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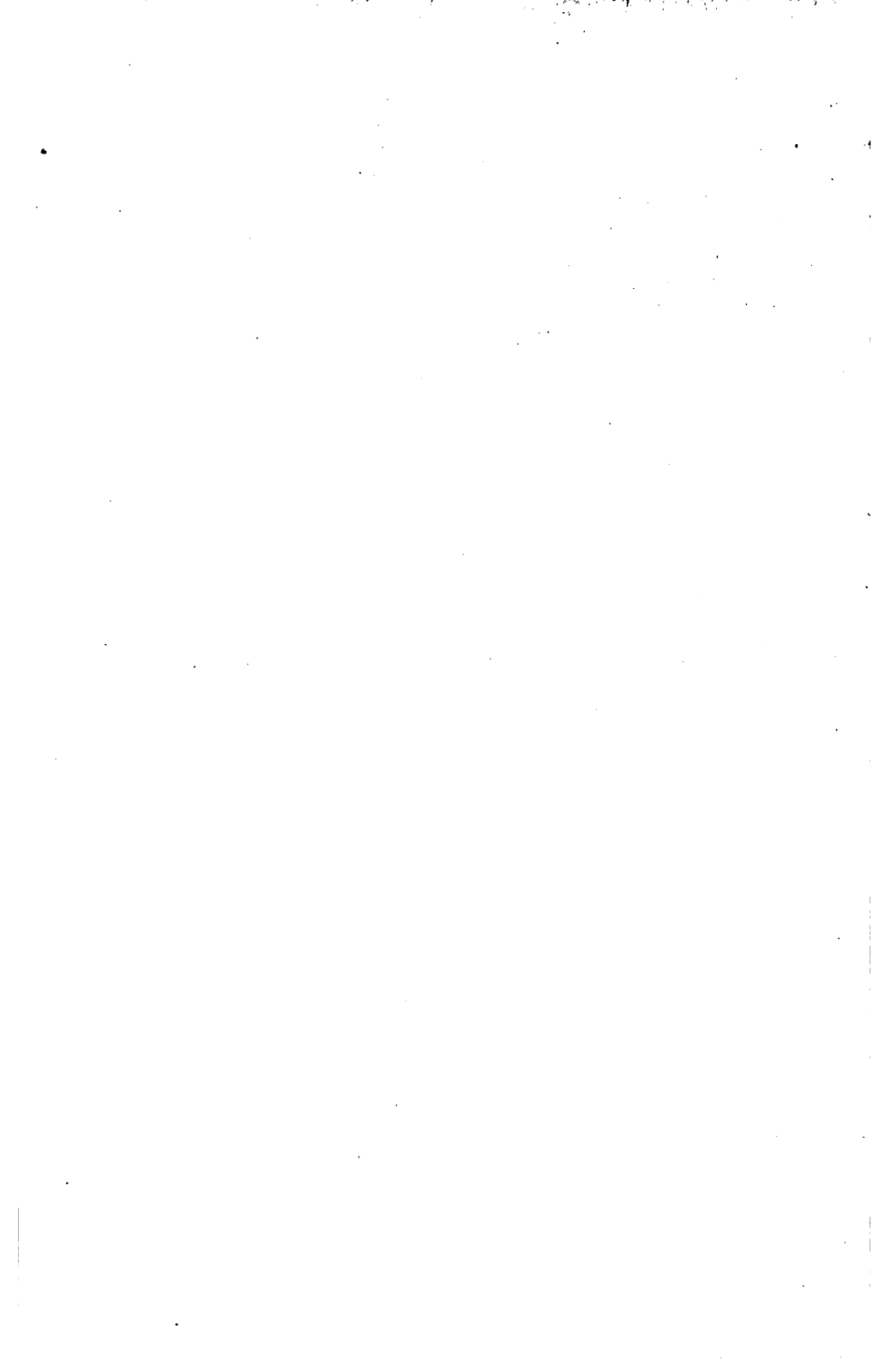


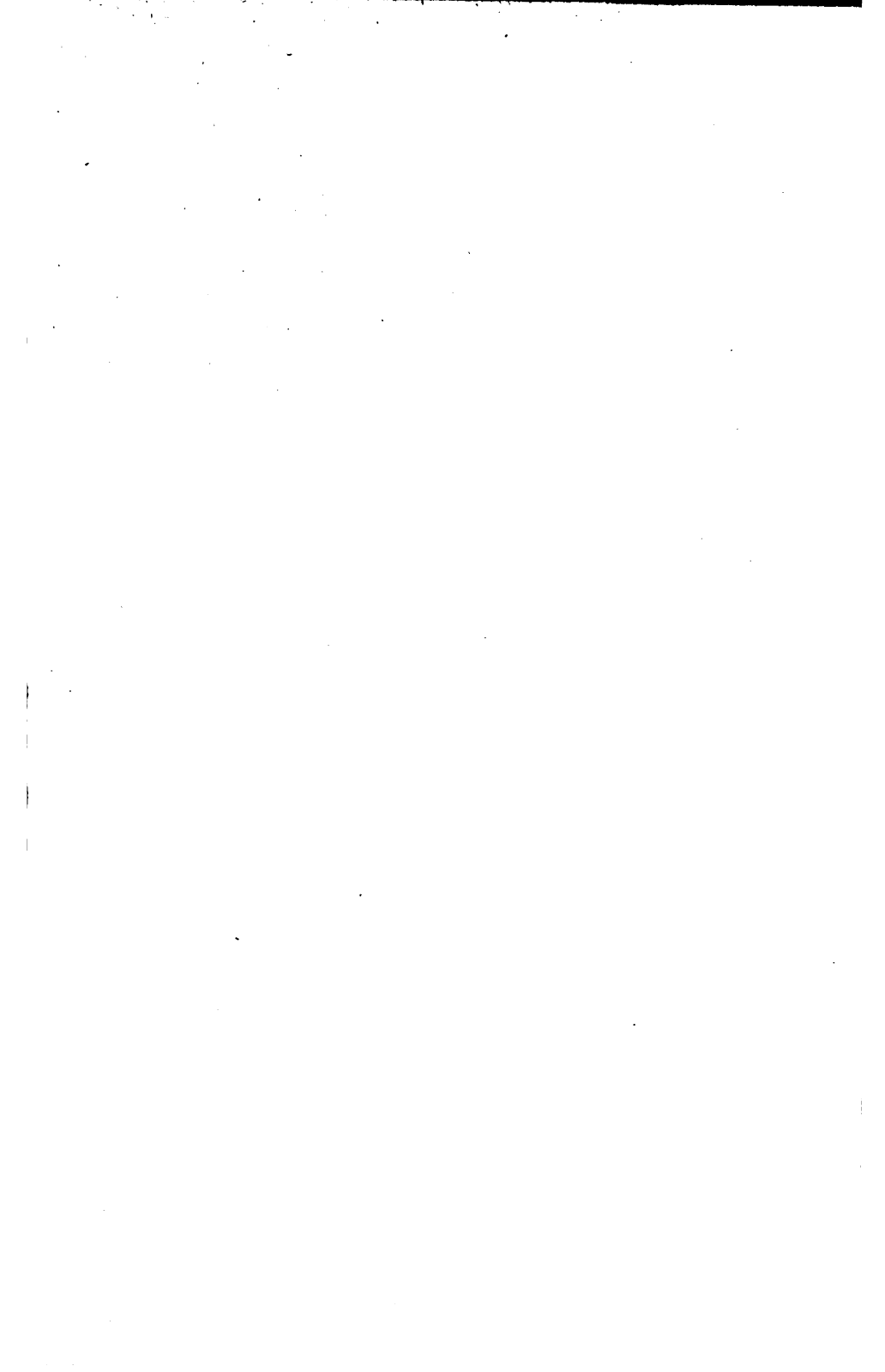
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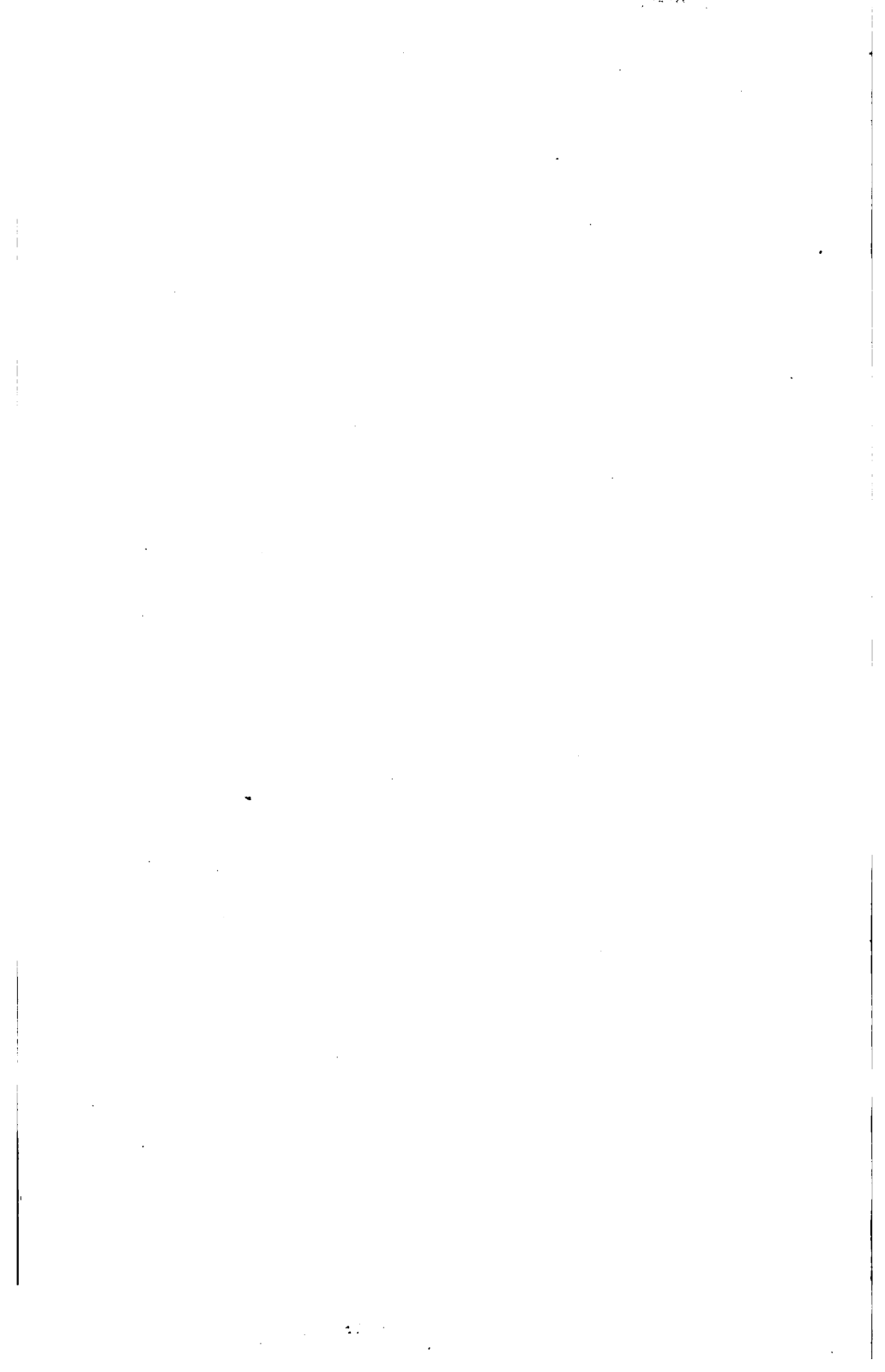


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Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. XVI, NO. LXI.

JANUARY, 1899.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART IN WALES.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE materials available for the study of Celtic Christian art in Wales consist almost exclusively of sculptured stones. With the exception of the Gospels of St. Chad,¹ now at Lichfield, but which formerly lay on the altar of St. Teilo at Llandaff, and of the Psalter of Ricemarchus,² Bishop of St. Davids, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there are no illuminated MSS. of the pre-Norman period connected directly with the Principality. The two MSS. mentioned also differ in no respect from the Irish or Scotie school as regards their caligraphy and illuminations.

The only examples of Celtic ecclesiastical metal-work in Wales are some quadrangular bronze bells with zoöomorphic handles,³ having nothing to distinguish them from those found in Ireland, Scotland, and Brittany.

The sculptured stones which form the subject of the present investigation may be classified thus :—

¹ Scrivener, *Codex S. Ceaddæ Latinus* ; Palæographical Society's Publications.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Ser., vol. i, p. 117.

³ As at Llangwynodl, Carnarvonshire. *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. i, p. 274.

1. Erect pillars or slabs (not artificially shaped), having ornamental crosses sculptured in relief upon them.
2. Recumbent slabs (not artificially shaped), having ornamental crosses sculptured in relief upon them.
3. Erect cross-slabs of rectangular form.
4. Recumbent cross-slabs of rectangular form.
5. Erect monuments, with the outline of the stone taking the shape of a cross.
 - (a) With shafts of rectangular section.
 - (b) With shafts of square section.
 - (c) With shafts of round section.
 - (d) With shafts of round section at the bottom and square section at the top.
6. Hog-backed recumbent monuments or coped stones.

The following lists give in a tabular form all the necessary information with regard to the localities where the monuments are to be found, their shapes, sizes, geographical distribution, and references to previous descriptions in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* and Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

NOTE.—I have to thank numerous correspondents for kindly supplying me with information with regard to the positions and dimensions of the stones; especially Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A., who has done so much for Celtic Art in Wales. I must not omit to mention also the Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, Mr. R. W. Llewellyn, the Rev. William Williams, Mr. Davey (son of the Dean of Llandaff), and Mr. C. H. Glascodine.

LIST OF STONES WITH CELTIC ORNAMENT IN WALES, SHOWING CLASS OF MONUMENT
AND POSITION IN EACH CASE.

NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY.

Name of Place.	Class of Monument.	Position.
Llangaffo, No. 1	Fragment of cross-shaft	Standing in churchyard on south side
" No. 2	Fragment of cross-head	Preserved in vestry of church
Penmon, No. 1	Complete cross	Standing in field near church
" No. 2	Cross nearly complete	Standing inside church on new base
" No. 3	Cross-base	Re-used as font in church
DENBIGHSHIRE.		
Eliseg's Pillar	Shaft of round pillar-cross	Standing in field near Valle Crucis Abbey
Efenechtyd, No. 1	Fragment of abacus moulding	Preserved in church
" No. 2	"	Preserved in rectory grounds
Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochmant	Cross-slab	Standing inside church
FLINTSHIRE.		
Dyserth, No. 1	Cross with head broken	Standing in churchyard on south side
" No. 2	Cross	Formerly standing in churchyard, but now lost
" No. 3	Cross-base	Preserved in porch of church
Maen Achwyfan	Complete cross	Standing in field quarter of a mile west of Whitford
MERIONETHSHIRE.		
Corwen, No. 1	Shaft of pillar-cross	Standing in churchyard on south side
" No. 2	Fragment	Preserved inside church
" No. 3	"	"

1

Name of Place.	Class of Monument.	Position.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.		
Llandrinio	Fragment of cross-shaft	Preserved inside church
Meifod	Cross-slab	Ditto
SOUTH WALES.		
BRECKNOCKESHIRE.		
Llanfrynach	Cross-slab of John	Built into interior wall of church
Llandefaelog Fach	Cross-slab of Briamail	Standing in churchyard against wall of Penoyre mausoleum
Llanhamlach	Cross-slab of Moridic	Standing in churchyard against exterior wall of church
Neuadd Siarman	Complete cross	Standing against wall of farm-house
CARDIGANSHIRE.		
Llanbadarn Fawr	Complete cross	Standing in churchyard on south side
Llanddewi-aber-Arth	Fragment with key pattern	Removed when church was restored, to adorn a rockery in the garden of Dôl Aeron house, near the bridge over the Aeron, a little above Aberaeron
"	Fragment with inscription and interlaced work	
"	Fragment with spiral ornament	Standing in churchyard on south side
"	Coped stone of boat shape	
Llanwanws	Cross-slab of Hiroiddi, son of Carotinn	Lying in farm-yard
Maeswynnach ¹	Cross-shaft	Lying in churchyard near east end of church
Silian	Fragment of cross-shaft	
CARMARTHENSHIRE.		
Golden Grove	Cross-shaft of Eiuodon	Standing in grounds of Golden Grove House
Llanarthney	Cross of Elmat	Lying in churchyard against wall of tower of church
Llandeilo Fawr, No. 1	Cross-head	Preserved inside church
"	"	Ditto
Laugharne	Complete cross	Standing in churchyard

¹ Wrongly called Llanfhangal Ystrad in Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallie*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Baglan	...	...	...	Built into wall of churchyard
Bridgend (Newcastle Church)	...	...	...	Set up against interior wall of church tower.
Bryn Keffnethan	...	...	...	In Miss Parsons' garden at Neath
Coychurch, No. 1	...	...	...	Standing in churchyard on east side
No. 2	...	...	...	Fragments lying in churchyard
Gnoll	...	...	...	Built into wall of grotto at Gnoll Castle
Liancarvan	...	...	...	Preserved inside church
Llandaff	...	...	...	Standing in grounds of Bishop's Palace
Llandough	...	...	...	Ditto
Liangan	...	...	...	Preserved inside church
Liangevdyd	...	...	...	Standing in churchyard
Llangvelach	...	...	...	Lying in churchyard
Llanrhidian	...	...	...	Standing in churchyard on north side
Llantwit Major, No. 1	...	...	...
" No. 2	...	...	...	Preserved inside western church
" No. 3	...	...	...	Standing against east wall of south porch of western church
" " No. 4	...	...	...	Standing against north wall of western church
" " No. 5	...	...	...	Standing inside western church
Margam, No. 1	...	...	...	Preserved inside church
No. 2	...	...	...	Ditto
No. 3	...	...	...	Ditto
" No. 4	...	...	...	Ditto
" No. 5	...	...	...	Ditto
" No. 6	...	...	...	Ditto
" No. 7	...	...	...	Ditto
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1	...	...	...	Standing in the grounds of Merthyr Mawr House
" No. 2	...	...	...	Ditto
Mount Gellyonen	...	...	...	Built into wall of Djesseing Chapel
Nash Manor	...	...	...	Lying in yard
Nunery Farm	...	...	...	Now preserved inside Margam church
Pen yr Alt	...	...	...	Standing in field called Cae Fynnon, near river Ognore
Carew	...	...	...	Standing on modern masonry base by roadside

Name of Place.	Class of Monument.	Position.
PEMBROKESHIRE.		
Llanwada, No. 1	Fragment with human head incised	Built into exterior wall of church
" No. 2	Fragment of cross-slab	Lying in churchyard
Nevern	Cross of Naueu	Standing in churchyard on south side
Penally, No. 1	Cross-shaft	Standing in churchyard
" No. 2	Complete cross	Ditto
" No. 3	Fragment of cross-shaft	Preserved at rectory
" No. 4	Fragment of cross-shaft of Maildomnac	Now lost
Pen Arthur, No. 1	Cross-slab of Gurnarc	Now preserved in Bishop Vaughan's chapel in St. David's Cathedral
" No. 2	Cross-slab with interlaced work	Ditto
" No. 3	Cross-slab with key pattern	Ditto
St. David's, No. 1	Cross-slab	Built into interior wall of cathedral
" No. 2	Fragment of cross-head	Lying in garden of Chancellor's house
" No. 3	Fragment of pillar made into stoup	Standing in south transept of cathedral
" No. 4	Cross-slab of Hed and Isaac, sons of Bishop Abraham	Built into interior wall of cathedral
" No. 5	Fragment of round pillar with foliage	Preserved in Bishop Vaughan's chapel
St. Dogmael's	Fragment of cross-slab	In grounds of abbey
St. Ishmael's	Ditto	Lying in churchyard

LIST OF LOCALITIES WHERE STONES WITH CELTIC ORNAMENT OCCUR IN WALES;
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, GIVING COUNTIES AND POSITION WITH REGARD TO NEAREST LARGE TOWN
OR RAILWAY STATION.

Name of Place.	Name of County.	Position.
Beglan	Glamorganshire	One mile and a half south-east of Briton Ferry Railway Station
Bridgend (Newcastle)	"	Half a mile north-west of Bridgend Railway Station
Bryn Keffneithan	"	Three miles east of Neath
Carew	Pembrokeshire	Four miles north-east of Pembroke
Corwen	Mertonethshire	Close to Corwen Railway Station
Coychurch	Glamorganshire	Two miles and a half east of Bridgend
Dyserth	Flintshire	Three miles and a half south-east of Rhyl
Efenechtyd	Denbighshire	Two miles south-west of Ruthin
Eiseg's Pillar	"	One mile and a half north of Llangollen
Gnoil Castle	Glamorganshire	One mile south-east of Neath
Golden Grove ¹	Carnarthenshire	Three miles and a half south-west of Llandeilo Fawr, and three quarters of a mile south-east of Golden Grove Railway Station
Laugharne	"	Four and a half miles south of St. Clears Railway Station.
Llanarthney	"	Six miles south-west of Llandeilo Fawr and a quarter of a mile south of Llanarthney Railway Station
Llanbadarn Fawr	Cardiganshire	One mile east of Aberystwyth
Llancaavan	Glamorganshire	Four miles north-west of Barry
Llandaff	"	Two and a half miles north-west of Cardiff and one mile north-east of Ely Railway Station
Llandeafellog Fach...	Brecknockshire	Three miles north of Brecon
Llanddewi aber Arth	Cardiganshire	Fourteen miles south-west of Aberystwyth and one mile east of Aberaeron

¹ Removed from Lech Eidon, two miles and a half north-east of Llanarthney.

Name of Place.	Name of County.	Position.
Llandeilo Fawr	Carmarthenshire	Close to railway station
Llandough	Glamorganshire	Two miles and a half south west of Cardiff and a quarter of a mile north-west of Cogan Railway Station
Llandrinio	Montgomeryshire	Eight miles south of Oswestry
Llanfrynach	Brecknockshire	Two miles and a half south-east of Brecon
Llangatto	Anglesey	Three miles south-west of Gaerwen Railway Station
Llangan	Glamorganshire	Four miles south-east of Bridgend
Llangenydd	"	Eleven miles west of Killay Railway Station and fifteen miles west of Swansea
Llangevelach	"	Four miles north of Swansea and two miles and a half north of Landore Junction
Llanhamlach	Brecknockshire	Three miles south-east of Brecon
Llanhaadr-yu-Mochmant	Denbighshire	Fourteen miles south-west of Oswestry and five miles north of Llanfyllin Railway Station
Llanrhidian	Glamorganshire	Seven miles west of Killay Railway Station and eleven miles west of Swansea
Llantwit Major	"	Eight miles south-east of Bridgend and five miles south-west of Cowbridge
Llanwnda	Pembrokeshire	Sixteen miles north of Haverfordwest and two miles and a half north-west of Fishguard
Llanwnnws	Cardiganshire	Eleven miles south-east of Aberystwyth and two miles and a half north-west of Ystrad Meurig Railway Station.
Maen Achwyfan	Flintshire	Two miles and a half south-east of Mostyn
Maesnyuach ¹	Cardiganshire	Five miles north-west of Lampeter
Margam	Glamorganshire	Four miles north-west of Pyle Railway Station
Meifod...	Montgomeryshire	Seven miles north-west of Welshpool
Merthyr Mawr	Glamorganshire	Two miles south-west of Bridgend
Mount Gellyonon	"	One mile and a half north-west of Pont-ar-dawe Railway Station
Nash Manor	"	Six miles south-east of Bridgend and two miles and a half south-west of Cowbridge
Neuadd Siarman	Brecknockshire	Three miles south of Builth

¹ Wrongly called Llanfihangel Ystrad, in Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallie*.

Nevern	...	...	Pembrokeshire	...	..	Eight miles south-west of Cardigan and two miles north-west of Newport
Nunnery Farm (Eglwys Nynydd)	...	...	Glamorganshire	...	...	Three miles north-west of Pyle Railway Station
Penally	...	...	Pembrokeshire	...	...	One mile and a half south-west of Tenby and a quarter of a mile west of Penally Railway Station
Pen Arthur	...	...	"	...	...	One mile north-west of St. David's
Penmon	...	...	Anglesey	...	...	Four miles north-east of Beaumaris
Penyrallt	...	...	Glamorganshire	...	...	One mile and a half north of Bridgend
St. David's	...	...	Pembrokeshire	...	...	Sixteen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
St. Dogmael's	...	...	"	...	...	One mile west of Cardigan
St. Ishmael's	...	...	"	...	...	Five miles west of Milford
Silian ...	..	...	Cardiganshire	..	..	Two miles and a half north of Lampeter

LIST OF LOCALITIES WHERE STONES WITH CELTIC ORNAMENTS OCCUR IN WALES, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, GIVING REFERENCES TO DESCRIPTIONS IN THE "ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS" AND "LAPIDARIUM WALLIÆ."

Name of Place.	"Archæologia Cambrensis."			"Lapidarium Walliæ."		
	Ser.	Vol.	p.	Pl.	Fig.	p.
Baglan	II,	ii,	145	xiv,	1,	24
Bridgend (Newcastle]	IV,	iv,	192	xxxix,	2 and 4,	50
Bryn Keffneithan	III,	xi,	65	xiv,	3,	26
Carew	—	—	—	lvii,	—	119
Corwen, No. 1	—	—	—	lxxiv,	5	168
" No. 2	—	—	—	lxxvii,	2,	168
" No. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coychurch, No. 1	—	—	—	xxii,	1 and 2,	33
" No. 2	—	—	—	xxiii,	—	33
Dyserth, No. 1	—	—	—	xc,	—	208
" No. 2	—	—	—	xc,	—	208
" No. 3	—	—	—	xc,	—	208
Efenechtyd, No. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" No. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eliseg's Pillar	V,	xi,	55	lxxxvi,	1 and 2,	199
Gnoll	III,	xi,	63	xxv,	3,	37
Golden Grove	IV,	ii,	342	xlili,	—	82
Laugharne	V,	x,	48	xlvi,	5,	94
Llanarthney	IV,	vii,	194	l,	1,	56
Llanbadarn Fawr	V,	x,	198	lxx,	—	147
Llanbadarn Fawr	V,	xiv,	152	cl,	384,	236
Llanfawr	—	—	—	cl,	5-8,	236
Llandaff	—	—	—	xxxiii,	2 and 3,	58
Llandefaelog... ..	III,	iv,	306	xliv,	2 and 3,	84
Llandeilow Fawr, No. 1	V,	x,	130	—	—	—
" No. 2	V,	x,	131	—	—	—
Llanddewi-aber-Arth, No. 1	V,	xliii,	114	—	—	—
" " No. 2	V,	xliii,	114	—	—	—
" " No. 3	V,	xliii,	116	—	—	—
" " No. 4	V,	xliii,	117	—	—	—
Llandough	—	—	—	i,	—	1
Llandrinio	V,	x,	25	—	—	—
Llanfrynach	III,	ii,	51	xxxix,	3 and 3,	69
Llangaffo, No. 1	I	i,	301	lxxx,	3,	186
" No. 2	V,	xiv,	288	—	—	—
Llangan	—	—	—	xxv,	1 and 2,	36
Llangenydd	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llangevelach... ..	—	—	—	xxviii,	—	43
Llanhamlach	—	—	—	xxxviii,	3 and 5,	68
Llanrhaidr	V,	xi,	152	—	—	—
Llanrhidian	V,	v,	174	—	—	—
Llantwit Major, No. 1	V,	vi,	121	iii and iv,	—	9
" No. 2	V,	vi,	121	v and vi,	—	11
" No. 3	V,	vi,	124	vii,	—	12
" No. 4	V,	vi,	317	viii,	—	14
" No. 5	V,	vi,	324	ix,	—	15

Name of Place.	"Archæologia Cambrensis."		"Lapidarium Walliæ."		
	<i>Ser.</i>	<i>Vol. p.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Llanwnda, No. 1	IV,	xiii, 104	—	—	—
" No. 2	IV,	xiii, 106	—	—	—
Llanwnnws	V,	xiv, 158	lxviii,	1,	144
Maen Achwyfan ¹	III,	xi, 366	lxxxviii,	—	206
	V,	viii, 76			
Maesmynach	—	—	lxvii,	3,	138
Margam, No. 1	II,	ii, 147	xiv,	2,	25
" No. 2	—	—	xv,	—	27
" No. 3	—	—	xvi,	—	28
" No. 4	—	—	xvii,	—	29
" No. 5	—	—	lxviii,	—	30
" No. 6	—	—	xix,	1,	30
" No. 7	—	—	xix,	2,	31
Meifod	V,	ii, 48	lxxii,	3,	154
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1	—	—	x,	2,	15
" No. 2	—	—	xi and xii,	—	17
Mount Gellyonen	—	—	ii,	1,	31
Nash Manor	—	—	—	—	—
Neuadd Siarman	—	—	xxxiv,	—	60
Nevern	III,	vi, 48	lxii,	—	100
Nunnery Farm	—	—	xxii,	3,	32
Penally, No. 1	—	—	lv,	—	117
" No. 2	III,	x, 328	lvi,	—	117
" No. 3	—	—	lvi,	4 and 6,	118
" No. 4	—	—	lvi,	7 and 10,	118
Pen Arthur, No. 1	V,	iii, 44	lx,	1 and 2,	127
" No. 2	—	—	lx,	3,	128
" No. 3	—	—	lx,	4,	128
Penmon, No. 1	I,	iv, 44	lxxxiv,	—	185
" No. 2	V,	xiii, 62	lxxxiv,	—	185
" No. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Pen yr allt	—	—	xxx,	5 and 7,	47
St. David's, No. 1	—	—	lxiii,	4,	131
" No. 2	—	—	lxv,	1 and 2,	129
" No. 3	—	—	lxv,	3 and 4,	131
" No. 4	V,	ix, 78	—	—	—
" No. 5	—	—	—	—	—
St. Dogmael's	—	—	lxi,	1,	129
St. Ishmael's	—	—	—	—	—
Silian	—	—	lxvii,	3 and 4,	137

¹ Wrongly called Llanfihangel Ystrad in Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STONES WITH CELTIC ORNAMENT IN WALES, AND THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Counties.		No. of Localities.		No. of Stones.
<i>North Wales.</i>				
Anglesey ...	...	2	...	5
Carnarvonshire ...	...	0	...	0
Denbighshire ...	...	3	...	4
Flintshire... ..	...	2	...	4
Merionethshire ...	...	3	...	5
Montgomeryshire ...	...	2	...	2
		12		20
<i>South Wales.</i>				
Brecknockshire ...	...	4	...	4
Cardiganshire ...	...	5	...	8
Carmarthenshire ...	...	4	...	5
Glamorganshire ...	...	21	...	32
Pembrokeshire ...	...	9	...	18
Radnorshire ...	...	0	...	0
		43		67
Totals	South Wales ...	43	...	67
	North Wales ...	12	...	20
		55		87

TABLE SHOWING MONUMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR FORMS, POSITIONS, AND STATE OF PRESERVATION, WITH DIMENSIONS.

<i>Unshaped Cross-slabs.¹</i>					
		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
Llanwnnws	...	5	0	by	2 1
Pen Arthur, No. 1...	...	4	8	by	2 4 by 1 3
„ No. 2...	...	2	2	by	1 4 by 1 2
„ No. 3...	...	2	6	by	1 6
St. Dogmael's	...	4	9	by	0 11 by 0 5
<i>Rectangular Cross-slabs.²</i>					
		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
Llanrhaidadr	...	6	4	by	1 8
Meifod...	...	4	10	by	1 11
Llanfrynach	...	6	0	by	0 8
Llandefaelog Fach...	...	7	0	by	1 1
Llanhamllech	...				
Bryn Keffneithan	...	3	0	by	1 8

¹ It is not now possible to determine in all cases whether these unshaped cross-slabs were intended to stand vertically or to lie horizontally. The Llanwnnws stone is still erect, and appears always to have been in the same position. The Pen Arthur Stone, No. 1, has crosses on both front and back, and therefore probably stood upright.

² There is the same doubt as to the position of many of these; but most of them were vertical, as is proved by their being sculptured on two or four faces.

		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
Margam, No. 4 ...	...	6	0	by	3	0	by 1 0
" No. 5 ...	...	5	6	by	2	9	by 0 11
Mount Gellyonen ...	...					
Nash Manor ...	...	8	0	by	1	8	by 0 5½
St. Ishmael's ...	...	3	6	by	1	5	
St. David's, No. 1 ...	...	2	3	by	1	6	by 0 3
" No. 4 ...	...	2	7	by	1	2	by 0 7
Llanwnda ...	...	3	3	by	3	1	

Complete Erect Crosses.

		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
Penmon, No. 1 ...	...	9	9	by	3	0	by 2 9
" No. 2 ...	...	7	3	by	2	6	by 0 8
Dyserth, No. 1 ...	...	5	3	by	1	6	by 0 5
" No. 2 ...	...					
Maen Achwyfan ...	...	11	0	by	2	4	by 0 10
Neuadd Siarman ...	...	5	10	by	0	11	by 0 8
Llanbadarn Fawr ...	...	8	3				
Llanarthney ...	...	7	3	by	3	0	by 0 8
Laugharne ...	...	2	6	by	0	10	
Coychurch, No. 2 ...	...	9	10	by	3	0	by 3 0
Llandaff ...	...	2	10	by	1	0	by 0 9½
Llangan ...	...	4	0	by	3	4	by 0 8
Llantwit Major, No. 2 ...	...	5	6	by	2	3	by 0 8
Margam, No. 1 ...	...	3	2	by	1	6	
" No. 2 ...	...	7	3	by	4	0	by 2 0
" No. 3 ...	...	6	2	by	3	1	
" No. 7 ...	...	5	0	by	1	5	
Merthyr Mawr, No. 2 ...	...	7	1	by	3	1	by 1 1
Carew ...	...	14	2	by	4	9	by 1 0
Nevern ...	...	12	6	by	2	0	by 1 7
Penally ...	...	7	0	by	3	0	by 2 4

Cross-shafts still Erect.

		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
Llangaffo, No. 1 ...	...					
Eliseg's Pillar ...	...	8	0	by	1	9	by 1 6
Corwen, No. 1 ...	...	7	1½	by	1	0	by 1 0
Golden Grove ...	...	6	9	by	2	2	by 0 9½
Coychurch, No. 1 ...	...	4	9	by	2	0	by 1 2
Llandough ...	...	9	9	by	2	3	by 2 0
Llantwit Major, No. 1 ...	...	6	6	by	2	7	by 1 0
" No. 3 ...	...	6	9	by	2	3	by 1 6
" No. 4 ...	...	7	5	by	1	6	by 1 6
" No. 5 ...	...	3	7	by	1	6	by 1 0
Penally, No. 1 ...	...	5	4	by	2	0	by 1 2
Maesmynach ...	...	5	8	by	2	1	by 1 7
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1 ...	...	4	3	by	1	10	by 1 2

Fragments of Cross-Shafts.

		ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
Llandrinio ...	...	2	9	by	1	0	by 0 3½
Silian ...	...	2	11	by	1	0	by 0 5½
Langenydd ...	...	4	0	by	2	1	
Penally, No. 3 ...	...	1	2	by	0	11	by 0 4
" No. 4 ...	...	1	1	by	1	2	by 0 4

Cross-Heads.

	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.
Llangaffo, No. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llandeilo Fawr, No. 1 ...	2	4	by	1	10	by	0	5½
" No. 2 ...	2	5	by	1	5	by	0	5
St. David's, No. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cross-Bases.

	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.
Penmon, No. 3 ...	1	7	by	2	0	by	2	0
Llangevelach ...	3	9	by	2	2	by	2	2
Pen-yr-allt ...	3	9	by	2	0	by	1	7

Recumbent Coped Stones.

	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.
Bridgend ...	6	2	by	2	0	by	0	11
Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, No. 4 ...	2	1	by	0	11	by	0	10
Llanrhidian ...	7	0	by	1	11	by	1	5

Miscellaneous Fragments.

	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.	by	ft.	ins.
Efenechtyd, No. 1... ..	1	4½	by	0	7	by	0	15
" No. 2... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gnoll	2	6	by	1	8	...	...	...
Corwen, No. 2 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" No. 3	0	9¾	by	0	7½	...	...	...
Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, No. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " No. 2 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llanancarvan	2	8	by	0	11	by	1	0
St. David's, No. 3... ..	2	11	by	0	9	by	0	7

CONSTRUCTIONAL AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE MONUMENTS.

In the simpler kinds of monuments the cross is fashioned out of a single block of stone, but in those which are more highly developed the base, shaft, and head are each made in a separate piece and joined together afterwards. The monolithic crosses generally had the bottom of the shaft left rough,¹ and when they were erected the undressed portion was inserted in a hole dug in the ground to receive it, whilst the sculptured portion was left to be seen above the surface.

The only perfect cross now remaining in Wales with

¹ As at Carew and Llantwit Major.

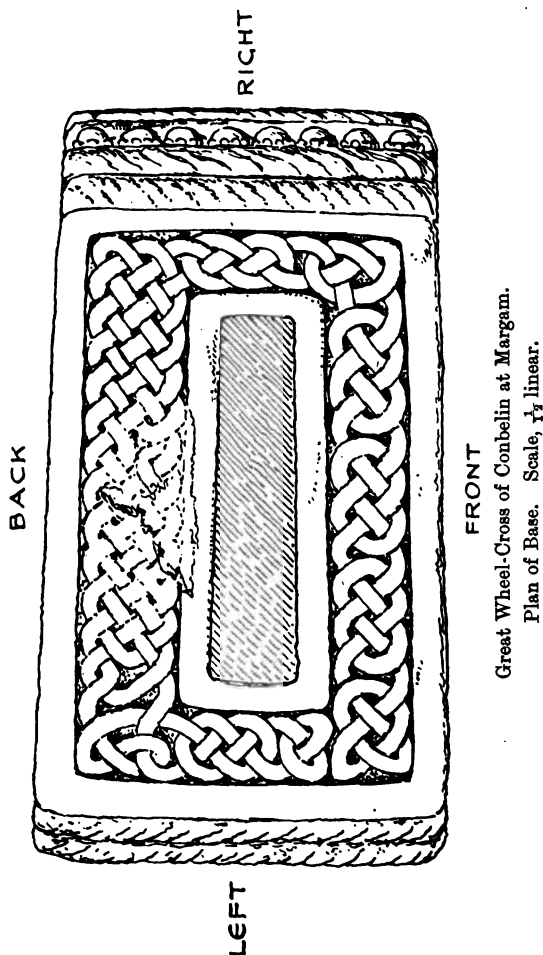
its base, shaft, and head each formed out of a separate stone, is that at Penmon in Anglesey. The head is joined to the shaft, and the shaft to the base, by means of a mortice and tenon. In the case of the joint between the shaft and the base, the tenon is on the lower end of the shaft and the mortice (or socket-hole) is hollowed out in the base. In the joint between the shaft and the head, the tenon is on the upper end of the shaft and the mortice in the under side of the head. This arrangement is unusual, but it has the advantage of preventing rain-water from collecting in the joint.

The cross of Irbic, at Llandough, Glamorganshire, is complete with the exception of the top, which has been mutilated. The design is unique, being quite different from that of any other cross in Great Britain. As the head has disappeared, we have no means of knowing what it was like. The monument is built up of four stones. The uppermost of these is a square shaft, with bold roll mouldings at the four corners, which was, no doubt, surmounted by a cross-head. The shaft is supported upon a pedestal resembling a column, with its capital and base each formed out of a separate stone. The capital, if we may so call it, has a mortice on both its upper and under sides; the former for joining it to the cross-shaft above, and the latter for joining it to the column below. The column is of square section, with four bold roll mouldings, or, more properly speaking, small engaged columns at each of the four angles. The column has tenons at its upper and lower ends, which are fixed in the mortices in the capital and base respectively.

The great wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam, Glamorganshire, is composed of two stones, (1) the head and shaft which are in one piece, and (2) the base. The tenon is on the shaft, and the mortice in the base. The monument has every appearance of being complete, but when the cast of it was taken for the Cardiff Museum, the fact was revealed that the shaft had been

shortened by several inches, and a new tenon cut, at some time subsequent to its original erection.

The crosses at Carew and Nevern, Pembrokeshire,



Great Wheel-Cross of Conbelin at Margam.
Plan of Base. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

have their heads and shafts each in a separate piece, but never seem to have had any bases. The cross-shaft of Eiudon, at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, the cross-shaft of Iltyd, Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar at

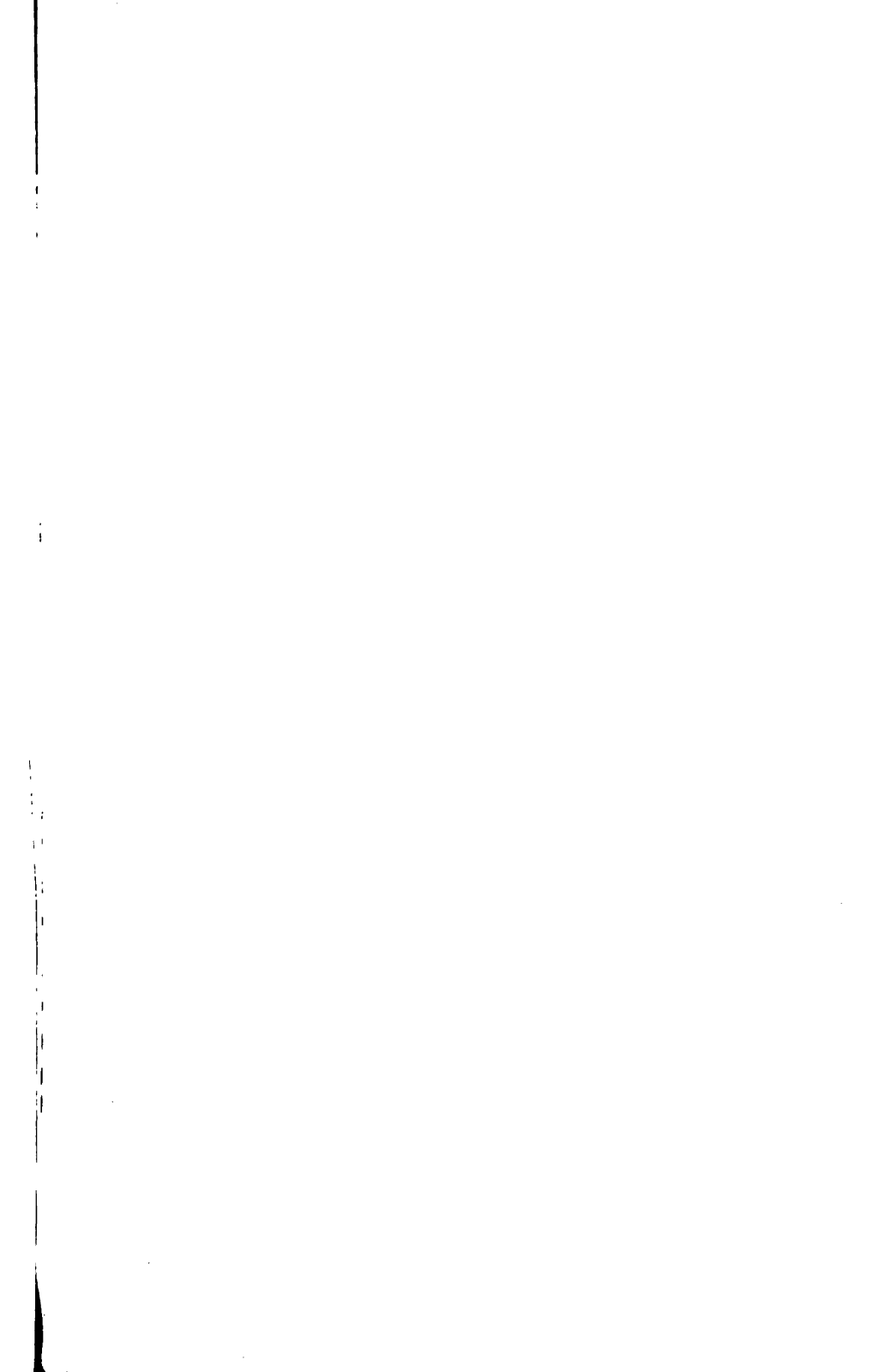


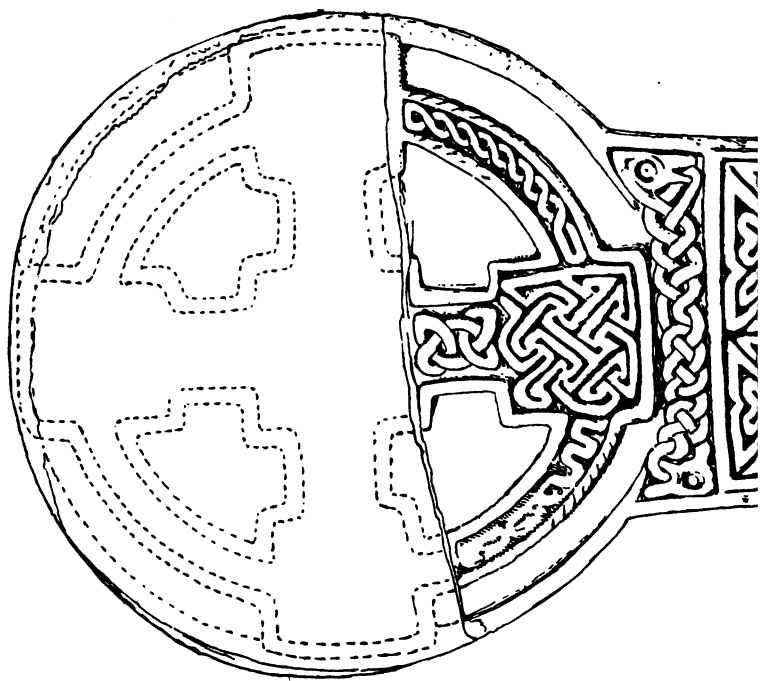




Great Wheel Cross of Conbelin at Margam. (Front.)

