cheat

Flummery, oatmeal boiled in water till it is thick and gelatinous. (P.)

Fog, long dry grass, grass left in the winter

Foggy, gross, corpulent, swollen

WELSH OR IRISH.

Gael. *fealan* (*felan*), a furuncle, a boil; Ir. Gael. *faill*, *failin*, a kernel, a hard lump of flesh

Corn. *feth*, W. *ffed*, an appearance, a presence; Ir. Gael. *feth*, semblance, likeness; *fuath*, image, spectre, apparition

W. *gwisg*=*fig* or *visg*, a garment, dress; Sans. *vesha*, dress

Ir. *fileoir*, a crafty person; Ir. Gael. *fill*, to writhe, to bend; W. *ffel*=*fila*, subtle, cunning; *ffill*, a writhe, a twist

W. *gwlanen*=*flanen*, flannel

W. *fflasged*, a basket or vessel made of straw or wicker-work; Ir. Gael.

feasg, Arm. *flach*, a rod or wand; properly an osier (*feasg*, moisture); Ir. Gael. *flasg*, *flasgan*, a flask

W. *fladr*, flattering, fondling, babbling; Ir. Gael. *blad*, the mouth; *bladar*, flattery, coaxing; *bladach*, flattering; *bladair*, to flatter, soothe, coax; Manx, *blaader*, a flatterer; *blaatar*, flattery; Arm. *floda*, to caress, to deceive

W. *pluf*, feathers; Lat. *pluma*; Arm. *plu*, a feather, down

W. *fflychio*, to break out suddenly

W. *llipr*, *llipa*, flaccid, flabby

Ir. Gael. *floch*, watery, soft, lax; *fiuch*, wet, moist, flabby; Manx, *flia-hey*, rain; *flaigh*, watery, wet, moist

W. *ffwch*, flush, brisk, lusty, abrupt

Ir. *plamas*, cajolery. (O'Don.)

W. *llymry* (*y*=Eng. *u*), *llymrud*, oatmeal and water boiled together

W. *ffwg*, dry grass; Manx, *fog*, the aftermath or second growth of grass

Ir. Gael. *boc*, to swell, to swell out, to bud; Manx, *boggys*, boasting; prim. swelling

¹ "Exact figures and resemblances of persons then living, often seen not only by their friends at a distance, but many times by themselves. These apparitions are called *fetches*."—Grose in Brand's *Pop. Ant.*, iii, 207.

LANC. CELTIC.

Frangy, petulant, peevish

Frap, to brag, to boast (P.), to fall into a passion; s., a crack (C.)

Fratch, to scold, to quarrel

Frith, unused pasture-land¹ (P.); prim., a plain between woods, a field taken from a wood (*Crav. Gl.*)

Frou, disorderly (Com.), hasty (H.)

Frum, tender, soft; prim. ripe, rank, luxuriant; Prov. Sw. *from*, stout and strong

Frum, to chafe, to take offence, to act or speak rudely, to jeer; s., a cross person, especially when old

Fud, the tail of a hare²

Fudge, a stout child or person, short and stout; *fudgy*, id.

Fudge, to deceive, to mock with deceptive words, to bam; to do work slightly or deceptively (school word)

Fussock, a gross, fat woman; *fus-sucks*=*fussuckles*, id. (P. B., 9)

Gaff, an iron hook; O. F. *gaffe*, *gaf*, a crook (Roq.); "mot d'origine celtique" (Brachet)

Gallows, cunning, designing

WELSH OR IRISH.

Manx, *fraany*, to fume, to storm; *fraganagh*, raging, foaming; Gael. *frionas*, Ir. *friothnas* (*th* silent), fretfulness, moroseness

Manx, *frap*, a noise, a report; *frapal*, to make a noise or report as a gun

Ir. Gael. *fraoch*, anger, rage; W. *ffroch*, Corn. *froth*, anger, wrath, fury

W. *ffrith*, *ffridd*, a plantation, woodland, a sheep-walk; Ir. *frith*, a wild, mountainous place; Gael. *frith*, a forest

W. *ffraw*, agitated, in motion; *ffrost*, haste; Arm. *frouden*, impetuosity, violence

W. *ffrom*, ripe, luxuriant, rank; Arm. *fromm*, fulness; Sans. *vriddh*, to increase; *vrud*, to heap, to amass

W. *ffrom*, fuming, chafing; *ffromi*, to chafe, to fume, to be angry; *ffromyn*, a testy person; Arm. *fromma*, to swell out, to puff with noise

W. *ffwtog*, a scut, a short tail; Ir. *bod*, a tail

W. *ffwtiar*, a short person, a squab; *pw*, any short thing

W. *ffug*, a feint, deception, guile; *ffugio*; Corn. *fugio*, to feign, to dissemble

W. *bos*, a swelling or rising up, a boss; *bost* (prim., swelling), a boast, bragging; *both*, a round thing, a nave, a boss; *ffothell*, a blister; *ffoth*, a round vessel; Hindust. *fo-ta*, a bag, a testicle

W. *gaf*, *gavl*, a hook or crook, an angle, the fork of the thighs; Arm. *gavl*, id.; Ir. Gael. *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook

Ir. Gael. *callaid*, craft, cunning, crafty; W. *call*, *callaid*, discreet, cunning

¹ Not a wood, as commonly explained, but wood-land or a forest-glade. "Frithe or forest, towne or filde,

With tresur owte bogte he." (*Sir Amadace*, p. 56.)

² In the *Lancashire Glossary*, lately published by the English Dialect Society, this word is said to mean the *hair* of a rabbit or a hare. This is a mistake which has been copied from Mr. Peacock's list in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*. The word means a *tail*, a bushy tail. "Fud, the tail of a hare. North." (Hall.)

LANC. CELTIC.

Gallows, very, extremely, as "*gal-
lows hard*", etc.

Galore, plenty, abundance; adv.,
abundantly, plentifully

Gam, crooked, as a *gam* leg; gene-
rally a *game* leg

Gammon, a leg, as a gammon of ba-
con; O. Fr. *gambon*, id.

Gambriel, a crooked stick used by
butchers

Garish, wild, foolishly gay (P. and
J.); O. Eng. *gare*, heat of passion;
garish, shining, dazzling

Geal, to be benumbed with cold (N.);
Fr. *geler*, to freeze; Lat. *gelu*¹

Geb, to hold up the face (Com.);
Prov. Sw. *gevel*, the mouth

*Geawon*² (*gown*), gummy matter issu-
ing from tender eyes (C.)

Gib, a hook, a hooked stick; *gib-
bon*, a walking-stick with a curved
handle (N. Br.)

Gig, a machine for dressing flax (C).
"To sett o'th' *gigg*" is to set on, to
stir up (C.); *gog*, "to set a *gog*" is
to set on (C.)

Gike, to creak, as wheels that need
oiling

Gilliver, a wanton woman

Gimble, to walk with the toes turned
inwards; O. E. *gimme*, a hook
(Wright)

Gimboe, a leg; O. Fr. *gambon*, a leg

WELSH OR IRISH.

W. *gallus*, mighty, strong; Corn. *gal-
los*, might, power; Arm. *kals*, very,
extremely; Sans. *galbh*, to be
strong

Ir. Gael. *gu leir*, *go leir*, *gu leor*,
enough, in abundance; Ir. *loure*,
sufficientia (Ir. *Gl.*, 108; *Z'*, 30).

Gu gives an adverbial force

See *cam*, which in comp. is *gam*

Ir. Gael. *gamban*, *gambun*, a leg, from
the root *cam* (*camb*), *gam*

See *Cambrel*

Ir. Gael. *gorach*, foolish; *gor*, heat,
light, pleasure, laughter; Ir. Gael.
gar, to heat; Manx̄, *goul*, *gall*, for
gar, a beam of the sun; *goullagh*,
beaming, dazzling; Sans. *kara*, a
sunbeam

Ir. *gel*, frost, *geal*=*gela*, white. Cf.
Sans. *kil*, to be white, to be cold

W. *gweb*, the face, a smirk; Gael.
geob=*geba*, a wry mouth

W. *gan*, the thrush; *yr an* (for *gan*)
goch, the red thrush; *yr an wen*,
the white thrush

Ir. *gibne*=*giben*, a lock, a curl; *gub-
achd*, crookedness (Foley); Gael.
gibeán, a hunch on the back; Lat.
gibbus

W. *gogi*, to shake, to move up and
down; *gogwy*, full of motion, ac-
tive; *gogawn*, energy; Ir. Gael. *gog*,
to move to and fro; *gogach*, reel-
ing, wagging

Ir. Gael. *giosg* (*gisga*), to creak; *gios-
can*, the creaking made by wheels
that want oiling

Ir. Gael. *giolla*, *giolle*, a boy; but
prim., either boy or girl;³ and
meár=*mera*, in comp. *vera*, wanton

Ir. Gael. *giomh*, a lock of hair, a curl;
prim., a twist, a curve; *giomhach*,
a lobster, from its curved claws

Ir. Gael. *gamban*, *gambun*, a leg, from
cam, *gam*, crooked, winding

¹ The Lanc. *geal* has the *g* hard, as in Celtic.

² "Our poesy is as a *gown* which uses (oozes)
From whence 'tis nourished." (*Timon*, i, 1.)

³ The Gael. *gille*, though now only denoting a male, must have formerly
been applied to both sexes, as the Eng. *girl*. The Scotch *gillie* means both
a manservant and a giddy young woman.

LANC. CELTIC.

- { *Gimlick*, a gimblet
 { *Gimlick-eye*, a squinting-eye; Fr.
gimbelet, a gimblet

Girdle, a plate of iron for baking
Glaif,¹ cold. (Com.)

Glaver, to flatter, to talk in a coax-
 ing, wheedling manner

Good, a custom

- { *Gob*, a lump, a mass
 { *Gobbet*, a small lump; -*et* is a dim.
 Celtic form

Gob, the mouth; Dan. *gab*, the mouth
 of a river

Goggy, an egg; a child's name for
 an egg (N., H.)²

Gomeril, a silly fellow

Gorriah, large and fat, thick

Gorry, luxuriant as grass, etc.

Gorbelly, one having a large belly,
 a glutton; O. N. *gaur*, prægrandis
 longurio

Goose, to get, is to get a good scold-
 ing; Germ. *kosen*, to talk, to prat-
 tle, to caress

Griddle, a broad plate of iron for
 baking cakes; Su.-Goth. *grissel*, a
 board on which bread is placed in
 an oven; Ir. Gael. *gris*, *grios*, heat

WELSH OR IRISH.

Ir. Gael. *giomh* (*gima*), a lock, a curl,
 a twist, a curve; *giomach*, a lob-
 ster, from its curved claws; *gim-
 leach*, one in fetters, from their
 curves

See *griddle*

A corrupt form of W. *gauaf*, *gaiaf*,
 winter; Ir. Gael. *gamh*, winter,
 cold; *geamhradh*, cold quarter,
 winter; Sans. *hima*, cold

W. *glaf*, smooth, glistening; *glafu*,
 to flatter; Ir. Gael. *glafar*, chatter

W. *gnawd*, custom, habit, use

W. *gob*, a heap, lump, mass; Hin-
 dust. *gubhila*, hard lumps

Ir. Gael. *gob*, the bill of a bird, a
 ludicrous word for mouth; Manx,
gob, id.

W. *cocwy*, a matured egg; Ir. *gug*, an
 egg

Ir. *camar*, a soft, foolish person; Ir.
 Gael. *caomh*, gentle, mild, soft

W. *gor*, a prefix implying greatness;
 adj., extreme, high; *goruch*, upper,
 uppermost; *goreu*, superlative, ex-
 cessive; Arm. *gor*, *gour*, a prefix
 implying greatness, superiority;
 Corn. *gor*, denoting what is great
 or excessive

Corn. *cows* (*gows*), speech, discourse;
 Arm. *komps*, *koms*, language, dis-
 course; W. *covydd*, recitative;
 Sans. *kath*, to talk, to relate

W. *greidyll*, an iron plate for baking;
graid, heat; Ir. Gael. *greideal*, *gre-
 ideil*, a griddle; *greidh*, to burn;
 Manx, *gred*, heat; *gredal*, to heat;
 Sans. *grishma*, heat

¹ The *l* may be a relic of a distant past, retained in Ir. *gel*, frost, Lat. *gelu*, Sans. *jala*, cold; or *glaiif* may be a corruption of *glaiith*=*gelita*, p. p. of a root *gel.*; Lat. *gelidus*. Cf. Sans. *pat*, to fall; *patita*, fallen.

² These Celtic child-words, of which there is a considerable number, are a proof of intermarriage between the two races.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 210.)

MSS. IN THE REPOSITORY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

1648, April 19. Draft order adding Robert Harley and another to the Committee of Sequestrations for Hereford. (L. J., x, 211.)

In extenso.

1648, April 19. Order for the preservation of timber in the Forest of Dean. (L. J., x, 211.) *In extenso.*

1648, April 20. Votes respecting the removal of Mr. Glyn from the Recordship of London. (L. J., x, 212.)

1648, May 4. Petition of Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Upon the surrender of his castle at Montgomery he had £20 a week allowed him. Much of this money is now in arrear, and he prays that it may be presently paid, and the order continued, if not during his life, as the Earl of Mulgrave had it, yet at least until he be satisfied for the losses he sustained for two years and three months, during which time he kept his castle until he submitted it unto the Parliament; which losses appear by good certificate to amount to divers thousand pounds. (L. J., x, 243.)

1648, May 18. Petition of the well affected parishioners of Cound, in the county of Salop. Richard Wood, late rector of the parish, was sequestered for his delinquency; and Samuel Smyth, a godly and orthodox divine, settled to officiate in his stead. Wood is now dead, and Sir Richard Lee and Mr. Pitt are joint trustees of the patronage; but as Lee is a delinquent under sequestration, the disposal of the living is wholly with Parliament. Petitioners pray that Mr. Smyth may be confirmed in the rectory. (L. J., x, 261.)

Annexed: Draft order appointing Smyth to the living.

1648, June 12. Draft order for the Committee at Derby House to take some fitting course for the safety of the Isle of Anglesey and the counties of North Wales. (L. J., x, 318.) *In extenso.*

1648, June 19. Draft ordinance for sequestration of the estates of Major-General Langhorne and divers other Papists and delinquents in the late rebellion in the counties of South Wales and Monmouthshire. (L. J., x, 333.) *In extenso.*

1648, June 19. Draft instructions for the commissioners for the sequestration of the estates of Major-General Langhorne and divers other delinquents. *In extenso.* (L. J., x, 334.)

1648, July 10. Draft order for raising and maintaining a troop of horse in the county of Carnarvon, and for measures to be taken for reducing the Isle of Anglesey. (L. J., x, 373.) *In extenso.*

1648, July 10. Draft order appointing additional Commissioners for the county of Carnarvon. (L. J., x, 373.) *In extenso.*

1648, July 13. Draft order appointing £600 for victualling and repairing the Castle and fort of Chester. (L. J., x, 381.) *In extenso.*

1648, July 20. Draft order for the persons concerned in the late design upon Chester to be tried by martial law. (L. J., x, 388.) *In extenso.*

1648, July 20. Report from the Committee at Derby House respecting a letter from Colonel Mytton at Denbigh, of the 5th instant, and other letters and papers.

1648, July 27. Petition of Godfrey Goodman, once Bishop of Gloucester. Petitioner has suffered as much proportionably as any one in the kingdom; and though his pockets have been twice searched, and all his letters perused, to find an accusation against him, yet has he ever been found innocent; having lost all, wanting means to subsist, and holding only one parsonage *in commendam*, West Ildesly [Ilsley], Berks, one Mr. Newbery has intruded into it. Petitioner never having been called to answer in his defence, prays that he may be left in possession, and Mr. Newbery be judged an intruder, until some sufficient legal course appear to the contrary. (L. J., x, 397.)

1648, Aug. 2. Petition and answer of Humphry Newbery, clerk, to the petition of Dr. Goodman, once Bishop of Gloucester. As the late Bishop was specially nominated in an ordinance amongst many other persons to be sequestered, petitioner conceives that the parsonage of West Ilsley was therefore sequestered, and that he himself was duly placed there by the Committee for Berks by the power given them by another ordinance. He has served the cure for above two years without any complaint against his doctrine and conversation, and prays, therefore, to be continued in his place.

Annexed: 1. Printed copy of ordinance for seizing and sequestering of the estates, both real and personal, of certain kinds of notorious delinquents to the use and for the maintaining of the army raised by the Parliament, and such other uses as shall be directed by both Houses of Parliament for the benefit of the Commonwealth; with the names of the committees who are employed in the several counties of this kingdom for the execution of this ordinance. 15 March 1642-3. (See C. J., iii, 1.)

1648 [Aug. 3]. List of prisoners sent to Chester, of others in Dublin Castle, and of others to be secured. (See C. J., v, 659.)

1648, Aug. 4. Draft order for granting a commission to Captain William Carter. (L. J., x, 419.) *In extenso.*

1648, Aug. 4. Draft order for payment of £1000 apiece to Colonel John Carter and Lieutenant-Colonel George Twistleton.¹ (L. J., x, 420.) *In extenso.*

1648, Aug. 18. Letter from Major Robert Harley at Llanidlas (Llanidloes), giving an account how, after following a body of the enemy of about three hundred horse and foot from Leominster, he finally routed and dispersed them not far from Llanidlas; with list of prisoners. (C. J., v, 679.)

1648, Aug. 21. Draft ordinance to associate the counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, in North Wales, for mutual defence and preservation of their peace, and also for the keeping of them in due obedience to the Parliament. (L. J., x, 447.) *In extenso.*

1648, Aug. 22. Application for an order for Dr. Aylett to institute and induct Nicholas Owen to the vicarage of Kenarth, Carmarthenshire. (L. J., x, 451.)

Annexed: Certificate that Owen is a godly, able, divine, of a sober life and civil conversation, well qualified for the discharge of his ministry.

1648, Sept. 5. Petition of Edward Herbert, son of the Lord Herbert of Chirbury, deceased. He prays that he may have the sole privilege and license, for fourteen years, of printing and publishing divers books written by his father, the manuscripts of which remain in his custody; amongst which are the History of Henry VIII, Poems, and a Tractate, "De Veritate." (L. J., x, 490.)

1648, Sept. 21. Draft order to take off the sequestration of the estate of Walter Grosvenor. (L. J., x, 506.) *In extenso.*

1648, Oct. 4. Petition of Edward Herbert, Esq., son of Edward Lord Herbert of Chirbury, deceased. Notwithstanding their Lordships' order of the 5th of September last, Whitaker presumes to proceed with the printing of Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII. Petitioner prays that Whitaker may be sent for to answer his contempt, and that his presses may be seized. (L. J., x, 529.)

1648, Oct. 5. Petition of Thomas Whitaker, citizen and stationer of London. In answer to the charge against him of printing the History of Henry VIII, by the late Lord Herbert of Chirbury, he states that the copy which he prints was given to him by Lord Herbert, to the end he should print it after that Lord's decease. After Lord Herbert's death, according to the ordinance of Parliament and ancient custom of the Company of Stationers, he caused the book to be licensed and entered in the

¹ Governor of Denbigh Castle.

Hall Book of the Company before any order of their Lordships was procured to the contrary. Prays that he may be allowed quietly to enjoy his said copy, and to proceed with the printing thereof. (L. J., x, 530.)

1648, Oct. 6. Testimonial in favour of George White for the rectory of Llanvihangel-ystern-llewern, in the county of Monmouth. (L. J., x, 531.)

1648, Nov. 14. Certificate of the orthodoxy, etc., of Timothy Woodroffe, Bachelor of Divinity, presented to the rectory of Kingsland, Herefordshire. (L. J., x, 588.)

1648, Nov. 25. Order for Arnold Thomas to be sheriff of the county of Pembroke. (L. J., x, 608.) *In extenso.*

1648. Petition of Colonel Thomas Morgan, late Governor of Gloucester, and the supernumerary officers of his regiment, lately disbanded by the ordinance of the 24th of December last, 1647, whose accounts are all stated and registered by the Committee of the Army, to the Lords and Commons. Petitioners have with all fidelity served the Parliament, even in the saddest times, and have cheerfully submitted to the late ordinance for disbanding. Seriously considering the distracted condition of the Parliament and kingdom, they have hitherto been very tender in pressing their necessities. Being most of them soldiers of fortune, they will be reduced to an exigency if not speedily taken into consideration. They pray that one moiety of their arrears may be afforded them for the present, and that the other moiety may be charged upon the excise. At the foot of the petition is a list of the services done, and the places stormed and reduced, by the petitioners. Annexed: List of officers of Colonel Thomas Morgan's regiment lately disbanded.

Petition of Ambrose Jenkins and Rice, his son, to the House of Commons. Petitioner Ambrose was, nineteen years ago, for several debts imprisoned in the county of Montgomery, and having then a suit in the Court of Chancery, he employed Lewis Reynolds to be his solicitor, who, whilst Ambrose Jenkins was still in prison, brought in his notes of accounts of £329, which he pretended he had really laid out; and forced him to assign by conveyance certain lands in the county of Montgomery, valued at £27 a year. After the death of Reynolds, petitioners commenced a suit in the Court of Requests against his executor, for the recovery of the lands, but the suit was dismissed. Petitioners pray for relief.

1660, May 18. Order authorising Baynham Throckmorton and others to stay waste in the Forest of Dean, to preserve the coal and iron works there, to provide for the finishing of the ship now building there, and for the preservation of the vert and venison in the Forest.

1660, May 22. Petition of Percy¹ Lord Powis. Petitioner's name was inserted in the first bill of sale of delinquents' estates, and thereby the manor of Kerinion [Caereinion], parcel of the barony of Powis, in the county of Montgomery, wherein petitioner hath but an estate for life, with impeachment for waste, was sold by the trustees at Drury House to Charles Lloyd of London, merchant. Since the purchase, Lloyd has erected an iron mill, and made a great destruction of timber, having felled and sold away more timber than his whole purchase-money amounts to. Petitioner prays that, as he is only tenant for life, a stop may be made of destroying any more of the timber, and of carrying away what is already cut, in order that there may not be a total destruction of the estate which descends to his son. (L. J., xi, 36.)

1660, June 9. Petition of Charlotte Countess Dowager of Derby. (L. J., xi, 58.)

Annexed: 4. Copy of warrant of Oliver Cromwell, addressed to Major-General Mytton and others, to call a council of war or court martial at West Chester, for the trial of any person residing or apprehended in Lancashire, Cheshire, Salop, and North Wales, who have offended against the Act passed on the 12th of August 1651, "prohibiting correspondence with Charles Stewart or his party." The Court is further empowered to sentence and put in execution the sentence pronounced against any person found guilty, and is required to observe such rules and limitations as are set down in the Act, and to keep a true record of all their proceedings. 11 Sept. 1651.

Papers relating to the Act of Indemnity.

June 11, 1660. Petition of Johan Herbert, the relict of Matthew Herbert, late rector of Llangatting [Llanganten] and the chapels thereunto annexed, in the county of Brecknock, and late rector of Cefnlllys in the county of Radnor, on the behalf of herself and her distressed children. Petitioner's husband for his service to his late Majesty was, contrary even to the orders of the then Parliament, sequestered from his livings before any charge was exhibited against him; and the profits to the value of £400 per annum were taken from him for thirteen years. After several imprisonments he died in February last, leaving petitioner and her children destitute, and with many debts to pay. Prays that the persons who took the profits of the livings may be ordered to pay her all arrears of fifths, and that her children may not be stopped by the general Act from their remedy at law or equity for so much of the profits of the livings

¹ Percy, second Baron, who had been created a baronet, 6 Nov. 1622, and had married Elizabeth, sister of William, first Earl Craven.

as has not been paid to the public treasury. Annexed: 1. Reasons in support of petition. 2. Proviso proposed to be inserted in the Act.

66. Proviso, that the Act shall not extend to any persons who did in any way promote the indictments of high treason preferred and found against Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Myddelton in the year 1659.

69. Proviso, that the Act shall not extend to pardon any persons for waste or destruction committed since the year 1645 in or upon any of the lands, or of the timber or woods growing thereupon, wherein Henry, then Marquess and Earl of Worcester, or Edward, now Marquess and Earl, were only seized for term of their respective lives, without liberty to commit waste, with remainder in fee, or fee-tail expectant thereupon, to Henry Lord Herbert, son of the said Edward; nor shall exclude Lord Herbert from any remedy against persons for such waste.

70. Proviso, that the Act shall not debar Katherine Anwell (Anwyl?), executrix of Robert Anwell (Anwyl?), deceased, from prosecuting in law and equity Sir John Carter and Colonel George Twisleton, to recover £1,200 which they, in the year 1648, by duress of imprisonment, compelled Robt. Anwell to pay unto them for their private avarice, and without any just cause.

1660, June 20. Petition of Richd. Aunsham, clerk. The Rectory of Hopesay, in the county of Salop, was divers years since sequestered from petitioner for his affection to the late King. Prays that a fifth part of the profits of the Rectory may be forthwith paid to him, and the remainder secured in the hands of some responsible persons until petitioner be restored. (L. J., xi, 71.)

1660, June 23. The following petitions were presented, in pursuance of two orders of the House of Lords, one of the 22nd of June for securing the tithes and other profits of sequestered livings in the hands of churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the several parishes, until the tithes of the sequestered clergy and of the present possessors shall be determined; the other of the 23rd of June, giving the Clerk of the Parliament power to insert in the foregoing general order the names of those who should bring in petitions, to have the benefit thereof. Certificates of the truth of the petitioners' statements are in many cases annexed to the petitions or written upon them.

Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish.
Bangor, Bishop of (Dr. William Roberts)	- Archdeaconry of Anglesea
Bangor, Bishop of	- Llandyrnog, Denbigh
Bayly, William	- Penstrowed, Montgomery
Bridge, Thomas	- Malpas Higher Rectory, Cheshire

Name of Petitioner.	Name of Parish.
Bridgeman, Henry -	- Bangor Monachorum, Flint and Barrow, Cheshire
Collyar, Edward -	- Llandewi-Velfrey, Pembrokeshire
Davies, Francis -	- Llantrithyd, Glamorgan
Detton, Richard -	- Acton Scott, Salop
Duckworth, Charles -	- Doddleston, Cheshire
Elly, Robert -	- Shawbury, Salop
Evans, Richard -	- Llanasaph, Flint
Gething, John -	- Criccieth, Carnarvon
Good, Thomas -	- Culmington, Salop
Griffith, George, D.D.	- Llandrinio, Montgomery
Griffiths, Sylvanus -	- Llanwyddelen, Montgomery
Hall, John -	- Edgmond, Salop
Heiward, William -	- Dawley, Salop
Howle, Edward -	- Llansantffraid in Elvel, and Cascob, Radnor
Hunt, Henry -	- Llanwarne, Hereford
Hunt, Richard -	- Moston and Chorlton, Chester
Hutchinson, Richard -	- Astbury, Cheshire
James, David -	- Breydell (Bridell), Pembroke
Langford, William -	- Pool, Montgomery
Lloyd, David, D.D.	- Llanfairdyffrynelwyd, Denbigh
Lloyd, David, D.L.	- Llansannan, Denbigh
Lloyd, Evan -	- Holywell, Flint
Lloyd, Fowlk -	- Efenechtyd, Denbigh
Lloyd, Hugh -	- Denbigh, Denbigh
Lloyd, Hugh, D.D.	- } St. Andrew, Glamorgan., St. Fagan's,
Lewis, William -	- } Glamorgan, and Llanancarvan, Glamorgan
Jenkin Williams -	- }
Lloyd, Humphrey -	- Ruabon, Denbigh
Lloyd, Richard -	- Tredrey, Cardigan (?)
Lloyd, Richard -	- Manerdivy, Cardigan
Lloyd, Robert -	- Llanfachreth, Anglesey
Lloyd, Samuel -	- Cilcen, Flint, and Gresford, Denbigh
Lloyd, William -	- Llanelilian, Anglesey
Mellin, Henry -	- Aberedw, Radnor
Morhall, Ralph -	- Pontesbury, Salop
Mostyn, William -	- Christleton, Cheshire
Owen, Evan, D.D. -	- Narbeth, Pembroke
Owen, John -	- Marthery (Martletwy ?), Pembroke
Owen, William -	- Pulverbach and Pontesbury (first portion), Salop
Owen, William -	- Kidwelly, Carmarthen
Parry, William -	- Abergele, Denbigh
Price, John -	- Llanwnda, Pembroke
Puleston, William -	- Llansawell (?), Carmarthen
Rawlings, Gyles -	- Highley, Salop
Right, Thomas -	- Womesloe (?), Cheshire

Name of Petitioner.	-	-	Name of Parish.
Sayer, John	-	-	Old Radnor, Radnor
Shipton, Samuel	-	-	Alderley, Cheshire
Tannat, Edward	-	-	Llanyblodwell, Salop
Thomas, Oliver	-	-	Lawrenny, Pembroke
Tudman, Thomas	-	-	Sandbach, Cheshire
Viner, John	-	-	Kinnersley, Hereford
Walker, Richard	-	-	Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford
Williams, Griffith, D.D., Dean of Bangor	-	-	Gyffin, Caernarvon
Williams, William	-	-	Llansantffraid in Cwmdauddwr, Rad- nor
Wynne, Humphrey	-	-	Oswestry, Salop
Wynne, Rice	-	-	Castle Caereinin, Montgomery
Yonge, William	-	-	Pwllcrochan, Pembroke

1660, July 3. Letter from Sir William Whitmore to Lord Craven. There is a discovery made of £1,000 worth of the King's goods formerly taken out of Ludlow Castle. The writer thinks it may be a piece of seasonable service if his Lordship will procure an order for Colonel Moor, Governor of Ludlow Castle, or Captain Vincent Edwards, Deputy Governor, to seize the goods. (L. J., xi, 82.)

1660, July 16. Petition of Sir John Trevor, Colonel George Twisleton, and Andrew Ellis. Petitioners, taking notice of an order for hearing a cause depending between them and the Earl of Derby on Wednesday next, attended the Clerk for an order to summon witnesses, but were informed that he could not issue forth any orders for that purpose without direction of the House, by reason whereof petitioners are straitened in time, and cannot get their witnesses ready against that day; they therefore pray that a later day may be appointed, and that a letter of summons may be directed to the Countess Dowager of Derby, and an order for the attendance of the persons mentioned in the annexed paper, who are all material witnesses in the cause. (L. J., xi, 93.)

Annexed: 1, list of witnesses; 2, petition of same. That such letters of summons may be issued as will induce the Countess Dowager of Derby and Lord Chief Baron Bridgman to appear at the hearing, and give evidence.

1660, July 16. Petition of divers lords, knights, and gentlemen of Cheshire and North Wales, on behalf of themselves and many others. Petitioners having been in August last in His Majesty's service in Cheshire, were at the then next ensuing quarter sessions, presented and indicted for high treason; which indictments still remain on record. They pray that the justices by whom they were presented, and the juries, may be disabled from bearing any office of trust, and be excepted from the general pardon. (L. J., xi, 94.)

1660, July 18. Petition of Percy Lord Powis. The sequestrators have, for some years past, taken possession of certain manors, lands, and tenements vested in petitioner and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, and by their illegal proceedings and usurped authority have sold the most part of petitioner's estate, although neither he nor his wife were ever convicted for recusancy, but for his fidelity and faithfulness to His Majesty and his father. Prays that what part of his and his wife's estate yet remains unsold by the trustees for the sale of delinquents' estates, may be discharged of sequestrations, and that the arrears remaining in the tenants' hands, or paid into the Exchequer, may be paid to him, as has already been granted to other peers. (L. J., xi, 96.)

1660, July 24. Copy of petition of the well affected of North Wales to Thomas Lord Fairfax, General of all the forces in England and Wales. They condemn the Members of Parliament who were for treating with the King; they declare themselves resolved to sink or swim, live or die, with his Excellency and the army, who have bound kings with chains, and nobles with fetters of iron; and in conclusion they say, let nothing hinder the speedy executing of justice upon all delinquents, especially the grand adversary of the kingdom; let them go to the pit, and let no man stay them; for better, as Solomon saith, is a roaring lion, a raging bear, than a wicked ruler.

[Endorsed.] "24 Jul. 1660. North Wales. Petic'on read at grand Co'mittee for the Bill of Indemnity, King's death."

1660, June 4. Petition of William Lord Craven. In the year 1641 petitioner went, by leave of the House, beyond the seas to his charge in Holland, where he remained until of late, without acting anything to the prejudice of Parliament. During his absence, by the practice and false oaths of some evil persons, his whole estate, both real and personal, was seized and kept from him, under colour of a vote made in the House of Commons, being then but a small part of the Long Parliament, and after the excluding of the major part of that House; by which means petitioner has been already damnified above £200,000, besides the total loss of all his real estate. Prays that his annexed case may be taken into consideration; and that to avoid multiplicity of suits, he may, by the favour of the House, be restored to the possession of his estate, and have reparation for the damages he has already sustained. (L. J., xi, 52.)

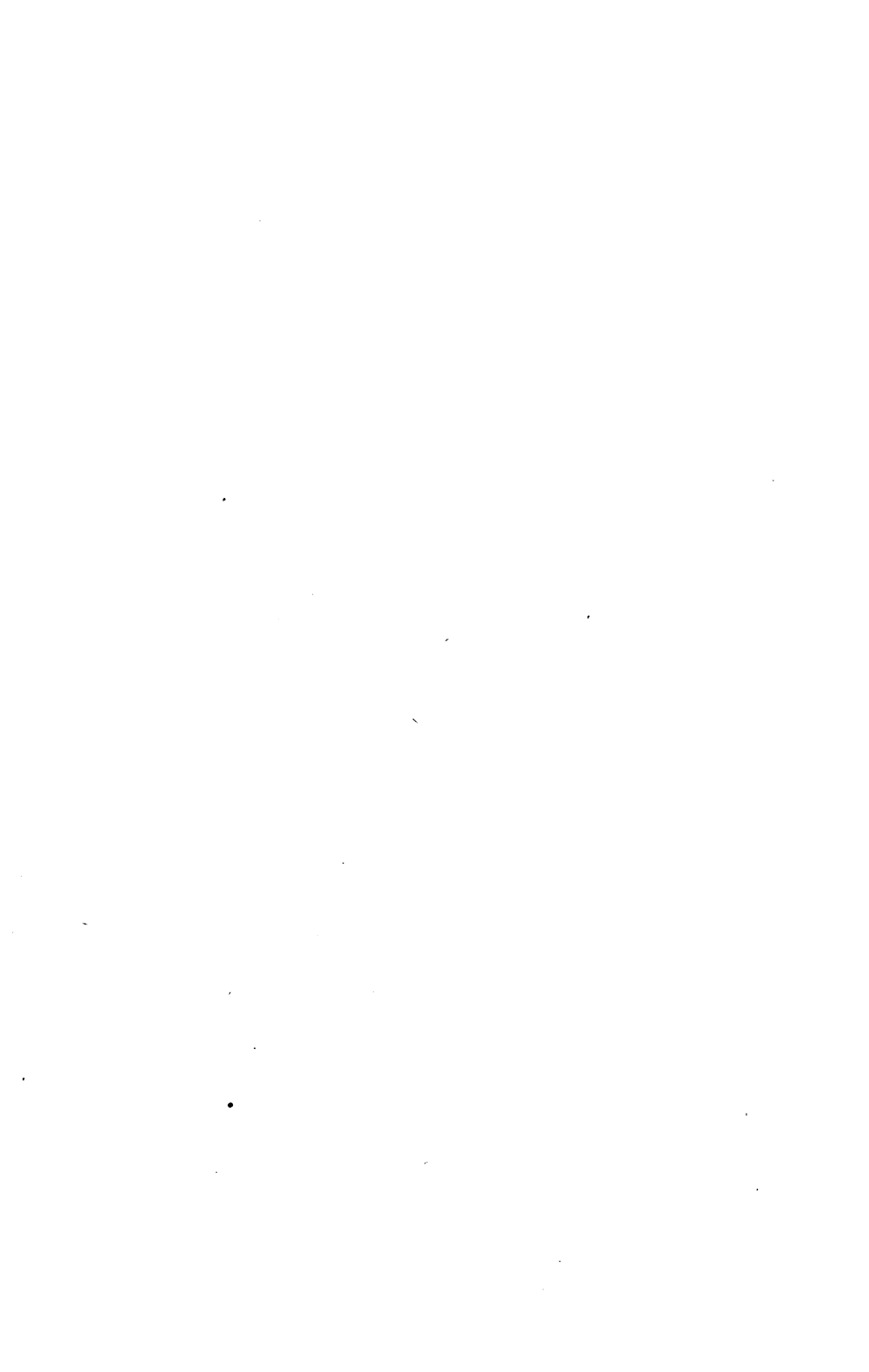
Annexed: Statement of Lord Craven's case.

1660, July 26. Certificate from General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in favour of William Lenthall, late Speaker of the House of Commons. "These are to certifie, That having p'ticular notice of the Deportment of William Lenthall, Esq., late Speaker, I

found him very instrumentall in the restoring our National Happinesse. In Scotland, att Berwick, all the way of my march to London, hee furnished and supplied mee with frequent and important Intelligence, had a very signall hand in breaking and dividing the late officers and sould'rs of the Army heere, very violentlie opposed (and prevented in a great measure) the Oath of Abjuration, refused and hindred the issuing out any new writts to patch and piece uppe that House whereof hee was Speaker, expedited the Returne of the secluded members, and dissolution of the Long Parliam't; and vppon private Consultations with mee was very pressing and importune, and, I am sufficiently assured, very Cordiall for Restoring his Ma'ty to his Dominions. If these services of his are sufficient to over ballance his faults, which have bin the effects of his feare and Frailty, I hope, for the Encouragement of all seasonable Returnes to Loyalty, noe person will thinke butt that hee has merited att least to bee forgiven. Given vnder my hand and seale, att the Cock-pitt, the 26th day of July 1660. [Signed] Albemale."

1660, July 31. Petition of Sir John Owen.¹ Petitioner, for his loyalty to his late Majesty, was in the year 1648 committed prisoner to Denbigh Castle, and from thence brought to Windsor Castle; there kept close prisoner for six months, then brought to St. James'; and afterwards, with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Holland and Norwich, and Lord Capel, contrary to law, arraigned by persons who took upon themselves the title of a High Court of Justice, and unjustly condemned to be beheaded, though by God's mercy he escaped the execution of that sentence. He prays that all those who were actors therein may receive punishment, and that reparation may be made to him for his sufferings.

¹ The eldest son of John Owen, of Clenenny in Caernarvonshire, Esq. He was Vice-Admiral of North Wales, and was appointed in 1645 to supersede Archbishop Williams as Governor of Conwy Castle. (Williams' *Biographical Dict. of Eminent Welshmen.*)



CARTULARIUM PRIORATUS S. JOHANNIS EVANG. DE BRECON.

PREFACE.

AMONG the publications proposed to be undertaken by the Welsh MSS. Society was one styled "Registrum Prioratus de Brecknock"; a work which, unfortunately, was not undertaken by the spirited publishers. Their proposal has, however, stimulated inquiry where the materials were to be found, and has led to the fulfilment of it by the Cambrian Archæological Society in the following pages.

It is well, by way of an introduction, to give some account of the foundation of the Priory of Brecon, its remains, and of the MSS. which have been made use of for the work.

Nothing is known of the origin or early history of Bernard Newmarch, further than that he was a follower of William the Conqueror in the latter part of his reign, and a witness to the two charters which he granted to the famous Benedictine Monastery of St. Martin of Battle, founded and built in performance of the Conqueror's vow, after the battle, on the spot where the royal standard stood, and where his noble adversary, Harold, fell in defence of his country against the invading Normans. A passing reference to the event may suffice here; but the reader will do well to peruse Mr. Freeman's brilliant narrative of the foundation of the Abbey.¹

The name of Bernard Newmarch does not occur in *Domesday Book*, and the span of life renders it improbable that he was a sharer in the victory of Hastings; for one of the Brecon Priory charters shows that he was alive while Bishop Bernard occupied the see of St. David's, perhaps at as late a period as 1120.

Circumstances delayed the fulfilment of the Conqueror's vow. Battle Abbey was not built before the ap-

¹ *History of the Norman Conquest*, vol. iv, p. 402.

pointment of Gausbert as Abbot in 1076, and it was not consecrated until the reign of William Rufus in 1084. Bernard appears to have been one of the leaders, with Roger de Lacy and Ralph de Mortimer, in the insurrection against William Rufus soon after his succession to the throne. In the following year he was in possession of the manor of Glasbury, part of the Welsh province of Brecheiniog; and in five years afterwards he had conquered the three cantreds of the same province, thus possessing the whole of Brecknockshire except the cantred of Buelt, or Builth. In Bernard's crowning victory, Rhys ap Teudwr, King of South Wales, was killed in battle, near his Castle of Brecon, during the Easter of 1093.¹ Soon afterwards, Roger, one of the monks of Battle Abbey, tarried for some time with Bernard, and by much importunity persuaded him to give to the church of St. Martin a district in Wales, with the old town and the church of St. John the Evangelist near thereto, situate just without the defences of the Castle of Brecon. Roger thereupon, with the aid of another monk named Walter, rebuilt² the church, and proceeded with the erection of monastic buildings, acquiring meanwhile, by prayer or gift, from the neighbours some possessions of land or tithes. As time went on, Nest, Bernard's wife, suffering from ill health, with her husband's assent gave a small vill, afterwards known as the manor of Berrinton; and so Bernard's bounty having been gradually increased by other gifts of lands, mills, churches, and tithes, Walter was appointed by the Abbot and Convent of St. Martin the first Abbot of the Convent of Brecon, paying a yearly sum in money as a recognition of the subjection of his Convent to Battle as the mother church.³

In the selection of the spot near which the vanquished Welsh King fell, as the site of the future convent, Ber-

¹ *Flor. Wig.*, vol. ii, p. 33 (Thorpe's ed.); *Itinerarium Cambriae* lib. i, cap. 2, also 12.

² "Restauravit".

³ *Chronicon de Bello*, Dugd., *Mon.*, tome i, p. 316.

nard was probably actuated by a desire to imitate the Conqueror, and to place it safely under the defence of his castle. In the early part of the reign of Henry I, Bernard, in a charter, with the King's assent, granted to the church of St. Martin of Battle the church near his Castle of Brecon, which he had caused to be dedicated in honour of St. John the Evangelist, and recorded the particulars of the gifts of mills, lands, churches, and tithes, in Wales and England, which he, his wife, and followers, had previously made to the church of St. Martin. In a second charter he described more fully the lands which he had granted. These donations were from time to time augmented and confirmed, during the course of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, by the charters of his grandsons, Roger Earl of Hereford, Walter, Henry, and Mahel; by William de Braose the elder, Reginald de Braose, and Humphrey de Bohun, succeeding lords of Brecon; and also by Peter Fitz Herbert, lord of Blaenllyfni and Dinas, and many others, including members of the families of Pichard, Traveley, Torell, Baskerville, and Burghill.

It is unnecessary to give here a description of these possessions of the Convent, because the ecclesiastical taxations which occur in the early pages of the Cartulary and the marginal notes give the information. The charters, the bishops' confirmation of them, and the compositions of disputes with other monastic houses, are worthy of a careful perusal, and give much interesting information on an obscure period in the history of Breconshire.

The ground on which the conventual church and buildings were erected, occupies a small space. It was rendered less available for building by its steep inclination on the south and east to the river Honddu. It lay without the town wall, near the old Port Superior, and extended to the outer ward of the Castle. Little can now be made out of the arrangement of the monastic buildings. It is evident, however, that they were not extensive. A strong and lofty wall, with a wide, arched

opening as an approach to the Close, still bounds the ground to the west. In the line of this wall, near the entrance to the churchyard, are low buildings with remains of gargoyles near the eaves, and wooden, framed windows, introduced probably after the suppression, showing externally and internally an alteration of the original structure. The noble conventual church occupies the north side of the Close. At its western end a building, converted into stables and other offices, runs southward, which formed apparently an ambulatory, with an approach through a door (now closed) into the church. Its upper floor was probably the dormitory of the Convent. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's view of the south-east of Brecknock Priory in 1741 shows a building running parallel with the church, the roof of which hides the lower part of the windows of the south transept, and a modernised house, connected with the dormitory, occupying the south-west of the cloister croft. They mention that on the north (south) side of the church is a very good paved cloister, which opens into the church and joins it to the Priory house, where the refectory is still remaining. The present Priory house is a comparatively modern, detached, structure, built on the sloping ground towards the river, and so affords no assistance in making out the monastic arrangements. The cemetery, at a late period styled that of the church of the Holy Cross, lies north of the church, and was approached from the close through an arch in a wall running from the west end of the church.

Nothing remains, unless it be the font, of the church of the twelfth century. If there had been anything noteworthy in its structure, or appearance, Gerald de Barri, whose residence of Llanddu was in the immediate neighbourhood, and whose name appears as a witness to several of the charters, would have mentioned it in his Itinerary. The present church was built after his death. No annals, or register, of the convent have come down to us, so a notion of its date can be formed only from the building, as we see it now.

Sir Gilbert Scott considered that the earliest portion dates from 1220 to 1230. The limits of a preface do not afford room for more than mention of the salient features of the edifice, making use, for the purpose, of a few extracts from Mr. Freeman's able and exhaustive account of it.¹

"The Priory church is the noblest of a class, of which a good many instances occur in Wales. The class I mean is one of massive cruciform churches with central towers, whose high roof and gables invariably present a picturesque external outline."

"The leading idea is that of simple bulk. Brecon Priory impresses us more strongly with the idea of general magnitude than many buildings of much greater positive dimensions. This is perhaps partly occasioned by its extreme simplicity of structure. . . . The ground plan consists of a nave with aisles; the southern one not quite reaching to the west end, and a north porch, a central tower or choir, with transepts and an eastern limb, forming a large presbytery, without regular aisles, but with a remarkable arrangement of chapels on each side."