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ th linear.

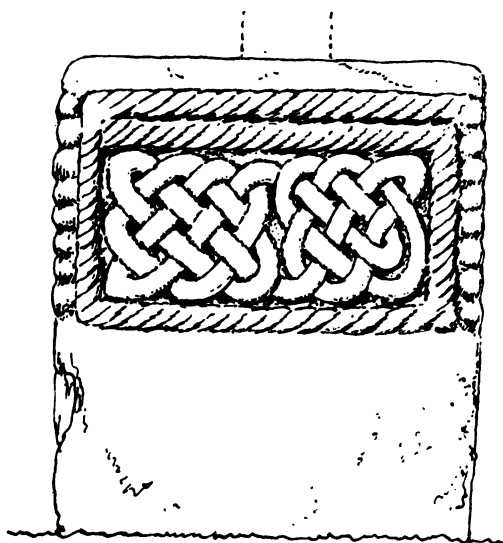




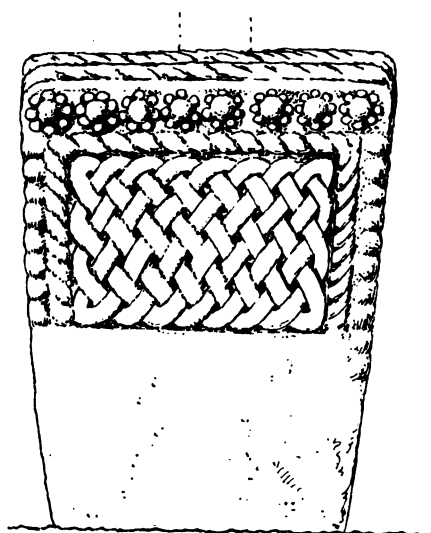


Great Wheel Cross of Conbelin at Margam. (Back.)

Scale 1/4th linear.



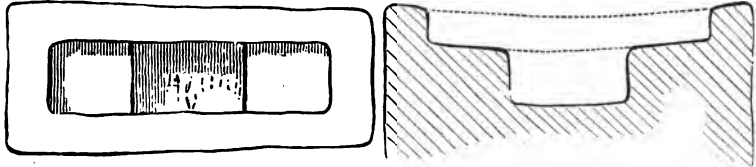
LEFT



RIGHT

Great Wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam. Base. Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.
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Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, and the cross-shaft at Penally, Pembrokeshire, were constructed in a similar manner; and although the heads are missing in all cases, the mortices in the tops of the shafts are still to be seen. The mortice on the cross of Iltyd, at Llantwit Major, has a shoulder on each side.



Mortice on top of Cross of Iltyd at Llantwit Major.

The crosses at Carew and Nevern possess in common a very remarkable peculiarity which does not ever seem to have been noticed. The width and thickness of the shaft are considerably less at the top than at the bottom. The width of the broader faces is reduced by a single uniform batter from top to bottom; but the thickness of the narrower faces is reduced by three different batters. The reduction of the thickness is much greater in the case of the Nevern cross than in the case of that at Carew, and in the former there is a curious buttress-like arrangement on one of the broad faces of the shaft. The object of this device appears to have been to avoid unnecessary labour in dressing down the surface of the lower part of the stone out of which the shaft was formed,

At Llangevelach, Glamorganshire, there is a fine cross-base, but the rest of the monument is no longer in existence to show what it was like when complete. With the exception of the instances already described, the Welsh crosses are monolithic.

The vertical groove on the cylindrical pillar at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, is a feature which may have been constructional, but in what way still remains to be explained.

The architectural forms of some of the Glamorgan-



Cross of Enniaun at Margam, Glamorganshire

shire monuments¹ are quite *sui generis*, the chief characteristics being roll mouldings of exaggerated size at the four angles of the shaft, and horizontal mouldings or capitals between the shaft and the head.

The pillar crosses at Valle Crucis (Eliseg's Pillar) and Corwen, with shafts square above and round below, belong to a well-known Mercian type which is entirely foreign to Wales, and in all probability owes its existence in the Principality to Saxon influence.

The most characteristic types of Welsh crosses are (1) those with a large round head and short shaft, like the great wheel-cross of Conbelin at Margam, Glamorganshire; or (2) those with a small head having the ends of the arms of the cross projecting beyond the circular ring, and lofty shafts, like the Cross of Margiteut at Carew, Pembrokeshire. The Welsh crosses differ from the Irish chiefly in the smallness of the head, which causes the circular ring to sink into an insignificance it never has in the Irish examples.

FORMS OF CROSSES ON MONUMENTS.

The variations in the forms of the crosses on the monuments are made (1) by altering the shapes of the ends of the arms of the cross; (2) by altering the shapes of the hollows between the arms; (3) by combining the cross with a circular ring; and (4) by altering the diameter of the ring in relation to the breadth across the arms. The crosses of most common occurrence on the pre-Norman Christian monuments of Wales with Celtic ornament are:—

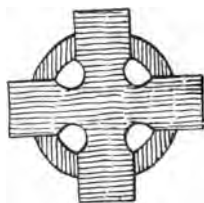
(1) Cross with square ends to arms, semicircular or round hollows between arms, and combined with circular ring (as on the cross of Enniaun, at Margam, Glamorganshire).

(2) Cross with square ends to arms, stepped hollows between arms, and combined with circular ring (as on the cross of Houelt, son of Res, at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire).

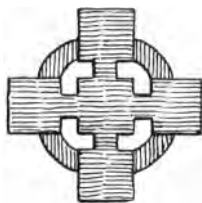
(3) Cross with expanded ends to arms, semicircular or round

¹ At Coychurch, Llandough, Merthyr Mawr, and Pen-yr-Allt.

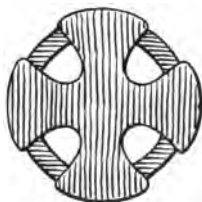
hollows between arms, and combined with circular ring (as at Carew, Pembrokeshire).



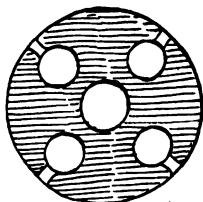
1.



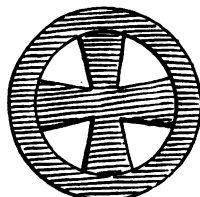
2.



3.



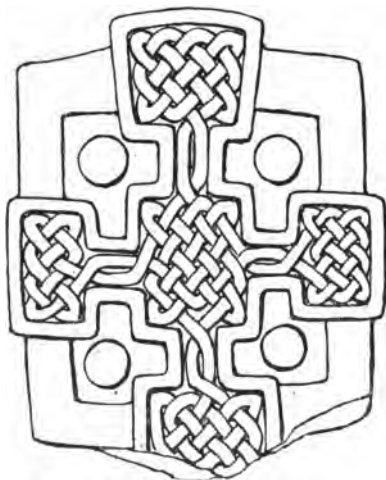
4.



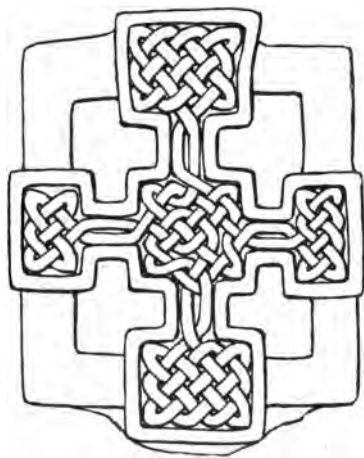
5.

(4) Cross with ends of arms expanded so as nearly to meet, and circular hollows between arms (as on cross of Grutne, at Margam, Glamorganshire).

(5) Cross with slightly expanded arms, no hollows between arms, and entirely inclosed within circular ring (as at Penmon, Anglesey).

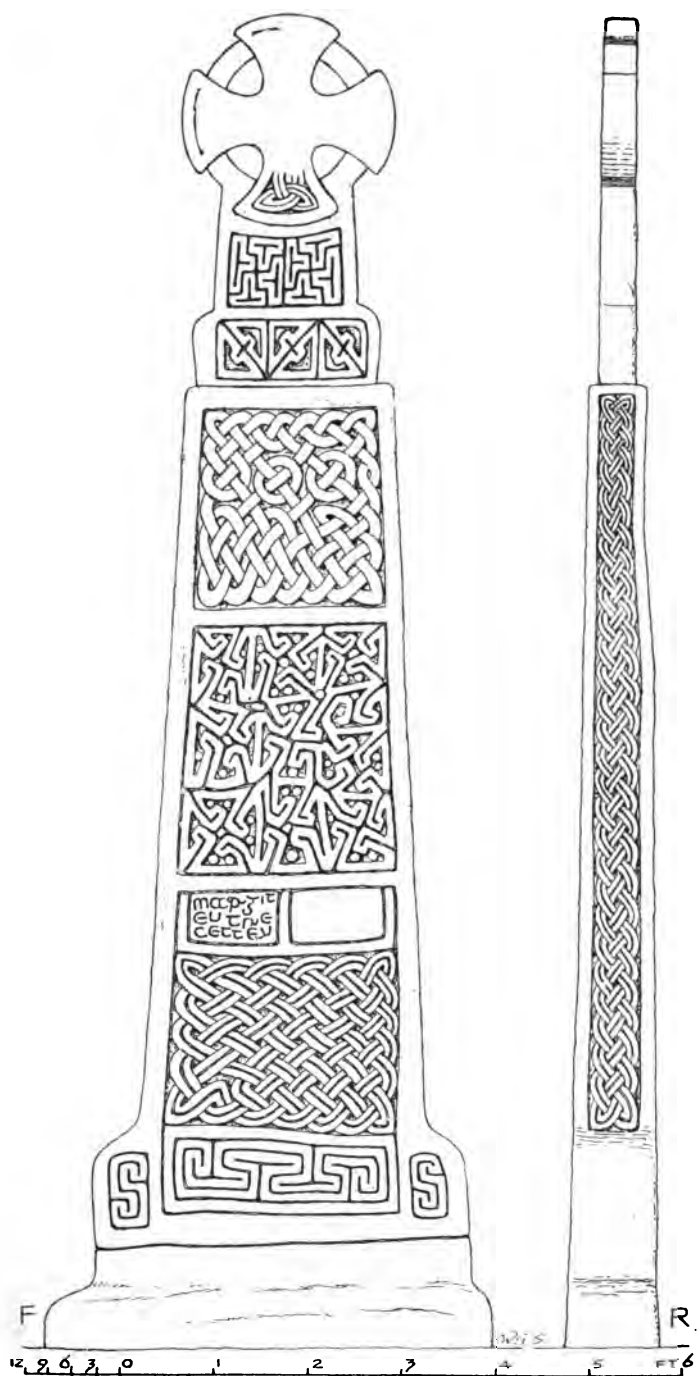


Front.



Back.

Llandeilo, Cross-head, No. 1. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.



Cross at Carew, Pembrokeshire.

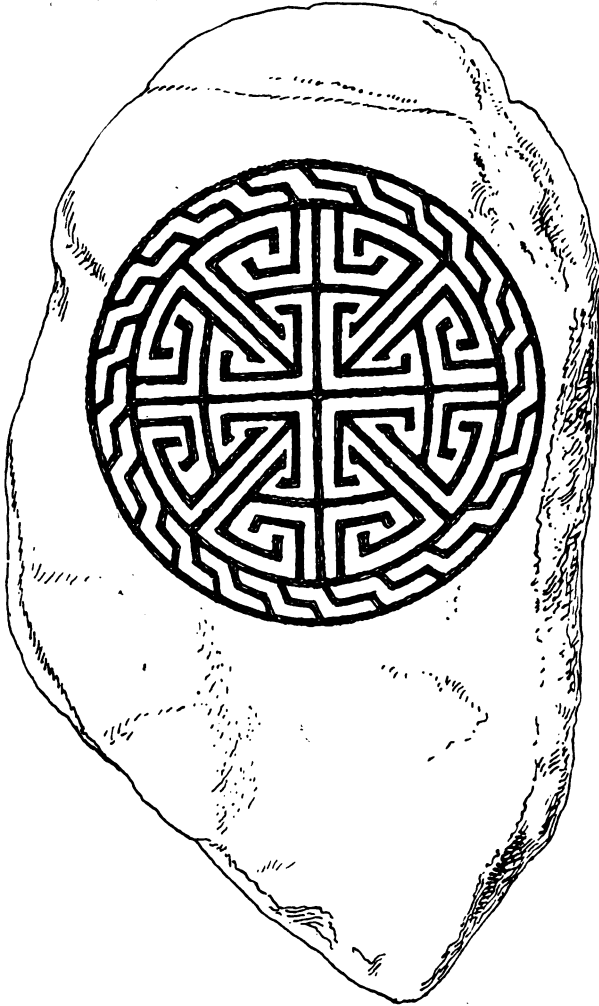
At Llandeilo Fawr an exceptional form of type No. 2 occurs, in which the ring is square instead of round; and at the same place is another stone having upon it



Cross-slab of Gurmarc from Pen Arthur, No. 1, now in
St. David's Cathedral. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

a cross with circular terminations to the arms, a shape only found in Yorkshire and in Sutherlandshire. The slabs at Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire, and Llanwnnws, Cardiganshire, have crosses with arms terminating in

Stafford knots. The crosses on the slabs at Bryn Keffneithan, Nunnery Farm, and Margam (cross-slabs



Cross-slab from Pen Arthur, No. 2, now in St. David's Cathedral.
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

of Ilci and Ilquici) have expanded ends, and are extremely rude in design. The crosses on two of the

slabs from Pen Arthur, now at St. David's, Pembroke-shire, are formed in the ornament within a circle.



Cross-slab from Pen Arthur, No. 3, now in St. David's Cathedral.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

DECORATIVE FEATURES OF THE MONUMENTS.

COMPOSITION OF THE DESIGNS.

The decorative designs occurring on the pre-Norman sculptured stones of Wales are composed of the following elements :—

- (1) Interlaced work.
- (2) Key Patterns.
- (3) Spiral Ornament.
- (4) Zoöomorphic Designs.
- (5) Foliage.
- (6) Figure Subjects.

In the most highly-developed examples of Celtic Christian art in sculptured stone (such as the erect cross-slabs at Nigg and Hilton of Cadboll, Ross-shire, and the cross of Muredach at Monasterboice, co. Louth), all six of these elements are found in combination ; but in the less elaborate examples only two or three of the elements are used to give variety. Interlaced work is the leading motive of the Celtic style, and is the only one of those specified which is used by itself. That is to say, it is not unusual to find a cross entirely covered with interlaced work and nothing else (as at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire, and Llantwit Major, Nos. 4 and 5, Glamorganshire) ; whereas neither key-patterns, nor spirals, nor zoömorphs, nor figure subjects, are any one of them considered of sufficient importance to be used except in combination with each other, or with interlaced work.

On the Welsh crosses the two decorative elements which occur most frequently together are interlaced work and key-patterns (as at Carew and Nevern, Pembrokeshire, and Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire). Sometimes, in addition to interlaced work and key-patterns, we get figure subjects (as on the great wheel-cross of Conbelin, at Margam, Glamorganshire) ; or spirals, zoömorphs and foliage (as at Penally, No. 1,

Pembrokeshire); but these are comparatively rare exceptions.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DESIGNS.

The surfaces which the crosses present for decoration are usually divided up into rectangular panels, separated from each other by a narrow flat band or a bead moulding. The margin of the whole design is strongly defined by roll or cable mouldings at the angles. The shape of the margin and the panelling of the surface within it are made to control the disposition of the ornament. It would have been quite inconsistent with the ideas of the Celtic artist to have altered his panels in any way to suit the patterns within them; so that if any adjustment was required it was made by adapting the setting-out lines of the ornament to the size and shape of the panel.

Each piece of ornament enclosed within a panel is complete in itself, and the kinds of patterns are arranged so as to produce as much contrast as possible, by alternating panels of interlaced work with panels of key-pattern, or some other different kind of design.

INTERLACED WORK.

The evolution of knotwork from plaitwork cannot better be studied anywhere than in the decoration of the Welsh crosses. Let us now endeavour to trace the various stages in the process by which the higher forms of Celtic interlaced work were arrived at.

In Egyptian, Greek, and Roman decorative art the only kind of interlaced work is the plait, without any modification whatever; and the man who discovered how to devise new patterns from a simple plait by making what I term *breaks*, laid the foundation of all the wonderfully complicated and truly bewildering forms of interlaced ornament found in such a masterpiece of the art of illumination as the *Book of Kells*

in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Although we do not know *who* made this discovery of how to make breaks in a plait, we know pretty nearly *when* it was made. In the decoration of the mosaic pavements in Great Britain belonging to the period of the Roman occupation, no instance, as far as I can ascertain, exists of the introduction of a break in the plait; nor is there any break in the plaitwork on the marble screen and the capitals of the columns of the ciborium in the Church of San Clemente at Rome (which are dated by R. Cattaneo¹ between A.D. 514 and 523). In the eighth century, however, there are several examples with well-authenticated dates of the use of true knotwork (as distinguished from plaitwork) in the decoration of churches in Italy; namely, on the ciborium of San Giorgio at Valpolicella² (A.D. 712); on the Baptistery of Calistus at Cividale³ (A.D. 737); and on the jambs of the doorway of the Chapel of San Zeno in the Church of San Prassede at Rome⁴ (A.D. 772-795).

It would appear, then, that the transition from plaitwork to knotwork took place between the Lombard conquest of Italy under Alboin in A.D. 563, and the extinction of the Lombard monarchy by Charlemagne in A.D. 774; possibly during the reigns of Luitprand (A.D. 712-736) and Rachis (A.D. 744): for the name of the former king is mentioned in the inscriptions on the Baptistery at Cividale and the ciborium of San Giorgio at Valpolicella, and the latter on the altar at Cividale.

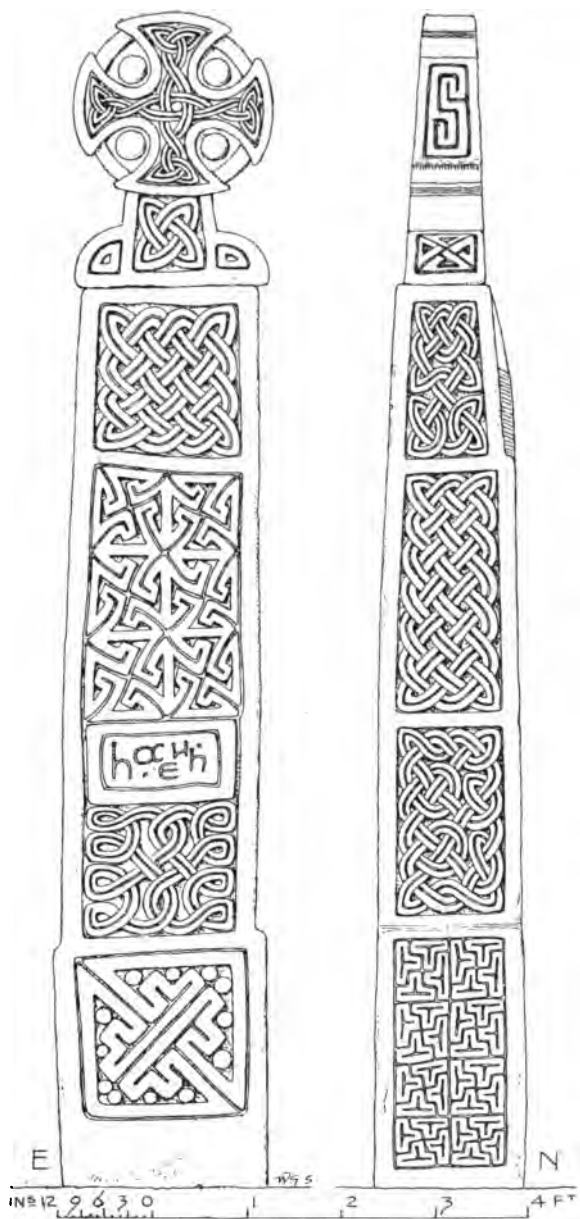
I now propose to explain how plaitwork is set out, and the method of making breaks in it. When it is required to fill in a rectangular panel with a plait the four sides of the panel are divided up into equal parts (except at the ends, where half a division is left), and the points thus found are joined, so as to form a network of diagonal lines. The plait is then drawn over

¹ *L'Architettura in Italia*, pp. 29 and 31.

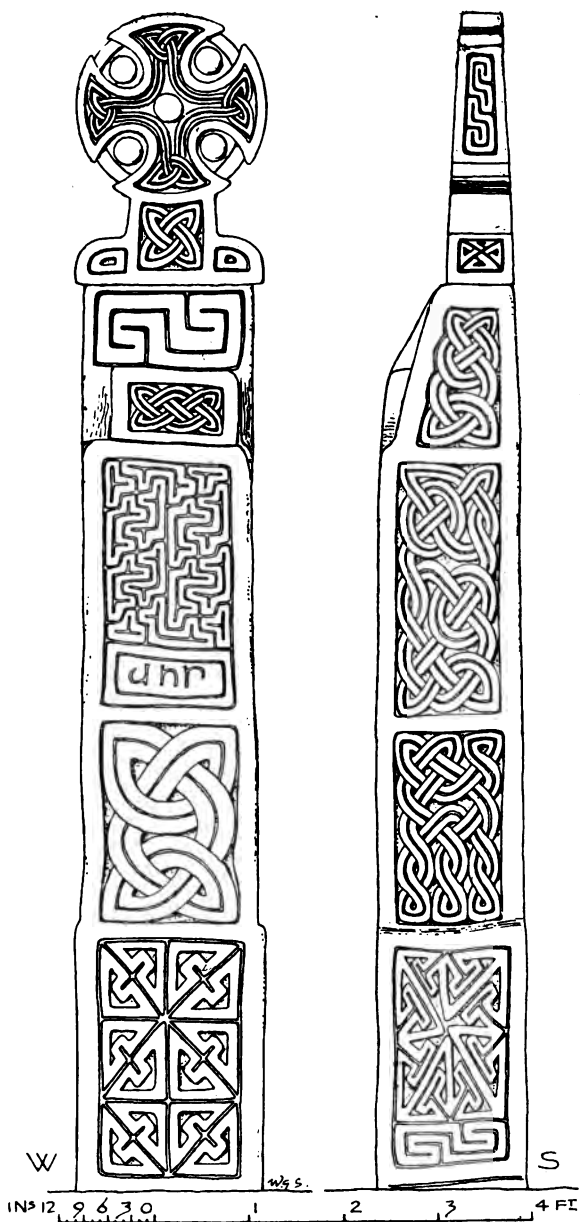
² *Ibid.*, p. 80.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 87.

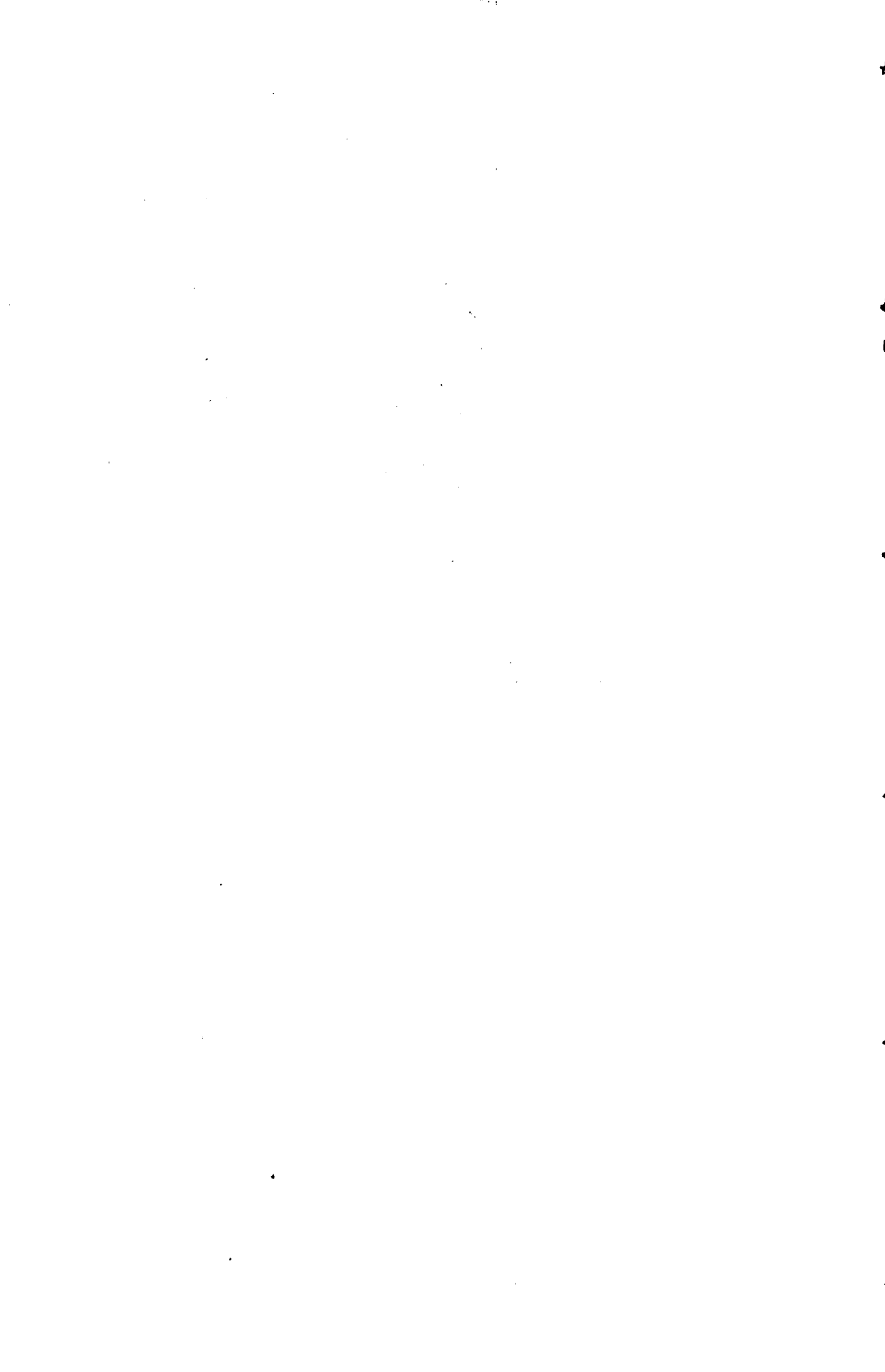
⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xl, p. 191.



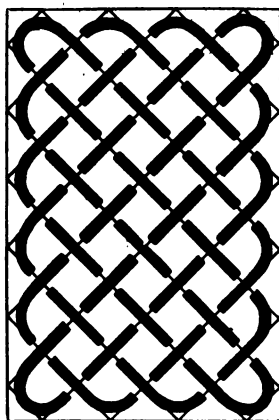
Cross at Nevern, Pembrokeshire.



Cross at Nevern, Pembrokeshire.

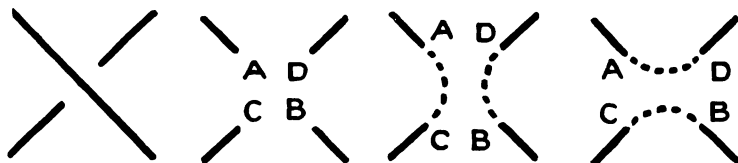


these lines, in the manner shown on the accompanying diagram. The setting-out lines ought really to be double so as to define the width of the band composing the plait, but they are drawn single on the diagram in order to simplify the explanation.

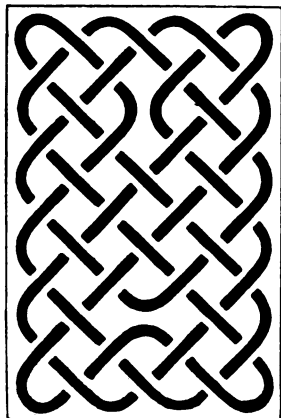


Regular Plaitwork without any Break.

If now we desire to make a break in the plait any two of the cords are cut asunder at the point where they cross each other, leaving four loose ends A, B, C, D. To make a break,



Method of making Breaks in Plaitwork.

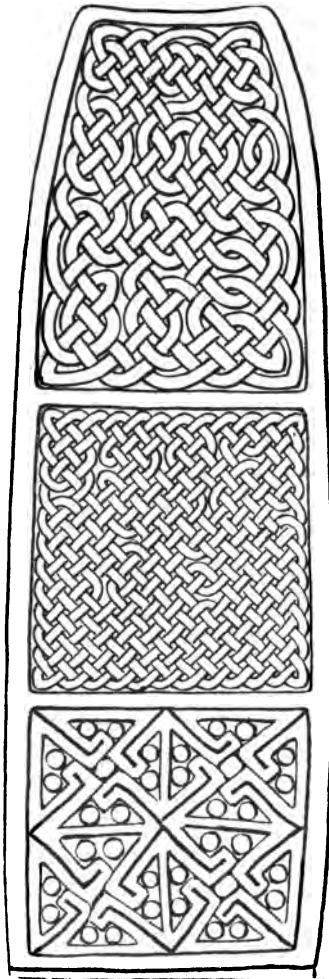


Regular Plaitwork, with One Vertical Break and One Horizontal Break.

the loose ends are joined together in pairs. This can be done in two ways only: (1) A can be joined to c and D to B, forming a vertical break; or (2), A can be joined to D and c to B, forming a horizontal break. The decorative effect of the plait is thus entirely altered by running two of the meshes between the cords into one. By continuing the process, all the knots most commonly used in Celtic decorative art may be derived from a simple plait.

Let us proceed to trace the process of the evolution of

knotwork out of plaitwork by actual instances taken from the Welsh crosses. We have, to start with, good



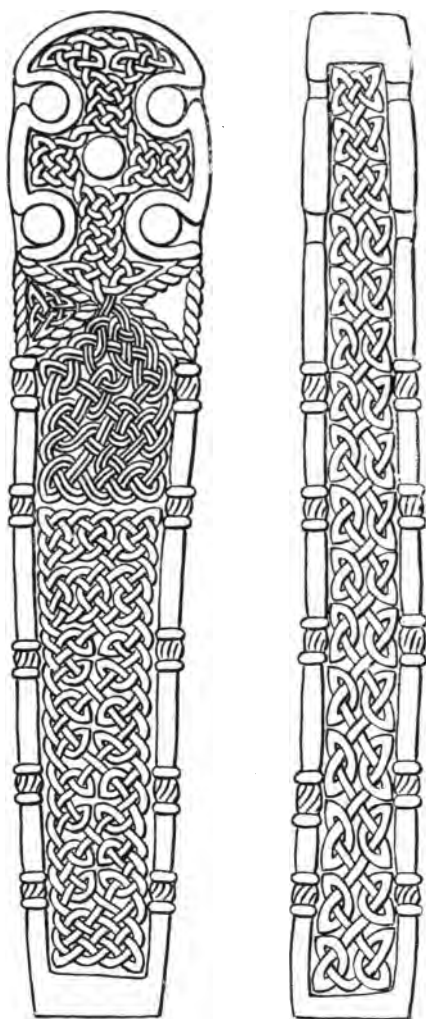
Cross-shaft at Golden Grove, with Panels
of Irregular Broken Plaitwork.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.



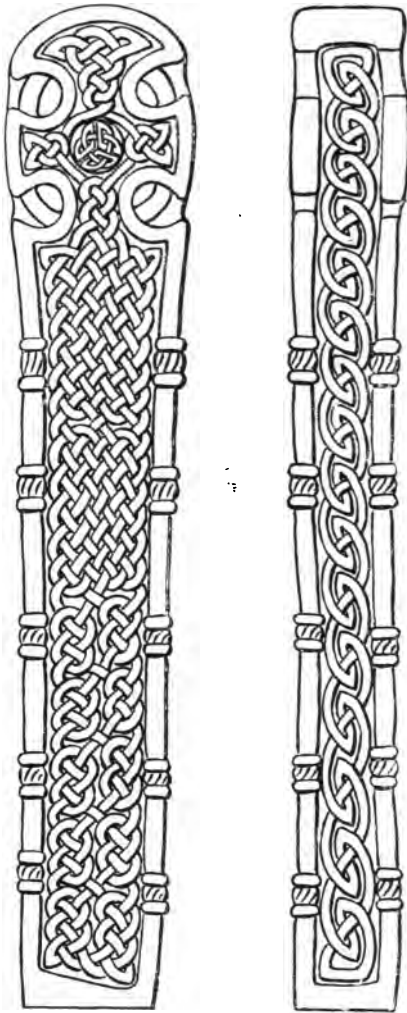
Cross at Llanbabarn Fawr,
with Regular Broken Plait-
work. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

examples of plaits of four, six and ten cords¹ without

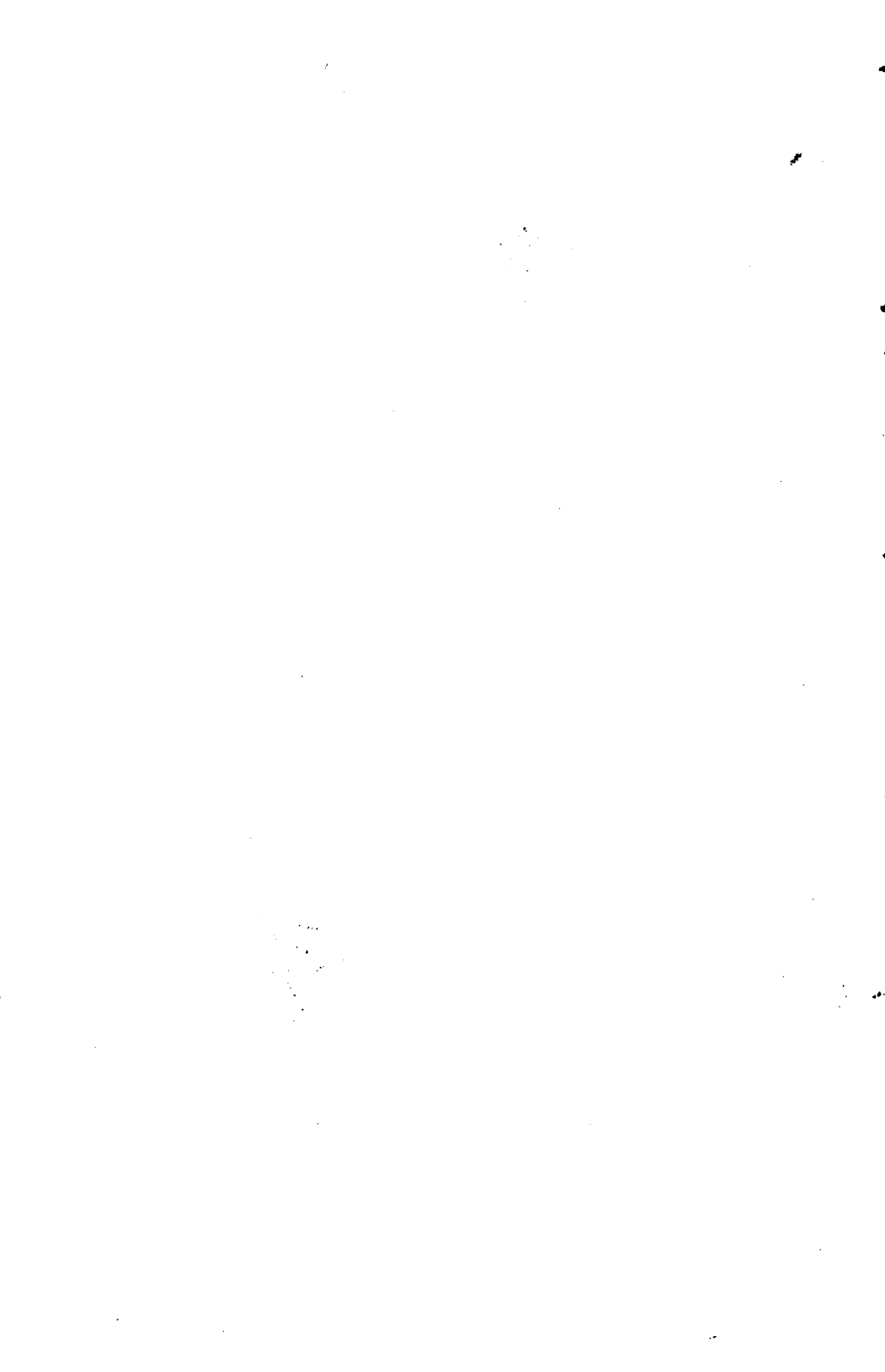
¹ Plaits of an uneven number of cords are seldom used, because they produce lopsided patterns.



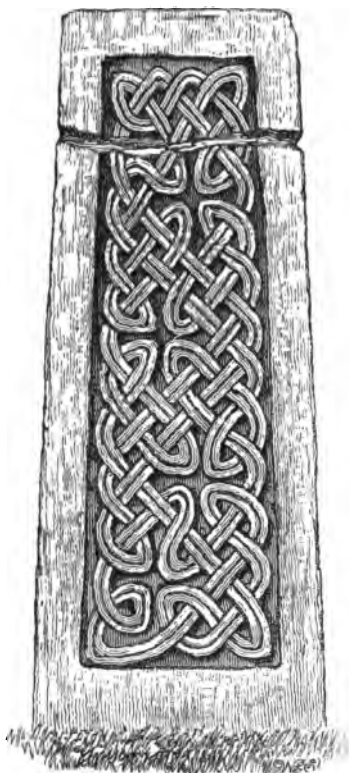
Cross at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire.



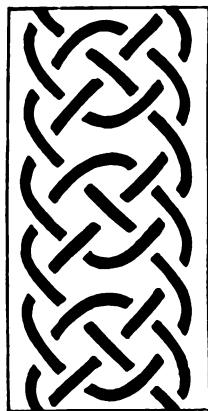
Cross at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire.



any breaks at Nevern, Pembrokeshire, and Llantwit Major (No. 5), and Margam (No. 2), Glamorganshire. Next, plaits with a single break only are to be seen at Carew, Pembrokeshire, and Llantwit Major (No. 1), Glamorganshire; then plaits with several breaks, made



Cross-shaft at Llantwit Major (No. 5), Glamorgan shire. Eight-cord Plait, with Cruciform Breaks. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

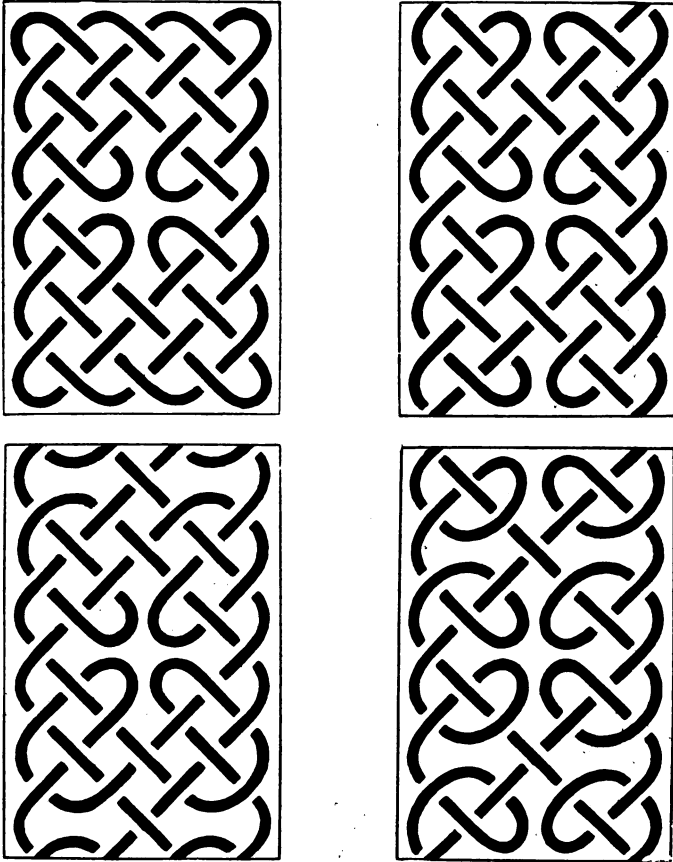


Six-cord Plait, with Horizontal Breaks at Regular Intervals.

This occurs on the second panel of the cross at Llanbadarn Fawr, shown on the opposite page.

quite regardless of symmetry or order, at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire; and lastly, breaks made at regular intervals, at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire. When the breaks are made symmetrically at regular intervals, and brought sufficiently near together, the plait ceases to be the most prominent feature in the

design, and in its place we get a pattern composed entirely of what (for want of a better name) are called knots. On some of the Welsh crosses (as at Carew and Nevern, Pembrokeshire), however, the breaks are made

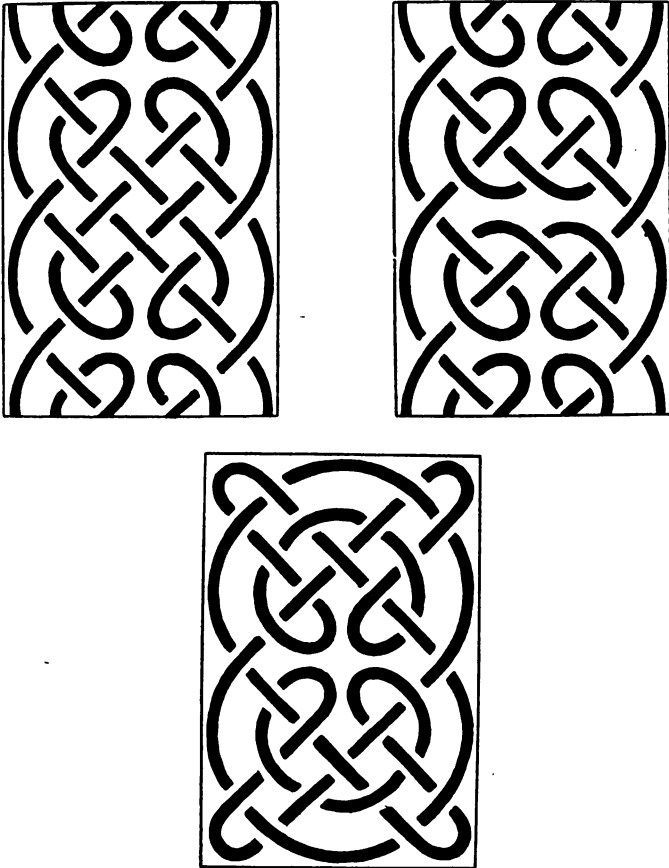


Eight-cord Plaits with Cruciform Breaks.

with sufficient regularity and proximity to produce knots, and yet the knots themselves are not symmetrically placed. The result is a class of interlaced work intermediate between plaitwork with irregular breaks and knotwork. The same kind of thing is to be seen

on the crosses at Copleston, Devonshire, and St. Neot, Cornwall.

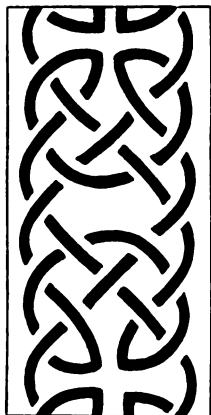
If two horizontal breaks and two vertical breaks are made next to each other in a plait, a space in the shape



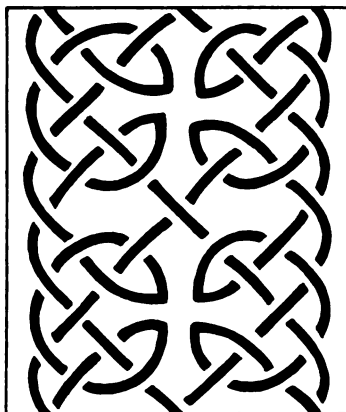
Eight-cord Plaits with Cruciform Breaks.

of a cross is produced. A large number of the interlaced patterns used in Celtic decorative art are derived from a plait by making cruciform breaks at regular intervals. There are examples of this in Wales, at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire; Llanbadarn Fawr,

Cardiganshire; and Llantwit Major (No. 5), Glamorganshire. Not unlikely, symbolism had something to do with the frequent use of the cruciform break.



Six-cord Plait with Cruciform
Breaks.
(Occurring at Llanbadarn
Fawr.)



Ten-cord Plait with Cruciform
Breaks.
(Occurring at St. Neuadd
Siarman.)



Knots derived from a Three-cord Plait.

There are eight elementary knots which form the basis of nearly all the interlaced patterns in Celtic decorative art, with the exception of those already described. Two of the elementary knots are derived

from a three-cord plait, and the remaining six from a four-cord plait.

Knot No. 1 is derived from a three-cord plait by making horizontal breaks on one side of the plait only, and No. 2 by making horizontal breaks alternately on one side and the other.



Knot No. 1.



Knot No. 2.



Knot No. 4.



Knot No. 3.



Knot No. 5.



Knot No. 7.



Knot No. 6.



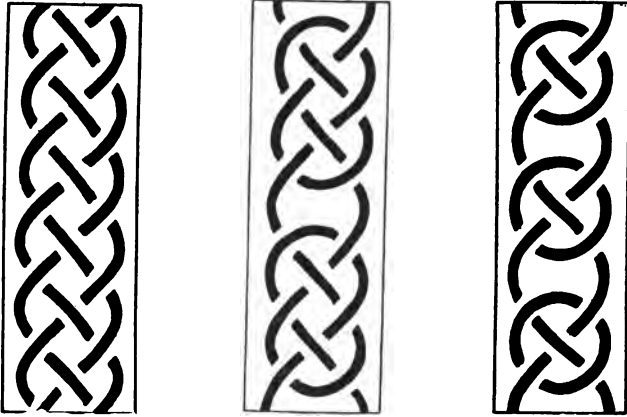
Knot No. 8.

Knot No. 3 is derived from a four-cord plait by making horizontal breaks in the middle of the plait.

Knot No. 4 is derived from No. 3 by making a horizontal break at A; and No. 5 from No. 4 by making a vertical break at B and C.

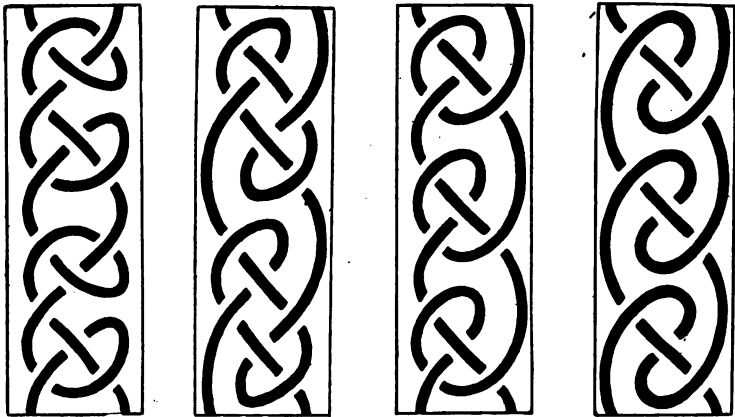
Knot No. 6 is derived from a four-cord plait by making horizontal breaks in the middle of the plait,

in the same way as in the case of knot No. 3, but closer together.



Method of deriving Knots Nos. 3 and 6 from a Four-Cord Plait.

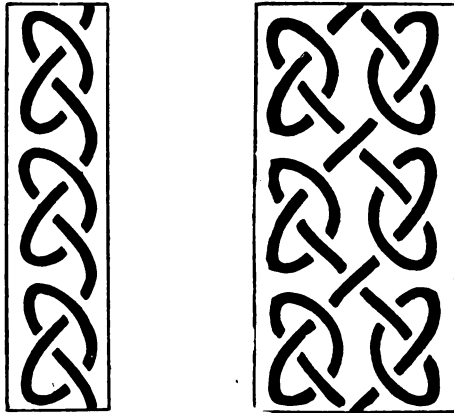
Knot No. 7 is derived from No. 6 by making a vertical break at B; and No. 8 from No. 6 by making vertical breaks at B and c.



Knots Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8, derived from a Four-Cord Plait.

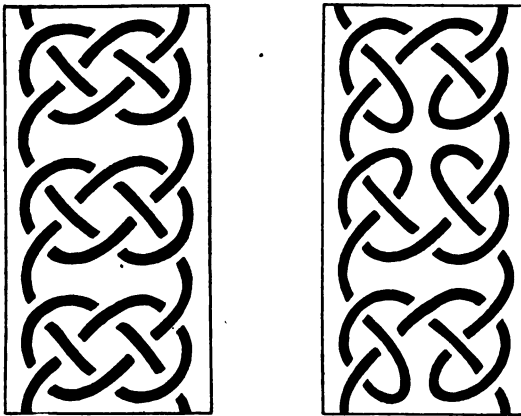
If a series of knots repeated in a single row can be derived from a plait of n bands, a series of the same knots repeated in a double row can be derived from a

plait of $2n$ bands. Thus a pattern composed of knot No. 1 arranged in a double row would be derived from a plait of six cords.



Knot No. 1, derived from either a Three-cord or a Six-cord Plait.

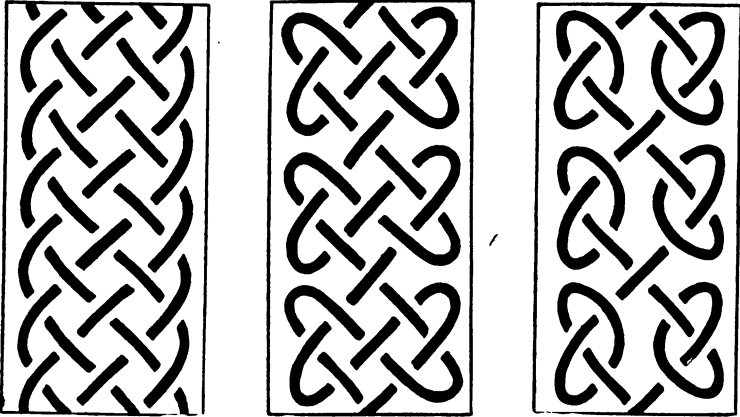
Knots like Nos. 3 and 4, which are longer than they are broad, can be placed either horizontally or verti-



Knots Nos. 3 and 4, derived from a Six-cord Plait.

cally. Thus No. 3 placed with its longer axis vertical can be derived from a four-cord plait, but if placed horizontally it would be derived from a six-cord plait.

Knot No. 2 does not occur on the Welsh crosses, and No. 1 only in a double row, as at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire. This pattern is derived from a six-cord plait by making horizontal breaks in the two edges of the plait, and vertical breaks in the middle; the stages being shown on the annexed diagram:—

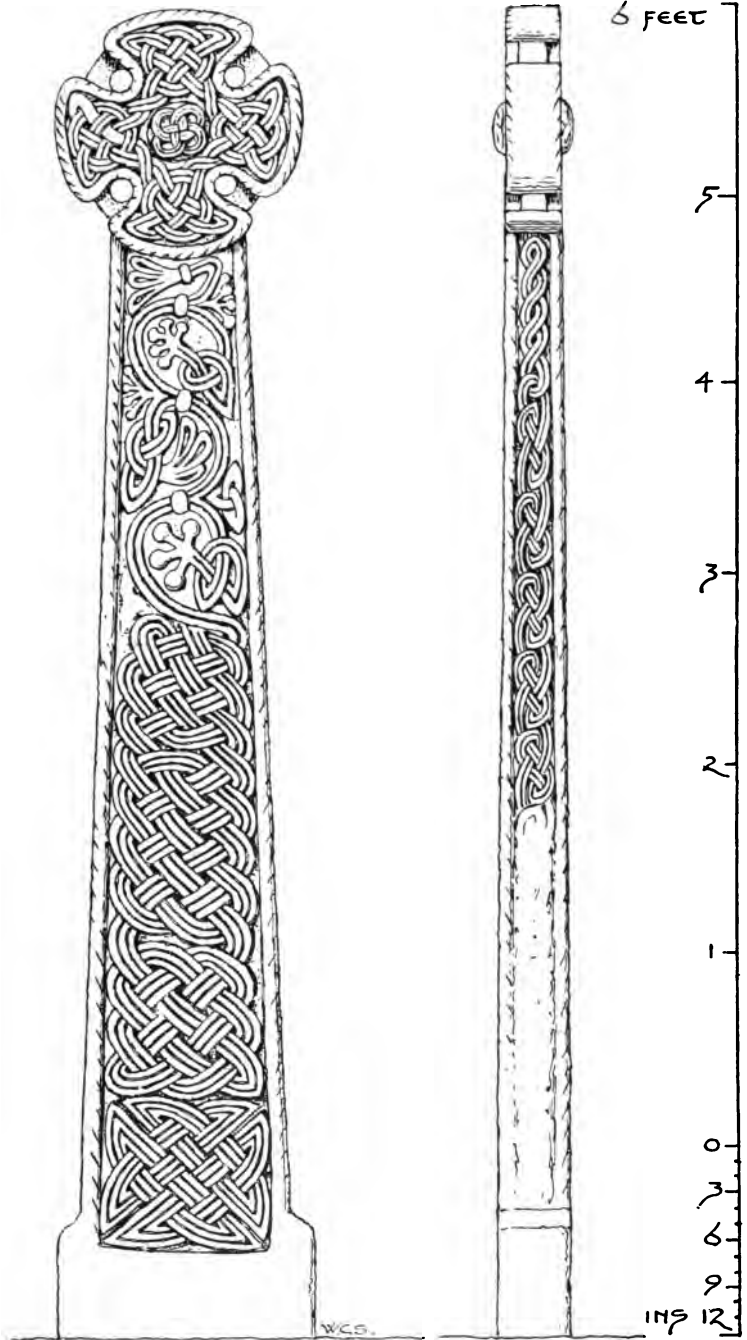


Evolution of Knot No. 1 from a Six-cord Plait.

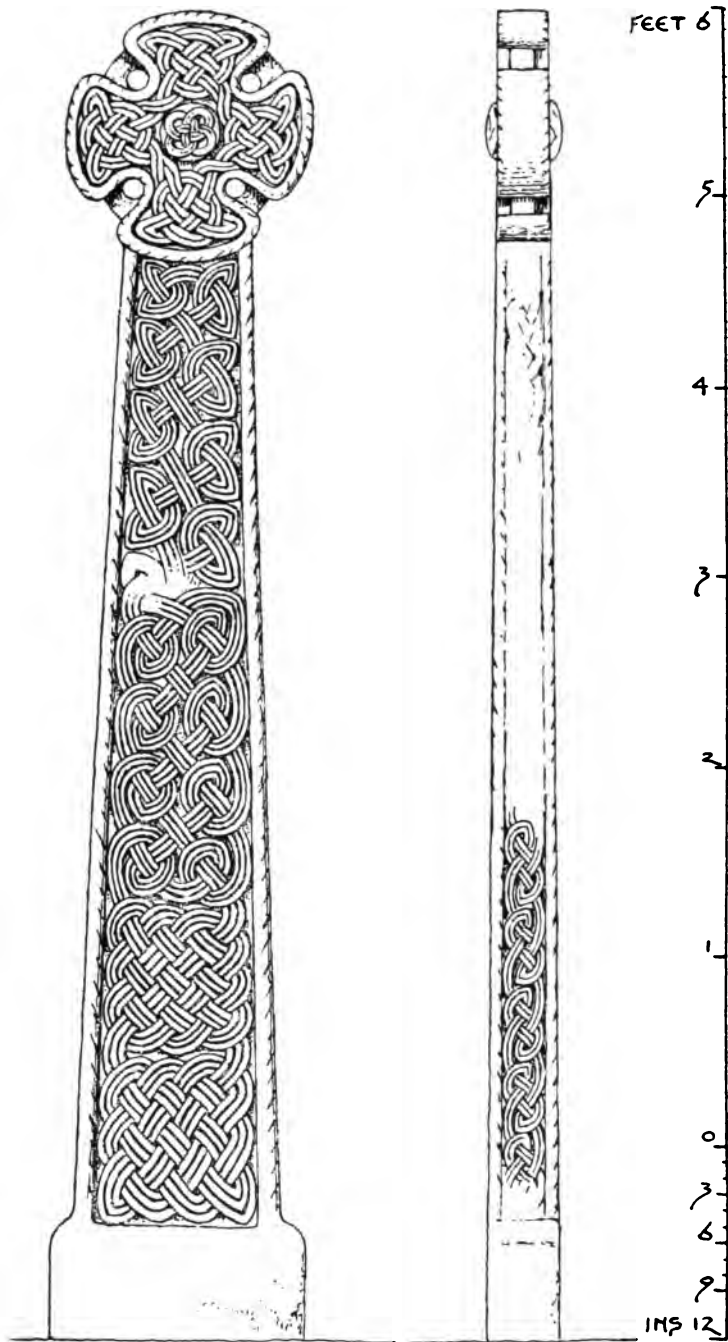
Knot No. 3, in a single row placed with its longer axis vertical, occurs at Llandough, Glamorganshire, and, in a single row placed the other way, at Margam (No. 2), Glamorganshire.

Examples of the two knots, Nos. 4 and 5, which are derived from No. 3, are to be seen at Baglan, Glamorganshire, and Penally, Pembrokeshire:

Knot No. 6, in a single row, occurs at Llantwit Major (No. 2), Glamorganshire, and its second derivative, No. 8, at Llantwit Major (No. 5), and also at Neuadd Siarman, Brecknockshire. Its first derivative, No. 7, is only used in a double row on the Welsh crosses, as at Silian and Maes Mynach, Cardiganshire, and at Penally (Nos. 2 and 4), Pembrokeshire, where the knots have an extra spiral twist. The direction of the twist of the spirally-bent cord is the same in both the



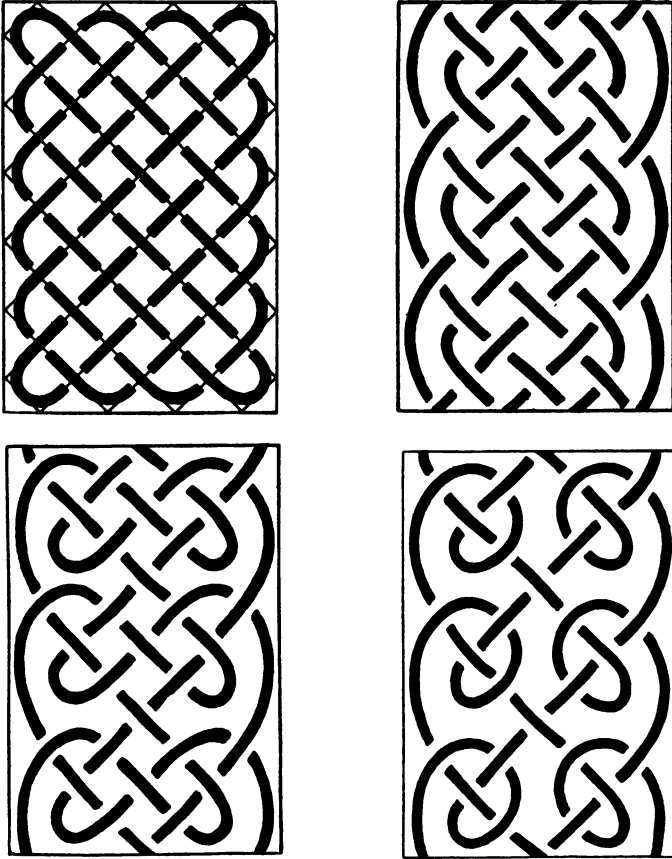
Cross at Penally, Pembrokeshire.



Cross at Penally, Pembrokeshire.



right-hand and left-hand vertical row of knots, although the positions of the knots are different. The more usual arrangement is to make the cords twist in opposite directions, as on the annexed diagram, in which the evolution of the pattern is shown.

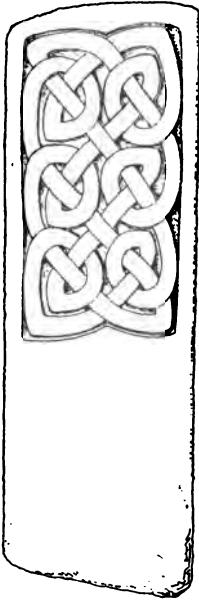


Evolution of Knot No. 7 from an Eight-cord Plait.

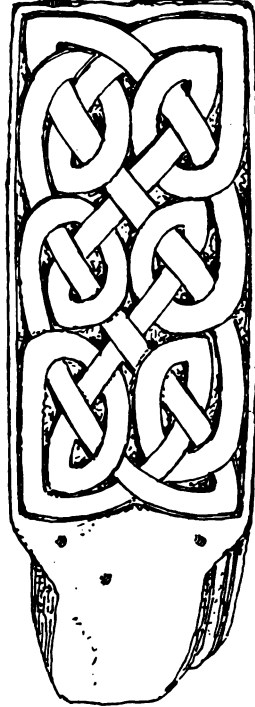
The clearest proof that the spiral knot No. 7 was developed from plaitwork in the manner explained, is that on stones at Llangenydd, Glamorganshire ; Whit-horn, Wigtownshire ; Abercorn, Linlithgowshire ; and

Aycliffe, co. Durham ; the successive stages of development can be easily traced.

The more elaborate kinds of interlaced work to which I have given the names of circular and triangular knot-work, although common on the early sculptured stones of Ireland and Scotland, and in many of the



Cross-shaft at Silian,
Cardiganshire.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

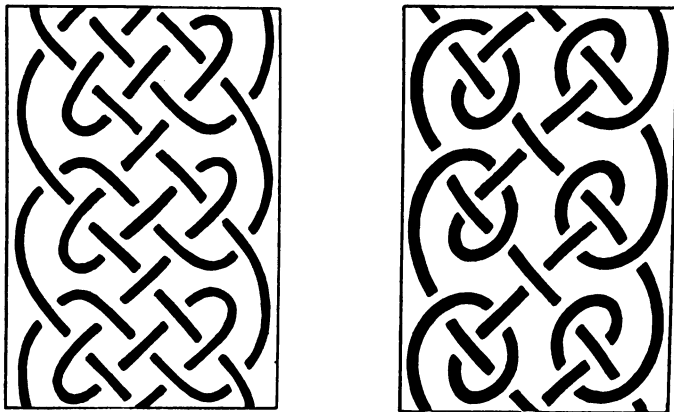


Cross-shaft at Maes Mynach,
Cardiganshire.
Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

best Hiberno-Saxon illuminated MSS., are very rare on the Welsh crosses.

On the crosses at Penmon, Anglesey, and the Maen Achwyfan, Flintshire, interlaced work composed of chains of rings occurs similar to the patterns on the Manks crosses. This may be taken as evidence of Scandinavian influence.

The interlaced work on the crosses of Glamorgan-shire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire corresponds very nearly with that on the crosses at Copleston,¹ Devonshire, and St. Neot² and St. Cleer,³ Cornwall; and is more of the type found in the Carolingian⁴ MSS. than in the Irish MSS.



Evolution of Knot No. 7 from an Eight-cord Plait.

KEY - PATTERNS.

The key patterns on the North Wales crosses are nearly all of the Greek fret type (as at Penmon, Anglesey), and those on the South Wales crosses are chiefly of the Swastika type (as at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, and Nevern, Pembrokeshire), showing a marked difference from the key-patterns on the early sculptured stones of Ireland and Scotland, on which the diagonal type predominates.

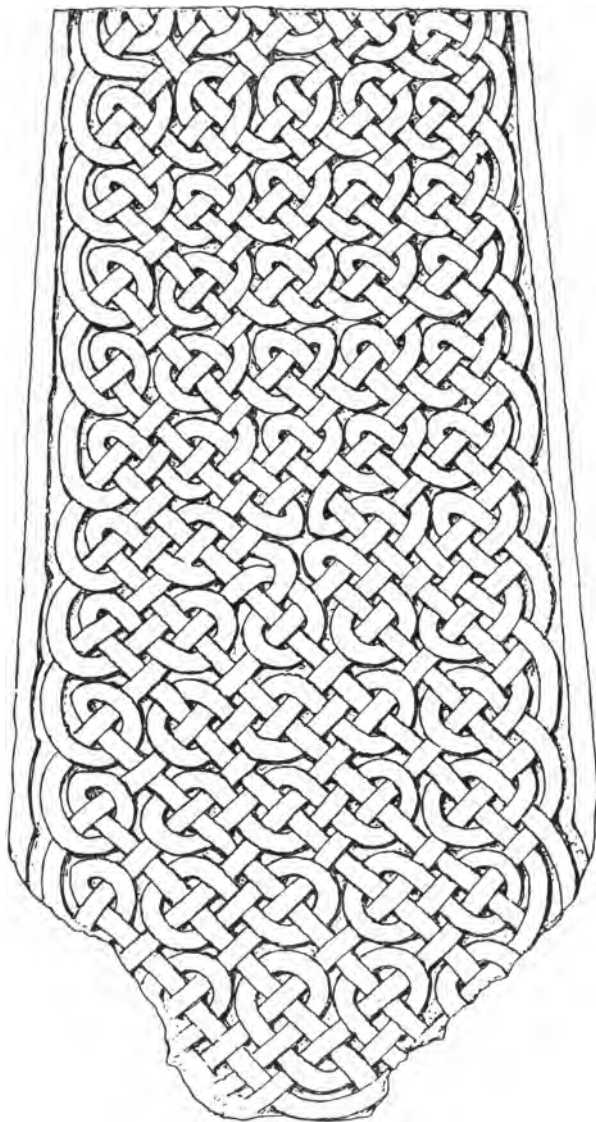
The key-patterns on the cross-shaft at Penally (No. 1), Pembrokeshire, are of the diagonal class, and are remarkable for their resemblance to those on the coped

¹ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 242.

² A. G. Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, p. 401.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 407.

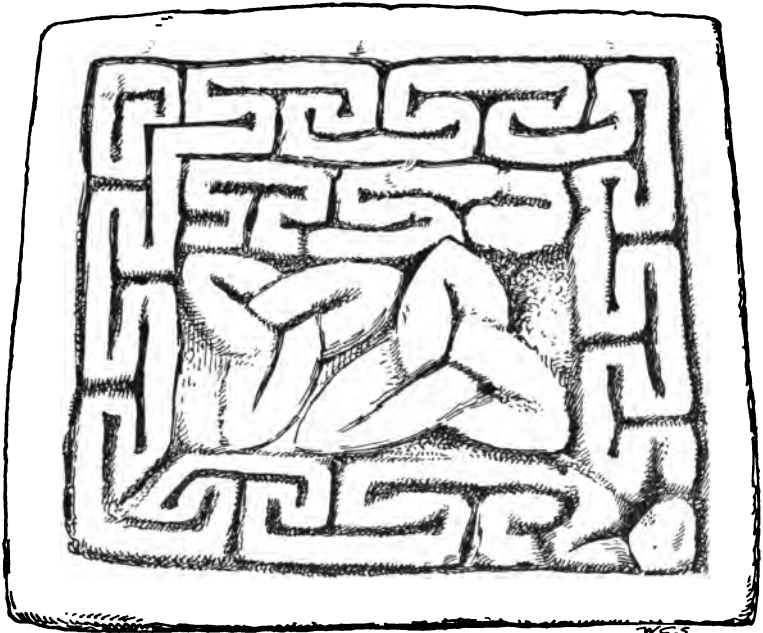
⁴ As in the British Museum MS., *Harl.*, No. 2788.



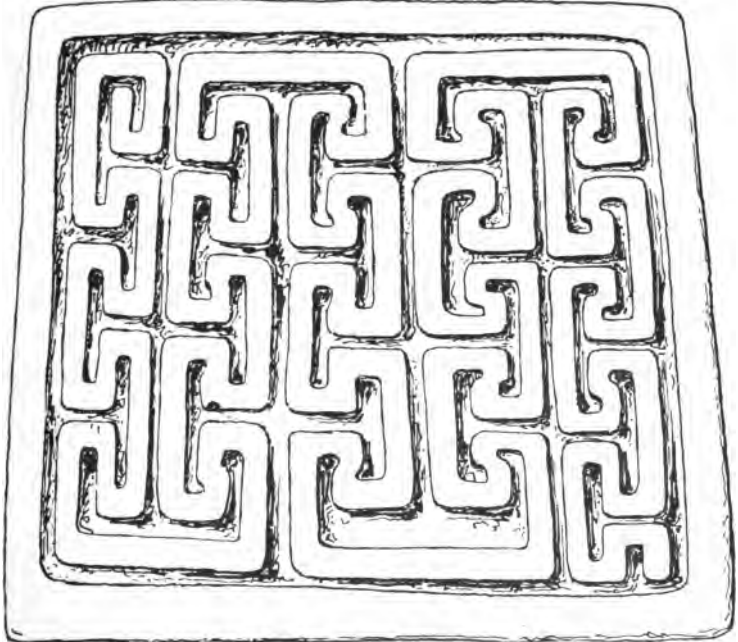
Cross-slab at Llangenydd, Gower.

Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

(From a Rubbing by T. H. Thomas, Esq., R.C.A.)



Key-Pattern of Greek Fret Type on Font at Penmon, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.



Key-Pattern of Greek Fret Type on Font at Penmon, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

stone at Lanivet, Cornwall, and on a bronze sword-hilt inscribed with the name Leofric, found at Exeter and now in the British Museum.¹

Good examples of key-patterns of the diaper class are to be seen on the cross-base now used as a font at Penmon Priory, Anglesey, and on the cross-base at Llangevelach, Glamorganshire.



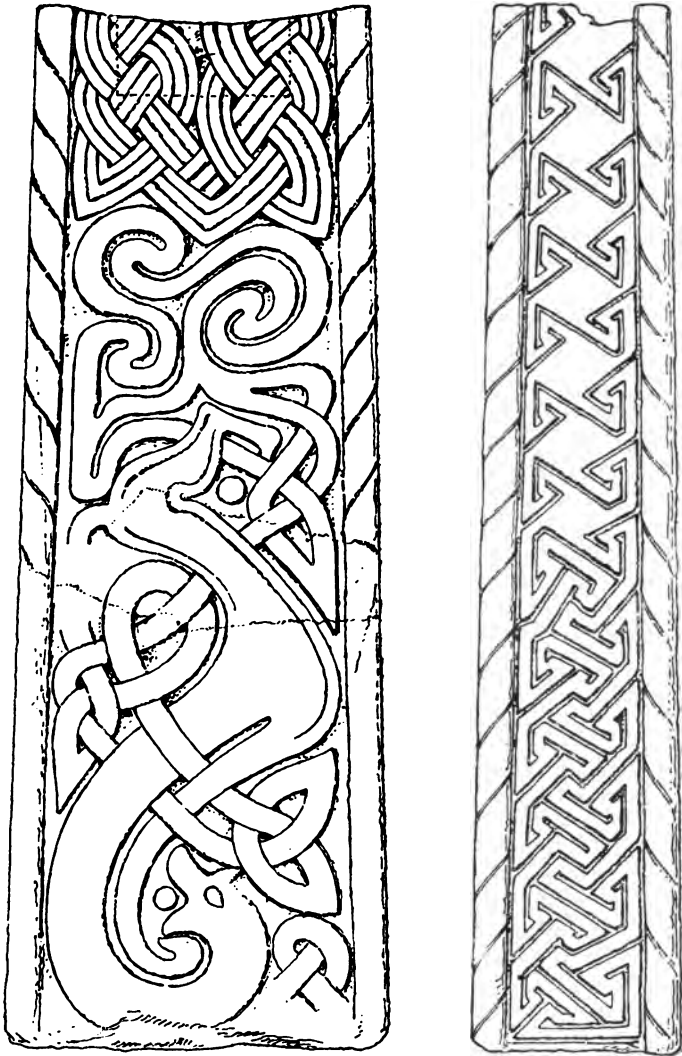
Diaper Key-pattern on Font at Penmon, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

Diagonal key-patterns completely covering a large surface (*i.e.*, adapted to a wide panel and not to a narrow border) occur at Silian and Llandewi Aber Arth, Cardiganshire, but these are the only instances in Wales.

In both cases the pattern is founded on Z-shaped lines.

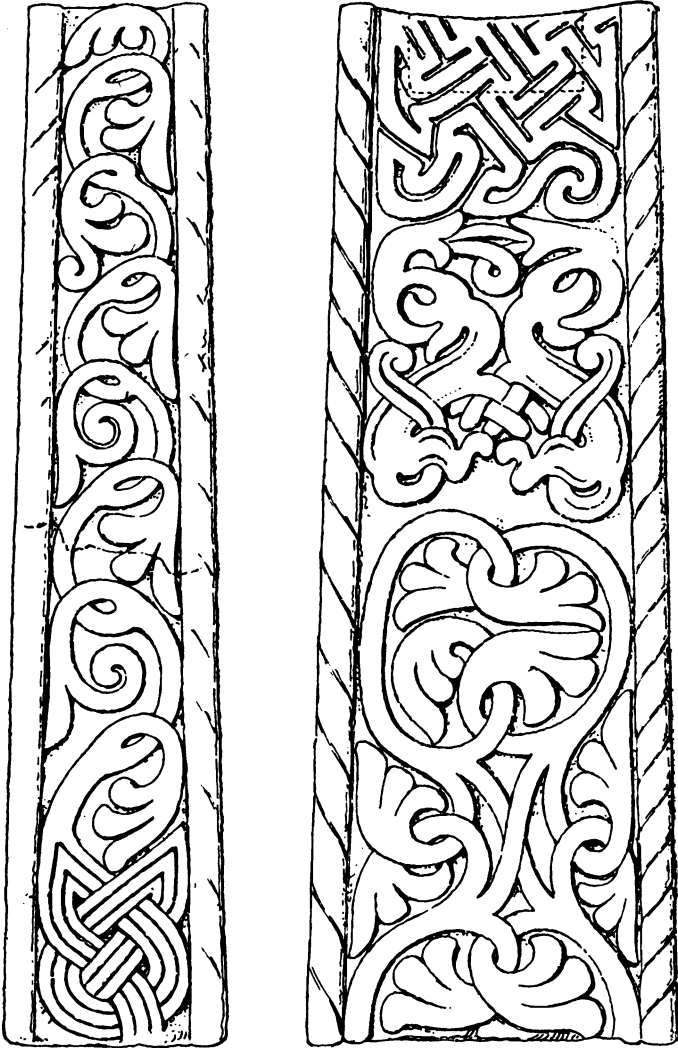
The square key-patterns of Greek-fret type, which

¹ W. T. P. Shortt's *Sylva Iscana*, p. 143.



Cross-Shaft at Penally, Pembrokeshire.

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

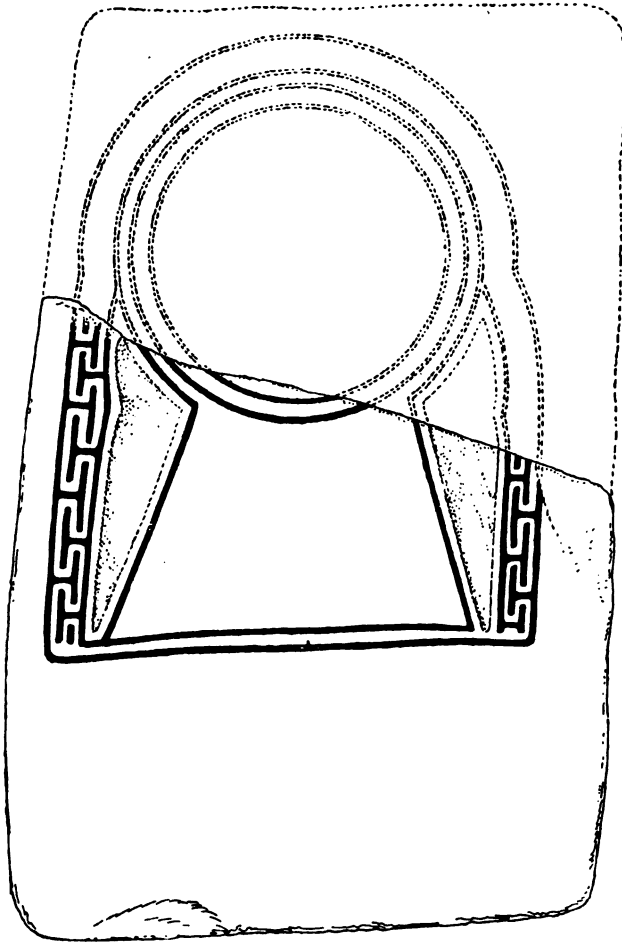


Cross-Shaft at Penally, Pembrokeshire.

Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.



are characteristic of the crosses of North Wales rather than those of South Wales, were probably derived from

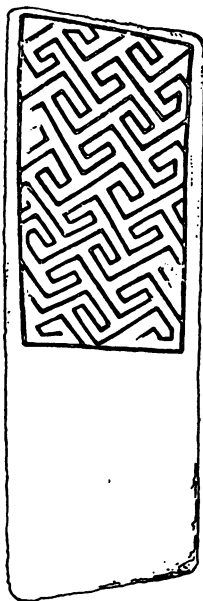


Key-pattern Border of Greek Fret Type on Cross-slab at Llanwnda, Pembrokeshire. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Mercia, as there are similar designs on some of the Cheshire crosses. This kind of key-pattern is more common in the Carlovingian than in the Irish MSS.

FOLIAGE.

Foliage is extremely rare, there being only three cases where it occurs, namely, at Penally (Nos. 1 and 2), Pembrokeshire, and St. David's (No. 5).



Diagonal Surface Key-pattern on Cross-shaft at Silian, Cardiganshire.
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

ZÖMORPHIC DESIGNS.

The most curious zoömorph is on the cross-shaft at Penally (No. 1), Pembrokeshire, where the body of the beast has a double outline resembling those of Scandinavian type, on the coped stone at Hickling, Notts, and on several of the Mercian crosses.

SPIRAL ORNAMENT.

Spiral ornament can hardly be said to exist at all on the Welsh crosses, and the few examples which occur are very debased. The divergent spiral of the kind found in the best Irish MSS. is entirely absent. The ornament on the fragment of a cross-shaft at Penally (No. 3), Pembrokeshire, seems to be more of a key-pattern design than a spiral one; although, if the spirals were more pronounced, it would resemble the decoration of the font at Deerhurst,¹ Gloucestershire, and the sculptured slab at Bradford-on-Avon,² Wiltshire.

FIGURE SUBJECTS.

The rarity of figure subjects, especially those taken from the Bible, on the Welsh crosses, shows that the monuments were not intended to be "Crosses of the Scriptures," as we have documentary evidence that the high crosses of Ireland were. The cross of King Fland, at Clonmacnois, King's Co. (which was erected *circa* A.D. 904), is called the "Cross of the Scriptures" in the "Annals of the Four Masters"³ under the year A.D. 1060; and, since scriptural figure subjects form the main feature in the design of this, and nearly all the other high crosses of Ireland, it may be argued from analogy that the term "Cross of the Scriptures" is equally applicable to any one of the group of monuments presenting the same characteristics. The meaning of the term "Cross of the Scriptures" clearly is that the object of the erection of the cross was to encourage a devotional attitude of mind on the part of the beholder,⁴ and disseminate a knowledge of the Bible story

¹ Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæol. Soc. *Transactions*, vol. xi, p. 93.

² *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.*, vol. xxvii, p. 50.

³ Petrie's *Irish Inscriptions*, vol. i, p. 48.

⁴ As in the case of the pictures with which Benedict Biscop adorned his church of St. Peter at Monkwearmouth (see Bede's *Lives of the Holy Abbots*, A. Giles' edition, vol. iv, p. 369).

amongst the illiterate. In this sense of the word the crosses at Bewcastle, Cumberland; Sandbach, Cheshire; Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire; Monifieth, Forfarshire; Kildalton, Islay; and Iona, may also be called Crosses of the Scriptures.

In Wales, however, the object of the erection of the early sculptured monuments seems to have been solely for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of some deceased person of note, as is conclusively proved by the inscriptions upon the crosses.

The following table gives the names of the individuals mentioned in the inscriptions as having erected the cross or other monument, or as being commemorated.³

Name of Place.	Name of Erector of Cross or other Monument.	Names of Persons Commemo- rated.
Baglan ...	—	Braucuf
Bridgend ...	—	—
Bryn Keffneithan ...	Gaic (prepared) ...	—
Carew ...	—	Margiteut
Coychurch, No. 1 ...	—	Ebissar
" No. 2 ...	—	Ebisar
Eliseg's Pillar ...	Concenn, son of Cattel, son of Brochmail, son of Eliseg, son of Guoillauc (built this stone)	Eliseg
Golden Grove ...	—	Eiudon
Llanarthney ...	Elmat (made this cross) ...	—
Llandefaillog Fach ...	—	Briamail
Llandough ...	—	Irbic
Llanfrynach ...	—	John
Llanhamlach ...	Moridic (raised this stone) ...	—
Llantwit Major, No. 1	Samson (placed this cross for his own soul)	Ilyd, Samson, Samuel, Ebisar
" No. 2	Houelt (prepared this cross in the name of God the Father and of the Holy Spirit)	Res (his father)
	Samson (began this cross of the Saviour in the name of the most High God for his own soul)	King Juthael Artmal Tecan
Llanwnnws ...	—	Hiroidil, son of Carotinn
Margam, No. 1 ...	Grutne (prepared the cross of Christ in the name of the Most High God)	Anest
" No. 2 ...	Conbelin (placed this cross) ...	—

¹ Where it is not distinctly stated that the person erected the monument, he is assumed to be the person commemorated.

Name of Place.	Name of Erector of Cross or other Monument.	Name of Persons Commemo- rated.
Margam, No. 3 ...	Enniaun (made the cross of Christ) ...	Guorguoret
„ No. 4 ...	Peter, Ilquici ...	—
„ No. 5 ...	Ilci (made this cross in the name of the Most High God)	—
Merthyr Mawr, No. 1	Conbelan (placed this cross)	—
„ No. 2	(In the name of God the Father and of the Son of the Holy Spirit)	Name wanting
Nevern ...	—	Nauen
Penally, No. 4 ...	Maildomnac (built this cross) ...	—
Pen Arthur, No. 1 ...	—	Gurmarc
St. David's, No. 4 ...	—	Hed and Isaac. sons of Bp. Abraham

Almost the only scriptural subject which occurs on the Welsh crosses is the Crucifixion, the best example being at Llangan, Glamorganshire. In this case the Saviour wears a tunic, the body is unbent, and the legs not crossed, as was the usual way of treating the Crucifixion in early Byzantine art. On each side are the two soldiers, one with the spear and the other with the sponge. Below is a man holding a horn.

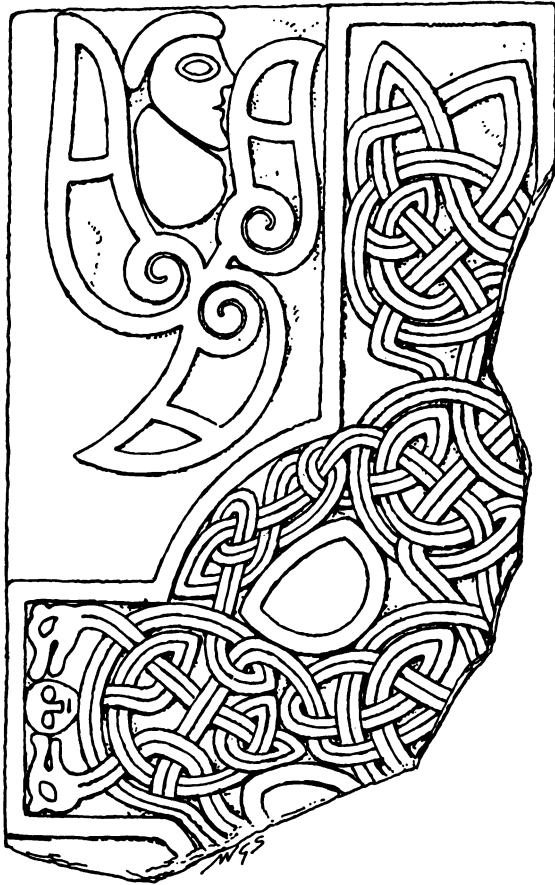
The two figures on each side of the cross on the slab of Moridic, at Llanhamlach, Brecknockshire, may possibly be intended to symbolize the Crucifixion. The hands of both figures are upraised in the ancient attitude of prayer, like the Orante in the paintings of the Catacombs at Rome. One of the figures on the Llanhamlach stone has a circle with a central dot on each side of the head just above the shoulders, and a circle with three rays issuing from below on each of the breasts.

An exactly similar figure (except for the marks on the breasts) is carved on a stone from Over Kirkhope, Selkirkshire, now in the National Museum of Scottish Antiquities at Edinburgh (Catal. IB 100). Other figures in the same attitude of prayer, but without the circles, occur at Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire, and Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

On the cross at Penmon (No. 1), Anglesey, there is a representation of a figure with a nimbus round the head, and men with beasts' heads on either side, as

may also be seen on the cross at Moone Abbey, co. Kildare. The late Professor J. O. Westwood suggests that this symbolises Christ seized by the Jews.

On the occasion of my last visit to St. David's, after



Cross-slab with winged Cherub, in St. David's Cathedral (No. 1). Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

the Haverfordwest Meeting in 1897, I discovered the meaning of part of the decoration of one of the cross-slabs in St. David's Cathedral (No. 1), which had been a puzzle to me for many years. The slab, when I saw

it first, was lying in Bishop Vaughan's chapel in the Cathedral; and, as it was covered with green mould produced by damp (the chapel having no glazed windows to exclude the sea mist), it was not easy to make out the minute details of the sculpture. The slab has since, through the late Dean Allen, been cleaned, and built into an interior wall of the south transept of the Cathedral. It is now possible to make out very clearly, to the left side of the top arm of the cross, the figure of a cherub with three wings. This I had previously taken to be a symbolic device of the nature of the "triskele" of the Scandinavians; but on comparing the three arms or legs of the supposed "triskele" with the wings of the cherubim in the Irish Gospels of St. Gall,¹ in Switzerland, and on the sculptured stones of Scotland at Glamis² and Eassie³ in Forfarshire, it will at once be seen that they correspond exactly with the wings on the St. David's slab.

The figures of saints upon the stone at Llanrhidian, Glamorganshire, are remarkable for their resemblance to the representations of the Four Evangelists in the *Book of Deer*, as I have already pointed out.⁴

The great wheel-cross of Conbelin, at Margam (No. 2), Glamorganshire, resembles some of the sculptured stones of Scotland,⁴ on account of the hunting scene⁵ on the base of the cross, and because the Saints with the "triquetra" above the head on each side of the shaft are exactly like those on one of the upright cross-slabs at St. Vigean's,⁶ Forfarshire.

On a stone built into an exterior wall of Llanwnda (No. 1), Pembrokeshire, there is a very curious repre-

¹ C. Purton Cooper's Appendix A to a Report on Rymer's *Fœdera*, pl. 5.

² Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. i, pl. 83.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, pl. 90.

⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. v, p. 174.

⁵ Hunting scenes occur more frequently than almost any other figure subject on the early sculptured stones of Scotland.