"The church was, doubtless, commenced not long after the foundation of the Priory, but probably the nave might not be completed till towards the middle of the twelfth century. The choir, transepts, and presbytery were rebuilt during the thirteenth; the fourteenth gradually transformed the Norman nave into a Decorated building. The presbytery consists of four bays; as it originally stood, the two easternmost bays were free, while chapels were attached to the western pair, but, on the north side, later alterations have somewhat interfered with this arrangement. The style is common Early English, extremely good, but not remarkable for richness; in the exterior, indeed, remarkably the reverse. A triplet occupies each bay, except the western one, and a quintuplet fills the east end. Externally, these windows are as plain as possible; within, they have detached banded shafts and moulded

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, N. S., p. 150. 1854.

jamb. Those at the sides are singularly slender, and the centre light rises in an unusual degree above the side ones. The eastern quintuplet has broader lights and a more gradual rise, but the three central ones are larger and grouped more closely together than the external pair."

"The nave is of four bays on the north side and three on the south, such being the number of arches; the southern aisle being a bay shorter than the rest. But to the east of the arcade, beyond its respond, is a blank wall almost equal to another bay. This was the space occupied by the rood-loft, the corbels for the support of which still remain, making it demonstratively certain that the choir was originally under the central tower."

It remains to give an account of the source from which the documents which form the Cartulary, are derived. Bishop Kennett, in his *Case of Impropriations*, 1704, gives the substance of the endowment, by William Revell, of the church of St. Mary, Hay, and quotes, as his authority, "Ex Cartulario Prioratus S. Johannis Evang. de Brechon, MS., f. 47," without reference to its possessor. In the short account of the Priory in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* (1744), among the authorities referred to is, "Registrum antiquum Prioratus de Brechnoch, MS., penes Gulielmum Brewster, M.D., Herefordiæ". Dr. Brewster bequeathed all his MSS. to the Bodleian. Theophilus Jones, the able and painstaking historian of Brecknockshire, appears to have searched for this MS. at the Bodleian and elsewhere without success, but his search was rewarded by the discovery at the Bodleian, among the MS. collections of Thomas Carte, of a volume, which contained a series of documents relative to the Priory and many other Welsh matters. In his history of the county, he gave an epitome of such of the documents as related to the Priory's possessions in Breconshire, with notes, which are valuable on account of his local knowledge.

At my request, the Rev. D. M. Macray kindly refer-

red to the volume, and arranged that a copy should be made of the Cartulary, and of other documents relating to the Priory in a different handwriting, which he discovered in an earlier part of the same volume.

A careful perusal of the documents copied leads to the conclusion that they were first transcribed from the original charters and other documents, and arranged in their present order, after the suppression of the Priory, probably in the seventeenth century, by a writer who was but little versed in the character of the handwriting of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and who had little knowledge of the succession of bishops, or the period during which the parties to the charters lived. As is not unusual in early deeds, the documents for the most part have no date, and so it was difficult to arrive at their sequence without some research, or a reference to works which were not within the reach of the original transcriber. It is probable that, after the suppression of the Priory, the charter and other deeds were consigned to a chest, or other place of deposit, and were at last rescued from oblivion by some one curious to arrive at their contents, without sufficient knowledge for the work; for there is no sequence in their arrangement. Many of the later thirteenth century charters occur before the earlier ones; some are twice copied, and there is a general confusion as regards the subject-matter and the period to which they relate. With a view to remedy this defect, it is proposed to arrange the several documents, as far as may be, in chronological order, in a table of the contents.

The transcript in the Carte collection, judging from the handwriting, was made about 1710, evidently from a previous copy, probably differing from that in Dr. Brewster's possession. The handwriting shows that the Carte transcript was written by two persons in turn,—one continuing where the other left off. Their occasional notes in the Welsh language show that they were copying a recent hand; the name, Hugh Gruff(ith),

¹ See note at foot of preface.

occurs at the end of one note, apparently referring to the earlier transcriber. Some of the documents are imperfect, and suggest that a page was torn or missing, or that the original deed was imperfect, or illegible; very few charters appear to be missing.

It is proposed to add to the Cartulary the answers of a Prior of Brecon during the fourteenth century to articles exhibited against him, the appointment of a prior in 1435, and an account of the possessions of the Priory shortly after its suppression.

In concluding, I desire to express my thanks to the Rev. D. M. Macray for his aid and suggestions, to Professor John Rhys for translating the Welsh notes, and to Mr. Geo. Parker of the Bodleian for the great pains which he has taken in making out very difficult handwriting, for his searches, and for his zeal and readiness in answering all inquiries which arose on a perusal of his transcript.

R. W. BANKS.

(Browne Willis, MS. 37, fol. 184, Bodl. Lib.)

“Norwich, Apr. 13, 1719.

“Dear Sir,—I was obliged to go home by BuryI had begun a letter to you [at Ely], but desisted because I could not, without book, give you, for my Lord of St. David's, an account of the Cartulary of St. John's Priory in *Brecknock*, which I had lent me in the year 1697, and abstracted part of it. It consisted of about 110 leaves in parchment, in octavo. Was procured me by Dr. John Davies, then of Jesus Coll., from Dr. Brewster of Hereford, who, as I was inform'd, was then the owner of it. I formerly sent you all the Dignitaries of the Church of St. David's that I could find mention of in my collections out of it. Since upon comparing your History of St. David's with them, I find, fo. 86, *Conventio facta per Thomam Episcopum Menevensem inter Reginaldum Priorem et Conventum Brechineisem et m'rm Benedictum Vicarium Matricis Eccles. Brechon. de ordinatione istius Vicariæ* A.D. 1248. I have not the month, but the year may seem to fix what you are (p. 104) in doubt about, y^e consecration of the said Bp. Thomas.....for thus runs a Teste in this Cartulary, f. 56, *Testibus Galfredo Episcopo Menevense, Magistro G. de Barri, G. Archid. Brecon. nepote suo R. Decano, Osberto Capellano Episcopi, &c.*; for after the dispute about the Election to the Bishopric was given against him, Geraldus is said to have resigned his Archdeaconry to William his nephew.....abt. 1203.

“Your aff. servt. Thomas Tanner.”

“To Brown Willis, Esq.”

See also Tanner MS. (Bodl. Lib.), No. 342, f. 170.

CARTE PAPERS.

(*Bodleian Library, vol. 108, fol. 254, Article 19.*)

Proceedings of the Chapter of St. David's relative to tithes withheld from the Prior by the rector of the parish of St. Michael, Ystradwy, Wednesday after 14 Sept. 1234 :

“Acta in capella sancti Johannis de Straddewy¹ feria quarta post exaltationem Sancte Crucis anno M^o ducentesimo tricesimo quarto coram H(ugone)² archidiacono et officiale Menevensi et coram L. A. officialibus³ et G.⁴ Decano Brechonie, scilicet quod cum Prior et Conventus Brechonie monerent Hugoni Whethelen rectori ecclesie Sancti Michaelis de Straddewy⁵ super decimis quibusdam quas dicti Monachi dicebant ab antiquis monasterio Sancti Johannis Brechonie datas esse et concessas postquam tractatum fuerat super hoc negocio coram R(ogero) Pichard, tunc temporis domino ejusdem loci, Et dictus R. Willelmum Muthun constabularium suum cum quibusdam aliis transmisit ad Capitulum ut interessent et viderent quid in Capitulo super hoc negocio ageretur Tandem dictus rector comparuit et publice recognovit et concessit dictis Monachis duas partes omnium decimarum de tota terra de Kylvaynor, duas etiam partes omnium decimarum de tota terra Bernardi Boghan, scilicet a lapide stante juxta furcas⁶ tam subtus viam magnam quam supra viam magnam usque ad locum ubi erecta fuit crux Keinthlen⁷ secundum quod rivulus descendit a fonte subtus Boghleik versus villam de Straddewy usque ad locum qui supra ripam dicti rivuli opponitur dicto lapidi stanti: duas etiam partes omnium decimarum de tota terra quae dicitur Wlythfays,⁸

¹ Theoph. Jones considers this occupied the place of the present Chapel of Tretower.

² Hugh de Cluna.

³ A person appointed by a bishop to exercise, in his stead, ecclesiastical jurisdiction in contentious matters.

⁴ Dean of the monastic body there.

⁵ Now Llanvihangel Cwmdu. Where the county or diocese is not stated in the notes, the place is situate in Breconshire.

⁶ Probably a fork-like junction of two roads.

⁷ See Jones' *History of Brecknockshire*, vol. ii, p. 501, and Plate xiii. He says that the cross stood at Penheol y Crwys (or the head of the lane), a short distance north of Gaer. “Boghlek”, he suggests, may be Bwlch.

⁸ Gwlythfaes; corruptly pronounced “Glyffaes”. (*Ibid.*)

que jacet inter montem qui dicitur Mayarch¹ et flumen quod dicitur Uska. Promisit etiam dictus Rector quod quicquid abstulerat de dictis decimis, dictis monachis eodem anno statim restitueret et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto apposita sunt sigilla praedictorum judicum, scilicet H. Archidiaconi et officialis Menevensis et L. A. officialium et G. Decani Brechonie hiis testibus, R. de Burchull' et R. de Brechonia clericis et R. filio Rogeri et J. Monacho de Brechonia et Milone rectore ecclesie de Garpregny² et multis aliis."

Further proceedings in consequence of the rector's refusal to abide by the decision of the Chapter, and final judgment in favour of the Prior :

"Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit L. de Lanmais³ officialis et G. decanus Brechonie et Ythenardus officialis Archidiaconi Brechonie eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum mota esset lis inter priorem et conventum Brechonie et Hothel rectorem ecclesie de Stradewy super eo quod dicebant ipsum H. eos spoliasse quibusdam decimis subscriptis ad eos ut dicebant in Stradewy de jure spectantibus tandem partibus convocatis et coram H(ugone) Archidiacono⁴ et tunc officiale Menevensi et nobis in Capitulo de Stradewy personaliter comparentibus lis praedicta secundum tenorem actorum subsequencium fuit terminata. Hec sunt acta in capella Sancti Johannis de Stradewy feria quarta post exaltationem Sanctae Crucis anno gratie mcccxxxiiij coram H. archidiacono et officiale Menevensi et coram L. A. officialibus et G. decano Brechonie scilicet quod cum Prior et Conventus Brechonie monerent Hugoni Hothel rectori Ecclesie Sancti Michaelis de Stradewy super decimis quibusdam quas dicti Monachi dicebant ab antiquo monasterio Sancti Johannis Brechonie datas esse et concessas postquam tractatum fuit super hoc negocio coram R. Pichard tunc temporis domino ejusdem loci et dictus R. Willelmum Mutun constabularium suum cum quibusdam aliis transmisit ad Capitulum ut interessent et viderent quid in Capitulo super hoc negocio ageretur Tandem dictus Rector comparuit et publice recognovit et concessit dictis Monachis duas partes omnium decimarum de tota terra de Kylvaynaur.⁵ Duas etiam partes omnium decimarum de tota terra Bernardi Bochan, scilicet a lapide stante

¹ Penmyarth.

² Garthbreny, a parish near Brecon.

³ Now Llanvaes.

⁴ Hugh de Cluna, Archdeacon of St. David's, 1200-1234.

⁵ Cilfaenor (Ordn. Survey), near Llanvihangel Cwmdu Church.

juxta furcas tam subtus viam magnam quam supra viam magnam usque ad locum ubi erecta fuit Crux Keinthlin secundum quod rivulus descendit a fonte subtus Bochelet versus villam de Stradewy usque ad locum qui supra ripam dicti rivuli opponitur dicto lapidi stanti. Duas etiam partes omnium decimarum de tota terra que dicitur Wlithuais que jacet inter montem qui dicitur Mayhard et flumen quod dicitur Uska. Promisit etiam dictus Rector quod quicquid abstulerat de dictis decimis eodem anno statim restitueret dictis monachis, et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto apposita sunt sigilla predictorum judicum, scilicet H. archidiaconi et officialis Menevensis et L. A. officium et G. decani Brechonie hiis testibus, R. de Burchull et R. de Brekenie clericis, et R. filio Rogeri, et J. Monacho de Brechonia et Milone rectore ecclesie de Karthprenki et multis aliis. Processu vero temporis supradictus H. non obstantibus hiis que inter ipsum et dictos Priorem et Conventum in dicto Capitulo judicialiter acta fuerunt possessionem eorum circa dictorum locorum decimas pro sua voluntate turbavit allegans acta predicta in absentia sua fuisse confecta; et sic priorem et monachos spolians Papam appellavit Prior autem et Conventus tam de dicta spolacione quam de eo quod contra tenorem dictorum actorum pro sue voluntatis arbitrio venerat sibi justiciam pecierunt exhiberi. Partibus igitur propter hoc negocium coram nobis in Capitulo de Brechonia constitutis sepe dictis H. appellationi sue sicut in actis illius diei continetur renunciatis et non obstantibus exceptione et appellatione ab eo ut dictum est interpositis in nostram jurisdictionem publice consensus quo facto lite legitime coram nobis contestata diem partibus de earundem consensu constituimus ad sentenciandum precise: ad quem diem sepe dictus H. rector ecclesie Sancti Michaelis de Stradewy etiam legitime vocatus venire contempsit Prior vero et Conventus per Johannem de Palerne monachum suum comparentes secunsum retroacta in judicio tam de jure suo quam de possessione sua in dictis decimis quam etiam de processu habito in Capitulo de Stradewy in actis contento sententiam ferri pecierunt. Nos igitur Deum habentes pre oculis cum nobis legitime constaret de meritis et tocus processu negocii de consiliis virorum prudentium et jurisperitorum adjudicavimus finaliter et diffinitive tam possessionem quam proprietatem decimarum de terris et locis in supradictis actis contentis et nominatis ad Priorem et Conventum Brechonie pleno jure pertinere pronuntiavimus et in eodem judicio diffinitive acta suprascripta rite fuisse confecta et in perpetuum fore vera et valitura. Decrevimus et ipsum H. compellendum esse per censuram ecclesiasticam ut de cetero desistat a perturbacione possessionis dictarum decimarum Prioris

et Conventus Brechonie et vexacione eorundem: In hujus autem rei testimonium praesenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus."

Bond of Roger Pichard for the payment to the Prior of yearly rent of 4s. 2d. for the monks' land in the valley of Stradewy:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Rogerus Pichard miles dominus de Stradewy salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me et heredes meos teneri domino Priori Brechonie et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in quatuor solidis et duobus denariis de annuo reddito cujusdam terrae, quae dicitur terra Monachorum in valle de Stradewy singulis annis ad festum Sancti Michaelis eidem solvendis sine aliqua cavillatione, contradictione, dolo vel fraude in cujus rei testimonium praedictis domino Priori et Monachis praesentes literas feci patentes," etc.

"Lhaw diwedhur hyd ynod yma."¹

Pope Honorius III takes the Priory under his protection, and confirms grants by Bishops of St. David's of churches of Hay, St. Egyon, Mara, and Talgarth, 26 Jan. 1222:

"Onorius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Priori et Monachis Ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Brekenio salutem et apostolicam benedictionem Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facillime prebere consensum et vota que a rationis tramite non discordant effectu prosequente complere ea propter dilecti in domino filii vestris justis precibus inclinati personas vestras et monasterium in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati cum omnibus bonis que idem monasterium in presentiam rationabiliter possidet aut in futurum justis modis prestante Domino poterit adipisci sub beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus. Specialiter autem de Haya Sancti Egyon,² de Mara³ et de Talgarth ecclesias Parochiales cum pertinentiis suis quas bone memorie Gualfridus⁴ et Gervasius⁵ Menevenses episcopi de Capituli sui consensu vobis in usus proprios concesserunt sicut in eorum authenticis continetur vobis et per vos eidem monasterio vestro auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocini-

¹ A recent hand up to this mark.

² Now Llanigon. Jones suggests that the church was dedicated either to Eigen, the daughter of Cradoc ap Bran, or to Eigion, the son of Caw, a saint of the sixth century. (*Hist. of Breckn.*, vol. ii, p. 399.)

³ Llangorse.

⁴ Geoffrey, Prior of Llanthony, elected 10 Nov. 1203, *ob.* 1214.

⁵ Iorwerth, consecrated 7 Dec. 1215, *ob.* 1229.

nio communimur. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre protectionis et confirmacionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Laterano vij Kal. Febr. Pontificatus nostri anno sexto."

Inspecimus by the Archdeacon of Brecon and the Official of St. David's, of the privileges granted to Battle Abbey by Pope Honorius, 15 March 1222:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit G(iraldus) de Barri¹ Archidiaconus Rogerus de Burghulle officialis domini Menevensis G. de Brenleys² decanus Brechonie eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse privilegium Abbatis et Conventus de Bello in hec verba. Honorius episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Abbati et Conventui de Bello salutem et apostolicam benedictionem vere religionis honestas nobis laudabiliter persuadet ut nos favorabiliter confoventes pie vestris profectibus intendamus. Quapropter vestris supplicacionibus inclinati auctoritate nobis presentium indulgemus, ut nullus a nobis de novalibus quas propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, sive de vestrorum animalium nutrimentis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Anagnie, Idus Marci Pontificatus nostri anno sexto et ne super hiis alicui inposterum aliquo tempore dubitatio emer-

¹ The date establishes the fact that he was the nephew of Gerald de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, the son of William de Barri, and nephew of David, Bishop of St. David's. Giraldus Cambrensis was born in 1147, created Archdeacon of Brecon in 1175, and elected by the Chapter to the bishopric of St. David's on June 29, 1199. Failing to obtain a confirmation of his election, he resigned all claim to the see on Nov. 10, 1203, and his archdeaconry. He was succeeded as archdeacon by his nephew, who is styled by Browne Willis, and in the *History of St. David's*, William; but wherever his name occurs in this Cartulary, as "G. archdeacon." The date of the death of Giraldus is uncertain; but he is said to have attained the age of seventy four. For an account of his life, see the *History of St. David's*, p. 280, and Mr. Brewer's edition of Giraldus Cambrensis, vol. i (Rolls Series).

² Brynlllys.

gat huic scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponi bene valeat universitas vestra semper in Domino.”

Order of Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, regulating the payments by the Prior of Brecon to its mother church¹ of Brecon, 1 January 1248-9:

“Cum inter Reginaldum priorem Breconie et Conventum rectores ecclesie loci ejusdem ex una parte et Magistrum Benedictum vicarium Matricis Ecclesie ex altera propter taxationis Vicarie illius ambiguitatem et quedam alia questio interseritur Tandem partes omnibus renunciantes sponte se ordinationem Dompni T(homas)² tunc Menevensis Episcopi in omnibus taxationibus dicte Vicarie contingentibus supposuerunt qui Deum habendo pre oculis sic ordinavit quod dictus Magister Benedictus et vicarii omnes post eum inperpetuum percipient decem marcas annuas a dictis Priore et Conventu et eorum successoribus. Scilicet duas marcas et dimidium in festo Sancti Michaelis et in die Natalis Domini duas marcas et dimidium et in die Pasche duas marcas et dimidium et in Nativitate Beati Johannis Baptiste duas marcas et dimidium pro omnibus ad dictam vicariam spectantibus dictis Priore et Conventu omnes proventus tam matricis Ecclesie quam Capellarum ejus integre percepturis preter secundum legatum et singulos denarios missales in quatuor solemnitatibus precipuis scilicet in Natali Domini, die Pasche, die Exaltationis Sancte Crucis et in dedicatione Ecclesie et preter singulos denarios missales pro corpore presenti; dicti autem Prior et Conventus et qui pro tempore fuerint invenient ad minus duos honestos capellanos suis impensis propriis omnino qui una cum vicario qui pro tempore fuerit dicte Matrici Ecclesie et ejus Capellis deserviant et cure animarum totius parochie sollicite intendant et vicario in hiis que cura animarum exigit reverenter obediant. Vicarius autem qui pro tempore fuerit si capellanus non fuerit aut alias celebrare et curam parochie honeste peragere impotens fuerit loco suo unum capellanum honestum suis impensis procurabit Qui cum duobus aliis que cura animarum exposcat sollicite studeat adimplere. Et quoniam hii tres Capellani ad celebracionem divinatorum in Capellis omnibus sufficere non poterunt Dicti Prior et Conventus per aliquos probatos monachos dictis Capellanis sufficienter facient deserviri Cura animarum integre apud vicarium et Capellanos seculares permanente. Insuper dicti Prior et Conventus omnia honera tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria in omnibus qualiter-

¹ Referred to in Bishop Tanner's letter, *ante*, 282.

² Thomas Wallensis, Archdeacon of Lincoln, consecrated July 26, 1248, *ob.* July 11, 1255.

cunque ortum habentia omnino sustinebunt : et ne predicta ordinatio temporis lapsu ab hominum memoria labatur, set robur perpetuum optineat eam dictus Menevensis Episcopus sigillo suo roboravit. Datum apud Landew¹ anno Domini mcccxlviij die Nativitatis Beate Marie Virginis."

Confirmation of the Chapter of St. David's of the foregoing order, 1248-9 :

"Confirmacio Capituli Menevensis.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Capitulum Menevense salutem in Domino. Notum esse volumus universis nos inspexisse literas venerabilis patris nostri domini Th(ome) Dei gratia Menevensis Episcopi in hec verba : Cum inter Reginaldum Priorem Brechonie, &c. Et in hujus rei testimonium presentibus commune sigillum Capituli nostri apponi fecimus. Datum Menevie anno Domini mcccxlviij."