⁶ *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. ix, pl. 32, No. 2.

sentation of a human head. This may possibly symbolise the Crucifixion, since similar human heads occur above the Chi-Rho Monogram of Christ on a doorway of the church of St. Exupère d'Arreau¹ (Hautes Pyrénées), and on the top arm of crosses at Killoran,² Colonsay, and Kilbroney,³ Rostrevor, co. Down. A remarkable cross with four human heads upon it was also found in the northern crannoge in Drumgay Loch,⁴ Ireland. A pillar-stone, with a human head on one side and the inscription **VORMVINI** on the other, exists at Plougat, Chatelaudran,⁵ Brittany; and a human head may also be seen on a ring pin found at Ballyheady, co. Cavan, and now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin.⁶

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The general conclusions arrived at from a study of the decoration of the Christian monuments of Wales of the pre-Norman period, are (1), that the North Wales stones show indications of both Mercian and Scandinavian influence; (2), that the South Wales stones have much in common with some of the crosses in Devonshire and Cornwall, and with the Carlovingian MSS.

¹ *Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, vol. ii (1858), p. 514.

² Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 2nd Ser., p. 121.

³ R. Welch, of Belfast, Irish Photographs, No. 1952.

⁴ *Journal R. Hist. and Archæol. Assoc. of Ireland*, 4th Ser., vol. i.

⁵ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. iii, p. 371.

⁶ Sir Wm. Wilde's *Catal. Mus. R.I.A.*, p. 565.

ANALYSIS OF THE ORNAMENT ON THE PRE-
NORMAN CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF WALES.

INTERLACED WORK.

REGULAR PLATTWORK WITHOUT BREAKS.

Two-Cord Plaits or Twists.

Coychurch, No. 2	Margam, No. 2
Llandough	Penally, No. 2
Llantwit Major, No. 1	St. David's No. 2
Llantwit Major, No. 2	

Three-Cord Plaits.

Corwen, No. 1	Llandrinio
Corwen, No. 2	Llanhamlach
Dyserth, No. 1	Laugharne
Dyserth, No. 2	Margam, No. 6
Dyserth, No. 3	Meifod
Efenechtyd, No. 1	Penmon, No. 1

Four-Cord Plaits.

Carew	Maen Achwyfan
Corwen, No. 3	Meifod
Llandough	Mount Gellyonen
Llandrinio	Penmon
Llanhamlach	St. Ishmael's
Llantwit Major, No. 5	

Five-Cord Plaits.

Llangevelach

Six-Cord Plaits.

Coychurch, No. 2	Margam, No. 3
Llanbadarn Fawr	Meifod
Llandough	Nevern
Llangevelach	

Eight-Cord Plaits.

Llandefailog Fach	Nevern
Llandough	Penmon, No. 1
Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant	

Ten-Cord Plaits.

Llandefailog Fach	Margam, No. 3
Maen Achwyfan	Neuadd Siarman

Fourteen-Cord Plaits.

Carew	Maen Achwyfan
-------	---------------

Plaitwork with Breaks made in an Irregular Way.

Golden Grove	Llantwit Major, No. 4
Llandeilo, No. 1	Margam, No. 2
Llantwit Major, No. 1	

Plaitwork with Breaks made at Regular Intervals.

Llanbadarn Fawr	Penally, No. 1
Llantwit Major, No. 5	Penally, No. 2
Neuadd Siarman	

Plaitwork and Knotwork Mixed.

Carew	Nevern
Margam, No. 2	Llantwit Major, No. 2

Patterns composed of Knots derived from Plaitwork.

Knot No. 1 placed thus—



used to terminate patterns derived from a four-cord plait, or on end of cross-arm.

Baglan
Llanbadarn Fawr
Llandefaillog Fach
Llandough
Nevern

Knot No. 1 placed thus—



and repeated in a double vertical row.

Llandaff
Llandough
Llangevelach
Llantwit Major, No. 2
Margam, No. 2
Nevern
Penally, No. 2

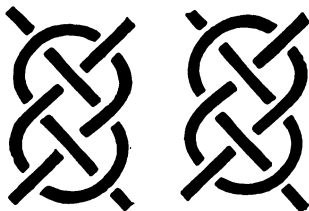
Knot No. 3 placed thus—



and repeated in a single vertical row.

Llanbadarn Fawr
Llancarvan
Llandough
Margam, No. 2

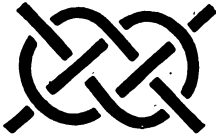
Knot No. 3 placed thus—



and repeated in a double vertical row.

Neuadd Siarman

Knot No. 3 placed thus—



Margam, No. 2

and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 6 placed thus—



Llandefaelog Fach
Llantwit Major, No. 3

and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 6 occurring in an irregular manner amongst plait-work.

Nevern
Carew

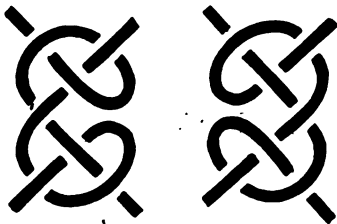
Knot No. 4



Llanbadarn Fawr

placed horizontally and repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 4 placed vertically, thus—



Baglan

and repeated in a double vertical row.

Knot No. 5



Penally, No. 2

repeated in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 7 placed thus—

Maes Mynach
Silian
Penally, No. 2and repeated in a double vertical
row.

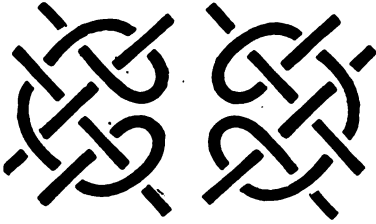
Knot No. 8 placed thus—

Llandaff
Llandough
Llantwit Major, No. 5
Neuadd Siarmanand repeated in a single vertical
row.Knot No. 9 (derived from a
six-cord plait, see p. 31)

Llanbadarn Fawr

placed facing alternately upwards
and downwards, and repeated
in a single vertical row.

Knot No. 9 placed thus—



Neuadd Siarman

and repeated in a double vertical row.

Knot.



Llangenydd

Knot



Llangarvan
Llandough

used as termination of pattern
derived from a four-cord plait.

Knot



Llangenydd

repeated to form border.

Knot



Nevern

repeated to form border.

Knot



Carew
Llangenydd
Nevern
Llantwit Major, No. 5

repeated to form border

Knot



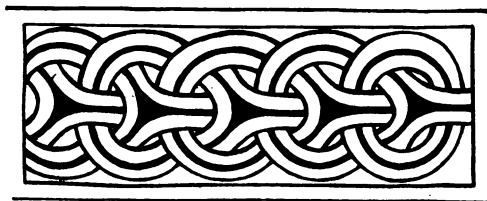
Carew
Maen Achwyfan
Nevern

repeated to form border.

Patterns composed of Chains of Rings.



Maen Achwyfan



Penmon, No. 1.

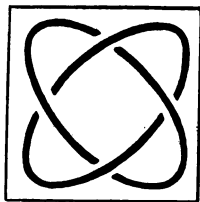
Patterns composed of Circular and Oval Rings, either Plain
or Looped.



Llantwit Major, No. 2
Llanfrynach
Laugharne
Maen Achwyfan
Margam, No. 2
Meifod
Penally, No.
Penmon, No. 2



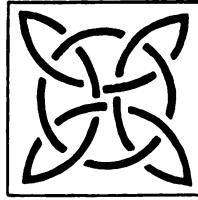
Bridgend
Llanhamlach



Carew
Corwen, No. 1
Golden Grove
Llandough
Llantwit Major, No. 1
Margam, No. 2
Margam, No. 3
Meifod
Nevern



Maen Achwyfan
Meifod



Maen Achwyfan
Meifod

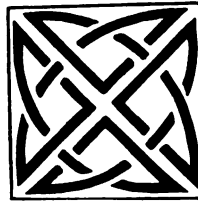


Llanfrynach

Triangular Knotwork.



Nevern



Penally, No. 2 Penmon



Penarthur, No. 2
St. David's, No.



Neuadd Siarman

Circular Knotwork.



St. David's, No. 1

KEY - PATTERNS.

Square Key-Patterns of Greek Fret Type.



Margam, No. 2



Penmon, No. 2



Carew.

Nevern



Llandeilo, No. 1
Pen Arthur, No. 2

Pen Arthur, No. 1



Llangaffo, No. 1

Llanwnda, No. 2



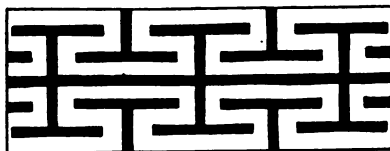
Golden Grove



Carew

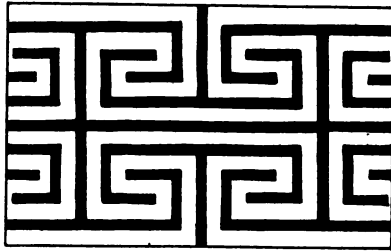


Penmon, No. 2

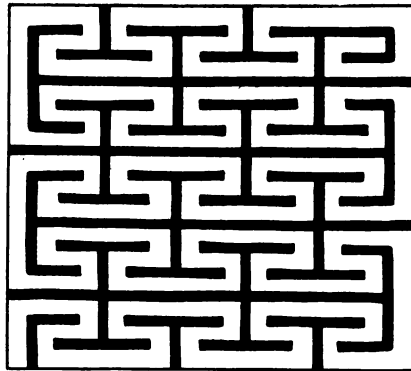


Maen Achwyfan

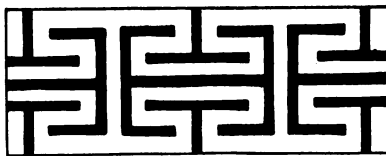
Penmon, No. 1



Penmon, No. 2

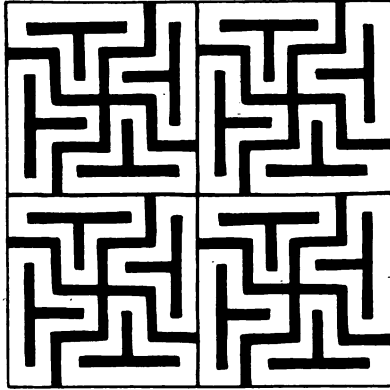


Penmon, No. 3

Llanhamlach
Penmon, No. 2

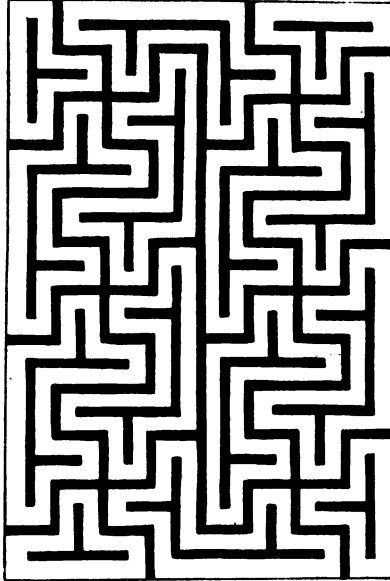
Penmon, No. 1

Square Key-Patterns of Swastika Type.



Golden Grove
Llantwit Major, No. 1

Nevern
Carew



Nevern

Diagonal Key-Patterns.



Penally, No. 1

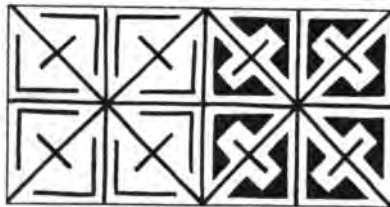
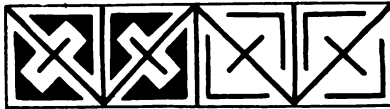


Penally, No. 1

Penally, No. 3



Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant



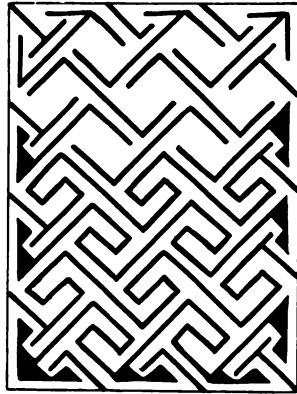
Golden Grove

Llantwit Major, No. 1



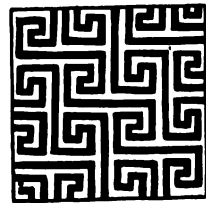
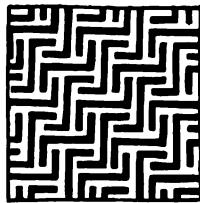
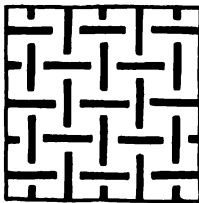
Coychurch, No. 2

Nevern



Llanddewi-Aber-Arth, No. 1

Silian



Diagrams showing formation of the above Key Pattern.

Diagonal Key-Patterns of Swastika Type.



Coychurch, No. 1



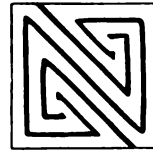
Nevern



Carew
Golden Grove



Llantwit Major, No. 1
Margam, No. 2



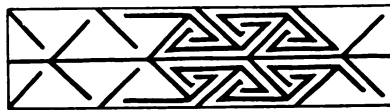
Margam No. 3

Triangular Key-Patterns.



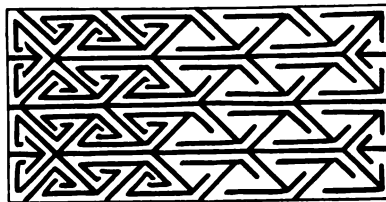
Llanbadarn Fawr
Llandefaelog Fach

Llandough
Llandrinio



Llangevelach

Llantwit Major, No. 2



Llantwit Major, No. 2

Diaper Key-Patterns.



Penmon, No. 3
Llangevelach
Llantwit Major, No. 2



Maen Achwyfan

SPIRAL ORNAMENT.

Single Spirals.

Efenechtyd, No. 1 Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant

Spirals on Wings of Cherub.

St. David's, No. 1.

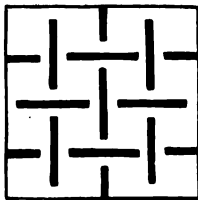
Spirals terminating Shaft of Cross.

St. Dogmael's

Border of Debased Spirals.

Maen Achwyfan

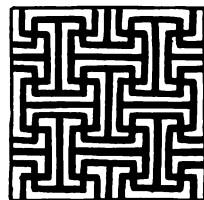
Penally, No. 1



Margam, No. 2



Llanddewi Aber
Arth, No. 3



Penally, No. 3

ZOÓMORPHIC DESIGNS.

Single Beast.

Penally, No. 1

Pairs of Beasts.

Llanbadarn Fawr Penally, No. 1

Interlaced work terminating in Beasts' Heads.Llanbadarn Fawr St. David's No. 1
Margam, No. 2**Key-Pattern terminating in Beasts' Heads.**

Penmon, No. 2

FOLIAGE.

Penally, No. 1 St. David's, No. 5
Penally, No. 2

FIGURE SUBJECTS.

Scriptural.*Crucifixion—*Llangan Mount Gellyonen
Meifod*Christ seized by the Jews (?)—*

Penmon, No. 1

The Annunciation (?)—

Llanbadarn Fawr

Cherub—

St. David's, No. 1

Ecclesiastical.

Figures with Hands upraised in Ancient Attitude of Prayer—

Gnoll	Llanhamlach
Llanfrynach	

Saints—

Llanbadarn Fawr	Margam, No. 2
Llanrhidian	

Secular.

Armed Warriors—

Llandefaelog	Llandough
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Horsemen—

Llandough	Penmon, No. 1
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Hunting Scene—

Margam, No. 2	
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Men and Beasts—

Maen Achwyfan	Penmon, No. 1
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Human Head—

Llanwnda, No. 1	
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Men—

Maen Achwyfan	Llandough
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Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
HELD AT
LUDLOW,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1898,
AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WINDSOR.

Local Committee.

Chairman.—THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF LUDLOW
(T. H. ATHERDEN, Esq.).

Mr. Alderman	BESSELL	}	<i>The Town Council of Ludlow.</i>
”	LLOYD		
”	RICKARDS		
”	SMITH		
Mr. Councillor	J. BISHOP		
”	W. BLAKE		
”	W. G. CHUBB		
”	J. FENNELL		
”	W. M. LEAR		
”	W. H. MARSTON		
”	R. MARSTON		
”	A. W. PACKER		
”	E. SHELDON		
”	W. C. TYRRELL		

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C. B. CRANSTOUN, Esq., *Medical Officer of Health.*
J. H. LOCKHART, Esq., *Borough Treasurer.*
J. NICKSON, Esq., } *Borough Auditors.*
W. J. DALLOW, Esq., }
J. E. PUGHE, Esq., *Borough Surveyor.*

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LLEWELLYN JONES, Esq., Ludlow.
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General Secretaries of the Association.

Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, M.A., F.S.A., Llangedwyn, Oswestry.
 Rev. C. CHIDLOW, M.A., Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

EVENING MEETINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1898.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Association was held at 8 p.m., in the Council Chamber, to receive the reports of officers, and to transact other business.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1898.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday at 8.30 p.m., in the Town Hall.

The retiring President, Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., said it now became his duty to give up the reins of office to his successor, and that successor was very well known to many of them there—Lord Windsor. He did not think a better choice could have been made, considering the Society was visiting the town in which Lord Windsor had such great interests. They had made many expeditions in various parts of the country, but they were now visiting the most beautiful part of very beautiful Shropshire. He did not think the Society in visiting Ludlow were, archæologically speaking, going out of their own country, for he always believed that Wales actually began at the western side of the Severn, and his experience had been that in a town nearer the Severn than Ludlow the people were as Welsh as ever they were, and always would remain so.

The incoming President, Lord Windsor, on taking the chair, was received with loud applause. He said he wished to thank the Society, first of all, for the honour they had done him in electing him President for this year. He had been looking over the Transactions of the Society, containing accounts of their former meetings, and he noticed with very few exceptions their past Presidents had opened their remarks with some apology for their unfitness for the office. It was not because of any exaggerated idea of his archæological knowledge—he would remind them that they themselves were to blame for electing him—that he did not ask but claimed their kind attention and patient ear while he made a few remarks in opening the proceedings. As the newly-elected President he had the honour of supplementing the remarks of the Mayor at his hospitable luncheon that afternoon, and offering the members of the Society a hearty welcome. And he did so not in the ordinary civility that a host might express to his guest, because they were members of a

Society which not only took a deep interest in things archæological and in the artistic relics of the past, but instilled into the minds of the inhabitants of the localities they visited a like interest in their own works of antiquity, and so did something to resist the relentless hand of time, which, do what they might, overpowered them, sweeping destruction over ancient remains of all kinds. He did not know whether that district was particularly rich in objects of archæological interest, compared with other places the Society had visited, but undoubtedly they had in Ludlow and the neighbourhood a great number of old buildings well worthy of careful study and attention; while he ventured to think that they had some scenery which, of its kind, was hardly to be surpassed in the whole of Great Britain. He must confess that he had never seriously endeavoured to penetrate the mists which veiled the condition of man in remote ages. The geologist claimed that he must be conceded 200,000 years at least to account for the changes which had taken place upon the earth since the Palæolithic age; while on the other hand, he believed, physical science asserted that 30,000 or 40,000 years ago the heat of the sun must have been so great that no human life, as we knew it, could exist. What the position of the controversy now was, or which theory was uppermost at the present moment, he did not know, but it was obvious that the archæologists' playground extended over the whole range of man's existence upon earth. There seemed something superficial, therefore, in talking of events which happened only a thousand years ago. But he would come to modern history at once. There was no doubt about the importance of this country, or about the stirring events which must have taken place during the struggles of the Romans and Britons for the border counties of Wales; and whether the great battle which ended in the defeat of Caratacus really took place near Coxwall Knoll, between the Clun and the Teme, or whether, as seemed more probable, the site was thirty miles further north on the banks of the Severn, the portions of Roman roads and the numerous Roman as well as British encampments abundantly testified to many such bloody encounters between invaders and invaded. But the position of Ludlow as the centre of this interesting country—its importance and magnificence—were of later date. He could well imagine that King Arthur's knights, as they came upon the valley of the Teme during their wanderings, and followed the river past the Druid oaks at Oakley Park, must have seen an enchanted castle rise up before them on the rocks in the valley—some prophetic vision of the stately pile of which now, alas! we saw but the ruins, but which, from its foundation at the end of the eleventh century to Cromwell's time, played a most important and brilliant part in the battles and the pageants, the love-makings and the treacheries of those stirring mediæval times. The old part of the castle, the keep or donjon tower, was believed to have been built by Roger de Lacey; and so far as they were able to retain it against their foes, or against the will of an offended sovereign, was

more or less in the possession of the Laceys, till it passed by the marriage of the heiresses in 1244 to the de Genevills and de Verdons, and later, by another marriage in 1316, to Roger de Mortimer, and finally became the property of the Crown. Afterwards it became the official residence of the Presidents of the Council of Wales and the seat of the Court of the Marches. But the most interesting event in its later history was the writing and performance of Milton's *Mask of Comus*, in the Banqueting Hall in 1634. We were told in Todd's edition of Milton, that "Lord Bridgewater, being appointed Lord President of Wales, entered upon his official residence at Ludlow Castle with great solemnity." Thither came his children, Lord Brackley, Mr. Thomas, and Lady Alice Egerton, from Herefordshire. They were lost in Haywood Forest. This was the foundation of Milton's poem. But it was not so much in the fact that it was first performed in the Banqueting hall at Ludlow that the chief interest of the poem lay, but that only a few miles from this spot Milton found the origin of his inspiration and the local colour of his scene. Comus' valley was still to be found, and in that delightful woodland scenery, where imagination ran riot, they could picture to themselves the haunts of the wizard, and people if they pleased his rabble crew with their own unloved acquaintances. But this seemed to have been the last brilliant flash in the history of the castle. In 1646 came Brereton and his Roundheads. They took possession of it, and immediately inventoried its contents and offered them for sale, and the Presidents' Court was practically abolished, though not actually so till 1688. It remained for the hopeless dulness of the Georgian times to complete the destruction that Cromwell had begun. In the reign of George I. the lead was ordered to be stripped off the roof, and the castle's ruin became complete. The first act was the outcome of a violent animosity against the Crown and the old order of things; the second was the result of pure and unadulterated stupidity, owing to an entire absence of appreciation of all beautiful things that did not conform to the narrow and artificial taste of the day. Thank God they had touched the bottom, and they could claim to live in a second age of renaissance, wherein whatever may be their faults, they felt a real appreciation and reverence for the beautiful creations of the past, which they might some day emulate even if they could not eclipse. His lordship concluded by again welcoming the Society to Ludlow, and hoped that the members for themselves would feel at the end of their visit that they had spent a profitable week there, and he was perfectly certain their visit would be profitable to the inhabitants, because it made them interested in their own surroundings, and in the preservation of their ancient monuments.

Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps moved, and Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his able conduct of the office.

Sir Owen Scourfield, in reply, thanked the Society for their very

kind expression of feeling towards him. He hoped that when the Society should again visit the district of Haverfordwest, he should again have the pleasure of welcoming them.

Mr. R. Hatton Wood proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Windsor for his learned and excellent address.

Archdeacon Thomas, in seconding the motion, said the Association claimed a double interest in Lord Windsor. When, forty-six years ago the Association met at Ludlow, it was presided over by Lord Windsor's grandfather, so they would see what a very strong and conservative body their Association was. There was one gentleman on the platform that evening who took part in the meeting forty-six years ago. Referring to Lord Windsor's opening remarks, the Archdeacon emphasised the fact that one of the objects of the Association was to instil a spirit of research and interest in matters of antiquity. Lord Windsor was not quite sure whether this part of the country was particularly rich in objects of antiquarian interest. All he (the speaker) could say was, that he did not know of any district in which abounded so many.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President, in reply, said he looked forward very much to seeing them as they passed through Oakley Park on Friday on their way to Bromfield. He hoped they would stay and look at the old Druid oaks. At Bromfield they would see a very old church, though not, he believed, of the age of Stanton Lacy. It had been restored, he hoped they would think, with much taste and intelligence.

Mr. Jasper More, M.P., then read a paper on Caratacus, in the course of which he said they derived the most accurate account of what was done in that district in the first century from Tacitus, the son-in-law of Agricola, the governor who finally pacified Britain. The name in Latin was Caratacus (not Caractacus), in Welsh Caradawg, and in British Caradoc. Caratacus was one of the sons of Cunobelin—the Cymbeline of Shakespeare—who reigned at Colchester. The attack of Aulus Plautius on Caratacus, made after the death of Cunobelin, was only given by Dio Cassius, whose grandmother was a contemporary, A.D. 50. Caratacus retreated before Ostorius Scapula, and then it was that the camps extending through Herefordshire to Montgomeryshire bearing his name were used. This led Mr. Hartshorne to argue that the last battle took place on the Breiddin, in which case the retreat would be through the difficult but beautiful ground leading from Clun to Bettws y Crwyn, with a large camp at Caer Caradoc, near Clun, and other camps at the Bury Ditches, Bettws, and probably Churchstoke, which formerly bore the name Chestoke, or camp. Caratacus had a castle in South Wales, now belonging to Lord Dunraven, and another in Denbighshire. After the final battle Caratacus fled to Boadicea, whose capital was York, and she gave him up to his Roman enemies; Caratacus, who had kept the Roman army employed for nine years, with his wife and daughter were taken to Rome; and with an iron

band around his neck and waist Caratacus was led in procession before Claudius and his wife Agrippina, the mother of Nero. Caratacus saved himself and his family by the speech he made, and the scene was the subject of a painting in the possession of the royal family of France. He lived in respect with his family in Rome, and it was an interesting consideration that he might have been contemporary there with St. Paul. Quoting the last words written by St. Paul at the end of the second epistle to Timothy, "Eubulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, Linus and Claudia," Mr. More said that when foreigners submitted to Rome they all took the name of the Emperor; Caratacus would therefore take the name Tiberius Claudius Caratacus, and his daughter's name would be Claudia. Caratacus's son was called Llyn in Welsh, which would be Linus in Latin. If Linus was the brother, and Pudens was engaged to Claudia, and Claudia was the daughter of Caratacus, the order in which St. Paul mentioned them would be the natural order. Mr. More quoted Mr. Lewin, the author of the most elaborate life of St. Paul, Fuller, Archbishops Ussher and Stillingfleet, Archdeacon Pryce of Bangor, and others, in favour of the view that Claudia was the daughter of Caratacus. Dealing with the first introduction of Christianity into Britain, Mr. More said the Triads stated that the family of Caratacus brought Christianity back with them, and Claudia was said to have had three or four sons who were called saints. Discussing the site of Caratacus's final battle, Mr. More said mediæval opinion favoured Caer Caradoc, near Clun, but Hartshorne argued the point and placed the site on the Brieddin. If Hartshorne were correct, the Romans must have been drawn through the difficult ground to Bettws, above Kerry; and if Caer Caradoc were the site Caratacus must have retreated over that difficult ground to effect his escape. In conclusion, he said we had no statue of Caratacus, and suggested that a good local monument would be collections of books on the period at Church Stretton, Clun, and Ludlow. Incidentally, Mr. More mentioned that Prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII., and Catherine his wife, whose subsequent marriage to Henry brought about the Reformation, lived at Ludlow; that Edward III. came to hunt in Clun Forest, and that Sir Walter Scott took his family to stay in Clun, and made the old castle and Powis Castle the scene of *The Betrothed*.

Archdeacon Thomas said he thought their thanks were due to Mr. More for the very able paper he had read. The Archdeacon dealt at considerable length with the controversy which rages round the site of the last stand of Caratacus; and after pointing out in what manner the Church Stretton and Coxhall Knoll sites disagreed with certain details of the battle found in Tacitus, he expressed himself as being strongly in favour of the Breiddin site.

(*Note.*— We have only space to give a summary of Mr. More's paper. A full report of it has already been printed in the local papers. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions

held by Mr. Jasper More ; and, in fact, we altogether disagree with them. It is extremely improbable that Britain was Christianised before Gaul. The earliest Christian monuments found in Gaul are of Roman type, whilst—with the exception of a few stones which have the Chi-Rho monogram—the Christian monuments of Britain are of Celtic type, and therefore presumably post-Roman. According to the archæological evidence, Christianity does not appear to have been introduced into this country much before A. D. 350.—(Ed.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1898.

There was no meeting on Wednesday evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1898.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, at 8.30 p.m., to receive the Annual Report of the Association, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and new members, and to fix the place of meeting for 1899.

The Committee submitted the following Annual Report for 1897-8.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898.

Honours conferred upon Members of the Association.—Since the Haverfordwest Meeting last year, the Rev. Canon Silvan Evans has been honoured as a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and has received a grant from the Royal Bounty in consideration of the distinguished services he has rendered to Welsh archæology.

The Editor was appointed to the Yates Lectureship in Archæology at the University College, London, for the year 1898.

Archæological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.—The following books by members of the Association have been published during the past year :—

“Owen’s Pembrokeshire,” Part 2 (Cymmrodorion Record Series). By Henry Owen, B.C.L., F.S.A.

“History of the Parish of Selattyn.” By the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen.

“Welsh Folk-Lore.” By Rev. Elias Owen, F.S.A.

“The Psalms of David in Welsh.” By Dr. W. Morgan in 1588, by Prof. T. Powell.

“The Welsh Land Commission.” A Digest of its Report. By D. Lleufer Thomas (omitted from the list given in last year’s Annual Report).

Works relating to Welsh History and Archæology received for Review.—The following books on Welsh subjects, not written by members of the Association, have been received for notice in the Journal.

“The History of Margam Abbey.” By W. de Gray Birch, LL.D., F.S.A.

“The Blazon of Episcopacy.” By Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford.

“Lives of the Saints.” Appendix. By Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

The Official Set of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—The official set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* still remains incomplete, as the advertisement on the outside cover of the Journal, appealing for donations of back volumes, has during the last few years produced no response. It seems that, under these circumstances, the only way of obtaining the volumes required to complete the set is by purchase.

A resolution was passed that a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman of Committee, the Treasurer, and the Editor, be authorised to complete the official set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by purchase, if necessary, as opportunity offers.

Offer by Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., with regard to publishing "List of the Subscribers in Pembrokeshire to the Free and Voluntary Gift to H.M. Charles II." as an Extra Volume.—A very generous offer has been made to the Association by Mr. Henry Owen, B.C.L., F.S.A., to defray the expense of printing the "List of the Subscribers in Pembrokeshire to the Free and Voluntary Gift to H.M. Charles II." as an extra publication. This list is considered by experts to be of great historical interest.

A resolution was passed that Mr. Henry Owen's offer be accepted, and that the thanks of the Association be conveyed to him for his liberality in promoting the objects for which the Association was founded.

The Journal.—The following list, classified according to periods, shows the nature of the papers published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, between July 1897 and July 1898.

Prehistoric Period.

"Carn at Ystradfellte, Brecon." By T. Crosbee Cantrill, B. Sc. Lond.

Early Christian Period.

"Notes on Inscribed Stones." By Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D.

"The Llandrudian Stones." By Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D.

"Notes on 'Ty Gwyn.'" By Mrs. Dawson.

Romano-British Period.

No papers.

Mediæval Period.

"Slebech Commandery." By J. Rogers Rees.

"Spoils of Welsh Religious Houses." By Edward Owen.

"Notes on Welsh Churches." By the late Sir S. R. Glynne.

"Elizabethan Pembrokeshire." By Rev. James Phillips.

"Haverfordwest." By Rev. James Phillips.

"Slab of Isabella Verney in Tenby Church." By Edward Laws, F.S.A.

"Flintshire Genealogical Notes." By E. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.

"Discoveries at Llanblethian Church, Glamorganshire." By C. B. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A.

"Notes on Old Houses near Llansilin." By Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A.

"Notes on Border Parishes." By Mrs. Dawson.

"St. David's Cathedral." By the Dean of Llandaff.

"Llandyssilio Church." By the late Rev. D. Pugh Evans.

It will be seen that, as in previous years, the mediæval period commands more attention than any other. Nearly all the papers are records of important discoveries, such as those made by Mr. Edward Laws at Tenby, and by Mr. C. B. Fowler at Llanblethian, or they embody the results of original research and much patient labour. It would be a somewhat invidious task to single out for special praise any one of the contributors who have placed their historical investigations at our disposal; but as long as we have writers of the stamp of Mr. J. Rogers Rees, Mr. Edward Owen, the Dean of Llandaff, the Rev. James Phillips, and Mrs. Dawson, ready to work for us, there need be no fear for the future of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

We are glad to say that Prof. John Rhys' duties as Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, are not so arduous as to prevent his taking an occasional holiday in his favourite pursuit of Ogam hunting. Probably the supply of Ogam stones will eventually give out; but, up to the present, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland produce at least one or two new examples each year: so that, what with rushing off to the uttermost ends of the kingdom to inspect the most recent discoveries, and devising diabolically ingenious readings of the already known Ogam stones, we anticipate that the learned Professor's time will be fully taken up for many a year to come, in a pastime which contributes as much to our edification as it does to his own amusement.

We again call attention to the absence of papers on Romano-British remains in Wales, and invite some competent investigator to give us the benefit of his services. Important discoveries of Roman walls at Cardiff Castle are reported by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of the Cardiff Museum, and we hope in due course to receive a full report from him on the subject.

In dealing with the prehistoric period we have secured a new contributor in Mr. T. Crosbee Cantrill, B.Sc.Lond., of the Ordnance Survey, whose paper on the "Carn at Ystradfellte, co. Brecon," shows how much more is to be learned from the exploration of barrows conducted scientifically, than from discoveries of burials made without any supervision by a trained archæologist.

The illustrations of the Journal are still produced with unusual excellence by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S., and his son, Mr. A. E. Smith.

We are very sorry to say that, owing to increasing age, Mr. Worthington Smith was unable to stand the strain which would have been involved in attending the Haverfordwest Meeting last year, and he informs us that for the same reason he is precluded from being present at Ludlow. The loss thus sustained by the Association in not having the benefit of Mr. Smith's services in making sketches of objects of interest seen during the Annual Meeting is untold; and it appears to us that this would be a fitting occasion for publicly acknowledging the debt it owes to one of the most talented draughtsmen and highly-endowed archæologists

amongst living Englishmen, and to express our regret that he not a Welshman.

The absence of illustrations in the Report of the Haverfordwest Meeting shows how ill Mr. Smith could be spared.

The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. T. Mansel Franken, for permission to reproduce his excellent photographs of inscribed stones; and to Mr. Harold Hughes, for his beautiful series of drawings of old houses near Llansilin.

We announce with feelings of the deepest regret that, on the last day of January of this year, one of the oldest and best of the makers of the Association, Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., of Dowlais, passed away. His "Mediæval Military Architecture," "Land of Morgan," "Limbus Patrum Morganicæ et Glamorganicæ," "Cartæ et alia Munimenta quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent," and innumerable papers contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, are sufficient testimony to his worth and to the depth of the loss we sustain by his death.

Recent Discoveries reported to the Editor.—Among the recent discoveries of interest which have been reported to the Editor may be mentioned:—

Perpendicular window found in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel at St. David's Cathedral, by Mr. John Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., and described by him in the "Archæologia Cambrensis."

Foundations of monastic buildings on the Friar's Estate, Bangor, described by Mr. Harold Hughes in the "Archæologia Cambrensis."

Remains of monastic buildings found on the site of the Grey Friars, Cardiff, and described by Mr. C. B. Fowler in the "Western Mail."

Roman masonry at Cardiff Castle, described and illustrated by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., in the "Cardiff Public Library Journal," No. 6, April 1898.

Roman remains at Llanbilleth, described by Mr. John Storrie, in the "Western Mail."

Early Christian ring-brooch on Barry Island, described by Mr. John Storrie in the "Western Mail."

Bronze Age urn and cist burial, found in sewage works at Ruabon, described in a local paper, and reported by Mr. A. Foulkes Roberts.

Pre-Norman erect cross-slab, found at Nash Manor, Glamorganshire, by Mr. Riley, of Bridgend, and reported by Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A.

Attempts to Destroy or to Preserve Ancient Remains reported to the Editor.—Among the recent attempts to destroy or to preserve ancient remains in Wales which have come under the Editor's notice, are the following:—

Removal by the Vicar of Strata Florida of the remains of Strata Florida Abbey, uncovered under the direction of Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A.

Destruction of the cromlech on Bodafon Mountain, Anglesey, by the District Council, to obtain road metal; reported by Mr. J. E. Griffith.

The taking of casts of the Glamorganshire inscribed and sculptured pre-Norman stones at Llandaff, Llantwit Major, Merthyr Mawr, Llandough, Kenfig and Margam, by Messrs. Brucciani for the Cardiff Museum.

The placing of early inscribed stones in Pembrokeshire, at Cwm Gloyon and several other places, in the nearest churchyard, at the expense of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A.

The placing of the pre-Norman crosses at Llantwit Major within the

church, when the old nave has been restored and made weatherproof under the direction of Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A.

The placing of the "Hiroiddil" inscribed stone at Llanwnnws, Cardiganshire, within the church after its restoration, by Mr. Harold Hughes.

The reason for reporting these matters at length is with the object of impressing upon the members the desirability of the Association's taking a more active part than it has hitherto done in initiating, promoting, and directing all movements which have for their object the investigation and preservation of the national monuments of Wales. With every access of new members we should extend the scope of our work, and thus endeavour to justify our existence more fully in the eyes of the public. Above all things it will be necessary to improve the organisation of the Association in such a way that there shall be someone in each district who will look after its interests efficiently, get us new members, and immediately report to headquarters any recent discovery or instance of the destruction of ancient remains. An enormous amount of valuable archaeological information is irretrievably lost, year after year, for two reasons (1) because discoveries when made are not at once reported; and (2) because the Association has not at its disposal a specialist in each department of antiquities, who can be sent down to ascertain the value of the find and register the facts.

Funds of the Association.—The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the financial year being, as already stated in the July number of the Journal, £71 13s. 1d.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and New Members of the Association.—Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., the retiring President, was elected a Vice-President. The Chairman of Committee, Treasurer, General Secretaries for North and South Wales, and Editor, were re-elected.

Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., was elected as one of the Trustees of the Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A.

The Rev. S. Baring-Gould was elected Corresponding Member (not one of the *Secretaries*, as they are wrongly called in the "List of Members").

The following Members of Committee, who would retire in due course under Rule 3, were re-elected.

J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.

John Ward, Esq., F.S.A.

J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A.

Mrs. Allen was also elected a Member of Committee.

The following New Members were elected:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.	<i>Proposed by</i>
J. W. Wyatt, Esq., East Court, Wells	W. H. Banks, Esq.
Francis Green, Esq., jun., 2, Nether Street, North Finchley	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.
The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lew-Trenchard Vicarage, N. Devon	Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.

NORTH WALES AND THE MARCHES.

<i>Anglesey :</i>		<i>Proposed by</i>
Mrs. Williams Mason, Llanerchymedd . . .		J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
<i>Carmarvonshire :</i>		
J. R. Davies, Esq., Ceres Rangor . . .		J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
<i>Denbighshire :</i>		
T. Lynch, Esq., Glascoed, Wrexham . . .		R. V. Kyrke, Esq.
T. Williams, Esq., Llewesog, Denbigh . . .		A. Ffoulkes Roberts, Esq.
J. O. Hughes, Esq., Brynderw . . .		Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.
<i>Flintshire :</i>		
The Rev. J. P. Poole-Hughes, Vicarage, Mold . . .		Rev. C. F. Roberts.
<i>Montgomeryshire :</i>		
Mrs. Lloyd Verney, Clochfaen, Llanidloes . . .		Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.
<i>The Marches :</i>		
H. E. Elles, Esq., The Quarry, Shrewsbury . . .		Rev. Canon Trevor Owen.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

<i>Breconshire :</i>		
Howel J. Price, Esq., M.A., Glynllech, Ystrad-gynlais . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
Rev. J. H. Davies, Cefn Coed . . .		C. Wilkins, Esq.
<i>Cardiganshire :</i>		
J. H. Davies, Esq., M.A., Cwrtmawr, Aberystwith . . .		Joshua Hughes, Esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire :</i>		
Mrs. Davies, Froodvale, Llanwrda . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
V. Bowen-Jones, Esq., Glanrafon, Llanboidy . . .		"
Mrs. Colby-Evans, Guildhall Square, Carmarthen . . .		"
Ven. Archdeacon S. Pryce, M.A., Vicarage, Golden Grove . . .		Ven. Archdn. Thomas.
Rev. A. S. Thomas, B.A., Llandeilo . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
<i>Glamorganshire :</i>		
Wm. Beddoe, Esq., Solicitor, Caerphilly . . .		C. Wilkins, Esq.
Cathedral Library, Llandaff . . .		J. R. Allen, Esq.
Mrs. Davies, Bryntirion, Merthyr Tydfil . . .		C. Wilkins, Esq.
Rev. H. C. Davies, M.A., St. Hilary Rectory . . .		T. M. Franklen, Esq.
Pepyat Evans, Esq., B.C.L., Llwynarthan, Cardiff . . .		D. Lleufer Thomas, Esq.
Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A., The School, Cowbridge . . .		R. Williams, Esq.
Rev. Morgan Evanson, B.Sc., Merthyr Mawr . . .		
Vicarage . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
Arthur Gilbertson, Esq., Glanrhyd, Swansea . . .		T. M. Franklen, Esq.
W. Griffiths, Esq., Pencoedmawr, Merthyr Tydfil . . .		C. Wilkins, Esq.
R. E. Hughes, Esq., M.A., H.M. I.S., Cardiff . . .		Prof. J. Rhys
Rev. Lewis Jones, Cadoxton Vicarage . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
Rev. Howel Kirkhouse, M.A., Cyfarthfa Vicarage . . .		"
Robt. Lougher Knight, Esq., Tythegston Court . . .		"
Rev. David Lewis, M.A., Vicarage, Briton Ferry . . .		"
S. H. Stockwood, Esq., Solicitor, Bridgend . . .		R. W. Llewellyn, Esq.
C. T. Vachell, Esq., M.D., 11, Park Place, Cardiff . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
<i>Pembrokeshire :</i>		
Cathedral Library, St. David's . . .		Ven. Archdn. Thomas.
D. Hughes Brown, Esq., Solicitor, Pembroke Dock . . .		J. James, Esq.
Arthur Lascelles, Esq., Belmore, Narberth . . .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
T. Young Lewis, Esq., Lloyd's Bank, Haverfordwest . . .		"
Rev. B. McEnteggart, Pembroke Dock . . .		J. James, Esq.
E. P. Phillips, Esq., Haverfordwest . . .		F. Lloyd-Phillips, Esq.
Mrs. Pugh-Evans, Lampeter Velfrey . . .		H. Owen, Esq.

<i>Radnorshire :</i>		<i>Proposed by</i>
John Jones, Esq., Rhayader		S. W. Williams, Esq.
<i>Monmouthshire :</i>		
Rev. W. Bagnall-Oakeley, M.A., Newland		A. E. Bowen, Esq.
Rev. J. E. Dunn, Greenhill House, Sebastopol		”
Sir H. Mather Jackson, Bart., Llantilio Court		W. Haines, Esq.
J. Capel Hanbury, Esq., Pontypool Park		A. E. Bowen, Esq.
Rev. Edwd. Prothero, B.A., Vicarage, Llangwm Uchaf		”

Obituaries.—The Committee wish to express their deep regret for the loss of the following Members, whose deaths have taken place during the past year :—

The Rt.-Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
 The Rt.-Hon. the Earl of Cawdor.
 Lady Cunliffe.
 G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.
 The Hon. Aubrey Vivian.
 The Very Rev. Dean Vaughan.

Back Numbers and Volumes of the “Archæologia Cambrensis” in Stock.
 —It was resolved that all questions relating to the disposal of the stock of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* be left in the hands of the sub-committee appointed for dealing with the matter at the Aberystwyth Meeting in 1896, namely :

The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas, F.S.A.
 J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq., M.A.
 The Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A.
 The Rev. Canon Trevor Owen, F.S.A.
 J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.

Spelling of Place-Names on the Ordnance Map.—A resolution was passed that further steps be taken to secure provision for the more correct spelling of the place-names upon the Ordnance Maps.

Place of Meeting for 1899.—In accordance with a resolution proposed by Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps, seconded by the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., and carried unanimously, it was decided to accept the invitation of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, to join them in an Archæological Excursion to the West Coast of Scotland, the Hebrides, and Orkney, in the summer of 1899.

The adoption of the Annual Report of the Association was proposed by Mr. F. Lloyd Philipps, seconded by Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith, and carried without opposition.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1898.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in Ludlow Town Hall on Friday evening for the reading of papers on local antiquities and history. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Lord Windsor, the chair was taken by Mr. Lloyd Philipps, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The Rev. J. D. La Touche, rector of Stokesay, in an interesting paper on "Stokesay," which, in his unavoidable absence, was read by Mr. Llewelyn Jones, after giving a detailed history of the castle, called attention to a few points of special interest, upon which the opinion of archæologists would be of value. The gate-house, he said, would at once be pronounced as of the Elizabethan age. Yet, he asked, was there not some difficulty in supposing it to have been standing when in 1645 the castle was about to be stormed, for it could then have offered no effective resistance to the attacking party. He also called attention to the grooving of the mullions or transoms of the windows. He had seen an exactly similar grooving in two other places, Haughmond Abbey, and an old house at Brinsop in Herefordshire. His third point was with regard to the octagon of stones in the great hall on which the brazier stood, the beams of the roof above, blackened by the smoke which curled up from the fire which filled it, being worthy of remark, as were also some traces of fresco ornamentation in the basement of the north tower. Continuing, he said the church, which stood near the castle, although of plain and homely appearance, possessed many points of interest. An arch inside between the nave and tower appeared to be of fifteenth-century date, but expert opinion on the point, he said, would be desirable. During the Civil Wars the building was certainly injured. On one occasion some Royalist troops, with their horses, took refuge in it; and the tradition in the parish was that the roof was set on fire from the castle, which was then in possession of the Parliamentarians. The round-headed windows in the south wall of the nave must have been inserted after this event. The keystone of the arch, above referred to, informed them that the restoration took place in 1654. The canopied pews in the chancel gave the interior a quaint and picturesque appearance, but what their date might be was a subject of speculation. On the walls in several places appropriate texts, and the creed and ten commandments in antique characters, had recently been discovered under a thick coating of whitewash; also two life-sized figures, representing doubtless Moses and Aaron. These were in process of restoration.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. La Touche for his paper.

Mr. Stephen Williams, F.S.A., next described the result of a visit by some members of the Society to Wigmore Abbey that day. It was many years since he last visited the Abbey. At that time there was a large tithe-barn in existence, which had since been destroyed by fire, but that fire did not destroy all the remains of Wigmore Abbey, and there was much which had not yet been swept away from the face of the earth. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* was an article with reference to the building, and they discovered that day some of the beautiful work mentioned in the article, together with several beautiful specimens of mouldings, in addition to some Early English mouldings. They also found the windows and a seat from

inside the Abbot's house. On the north side of the wall they found windows of early date, while they were also able to locate the position of the cloisters. He did not wish to say that Wigmore offered facilities for excavation, as the site of the Abbey was now covered with farm-yards. He, however, suggested that local archæologists should make a few diggings here and there, in order to define the shape of the Abbey. They were glad that they went there, and he hoped the information he had given them was sufficient to show that the whole of the great Abbey had not been done away with.

Archdeacon Thomas, referring to Mr. Williams's last suggestion, pointed out that the ground showed that there had been a great number of haphazard diggings, which had not been done in a systematic way. He thought the best thing to do would be to dig a number of trenches, so as to intercept the extended line of the chancel. By so doing they would come to the foundation walls, and when once the foundation walls were found, it would be an easy matter to follow them out.

Referring to another part of the day's excursion, Archdeacon Thomas mentioned that immediately after luncheon some of them were taken to the north-west corner of the vallum of Bravinium. It was well defined, and they followed it eastwards, a little further than the line of the east wall of the church, which was represented on a plan by Dr. Bull as the eastern vallum of the station. A slope in the ground at that place also supported such a theory, but not being quite satisfied they continued in the same direction some distance further. Crossing the famous Watling Street, and turning southwards, where they imagined the line might be, they found themselves on a slightly raised bank, just outside the hedge. After a while they lost sight of the vallum, owing probably to its having been cultivated away. They, however, continued their search along the line, and on crossing the hedge they at once found themselves upon a continuation of the vallum. This they followed till they came to an angle turning westwards, which satisfied them that they had discovered the angle on the true eastern side of the station.

Mr. Fortey, curator of the Ludlow Museum, who assisted Dr. Bull in the preparation of his plan of the vallum, expressed himself satisfied with the Archdeacon's statement.

Mr. Glascodine, Swansea, asked the Archdeacon whether what he had said was not an argument against the new theory that the Roman road passed through instead of passing on the side of the station. His opinion was that Roman roads did not pass through, but by the side of stations.

Archdeacon Thomas replying, said it was really an argument in favour of the wider area—that the Roman road should pass through the centre.

Mr. Stephen Williams supported the Archdeacon's argument by quoting the case of Silchester, which the Society of Antiquaries had

recently been exploring, where the Roman roads did pass through the centre.

The discussion then dropped.

Mr. Romilly Allen afterwards described some of the architectural features noted by him in the course of the excursions.

The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater read a paper on "Bromfield Priory," which will be published in a subsequent number of the Journal.

Mr. A. W. Weyman, in the course of a short paper on this subject, said many of their old houses had been altered or rebuilt from time to time, as the necessities of a busier and changing age had compelled; and few, if any, remained in the state they were in some hundred years or so ago. As an instance, Mr. Weyman mentioned the beautiful old house in Castle Street, which was restored to its former state by one of their ex-mayors, the late Mr. Thomas Roberts. He also referred to the beautiful old windows which had within the past few months been opened in the "Feathers Hotel," which were so long covered up and forgotten. Continuing, Mr. Weyman remarked that, without doubt, the builders of every generation had left for good or ill the largest mark upon the centuries, and it was to them that archæological associations were so greatly indebted for assistance in building up the remains of a bygone age, and in again showing them in their former condition. He gave the following list of old black and white timbered houses visited by members of the Association during the week:—Shop, at present occupied by Miss Howells, in Broad Street; Reader's House in churchyard; "Feathers Hotel;" house in Dinham, at present occupied by Mr. Chester; house in Castle Street, at present occupied by Mr. Sharpe; the Conservative Club; house adjoining Mr. Butler's; the Cross; and Lane's Asylum. These specimens of architecture, he said, in addition to a number of others, were well worthy of record; and would, he thought, show that Ludlow had many rich specimens, valuable alike to the archæologist and the artist.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Weyman for his paper; similar compliments being paid the civic authorities and the local secretaries, which were suitably acknowledged by the Mayor and Mr. Llewelyn Jones. This brought to a pleasing close a meeting distinguished in the annals of the Association by the admirable arrangements for the comfort of the visitors, and by the ample time devoted to the proper inspection of the various objects of interest that were visited during a busy week.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

MISSING BRASS FROM ST. NON'S CHAPEL, ST. DAVID'S.—Happening to notice that a brass found in the ruined chapel of St. Non, near St. David's Cathedral, was mentioned by Haines in his still standard



Brass of a Priest from St. Non's Chapel, St. David's.

work (I was well acquainted with him), and said by him to be in the possession of the Rev. O. A. Nares, I was led to make inquiries in the hope of tracing the same, particularly as in all Wales there are but some thirteen, and this the oldest. I soon found that the possessor should have been Archdn. Davies, who died in 1859. Further inquiry led to my learning that a sale took place at his house, and it is probable that everything was then dissipated; and the present representatives

of the family, I am able to state, have no knowledge whatever of the brass. Fortunately a rubbing was exhibited, as stated in *Arch. Camb.* in 1851; and I have been fortunate, through the kindness of a member of the Archæological Institute, in obtaining not only prints of this rubbing, but also the negative itself, and a number of photo-lithographs of its exact size.

It is a small half-length brass of a vested priest, 12 ins. by 8 ins. only, but sharply cut and interesting, though the original must be somewhat corroded. It shows the amice and apparels, the appoues of the alb, and the maniple, the hands being in attitude of prayer. It would probably be the effigy of a chantry priest, and of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

This may meet the eye of some antiquary who may know something of its present whereabouts, and it would be gratifying to be able to get it placed in the Cathedral of St. David.

ALFRED HALL.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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APRIL, 1899.

FLINTSHIRE GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, ESQ., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 120, vol. xv.)

XXX.—HANMER (continued).

AMONG the Lay Subsidy Rolls of the Court of Exchequer, now deposited in the Public Record Office, is one marked $\frac{221}{30}$ relating to the County of Flint: it consists of thirty-one membranes in a fairly good state of preservation, and is thus headed:—

“A Duplicate of all the Fire Hearthes and Stoves within the County of Flint, delivered in by the Com'issioners . . . money to His Ma'ties Justices of the Peace for the said countye of Flint at the Generall Sessions of the Peace houlden at Flint in the said countie vpon Thursday the Tenth day of January An'o R' R's Caroli s'c'di, Dei gra' Anglie &c., decimo octavo, &c.”

The Roll is attested by the Commissioners Peter Griffith and Charles Jones, and countersigned by Henry Lewis, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Flint. Both Commissioners had sealed the return, but the seal of Charles Jones has been broken off. The Griffith seal is a heraldic one, and shows a shield charged with a chevron between three boars' heads coupéd. The following system was adopted in the return. The

County was divided into Hundreds, and the Hundreds into Townships, Parishes, etc.; the names of the owners of hearths were compiled from the returns made on the 29th September, 1662, and the 29th September, 1664; the numbers of hearths entered in each case from those returns (*i.e.*, the hearths owned in 1664 *before* the tax-payer's name, and those owned in 1662 *after* such name); and remarks were added as to any changes which had taken place in the interval since the former return.

The following is a complete list of the various Hundreds and their subdivisions (whether parishes, towns, or townships), in the order as they appear in the Commissioners' Return :—

HUNDRED OF MAYLOR.

Bettisfield Township (Hanmer Parish)
 Hanmer Township
 Halghton Township
 Bronington Township
 Tybroughton Township
 Willington Township
 Penley Township
 Iscoyd Township
 Bangor Parish (part of)
 Worthenbury Parish
 Knowlton Township
 Overton Town
 Abenbury Township
 Erbistock Township
 Overton Forren Township
 Bodidrist Township

HUNDRED OF MOLD.

Higher Kinnerton Township
 Shordley Township
 Hope Owen Township
 Eastyn Township
 Caergwrlle Township
 Rhanberedd Township
 Kyme Township
 Uwchmynydd ucha Township
 Uwchmynydd issa Township

Bretton Township
 Broughton Township
 Manor & Rake Township
 Moore Township
 Mancoll Township
 Aston & Shotton Township
 Broadlane Township
 Pentrobin & Barmele Township
 Hawarden Township
 Ewloe Township
 Treyddyn Township
 Nerquis Township
 Arddynwent Township
 Broncoed, Brychanillt and Merbirth
 Hendrebiffa Township
 Argoed Township
 Mold Township
 Mereford Township

HUNDRED OF COLESHILL.

Town & Parish of Flint
 Liberties of Flint
 Golstyn Township
 Wepra Township
 Kelsterton Township
 Soughton Township
 Northop Township
 Caerfallwch Township
 Township of Trellan (*Llan*) in Cilcen
 Maes y Gros Township
 Dolvechles
 Tre'r Cefn (*Cefn*) in Cilcen
 Llys y coed Township
 Llystynhynydd Township
 Hendrevagillt
 Halkin Township
 Mostyn Township
 Bighton Township
 Tre'r Abbot Township
 Tre Ednowain Township
 Whitford Garn Township
 Mertyn uwch Glan Township
 Mertyn is Glan Township
 Tre Llan Township
 Holywell Town

Bagillt Township
 Coleshill vechan Township
 Greenfield Township
 Brynford Township
 Holywell Parish

HUNDRED OF RHUDDLAN.

Trellan Township (Ysceifiog Parish)
 Carneddwen Township
 Gellylufdi Township
 Caldecot Township
 Trefraeth Township
 Caerwys Town
 Hendregaerwys
 Tredfedwen Township
 Nannerch Township
 Bodfari Parish
 Brynpolyn Township (St. Asaph Parish)
 Talar Township
 Vaenol Township
 Bodlewyddan Township
 Pengwern Township
 Gwernigron Township
 Bodeugan Township
 Kilowen Township
 Gwernglefryd Township
 Gyrchynan Township and Rhyllon
 Dyserth Township
 Cwm Parish
 Isglan Township
 Uwchglan Township
 Rhuddlan Parish
 Bryngwyn Escob (Dremeirchion Parish)
 Trellan in Dremeirchion
 Maenefa Township
 Tre'r Graig Township
 Bacheagraig Township

HUNDRED OF PRESTATYN.

Gouldgreave & Kelston Township (Llanasa Parish)
 Gronant Township
 Trelogan Township
 Axtyn
 Gwespyr Township
 Pictyn Township

Meliden Parish
 Rhyd Township
 Prestatyn Township
 Rhylofnyd Parish (Newmarket)
 Gwaenyscor Parish
 Tre'rcastell Township
 Llewellyd Township
 Nant Township
 Rhydorddwy Township (Rhuddlan Parish)
 Quaybyr & Cefn dû Township
 Tre Llewellyn Township
 Rhyd Township.

I have copied such portions of this roll as relate to the townships of Bettisfield, Hanmer, Halghton, Bronington, Tybroughton, and Willington, all in Hanmer Parish (those being the first six townships mentioned), omitting only (1) the general heading of the first column, *i.e.*, "The View of 29th 7^{br} 1664;" (2) the heading of the column of figures after the names, *i.e.*, "Ret' 29th 7^{br} 1662;" and (3) the Commissioners' addition "ex." to the entries, implying that they had examined the hearths. The abbreviation N.R. in this list is for "not rated to church or poore."

THE HUNDRED OF MAYLOR.

Bettisfield Township in Hanmer Parish.

12	S'r Thomas Hanmer, Baronet	10	(Increased two by new buildinge)
4	Mrs. Vrsula Hanmer and Francis Smith	4	
2	Robert Phillipps, Junior	2	
2	Richard Moris	2	
1	Robert Phillipps, senior	1	
1	Rees Wenlocke	1	
1	Elizabeth Wenlocke, widdow	1	
1	John Gittines	1	N.R.
1	Symon Griffith	1	N.R.
1	William Dauias	1	(now Mr. Fowler, owner)
2	Edward Morgan	1	(increased 1 by new building)
1	John Lloyd	1	

1	Humphrey Heyne	1	N.R.
1	Randle Calloway	1	N.R.
1	Thomas Owen	1	
1	John Morris	2	(now S'r Thomas Hanmer, hearth)
0	Edward Parry	1	(the house pulled down)
1	Thomas Phillipps	1	N.R.
1	Thomas Newnes	1	
1	Thomas Harris, senior	1	
0	Ermin Edwards	1	(noe such p'son)
1	John Shucwer	1	(now John)
1	Thomas Drurbie	1	
1	George Winsor		
1	Thomas Harris, junior	1	(.)
0	William Newns	1	(noe such p'son)
1	John Lloyd	1	
1	Thomas Howell	1	N.R.
1	Thomas ap Richard	1	N.R.
1	Jane Bowker	1	
1	John Owen	1	N.R.
2	John Morgan	3	(ret' one too many)
1	Edward Segoe	1	
1	Randle Shucar	1	N.R.
4	Humfrey Phillipps	4	(empty ; S'r Thomas Hanmer, owner)
6	Edward Kinaston	6	
1	Thomas Kinaston	1	
13	... Fowler, Esq.	13	(and three unfinished)
2	Marry Hawarden, Widd'	1	(now Mr. Fowler, owner)
2	Thomas Turner	2	
1	John Turner	1	
1	James Smart	1	
1	Widdow Jenkins	1	(now William Jenkins)
1	William Shone	2	(now Thomas Shone's: ret' one too many)

The names of those that were not ret' in 1662.

1	Francis Smith and Richard Jones
1	Elline Bellis
1	John Kelshawe, senior
1	Widdow Young
1	Marry Jenkin
1	Hugh Reece

- 1 John Richards
- 1 John Kelshawe, junior
- 1 Widdow Bowker
- 2 John Moris
- 1 Ermyn Williams
- 1 Thomas Phillipps
- 1 William Hughes (now William Mather)

THE TOWNSHIP OF HANMER.

- 12 In the capital house 12 (S'r John Hanmer, owner)
called Hanmer Hall
- 12 In Beadington 12 (Roger Hanmer, Esqr,
owner)
- 4 Thomas Young 4
- 4 Andrew Ellis 4 (and 3 stopt: ret'1 too shoert)
- 3 Richard Steele 5 (and 4 stopt)
- 2 John Waters 2
- 1 John Moris 1
- 1 Thomas Dauies 2 (and one other without
hearth)
- 4 Francis Roberts 4
- 1 Edward Plymley 1
- 1 Daudid ap John 1 (now Margaret D)
- 1 John Mackennell 1
- 1 Hugh Minshall 1
- 2 Margaret Badcome (?) 2
widow
- 2 Thomas Ogden 1 (in 2 houses, one of w'ch is
new)
- 1 Thomas Roe 1
- 1 Thomas Phillipps 1
- 1 John Lloyd 1
- 1 John Williams 1
- 1 Thomas Price 1
- 1 William Huckxley 1
- 1 George Ratlife 1
- 1 Thomas Jackson 1 (now Edward Wyan)
- 1 John Lloyd 1 N.R.
- 2 Thomas Minshall 2 (in two houses)
- 2 Thomas Mathew 2
- 1 William Beaven 1
- 1 Abraham Moris 1
- 1 John Fisher 1 N.R.
- 2 Thomas Younge 2

2	Randle Roane	2	(now Richard Roane)
1	David Mather	1	N.R.
1	William Mather, senior	1	(empty ; Thomas Lewis of Elsemer, occupier of the landes)
1	Thomas Mather, senior	1	
1	Thomas Mather, junior	1	
0	John Harry	1	(pulled down by John Jenkins, owner)
1	William Hanmer	1	
1	John Edward	1	N.R.
1	William Mathew	1	
0	Thomas Heyward	1	(fled the Countrey : his Children beggers)
1	Thomas Bradshawe	1	
1	Richard Brandbury	1	
1	William Thomas	1	
1	Jasper ap Edward	1	
1	Thomas Wright	1	
1	Richard Chey	1	
1	John Bradshawe	1	
1	Hugh Venables	1	
2	John Venables	2	
2	Jane Younge, Widdowe	2	
1	Roger Beavan	1	(now Randle Clatton)
1	Thomas Beavan	1	
2	John Madockes		(now Mary Thomas ; & two stopt vpp)
1	Elline Griffith, Widd'	1	
2	Thomas Jenkin	2	N.R.
1	William Lloyd	1	
2	Widdow Ridgray	2	(now Elizabeth Ridgray)
3	John Hawkins	3	
1	Sussana Lloyd	1	N.R.
2	Humfrey Jones	1	(Ret' 1 too short)
4	John Moyle	3	(now Mr. Richard Hilton, cler'; increased one by new buildinge)
1	Arthur Clerke	1	N.R.

The names of those that were not rated in 1662.

1	Arthur Hodnett	N.R.
1	Roger Owen	"
1	Jane Hatton, Widd'	"

1	William Lloyd	N.R.
1	Elline ap (<i>sic</i>) Roger	"
1	Margerie Moris, Widdow	"
1	William Corbisley	"
1	Margaret Dauies, Widdow	"
1	John Williams	"
1	Widdow Jenkin	"
1	Richard Sawman	"
1	John Wixted	"
1	Andrew Maneringe	"
1	Hugh Wright	"
1	William Mather	"
1	John Mather	"
...	Roger Dee	"
...	Dauid Lloyd	"
...	John Roberts	"
...	Robert Dauies	"
...	John Edwards	"
...	Randle Mather	"
...	Alice Hanmer	"
1	Widdowe Dauies	"
1	Edward Allott	"
1	Edward Jones	"
1	William Roane	"
1	Thomas ap Roger	"
1	Thomas Mather, junior	"
1	John Morris	"

THE TOWNSHIP OF HAUGHTON.

10	Thomas Lloyd, Esq.	12	(and 2 pulled down with the whole buildinge)
7	Luke Lloyd, Esq.	5	} one house
	Jonothan Cliffe		
2	William Dee	2	
1	John Higinson	1	(now Fabian Phillipps)
2	Mary Phillipps	2	(now Thomas Phillipps)
.....	ope	4	
1	Nicholas Hemlocke	1	
1	William Bedow	1	
3	Thomas Randle	3	
1	John Rondle	1	
1	Jane Phillipps	1	
2	Humfrey Bedow	2	
1	Elline Phillipps	1	

1	Edward Palyn	1	
1	Brian Saker	1	
3	Paule Gregory	3	
2	Widdow Ridgeway	2	(now Elizabeth Ridgeway)
	Roger Jeanes	1	(noe such p'son)
1	Edward Shone	1	
1	Widdow Ellis	1	
1	Thomas Bartlam	1	
1	John George	1	
1	Edward Slee	1	
1	Richard Blood	1	
4	Katherine Edow	6	(and 2 stopt)
6	Edward Puleton	4	(now Phillipp ap Edward: ret' 2 too short)
1	Elizabeth Thomas	1	(now William Hollway)
1	George Benion	1	(now William Hollway)
1	Thomas Thomas	1	
1	William Wright	1	
2	Richard Jenkin	2	
1	Edward Wilkinson	1	(one other stopt)
1	Roger Hanmer	1	(now John Ellis)

The names of those that were not rated in 1662.

1	Roger Evans	N.R.
1	George Blackwell	"
1	Dauid Parry	"
1	Richard Figes	"
1	Catherine Johnson	"
1	John Roane	"
1	Richard Jones	"
1	Roger Ashpone	"
1	William Abbot	"
1	Jane Williams	"
1	William Griffith	"
1	Thomas J..... tee	"
1	Widdow Roberts	"
1	Owen Browne	"
1	Rose ap (<i>sic</i>) Ellice	"
1	George Clarke	"
1	Thomas Wright	"

THE TOWNSHIP OF BRONINGTON.

11	William Hanmer, Esq.	11	
10	John Burrowes	10	(now S'r Thomas Hanmer, owner)

3	Daniell Mathews	3	(2 pipes vnfinished)
4	Thomas Brookes	4	
2	John Aldersey	2	
3	Humphrey Lewis, junior	3	(now Mrs. Jane Whitehall, owner)
1	Robert Medins	1	
1	Hugh Borrows	1	
1	Randle Younge	1	
1	Richard Cartwright	1	
1	Widdow Ratlife	1	N.R.
1	Edward Owen	1	
2	William Bedow	2	
1	Luke Roe	1	(one other vnfinished)
1	John Dauid, Tayler, and Edward Dauid	2	N.R.
1	Thomas Grinley	1	
1	James Higginbotton	1	
1	Allen Phillipp	1	
1	John Phillipp, Tayler	1	
1	Randle Rogers	1	
2	John Madocks and Thomas Madocks	2	
1	Roger Hanmer	1	N.R.
1	William Dauies, senior	1	
1	Humfrey Lewis, senior	1	(now Thomas Lewis)
1	Francis Moyle, Wyddowe	1	
1	William Kinaston	1	(now Elizabeth Kinaston)
1	John Morgan	1	
1	Edward Howell	1	
1	Thomas Vaughan	1	
2	Owen Browne	2	
1	William Dauies, junior	1	(one other pulled down)
1	Thomas Howell	1	
1	Thomas Kynaston	1	
2	William Bennett	2	(and one stopt)
1	Margaret Mathewes, widd'	1	
2	John Dauies of Newhall	2	(now John Burrowes)
1	Rowland Greatbach	2	
1	Thomas Dauies	1	
1	Thomas Jackson	1	
1	William Tayler	1	
1	John Dauies of the Oake	1	
1	Griffith Jones	1	
1	William Cartwright	1	
2	Thomas Love	2	

1	Edward Jennings	1	
1	Roger James	1	(now Margaret James)
1	Thomas Cartwright	1	
2	Marg' Merton, Widdow	2	
2	Will'm Gregorie	2	
1	William Jones	1	
2	Randle Jackson	2	
2	John Egerton	2	
1	Thomas ap Edward	1	N.R.
1	Thomas Holbrooke	1	
1	John Brookefeild	1	N.R.
1	Allen Sherrott	1	
		<hr/>	
		95	
		<hr/>	

The names not ret' 1662.

2	John Sympson	(new house)	N.R.
1	John Phillipps		"
1	Margaret James, widd'		"
1	William Aldersey		
1	John Stocken		
1	Richard Roberts		
1	Widdow Betteley		
1	Catherine Lloyd		
1	Rowland Fox		
1	Edward Dauies		
1	Widdow Howell		
1	Widdow Young		
1	Jeffrey Peirce		
1	John Hunt		
1	George Moris		
1	John Vaughan		
1	John Cartwright		

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THE TOWNSHIP OF TYBROUGHTON.

4	Thomas ... dowe	4	(now Hump. Dito tenant, and Mrs. Bridge, owner)
4	Randle	4	
...	Richard Heath	1	
...	John Rees	1	
...	Thomas Pugh	1	(now Anne Ratcliffe, widd ^h)

...	Widdow Meakin	1	(now John Stockton and one other w'thout hearth)
...	Thomas Suckley	1	
...	Thomas Lovlell	1	
1	Edward Wyan	1	(now Richard Yarsley)
1	Widdow Moris	1	(now Elizabeth Moris)
1	John Stockton	1	
1	William Butler	1	
1	Richard Boulton	1	
3	William Butler	3	
1	John Povah	1	
1	William Phillip	1	
1	John Bedow	1	
...	Samuel Sapcoate	3	(in two houses, whereof one empty)
...	Edward Dewie	1	
...	David Mountford	1	
...	Richard Brasse	1	N.R.
...	John Hanmer	2	(now Francis Probert)
...	Widdow Holbrooke	1	(now Ellenor Holbrooke)
...	John Ratcliffe	2	
...	Richard Ratcliff	1	
...	Dulce Bowen	1	
...	... an Dauies	1	(noe such p'son)
...	Roger Bevan	1	

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The names of them that were not returned in 1662.

...	Arian Dauies	N.R.
1	Edward Lloyd	"
1	Widdow Butler	"
1	Katherine Dauies	"
1	John Suckley	"
1	Roger ap Evan	"

THE TOWNSHIP OF WILLINGTON.

7	Thomas Dymocke, Esq.	7
4	John Lloyd	4
6	Humfrey Bowen	6
2	John Pugh	2
2	John Fletcher	2
2	Hugh Meredith	2

2	John Mathew ; George Mathew	2	
1	John Jenings	1	(one other pipe unfinished)
1	James Lardge	1	(now Elline Styrop)
1	Randle Key	1	
1	Thomas Edowe	1	
1	Stephen Radenhurst	1	
1	Humfrey Gregory	1	(one other pipe without hearth)
1	And' Ridgway	1	
1	Jane Lloyd	1	(now James Lardge)
1	Jane Jenings	1	
1	William Hinton	1	
1	Roger ap Richard	1	
1	John Evaston	1	
1	John Shone	1	
1	Anne Shone	1	
1	John Allin	1	
1	Ellenor Newnes	1	(one other pipe without hearth)
1	William Stockton	1	
3	John Greene	1	(now Mrs. Anne Dymocke : ret' two short)
0	Francis Greene	1	(noe such p'son)
3	George Mathew	2	(now Mrs. Sarah Lloyd ; whereof one new)
1	Thomas Dravie	1	(now Thomas Butler)
2	Mary Randle	1	(encreased one by new buildinge)
1	William Hughes	1	(now Thomas Mathew)
1	Randle Roberts	1	
1	William Painter	1	
1	Thomas Henshall	1	
1	John Lloyd	1	
1	Richard Hughes	1	
1	Randle Smith	1	
1	Randle Painter	1	
	Robert Williams	1	(noe such p'son)
1	Edward Collie	1	
	Robert Shone	1	(empty ; Mary Randle, widdow, owner)

The names of them that were not ret' in 1662.

1	John William	N.R.
1	Randle Colley	"
1	Roger Williams	"
1	Jane Hunt, widdow	"
1	Alice Woods	"
1	John Woodnett	"
1	Edward Williams	"
1	Widdow Hughes	"
1	Elline Rees, widdow	"
1	Widdow Carr	"
1	Thomas Williams	"
1	Francis Harry	"
1	Widdow Hanmer	"

XXXI.—TOWNSHIPS OF PENLEY, ISCOYD, AND BANGOR.

PENLEY, a township and chapelry in the county of Flint, forms part of the parish of Ellesmere in the county of Salop; Iscoyd, another township and chapelry in Flintshire, is in the parish of Malpas, in the county of Chester; and Bangor, another Flintshire township, is in the parish of Bangor, in Denbighshire. They are the seventh, eighth, and ninth townships referred to in the *Lay Subsidy Roll*, which I have partly copied in the preceding article, and I give their lists of inhabitants *verbatim* :—

PENLEY.

8	Sr John Glynn's hall	8
4	Mary Dymocke	4
3	Mr. Ball's hall	3 (now John Tayler, Thomas Tayler and Thomas Barnett, oc'upiers of the lands)
1	Marg' Lloyd	2 (now Obediall Price and one other in the house)
2	Thomas Kinaston	1 (ret' one short)
2	Thomas Kinaston for Mr. Hanmer's Hall	2
1	William Price	3 (empty, and lives in Rua-bon: two hearthes taken vpp)

1	Edward Foulke	1	
1	John Barrnet	1	
1	Rich' Whitfield	1	
2	Humfrey Hanmer	2	(in two houses)
1	Widdow Edge	1	(now Richard Edge)
1	Randle Adams	1	(now Daniell Cliffe)
1	Widdow Barrnet	1	(now Thomas Barrnet)
1	William Owen	1	
1	John Tayler	1	
1	William Painter	1	(now Anne Hughes)
1	William Wynne	1	
1	George Jenkin	1	
1	John Griffith	1	
1	Edward Shone, of Blackwood	1	
1	William Perry	1	
1	William Morgan	1	
1	John Tona	1	
1	Edward Ralph	1	
1	Marg' William	1	
1	Richard ap Shone	1	
2	John Dauies	1	
1	Thomas Tayler	1	
1	Edward Madocks	1	
1	Maude George	1	
1	Thomas Randle, of Paretree	1	
1	John Newnes	1	
1	Humfrey Jackson	1	
1	George Gough	1	
1	Robert Raph	1	
1	Thomas Kenricke	1	
1	John Higgins	1	N.R.
1	William Turner	1	
1	John Randle	1	
1	Richard Painter	1	
1	Edward Shone, of P'ke- lane	1	
1	Dauid Thomas	1	
1	Widdow Williams	1	(now Mary Williams)
0	Edmund George		(noe such p'son)
1	John Randle, of P'kelane	1	(now Magdalen Randle)

(To be continued.)

EXPLORATION OF THE STONE CAMP ON ST DAVID'S HEAD.

BY REV. S. BARING GOULD, M.A. ; R. BURNARD, ESQ., F.S.A. ;
AND J. D. ENYS, ESQ., F.G.S.

THE exploration was commenced on July 29th, 1898, in the presence of the Rev. S. Baring Gould and Mr. Robert Burnard, members of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, Mr. J. D. Enys, of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and Messrs. E. Laws and H. W. Williams—the two latter gentlemen acting on behalf of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

Permission to dig was very readily and courteously given by the several proprietors of the Headland ; fine weather favoured the operations, and everything possible was done by Messrs. Laws and Williams to make the visit of the strangers a pleasant and enjoyable one. In this they were very successful, for the visitors carried away with them many pleasant recollections of their kindness and that of the good folk of St. David's.

Standing on Carn Hen, or better still, on Carn Llidi, a good bird's-eye view of the field of operations may be obtained. In front, looking north and up the valley towards the north-east, it will be observed that the surface of the ground is parcelled out by means of the remains of walls forming rectangular enclosures, with here and there ruined circular erections known on Dartmoor as "pounds," *i.e.*, cattle-folds. Towards the west the remains of a wall crossing almost from Porth Llong to Porth Melgan is distinctly visible, whilst further still in the same direction the ruined rampart shutting off the Headland proper from the mainland is dimly discernible. There is a rough

trackway leading to the Headland over which a cart can proceed, and this makes for the entrance into the fortress, and is doubtless an ancient road.

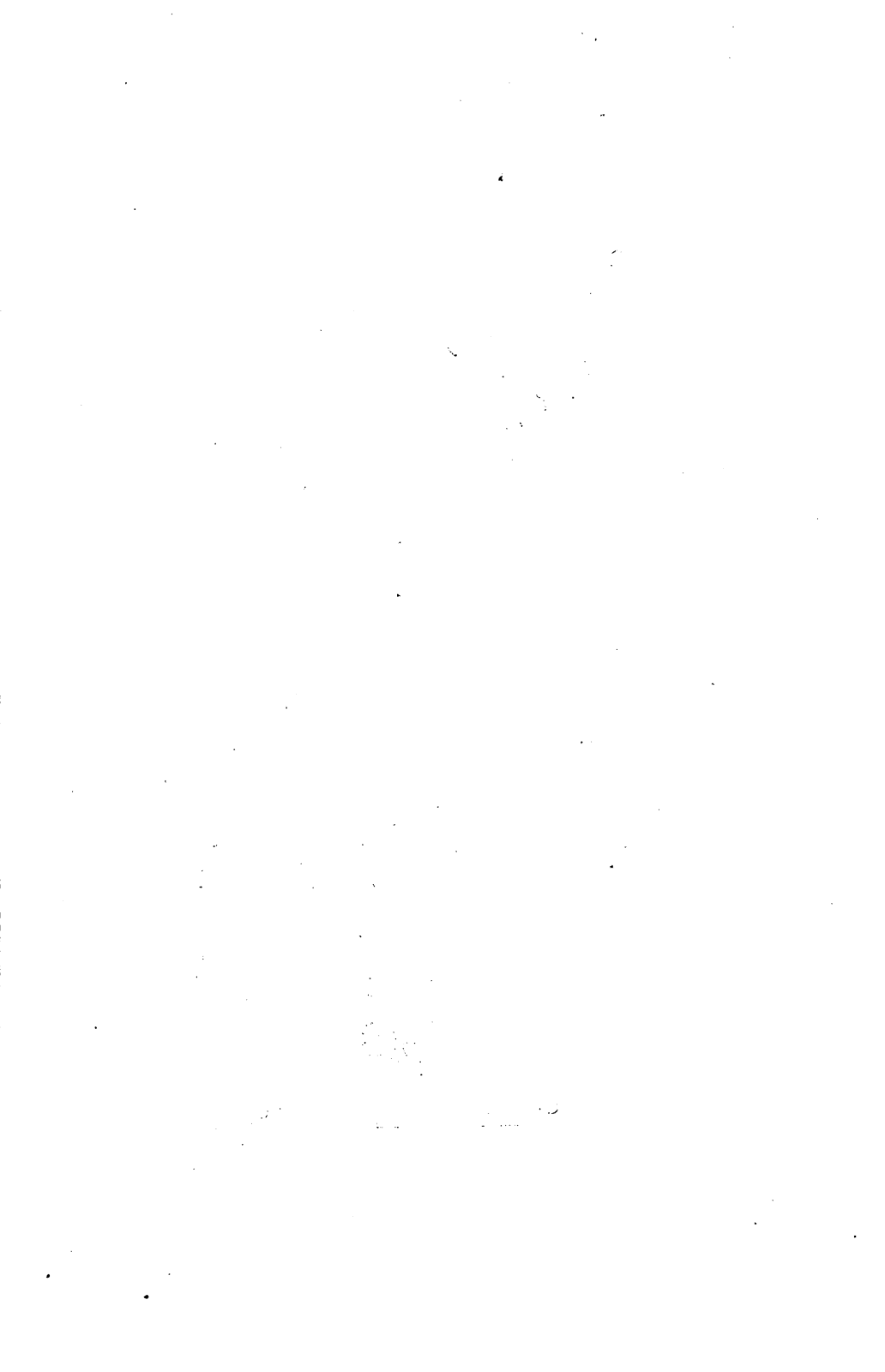
The accompanying plans, which were very kindly prepared by Mr. H. C. Mann, of Fishguard, from his own survey, and generously presented by him to the explorers, conveys a better picture of the remains on the Headland than any verbal description can possibly do.

One plan gives a general view of the Headland, the second renders in more detail the hut circles and rock shelters, and the third deals with the rampart and sections of same. The great wall which stretches across the peninsula is built of stones—some very large, and all dry built. From the amount of fallen *débris*, it may be assumed that it was originally about 15 ft. high, with a bottom width of 10 ft. or 12 ft.

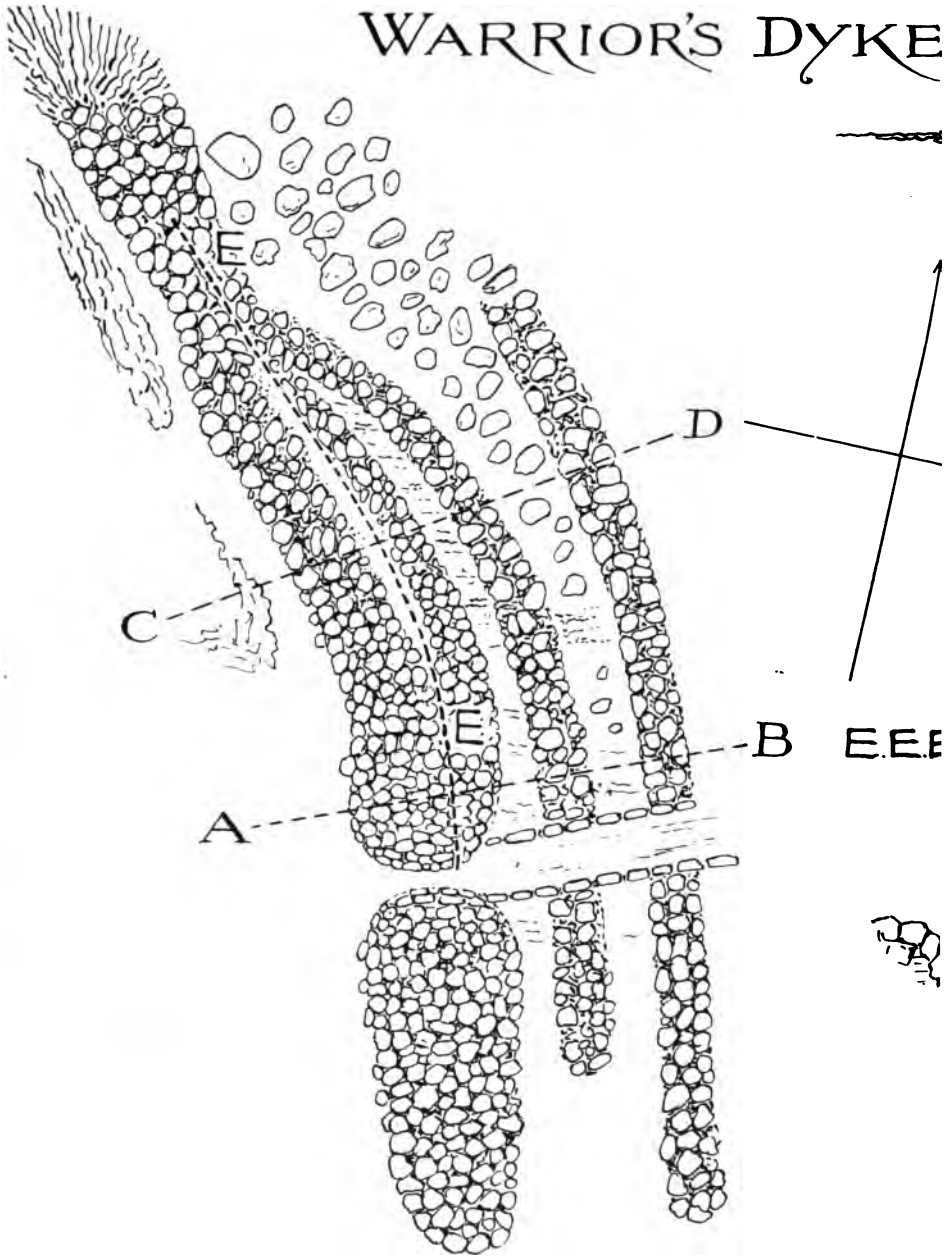
In front of this is a slight ditch, and outside this again are more shallow trenches and the foundations of low breast-walls, forming obstacles to an enemy assaulting the rampart.

The entrance into the fortress is approached by a causeway a little over 12 ft. in width, lined on each side by large stones; where it passes through the wall it narrows to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This was ascertained by clearing the stones away and discovering the face on each side. Any sign of a barricade or door had disappeared.

Just outside the approach is a tiny stream of water, almost dry during the conduct of the exploration, but doubtless a fair amount could be obtained from it in broken weather. This was apparently the only supply near the fortress. There was absolutely none inside. The hut circles lie on a grassy knoll about 30 yards inside the rampart, 124 ft. above the level of the sea. This little sward slopes gently towards the south until it nears the edge of the cliff—here the fall is rapid and then precipitous. On the north side the dwellings were protected by a ridge of boulders, and on the west by the rocks forming the highest point of



ST DAVID'S HEAD WARRIOR'S DYKE



10 0 50 100 FT

Scale of Plan .

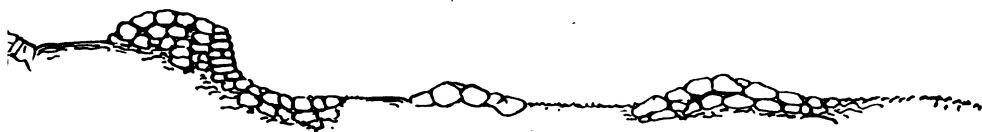


Section on A.B

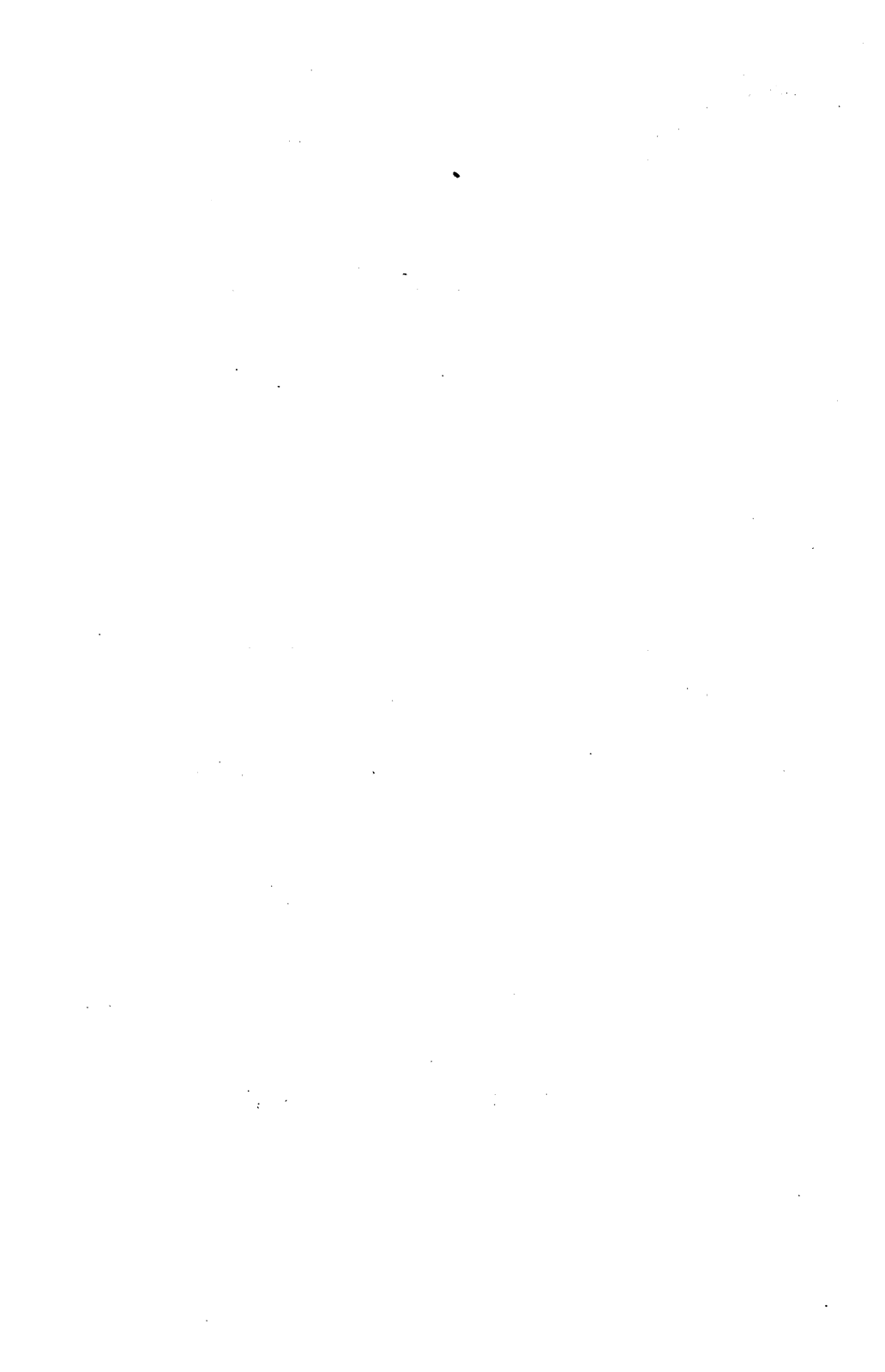


Scale of Sections .