Charter to Battle Abbey, 10 June, 37th Henry III, A.D. 1253 :

"Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannorum, Aquitannie, et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus et Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, forestariis, vice-comitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro anima gloriosi regis Willelmi Conquestoris Anglie predecessoris nostri et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Deo et Ecclesie Sancti Martini de Bello et Abbati et Conventui ejusdem Ecclesie quam predictus Rex ex voto fundavit et ut suam dominicam capellam liberam esse voluit ob victoriam ibidem sibi a Deo concessam omnes terras redditus et possessiones necnon et Ecclesias et cellas cum suis pertinenciis a predecessoribus nostris vel ab aliis fidelibus sibi collatas. Concessimus etiam et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus eisdem Abbati et Conventui et quod omnes homines sui liberi sint et quieti ab omni theloneo et omnia mercata sua per totum regnum nostrum ubique absque theloneo faciant sicut carta Domini Henrici regis avi nostri quam iidem Abbas et Conventus inde hunc testatur ; Et quod ipsi et eorum

¹ Llanddew, two miles north-east of Brecon, where are the ruins of an occasional residence of the Bishops of St. David's. Giraldus the Archdeacon resided there. Buck gives a drawing of the ruins. For an account of the parish and the church, see Jones' *History of Brecknockshire*, vol. ii, p. 147, and *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, p. 277, 4th Series.

successores in perpetuum habeant amerciamenta omnium hominum suorum coram quibuscunque justiciariis vicecomitibus aut aliis ballivis nostris amerciati fuerint et quod habeant catalla fugitivorum et suspensorum et quorumcumque dampnatorum qui de ipsis tenuerint et etiam catalla forinsecorum qui infra libertatem ipsorum judicati fuerint que quidem catalla infra libertatem ipsorum cum ipsis malefactoribus inventa fuerint; Et quod habeant pecuniam de hominibus suis que ad murdram pertinet, Et quod cedentibus vel decedentibus abb[at]jibus ejusdem loci ipsi Monachi habeant custodiam Abbatie sue et omnium terrarum et tenementorum ad ipsam pertinencium et liberam administracionem de omnibus rebus et possessionibus ad eandam Abbaciam pertinentibus et quod Abbatem sibi perficiant de se ipsis secundum formam electionum de prelatibus que est in regno nostro sine impedimento et contradictione nostri et heredum nostrorum et omnium ballivorum nostrorum petita tunc a nobis et heredibus nostris licencia eligendi et optenta et facta electione assensu nostro requisito et optento omnes etiam donationes libertates quietancias et consuetudines per cartas predecessorum nostrorum regum Anglie et aliorum fidelium eis concessas cum omnibus predictis presenti carta nostra predictis Abbati et Conventui cellis suis regali auctoritate concedimus et confirmavimus sicut predictae carte plenius testantur. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Abbas et Conventus et eorum successores inperpetuum habeant et teneant has predictas donationes et concessiones libertates quietancias et consuetudines bene in pace libere quiete et integre cum predicta custodia et administracione et eleccionem et cum omnibus aliis predictis sicut predictum est, Et prohibemus super forisfacturam nostram ne aliquis justiciarius, vicecomes, constabularius, forestarius, viridarius aut aliqui alii ballivi nostri vel eorum ministri in aliquo se intromittant contra hanc concessionem nostram de terris redditibus et possessionibus vel hominibus predictorum Abbatis et Conventus quia ipsos et homines suos, terras, res, redditus et omnes possessiones suas in specialem protectionem et defensionem nostram suscepimus hiis testibus. Petro de Mabaud, Johanne Mannsell', preposito de Beverlac, Magistro Willelmo de Kilkenni, archidiacono conventus, Philippo Lunell', Bertramo de Cryoll', Johanne Grey, Johanne de Lexton, Roberto Wallerand, Henrico de Wyngham, Stephano Banzzon, Nicholao de Sancto Mauro, Willelmo Germin, et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium x^o die Junii anno regni nostri xxxvii^o."

Further charter to Battle Abbey, 20 May, 54 Henry III, A.D. 1270 :

“Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie, &c. sicut in priori (carta) erat tenor sub priori sigillo nostro quò tunc utebamur quod quia post modum mutatum est cartam predictam sigillo quo nunc utimur duximus consignandam. Nos autem predictas donaciones concessiones quasi tantas ratas habentes et gratas et eisdem Abbati et Conventui gratiam volentes facere specialem concedimus eis quod licet ipsi aliquibus libertatibus et quietanciis contentis in cartis suis quibuscunque eis a predecessoribus nostris regibus Anglie et nobis concessis minus pro bono huc usque usi fuerint, eisdem libertatibus et quietanciis de cetero utantur sine contradictione vel impedimento nostri et heredum nostrorum vicecomitum seu ballivorum nostrorum quorumcumque ; Concessimus et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod habeant et percipiant omnia amerciamenta sua et hominum suorum et fines et redemptiones eorundem hominum suorum ad nos vel heredes nostros ratione cujuscunque delicti pertinentes salvis nobis et heredibus nostris finibus quos eundem Abbatem et successores suos Abbates loci predicti nobiscum facere contigerit. Et quod idem Abbas et Conventus habeant retornum omnium brevium nostrorum tam de summonicione scaccarii nostri quam de aliis libertatem suam predictam contingentibus, et quod respondeant ad idem scaccarium de omnibus debitis, summonicionibus et demandis eandem libertatem tangentibus, ita quod nullus vicecomes seu alius ballivus vel ministerii nostri aliquas districtiones, summoniciones aut alia facienda que ad officium eorum pertinent nisi per defectum predicti Abbatis vel ballivorum suorum ita tamen quod idem Abbas de finibus quos nobiscum fecerit nobis respondeat ad scaccarium nostrum, et si aliquo casu contingerent hujusmodi fines amerciamenta et redemptiones hominum suorum predictorum per ballivos nostros vel heredum nostrorum contigerit : Volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod hujusmodi amerciamenta fines et redemptiones per ballivos nostros vel heredum nostrorum collecta seu recepta sicut predictum est eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis per visum thesaurarii nostri qui pro tempore fuerit sine diminutione aliqua restituantur, hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus, W. Eboraci archiepiscopo, Anglie primatu, Winton' et Wigorn' episcopis, Roberto Walerand, Roberto a Guylim, Willelmo de Winterphull, Ricardo Mounet, Radulpho Bakepur, Rogero de Wauton', Waltero de Burges' et aliis ; Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri quinquagesimo quarto.”

Taxation of ecclesiastical possessions of the Convent in the archdeaconry of Brecon :

"Taxatio¹ Ecclesiarum secundum verum valorem in Archidiaconatu Brechonie anno regni regis Edwardi xix^o intrante vicesimo.

Ecclesia Brechonie xxli., decima xls., porcio prioris xxxviiiis.

Ecclesia de Haya xiiiili. decima xxviiiis., porcio prioris xviiiis. viiid.

Ecclesia de Sancto Eguino² (camerarius) xli., decima xxs., porcio prioris xs.

Ecclesia Delgard³ xviiiili., decima xxxvis., porcio prioris xixs., sacrista iiis.

Ecclesia de Mara⁴ viiili., decima xvis., porcio prioris viiis.

Ecclesia de Devennoc⁵ xviii. vis. viiid., decima xxxiiiis. viiid., porcio prioris xis. vid. ob.

Porcio Prioris Brechonie de Straddewy⁶ vis. viiid.

Decima prioris Brechonie de temporalibus et animalibus lis. xid. ob.

Prior Brechonie habet in bonis temporalibus et animalibus in Archidiaconatu Brechonie xxvli. xixs. iiiid., unde decima ut supra.

Summa totalis porcionum Prioris lxxvis. xid.

Porcio Prioris de Ecclesia de Haya secundum taxationem Norwycensem (scilicet) due partes ipsius Ecclesie vii marcas xviiiis. ob. qua.

Porcio camerarii de Sancto Eguino s. media pars iii marcas iiiis.

Porcio prioris de Talgarth s. due partes viii marcas viiis. xd.

Porcio prioris de Mara s. media pars xxxvs. vid. ob.

Porcio prioris de dominico de Straddewy ii marcas.

Porcio prioris de Scatheroc⁷ vis. viiid.

Porcio prioris de Devenoc s. tercia pars iiiii marcas vs. xid.

Prior respondebit de Brechoniam xi marcas ix. id.

Summa totall' porcionum contingent' priorum xxxix marcas xiiis. qu^a

Inde quintadecima patet per subscripta :

Porcio prioris de Ecclesia de Haya vis. vid.

Porcio camerarii de Sancto Eguino iiis.

¹ In 1288 Pope Nicholas IV granted the tenths to King Edward for six years, towards defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land; and that they might be collected to their full value, a taxation was begun by the King's precept in that year, and finished, as to the province of Canterbury, in 1291.

Llanigon.

³ Talgarth.

⁴ Llangorse.

⁵ Devynoc.

⁶ Ystradwy.

⁷ Scethrog.

Porcio prioris de Talgarth viis. viiid. ob.

Porcio prioris de Mara iis. iiiid. ob.

Porcio de Straddewy xxid. qu^a

Porcio prioris de Scatheroc vd. ob.

Porcio prioris de Devennoc iiis. xid. qu^a

Porcio prioris de Brechonia xis. xd. qu^a

Summa xxxviis. viid. qu^a

Vicesima secundum Taxacionem eandem :

Porcio prioris de Haya iiiis. ixid.

Porcio camerarii de Sancto Eguino iis. iid. ob. qu^a

Porcio prioris de Talgarth vs. ixid.

Porcio prioris de Mara xxid. qu^a

Porcio prioris de Straddewy xid.

Porcio prioris de Scatheroc iiiid.

Porcio prioris de Devennoc iis. iiiid. ob.

Porcio prioris de Brechonia viiis. xd. qu^a

Summa xxvs. id."

Norwich taxation of ecclesiastical possessions of the Convent in the archdeaconry of Brecon and in the diocese of Hereford :

"Taxatio Northwicensis¹ pro anno.

"Ecclesia de Haya viili. iis. iid. ob. solvat Priori pro rata duarum pertinentiis omnibus excepto procuracione archidiaconi et ac porcio prioris iii[li.] xiiis. ixid. ob.

Ecclesia Sancti Eguini iiiili. viiis. xd. ob. solvat priori pro rata medie partis excepto procuracione archidiaconi et cinodale.²

Ecclesia de Talgarth xli. xiiis. iiiid. in universo. In ista Taxacione tenetur precentor Gloucestrie pro rata xls. caveat sacrista prioris.

Ecclesia de Mara iiiili. ix. id. In universo respondeat vicarius pro medietate extraordinariorum et solvat procuracionem archidiaconi et cinodalem.

Ecclesia de Straddewy respondeat priori pro rata duarum marcarum. In extraordinario."

"Ecclesia de Sancta Brigida³ porcio prioris xxs. considerandum vtrum tantum valet ad opus prioris.

¹ Pope Innocent XXII gave the first fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices in 1253 to King Henry III for three years, which occasioned a taxation in the following year, sometimes called "The Norwich Taxation", and sometimes "Pope Innocent's Valor."

² For *synodale*, a tax payable to the bishop by the clergy who attended the yearly synod.

³ Llansantfread juxta Usk.

Ecclesia de Devennoc viiili. xviii. ixd. Respondeat prior pro rata tertie partis in omnibus.

Ecclesia de Brechonia viiili. xviii. ixd. ob. respondeat prior pro rata in omnibus.

Porcio prioris de Ecclesia de Mara ad decimam solvendam secundum Norwic' ixs. viiid.

Porcio prioris de ecclesia de Sancto Eguino iiiis. vid.

Porcio Prioris de Talgarth xis. viiid. Inde porcio sacriste ibidem iiiis.

Porcio prioris de Mara iiiis. vid. ob. qu'a. Inde porcio sacriste xiid.

Porcio prioris de Stradewy iis. viiid.

Porcio prioris de Scatheroc viiid.

Porcio prioris de Devennoc vs. xid.

Porcio prioris de Ecclesia de Brechonia xviii. ixd. ob. Inde porcio precentor Glovernie¹ iis.

'Q. a gollwyd dalen yma.'²

Estimatio que prior de Kylpeke³ habet de decimis Garbarum infra limites parochie de Bodenham⁴ que estimantur per annum liis. iiiid.

Estimatio Prioris Hereford habet decimas Garbarum infra limites ejusdem parochie que estimantur per annum xls.

Estimatio prioris Leministre⁵ habet decimas Garbarum infra limites ejusdem parochie que estimantur per annum xxs.

Estimatio Rectoris de Pudlesdone⁶ habet decimas Garbarum infra limites ejusdem parochie que estimantur per annum xxs.

Summa vili. xiiiis. iiiid.

Estimatio Vicarius ejusdem loci percipit terciam partem omnium decimarum personalium et predialium que estimantur per annum vili. xiiiis. iiiid. quas recepit in ecclesia de Bodenham que integre taxata est communibus annis ad xxli.

Landewycum⁷ secundum Taxationem Norwycensem ii marcas.

Item eadem ecclesia secundum verum valorem vi marcas.

¹ Gloucester.

² Is a leaf missing here ?

³ Kilpeck and the following (except Llanddewi r' cwm and Llanvair) are in the diocese of Hereford.

⁴ In Pope Nicholas' taxation the parish of Bodenham is as follows :

	Taxatio.			Decima.		
" Ecclesia de Bodenham est Prior Brecon	-	£13	6 8	£1	6	8
Porcio Vicarii in eadem	-	-	5 0 0	0	10	0
Porcio Prioris de Kylpec	-	-	1 0 0	0	2	0
Porcio Prioris Hereford in eadem	-	-	1 0 0	0	2	0
Porcio Prioris Leom' in eadem	-	-	0 3 4	0	0	4
Porcio persone de Puddlesdon in eadem	-	-	0 10 0	0	1	0
Porcio vicarii de Felton in eadem	-	-	0 3 4	0	0	4

⁵ Leominster, dioc. Heref.

⁶ Puddleston, dioc. Heref.

⁷ Llanddewi'r cwm.

Lanveyr¹ secundum Taxationem Norwycensem ii marcas.

Item eadem ecclesia ad verum valorem vi marcas.

Porcio Prioris Brechonie in Diocese Herefordense.

Porcio ejusdem in Ecclesia de Hopton Wafre² vis. vii.iiid.

Porcio ejusdem in Ecclesia de Humbre³ xxs.

Porcio ejusdem in Bruneshope⁴ xxxiiis. iiid.

Ecclesia de Bodenham xii. vis. vii.iiid.

Temporalia ejusdem ix. vis. xv. Mobilia ejusdem xs.⁵

Summa xxviii. xis. vii.iiid.

Vnde decima viis. iiid.

Med' decima xxvis. vid. q' di' qu'a.

Litera aquietaur quintadecima portat vli. tresdecimo ...s. id. ob."

John, son of Reginald Fitz Peter, refers to a decision that the churches of Llangorse and Talgarth belonged to the Prior, and that the churches of Cathedine and Llanelieu belonged to Peter Fitz Herbert :

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum perverit Johannes filius et heres Reginaldi filij Petri dominus de Blaeynlevey et Dynas salutem in Domino Noveritis quod cum retroactis temporibus inter nobilem virum Petrum filium Herberti⁶ et magistrum Johannem de Walingford clericum suum ac

¹ Llanfair yn Buelt or Builth.

² Archdeaconry of Salop.

³ Humber.

⁴ Brinsop.

⁵ "Prior de Bricon—

£ s. d.

Habet apud Beritone in Parochia de Themedeburie duas

carucatas terre et valent per annum	-	-	1	0	0
Et de redditu assise ibidem	-	-	6	13	4
Et de uno molendino ibidem	-	-	1	0	0
Et de vendicione bosci per annum	-	-	0	13	4
Et de perquisitis curie ibidem	-	-	0	6	8
Et de uno columbario ibidem	-	-	0	1	8

Summa £9 15 0

Decima 0 19 6

De mobilibus Prioris de Brecon :

Idem habet ibidem sex vaccas et exitus earum valet per annum

0 9 0

Decima 10½d."

(*Tax. Eccl. P. Nicholai*, p. 16^o.)

⁶ Herbert Fitz Herbert married Lucy, one of the daughters of Milo Earl of Hereford. Their son, Peter Fitz Herbert, married (5 John, 1203) Alice, daughter of Robert Fitz Roger; and, as his second wife, Isabel, one of the daughters of the last William de Braose. After the exile of William de Braose the elder, King John granted to Peter Fitz Herbert the third part of the land of Breck-

[Herbertum] dicti domini Petri heredem ex una parte et religiosos viros Priorem et Conventum Brechonie Menevensis Dyocesis ex altera super aduocationibus de Mara, de Talgarth, Kethedyn¹ et Langelew² ecclesiarum coram iudicibus a sede apostolica delegatis mota contentio super formam hac cedata³ fuisset quod idem Dominus Petrus pro se et heredibus suis ac dicto magistro J[ohanne] jus dictorum religiosorum in dictis Ecclesiis de Mara et de Talgarth recognoverit et jura quod in eisdem habuerunt ecclesiis renunciaverit expresse, Dicti vero religiosi jura si quod in alijs duabus ecclesijs Kethedyn videlicet et Langelow aliquo modo habuerunt penitus renunciarent: Ita quod dicto Petro et heredibus suis qui pro tempore fuerint liceret ad ipsas cum vacarent libere presentare; et ijdem religiosi duos Clericos ydoneos per eundem nobilem et heredes suos presentatos recipere tenerentur in ejusdem domus monachos et fratres qui pro predicto Petro predecessoribus et antecessoribus suis divina officia celebrarent et illis decedentibus vel aliqua causa a domo sua ejectis dicto nobili et ejus heredibus liceret alios duos ydoneos clericos eisdem priori et Conventui presentare qui ad ipsorum receptionem ut premititur tenerentur. Ego predictus J[ohannes] supradictam compositionem quoad advocacionem ecclesiarum predictarum ratam habens et sanctam, eam una cum omnibus alijs libertatibus ecclesiarum advocacionibus et quibuscunque alijs donationibus per antecessores meos in puram et perpetuam elemosinam antedictis religiosis datis seu concessis pro me et heredibus meis presenti scripto confirmo et in suo robore perma-

nock, including Blaenleveny and Talgarth. In 1215, Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, ejected Peter from the lands so granted. (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 283.) On the Bishop's death, soon afterwards, all the lands late of William de Braose were taken into the King's custody; and on his return to allegiance in I Henry III (1216), granted to Reginald de Braose, who was afterwards directed to deliver to Peter Fitz Herbert the castle of Blaenleveny and all other his lands in the honor of Brecon, of which he was disseized on occasion of the war with the barons. (*Close Rolls*, vol. i, pp. 312, 316.) Peter died 19 Henry III, leaving Isabel his widow, and Herbert Fitz Peter, his son, his heir. Herbert died in 32 Henry III (1247), leaving Reginald Fitz Peter, his brother, his heir. Reginald died 14 Edward (1285), and was succeeded by his son John, who was summoned to Parliament from 25 Edward I to 1 Edward II. (*Dugd., Baronage*, 624; *D., Mon.*, ii, pp. 66, 325.)

¹ Cathedine, a parish in Breconshire, in which the castle of Blainleveny, or Blantlyfni, stood.

² Probably Llanelieu.

³ Low Latin *schedata* or *cedita*, in the sense that it was testified, or judgment given.

nere decerno : considerans diversa pericula que tractu temporis futuri occasione predictae presentacionis et receptionis hujusmodi clericorum ex utraque parte possint oboriri in favorem dictorum religiosorum et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et heredum meorum predictam presentacionem clericorum ad monachatum eisdem religiosis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum remitto per presentes et ipsos a recepcone talium clericorum de cetero quietos clamo. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos aliquid juris vel clamij in predicta presentacione per me et heredes meos faciendum de cetero habere et exigere poterimus inperpetuum. Predicti vero religiosi et eorum successores duos monachos de prioratu suo predicto assignabunt qui pro salute anime mee et successorum et heredum meorum divina officia celebrabunt quos vel quem priori ipsius loci amovere licebit et alium vel alios loco ipsorum vel ipsius pro voluntate sua assignare non obstantibus aliquibus compositionibus inter antecessores meos et Abbates de Bello et priorem et conventum Brechonie factis temporibus retroactis. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. hijs testibus dominis Rogero Pychard, Johanne de Crofte, Johanne le Bret, militibus ; Rogero Gunter, Johanne Poleyn, et alijs."

John, son of Reginald Fitz Peter, confirms his previous deeds, reserving to himself and his heirs the choice of two of the monks (the Prior excepted) of the Priory to say prayers for him and his heirs :

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos litere presentes pervenerint Johannes filius et heres Reginaldi filii Petri domini de Bleynleveny et de Dynas salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis quod cum religiosi viri et prior et conventus Brechonie Menevensis Dyocesis ex forma cujusdam compositionis inter nobilem virum Dominum Petrum filium Herberti antecessorem meum et eosdem religiosos super diversis articulis facte, duos clericos ydoneos per eundem nobilem virum Petrum et heredes suos eisdem religiosis presentatos in monachos et fratres ejusdem domus ad celebrandum divina officia pro predicto Petro antecessoribus et successoribus suis ac illis decedentibus vel aliqua causa a domo sua ejectis vel amotis, alios duos ydoneos clericos loco priorum pro animabus dicti Petri et aliorum predictorum ad idem faciendum ad presentacionem dicti domini Petri et heredum suorum recipere teneantur Ego predictus Johannes supradictam compositionem quoad omnes alios articulos in eadem contentos ratam hijs et acceptam eam pro me et heredibus meis presenti scripto confirmo et in suo robore permanere de-

cerno: considerans diversa pericula que tractu temporis futuro occasione predictae presentationis et receptionis hujusmodi clericorum inter dictos religiosos et me seu heredes meos possint oboriri in favorem dictorum religiosorum et pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et successorum predictam presentationem clericorum ad monachatum eisdem religiosis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum remitto per presentes et ipsos religiosos a receptione talium clericorum de cetero quietos clamo: Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei vel aliquis per nos aliquid juris vel clamij in predicta clericorum presentatione per me et heredes meos faciendum de cetero habere vel exigere poterimus in perpetuum: predicti vero religiosi et eorum successores duos monachos de prioratu suo predicto quos ego dictus Johannes et heredes mei per nos vel per quendam alium certum a nobis ad hoc specialiter assignatum de eodem conventu et in prioratu predicto persona prioris duntaxat excepta duxerimus eligendos assignabunt qui pro salute anime mee antecessorum et heredum meorum divina officia celebrabunt, quos vel quem priori ipsi amovere licebit et alium vel alios loco ipsorum vel ipsius per me tamen seu heredes meos an per alium per nos ad hoc ut premititur deputatum eligendum vel eligendos assignare vel etiam abrogare pro voluntate sua assignare non obstantibus aliquibus compositionibus inter antecessores meos et Abbates de Bello et priorem et Conventum Brechonie factis temporibus retroactis. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum dicti prioratus conventuale est appulsum hijs testibus dominis Rogero Pychard, Johanne de Crofte, Johanne le Bret, militibus, Rogero Gunter, Johanne Poleyn et alijs. Istam cartam habet Dominus Johannes filius Reginaldi signatam sigillo communi prioratus Brechonie quequam valoris nullius est quia sigillum nostrum non concordat litere; Nec aliam habet cartam de contrario duorum monachorum de Brechonia."

John, son of Reginald, grants to the Priory a free court, with jurisdiction over their men (saving his rights within the forest of Talgarth), also common of pasture in the same forest, with land for collecting their animals, and certain tithes arising in Talgarth:

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes filius et heres Reginaldi dominus de Blaynleveny et Dynas concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi mea pro me et heredibus meis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et beate Marie et Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Brechonia et monachis Deo servantibus et servituris quod habeant liberam curiam suam de omnibus hominibus suis de omnibus querelis, atachia-

mentis qualitercunque contingentibus vel provenientiibus excepto quod nos et heredes nostri habeamus atachiamenta et placita in curia nostra de Talgarth de venacione et de viridi bosco de hominibus dictorum religiosorum dum tamen infra bundas foreste nostre de Talgarth atachiari possint per forestarios nostros juratos secundum quod consuetum est et usitatum fuit temporibus antecessorum nostrorum. Concedo etiam pro me et heredibus meis supradictis monachis et eorum successoribus quod habeant communem pasturam omnimodis animalibus suis proprijs per totam forestam de Talgarth exceptis paucis clausis. Concedo etiam supradictis monachis duas acras terre ad edificandum et recettandum dicta animalia sua apud Gronovawr¹ juxta Frudlas. Concedo etiam supradictis monachis pro me et heredibus meis decimam pullanorum nostrorum et heredum nostrorum de equicijis nostris ubicunque in terra de Talgarth existentibus: Et quia volo quod hec mea donatio et carte mee confirmatio rata, stabilis et inconcussa p̄rmaneat imperpetuum huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui² hijs testibus dominis Lewlino de la Pole, Rogero Pychard, Johanne de Crofte, Johanne le Bret, Ricardo le Bret, militibus, Galfrido Clement, Bertram de Lanivilt, Magistro Johanne Vicario de Talgarth, Madoco ap Traharn, David ap Traharn, Traharn ap Kadugan et multis alijs.”

Confirmation by Humphrey de Bohun, son of Humphrey de Bohun and Eleanor de Braose, of the grants to the Priory by his ancestors:

“Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Humfridus de Boun³ filius Humfridi de Boun et Alienore de Breosa pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum Concedo et hac presenti carta mea confirmo Deo et Beate Marie Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Brechonie et monachis meis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris quidcunque antecessores mei; scilicet Bernardus de Novo Mercato fundator ipsius ecclesie et Mylo⁴ Comes, et Rogerus Comes Hereford, Walterus Henricus,⁵ Maelus,⁵ et Wil-

¹ The Breconshire side of the valley of Gwryne fawr. Frudlas is, perhaps, “Ffordlas” of the Ordnance Survey.

² This deed is printed in Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, tom. i, p. 323, with a reference to “Carta”, 15 Edward II, No. 8, per “Inspeximus”.

³ Humphrey de Bohun was eighteen on the death of his father (51 Henry III, A.D. 1267). On the death of his grandfather in 1274, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Hereford and Essex. The date of this deed may, therefore, be about 1270.

⁴ Milo Fitz Walter.

⁵ Younger brothers of Roger Earl of Hereford.

Ielmus de Breosa avus meus¹ et heredes eorum illis dederunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt secundum quod Carte Reginaldi de Breosa testantur in ecclesijs et pertinentiis earum in decimis terris, in hominibus, in burgagijs, in Burgensibus, in bosco, in plano, in molendinis, in piscatoribus et in omnibus possessionibus et in omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus tenenda et habenda libere et quiete ab omni servicio terreno sicut carte antecessorum meorum testantur et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio rata sit et inconcussa eam sigilli mei munimine roboravi hijs testibus Dominis, Roberto le Wafre, Gilberto de Boun, Henrico de Sumery, Johanne le Bret, Johanne de Scalariis,² militibus, Howelo filio Meur[ic], Roberto de Burchell, Bartholomeo de Lambilio³ et alijs."

Herbert Fitz Peter grants to the Priory a right of fishing in Llangorse Lake, lands in the same parish, and a rent, in the nature of tithes, arising from profits of the Castle of Blaenllyffni :

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Herebertus filius Petri⁴ concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro me et heredibus meis et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Brechonia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris Piscacionem in Mara tribus diebus in Ebdomada, et cotidie in Quadragesima, et cotidie in Adventu cum una cimba⁵ Concessi etiam totam terram Pentanavel⁶ et totam terram Sancti Peulini⁷ que annuatim eisdem monachis unam marcam reddere solebat Et pasturam terre juxta villam Walkelini⁸ quam idem monachi assartaverunt⁹ liberas et quietas unde fuit dissentio inter patrem meum et ipsos monachos et postea concordia facta fuit. Preterea concessi et confirmavi eisdem monachis redditus quinque marcarum quas recipere debent annuatim nomine decimarum proventuum et expensarum castri mei de Blaynl[eveny] ad tres anni terminos scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis xxij s. iij denar', et ad Carni-

¹ William de Braose, who married Evc, daughter of William Earl Mareschal. Their daughter Eleanor married Humphrey de Bohun.

² Scales.

³ Llanvillo.

⁴ Herbert Fitz Peter died in 1247 (see note, ante, p. 295).

⁵ A fishing boat.

⁶ Pentanafel, near Garn y Castell. (Ordnance Survey.)

⁷ Llan yn y Gors (the church in the marsh) is sometimes, in old charters, called St. Paulinus juxta Mara. (Jones, Breckn.)

⁸ Trewalkin, on the old road which leads from Talgarth to Geuford under Castell Dinas.

⁹ Ridded, or brought into cultivation.

privium¹ xxijs. iijd. et ad festum Sancti Ethelberti xxijs. iij denar'. Concessi etiam spontanea voluntate mea quod meus ballivus in partibus meis de Brechonia quicumque ille fuerit absque omni contradiccione sententiam excommunicationis incurrat, si a solutione decimarum quinque marcarum in toto vel in parte ad predictos tres dies cessaverit. Concessi etiam et confirmavi pro me et heredibus meis triginta acras terre cum pertinentiis quas Ysabella filia Gilberti quondam uxor Laurencij dictis monachis dedit et confirmavit, et sex acras terre cum pertinentiis quas Matildis Le Hagurner eisdem monachis dedit et confirmavit Et quinque acras terre cum pertinentiis quas Margareta filia Gegery Le Hagurner eisdem monachis dedit ad sustentacionem pauperum Et sex acras terre quas Alicia de Putangle eisdem dedit ad sustentacionem pauperum Et quatuor acras terre quas Matildis Le Hagurner eisdem cum corpore suo legavit Et duas acras terre quas Willelms le Surdeval eisdem cum corpore suo legavit. Concessi etiam dictis monachis triginta et novem acras terre cum pertinentiis quas Margareta filia Gegery Le Hagurner eisdem dedit quas salvo jure cujuslibet eisdem monachis confirmavi ; Et quod volo quod hec mea concessio et carte mee confirmacio firma et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi: hijs testibus Domino Reginaldo filio Petri, Domino Roberto le Wafre, Domino Rogero Pichard, Domino Petro de Wateville, Domino Johanne le Waldeboef, Domino Willelmo de Turbervill, Domino Nicholao filio Arnaldi, Domino Johanne de Gynes, Domino Matheo Croc, Galfrido Clerico, Roberto Gunter, Mahel le Bret et multis alijs.”²

Agreement of the Prior, with assent of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, with his burgesses of Brecon, for the payment by them to the Prior of ten marcs yearly as tithes on the farm, or rent, of their town. Sunday next before 1 January 1305 (33 Edward I):

“Anno ab incarnatione Domini mcccv'o et regni Regis Edwardi filij Henrici Regis tricesimo tertio die dominica proxima ante Nativitatem Beate Marie Virginis de assensu et voluntate nobilis viri domini Humfridi de Boun Comitis Hereford et domini Brechonie facta fuit convencio inter dominum priorem et conventum Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste Brechonie ex una parte et suis Burgensibus communitatis ejusdem ville Brechonie ex altera videlicet quod cum dicti Burgenses

¹ The first days of the season of Lent ; sometimes Septuagesima Sunday, because from that day ecclesiastics abstained from eating meat. (*Dict. de diplomatique chrétienne.*)

² Printed in Dugdale's *Mon.*, tom. i, p. 323. Date, 1234-47.

a solutione decem marcarum in quibus pro decima firme predicte ville quam a domino Comite habent annuatim ad firmam pro certis marcis antedictis Priori et Conventui singulis annis de jure tenentur per aliquid tempus voluntarie se retraxissent, et ipsi Prior et Conventus antedictos Burgenses coram magistro Johanne Walewayn tunc Senescallo Comitum et Domino Philippo ap Howel et magistro Reso fratre ejusdem Philippi per dominum Comitem specialiter associatis super hoc querelassent: Tandem dicti Burgenses ad vitandum labores et expensas recognoverunt se bona fide coram dicto Johanne et suis assessoribus predictis dictam decimam annuam decem marcarum firme predicte hactenus injuste detinuisse obligantes se et heredes suos per presentes fide media ad solutionem dicte decime decem marcarum ratione dicte firme priori et conventui antedictis et eorum successoribus fideliter et sine diminutione faciendam et integraliter percipiendam pro equali porcione scilicet quinque marcas ad festum Sancti Michaelis et quinque marcas ad festum annunciacionis beate Marie proxime sequentem et sic deinceps singulis annis quamdiu dicti Burgenses firmam antedictae ville de domino Comite tenuerint excepto eo quod tempore communis guerre in Walbanno¹ artabantur precise et solutionem dicte decime decem marcarum sed ad decimam ejus quod ipsi de exitu firme predicte poterunt levare assidentibus et computum dictorum Burgencium audientibus aliquibus ex parte dictorum prioris et conventus quos ad hoc ipsi elegerint deputandis incipiente termino solutionis in festo Sancti Michaelis anno supradicto. Et si dicti Burgenses a dicta solutione in parte vel in toto defecerint quod absit. Concesserunt et expresse consenserunt unanimiter pro se et heredibus suis et suis successoribus quod Constabularius Brechonie qui pro tempore fuerit ipsos distringat sicut pro debito domini sui distringeret non soluto et si id facere noluerit quod liceat Domino Episcopo Menevensi vel Archidiacono Brechonensi seu officiali alterutrius eorundem seu Decano Brechonie qui pro tempore fuerint ipsos excommunicare pernices solempniter de die in diem unica admonicione premissa donec per predictam communitatem Burgensem dictis religiosis de decem marcis annuis modo predicto et de dampnis interesse et expensas que equas dicti religiosi propter defectum solutionis dicte pecunie totalis vel partis ejusdem sustinuerunt plene fuerint satisfactum. In cujus rei Testimonium utraque pars presenti scripto per modum Cyrographi confecto sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem faciendam Dictus Comes ad supplicacionem et rogatum utriusque partis predicte sigillum suum apposuit Datum die et loco et anno supradictis hiis tes-

¹ In Wales, or under the Welsh standard.

tibus Dominis Ricardo de Baskerville, Grimbaldo Pauncefot, Hugone de Power, militibus, Johanne de Waldebuf, Johanne Poleyn, Waltero Havard, Johanne Gurdenal, et multis alijs.”

Exemplification (8 Edward II) at the instance of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, of a royal mandate (20 Edward I) on an inquisition before commissioners, declaring that the Prior and Convent were entitled to their free court and other liberties, and to tithes in town and land of Builth.

“Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, Dux Aquitanie, ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Constat nobis per inspexionem rotulorum cancellarie Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie patris nostri quod idem pater noster mandavit per brevem suum Johanni Gyffard tunc constabulario¹ Castri sui de Buelt pro dilectis nobis in Christo priore et conventu de Brechonia in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia etc. Dilecto et fidei suo Johanni Giffard constabulario Castri sui de Buelt salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam nuper fecimus per dilectos et fideles nostros Rogerum de Burchull et Rogerum le Rous quos assignavimus ad audiendum querelas et rationes dilecti nobis in Christo prioris Brechonie super decimis et super libera curia sua prisis cervisie et theloneo ad Ecclesiam suam Brechonie spectantibus quod predictus prior et conventus habuerunt et de jure habere debent liberam curiam suam de omnibus hominibus suis tam Burgensibus quam alijs de omnibus placitis querelis et atachiametis qualitercunque contingentibus una cum prisis et omnibus alijs ad homines suos spectantibus: Et quod si aliquis hominum dictorum prioris et Conventus latrocinio ab aliquo alio delicto deprehensus fuerit seu aliquo alio modo judicatus seu rectatus quod in Curia dicti prioris iudicabitur et quod omnia catalla talis deprehensi vel cōvicti dictis priori et conventui remanebunt, et quod sola execucio mortis et membrorum domino de Buelt remanebit; et quod idem prior et Conventus habuerunt et de jure habere debent decimam de omnibus redditibus placitis perquisitis finibus, redempcionibus donis vaccis de Calammoy² pannagio et omnibus alijs prouentibus et exitibus quacunque et qualitercunque ad dictum castrum et terre de Buelt spectantibus et provenientius et quod predicti Prior et Conventus habuerunt et de jure habere debent decimam omnium prisarum³ ceruisie de villa et terra de Buelt ad dictum castrum spectantibus, et quod homines dictorum prioris et conven-

¹ The custody of the castle was committed to him, 10 Edward I.

² “Calanmay”, the calend, or 1st May, a composition payable every other year to the lord for a certain number of cows.

³ Ale.

tus tam Burgenses quam alij sunt liberi et esse debent ab omni theloneo quocunque et ubicunque emanat seu vendant; et quod predicti prior et Conventus habuerunt et de jure habere debent decimam omnium expensarum castri de Buelt videlicet de pane decimum panem, de cervisia decimam lagenam¹ sive forneantur sive braceantur² in dicto castro sive exterius emanantur undecunque proveniat seu carietur sive ab Anglia sive aliunde, et decimum ferculum³ de carnibus et piscibus emptis seu alio modo ad dictum castrum adventis, et de omnimodis aliis expensis, tam majoribus quam minoribus in dicto Castello vel alibi in terra de Buelt per dominum vel ballivos suos factis preter vinum et ceram de quibus juratores inquisitionis illius non viderunt dare decimam ut dicunt, et eciam quod dicti Prior et Conventus habuerunt et de iure habere debent dextrum humerum de averiis et ovibus omnibus in dicto Castro mactatis, et de porco, capud, et quod predicti Prior et Conventus habuerunt et de jure habere debent decimum animaleum de omnimodis animalibus quocunque modo provenientius, Vobis mandamus, quod prefatos Priorem et Conventum omnia premissa pacifice et absque impedimento percipere et habere permittatis, et si quid de premissis eisdem Priori et Conventui a tempore quo custodia Castri predicti et dicte terre de Buelt ad manus vestras ex commissione nostra devenit detinueritis id eis sine dilacione aliqua liberetis, et hoc nullo modo omittatis, ne querela ad nos per prefatos Priorem et Conventum inde decetero veniat ex hac causa. Teste me ipso apud Westm'r duodecimo die Januarii anno regni nostri vicesimo. Nos igitur ad instanciam dilecti et fidelis nostri Humfredi de Bohun Comitis Herefordie et Essex volentes securitati et quieti ipsorum Prioris et Conventus prospicere ne super premissis possint futuris temporibus indebite molestari irrotulamentum predictum tenore presencium duximus exemplificandum volentes et concedentes quod iidem Prior et Conventus omnia et singula premiasa decetero integre percipiant et habeant prout in predicto irrotulamento continetur sine occasione vel impedimento nostri seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westm' primo die Junij."

Confirmation of Ralph Bishop of Hereford to the church of St. John of tithes of grain and hay in vill of Brinsop, Sept. 1237:

"Universis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Radulphus⁴ dei gratia Herefordensis Episcopus salutem in domino. Noverit

¹ Flagon.

² Whether they are baked or brewed.

³ Dish. The remainder of this document is supplied from Patent Roll, Edward II, p. 2, m. 8.

⁴ Ralph de Maydenstun, appointed 30th Sept. 1234; resigned 17th Dec. 1239.

universitas vestra quod nos divine pietatis intuitu contulimus deo et ecclesie beati Johannis de Brechonia et priori et monachis ibidem deo servientibus duas porciones decimarum bladi et feni terrarum de dominico ville de Bruneshope. Et easdem decimas dictis priori et monachis sicut ipsas diu juste et pacifice possederunt auctoritate episcopali confirmamus. Et ut hec nostra donatio et confirmatio rata permaneat presenti scripto sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Actum Anno Domini mcccxxxvii mense Septembris."

Confirmation, by the same Bishop, to the Priory of the yearly sum of 5s., payable by the church of Cleobury North. June 1238 :

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit. Radulphus dei gratia Herefordensis Episcopus salutem in domino eternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos contulisse et confirmasse divine miserationis intuitu priori et monachis Sancti Johannis de Brechonia quinque solidos annue pensionis quos ab antiquis temporibus percipere consueverunt de ecclesia de Northcleburi in Archidiaconatu Salopesyr. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras patentes eis fieri fecimus. Valete. Actum Anno Domini mcccxxx'no, viii'vo mense Junio."

Confirmation by the same Bishop to the Priory, of the yearly sum of 10s., payable by the church of Humber :

"Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filijs ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Radulphus divina miseratione Herefordensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse cartas bone memorie Gilberti¹ et Egidij² predecessorum nostrorum. In quibus continetur eos confirmasse et concessisse priori et monachis Sancti Johannis de Brechonia decem solidos annuos nomine pensionis de ecclesia de Humber. Nos vero eorum concessionem et confirmationem ratam et gratam habentes eam auctoritate episcopali confirmamus. Valete."

Confirmation, by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, of former grants of Bishops of Hereford to the Priory. October 1240 :

"Universis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Stephanus decanus et Capitulum Herefordense salutem in domine Eternam. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pervenire quod nos inspectis concessionibus et confirmationibus venerabilium

¹ Gilbert Foliot, consecrated 5 Sept. 1148 ; translated to London, 24 March 1162-3.

² Giles de Braose, consecrated 24 Sept. 1200 ; ob. 13 Nov. 1216.

patrum Roberti,¹ Gileberti, Episcoporum Herefordensium factis priori et conventui Brechonie de ecclesia de Bodeham una cum testimonio sigilli nostri quod predictis vidimus appensum. Inspectis etiam concessionibus et confirmationibus eisdem ab antiquis Episcopis Herefordensibus de duabus portionibus decimarum dominici de Bruneshop quas ab antiquis temporibus pacifice possiderunt et similiter de decem solidis annue pensionis in ecclesia de Humbre cum jure patronatus ejusdem ecclesie et de quinque solidis annue pensionis de ecclesia de North Cleyburi ab antiquo obtentis et de decimis proprii sui dominici de Brecon cum duabus portionibus decimarum dominici de Hopton le Waffre. Supradicta omnia supradictis priori et conventui divine caritatis intuitu auctoritate nostri Capituli confirmamus. Ad cujus rei memoriam huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Actum apud Hereford' Anno Domini mcccxl. mense Octobris."

Agreement of the Lady Nest, daughter of Griffith, to recognise the right of the Prior and Convent to the mill and pool of Trosdref given by Ralph de Baskerville :

"Carta Neste filie Griffini.—Hec est conventio et finalis concordia inter J. priorem Sancti Johannis de Breconia et dominam Nestam filiam Griffini² quam ad notitiam omnium volumus pervenire super molendino suo et gurgite de Trosdref³ unde controversia inter ipsos mota fuerat. Nesta in pleno capitulo apud Breconiam coram domino Galfrido⁴ Menevensi Episcopo recognovit jus prioris de Breconia et ejusdem loci conventus in predictis molendino et gurgite et quod noluit amplius elemosinam viri

¹ Robert de Bethun, Prior of Llanthony, consecrated 28 June 1131; ob. April 1148.

² The Lady Nest was probably a sister of Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales. Sir S. Rush Meyrick in a note (*Herald. Visitations*, vol. ii, p. 99) gives a pedigree, which differs from that of Lewys Dwnn, from a MS. in the Harleian Collection. This pedigree states that Griffith ap Rhys had two daughters by his wife Gwennlian, viz., Gwennlian and Nest. It is difficult to conjecture how Nest obtained any right to Trosdref Mill, for a subsequent document establishes the fact that Ralph de Baskerville held the tenement of Trosdref, of which the mill formed part, of the lords of Brecon prior to his grant of the mill to the Convent. Theophilus Jones suggests that she was the wife or widow of Ralph de Baskerville. If his supposition be correct, it is singular that he is not styled "mariti" rather than "viri sui". See subsequent note as to the Baskerville family.

³ On the Llyfni, in Llandeaelog Tre'r graig.

⁴ Geoffrey, Prior of Llanthony, elected 10 Nov. 1203, ob. 1 14. So we have an approximate date for this document.

sui Radulfi de Baskerville impedire recognitum etiam fuit tunc ibidem priore et conventu consentiente et concedente quod Nesta super annuo censu unius marce quam predictus prior et conventus de predictis molendino et gurgite percipere solebant de totis reragijs preteriti temporis ex quo molendinum et gurgitem possidere cepit ipsis plenarie satisfecerat. Necnon et quod de eodem censu toto tempore vite sue similiter se erga eosdem adquitaverat. Post decessum vero ejusdem Neste predictum molendinum in usus proprios prioris et conventus redire debet. Quoniam autem prior et Conventus ipsam in fraternitatem orationis domus sue suscepit unam libram incensi ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Breconia in festo ejusdem singulis annis in tota vita sua donabit. Ut autem hoc ratum et perpetuo firmum permaneat illud presenti scripto cyrographoque cum sigillorum suorum nonne et domini G. Menev. Episcopi appositione roboratur. Hijs testibus magistro Giraldo de Barri¹ et G. Archidiacono de Breconia nepote suo, R. decano, Osberto capellano Episcopi, Thoma de Haya, Magistro Willelmo de Lanhameloch,² Willelmo Fichet, et Benedicto de Lanbilio,³ Presbiteris, Johanne et Philippo de Lanmais,⁴ Presbiteris, Mathia filio Decani et Philippo juvene de Lanmais et multis alijs.”

Richard de Hay returns to the Prior whatever William the priest, his father, held in lands and tithes within and without the borough of Hay. Philip, the incumbent, gives to his brother Richard one half of the income for his life, the latter making a yearly payment to the Convent :

“Conventio inter Philippum de Haya et Ricardum fratrem suum.—Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod hec conventio inter Philippum clericum de Haya et Ricardum fratrem suum quod inprimis Ricardus recognoscit et reddit deo et Sancte Marie et Sancto Johanni et conventui de Breconia sine omni retentione et reclamacione quicquid Willelmus presbiter pater ipsorum tenuit quando unquam melius tenuit in terris, in mansuris, in decimis, et in omnibus pertinentiis intra Burgum et extra burgum de Tentura⁵ Haie et quod Philippus concedit huic Ricardi fratri suo medietatem omnium beneficiorum et provenientium ecclesie sancte Marie de Haia et Sancti Eggiani⁶ in terris

¹ On the consecration of Geoffrey, Prior of Llanthony, as Bishop of St. David's, in 1203, Giralduſ resigned his archdeaconry in favour of his nephew.

² Llanhamloch.

³ Llanvillo.

⁴ Llanvaes.

⁵ *Tentura* for *tenetura*, which is used in the sense of *tenementum*.

⁶ In his *De Illaudibilibus Walliæ*, vi, Giralduſ remarks that “the churches have almost as many incumbents and partners as there are

in mansuris in decimis et in omnibus pertinencijs quamdiu Ricardus vixerit tali pacto quod Ricardus reddet ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Breconia et monachis ibidem manentibus annuatim duas marcas et dimidiam et viii denarios ad quatuor terminos scilicet primam partem ad natale Domini secundam ad Pascham tertiam ad natale Sancti Johannis Baptiste, quartam partem ad festum Sancti Michaelis et quod inveniet omnem medietatem sumptus et expense de omnibus episcopalibus et de solidatis presbiterorum et clericorum et de omnibus que pertinent ad servicium ecclesie intra et extra hec conventio inter ipsos est tenenda affida et jurata super altare Sancti Johannis coram Radulpho priore et monachis ipsis concedentibus cyrographo et sigillo confirmata. Testibus hiis Jordano archidiacono,¹ David clerico de Lando,² Ricardo capellano, Vicencio clerico nepote prioris, Godefrido clerico filio Bernardi, Roberto de Baskerville, Gaudfrido coco, Nicholao preposito, Rogero de Mucegros et multis alijs."

principal men in the parish. The sons, at the death of their fathers, succeed to the living by inheritance, not by election, and so pollute the sanctuary; and if a bishop should attempt to select and institute a stranger, the whole family would be up in arms against institutor and instituted." (Rolls ed., vol. i, xx.) And in his *De Rebus a se gestis*, referring apparently to the case before us, he says (vol. i, p. 30) that soon after his promotion to the office of archdeacon, finding a soldier, the brother of the parson of the church of Hay, sharing equally as well in the offerings at the altar as in the tithes and other offerings, he succeeded, with some difficulty, in putting an end to the abuse, and restoring the church to the parson.