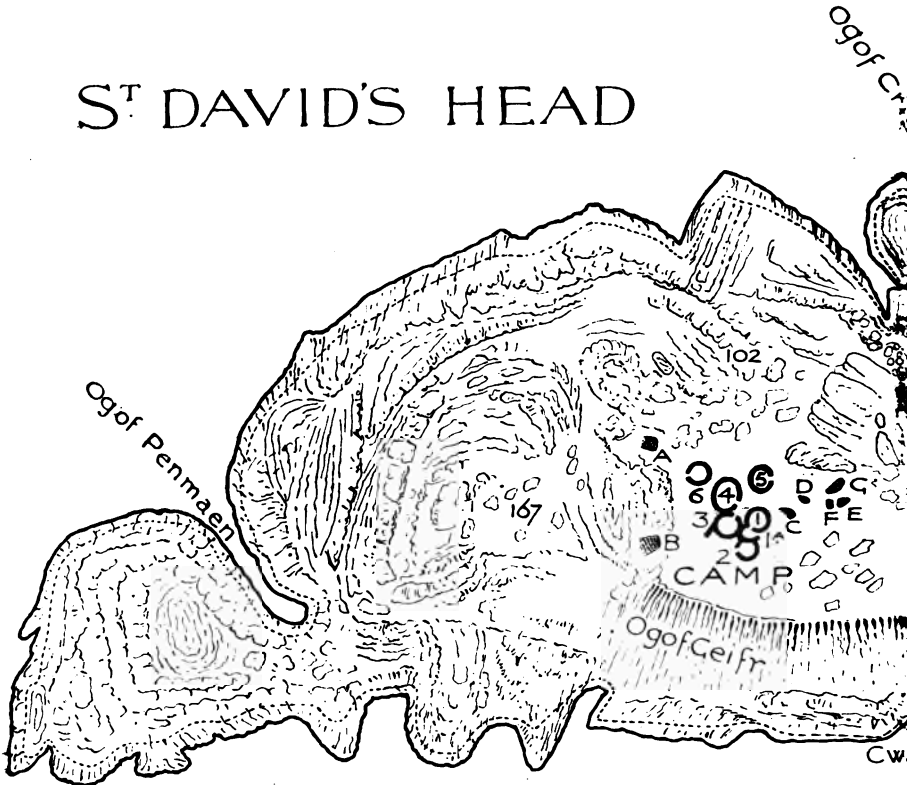
3. Supposed original face of wall .



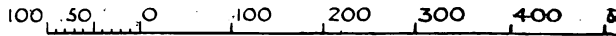
Section on C.D.

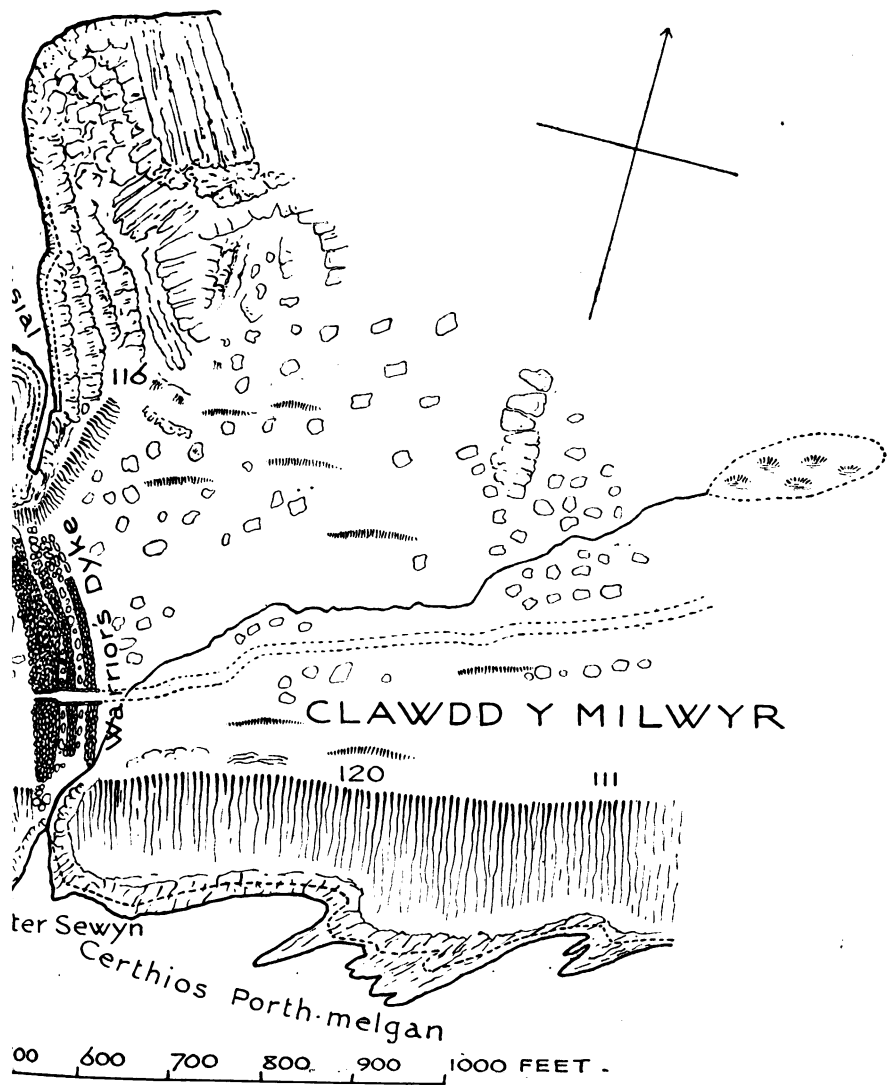


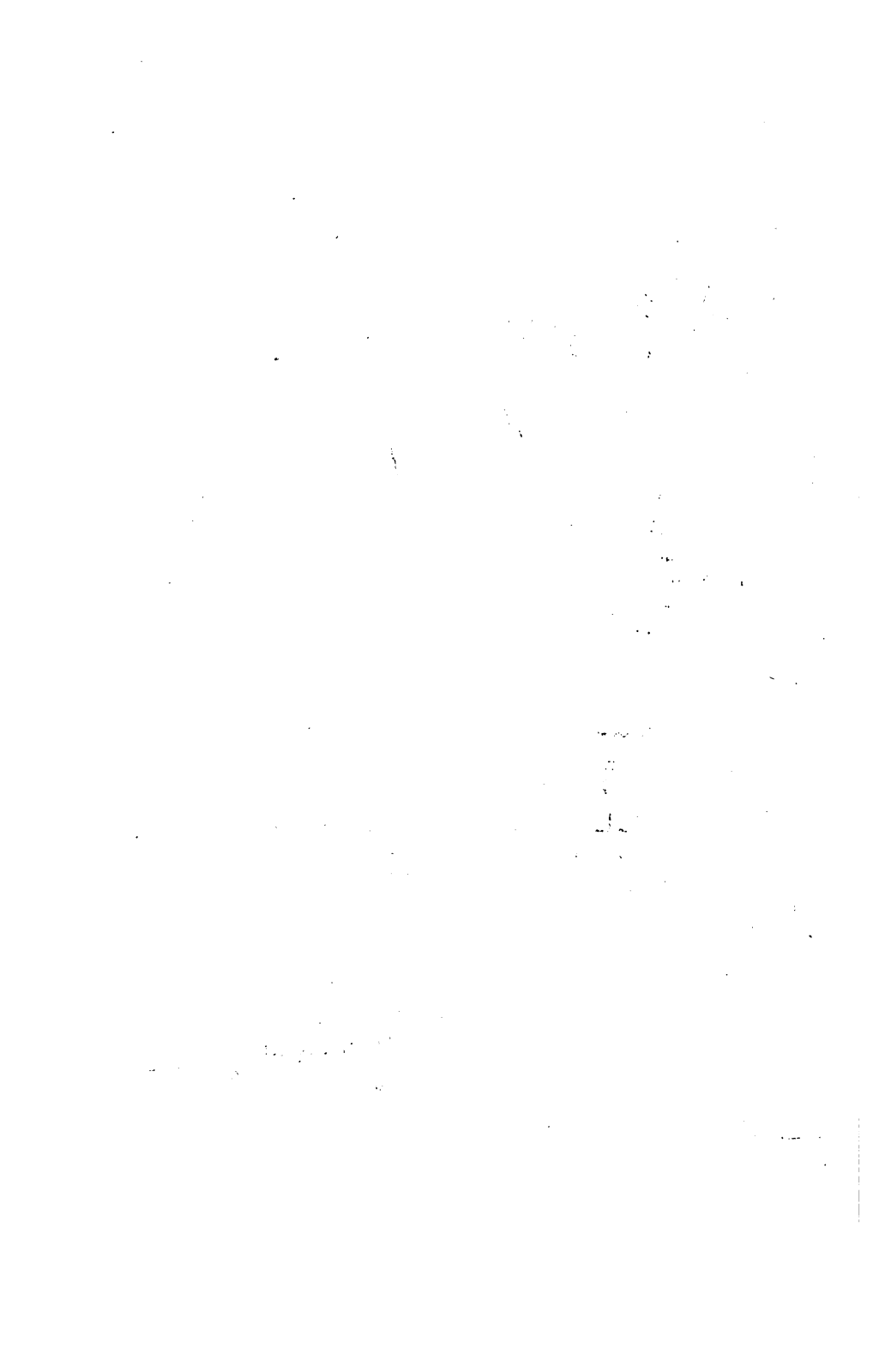
ST DAVID'S HEAD



A to C Rock shelters
1 to 6 Hut circles

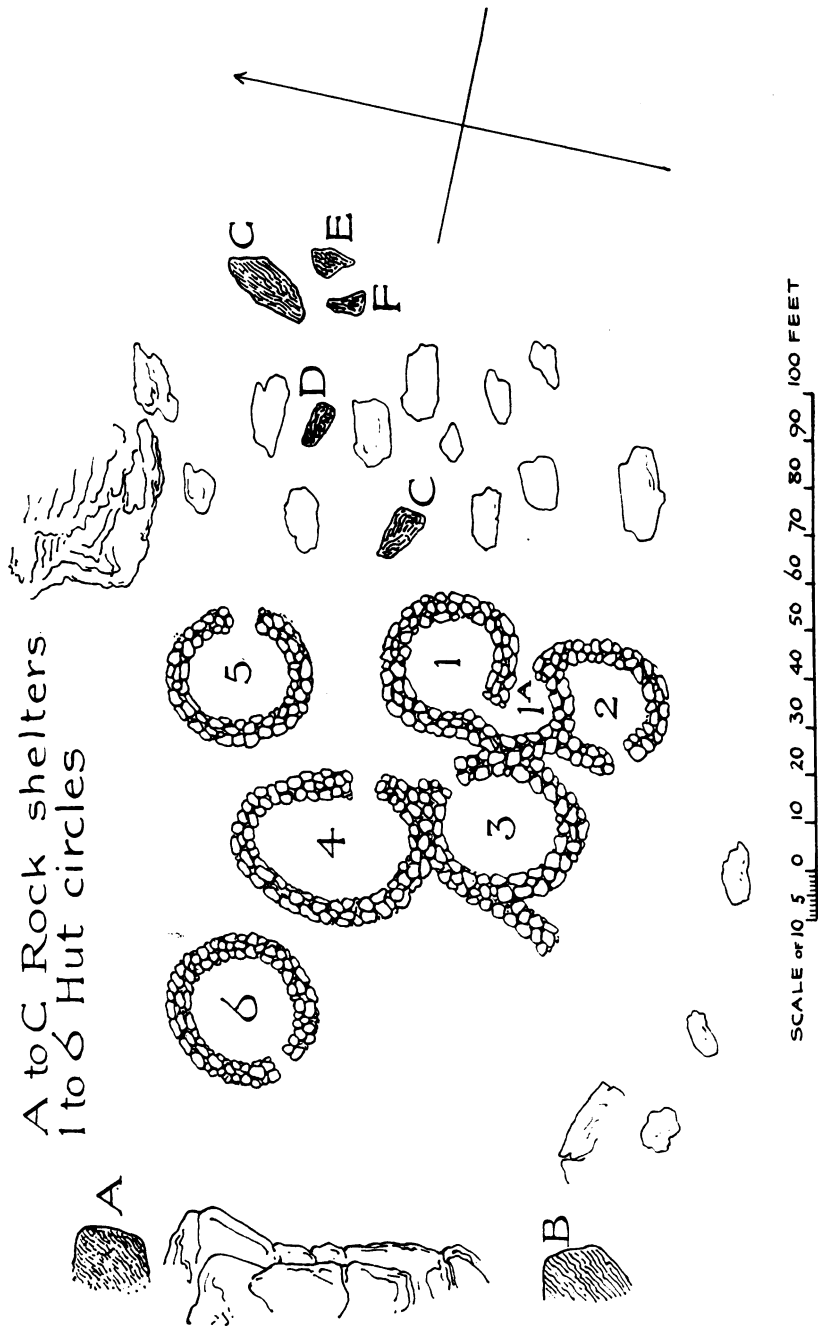


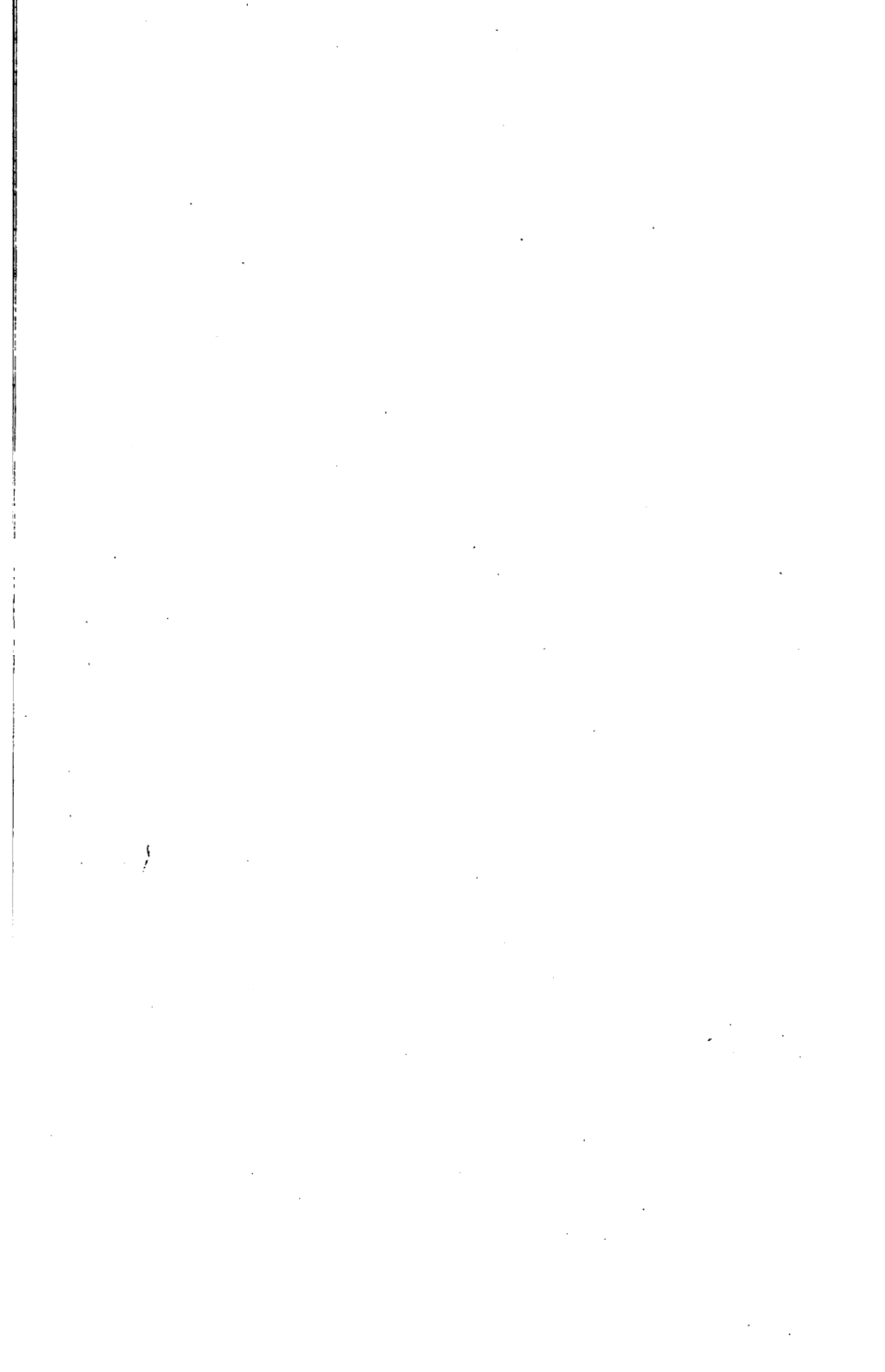




ST DAVID'S HEAD

A to C Rock shelters
1 to 6 Hut circles





the Headland—these rise some 40 ft. above the dwellings.

Notwithstanding this, the hut circles must have been terribly exposed in foul weather, and in winter gales from the east and south, almost untenable. A summer gale with rain in August brought this very forcibly home to the explorers.

As a place of refuge in the face of an enemy, it must have been well-nigh impregnable. It was secure from the sea, for supposing it possible for an enemy to land in very fine weather on the extreme point of the Headland, it would be impossible for them to ascend the rocks even in the face of but a few of the defenders. A direct assault on the strong rampart would be a forlorn hope if the wall was efficiently manned.

The place was evidently not designed to stand a regular siege—the want of water would preclude this—it seems rather to have been a strong place of retirement to be used in times of pressing but not persistent danger.

The exploration commenced with an examination of the hut circles.

The manner of digging was as follows: the turf was first skimmed off the surface and placed on the walls to be re-laid when the hut was finished. All the huts being on a slope, more or less, the excavation was commenced at the lowest portion. If the entrance was in this situation it began at that point. Excavation proceeded by sections. Each section was trenched to at least 2 ft.; the soil was then sifted and replaced. As the workmen at a later period in the exploration became more educated the sifting diminished—they became so expert that nothing escaped them.

They were assisted in this by the extreme friability of the soil—a fine sandy loam resting on a free sub-soil containing but little clay.

Notes were made in a field-book, and these were posted in a daily journal.

Hut Circle No. 1.—From north to south the inter-

nal diameter of the circle is 23 ft. 4 ins., whilst from east to west it is 20 ft. 3 ins. On the east side of the circle the wall is fairly perfect. At this point the stones form an inner and outer face with a width of 4 ft. They are as a rule small—the largest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long—and standing 1 ft. 4 ins. above the surface. They are mostly set vertically in the ground, and are of the igneous rock of the neighbourhood.

The original floor of the hut was, at first, somewhat difficult to determine. It became more apparent towards the centre of the circle, where it was 1 ft. 3 ins. to 1 ft. 6 ins. below the surface, shallowing, however, towards the north.

Had there been more clay in the subsoil the floor would have been much more definite, as for example on Dartmoor, where the huts possess floors which have been trodden in quite hard by prolonged occupation.

The first find made was a small, broken, light blue glass bead. It is not iridescent. The outer surface of the bead is slightly pitted, as if from contact with the soil. The glass contains bubbles of air. It was noticed in soil which came from a depth of from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 3 ins. below the surface. The next find was a spindle whorl (see fig. 1): This lay 1 ft. 8 ins. under the surface. It is of Cambrian sandstone, with central hole somewhat imperfectly drilled from both sides. Part of its surface is stained of a dark colour, as if it had been in contact with a fire. It weighs $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

A little charcoal was observed in the floor near the south wall, and also towards the centre—just enough to be brought in on the occupants' feet—not nearly enough to suggest a fire. It was from some very fibrous wood, which seemed to be furze- or heather-roots. Some fragments of flint were found, but none of these could be said to have been worked by human beings. They exist in considerable numbers in the glacial drift of the Headland.

One small fragment of fired clay was turned up in

the south portion of the circle, and near the entrance another spindle whorl (see fig. 2). This also is of sandstone, with hole well drilled from both sides. It is a trifle heavier than No. 1.

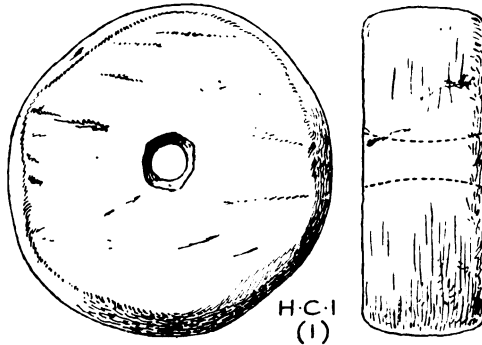


Fig. 1.—Spindle Whorl, St. David's Head.

N.B.—All the Illustrations are actual size.

A small piece of iron much oxidised and another fragment of burnt clay, showing contact with iron,

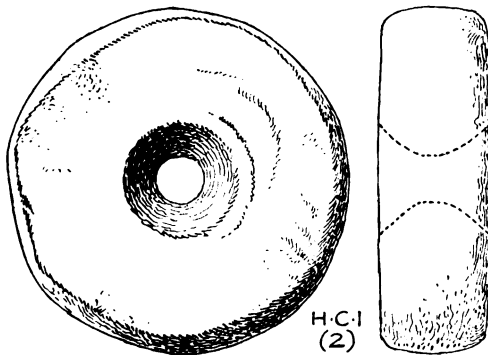


Fig. 2.—Spindle Whorl, St. David's Head.

was found resting on the original floor of the hut. Several sea-worn pebbles were found—none of these had been fired or used as cooking-stones; one had, however, been employed as a pounder.

A small sherd of pottery was discovered a little

east of the centre of the circle, also two more sandstone spindle whorls, a few fragments of charcoal, and three small rubbing-stones. The sherd is only $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 1 in.—is apparently part of the wall of some vessel, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. The paste is well mixed with fine sand, no large gritty specks being visible. It is not easy to determine whether it be hand- or wheel-made.

Hut Circle No. 1A.—This semicircular erection was evidently intended as a vestibule and kitchen to No. 1. It protected the entrance into the latter, and contained a fireplace 2 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 ins. wide, and 1 ft. deep. It still contained a good deal of charcoal.

Near the fireplace another broken glass bead was found; it was of a deeper blue than that found in No. 1. It was observed about 1 ft. to 1 ft. 3 ins. below the surface. The other finds were three sea-worn pebbles and two small lumps of fired clay. The broken bowl of an eighteenth-century clay pipe was found 6 ins. under the surface. This possibly may have worked down from the surface, or had been left by some earlier explorer. If so, the exploration must have been of a very superficial character, for there were no signs of this or No. 1 having been dug over.

Hut Circle No. 2.—Internal diameter north to south, 20 ft., and the same east to west. Walls, which were much ruined, appeared to be originally about 4 ft. wide. The probable entrance was on the west side. Inside the doorway was a foot-stone forming a step down into the hut.

Commenced the exploration on the south side, which was the lowest. Here were found five small fragments of pottery, two being portions of the rim of a small vessel; they may be wheel-made, but are too small to be definitely described. The paste seems to be very intimately mixed, and is well burnt.

On the north side of entrance a small knob of pottery was found—this may be a lug of the same vessel—also five portions of perforated discs of slate with a thickness varying from $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Another piece of slate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick had been used as a rubber, a portion of its edge having been well ground down.

Then followed a disc of slate, not perforated, but which had been trimmed roughly to obtain a circular shape; it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

There were also found:—

One flint flake and a portion of a scraper of the same material; both of these possessed the bulb of percussion, and had undoubtedly been fashioned by man.

Near the centre of the circle a small fragment of pottery with traces of ornamentation, consisting of two horizontal parallel lines, paste tempered with sand, which shews up in white specks. It looks like wheel-made pottery, but the fragment is too small to be positively identified.

What seemed to be a portion of an armlet was found in this circle. It is 1 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. The sweep of the circle indicates—if it be part of an armlet—an internal diameter of $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins., large enough for a small hand to pass through. It is of Kimmeridge coal.

A few small sea-worn pebbles.

The floor of this hut was 1 ft. to 1 ft. 3 ins. below the surface, not so deep as No. 1.

A little charcoal was found, but no very definite fireplace. A part of the floor near the south-east portion of the wall bore slight traces of fire.

Hut Circle No. 3.—Nearly one-half of this circle had been dug into by some previous explorers, probably Messrs. Jones and Freeman, the authors of *The History and Antiquities of St. Davids*.

Internal diameter north to south, 22 ft., east to west, 20 ft. 7 ins. The entrance appeared to be on the east side, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide.

Near the south wall, beyond the area of the previous exploration, the following objects were found at a depth of from 1 ft. 3 ins. to 1 ft. 6 ins. below the surface:—

A very perfect spindle whorl of sandstone with a symmetrical hole bored through from one side. Both faces of the whorl have finely-incised lines on them, as if some pattern had been attempted.¹ It weighs just an ounce. (See fig. 3.) Another, broken, also of sandstone, not nearly so well made as the above, and half of another in slate. A thin disc of slate, broken at the perforation; and another of the same material, but with no perforation. The latter had a diameter of $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., was $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, with edges rubbed down or water-worn. A beach pebble of igneous stone which had been evidently used as a rubber. (See fig. 4.)

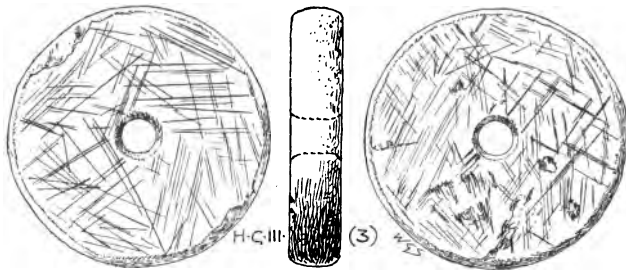


Fig. 3.—Incised Spindle Whorl, St. David's Head.

In the centre of the circle some burnt clay and charcoal were found, indicating a fireplace; also two small rubbers of black stone and a small nodule of flint.

At a distance of 2 ft. from the north wall and 4 ft. east of the previously explored portion of the circle disclosed a small nodular piece of highly oxidised iron. It was 1 ft. 6 ins. below the surface, and undoubtedly in undisturbed ground.

Hut Circle No. 4.—Oval-shaped, 34 ft. from north

¹ Mr. Worthington G. Smith has suggested that these fine lines are due to the action of ice. Tabular stones with such striæ on them would be selected by the whorl maker if obtainable. Mr. Smith has in his possession pebbles which he has obtained from Wales, and which have similar ice incisions on them.

to south, and 28 ft. from east to west. Walls ruined, with an entrance 4 ft. wide facing the east.

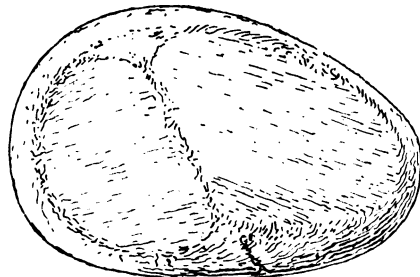


Fig. 4.—Small Rubber Stone, St. David's Head.

Close to south-east portion of wall there was a pit which had been dug into the subsoil, 5 ft. long, 1 ft.

3 ins. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the surface; a little charcoal was observed in the bottom.

Inside the wall, south, was a fallen stone, which had apparently come from the wall: on lifting this and excavating, a whole blue glass bead and a large imperfect spindle whorl were found, 1 ft. below the upper surface of the stone. The whorl is of some slaty material, with a diameter of 2 ins. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and the hole had been drilled from both sides.

A little west of this fallen stone, and 1 ft. from the wall, another spindle whorl was found; this also had its hole drilled from both sides, a diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and was of Cambrian sandstone.

The southern portion of the circle also yielded a disc of slate somewhat oval in shape. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, with a diameter of 2 ins. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and a perforation had been commenced, for the centre was pitted by the sharp blows of some pointed instrument. Another fragment, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, possessed a portion of its perforation, and this had been apparently effected by drilling.

The only other find was a large beach pebble of igneous rock, 9 ins. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, and 4 ins. thick in the centre; one end was broken off, probably by pounding, or by delivering a blow with the stone in a slanting direction. The floor of the circle, where it could be defined, was 1 ft. 3 ins. to 1 ft. 4 ins. below the surface. The northern half of the circle was very rough, many rocks projecting through the surface. The exploration of this circle consumed two whole days.

Hut Circle No. 5.—This had a diameter of 21 ft. north to south, and the same east to west. Entrance east, walls about 4 ft. thick, ruined.

There was an unmistakeable fireplace nearly in the centre (a little south-east of this). It was formed by a flat stone, 2 ft. by 1 ft., and 6 ins. thick; this was triggered by small stones so as to give a level surface. On the west side of this was a small natural rock, and between the two a triangular-shaped pit in which some

wood-charcoal was found. A large-sized modern kettle could be rested on these two stones over the angle of the fire. The legs of the triangle were nearly 2 ft. in length, whilst the base was a little more. The pit was 3 ins. to 4 ins. deep, so that a vessel standing on the two stones would be 9 ins. to 10 ins. above the bottom of the pit.

The upper surface of the flat trigged stone was a little above the level of the floor, which was about 1 ft. below the grass surface.

On excavating the southern portion of the circle a

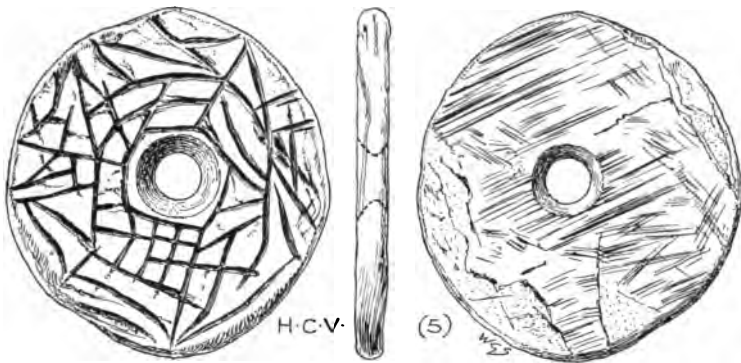


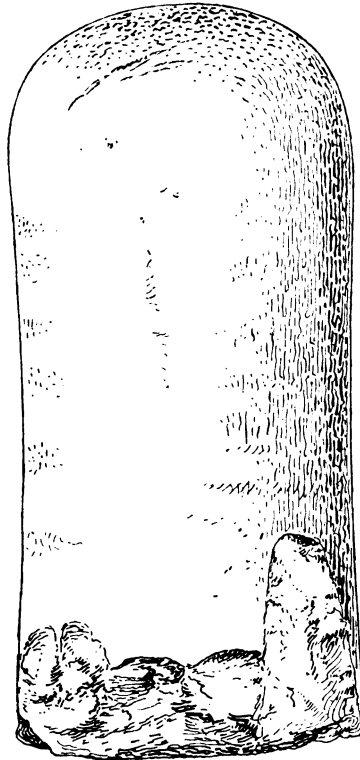
Fig. 5.—? Spindle Whorl, St. David's Head.

perforated disc of slate was found. (See fig. 5). It may be a spindle whorl, or it would serve as a dress-fastener.

It is highly ornamented on one side with deep incisions, forming curves, angles, and squares. Three to four feet west of this, and still close to the wall, a small fragment of pottery turned up. It is without ornamentation, and is too small to determine whether it be wheel- or hand-made. It looks like the former.

Four feet from the north wall some more even still smaller fragments of pottery were discovered in a depression of the floor, the remains apparently of a vessel of some kind. Here also was a little charcoal,

which may have been trodden into the floor. The depression in which these small potsherds were found



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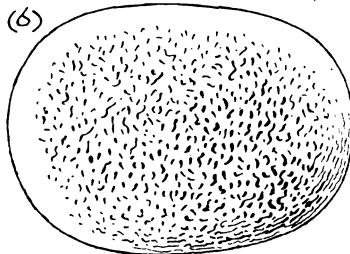


Fig. 6.—Small Pounder, St. David's Head.

was nothing of the nature of a cooking hole. A flint flake with serrated edge was also found in this circle,

together with a small rubber of igneous rock, one side of which was scored with striæ, produced apparently by some very sharp-pointed instrument. Another piece of igneous rock from the beach (see fig. 6) had either been used as a pounder, or flakes had been struck off the broken end. As it is difficult to conceive why it should be so flaked, the probability is that the fractures occurred through the use of the pebble as a pounder.

Hut Circle No. 6.—Diameter 21 ft. from north to south, and the same from east to west. The wall is about 4 ft. wide, and on the west side is still 3 ft. high. There is a small gap facing the east, but the probable entrance is south-west, 3 ft. wide, with a flat rock forming a footstone. It looks like an entrance, and is in a very sheltered position, for close to it are the rocks rising many feet above it, and forming the highest point of the Headland proper.

On excavating just inside the south wall, a pit was opened out which had been sunk in the subsoil. It was 8 ft. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. In the bottom were a few fragments of burnt stone. This part of the circle had the appearance of having been dug into at some comparatively recent date. Near this pit and 2 ft. from the south-east wall were two stones placed in a triangular fashion, and between these the bowl of a meerschaum pipe was found—it lay 6 ins. below the surface of good strong turf. It had evidently been carefully placed by someone in the position described; the bowl was still somewhat coloured by use. It was elaborately carved with a representation of a small gabled eastern-looking cottage on one side and a galloping horse on the other; the date 1812 was deeply incised on the lower part of the bowl, and as these incisions were coloured, it is to be presumed that the pipe, when new, possessed this date. It is hardly, therefore, evidence of the exact year in which the pipe was deposited; but as it was found under strong-growing turf, it may be indicative approximately of the time.

Another palpable intrusion found near the north wall, and 1 ft. 2 ins. below the surface, was a small glass stopper of deep blue glass.

A considerable portion of this circle seemed to have been superficially disturbed, and it may be that the owner of the pipe had attempted its exploration.

The only other finds were a large beach pebble, 1 ft. long, broken as if by pounding, a sandstone rubber $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with some fine incised lines on its flat face, and a small purple, almost black, glass bead of the same type as previously found.

After completing the examination of the hut circles a vigorous search was made for middens. Trenches were dug right down to the subsoil, usually from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 4 ins. below the surface, between the hut circles and in every direction which was thought likely, but none were found. The cliff is so near that refuse from the dwellings was probably thrown over this into the sea. About 220 ft. of trenches were dug, with a bottom width of 2 ft.

Although the search for middens was fruitless, the time and labour were not thrown away, for several interesting objects were found, as the following list demonstrates.

Trench No. 1, following contour of south wall of Hut Circle No. 6, yielded—

Some wood charcoal. A spindle whorl of Cambrian sandstone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, hole bored from each side, weighing nearly 1 oz.

Trench No. 2, starting from between Hut Circles 3 and 4, and driven in a westerly direction and opposite the south wall of Hut Circle No. 6, there were found as follows—

Some wood-charcoal mixed with burnt clay. An orange-shaped stone of igneous rock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., ends flattened as if by slight rubbing—not a beach pebble, for the surface is pitted as if it had been tooled; nor is it a pebble from the drift. A very curious object, for which no use can be at present assigned. It may be a rubber. (See fig. 7.)

Trench No. 3, starting from Hut Circle No. 1, and carried in an easterly direction to the group of boulders near where is situated Rock Shelter C, near the boulder end of the trench were found—

A spindle whorl of Cambrian sandstone, 1 in. in diameter—hole drilled from each side; near this a small piece of pointed iron, rudely triangular in shape.

Close to the above a small hone of dense, hard stone, nearly 3 ins. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, with one surface highly polished.

These were all found at the bottom of the trench, 2 ft. below the present surface.

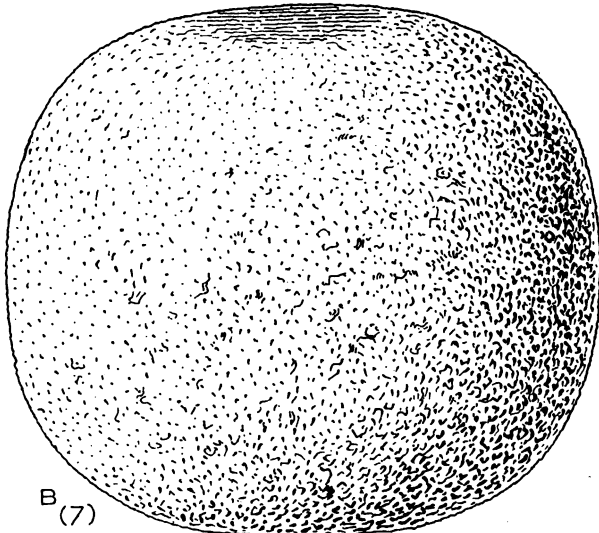


Fig. 7.—Orange-shaped Stone, St. David's Head.

Trench No. 4, starting from Hut Circle No. 3 and driven to No. 5, between Nos. 1 and 4. This yielded—

A large beach pebble of igneous rock, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. broad, and 2 ins. thick, with one end ground down so as to form two facets.

Also a smaller example of the same material, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. broad, and 2 ins. thick, rubbed down at one end, forming a single facet.

These had evidently been used for rubbing or grinding.

Trench No. 5, between Hut Circles Nos. 4 and 5, gave a few small fragments of pottery.

Trench No. 6, proceeding north close to boulders, where is Rock Shelter C. This yielded—

A flint chip and another beach pebble, which had been used as a rubber.

The other trenches gave no results.

As the exploration of the interior of the hut circles gave such promising results, it was determined to search amongst the boulders for camping-out sites, and several of these were found, and are described as rock shelters. Details as follows—

Rock Shelter A.—Sheltered from west and south. Gave no results.

Rock Shelter B.—Equally barren.

Some trial pits were dug on the northern slope of the plateau

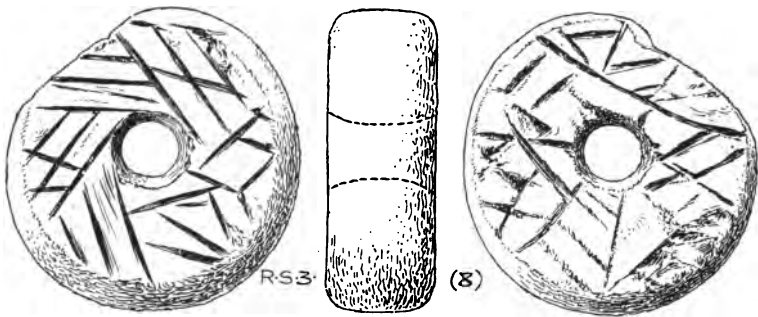


Fig. 8.—Spindle Whorl, St. David's Head.

sheltering from the south, but this was evidently too exposed for camp fires.

Rock Shelter C.—Yielded a little charcoal, 1 ft. 3 ins. to 1 ft. 4 ins. under the surface.

A spindle whorl of Cambrian sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, weight 1 oz.; hole drilled from one side. Both faces ornamented with incised lines, straight and curved (see fig. 8); also three beach pebbles with ground ends (see fig. 9). Here was also found a fragment of a hone of bluish stone, with small masses of oxidised iron sticking to one of its surfaces, fully 18 ins. under the surface—evidently deposited together.

Near these a spindle whorl of slate, irregular shape, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 2 ins., greatest thickness a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ in., weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; the hole large and very carelessly made, evidently by means of blows with some sharp-pointed instrument (see fig. 10).

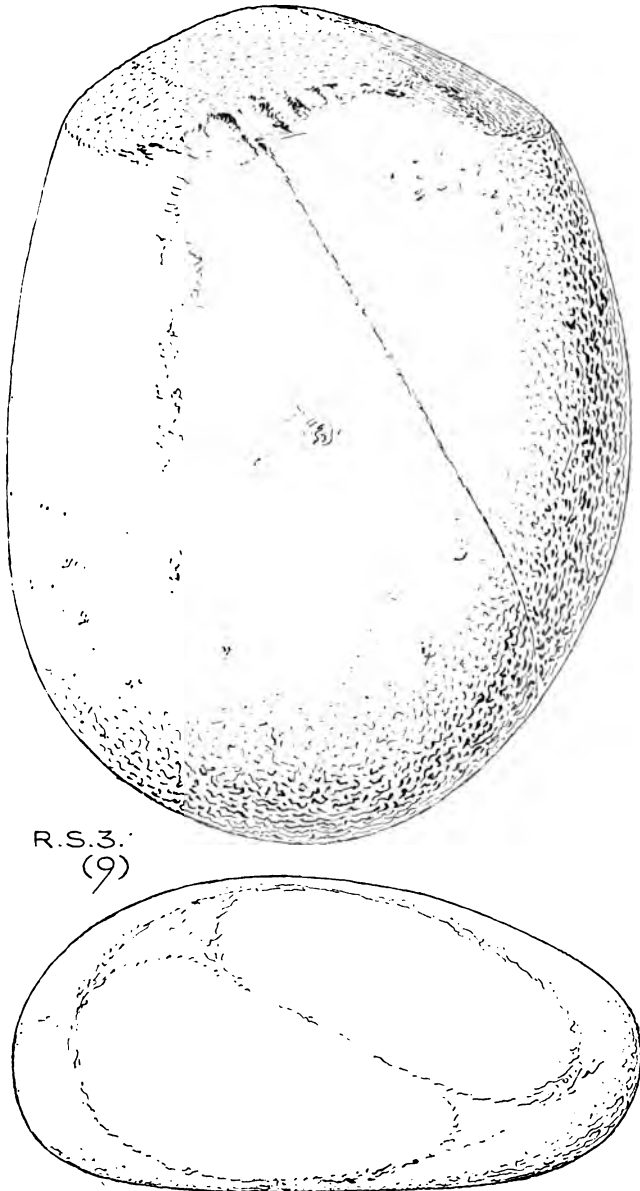


Fig. 9.— Rubber Stone, St. David's Head.

Rock Shelter D.—A broken disc of slate, 2 ins. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick (see fig. 11).

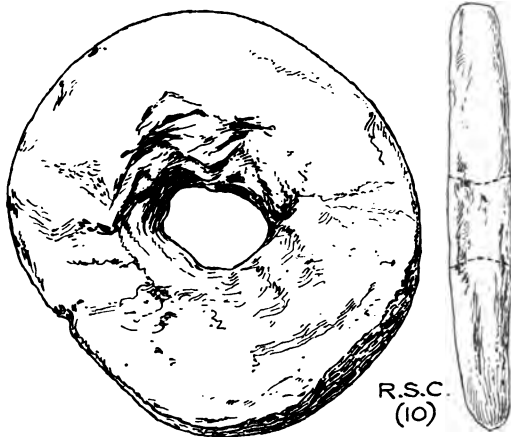


Fig. 10.—Spindle Whorl, St. David's Head.

Rock Shelter E.—Gave an iron object much oxidised, 16 ins. under the surface, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, tapering shape, hollow, probably either a ferrule or the remains of a spear-head.

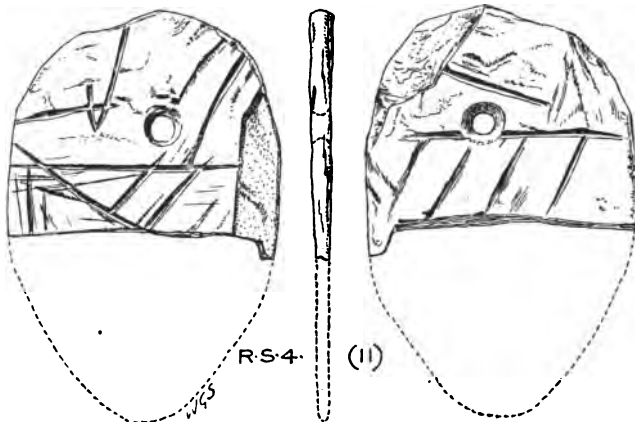


Fig. 11.—Broken Disc of Slate, St. David's Head.