¹ Jordan, an archdeacon of Brecon from 1150-75.

² Llanddew.

Miscellanea.

Petition of the Burgesses of Carnarvon, Conwy, and Beaumaris, to Cardinal Wolsey, 151 -29.

“To the moost Reverend Fader in God my Lord Legate Cardinall’ Archiebissshop of Yorke and Chauncellor of Englund.

“[Here fo]lowen’ certayn’ Artycles of suche wronges vexacions & injuryes as be commytted & doon to the Burgesses & thinhabitantes of the Kinges Englysh Townes of Carnarvon Conwey and Bewmeresse in North Wayllys, by the Welshemen’ foren inhabitantes in Northwayllys, by colour and occasion’ of certayn liberties to theym grauntid by our late Sovereigne Lord King Henry the VIIth, which liberties have been graunttyd of old tyme by the Kinges progenitours Kynges of Englund to the Burgesses of the sayd Englys Townes and to their successours burgesses, and by their lettres patentes therof mayde redy to be shewyd more playnly doith appere.

“First by the sayd graunttes of the Kinges noble progenitours to the predecessours of the said Burgesses to theym & their successors in fourme aforsayd graunttyd schall not be tryed nor convicted by apell nor by indictament ne any other accion for any wronges trespasses felones or offences nor for any other thynges demaundid or to be demaundid on any accion by any forens or straungers, for londes, from their liberties, butt oonly to be tryed by their comburgesses. The Welshmen’ by colour of their said last graunttes to theym made, have by indictamentes accyons & suyttes vexed troubled & inquieted many & diverse of the said Burgesses to their grete costes dammages & feyr of their lyves, and of lykelyod to be the distruccion of the Kinges Englysh Townes byforesayd and of his Castelles in the same Townes, oonlesse spedy may shortly [be] had, so that all such indictamentes now by the said foren’s commensid agaynst after to be commensid may be from-hensforth mayde frustrate & voyde &c.

.....“Burgesses & their predecessours have been & ought to be clerely exemptid fr.....ons questes & tryalles to be convicted by any foren’s apon’ any appelles wronges trespasses or demaunddes agaynst theym, but comburgesses except it be of thynges towchyng the commynaltie of the said Boroughes, and in suche causes noon otherwyse but after the liberties approvyd & used in the Citie of Harfford.

“Also where the sayd Burgesses have severall Courtes in every of the seid Townes from 3 wekes to 3 wekes & have knowleges of pleys of dettes detynues covenantes and trespasses and of all causes growyng within the said Townes, except in pleys of land, or of the Coronne, and of all prouffittes & mercyamentes growyng apon the same, where the Welshmen foren’s were accustomed to pay for every amercyament in the said Courtes xj.d. ob. nowe they wyll’ nott pay for amercyament sett apon’ any of theym but iij.d. by reason of their Charter, whiche is to the grete hinderaunce of the said Burgesses, that pay to the King yerely in fee farme xl.li. iij.s. vj.d. And so by reason’ of the premisses the said Bayllys do yerely roon into a contempt of arrerages, whiche they do yerely pay to the Kinges Fee farme apon’ ther’ owne propre goodes, to their’ grete vndoing, oonles remedy be for theym provided in that behalf &c. so that they may lawfully levy as suche amercyamentes & other thynges as they have been’ accustomed to do tyme oute of mynde.

“Also the said Burgesses ought nott to be impannelled nor sworn’ apon’ Jurrys with foren’s in noo maner cause, butt only by theym self.

“Also by the Chartourr graunttyd to the said Burgessez noo foren’ shall’ brue ne bake brede ne ale to sell or occupy any maner libertie within viij myles of the said Townes.

“Also it is ordyned & enstablysshed that noo maner of hedd officer as Chamberlayne Shryeff or Constable schall kepe any wyne tavern nor cause to retaile any maner of vytayle, but only to lyff apon’ ther fees & wages.

“Also it is ordeyned and enstablysshed amongist other thynges by a statute made after the Rebellion’ of Walys that noo Welshman’ shuld be Justices, Chamberlayn, Tresourer, Shryff, Stuard, Constable of the Castelles, Receyvour, Exchetour, Coroner, ne Chieff Foster, nor other officer, ne Keper of the Kinges Recordes, ne lieutenaunt in any of the said offices.

“Also the premisses notwithstanding the seyd Welshmen vexe, trouble, intermedell, use & take apon’ theym the liberties forsaide, as Englyshmen’, or Burgesses of the said Townes do, and over this they vexe & trouble the Englysshe burgesses & inhabitantes within the said Townes & burghes, so that within shorte space by necessitie they shalbe constreyned to departe oute of the said Townes, & to seke their habitacions in other places, withoute the Kinges most gracyous provysion’ reformacion’ & socour’ be shewed to theym in this byhalf.

“Also it hath been of old tyme accustomed & by thordynaunce of Northwaillys usyd that noo maner of Welshmen shuld be Officer, nor to bere any maner wepon within the Englysh wallen

townes, but only Englyshmen as burgesses in the absence of souldyars, who have tyme oute of mynd usyd toccupy as soldyars of & for the defence of the Kinges said Englysh' Townes and Castell' of the same.

"Also the Shryeff that nowe is doith not exercise his office accordingly thoroghe the parcyallytie he beryth to the Walshmen', whiche have commensyd felonyes within the liberties of the sayd Englysh townes; and so when suche persones were indicted by the sayd Englyshe burgesses for ther offenses don' and commytted within ther' fraunchese, then the said Shryff doith' retorn' the impannelles of Welshmen' for thoffences doon within the said liberties, by reason of suche retorn, the sayd felons be acypte, and so the King lesith his prouffitt.

"Also the said Burgesses moost humble besechen' your noble grace, that they may have grauntyd to theym that all the foren's dwellyng within the said Englysh liberties may be of good aberyng, forasmoche as they have slayn & murdered both Bayllys & other Englysh burgesses, and noo ponyshment ther-upon has been executid, to the parliouse example of all suche lyke mysdoers &c.

"May it therfor please your noble grace the premisses tendirly considered to grauntee to the sayd Burgesses the Kinges moost noble lettres patentes or placard of all thole effecte of the Articles above specyfyed. And they shall during their lives pray to God for your most prosperouse & noble estate long to endure."

Letter from the Inhabitants of the County of Montgomery to Will. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, Sept. 1645.

"To the Right ho'ble William Lenthall, speaker of the House of Commons.

"Right hon'ble

"Wee of the Com'tee and others of the Gentry & Inhabitants of the Countie of Mountgomery haveing borne our share in the common Calamities of the Nation and being able to Lay Claime noe lesse then other counties to an Interest in yo' favour (were wee as forward as some, to instance it, before yo' leasure served to consider it) craue now leaue to vnfold the many and as wee thinke vnparaleld sufferings of this poore Countie of Mountgomery, in the hardest and saddest times, when it first opened a doore to yo' forces vnder the command of Sir Thomas Middleton Kn't to enter into Northwales maintayning them in it ag't all the forces of the Neighbouring counties round about even to the paying of double Contributions, for a full twelve

Month together, & afterwards supporting those forces abroad, w'th its proper Contribution, dureing the Seige of Chester, and vntill the other five Counties of Northwales were totally subdued to the obedience of Parliam't, dureing which service this countie lying open to Rapine & spoile, was often plundered by the forces vnder the comand of Prince Maurice, Lord Biron, Gener'll Gerrard, Sir W'm Vaughan & others, and well-nigh exhausted by the great forces led too & fro through it by our late King towards reliefe of Chester.

"All which Stormes this poore Countie patiently endured, hoping to see a glorious Sun-shine at length when all yo' Enemies were dissipated but findeing in the 6000*l.* per mensem this county set at more then double the rate of Denbigh-Shire (a richer countie then it) and now in the 9000*l.* per mensem to exceed it still by much; wee are affraid our Silence hath increased our woe:—And therefore being now sollicitated to concur in Petition w'th the rest of the Counties of Northwales on an Act for a general Composition or abolition (rather) of all Crimes (though conscious to o' selves of none) but supposed to be committed ag't the Parliam't; as they of South-wales did. Wee humblie beseech yo' hon' that our knowne Affection & sufferings (far exceeding what is afforementioned) may not (as forgotten) be cast into the same Ballance with those that shewed little or noe Affection at all to the publiq' but stood it out to the last man Now that wee be made betrayes of our owne Innocency so far by subscribing a Petition that involves vs (as wee conceaue) in the same guilt w'th those wee contributed so much ayde ag't (both in the first & second warre) to reduce to the obedience of Parliam't. But that yo' hon' being now in a Capacitie (prayed be god) to distinguish betwixt yo' freinds & foes, would be pleased in yo' finale Judgments, now on the Transactions of North-wales, to give vs that Testimony of our fidelitie, as may leaue vs in noe worse esteame w'th yo' hon' then wee labour'd to render our selues in times of greatest danger, Not that wee craue any exemption from generall Taxes necessarily imposed to preserue the peace of the Nation saueing our desire only that our proportion therin may not as before exceede our abilities but rather that this poore Countie being very much enfeebled in yo' seruice dureing the late warre and sufficiently purged as wee beleieue of those ill humors that formerly distemper'd it may now at length by yo' hon'rs fauor enjoy some little time of rest, from all other extraordinary Burdens, the better to recouer its former strength, to doe yo' hon'rs no lesse faithfull seruice vppon all occasions hereafter: The which wee humbly desire may be represented to yo' hon'ble house of Commons, vnto whose approoued

wisedomes wee humbly submit o' selues in all thinges & for the fauor shall euer remaine

“Yo' hon'rs faithfull & humble seruantes

“Evan Gwyn	Richard Owens
Humpfrey Prichard	David Powell
Will. Pryce	Rentull Owen
Rees Morgan	Rich. Owen
Humffrey Beven	
William Kyffin	Char. Lloyd
James Mytton	Edw. Wynne
G. Wynne	B. Griffith
Tho. Edwards	Tho. Rogers
Lloyd Trevor	Jo. Wynne
Edwin Lloyd	Ro. Griffiths
	Rich. Pryce.”

(*Egerton MSS.* 1048.)

Indenture between Roger de Mortimer and the Earl of Arundel, relative to the Castle and Lordship of Chirk. 28 Edw. III, 20 March.

“Ceste endenture faite en quatre parties tesmoigne qe come nostre Sieur le Roi nadgaires supposant le Chastel la terre et la seigneurie de Chirk ove les apurtenances a lui appartenir come par la forfaiture Mons. Roger de Mortymer iadys Conte de la Marche, ust donez et grauntez mesme les Chastel terre et seigneurie a Mons. Richard Conte Darundell' a tenir a lui et a ces heirs a tous jours, come piert par la chartre nostre dit Sieur le Roi au dit Conte Darundell' ent faite, et come Mons. Roger de Mortymer Seigneur de Wygemor, cousin et heir au dit Conte de la Marche, soit a pursuyr de reverter le dit jugement renduz contre le dit Conte de la Marche, et sources est fait un reles au dit Conte Darundell' de tut le droit qil ad en les avant ditz Chastel terre et seigneurie de Chirk ove les apurtenances, le dit reles est baille et lesse, si bien del assent le dit Conte Darundell' come du dit Mons. Roger de Mortymer Seigneur de Wygemore a Mons. Berthelmeu de Burghesh' et a Mons. Johan de Beauchamp frere au Conte de Warewyk a garder sous les condicions suthescriptes, cest a savoir qe si nostre Sieur le Roi ou le dit Mons. Roger de Mortymer Seigneur de Wygemore ou leur heirs facent recompensation au dit Conte Darundell' dautre terre et rente a la value de la dite terre et seigneurie de Chirk en lieu covenable cest a savoir en Engleterre ou en Gales, selonc ceo qe purra estre acorde resonablement entre eux sanz fraude ou mal engyn del une partie ou del autre deyns deux ans prescheins apres qe le dit jugement serra reversy, si ensy soit, ou si par cas le dit jugement ne

peusse estre reversy, maes soit afferme, qe Dieux defende, adonq' le dit reles soit rebaille au dit Mons. Roger de Mortymer de Wygemor ou a ces heirs, cassi anienty et tenez pur nul a toux jours. Et en cas qe nostre dit Sieur le Roi ne le dit Mons. Roger de Mortymer de Wygemore ne lour heirs ne facent recompensacion au dit Conte Darundell' dautre terre et rente a la value des avantditz terre et seignurie de Chirk' come desus est dit, dedeins deux aus prescheins apres le reverser du dit jugement, adonq' a la fin de les deux ans avant ditz le dit reles soit baille au dit Conte Darundell pur estoir en sa force a toux jours. En tesmoignance de que chose a les deux parties de ceste endenture demurrantz devers les ditz Mons. Berthelmeu et Mons. Johan les avantditz Conte Darundell' et Mons. Roger de Mortymer de Wygemore ount mys lour sealx, et a les autres deux parties demorantz devers les avantditz Conte Darundell' et Mons. Roger de Mortymer de Wygemore les avantditz Mons. Berthelmeu et Mons. Johan ount mys lour sealx. Don' a Londres le vyntisme jour de Marz lan du regne le Roi Edward Dengleterre tierz peus la conquest vynt et oetisme."

(*Exchequer, Treasury of the Receipt; County Bags, Wales, Bug of Miscellanea, 2, No. 2.*)

Letter of Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, to Sir J. Cæsar, 1623.

"S'r—With my heartiest loue & comendations vnto you. I vnderstand by my Lord Duke I am left to be stayed a daye or two at Theobalds & therefor enforced to Recommend vnto you the causes of Hearinge Particularlye I wold desire you (in my name and request) to speake vnto my very worthy freynds the two lordes Chief Justices, that they wold be pleased to assist the court to morrow morninge in the hearinge of one cause (to witt, that between the Ladye Bulkley and her Grand-childe) w'ch will not hold them very longe from theyre owne Benches, if they please to doe me the favoure. I loue both the parties, both of them suspecte me, and I desire justice maye preuaile, rather then either of them both: w'ch is all I recomend vnto you And doe rest

"Yours very assured louinge freynd to prue

"Jo. Lincoln C. S.

"Westm'r College, 9 Nov. 1623."

Addressed "To the R. H. my very lovinge freynd the M'r of the Rolles."

*Letter of Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, for the
Release of Recusants.*

“After my very hartly co'es his Ma'tie haueinge resolued out of deepe reasons of state & expectances of like corespondencies from forraine princes to the profess'rs of o'r Religion to grant some grace & compency to the imprisoned papists in this kingdome comandes me to passe 2 writts vnder the greate Seale of England for the same purpose requireinge the Judges of eu'ry circuit to enlarge the said prisoners accordinge to the Tenor & effect of the same, I am to give you notice from his Ma'tie how his Royall pleasure is that vpon the receipt of the said writt you should make noe incendes or difficulty to extend this his Princely favo'r to all such papists as you shall finde ymprisoned in the seu'all gaoles of the Circuit for any church recusancy whatsoeu' or for refusall of the Oath of Supremacy or for haueinge or dispersinge any popish bookes, or for heereinge of Masse or any other p'te of recusancy w'ch doth concerne religion onely & noe matter of state w'ch shall appeare vnto you to be meerely & totally civill and politicall & soe I bid you hartly farewell.

“Yo'r assured loueinge frend

“John Lincolne C. S.

“Westm' Colledge 2 of August 1622.”

(*Add. MSS. 12,496, British Museum.*)

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

MONKTON PRIORY CHURCH, PEMBROKE.

SIR,—I send you some particulars relating to the choir (now in ruins) of Monkton Priory Church, Pembroke. This ancient building consists of two parts, the point of division being marked by the tower. First the nave, in which the parishioners have ever worshipped. This portion terminates with the west wall of the Monks' Choir, which is the second part. The nave has one long barrel-vaulted roof, with nothing to relieve the exceeding plainness of the building. The choir, on the other hand, has some pretensions to beauty even in its present roofless condition. The windows, and especially the east window, must have been exceedingly fine. Two of these have been broken. The way in which the destruction of these windows was brought about may prove interesting. I will therefore commit it to writing as nearly as I can remember it told to me.

The interior of the choir was for many years used by young men from Pembroke as a tennis-court or ball-court. One of the churchwardens living close by, feeling distressed and annoyed by the noise created, determined, if possible, to put a stop to their practice. But how to accomplish this the churchwarden did not find so easy. However, it occurred to him that by means of chains and ropes, and a strong body of men making the cross then standing in the churchyard the lever, the wall of the choir might be pulled down. Poor man! Instead of the wall being in any way disturbed, the cross was broken into several pieces, some of which have lately been found, and are now for safety in the church tower. The churchwarden would not be beaten. He then set to work, and had some men to partially destroy the wall. The openings made were afterwards partially filled in, the game of ball set agoing again. How or when this practice was stopped does not appear; but for years (I should say about thirty-five years) this desecration has ceased. The building still remains the same. No attempt has been made either to restore it to something of its pristine beauty, or to prevent any further destruction by the elements.

The times are changed, and there appears now a feeling that this portion of this ancient church should be restored; and it is owing to this feeling that I am anxious to have the opinion of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Society on this one point, viz., the enlargement of the present archway which exists in the wall which divides the nave from the choir.

I find that in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, vol. iii, the writer on the Pembrokeshire churches refers to the choir at Monkton Priory as a parochial decorated chancel on an unusually large scale. I cannot agree to this. I do not think it ever was a chancel, and the two periods at which the nave and choir were built are against this theory. I take it to have been the Monks' choir; and if there was originally, as I have reason to believe there was, an arch between the two parts, it must have been very small; certainly not more than 8 feet high and 4 feet wide. There now exists in this arch a jamb of a window of very beautiful and somewhat elaborate style, clearly showing that the monument which now fills up the arch, and which was unquestionably enlarged for the purpose, was placed there some time after the dissolution of the monasteries. I do not think that it ever was a chancel arch, nor that it was intended as an opening by which persons might have access to one or the other part. Is it not likely that by means of this opening, which possibly was protected by a grating, the parishioners could in some sense witness the Monks' service? I have mentioned the bare facts as well as made a few conjectures; but what I more especially want to know is, if any of the members of the Society feel any grave objections to making a large chancel arch, so that the Monks' choir might be restored and converted into a modern chancel. This is the only hope I have of this portion of the church being restored. I trust, therefore, that whatever minor objections that may be raised they will be waived, so that my effort to carry out this work will be strengthened by the voice of your Society; and I would make an appeal for help. My parish is a poor one; there are but two resident gentry; the majority of my parishioners being dock-yard labourers. Any subscriptions which any of your members may be pleased to contribute, I shall feel extremely obliged for.

I am, etc.,

DAVID BOWEN.

Reviews.

DIARIES AND LETTERS OF PHILIP HENRY, M.A. Edited by MATTHEW HENRY LEE, M.A., Vicar of Hanmer. Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1, Paternoster Square.

MR. LEE has, by collecting and publishing these remains of a noted man, done a great service to the literary and religious community. With commendable zeal he has hunted after the scattered diaries of his kinsman; and if he has not been as successful as he could have wished, nevertheless he has rescued from oblivion a series of portraits of the seventeenth century, any one of which in itself is a precious gem; and richly do *Philip Henry's Diaries*, though incomplete, deserve a place by the side of *Pepys's* and *Evelyn's Diaries*.

The spheres in which these men moved were very dissimilar. Occasionally, it is true, they refer to the same events, but widely do they differ in the subjects they treat of. We have no court gossip in *Philip Henry's Diaries*, no record of scandal in high places; but we have an extremely interesting description of the stirring times in which he lived.

Philip Henry was of Welsh extraction. His grandfather, Henry Williams, was of Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire. Philip was born August 24, 1631. In 1643 he entered Westminster School, and became the favourite scholar of Dr. Bushby. In December 1647 he entered, as a King's Scholar, Christ Church, Oxford. In 1651 he took his B.A., and in 1652 his M.A. degree. He continued residing in Oxford after he had proceeded to his Master of Arts, filling posts which attest his scholarship and the high appreciation in which he was held by the authorities of his college. He received Presbyterian ordination in 1657, when he took charge of Worthenbury parish; but in consequence of his persistent refusal to conform, he was ejected therefrom, October 1661. He continued, however, to reside in the neighbourhood, at Broad Oak, on his wife's property, to the day of his death, which took place June 24th, 1696.

It will be seen from the above sketch of the life of Philip Henry, that he lived during a period in English history replete with momentous events, and any contribution towards a thorough understanding of the history of that period we most heartily welcome. Philip Henry, a scholar, a man of observation, and a sorely tried actor in the seventeenth century drama, was eminently fitted to record the events that were happening around him.

As might be expected, a rather large portion of his *Diaries* is taken up with the religious questions of the day. These, to the theological historian, are vitally instructive. It is probable that they were to Philip Henry as precious as his heart's blood. They are a legacy that has reached our days. It is not our province to do anything more than to allude to them. Those who wish to study that phase of religious life then prevalent must do so by a perusal of the *Diaries*. But it is not only as a record of religious thought or religious feelings, or other cognate matters, that Philip Henry's *Diaries* are valuable. It throws much light upon the state of the country in those days. The antiquary will find in its pages that which will delight him. There he will get folk-lore and obsolete words, customs, and superstitions, to a very considerable extent. This part of the *Diaries* is that which comes more immediately within the bounds of our publication. Religious periodicals may, and possibly will, take up those points which we now allude to; but for our parts we will confine our remarks to less important matters.

We will begin by noticing briefly the number of archaic words that give to the *Diaries* a peculiar charm. We find therein the following: "seedness", "bowk", "*trolefuls*", "huspeld", "ley", "kay", "mizes", "smaying", "mone", "*slead*", "pikehills", "owler", etc. The words printed in italics are still used in Welsh. Since they

were found in Worthenbury in the seventeenth century, they show how tenacious of life a word is. *Troleful* means a cartful. The Welsh word for cart is *trol*. *Kay* is simply the Welsh *cae* (pronounced *kay*), a field. *Slead* is a term for a cart without wheels, such as is in common use in upland farms in North Wales at the present day; and formerly, when the roads were bad, they were in more general use. In fact, wheeled carriages were introduced to parts of Wales where they at present abound, to the exclusion of the *slead*, so late as the last century. But we must leave this interesting subject, and refer word-collectors to the book itself for further provincialisms, and we promise them fruit for their labours.

In the *Diaries* we have references to customs, such as dressing the church with flowers, afore-day services on Christmas morn, burying in church, carrying the dead into church, distribution of doles at funerals, burying without a coffin, feasting at baptism of children, appropriated seats, Maypoles, the betrothed breaking a piece of silver, placing a candle and money in the hands of the dying, etc. Some of these customs have come down to our days, others have disappeared within the present century, and a few are being revived in Wales, to the great satisfaction of the people, such as the afore-day service on Christmas Day, called by the Welsh "*Plygain*".