Present weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The diameter of the base, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. With this were found a beach pebble with one end well ground down, some wood-charcoal, and a small flint scraper.

Rock Shelter F.—A flint scraper (see fig. 12), some wood-charcoal, and a perforated pear-shaped piece of slate (see fig. 13).

Rock Shelter No. 7.—Remains of a wood fire, containing charred fragment of hazel-nut, 15 ins. under the surface, and

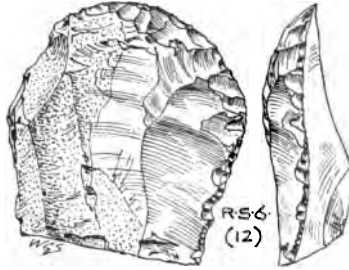


Fig. 12.—Scraper of Flint, St. David's Head.

close by a nest of 10 beach pebbles about the size of large walnuts. These had not been fired, and may have been used as counters in some game, or as missiles.

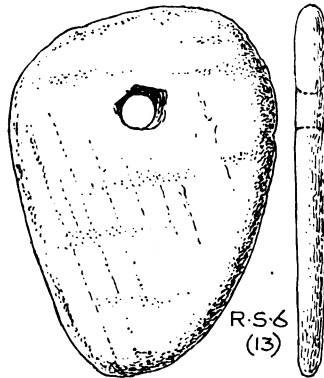


Fig. 13.—Slate Object, St. David's Head.

In addition to the above, search was made under a large boulder below the south wall of Hut Circle No. 2, and this resulted in the discovery of three glass beads, one a deep purple, almost black, another of clear glass, and the third opaque white. The clear glass example was not perforated.

The small cave known as the Ogof Geifror, or Goats' Cavern, was next explored. Nothing was found. The soil on the floor was

very shallow, and had been frequently dug over for guano, the deposit from goats, which some few years since sheltered in this place.

This concluded the exploration of the area inside the rampart.

The finds may be classified as follows :—

1. Implements and objects of stone.
2. Pottery.
3. Glass beads.
4. Remains of iron objects.
5. Wood-charcoal, remains of fires.

The stone objects were beach pebbles in considerable numbers, many of them having been used as pounders or rubbers. In some of the hut circles, flat stones were observed resting on the floors, but the surfaces of these did not apparently shew signs of grinding.

Spindle whorls, some ornamented ; discs of slate, some perforated and ornamented. It has been suggested that these may be weights for thread in weaving, or pendants, or dress fasteners.

Hones.

A few flint flakes and scrapers.

The pottery was very fragmentary ; some of the small pieces seemed to be wheel-made, whilst two or three others were rude enough to be hand-made. The paucity of pottery is best illustrated by the total weight found, only $4\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. A little burnt clay also turned up.

The glass beads are small, about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, with a perforation of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or a little over.

The colours are light blue, a darker blue, purple—verging on black—and opaque white. One small bead of clear glass, without perforation, was found. These occurred both inside and outside the hut circles.

Remains of iron objects were found fairly well distributed over the whole area of exploration.

These were turned up in undisturbed ground in—

Hut Circle No. 1.

Hut Circle No 3.

In the trenches outside the hut circles and in the rock shelters.

The charcoal was from some fibrous wood, probably heather and its roots.

The next proceeding was to examine the approach to the rampart, and for this purpose a trench was dug

from end to end, and this was carried through the gateway well into the interior of the defended area; another was driven between the dwarf walls forming the outer obstacles, and a third on the high ground inside the wall, on which the defenders must have stood when the wall was manned. Neither of these efforts yielded any results.

The outer foot of the rampart could not be examined owing to the great accumulation of stones which had fallen from it. This had been of late much disturbed, and the ruin accelerated by men digging for foxes among the stones.

Having thus completed the examination of the Headland proper, a move was made to a wall which, commencing at Porth Llong on the north, terminates at a point some short distance above the low cliff of Porth Melgan.

A reference to Ordnance Sheet XIV, 10, scale 25.344 ins. to a statute mile (Pembrokeshire), will assist the reader in understanding the following remarks.

The wall commences at an outcrop of igneous rock immediately above the precipitous end of the inlet known as Porth Llong, and proceeds to and joins another outcrop situated about 65 yds. to the south-west. The latter outcrop has a length of a little over 100 yds. It is rugged and steep on the south-east side, rendering any walling at this point unnecessary. At the south-west termination of this natural barrier the wall commences again, and is carried down on the slope of the hill in a more or less ruined condition for about 235 yds. in the direction of Porth Melgan. Faint traces of the wall can be made out for another 50 yds., leaving about the same distance between this point and the head of the cliff, on which not a vestige of a wall can be discovered.

The northern end of the wall between the two outcrops, judging from the amount of ruin, was probably, when complete, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 5 ft. in height. The

inner and the outer faces can still be seen, and these give a width of 8 ft., thus indicating a low broad wall of considerable strength. Where the wall approaches the second outcrop, there are the remains of a semi-circular erection, 23 ft. long, with 14 ft. greatest width. This is on the west, or inner side of the wall. It is the most northerly of the hut circles marked on the Ordnance Sheet. This was explored, but nothing was found beyond three beach pebbles. Neither of these shewed any sign of use as pounders or rubbers.

Between this erection and the outcrop, in fact, only 8 ft. away in a south-west direction, is a small circular erection a little over 4 ft. in diameter built on, and of the ruins of the wall.

This little place might easily be taken for a "sentry," *i.e.*, a cavity which is sometimes found in the walls of early fortresses, and supposed to have harboured a sentry, or a look-out man. In this case, there is no doubt whatever as to the time of erection, and its use, for there is living in St. David's a man, aged about forty, whose father erected this little place of concealment about fifty years since, and from it shot the sea-birds which passed from sea to sea to and fro across the neck of land.

The birds were slaughtered for their feathers, which were then in great demand for the adornment of ladies' hats, etc.

Two more hollow places in the wall suggest other places of concealment for gunners, but they are too indistinct and imperfect to describe. These may have been made in digging out rabbits, which at one time were abundant here. At the south-west end of the second rocky outcrop, there is another erection, also marked hut circle on the Ordnance plan. It is semi-circular like the preceding, but is much larger, having a length of 50 ft., and a greatest width of 22 ft.

It is inside the wall, and nestles under crags of rock which rise several feet above it, affording good protection

from the north. It was carefully explored, and afforded ample signs of having been used as a dwelling or a shelter by human beings.

The entrance faced the south-west, and 13 ft. from this much charcoal was found, evidently the fireplace, and between this and the wall a light blue glass bead and a small hone, perforated at one end for suspension, were discovered. The latter is $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide (see fig. 14).

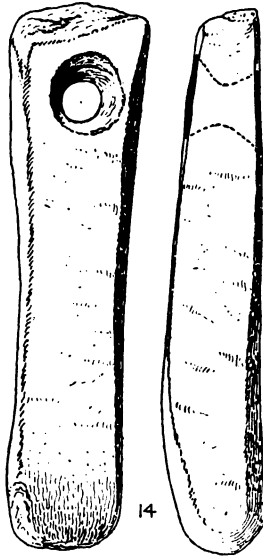


Fig. 14.—Perforated Hone, St. David's Head.

From this point the wall gradually dwindles until it is lost, as previously described, before it reaches the low cliff above Porth Melgan.

There is little doubt but that this wall was built by the same people who retired to the Headland in times of danger; the light blue glass bead and the perforated hone point to this. The ruined wall at the north end indicates an erection 4 ft. to 5 ft. high, and 8 ft. wide, whilst beyond the second outcrop it is of the same width, but no more than 2 ft. in height can

be made if all the stones of which the wall was composed be collected and rebuilt on its foundations.

It has been suggested that this wall existed prior to the fortress on the Headland, and that it was robbed to help build the great rampart. This is not likely, for the following reason :—

The builders of the fortress would hardly carry stones from the wall, a distance of more than 500 yds., when there were ample supplies close to, and on the Headland itself, and if they did they would not prefer to rob the lower half of the wall and carry the stones for some distance up the hill.

Stone is plentiful at the north end, and here the wall was evidently built of no great height, but in a massive manner; as the material got scarcer in descending the hill, the wall dwindled in height until it ceased altogether before Porth Melgan was reached.

It might be suggested that the wall was robbed to build the ancient enclosures indicated on the Ordnance plan; but this is not likely, as there is plenty of stone on the slopes where these occur.

The wall was apparently never completed, and this conclusion is borne out by observing the foundations; these can easily be traced down as far as to the trackway to the Headland, where it crosses the wall; below this point they become more indistinct until they disappear. If the wall had been robbed, the despoilers would have removed the stones from the northern end of the wall, and not the lower portion; nor would they have taken the trouble to dig up foundations when loose walling was available.

A careful study of the subject forces home the conviction that for some reason or other the wall was never finished.

It is difficult to believe that this wall was ever intended as an outer defence to the Headland, it is over 600 yds. in length, and would require several hundred men to defend.

It is more likely to have been built as an enclosure

into which cattle could be folded when danger was near, but not absolutely imminent—when it became immediate the only security for the herds would be in the fortress itself.

Time would not permit of the examination of the rectangular and circular enclosures which occur on the slopes of the hill and in the valley between Carn Llidi and the north coast. All that could be done was to explore two hut circles some 400 yds. east of the unfinished wall. The westernmost one was of irregular shape, 11 ft. by 8 ft. There was little or no soil inside, the heath almost growing on the rock. A little charcoal was found under a stone which had fallen inwards from the east wall. Outside the circle a very large beach pebble was observed.

The other circle was also mis-shapen, $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 13 ft.; here the soil was slightly deeper, rendering some charcoal and signs of a fireplace. These hut circles were attached to rectangular enclosures, very similar to examples which occur on Dartmoor.

There are several tumps, or heaps of stones, on the slope of the hill looking towards Carn Llidi. One of these was opened to see if they were sepulchral; nothing was found. This example looked very much as if the ground had been cleared of large stones prior to cultivation and heaped in this manner to get rid of them, the soil hereabouts being deeper and capable of some tillage.

More of these tumps should be examined, as well as a curious series of short pieces of dry walling which are built athwart the hill just above the spring and pond, near the letter T of Ancient Enclosures on Ordnance plan.

There is no doubt that all these enclosures mark the fields of a pastoral people, and it is reasonable to infer that they belonged to those who used the Headland as a fortress. It is quite clear that these enclosures are not the remains of fortifications. A glance at the Ordnance map will convey this conviction.

Putting aside the fact that it would take a small army to man these walls, it is patent to the observer that all these obstacles could be avoided and the Headland reached by proceeding along the present trackway from Tygwyn and Porth Melgan.

The enclosures, both rectangular and circular, savour of flock and herds, with the probable addition of some rough cultivation.

An examination of the Cromlech Coetan Arthur was made, as well as of a pit hard by, but nothing was found. The Cromlech had doubtless been previously explored.

The exploration consumed eighteen working days, and during most of this period four men were employed.

There had undoubtedly been some previous exploration of the hut circles; but sufficient evidence was obtained to indicate the approximate period when the Headland was used as a fortress. It was at a time when iron was known and employed in Britain.

When this knowledge was first acquired we know not; all we know definitely is that when Cæsar came the Britons were expert workers in all the then known metals.

None of the finds betray any Roman influence, and taken by itself this might induce one to think that the fortress was pre-Roman. As a matter of fact, very little Roman influence has been observed anywhere in Pembrokeshire; so that it is quite possible for the inhabitants of the Headland to have lived in comparative isolation during, at any rate, the earlier Roman occupation of Britain.

Reviewing the whole of the finds and comparing them with others in the British Museum, it is possible that the remains may appertain even to the late Celtic period, but before this can be stated with any degree of certainty further exploration in similar camps with stone ramparts, as, for example, Carn Fawr and Moel Trigarn, should be undertaken.

What at first sight seemed somewhat incongruous in a fortress, viz., that many of the stone objects found were doubtless used by women, and the paucity of weapons and utensils of iron, is accounted for by the disappearance of the latter by a process of natural decay. The storm-swept Headland with its free and porous soil would favour the oxidation of such a susceptible metal.

SOME GLAMORGAN INSCRIPTIONS.

BY PROF. JOHN RHYS, LL.D.

AT the end of March 1897, I accepted an invitation from the Mansel Franklens of St. Hilary, near Cowbridge, to spend a few days with them, in order to examine together the old stones at Margam, Llantwit, and other places in the neighbourhood. Of course I was only too delighted to go, and I found Mrs. Allen, a well-known member of the Cambrian Archæological Association, staying at St. Hilary; not to mention that Mr. T. Henry Thomas, of Cardiff, formed one of the party during a part of the time. A few of the stones I had never seen at all, and in my reading of some of the others I had long lacked confidence, as I had only seen them about 1874, when I was very inexperienced, and felt more positive in such matters than I do now. Since 1897 I visited the following stones again in the Easter Vacation of 1898.

MARGAM AND KENFIG.

1. The first to be mentioned is the bilingual one near Kenfig. The Latin lettering consists of two names reading from the top downwards in two lines:

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

P V M P E I V S
C A R A N T O R I V S

P V M P e i v s
C A R A N T O r i v s

That is to say, *Pumpeius* (more usually *Pompeius*) *Carantorius*. The first letters, p and c, have been considerably damaged, probably by boys throwing

stones at the old monument, for it stands unprotected by the road-side. The VN seem to form a conjoint character for VM, though they can hardly be said to be completely joined, but no more are the two limbs of the v; otherwise we should have to read V and N (or N reversed). The P has a rather small top: the E is of the rounded minuscule kind, and the s in both instances is well developed somewhat below the line of the other letters. The first A shows a bulging out at the ends of the horizontal bar, while the other A is more regular and somewhat broader at the top. The N is rather straggling and carelessly formed, while the tail of the R in both instances tends to be horizontal. Lastly, the o is circular, and, as frequently happens, it is rather smaller than the other letters.

The Ogam is almost hopeless as a whole, though a part of it is of the utmost interest. It begins on the left angle near the top, and it must have read round the top and down the right-hand angle to the ground, unless we are to assume that the top was left without any writing:—

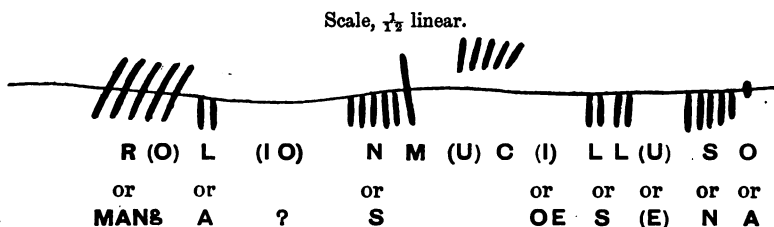
Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.



In fact, the Ogams do not reach to the actual top of the stone on either edge, but the spaces thus seemingly blank are so battered and irregular that it is impossible to say whether they were originally covered with writing or not. The reading on the left edge is *Pop*^{1.2.3.}, which ends with six vowel notches, without any indication how they are to be divided. As the three first Ogams doubtless mean *Pop*, the notches must have made either *ia* or *eo*; for *Popia* or *Popias* would probably be the form in early Goidelic of the Latin nominative *Pompeius*; but if one should prefer to read *Popeo*, we should have to regard this as the Goidelic geni-

tive of *Pompeius*, treated in Goidelic as a name of the *u* declension. Such a combination as *mp*, *nc*, or *nt*, has never been found in Ogam: compare also *FECERTV* for *fecerunt* on the old inscribed stone at St. Ninian's, Whithorn, in Galloway (*The Academy*, 1896, i. 201). In 1897 I found the symbol here used for *p* on a stone now at Donard, in county Wicklow. The name in which it occurs is *Iacinipoi*, with an element *poi*, which I find well established by Father Barry and Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, though they would interpret the symbol differently.

The Ogams on the right-hand edge baffle me, as the vowels are almost all gone, and possibly some consonants as well. The readings I guessed in 1897 may be represented thus:



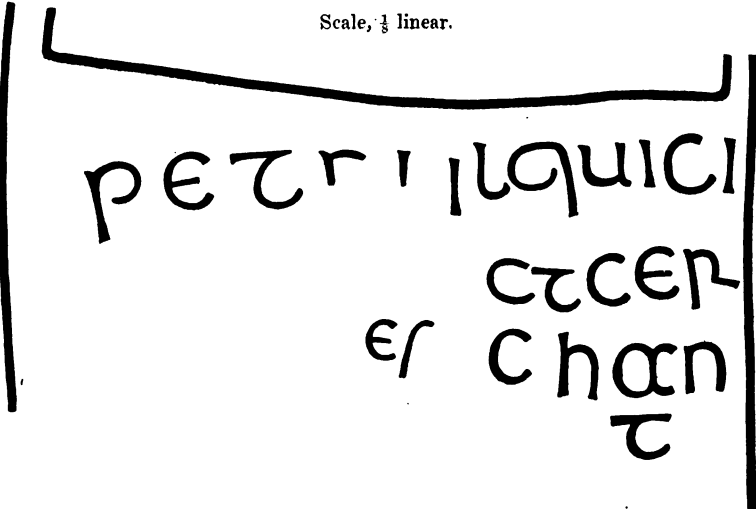
I was inclined to prefer *Rolion Mucoelluna*, supposing *Mucoelluna* to resolve itself into *Mucoe Elluna*, with *Elluna* to be identified with the *Iluna* so read by Father Barry on a stone at Rathcanning, in co. Cork. The first Ogam may be an imperfect *//// r*, or else *.//// mang*: it is difficult to decide. The gap where I suggest *io* is, I fear, too wide to be filled by those vowels. On the other hand, there seems to be insufficient room later for the *oe* of *mucoe*. In writing out my notes of 1897, it occurred to me that, by reading upwards, one seemed to obtain the elements of a spelling *De]ceddas maqui Dara, Dora, or Doro*. But on re-examining the stone in 1898 I found at once that *Deceddas* was out of the question; but my more recent guesses differ somewhat from the foregoing:

Now, as to the names on this stone : if the inscriptions on the two angles were meant, as I have supposed, to commemorate one and the same man, Pumpeius, that person must have had in Latin the epithet or surname *Carantorius*, though one finds in the Ogam nothing to equate with *Carantorius*, but an indication perhaps of his pedigree instead. *Carantus*, *Carantius*, and *Carantinus* all occur in Roman inscriptions, but Holder knows of no *Carantorius* except on this stone. One may, however, compare *Avitoria*, formed probably from the name *Avitus*, and occurring on the bilingual stone at Eglwys Cymun, in Carmarthenshire. Whatever the origin may have been, Latin or Celtic, of the name *Carantorius*, it survived in Glamorgan, as we have it in the later forms *Cerentirus* (*Episcopus Landaviæ*), *Cerennhirus*, *Cerennhir*, *Cerenhir* (see *The Book of Llan Dâv*, pp. 184, 200, 212-7, 239, 240); the phonetic changes would seem to show that the pronunciation was *Carantōrius*, whence the modern Welsh would be *Cerennyr*. I may add that Stokes's *Patrick* (p. 550) speaks of fifteen bishops, all sons of Patrick's sister Darerca, and that one of them is called *Carantot*, which must have meant either *Carantoc*, now *Carannog*, or else *Carantor*, the equivalent of our *Carantorius*, which we have also, possibly, in *Cerennior* in the Nennian Genealogies in the *Harleian MS.*, 3859; see the *Cymmrodor*, ix, 180.

N.B.—The stone, where it now stands by the roadside, is liable to be damaged, as it is a target for boys to throw stones at, and to be maltreated in other ways. It would be a very good thing if it could be placed with the other epigraphic treasures in the church.

2. The so-called cross of Ilquici¹ in the Chapter-house at Margam was the next stone we looked at. The reading is too far gone to be made out, but the following is what we seemed to detect :—

¹ The inscriptions were worn away by the feet of wayfarers, when the crosses of Ilquici and of Ilci were used as a foot-bridge at Cwrt-y-Defaid (see picture in E. Donovan's *South Wales*, vol. ii, p. 5).—Ed.

Scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ linear.

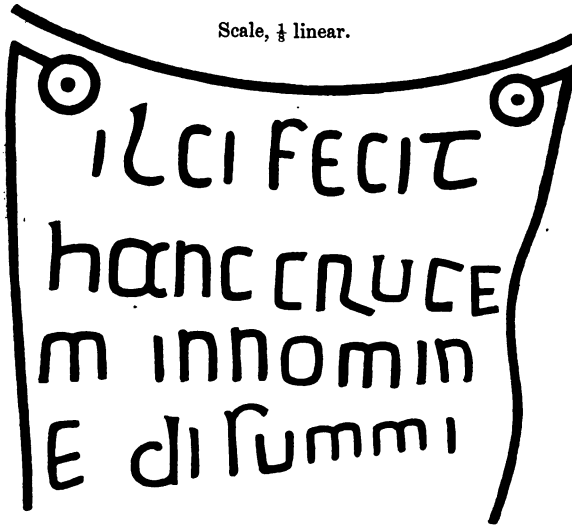
P e t . . . fil . . . ilquici
 g e e r
 h a n
 t

Ilquici is pretty certain, so is *er*, and so is *han*, but the only letters that seem to fit before *Ilquici* are PET . FIL ., for *Petrus filius*, no doubt, if the reading is accepted. If we suppose the formula to have been *Pet . fil . Ilquici pro anima . . . ge er[exit] han[crucem . . . t]*, we do not seem to cover the space adequately, and perhaps the following would fit better: *Pet . fil . Ilquici pro anima . [Coni]ge er[edis eius]han[crucem posui]t or preparauit*.

The name *Ilquic-i* occurs, as far as I am aware, nowhere else; but it seems to be compounded partly of the name *Quic-i*, which occurs on the Fardel stone from the south of Devon. The retention of the *qu* in a compound *Ilquic-i*, which does not belong to the earliest of our inscriptions, is remarkable. Abbreviations such as we have here are not very common, but they occur sometimes even in Ogam, as, for instance, in the case of the Breastagh Stone reading $\frac{f}{i} | | | | |$ twice for *magui*.

As to the locality from which this cross was brought to the Chapter-house, the late Prof. Westwood says, after Donovan, "that it had been long used as a foot-bridge on the highway, near the farm called Court y Davydd"; but as *Court y Davydd* is gibberish, I enquired, and found that the place is called *Cwrt y Defaid*.

3. The next cross to be mentioned is also in the Chapter-house, and reads as follows :—



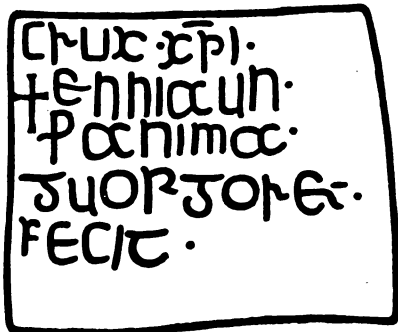
i l c i . (F e) c i t
h (a) n c . c r u c e
m . i (n n o) m i n
e . d i f u m m i

That is, *Ilici fecit hanc crucem in nomine di summi*. The letters are of a minuscule kind, but they are mostly angular; especially the *ε*, the *c*, and the *τ*. One cannot feel sure as to the exact shape of the *a* or the *o*.

The name *Ilici* is probably to be identified with *Elci*, borne by a cleric in *The Book of Llan Dâv*; and it is perhaps to be treated as the Brythonic form of *Elcu*, that is, as I suppose, a Goidelic *El-chū*, genitive *El-*

chon, both of which occur frequently enough in that manuscript.

4. The next cross is one of which I had the pleasure of publishing the inscription in the *Carmarvon and Denbigh Herald* in the year 1874. It reads :



Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

Cru^x xp̄i.

✠ enniaun.

P anima.

guorgor&.

fecit.

Among the peculiarities of the lettering may be noticed the first *ε*, which consists of *c* with a horizontal line joined to the top end of that letter, but not produced to touch the back curve. The two first *n*'s somewhat resemble the letter *h* with the first perpendicular longer than the second, and in the case of the first one the two perpendiculars are not perceptibly joined at all, so that they look like *u*. Most of these inscriptions are punched, and frequently the punching has been left incomplete, but I have no note that this particular one was done by punching. Lastly, the usual abbreviations for *Christi* and *pro* are used on this cross.

Who *Enniaun*, now written *Einion*, may have been, or *Guorgoret*, now *Gurward*, I cannot say. The former was a very common name, but the other does not appear to have been so. Westwood has found a name *Guagorit* borne by a lay witness to a charter which was attested also by Samson, Abbot of Llan-carvan. The document is cited by Mr. Seebohm in his *Tribal System in Wales* (pp. 210-11), where one finds the name written *Guogoret*, which I regard as

carelessly so spelled for *Guorguoret*. The transaction was not only witnessed by him and Samson, Abbot of Llantwit, but it was also in favour of Llancarvan, and the abbot at the time was Conige, which is to be borne in mind.

Guogoret may have been our Guorgoret, but his fellow-witness cannot have been the Samson supposed to have left for Brittany about the middle of the sixth century, since our inscription is more likely to belong to the eighth century than to the sixth.

5. The great wheel-cross outside the Chapter-house is a remarkable monument, about which, owing to some accident, I took no notes in 1874, as Prof. Westwood afterwards reminded me. The writing occupies the two left-hand spaces left above and below the arm of the cross, while the two opposite spaces on the right-hand side are now blank. I am inclined to think that they never were inscribed. The writing in the former two spaces reads downwards, parallel to the shaft of the cross, as follows:—



That is to say, probably, *Conbelin posuit hanc crucem pro anima mulieris eius* (or perhaps *suae*). Westwood, p. 28, has only given *Con belin suit*, but we thought the above to be fairly accurate. The *mu* I

take to be the beginning of *mulieris*, but it may be *mo*, which suggests a form *molieris*: I cannot make out any letters for certain after this syllable *mu*, or *mo*, but there seems to have been two lines, which *lieris eius* would fill.

All the lettering, however, is very small, and the surface of the panels partly gone; so there is plenty of room for the exercise of further scrutiny and revision: possibly a good squeeze would help more than anything else.¹ I cannot consider the figure in the *Lapidarium* (plate 15) as by any means accurate; and as to the hunting scene, it was only discovered when the cross was removed from its position against the wall of the abbey. It has since been illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1894, pp. 252-3, and for 1899, p. 15.

This inscription gives us only one proper name, to wit, Conbelin, pronounced, no doubt, as if written *Convelin*, in Modern Welsh *Cynfelyn*, the same name which in its earliest form was *Cunobelinos*, not *Cunobelinos*. Now there was a Conbelin, who, according to a passage cited (from the British Museum M.S. Vespasian A xiv) by Mr. Seebohm (p. 213), gave a piece of land (*agrum*) called *Lisdin Borrion* to the Abbey of Llanancarvan, when the abbot was Conige, who has already been mentioned. We trace apparently the same names in the *Book of Llan Dáv*, but in a more modern form: see p. 210, where *Lisdin Borrion*, there called *Din Birrion*, is given by Conbelin, there called *Cinuelin filius Conuc*, to Llandaff—what the relation between the two transactions may have been I do not clearly understand. At all events, it seems very possible that this Conbelin or Cinvelin was the self-same man who set up the cross at Margam.

6. As to the next Margam cross, I had only time to look at it hurriedly in 1897, but I felt confident that it had been correctly read. On my visit in 1898, however, I had plenty of leisure to scrutinise it,

¹ There is an excellent cast in the Cardiff Museum available for purposes of study, as well as Mr. T. Mansel Franklen's photograph.

and to discover, to my surprise, that we have always misread it, especially the fifth line, which has been treated as *Critdi*. I read it as follows:—



inomi
ne dif
umi.
crux
crizdi
PROP
arabit
grutne
Pro anma
anest:.

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

That is : I[n] nomine d[e]i su[m]mi crux crizdi pro-
parabit Grutne pro anma Anest. In the lettering,
the following points deserve attention : the *n*'s have
a tendency to assume the form of *h*, that is to say, the
first perpendicular is taller than the second, as has
already been noticed in the case of Guorgoret's Cross.
At all events, there is no doubt but that we are to
read the beginning of this legend as *inomine*, and I
am inclined to read the end *Anest*, and to regard that
as an earlier form of the woman's name Nest : the
perpendicular of the *n* in *Anest* is no taller than that
of the first *n* in *inomine*, but it is straight or perpen-
dicular, while that of the letter in *inomine* is not really
so, as it bends backwards a bit at the top. However,
I should not quarrel with anyone who wishes still to
read *Ahest*, provided he does not further try to make
it a form of the Latin word *eius*. The letter which has

been read τ in the impossible form *Critdi* = *Christi* is not a *t*, but has the shape of a *z*; but it may be doubted whether it was intended for *z* rather than for *s*. Thus we have *s* and sometimes a reversed *s*; and on the Clydey stone of *Dobituci* we have the former made with angles instead of curves, and looking, consequently, like an inverted *z*, namely, in *FILIVS*. So our instance here may be a reversed *s* similarly angulated into the shape of *z*. But, on the other hand, the inscriber may have intended a *z*, and in that case he probably congratulated himself on achieving a novelty in the spelling of the word *Christi*. In early Medieval Irish *z* was treated as an equivalent for *st*, and it is fairly certain that our inscriber would not regard his *z* as the soft sibilant of such words as *zeal* or *zero*, as that sound was unknown in Celtic, whether Goidelic or Brythonic. One of the most remarkable things about this inscription is, that it seems to represent the author of the inscription's pronunciation of Latin phonetically: thus we have *inome* for *in nómine*, and *anma* for *ánima*; whence in the same way Modern French *âme* for Old French *anme*, Spanish *alma*. The *b* in *proparabit* was to be here pronounced *v* as in *Conbelin*, and as in Latin from the fourth century down: see such forms as *comparabit se biba* for *comparavit se viva* in De Rossi's Christian Inscriptions found in Rome, vol. i, No. 1125. The *o* in *proparabit* is of a different origin, being due, no doubt, to confusion of the Latin prefixes *præ* and *pro*: it is attested elsewhere in Med. Irish *procept*, "teaching", from the Latin *præceptum*; while the related Welsh word was *pregeth*, originally meaning the act of teaching, but now only a sermon. It may be pointed out that the phonetic writing is quite of a piece with the simple syntax of the inscription: thus, judging from other instances, we have to take by itself *In nomine dei summi crux Christi*, or treat it as equivalent to *In nomine dei summi incipit crux Christi*; and then it should have gone on with *quam preparavit Grutne*, but such a

construction appears to have been too complicated for the Latinity of the author of this legend.

With regard to the proper names, I have nothing more to say as to *Anest*, except that it looks as if it postulated some such an antecedent as *Anesta* or *Agnesta*, and I should be very glad to be informed whether any such a name occurs. The other name *Grutne* is the same which occurs in Welsh as a man's name *Grudneu* or *Grudnei*. Neither, however, of these names help us in fixing the date, but I may mention that Westwood was inclined to assign both cross and inscription to the eighth or ninth century.

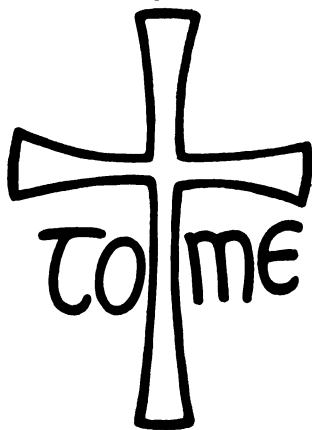
7. A cross which I had seen years ago at the farmhouse called Eglwys Nunyd, near Margam, is now in the church, but most of the lettering is well-nigh hopeless. These are my last guesses :

ne di sum

 fe it hanc

I suppose the first line to have read *Inōine di sum*, or some other abbreviation, for there is hardly enough room for all the letters to have been written in the line. The second line should begin with the *i* of the word *sumi* (for *summi*), and then should follow a proper name, but it was altogether a shorter line than the first one, and allowed of the third line slanting upwards, so that *hanc* approached *sum*. This third line should contain *fecit hanc*, and I fancied that I could trace those letters except the *c*, which baffled me. I mention these surmises chiefly in the hope that others may either dispose of them, or else complete the legend. It is pretty certain, however, that we have here another instance of a cross erected *In nomine Dei Summi*, and I would suggest that the whole probably ran thus : *In nomine dei summi* [A B] *fecit hanc* [*crucem pro anima eius*].

8. A cross which used to be at Port Talbot is now also in the church at Margam, and reads thus :

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

tome

That is, *Tome* stands for *Thomæ* "the cross of Thomas". Westwood thinks it referred to the St. Thomas to whom a chapel—now extinct—was dedicated in the neighbourhood in Norman times.

9. Another stone, which was formerly at Port Talbot, is now in the church, namely, the Roman milestone reading, according to Hübner (No. 1158) *Imp(eratore) C[æsare) Fla(vio) Val(erio) Maximino invicto Augus(to)*. As to the lettering, I noticed that the last two V's have their right limb perpendicular, and so with the tag of the G. The stone is broken in several pieces, and has on the back the following inscription reading downwards :

Scale, $\frac{1}{12}$ linear.

hIC IACIT CANTVS V SPATERPAVLINVS

h I C I A C I T C A N T V S V S P A T E R P A V L I N V S

Two of the fractures cross this line of letters, one between the i and c of hrc, and the other along the i of Paulinus, and through the bottom stroke of the l

which slants forward underneath the I; but instead of this LI, Westwood has only I or an imperfect L: the two letters should have been there. Among the peculiarities of the lettering may be mentioned that the top of the h, the first A, and the two first r's, stand above all the other letters. The h is the only minuscule of the group, and the first A bulges in the middle like the first A of Carantorius on the Kenfig stone (p. 133). The v tends to have its second limb perpendicular, but the v following A is conjoint with it. I should construe the whole as *Hic jacit Cantusus: Pater Paulinus (posuit, or erexit)*, "Here lies Cantusus: (his) father Paulinus (put up the stone)": Compare the Spittal Stone in Pembrokeshire: *Evali fili Dencui Cuniovende mater ejus*, "The monument of Eval: Cuniovende his mother (put it up)."

The name Paulinus appears to have been very common among the early Christians of Wales, but the other name, Cantusus, is very uncommon; in fact, the only name which I can find to compare with it is *Canus*, in *Trem Canus*, "Canus-ton", so to say, in the *Book of Llan Dâv*, and that could only be equated with *Cantus-us* on the supposition that *Canus* is incorrectly written for *Cannus* with *nn = nt*. One may perhaps compare such names as *Bonus*, and *Tavus* or *Tamus* on the lost Llanfyrnach Stone. In any case we are not helped by either Paulinus or Cantusus in fixing the date of the inscription. But I may mention that Westwood regarded this as "evidently of a somewhat more recent date than the Roman inscription" of the time of Maximin, who became Emperor in 305: the similarity in the v, which I have called attention to, might be said to countenance Westwood's "somewhat more recent date". But I am reminded by the lettering rather of the Llanmadoc stone (*Arch. Camb.*, 1895, pp. 180-2), though I see that Hübner puts the latter in his first-class dating between 450 and 500 or 550, while he puts the Cantusus inscription in his second and later class.

LLANTWIT MAJOR.

The next day we went to Llantwit Major, and looked first at the stone which, though now only a pedestal, the inscriber has called—

(1) *Crux Salvatoris*. I had in my hand Hübner's copy of the reading, which he gives on p. 148.

Among the peculiarities of the lettering may be mentioned the form of the *d*, which reminds one of that occurring twice on *Crux Crizdi*. The first *m* in *fummi* is made with the bar, which should be at the top of the three perpendiculars, drawn through them, giving the letter the appearance of an *h* with three perpendiculars, or two *h*'s made into one.¹ The *r* is rather more like a capital *r* than we have been able to have it represented here. The *p* has the lower end of the curve seldom joined to the perpendicular. The *s* is always of the tall or gamma kind, and overshadows the *u* in *Fu*, while in *Fua* it branches like the first *s* on the cross which bears *Iltut*'s name. The *et* consists in each instance of *e* with the *τ* indicated by a tag, or imperfect *t* attached to the horizontal bar of the *ε*. Where I have only given one or two points, there were at first probably three, though it is hard or impossible to detect them now.

As to the spelling *apati* with its *p*, that is regular as representing the treatment in Welsh or Irish of the *bb* of *abbas*. The spelling *Iuthahelo* deserves a passing note: the name is apparently made up of *iud* softened into *iud̄*, and *hael* "generous, bountiful"; and the combination *ahē* means the diphthong *ae*, and the insertion of an *h* between a vowel (or semivowel) and a vowel, was at one time common enough, as in *Ihesus* for *Iesus*; but the most relevant instance here is Bede's *Peanfahel* (in Welsh *Pen-gwawl*, "the Wall's End"), where *fahel* represents a Goidelic genitive *fáil* of the word *fál*, "a wall". *Iud-hael* or *Iud-hail* became *Iuthael* or *Iuthail*, and later, *Ithael* and *Ithel*, which is the

¹ See "Arch. Camb.," 1st Series, vol. i, p. 303.

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

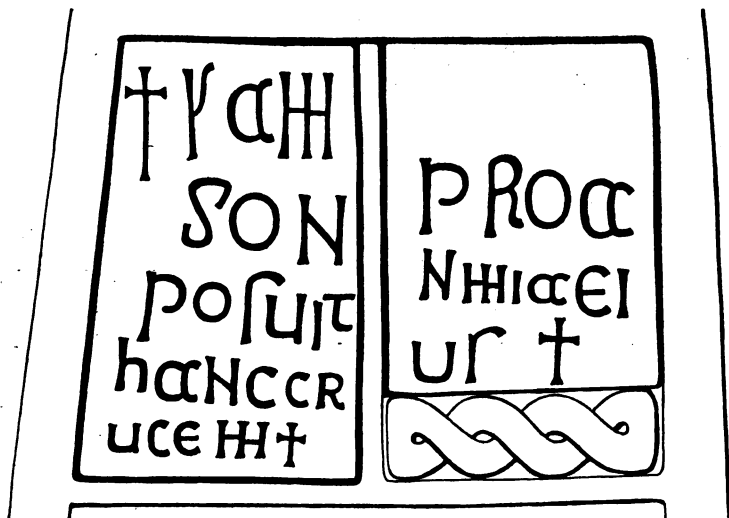
in nom
 ine di fu
 Hmi inci
 Pit cru
 X fal
 uato
 rif. qua
 e Prepa
 ravit
 famro
 ni: apa
 ti Pro
 anima
 sua: & P
 ro ani
 ma iu
 thahe
 lo rex:
 & art
 mali. &
 teca
 ✠ ni

ordinary modern form, as in *Ab Ithel*, whence *Bithel*, made into Bethel in English spelling, and pronounced *Béthel*, as in the case of *Ifan*, "Evan", mispronounced *ëvan*. I take *Artmali* to be a careless spelling for *Artmaili*: the name occurs as *Artmail* = *Arthmail*; in later spelling *Arthuail* or *Arthvail*, and *Arthuael*. Lastly, the last name *Tecani* or *Tecain*—I prefer the former—is partly impossible now to read, as are also some of the other letters, on account of the peculiar lichen growing on the stone. Every one of them could probably be read if the stone were to be put in the church and the lichen forced to die off: there is plenty of room where some other inscribed stones have been placed in the old western church now disused. To return to the last vocable, one may identify *Tecani* with *Teican*, the name of a witness with Samson—both clerics—to a charter in favour of Llandaff in the time of Bishop Catguaret, and of the king Ris or Rhys, son of Iudhail. Between *Artmali* and *Tecani* there comes an *et*, which was overlooked¹ by Westwood, and that is preceded by points, of which one is still fairly visible.

I am inclined to regard the inscription as dating some time in the latter part of the eighth century or the earlier part of the ninth. At all events, an Abbot Samson, of Llantwit, was contemporary with Conige, Abbot of Llancarvan, in the time probably of Bishop Catguaret or Cadwared, who was contemporary with the kings of Glewissing, Meuric, Rhys, Rhodri, Fernvail, and Iudon, sons of the previous king Iudhail: other contemporaries of Samson, Conige, and Cadwared were Teican and Guo[r]guoret. So we may refer to much the same period the Margam crosses of Enniaun and Conbelin, and the Llantwit cross of the Abbot Samson (*Crux Salvatoris*). Our *Iuthahelo* of this inscription is probably to be identified with the King *Iudhail*, who, according to a charter in the

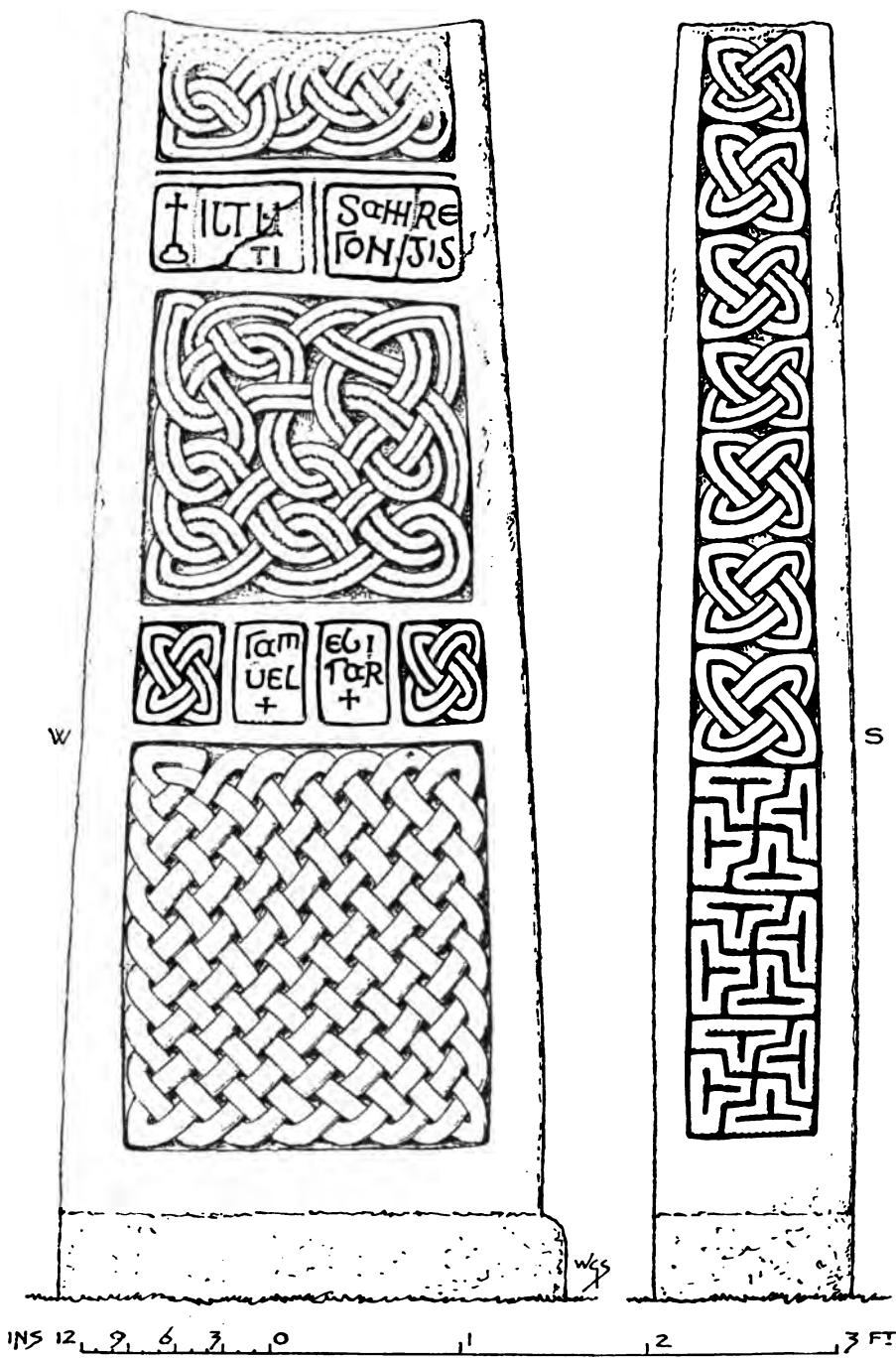
¹ The *et* is given by E. Donovan in his *South Wales*, vol. i, p. 347, and by Iolo Morganwg.—Ed.