In the *Diaries* there is a curious entry respecting appropriating seats in church. It is: "At that time there dwelt in Mr. Lloyd's house one Randle Beckett, who was appointed by Mr. Lloyd to secure his seat in the church, belonging to the sayd house; and that upon a Whitsunday the widow Mullock came forcibly into the said seat, and *satt down upon the sayd Randle Beckett's lap*, where-upon Ann Ratcliff, being in the next seat behind the sayd Widow Hamuett, sayd to her, What means this wrangling? for they (meaning y^e widow Mullock and her family) have but one seat in this form." Widow Mullock was a determined woman. But what a picture is here given of wranglings carried on by people irrespective of place! Still these few words indicate the manner in which disputes were then settled.

Many are the superstitions that are mentioned in the *Diaries*. Thus, "Drink Penny-royall water, warm'd, with a little sugar, for a cold." Witches are believed in. Philip Henry thus writes about one of these dangerous old women: "Mr. Steel's mother dyed, sick but two or three days. Mary Powel thought by some to be bewitch'd; her dame (cal'd Katharin of y^e Pinfold) is said to have kneel'd down and curst her." And again he gives us a choice bit of superstition: "The min'r Mr. Jones.....gave her an amulet, viz., some verses of John I, written in a paper to hang about her neck, as also certayn herbes to drive the Devil out of her; but all in vayn." We should think so. In a letter to his son, Philip Henry writes: "Ann walkt a-foot to Malpas, to the buryal of widow Brinley, & back again. When shee was dying shee askt, was the money & the candle ready; the one whereof was put in the one hand, & the other lighted in the other, at the time of hor departure. They also

sprinkl'd her & the bed and room with their holy water, and fel a sweeping the room with besoms as hard as they could, to sweep all her sins away."

We must refer those who wish for more of such things to the book itself, with the assurance that there is a goodly crop to be gathered. Dreams, of course, curious enough for any one's liking, are to be found in the book; but we must be forgiven if we transcribe none.

The collector of proverbs will find a few treasures scattered here and there throughout the *Diaries*, as, "There is more seed under the clods then yet appears", "Prayer and provender hinder no man's journey", "Better buy peace then want it", "Pluck no more stakes out of our hedge", "Wheat in a barn is better than chaff in a church", and so on.

But we have not exhausted the contents of this book,—the habits of the people, their wages, etc., the price of stock and of agricultural produce, the weather, the state of the country, family matters, strange coincidences, striking deaths, public events, etc.

We leave the book, reiterating the words we said at the beginning, that the public is indebted to Mr. Lee for editing a valuable book that otherwise possibly would have been lost to posterity. The editor has taken much care to show that he is not of the same way of thinking as his illustrious ancestor. We think unnecessarily so. There are differences between Church and Dissent. These are fairly well known. Mr. Lee by certain footnotes controverts certain remarks made in the body of the work. We are inclined to think this was an error of judgment. The remarks in themselves may be sufficiently pertinent; but we cannot bring ourselves to think that an editor of a diary should burden himself with the onerous task of disproving the correctness of the opinions expressed in the book he edits. We believe he should confine himself to elucidating passages, to throwing light upon obscure or brief entries, and not to attempt, by short notes, to settle questions that volumes might be written upon. The editor has supplied many valuable notes of the kind we consider necessary, and therefrom we gain that information that the book fails to supply. All these notes add to the value of the *Diaries*, and they show how well qualified the editor is for the work he has so successfully accomplished. We congratulate him upon bringing a labour of love, which must have involved much trouble, to such an end that we feel grateful to him for the pleasure he has given us in the perusal of the *Diaries of Philip Henry*, and we feel fully assured that any one who reads them will derive similar pleasure therefrom. We will only add that the book is altogether well got up, and reflects credit upon the publishers.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

LLANRWST

ON

MONDAY THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1882,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

H. R. SANDBACH, Esq.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

J. BLACKWALL, Esq., Hendre House, Llanrwst, CHAIRMAN.

G. Ashley, Esq., Caergroes, Llanrwst	Richd. James, Esq., Dyffryn aur Llanrwst
W. L. Banks, Esq., Hendrewaelod, Conwy	T. E. Jones, Esq., M.D., Henar, Llanrwst
C. W. Bulkeley, Esq., Bryniolyn, Conwy	Col. S. H. N. Johnstone, Llanrwst
Thomas Elias, Esq., Llanrwst	Rev. David Morgan, The Rectory, Gwytherin
Rev. J. Irby Farr, M.A., Llanrwst	Rev. D. Noel, Vicarage, Eglwys Fach
Col. Wynne Finch, Voelas Hall, Llanrwst	H. D. Pochin, Esq., Bodnant Hall, Conwy
W. Wynne Foulkes, Esq., Old Northgate House, Chester	Rev. H. Roberts, Vicarage, Llangerniew
John R. Griffith, Esq., Brynderwen, Llanrwst	Hugh Roberts, Esq., The Old Bank, Llanrwst
Prof. Hughes, The Palace, St. Asaph	A. H. Trethewy, Esq., Rhydycreusau, Llanrwst
O. E. Hughes, Esq., Trefriw	Major Thursby, Llandudno
The Rev. Canon Hugh Jones, The Rectory, Llanrwst	A. O. Walker, Esq., Nantyglyn, Conwy

General Secretaries of the Association.

Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Llangedwyn Vicarage, Oswestry
G. E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff.

Secretaries for Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire.

T. Love D. Jones-Parry, Esq., M.P., Madryn Park, Pwllheli
Rev. D. Hughes, M.A., Ruthin
Rev. E. Owen, B.A., Efenectyd, Ruthin.

Local Treasurer.

Hugh Roberts, Esq., N. and S. Wales Bank, Llanrwst.

Local Secretary.

J. William Griffith, Esq.

REPORT OF MEETING.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

THE General Committee met at 8.30 P.M. in the Grammar-School, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Association by the Rev. J. Irby Farr, to receive and discuss the Report of the past year. At nine o'clock the outgoing President, Professor Babington, took the chair of the General Meeting, and, after thanking the members for their kindness to him during his year of office, called upon Mr. H. R. Sandbach of Havodunos, the President-elect, to take the chair.

The President, on taking the Chair, welcomed the Association to Llanrwst, and was glad to see that so many members were met together. As, on such occasions as this, residents looked forward for information from experts in archæology, his neighbours and himself anticipated much pleasure from the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to this part of Wales; and, whilst he begged to tender the members his grateful thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him in placing him in a position which had been filled by such eminent antiquaries, he would, as a learner, claim their indulgence for alluding so briefly to some of the points of interest laid down in the programme.

Though he had been a resident for many years, the excursion arranged for the morrow was through a district with which he was but little acquainted; still he was sure it contained objects of no less interest than those of which he could speak from personal knowledge. On Wednesday, the first point to be visited would be Gwytherin, a place of very early note, as connected with the history of St. Winifred; the tradition being that after her decollation at Holywell she was restored to life, and founded a nunnery in the secluded vale of Gwytherin, where she died, and her bones rested in peace until they were removed in the twelfth century to the newly-founded abbey of SS. Peter and Paul in Shrewsbury. Afterwards they would go and see, at the invitation of Mr. Yorke of Dyffryn Aled, a curious rocky table, mentioned by Leland, and commonly known as Arthur's Table. On their way back, he would be especially pleased to take them to see a lofty mound on his own property, a little below Llangernyw, about which he was naturally anxious to obtain some information; he had hoped to have had it opened in

time for their visit, and had asked Sir John Lubbock, Professor Hughes, and Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes to come and superintend the work; but, unfortunately, none of them had been able to do so. He had, therefore, thought it best to do nothing until he had the opinion of this Society. The mound stood on the left bank of the Elwy, at the junction of three valleys, and nearly in a line between two hill earthworks, one of which is called Cromwell's Camp. In this neighbourhood, too, after the floods of last year, were found several iron cannon balls, which are exhibited in the museum. On another of the days they would be able to see the interesting Elizabethan house of Gwydir, and the Gwydir chapel in Llanrwst church, in which are many monuments and brasses. Caerhûn, which was also on the programme, was well known as the site of the Roman station of Conovium. He would, however, call the attention of the members to the Roman roads which converged to this point, and he would also mention the existence of several stone circles on the road to Aber, which he feared would be too far off to be visited. Thanking them again for their kindness, he would try and shew his appreciation by joining in all their excursions and doing what he could to make the meeting at Llanrwst a success.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, spoke of his long acquaintance with him, extending over forty years. In reference to what had been said about stone circles, he disagreed with the idea so often expressed of their being connected with the Druids, or as being the place for games. In his opinion they were merely a defence for graves. As to Leland's statement about the holes in Llansannan parish, he doubted if they would find anything of the kind; no one else has mentioned them—not even Pennant, who must have been aware of Leland's statement.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. W. Lloyd.

The Rev. R. Trevor Owen was then called upon to read the Report:—

“Your Committee congratulate the members on their holding their thirty-seventh annual meeting in one of the most interesting portions of North Wales. During the existence of the Society, which may be said to have commenced in 1846, it has met a second time in certain towns, as Brecon, Welshpool, and Carnarvon, but this border land of Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire is now visited for the first time. Considering the number and nature of interesting objects it contains, it may be thought strange that the Society has not found its way here before, but, previous to the existence of the railway, the place was not easy of access. To have met here at last, and under the presidency of one of the oldest and firmest friends of the Association, is a matter of congratulation. Your Committee cannot in their report omit a reference to the meeting of last year at Church Stretton, over which Professor C. C. Babington presided so efficiently. It is true the Society was on that occasion favoured with charming weather, but this circumstance alone

could not have secured the success of the meeting but for the previous arrangements of the local Committee, and the valuable services of the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Wilding. If the present meeting be favoured with similar weather, a no less satisfactory meeting may be anticipated under the auspices of our President elect and the important local Committee, assisted by its secretary, Mr. J. W. Griffith. Your Committee are able to announce that the Society continues to increase as to its numbers, which, according to the list of members for 1882, amount to 319, being double the number of a few years ago.

“The *Archæologia Cambrensis* was first printed in 1846, and has, without interruption, continued until the present time. Besides these volumes the Society has published several supplemental ones, so the complete collection is now of considerable value, and in all probability, but for the efforts of the Association, would never have come into existence. When it is a fact that within these few years many of our earliest remains have been destroyed, it is of no small importance that in many instances their memory has been preserved in the pages and illustrations of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It is well known that there are still remaining many unrestored churches in North and South Wales, especially in the less frequented districts. These buildings, if somewhat rude, are well adapted for the wants of the inhabitants. It is true they have rarely any elaborate architectural details, but, notwithstanding this want, they are frequently interesting and valuable as examples of our early Welsh churches. If the buildings are in such a state that extensive repairs or even rebuilding is necessary, then care should be taken that nothing should be introduced which is not in accordance with local style and arrangement. A remarkable instance of such incongruity is seen in the modern church of Fishguard with its French apse, an appendage in itself all very well, but sadly out of place with its surroundings. Your Committee would suggest that the local secretaries in their several districts might use what influence they may have, in discouraging such innovations, or, at least, communicating them to the general secretaries of the Society. It is stated that at this time the interesting church of Camrhos, in Pembrokeshire, in the hands of a well-known architect, is in danger of being decorated with an elaborate bell-gable, which is totally unlike anything in the district, and presents a strange contrast to the severe simplicity of the building. The same mistake is contemplated, if not already carried out, as regards a new porch, quite as much out of place as the bell-gable. This church has been well described by Mr. Romilly Allen, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1871, to which members may refer if they wish to judge how far such elaborate ornamental work is suitable to the building. A still more important church, that of Monkton near Pembroke, has, through the incumbent's energy, had some work done as to windows and other parts of the structure. He is now contemplating the addition of a choir when he can procure means from more distant friends, as he seems to have exhausted

the resources of a very poor district. This important church is too well known to require any description, but from what the Rev. David Bowen has already done it is certain that any contributions will be well and judiciously laid out.

“The Report of last year announced the death of four distinguished members, namely, of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton; Dr. Guest, the Master of Caius College, Cambridge, who did so much for the early history of the country soon after the departure of the Romans; Canon Williams, the most able of Celtic scholars of his day; and Mr. Breese of Portmadoc, F.S.A., the local secretary for Merionethshire, and the author of the *Kalendars of Gwynedd*, who was cut off in early manhood. During the present year the Society has lost Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre, who represented the ancient family of that name, the elder branch of which became extinct in the male line by the death of the last Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn, who died unmarried, the vast estates passing by the marriage of his sister to Sir Edward Price Lloyd, created Lord Mostyn in 1831. Richard ap Howell of Mostyn, who fought for Henry at Bosworth, had two sons by Catherine Salusbury of Llewenev, viz., Thomas of Mostyn, whose line became extinct on the male side by the death of Sir Thomas above mentioned, and Pyers of Talacre, who is directly represented by the present Sir Pyers. The late Sir Pyers took an active part in local duties, and was one of the most popular gentlemen in the district. He died at Talacre on the 14th of May, in his 71st year. Mr. Matthew Moggridge, many years a resident proprietor of Glamorganshire, but latterly of South Kensington, died on July 14, within two days of his 79th birthday. Few members have taken so active an interest in the welfare of the Society. For many years he attended the annual meetings of the Society, the latest of which was that of Abergavenny in 1876. He contributed several articles of interest to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. In his younger days, when the poorer classes in Glamorganshire were in an excited and dangerous state, he exhibited no little courage in meeting and reasoning with a large body of men of a dangerous character. He trusted in his own influence as a magistrate and neighbour, and he was not disappointed.

“It was not until some time after the Church Stretton Meeting that the lost transcript of the diary of Peter Roberts, called *Y Cwta Cyffarwydd*, was discovered to be in the keeping of Mr. Richards, printer of the Association, where it had been placed by the owner, the late Mr. Breese of Portmadoc, who died some days afterwards in London. Mr. Breese having made no memorandum of his having left it with Mr. Richards, his executors caused the most diligent inquiries to be made for it for some months, but without success. It was, accordingly, stated in the report that in case of its not being recovered, all subscriptions pre-paid would be returned. This statement led at once to its recovery, as immediate notice was given by Mr. Richards, or rather Mr. Clark, his representative. Canon Thomas of Meifod, with his usual kindness, acceded to an earnest request to undertake

the passing of it through the press, and your Committee has great pleasure in announcing that three sheets are already printed. A considerable alteration has been made in the original proposal, by supplying deficiencies from another original record belonging to the Rev. R. H. Howard of Wigfair, who has kindly lent it for the purpose. Thus between the two manuscripts will be produced a volume of great interest, especially to the representatives of the principal families in the northern counties of Wales. The number of subscribers (10s. 6d.) at present is far below the number required, but a member has undertaken the cost at his own risk. Subscribers' names may be sent to the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Llangedwyn, Oswestry, or to the Rev. Canon Thomas, Meifod, Welshpool.

"Some subscribers to Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ* have not yet received the final parts of the work. If such wish to have complete copies of this valuable work, they are recommended to apply to Rev. Edward L. Barnwell, Hon. Treasurer, Melksham, Wilts.

"Of some valuable works announced in the report of 1881 as being actually commenced or in preparation, the following may be particularly specified. A supplementary volume of the *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by Canon Thomas; *A History of the Breton-Celts*, by Professor Rhys; while Rev. D. Silvan Evans has undertaken a Welsh Dictionary. The well-known character of these distinguished members of the Association is an ample guarantee for the value of these additions to Welsh history and literature. Of the supplemental publications of the Society few copies remain. Some, however, of the large paper edition of the *Gower Survey*, by Baker and Francis, are yet to be had. Your Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the manuscript of the third part of the *History of West Gower*, by the Rev. J. D. Davies of Llanmadoc, is now ready for the press, and will probably be in the hands of the subscribers early in 1883. There is no more interesting part of Wales than that of West Gower, so that it is fortunate that so competent a gentleman as the Rector of Llanmadoc has undertaken at his own expense its history. The two parts already published are royal octavo, well bound, whilst the paper and type reflect great credit on the printer, Mr. H. Williams, at the *Cambrian* office. The numerous illustrations are also very good. The subscription price, which was much too low, will be 7s. 6d., and even at that price the cost will far exceed the receipts if Part III is executed in the same manner as the preceding parts.

"Although the number of members continues to increase, yet your Committee regret that the number of members who forget to remit their subscriptions increases at the same time. Thus in 1881, out of upwards of 300 members, not 180 had paid. Some time ago it was ordered that the names of such defaulters should be printed in the *Journal*, as is the custom of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, formerly called the Kilkenny Archæological Society, and their names struck off the roll of members. This question will form one of the subjects of discussion.

“The following gentlemen have joined the Association and await confirmation of their election:—

NORTH WALES.

Col. The Hon. Sackville West, Bangor
 Miss Whitaker, Caernarvon
 Mr. W. H. Owen, Tycoch, Caernarvon
 Mr. T. H. Williams, Llwyn Dolgellau
 The Rev. J. Davies, Llwyngwriil Rectory, Dolgellau
 Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, Peniarth, Towyn
 The Rev. Canon R. Wynne Edwards, Llanrhaidr, Denbigh
 The Rev. D. Jones, Vicarage, Llansantffraid, Glyn Ceiriog
 Mr. R. C. Webster, Bangor, Is y coed
 Mr. J. P. Earwaker, Pensarn, Abergele
 Col. Evans Lloyd, Moelygarnedd, Bala
 Mr. H. D. Pochin, Bodnant, Conwy
 Miss E. Lloyd Jones, Penmaenmawr

SOUTH WALES.

Mr. H. Morris, Poolquay, Caermarthen
 Mr. John Griffith, Porth House, Cardiff
 Mr. David Bowen, Llanelly
 Mr. J. Garrard, Picton Place, Caermarthen
 Mr. F. W. Hybert, Conwy Road, Canton, Cardiff
 Mr. E. S. Mostyn Price, Belmont, Caerleon

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
 Major Barns, Brookside, Chirk, Rhuabon
 The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Shrewsbury
 Mr. Egerton G. B. Phillimore, 31, Hammersmith Road,
 London
 Mr. John Jones, Bellan House, Oswestry.”

The Rev. Canon D. R. Thomas moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the members on meeting at so interesting a centre. He wished to say that the statement he had made in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph* about the building of Llanrwst Church by Rhun, to expiate the murder of Prince Idwal, must be placed to the credit of Ysphytty Ivan and the Knights of St. John, and not to Llanrwst. He concluded by mentioning a few unrestored churches still remaining.

Professor Babington seconded the motion, and referred to the remarks about the restoration of churches. He said that what was of interest should be preserved; but that which was of interest to Archæologists was not always of interest to architects, who were too fond of destroying what offended their eyes, without regard to the historic interest that might belong to what they destroyed.

The Rev. R. Trevor Owen then announced the arrangements for the next day, and the meeting separated.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st.

Leaving Llanrwst at ten o'clock, the members made their first halt at Capel Garmon, whence they walked to the Cromlech on Tyncoed farm. The supporting stones are five in number, and measure respectively 5 ft. by 4 ft., 5 ft. by 2 ft., 6 ft. by 3 ft. 4 in., 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft., and 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. The superincumbent stone is 14 ft. 7 in. by 12 ft. 2 in. To the north-east of this, at a distance of about 8 ft., are the seven supporting stones of a second cromlech. Intersecting the passage, which seems to have connected these two cromlechs, is another passage, five feet deep, running in a southern direction.

The carriages then proceeded to Pentrevoelas, where the vicar had kindly placed in the schoolroom for inspection—Llyfr y Resoluition, by Dr. Davies; Welsh Prayer Book (black letter), Charles II; Britannia Depicta, 1720; Secret History of the Calves' Head Club, 1713; Y Nefawl Ganllaw, gan Lewis Anwyl, Ysppyty Ifan, 1740; MS. Book of Pedigrees of Denbighshire families, circa 1690; Will of Lewis Anwyl, 1643; Pedigree of Anwyls of Plas yn rhos; Pedigree of Caerfallwch; several Deeds, from 1619 to 1631; Pedigree of Jones Hafodre; Deed for a grave in Llanrhaiadr Church, 1629; two Funeral Cups; Bronze Medal, Paris, 1618 (struck in memory of Petrus Isannin), found at Capel Garmon about sixty years ago.

Not far from the village is a tumulus, partly natural, partly artificial. The two lines of ditches still remain, except on the east side. According to Pennant, it is the site of a castlet destroyed by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, who subsequently granted this estate to the Cistercian Abbey of Conwy. The conquest of Voelas by Llywelyn is referred to by Llywarch Prydydd y Môch (*Myv. Arch.*, i, 299). Nearer the village, and at the back of the old mansion of Voelas, stands the Levelinus Stone. This stone is about 8 ft. high, 2 ft. broad, and 1 ft. thick. The inscription is difficult to decipher. There is an excellent drawing of the stone in Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate LXXXVII, Fig. 1. From a letter of Edward Llwyd's, dated March 3rd, 1691, published in the *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. iii, p. 211, it seems that there were more than one stone in Camden's time.

On the way to Plas Iolyn, a cottage supposed to have been a meeting place of the Royalists, was passed at Rhydlydan. Over the door, on a tablet, is the inscription "1648, Mont Rendezvous." A long building, now used as a barn, together with a square tower, the cellar of which is excavated in the rock, are the only remains of the old house at Plas Iolyn. Here lived Ellis Price, LL.D., who represented the county of Merioneth in the reign of Mary, and the first and second parliaments of Elizabeth. He was seven times sheriff of Merionethshire, once for Caernarvonshire, twice for Angle-

sey, and several times for Denbighshire. Through the interest of the Earl of Leicester he obtained a large share of church property at the dissolution of monasteries.

The next place inspected was Gilar, the birthplace of Robert Price, who gained the title of "patriot of his native country", by opposing the grant by King William III to William Bentinck Earl of Portland of the Lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale. Over the arched gateway is inscribed T. P. W.¹⁶²³. Above is a room, and over the fireplace are the same initials. This Thomas Price Wynne was sheriff in 1624.

The church of Ysppyty Ifan is a new one, but contains the effigies of Rhys Fawr ap Meredydd of Plas Iolyn, the standard-bearer of Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth; of Lowry his wife, daughter of Hywel ap Gryffydd Goch, Lord of Rhufoniog, and of Robert their son, a chaplain of Cardinal Wolsey and lessee of the manor at the time of the dissolution. These effigies are given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. vi, 3rd series, 1860, p. 105, from very accurate drawings by Miss Frances Wynne. In the south wall of the chancel is a brass tablet with the following inscription, "Maurice Gethin ap Robert Gethin ap". When the church was taken down, 1858, portions of freestone tombs and window jambs belonging to an earlier church were found in the walls. No traces of the hospice remain.

The remains of Pantglas, a large and ancient house of the Vaughans, stand on the left side of the road between Ysppyty Ivan and Voelas Hall. The house stood until about the year 1797, when the roof fell in. Here lived Thomas Vaughan, Sheriff for Caernarvonshire in 1598, John Vaughan in 1628, and Henry Vaughan in 1699.

The last object inspected was the gravestone of Brochmael at Voelas Hall. It was found in a field called Doltrebeddau. A full description of the stone and inscription is given by Professor Westwood in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1847, p. 30, and it is also mentioned by Professor Rhys in his lectures on *Welsh Philology*, p. 389.

The evening meeting was held at the Grammar School. The President called upon Professor Babington to give an account of the day's excursion. Mr. Howell W. Lloyd read a paper on "Llywelyn ab Seisyllt and his Times", which is printed in the Society's journal. On the motion of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell the President was asked to call the attention of Col. Wynne Finch, the owner of the property, to the fact that the roots of the trees were in danger of injuring the Tynycoed Cromlech. The meeting was then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

The members started at the appointed time, and after enjoying the magnificent view of the whole range of the Caernarvonshire mountains, halted at Gwytherin, a small secluded village about seven miles to the south-east of Llanrwst. This church had become

so dilapidated that it had to be taken down and rebuilt in 1867. On the south side of the church, near the porch, are the remains of two stones with floriated crosses, which ought to be taken care of. On the north side are four upright stones, 2 ft. high, placed in a row. On the most westerly of these stones is the inscription, assigned by Professor Westwood to the sixth or seventh century—"Vinnemagli Fil Senemagli". There is a drawing of it in *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate LXXXVII, Fig. 2. The chalice, "the gift of Morris Evans", has a cover similar to those of the communion cups of the Elizabethan period. In the articles to be inquired of within the province of Canterbury, in the visitation of Archbishop Grindal in 1576, the second inquiry is "Whether you have in your parish churches and chapels a fair and comely communion cup of silver, and a cover of silver for the same, which may serve also for the ministration of the communion bread." There are also in the church a small hand bell, probably the old Sanctus bell, and a rough and rude chest of one block, 40 in. by 20 in. and 17 in. deep.

From Gwytherin the members proceeded to Dyffryn Aled, on their way passing between three tumuli, at a place called from the principal of them *Rhos y Domen*. On their arrival at Dyffryn Aled the members were received with courteous hospitality by Pierce Wynne Yorke, Esq., for which the President returned the thanks of the Society.

The party then walked to the place mentioned by Leland, who describes it thus:—"There is in the paroch of Llansannan in the side of a strong hille, a place wher ther be 24 holes or places in a roundel, for men to sitte in, but sum lesse and sum bigger cutte out of the mayne rock by mannes hand; and these children and young men cumming to seke their catelle use to sitte and play. Sum calle it the Rounde Table." At present these so-called holes can hardly be recognised. Though the elevation where they are said to have been, and the level space in front, must be admitted to have been well adapted for games. On the north side of the rock appears to have been an earthwork. At the foot of this hill, over the doorway of a farmhouse called Plas isaf, is a stone having an incised floriated cross with a sword by its side, in a good state of preservation.

The next point was Llangernyw. Here the members inspected the mound, which the President had so kindly offered to open. It was, however, pronounced to be not a tumulus, but a moated mound. Llangernyw Church is cruciform, and was repaired in 1848. The early Pointed south doorway, which had been converted into a window, has now been made the doorway to a new vestry, and on its right hand is a stoup. The perpendicular font has quatrefoils and the Tudor rose on alternate panels. In the churchyard, to the south of the church, are two upright stones with roughly incised crosses of different forms. On the same side, more to the south-west, are two large boulder stones, nine feet apart, projecting three feet above the ground; between them is the tombstone of Harry Lloyd of Rhanheire.

A short walk brought the members to Hafodunos, the seat of H. R. Sandbach, Esq., the President of the Association, where a sumptuous repast had been provided. When Professor Babington, in the name of the members, had returned thanks for their reception, the statuary and portraits were inspected. There was no evening meeting.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD.

The excursion of this day began with the examination of Llanrwst Church, which consists of a chancel and nave divided by a rich and interesting roodloft, said to have been removed thither from the Abbey of Maenan on its suppression. The crest-beam which supported the image of the crucifix and the attendant images of St. Mary and St. John, as appears by the morticed holes, has been placed eastward of the loft instead of westward. Among the monuments in the Gwydir Chapel, built in 1633, on the south side of the chancel, are the recumbent effigy of an armed warrior, Howell Coytmor ap Gruff. Vychan ap Gruff. ap M..... which may be attributed to the reign of Henry V; several brasses commemorating different members of the Wynn family, who formerly were the owners of Gwydir; and a stone coffin of extraordinary breadth, said to be that of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, founder of Conwy Abbey, who died in 1240, a date not quite agreeing with that of the quatrefoils which adorn the sides of the coffin, and which are of early fourteenth century character. An engraving of this coffin is given in the supplemental plates of Pennant, vol. ii, and in Pugh's *Cambria Depicta*. In the latter a small flower-ornament, which Pennant does not give, is inserted in the spandrels of the quatrefoil.

The old church at Bettws y Coed was the first halting-place after leaving Llanrwst. A recumbent effigy of a knight clad in the defensive armour of the fourteenth century, is placed under a plain Pointed sepulchral arch in the north chancel-wall of this church. In raised letters along the edge of the slab on which the effigy rests, is the following inscription: "Hic jacet Grufyd ap Davyd Goch. Agnus Dei miserere mei." Mr. Bloxam, in *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Fourth Series, p. 130, states that sculptured effigies like this, represented in studded armour, are of extreme rarity.

The next place visited was Dolwyddelen Castle, formerly the residence of Iorwerth Drwyndwn, father of Llywelyn the Great, who is said to have been born here. The only existing remains are a quadrangular tower of three stories, and at a short distance to the north of this the south wall of another tower which was standing in Pennant's time.

The parish church, rebuilt on its present site by Meredith Wynne, the founder of the house of Gwydir, is small, and comprises a nave and chancel with a south aisle of two bays. The round arches are

supported by a stone pillar of Roman form. On the splay of the north window there is a brass effigy of a warrior, represented as kneeling, with the legend beneath, "Orate pro a'i'abus Meredith ap Ivan ap Robert Armigeri et Alicie uxore Qui obierunt xviii^o die Marcii Anno d'ni m^ov^oxxv^o Quorum animabus propicietur Deus : Amen." The peculiarity in this effigy consists in the representation of the collar and apron of mail.

From Dolwyddelen the members proceeded to Penmachno Church. On taking down the old church several inscribed and sculptured stones were found. These have been securely placed at the west end of the new church. On the upper part of one of them are inscribed the letters ORIA IC IACIT. The letters measure from 2 to 3 inches in height. Another, 22 inches high, and 11 inches wide, has a large representation of the *lubarum* monogram of the name of Christ, followed by the inscription, CARAUSIUS HIC IACIT IN HOC CONGERIE LAPIDUM. The third stone has two inscriptions. On one side :

CANTIORIC HIC IACIT
VENEDOTIS CIVE FUIT
CONSOBRINO..

And on the other :

MA... FILI
MAGISTRATI.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which papers were read by Mr. Palmer on "Names of Fields in the Neighbourhood of Wrexham", and by Mr. O. E. Hughes on "Local Legends."

A vote of thanks to those who entertained the members during the week was proposed by Professor Babington, and seconded by Canon D. R. Thomas.

The thanks of the Association were given, on the motion of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, seconded by Mr. Robinson, to the Rev. J. Irby Farr, for the use of the Grammar School; and to the Local Committee.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

This morning the members divided, one portion going to inspect Gwydir, an Elizabethan mansion. The house contains much oak carving of the time of Elizabeth and James I, portraits of Sir John Wynn, Catherine of Berain, and Mary Wynn, Duchess of Ancaster. The paneling of the breakfast-room has the linen pattern.

Another section of the members, who had seen Gwydir previously, examined some stone remains on the top of a ridge beyond Maenan. On the way they came to the mansion of that name, about a mile from the Abbey, so called. This old house has been in part modernised, but retains several of its original, wainscoted rooms, the ceilings of which are elaborately ornamented with heraldic and other devices, and bear the date of 1582, with the initials M. K. (Kyffin) and E. R. (Elizabetha Regina). This was the house of Sir Thomas Kyffin, Master of the Rolls.

From this point a long and difficult walk brought them to a rocky escarpment known as "Careg Oleu", though marked on the Ordnance Map as "Cadair Ifan Goch". But this name belongs to another ridge a mile to the north. "Careg Oleu" is a long and narrow level space on the crest of a steep and rocky ridge, and could easily be defended. This space is encompassed by a stone rampart, and divided internally into three courts. The northernmost, which is the easiest of approach, is nearly a square; the second is an oblong, and larger; the third, and largest, is an irregular triangle following the natural line of the rock. In the north-west angle of this is a large, circular hut with a narrow passage. There are several, and well defined ones, on the west side, where the walling was double. To help towards the identification of the place, which has manifestly been a very strong post in its time, we give the local name in full as "Careg Oleu Rhiw Dafnu Maenan."

The next item on the day's programme was the cromlech not far from Hendrewaelod, known by the name of "Allor Moloch."

The members afterwards went to Bodnant Hall, the residence of Mr. H. D. Pochin, who had invited them to luncheon.

When the President, in the name of the Association, had returned thanks for their reception, the members drove to Caerhun, the site of the Roman station Conovium. Here several interesting remains have been at times excavated, such as bricks, urns, pottery, and a curious circular shield about 1 foot in diameter, having upon its face a piece of wrought iron about 5 inches long. The inside was stuffed with hair, and covered with leather.

The next halt was at Llanbedr Church, where an unsuccessful search was made for a flat sepulchral slab with a cross thereon, of the date 1669, mentioned by Mr. Bloxam in his *Companion to Gothic Architecture*, p. 367. There is a stone with a cross upon it embedded in the western wall, just under the bell-turret; but it has no inscription visible. There is a similar stone in the same position at Caerhun Church.

Some of the members afterwards went to Pen Caer Helen, a paper on which, by Mr. J. T. Blight, has appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1867, 3rd Series, vol. xiii, p. 276.

At the evening meeting the officers of the Society were re-elected, and Fishguard was selected as the place of meeting for 1883.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

LLANRWST MEETING, 1882.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Printing		1	16	6	Subscriptions		13	8	0
Postage		0	15	0	Tickets sold		5	9	0
Mr. Hutchings		1	8	2					
Expenses of excursions		1	17	5					
Cleaning rooms		0	3	0					
Balance		12	16	11					
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£18	17	0			£18	17	0

Examined and found correct,

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of General Committee.*

J. BLACKWALL, *Chairman of Local Committee.*

SUBSCRIBERS TO LOCAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
H. R. Sandbach, Esq., <i>President</i>	5	0	0
Mrs. J. R. Griffith, Brynderwen, Llanrwst	2	2	0
Mrs. Norris, Gorphwysfa, Llanrwst	1	1	0
J. Blackwall, Esq., Hendre House, Llanrwst	1	1	0
Richard James, Esq., Dyffryn Aur, Llanrwst	1	1	0
T. E. Jones, Esq., M.D., Henar, Llanrwst	1	1	0
H. D. Pochin, Esq., Bodnant Hall, Conwy	1	1	0
The Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Llangedwyn, Oswestry	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
	£13	8	0

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1881.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Printing		148	3	2	By balance		20	10	10
Engravings		38	16	0	Books sold		13	3	0
Editor		40	0	0	Balance of Church Stret-				
Rev. R. Trevor Owen, for					ton Local Fund		40	7	2
postages, etc.		2	2	0	Subscriptions		180	3	0
Balance		25	2	10					
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
		£254	4	0			£254	4	0

Examined and found correct,

(Signed)

ARTHUR GORE

CHARLES C. BABINGTON

} *Auditors.*

July 22, 1882.

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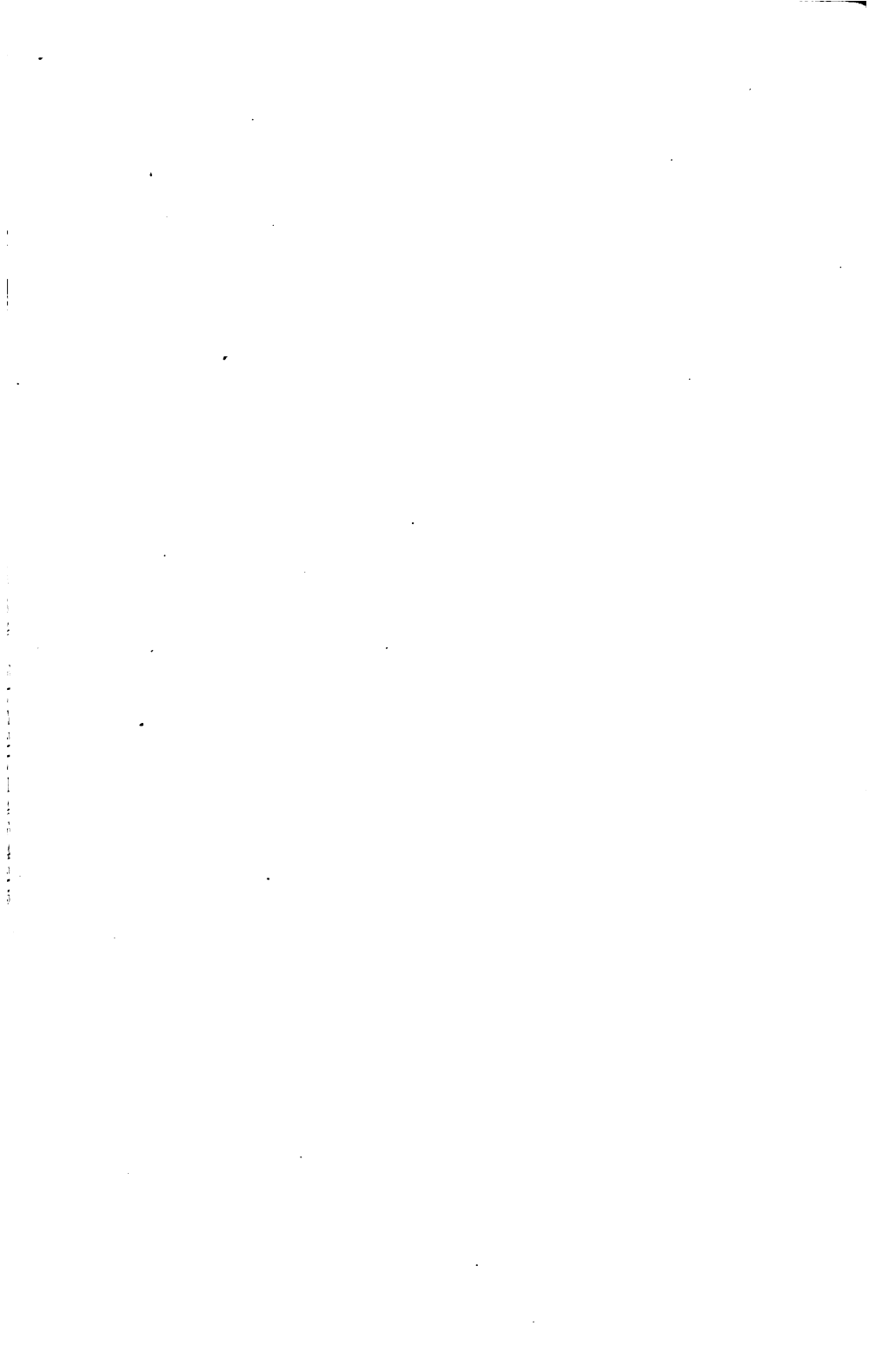
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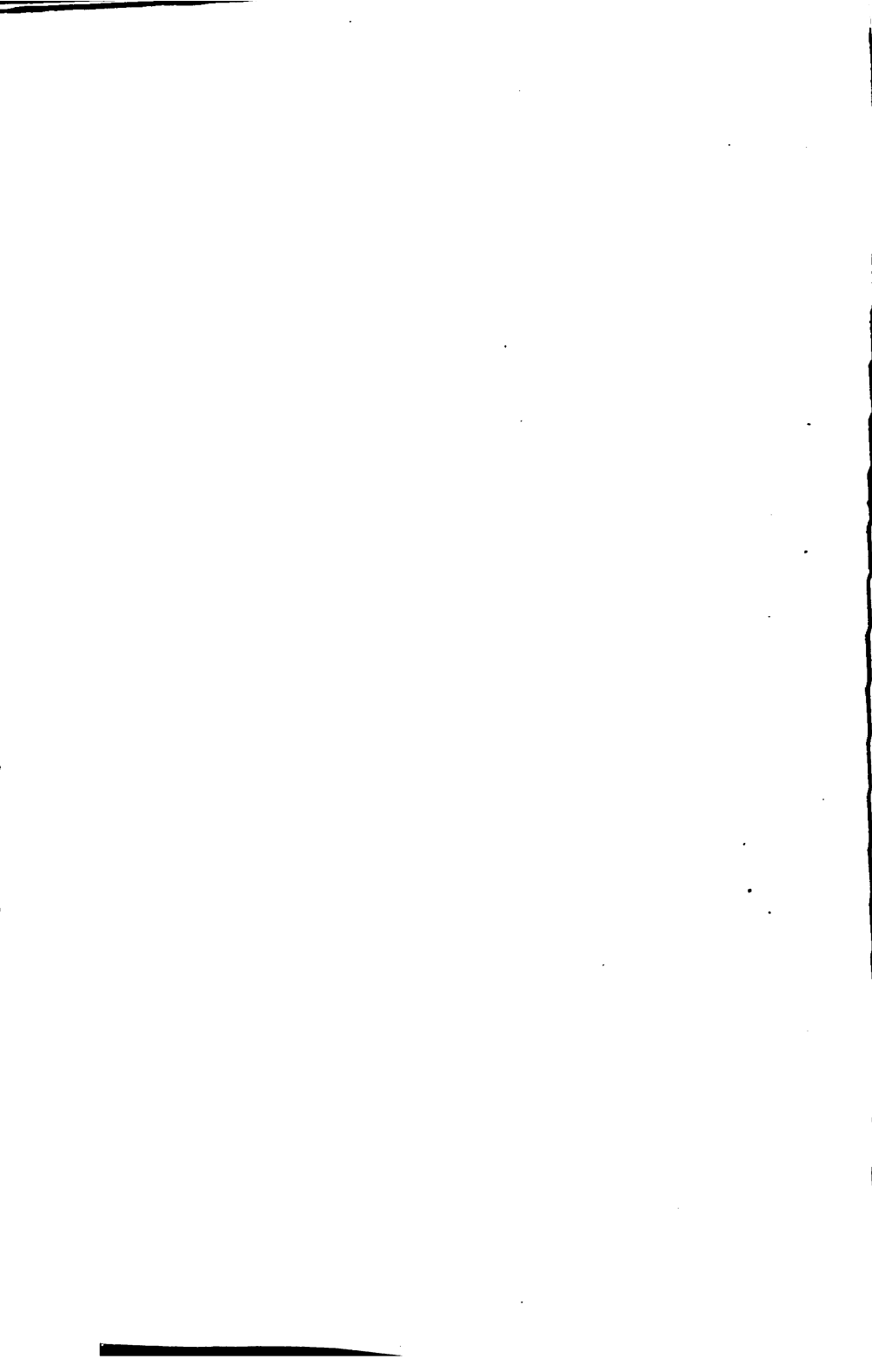
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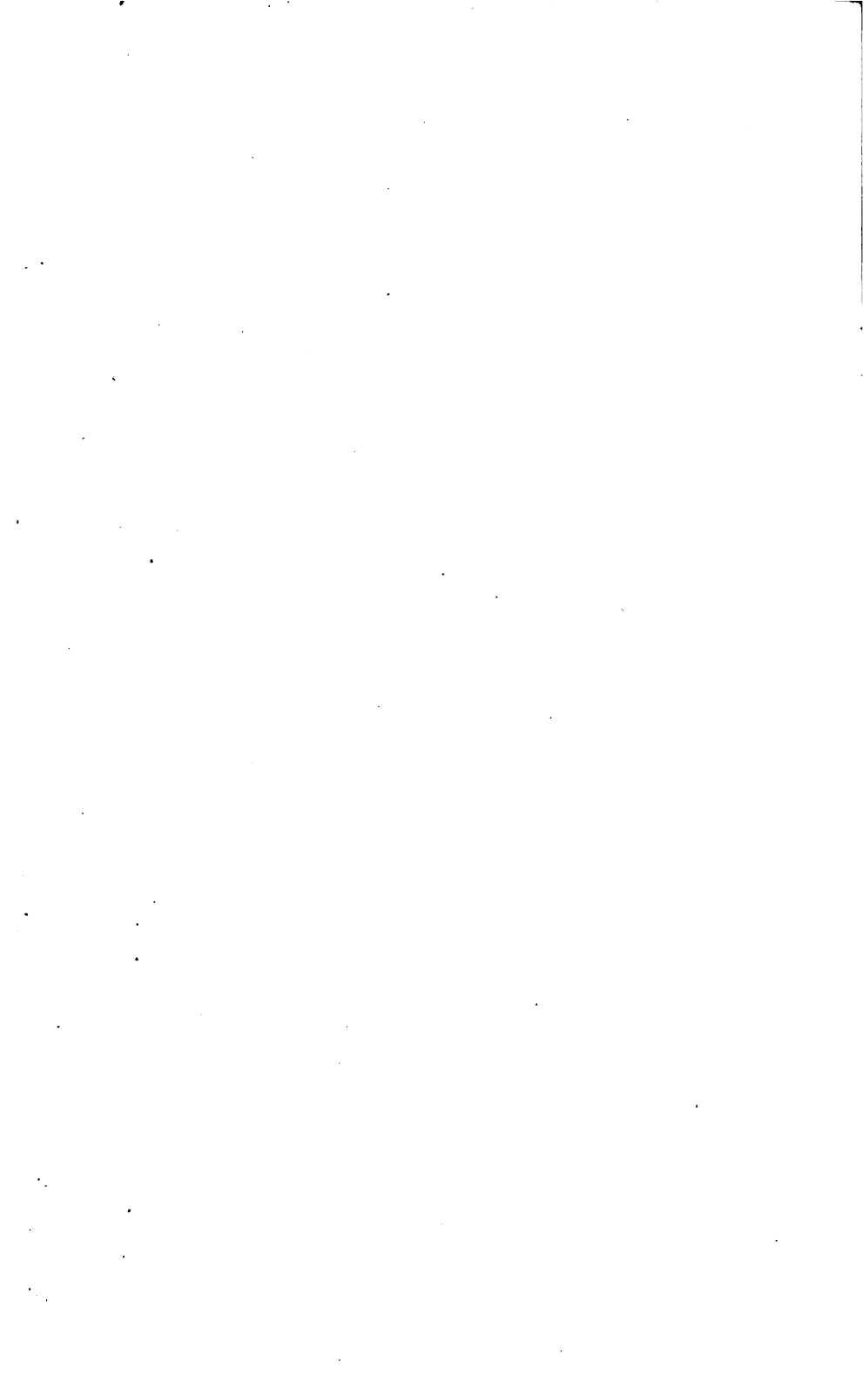
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