Book of Llan Dáv, had a son, Arthvail, in whom we seem to have the *Artmali* of this inscription. In another part of the same document, Fernvail, it is true, takes the place of Arthvail, but the probability is that Fernvail and Arthvail were brothers, and that Iudhail and his son Arthvail were dead when Samson the Abbot put up the cross with its inscription. I cannot discover the date of Iudhail's death, for I fail to see that he was the Iudhail, king of Gwent, whom the oldest MS. of the *Annales Cambriæ* represents killed by the men of Brecknock in the year 848. I may mention, however, that *m*, for the sound of *v* in *Artmali* agrees, so far as it goes, with the orthography of the glosses, Irish and Welsh, of the ninth century.

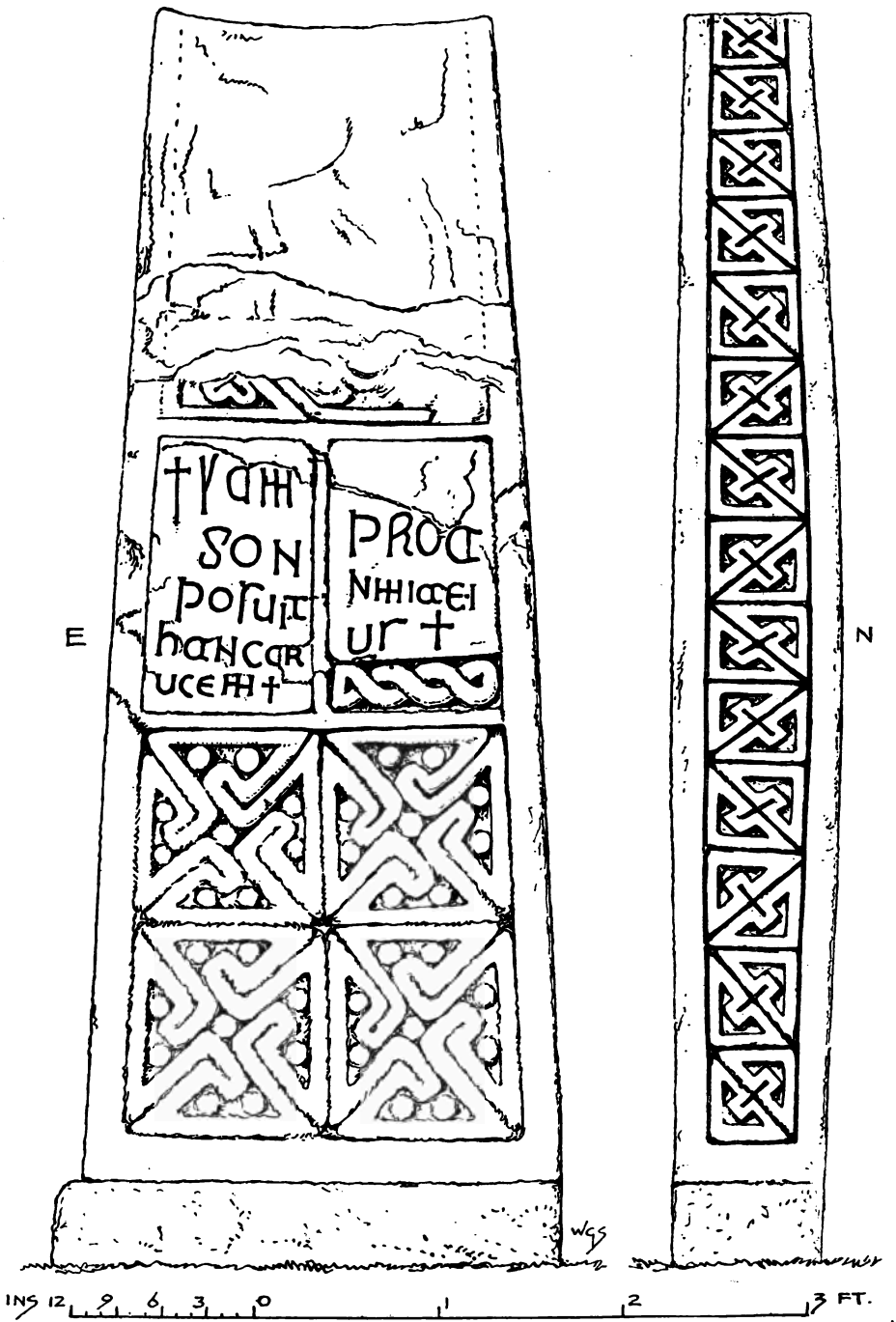


Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

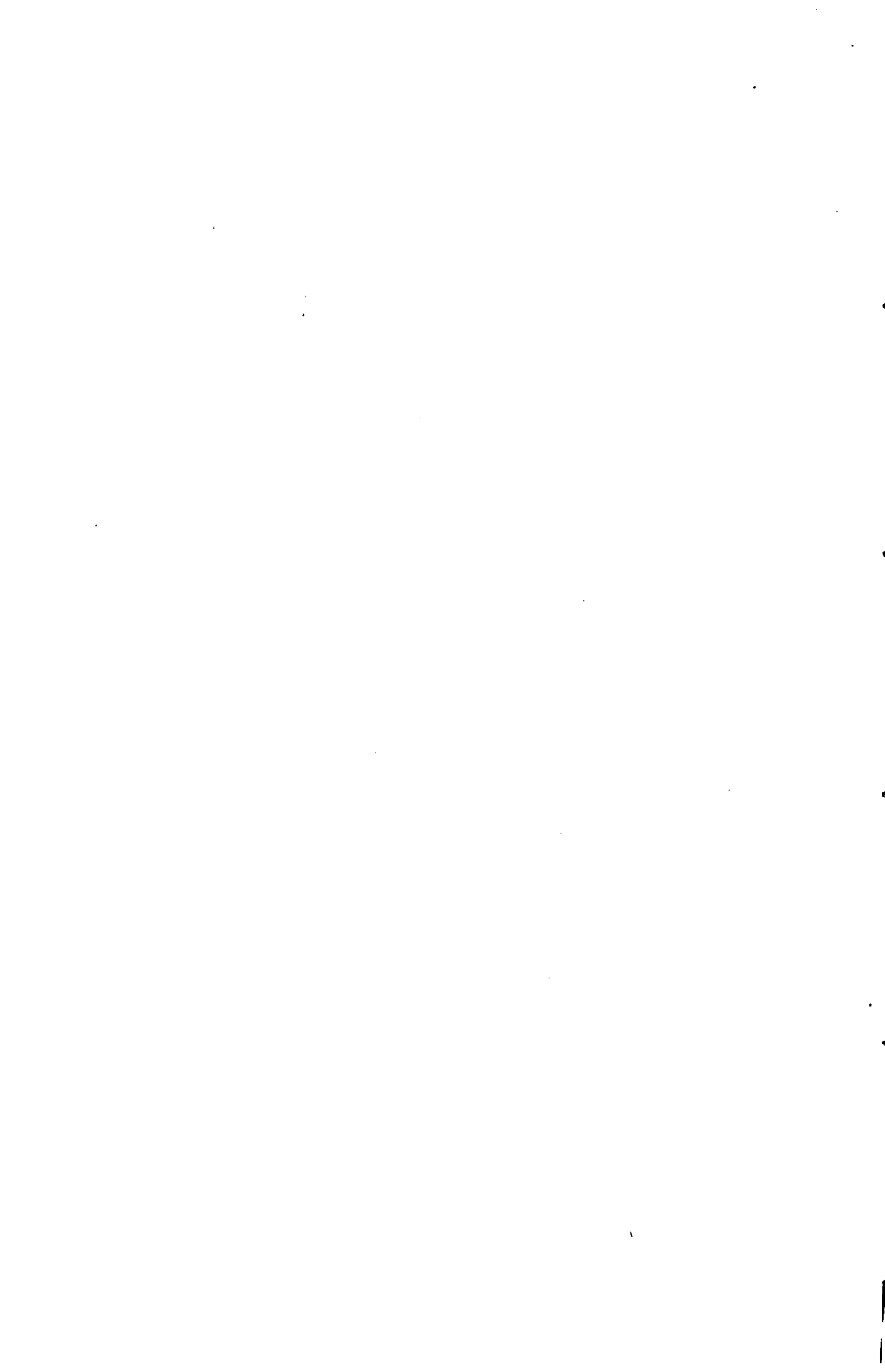
The Latinity of the inscription is very bad: In nomine dī summi incipit crux saluatoris :: quae preparavit samsoni :: apati pro anima sua :: & pro anima iuthahelo rex :: & artmali :: & tecani ✠. This seems to have meant *In nomine Dei Summi incipit crux Saluatoris quam preparavit Samson Abbas pro anima sua ; et pro anima Iuthaheli regis ; et Artmaili ; et Teicani ✠*



Cross-Shaft of S. Iltutus at Llantwit Major.



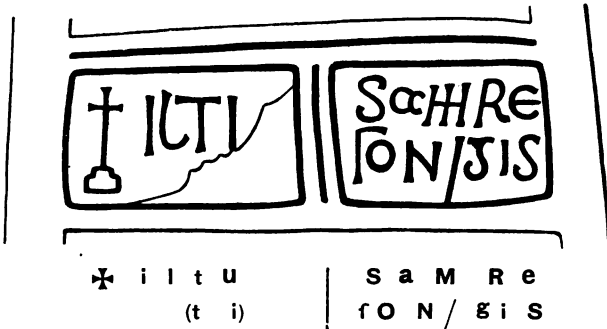
Cross-Shaft of S. Iltutus at Llantwit Major.



2. This is also the pedestal of a cross to which we are now come, namely, the one which has inscribed on it the legend given on p. 150:—

That is : ✠ *Samson posuit hanc crucem* ✠ *pro anima eius* ✠. On the lettering I have to remark that the s is of the tall or gamma kind, except the rounded one at the beginning of the second line. The m consists of three perpendiculars, with a bar across the middle as in the case of one mentioned in connection with No. 1 ; and in the last line but one the inscriber made for *im* four perpendiculars, and carelessly drew a bar across the first three, which makes the word read *anmia* instead of *anima*. Lastly, the r of *crucem* is gone, so that one can only guess its form.

Scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ linear.



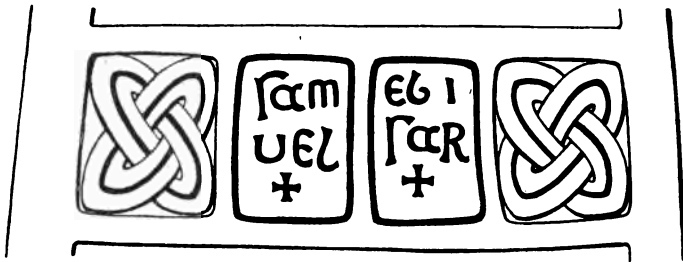
That is : ✠ *Illuti* and *Samson Regis*. But the first panel, consisting of tall letters, has a breakage which partly affects the U, and leaves none of the final ti now visible ; but Westwood found the top of the letter t still there, and he mentions Gibson's *Camden*, ii, 72, as giving the reading *ILTUTI* ; and in volume ii (p. 171) of Edward Lhuyd's *Correspondence* in manuscript in Bodley's Library, a certain Thos. Hancorne writes to him, in 1693, that he reads *Illuti* on the stone. But what remains of the u looks now as if it might have been an e, though the horizontal indications may be mere portions of the breakage. The position of the word

Regis suggests that it was due to an afterthought, when the inscriber had considered that the name Samson was too common. So he may have thought it advisable to distinguish this Samson as Samson the King, and as a different person from the Samson who put up the cross, who was very likely an ecclesiastic. We ought, at all events, to have either *Samsonis Regis* or *Samson Rex*. The former is to be preferred, for on being reminded of Iolo Morganwg's facsimile

✠ ILTU
TI

I feel convinced that it represents what he saw. I refer to his readings as given by the Editor in a most valuable paper in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1893, pp. 326-31.

Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.



ra m e b i
u e l f a r
✠ ✠

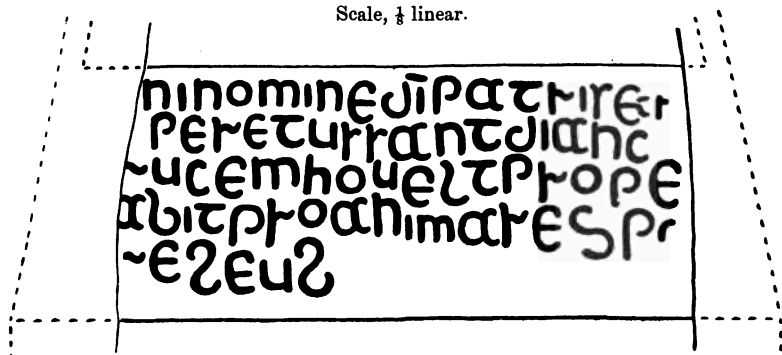
That is: *Samuel* ✠ *Ebisar* ✠. Who these men were is not known. *Ebisar* is a name quite unknown except at Llantwit and Coychurch; but *Samuel* appears to have been rather common in early Wales, and in its Welsh form of *Sawel* it is associated with the Carmarthenshire church of Llan-Sawel.

As to the date of this cross, it may here be mentioned that Westwood, p. 11, seems to have taken for granted, that the Samson who put it up was no other than the one of that name who became Bishop of Dôl in Armoric: he is found to have been present at the Council of

Paris in 557, and to have died about the end of the century. There is, perhaps, no objection to regarding the inscription *Samson posuit hanc crucem pro anima eius* as dating from the sixth century; but I do not quite see how the inscriptions on the other panels can be of that early date. But even supposing the inscription on the face of the cross to be of the sixth century, which I doubt, there seems to be no reason why the panels on the back face of the cross should not have been originally left blank, and only filled later with the names of men whom one was wont to associate with Samson: such, for instance, as Illtud, who is believed to have been his teacher. Here we have, it will be noticed, two Samsons, neither of whom is likely to have been the Abbot bearing that name on the cross already discussed. So the name Samson is too common to help us; but I agree with Westwood in regarding the whole of this inscription as earlier than that of the Abbot.

3. The cross of Houelt reads as follows:

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.



n i n o m i n e d i p a t r i s & f
 (f) p e r e t u f f a n t d a n c
 (c) r u c e m h o u e l t p r o p e
 (r) a b i t p r o a n i m a r e s p a
 (t) r e s e u s

The beginnings of the lines have been chipped off,

except the first, which is probably complete, and begins with *ninomine* for *in nomine*. The initial blunder arose probably from the inscriber having first made the five perpendiculars of *inn* and then carelessly joining the two first, so that he made what should have been *in* into *ni*. There is a mark of contraction over the *di*; the *et* is a conjoint character, and it is followed by a small Γ , which on being examined with a candle was seen to have a short tag which made it into *r*.¹ Above it is a mark which I take to indicate that the *r* stands for *FILI*: the inscriber would seem to have accidentally omitted that word, so he made it good so far as room and symmetry allowed. Westwood erroneously represents the *et* as made up of two separate letters, one of which seems to cover the space taken up by the small *r*. In the last two lines the *s*'es are of the rounded kind, but reversed, and the last of all is adorned with two points. The *r* in *patris* is joined to the following *i*; the *n*'s in *santdi anc* have their first perpendicular prolonged downwards below the level of the second, while the *n* in *anima* is more like an *h*. The spelling *eus* for *eius* is probably due to carelessness. The whole may then be said to have been intended to read: *In nomine di patris et f(ili) speretus santdi anc crucem Houelt properabit pro anima Res patres eius*. As to *properabit* for *preparavit*, see the remarks on *proparabit*, which we have had on Grutne's cross; and *anc* doubtless represents the pronunciation which was given to *hanc*. The mistakes here are of a different type from those which disfigure the cross of "Samsoni Apati".

In the absence of the second *et* this cross reminds one of the Merthyr Mawr one, reading *Inomine di patris et fili speritus*, to be mentioned next. On the other hand, it resembles the Grutne cross in having, as it seems to me, the ring of genuine Latin of the kind that was taught in this country. In fact, it is interesting as betraying a touch probably of Brythonic

¹ This is given by E. Donovan in his *South Wales*, vol. i, p. 343.
—ED.

pronunciation : the spelling *Res* for what is now Rhys has its parallel in *lenn* for *llyn* "lake", and *glen* for *glyn* "glen", in some old verses in the Mabinogi of Math (Oxford *Mabinogion*, p. 78) ; also in *cet*, later *cyd*, "though", in one of the Englynon in the Cambridge "Juvenius Codex" (Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 2). But the pronunciation indicated by the *e* of *Res* prevailed also doubtless in the *e* of *patres* and *speretus* for *patris* and *spiritus*. The spelling *santdi* is to be pronounced *santhi* : compare *luidt* for *luith*, now *llwyth*, "tribe", in one of the charters in the Book of St. Chad (see the *Book of Llan Dâv*, p. xliii), and *santhi* would represent a pronunciation with the *ct* of *sancti* reduced as usual in Welsh to *th*. As a Welsh word *sanctus*, genitive *sancti*, became *seith* (with the nasal omitted), as in *Seith Pedyr*, "Saint Peter", in the *Book of Taliessin*, poem v (Skene, ii, 120).

With regard to the date of this cross, Westwood's words deserve to be quoted : "This elegant work of early art is preserved in the porch of Llantwit Church [now inside the church], and is elaborately ornamented on both its faces with patterns not unusual in MSS. of the latter part of the seventh, eighth, and first half of the ninth centuries." So far, therefore, as the art of it is concerned, we seem at liberty to date the cross from the seventh century ; but he proceeds to follow Mr. Wakeman in identifying the names on it with those of Howel, son of Rhys—that Howel being supposed to be the King of Glewising who, according to Asser, placed himself under the protection of King Alfred about the year 884. But, as a matter of fact, the monument bears no Howel's name, but that of a man called Houelt, which I take to be a different name of the same origin as that of Cúchulainn's father's, variously written in Irish *Sualdai(m)*, genitive *Soalte* : the same name occurs in MS. A of the *Annales Cambriæ* as *Sualda* (see the *Cymmrodor*, ix, 178). We know nothing else about Houelt any more than we do concerning Grutne.

MERTHYR MAWR.

The third day we went to Merthyr Mawr, on the banks of the Ogmore, and examined the two stones in the grounds. The first is the (1) Great Cross, standing by the ruined chapel in the grounds. The inscription is on the front, filling a large panel, which is subdivided by a slight groove across, though the legend appears to be continuous, as in the case of the Great Wheel Cross at Margam. But the whole is so far gone that we could not feel sure even of the number of the lines in the middle.¹ This is all I can make of the lettering, even with the aid of the squeezes which Mr. Thomas took :—

IN OMINE di PAT
rif & fili sPERi

.
.

ima

m

.
.
.
.
.

i . Pa fe . L
caifto . in gre
fium . in . Pro
Prium . usq
in diem iudici

The d of *di* seems to have a mark of contraction above

¹ Assuming the lines to be equally spaced throughout, each line would be 2 ins. high and the space between the lines $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and there would be six lines in the upper panel and ten lines in the lower one.—ED.



Inscription on Great Cross at Merthyr Mawr.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

it, and the traces of letters in the third line after *tus*, according to Westwood's drawing, seem to make the spelling *Santdi*, which we have had already for *Sancti* on the Cross of Houelt; but the stone itself suggests to me *santi*. The fourth line from the bottom seems to read *saisto* or *caisto*, which seems to make *isto* and the end *sa* or *ca* of a preceding word: we thus have *isto* in *grefium* for *isto* in *grafio*—try *terra inclusa isto in grafio*. The word *usque* is partly abbreviated *usq*: but the reading is pretty certain. What can be read runs approximately thus: *I(n) nomine di patris et fili speritus santi in grefium . in proprium . usque in diem iudici*. So far as one can judge, this monument was free from the blunders characteristic of the cross of "Samsoni Apati", and is rather to be compared in point of language with Houelt's Cross; for I should put *grefium* for *grefio* down to the charge of late Latin. But we have probably a touch of the local pronunciation in *grefium*: that, I think, is the reading, and not *grafium*, but I am not certain. This word *grafium* or *graphium* in Welsh Latinity meant a writing, charter or document (see Seebohm's *Tribal System*, pp. 211, 212, 217), and the changes of sound which it underwent in Welsh to become *graiff* may be represented by *graphium*, *grephium* or *grefium*, *greifium*, *greif* or *greiff*, *graiff*. Of course if one reads *santdi* we have another touch of Welsh pronunciation. At all events, this cross probably belongs to the same period as that of Houelt.

Lastly, the words *in proprium* and *in grefium* seem to show that in this inscription we have a reference to a formal document commemorating some such transaction as the gift of a piece of land to a religious community. Compare a similar document on the Llanllyr Cross, *Arch. Camb.*, 1896, pp. 119-25.

As to the formula *I(n) nomine Dei Patris et Fili Spiritus Sancti*, we have had it already on the Cross of Houelt, and it seems to mean, "In the name of God the Father and of the Son the Holy Spirit." I have shown both to Mr. F. C. Conybeare, who has

devoted to them a brief notice in his Paulician work called "The Key of Truth." Among other things he says: "This formula takes us straight back to *The Shepherd* of Hermas, in which the Son of God is equated with the Holy Spirit, and it also exactly embodies the heresy of which Basil deplored the prevalence in the eastern regions of Asia Minor. These inscriptions, therefore, rudely disturb the ordinary assumption, that the early Celtic Church was "catholic in doctrine and practice"; as if Bede had meant nothing when he studiously ignored St. Patrick and denied that the British bishops even preached the Word". He says of the other formula, *In nomine Dei Summi*, that it seems to be both præ-trinitarian and connected with the series of inscriptions in honour of θεός ὑψιστος, found in Asia Minor, and referred by Schurer and Franz Cumont to Jewish influence". He ends his note with the words: "The survival of such formulæ on these old Welsh crosses explains why Bede rejected the baptism of the British Christians, and why Aldhelm (A.D. 715) denied that they had the *Catholicæ fidei regula* at all."¹ The absence in our inscriptions of anything explicitly trinitarian is remarkable, and I should like to see the question more fully discussed. Lastly, I am reminded by the Editor of the remarkable fact that no representations of the Trinity, or symbols of the Trinity, occur in Celtic art.

2. In the grounds of Merthyr Mawr, and close to the other cross, stands now another stone which was once doubtless surmounted by a cross: it is said to have formerly stood in a hedge on Witney Farm between Merthyr Mawr and Laleston. Like the last-mentioned cross, the face written upon is divided into two large panels, though the reading looks continuous, as on page 159.

The beginning of the first line is gone, and the *p* of

¹ Mr. Conybeare has since had a paper on the "Welsh Church" printed in the *Transactions* of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion.



Inscription on Cross of Conbelin at Merthyr Mawr.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

the second line is damaged ; but there is the statement of Ed. Lhwyd's, that he read *Conbelini posuit hanc crucem pro anima ejus*. On my previous visit I read what remains of the first line as *nbelini*; but, on examining it very carefully again, I have come to the conclusion that Westwood's reading (*Lap.*, p. 16) is the right one. The inscription is a curious mixture of minuscules and somewhat debased capitals, so that it is hard to say whether *u* is to be represented as *v* or as *u*, and the phases of the *r* are also impossible to produce exactly in type ; but, on the whole, it is the capital *R*, with a tendency of the last limb to assume a horizontal or even an upward position, while both the *T* and the *L* in *Scitliuiffi* are, I should say, rather capitals than not : the three points after this vocable are somewhat doubtful. The *c* of *hanc* is rather angular, and so is the first *c* of *Sciloc*, which has been sometimes taken for a *t*. The *n*'s vary considerably : that of *hanc* has

(co)nbelani
 (p)offuit hanc
 crucem pro
 anima eius
 scitliuiffi

herttan &
 fratris eiu
 s & pater
 eius ame
 prepara
 tus . . . sciloc

its first perpendicular prolonged somewhat below the level of the other, while the *n* of *anima* looks somewhat like an *h* ; but what I have read as *h* in *Herttan* differs from both, as the top is turned backwards. What I have read *tan* in *Herttan* requires notice, as

it is partly faint or damaged : I think the first letter a t, and the next letter is imperfect, as there are small breakages which extend from the groove ; but I cannot make either *b* or *d* of it, though the cracks make it look somewhat like those letters at first sight. It is, I believe, an *a*, just as the next letter is not an *o*. This last now looks an oblong, which to my thinking will make nothing but a damaged *n*. The *et* is everywhere a conjoint character. The *e* of *ame* is doubtful and peculiar, but I think it looks more like *e* than *a* ; the second *a* of *prepara* is also somewhat strange in its form. Lastly, I do not suppose . . . is meant to be read *est* as Westwood supposed : he abstained from suggesting how he construed the whole. For my part, I should regard what follows the points as the name of the man who got the cross ready or designed it, and carried out the work ; I am only sorry that I cannot be absolutely certain of his name, but I am decidedly inclined to regard it as *Sciloc*. According to these guesses the whole would mean : *Conbelan posuit hanc crucem pro anima ejus scitlivissi Herttan et fratris ejus et patris ejus : (lapis est) a me preparatus, Sciloc ✕*.

In point of bad Latin this inscription goes with the cross of "Samsoni Apati", and not with that of Houelt, but it may be older than either. A study of the non-Latin vocables in it cannot help us to any chronological precision, but it leads to an important conclusion of a somewhat different kind. Beginning with *Conbelani*, that would seem in point of form to be a genitive of *Conbelan*. It does not lend itself to comparison with *Conbelin*, modern Welsh *Cynvelyn*, for there is no trace known to me of any name like *Cynvelan* ; but as *Conbelan-i* is formed by adding *an*, it is possible to guess the sort of name which we have in *Conbelan-i*. I would suggest *Conmail-an*, from the Irish name *Conmail* or *Conmael*. This, with its *ai* or *ae* written *e*, would give us *Commelan*, and as the *m* must here be softened into *v*, it admitted of being written *b*, for which, as will be shown presently, a

preference is shown in some Glamorgan inscriptions. In other words, a Goidelic name, *Conmaelan*, may be the one underlying the *Conbelani* of our inscription: the weak point of this explanation is that I do not know of an instance of *Conmaelan* or *Conmaelán* as an attested name, though *Conmael* and *Mailan*, or *Maelán*, occur.

Next comes the word *scitliuissi*, which I have long regarded as a purely Goidelic compound made up of *scitli* and *vissi*: see the second edition of my *Celtic Britain*, pp. 304-5. The former, *scitli*, is reduced in Irish to *scél*, "story or history, news", in Welsh *chwedl*, "story", plural *chwedlau*, "news, stories"; and the latter element is related to the Irish word *fiss*, "knowledge": in Mediæval Irish the two words were used together as *fiss scél*, "knowledge of news = information"; and queen Medb in the *Táin Bó Cuailngne* says that her messengers have brought her *fiss scél*, "information", as to matters in Ulster, that is in the enemy's country; and in the same story it is said of Cúchulainn that he sent his charioteer to Medb's camp *do fhiss scél* "to know news" (= "to enquire") whether the warrior with whom he had been duelling on the previous day was still alive: see the *Book of the Dun Cow*, fo. 55^b, 73^b. A compound of these words would be *scél-fhiss*, meaning "knowledge of news = information"; and from this might be made a derivative *scélfhiss-e* "having news-knowledge, possessed of information", and its genitive case would be *scélfhissi*: this is what we have, I take it, in an older form as *scitli-viss-i*.

There is a matter of pronunciation and spelling which I ought to have mentioned: *scitli-vissi* in a still earlier form was probably *squedle-vissi*; and it is not improbable, I think, that our Welsh *chwedl*, standing for an earlier *suedl-*, is borrowed from the Goidelic *squedl-*, which in its turn is supposed to stand for *sequedl*, from a root *sequ*, from which come also *say* and *saga*. Now before *squedl* or *scitl* dropped its *d* or *t*, and yielded O. Irish *scél*, the dental was probably

softened into *đ* or *dh*, so that the *t* written in *scitlvissi* had probably that soft sound, and the fact that *chwedl* is pronounced *wheđel* in parts of South Wales seems to me to prove, that the sound of modern *t* was not the original dental in this word. The next name we come to is *Herttan*, with a *tt* which ought not to have the same sound as the single *t* of *scitlvissi*. In other terms, *t* having been used in *scitlvissi* for the soft dental spirant, another symbol, a double *tt*, was thought necessary in *Herttan* to represent the unsoftened voiceless mute of the same dental series. But if the pronunciation of the name was *Hertan* or *Ertan*, that was not Brythonic or Welsh, but Goidelic.

Lastly, we come to the last name on the stone, *Sciloc*, of which one can hardly doubt the Goidelicity, as one can scarcely regard it otherwise than as an instance of the numerous endearing or diminutival names in *óc*. Usually the full or compound name is reduced to its first element, and this termination is appended in the place of the second element: thus an Irish name, *Béo-áed* is made into *Béo-óc* or *Béóc* (Stoke's *Martyrology of Gorman*, p. 335), *Biuoc* in the *Book of Llan Dáv*; and *Domon-gen* or *Domon-gin* (*Dumno-gen-*, on the Yarrow Stone), into *Domnóc* (Stokes's *Gorman*, p. 353). There is no lack of these names in the *Book of Llan Dáv*, but one of the most remarkable is that of *Catoc*—now *Cadog*. The saint's parents do not seem to have considered such a name as *Catoc* sufficiently formal, for we read in his "Life" that he was christened *Catmail* (in modern Welsh *Cadfael*), as the angel who had foretold his birth to his father had solemnly named him. The "Life", however, informs us, in relation to *Cadoc*'s stay in Brittany, that the men of that country called him *Catbodu*, which would be in modern Welsh *Cadfođu* (see the *Cambro-Brit. Saints*, pp. 25, 27, 69; also the *Book of Llan Dáv*, pp. 131-2). So it appears that his usual name was *Catoc*, but that there still was in his time, or later, a surviving trace of the feeling, that the only proper

form of the name was a compound beginning with *cat*, *cád*, "war, battle, batallion". This is enough as an illustration, but (see the note on *Yssan*, from *Ysmael*, in *Owen's Pembrokeshire*, p. 307) it would be well if the instances, both Brythonic and Goidelic, were carefully collected and published. To return to the inscription: one can guess with considerable certainty what compound *Scilóc* or *Scilóc* represented, namely, *Scitliviss-e*, that is to say, *Scitliviss-e* with the dental spirant wholly smoothed away in the more colloquial form; but the sound of the more formal vocable had not as yet been forgotten. In other terms, the name *Scilóc* was derived in the way suggested from the appellative *Scitlivisse*, "spy, or bringer of news". This, if it should prove well founded, would probably mean that, whoever *Conbelan* was, the man who saw to the preparation of the cross was a member of the family to which *Herttan*, together with his brother and father, belonged.

However that may be, the fact of our finding two or three of the proper names in the inscription, together with the technical name of an office or vocation, to have been Goidelic, proves that we have here indubitable traces of the presence of a Goidelic community, whose language at the time of setting up the cross was still probably Goidelic. All this only makes one feel the more keenly what a pity it is, that we cannot fix the date; but, if my guesses as to the names which the inscription contains should prove well-founded, it must date before the Irish glosses of the ninth or eighth century.

3. When we had done with the foregoing inscriptions in the grounds of *Merthyr Mawr*, we found we had no time to go to the church to look for a fragment of an ancient tombstone¹ reading *PAVLI FILI*

¹ I have since seen it, and it has part of a design on the back which I cannot understand. Mr. *Iltyd Nichol*, of *Merthyr Mawr*, who helped me in every possible way, has searched in vain for the rest of the stone.

MA or to puzzle sufficiently over the coped tombstone in Newcastle Church, Bridgend, which may perhaps yield to patience and careful scrutiny: see Westwood's *Lapidarium*, pp. 50-2, plate 31. We had still to get on to Coychurch before dark; that is about two miles east of Bridgend. I had never been there before.

COYCHURCH OR LLANGRALLO.

1. The first stone we examined in the churchyard at Coychurch has an inscription beginning with the letters EBISSAR, that is *Ebissar* in minuscules, except the ss: we could read no more, as the writing is too far gone: I guessed below Ebissar an *e* and a *c*, but too far from one another to belong to the word *fecit*.

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.



e b i s s a r

2. The other stone we looked at is a fragment of the wheel cross sketched by Westwood (p. 34), before the tower of the church fell down and broke it. On a piece of the shaft is the name *Ebissar*—and no more—written
 ebi
 Far

The letters are all minuscules, and the tail of the *r* is somewhat hard to trace.

In noticing the Samson cross we came across the name *Ebissar* before, but I was then unable to throw

any light on it; and now that I think I understand it, I am ashamed to say that I had been put off the scent, so to say, by a single letter in the spelling, namely, the *b*. This, as already mentioned, had to do duty both for *b* and *v*; and standing as it does here flanked by vowels, the sound it represents is that of *v*; but the consonants which are, when vowel-flanked, reduced to *v* are *b* and *m*. If, however, we suppose *b* to be here the original consonant, we get no forwarder; but if we regard it as *m* we arrive at a form *Emissar*, which is at once seen to have been borrowed from the Latin word *emissarius*, "an emissary or spy". This was used in the first instance, doubtless, to translate the Goidelic *Scitlivisse* as a proper name, so that we have the meaning of that vocable practically settled for us by the unexpected means of this name *Ebissar*. But to come back to the spelling with *b* in the three instances of this name, the question naturally suggests itself, why it was not written with *v*? The answer is probably that *v*, or rather *u* as it is written, was wanted for the vowel *u*—in Welsh for the two vowels *u* and *ü*—and also for the semi-vowel *u* or *w*, certainly in Brythonic, and possibly in Goidelic too. So *b* was retained to express the two sounds of *b* and *v*, as it had done in the Latin from which the alphabet had been borrowed. That being so, when an *m* was softened into *v*, there was no choice but to write it *b*, if one wished to represent the sound in the least ambiguous way; and so *Emissar*, mutated *Evissar*, comes to be written *Ebissar*. This is, however, not the orthography of the earliest Irish and Welsh glosses, of the ninth and eighth centuries, if there be any which can be dated as early as the eighth century. In the case of vowel-flanked *g*, *d*, *b*, the glosses did not usually distinguish between the mutes so written and the corresponding voiced spirants, and, very possibly, the example was set by the case of *b* being either pronounced *b* or *v* in late Latin, which the reader had to decide for himself; and similarly in the case of

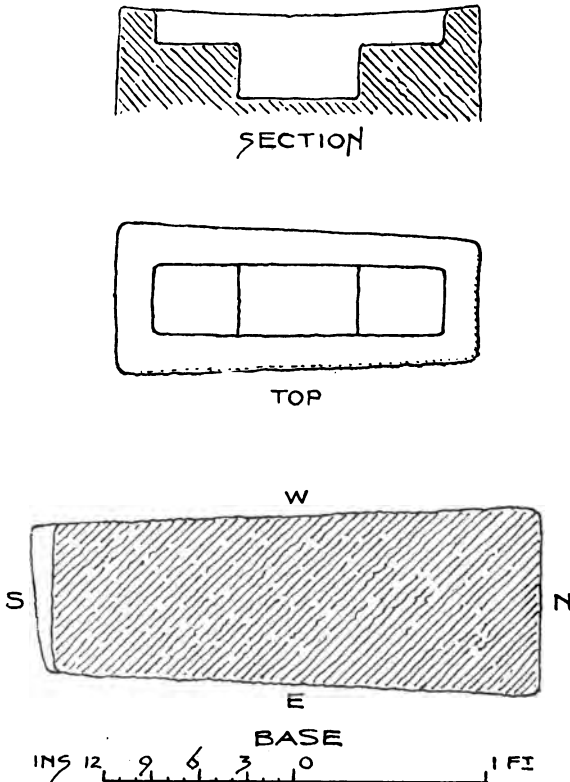
g and *d*, where he had to distinguish between *g* and *gh*, and between *d* and *dh*. This was extended to *m*, which was thus made to cover both *m*, and *v* derived from *m* by the usual reduction of the latter consonant when flanked by vowels. There may have been a reason why this *v* (from *m*) did not continue to be represented by *b*, for, in Goidelic dialects at any rate, a *v* derived from *m* is accompanied by nasalisation, absent in the case of *v* from *b*, and it is possible that the same was at one time the case in Brythonic. On the whole, however, the analogy of *g*, *d*, *b* would seem enough to account for *m* acquiring the value of *m* and *v*. There is another consideration not to be overlooked: when the language began to soften intervocalic *g*, *d*, *b*, *m*, it must have been held a slovenly pronunciation which probably was not regarded as deserving of being indicated in writing; so that the old spelling was continued with the new pronunciation, and all the more readily as the use made of the letter *b* showed the way to conceal the new pronunciation by means of the old orthography. The double use of the letters *g*, *d*, *b*, *m* continued in Welsh till the influence of the Normans revolutionised writing and spelling in Wales; in Ireland it continued for centuries later. It led to a certain amount of confusion between *b* and *m*, as, for instance, in the case of *trem*, in Welsh, for *treb*, pronounced *trev* or *tref*, "town, -ton or home-stead"; but this need not delay us here on our way to a chronological conclusion, which is this: the use of *g*, *d*, *b*, *m*, each with double power, continued unbroken for centuries after it was once established as shown in the ancient glosses; therefore, the use of *b* (for *v* derived from *m*), as in *Ebissar* and *Conbelani*, dates probably anterior to the glosses, that is to say, before the ninth century.

A general remark may be here allowed me as to *Scitlivissi*, to the effect that it cannot be said to be alone in appearing untranslated in a Latin inscription: we have similar instances in which un-

translated Goidelic appears, descriptive chiefly of the commemorated person's rank, in the case, for example, of *Sumilini Tavisaci* ("the Stone) of Subelin, Prince or Leader," from Clocaenog in Denbighshire, of *Cælesti Monedorigi*, "(the Stone) of Cælestis Moor-king", from the neighbourhood of Barmouth, in Merionethshire, and of the Brecknockshire inscription, *Catacus Hic Jacit Filius Tegernacus*, "Cadog lies here, son of a prince or a youth of princely rank", for that is what it seems to mean. Briefer still, but of the same import, is the *Tigernaci Dobagni* of the Pembrokeshire stone, which the Association visited in the summer of 1897, at Llangwarren. Here one would have expected *Dobagni Tigernaci*, but the Ogam with only *Dovagni* shows that to have been the deceased's name, and not *Tigernaci*, which only expresses the fact that Dován was of princely rank: it is relevant to mention that a part of my paper in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, pp. 54-63, was devoted to the attempt to show that Dován was son of the king known to Welsh legend as Brychan Brycheiniog. Another stone deserves to be mentioned here, namely, that of *Talori Adventi Maquerigi Filius* "Talor, son of Advent, a king's-son", from Maes Llanwrthwl, and now preserved at Dolau Cothi in Carmarthenshire. These descriptions of princely rank, *Maquerigi*, *Tegernaci*, *Filius Tigernacus*, and the like, became stereotyped in Welsh as *Mechteyrn* or *mychdeyrn*, "a lord or prince"; Old Cornish, *myghtern*, "dominus"; Breton, *machtiern*; which all represent a borrowed Goidelic *mactigerna* or *mactigirn*, meaning a chieftain's son, one who is in the line of descent to be a chieftain: see *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, pp. 286, 287.

The illustrations of the Merthyr Mawr stones are from photographs taken from casts in the Cardiff Museum, by permission of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., the Curator, and at the expense of the Museum Committee. The remaining illustrations are reduced to scale from rubbings and drawings made by the Editor,

and Mr. A. G. Langdon, F.S.A., with the assistance of photographs taken by Mr. T. Mansel Franken. In some instances the illustrations differ from the readings, for which alone I am responsible; but I



Plans and Section of Cross-Shaft of S. Iltutus at Llantwit Major.

deem it best that both should be published, as they may help to stimulate further scrutiny: the doubtful points are still many.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

Annual Meeting at Ludlow.

1898.

Continued from p. 86.

EXCURSIONS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th.—EXCURSION No. 1.

LUDLOW.

MEMBERS assembled at 9 A.M. in the CASTLE SQUARE, and proceeded on foot to inspect the following objects in the order given: (1) THE CASTLE (on an eminence rising abruptly from the River Teme at the north-west corner of the old town, as fortified in mediæval times); (2) THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE (less than a quarter of a mile east of the castle on the north-east side of the old town within the walls); (3) HOSIER'S ALMSHOUSE (near the church on the west side); (4) THE READER'S HOUSE (within the precincts of the church); (5) THE BULL INN (in Bull-Ring, to the east of the church); (6) THE FEATHERS HOTEL (in Bull-Ring, on the east side opposite the Bull Inn); (7) THE MUSEUM OF THE LUDLOW NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (in Mill Street, to the south-east of the castle); THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (on the east side of Mill Street, just above the old Mill-gate); (9) BARNABY HOUSE (in Mill Street, below the Grammar School); (10) BROAD GATE (on the south side of the old town, at the bottom of Broad Street); (11) LUDFORD HOUSE (on the south side of the River Teme, across Ludford Bridge and a quarter of a mile south of Broad Gate); and (12) LUDFORD CHURCH (close to Ludford House, on the north-east side).

Members partook of LUNCHEON in the TOWN HALL at 1 P.M., by invitation of the Worshipful the Mayor of Ludlow, Chairman of the Local Committee.

Ludlow Castle.—Ludlow may be aptly described as an extensive castle and a large church, with a town attached to them. The lofty tower of the church is the most prominent feature from all points of

view, and dominates everything ; but the Castle can only be seen to advantage from the meadows lying between it and the river Cōrve, which runs into the Teme immediately north of the town. The Castle occupies a strong defensive position on a rocky eminence rising abruptly from the Teme to a height of about 100 ft. above the meadows on the north side. The Teme takes a sharp bend here, and thus surrounds the Castle and the town behind it on the west and south sides. There was in front of the entrance to the Castle, and in the middle of the town, an open space called the Castle Square, but this has now been filled up by a covered market with the municipal offices above. On entering the Castle the members found



Ludlow Castle.

(From a drawing by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley.)

themselves in the outer ward, a large area covered with a beautiful greensward. Here they were met by Mr. C. Fortey, and conducted over the building. The oldest part of the Castle is the Norman keep, of the type of those at Loches on the Loire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the Tower of London. It has been a good deal altered in later times, but there is in the lower story a chamber with some wall arcading having capitals with volutes at the corners, almost like Saxon work. It is interesting to notice how these capitals have been modified in the later Norman circular chapel in the inner ward by repeating the volutes, so as to produce an entirely original and beautiful form of decorated capital approximating to those of the

Transitional Norman style. The incised ornament on the doorway of the round chapel, and the capitals of the wall arcading and of the chancel arch, are well worth careful study. An extensive view is obtained from the summit of the Norman keep. The architectural details range in style from early Norman to late Perpendicular. The Castle is extremely well kept, and there is nothing to jar upon the sensitive feelings of any one who would in imagination wish to repeople the great hall with the performers of the masque of "Comus" on the ever-memorable Michaelmas Night of 1634.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 141; G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. viii, p. 165; T. Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, pp. 60 and 440; O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 18.)

St. Lawrence's Church, Ludlow.—Here the party were received by the Rector, the Rev. Prebendary E. ff. Clayton, who explained the various points of interest in his church, which is undoubtedly one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in England. Mere fragments of the original Norman church remain, and bits here and there of Early English details that have escaped destruction. In the Decorated period the north aisle of the nave was built, as is shown by the predominance of the ball-flower ornament in the tracery of the windows and in the string courses; but the greater part of the edifice is in the Perpendicular style. The hexagonal porch is a remarkable feature, the only other known example being at St. Mary Redcliffe's, Bristol. The ground-plan is cruciform, with a central tower. The extreme length of the church from east to west is 203 ft., and the breadth across the transepts from north to south 130 ft. The tower, which is 131 ft. high, is one of the most prominent features in the distant views of the town. The building was restored in 1860 by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £12,000. A good deal of the old stained glass remains in the windows, although most of it has been shockingly mutilated. The quaint subjects carved on the misereres excited considerable attention, more especially the one on which the ale-wife is represented as



Stained Glass Window in Ludlow Parish Church, with Representation of St. Christopher.

(From a drawing by Miss M. C. R. Allen.)

going to her doom for giving false measure—an unpardonable sin in those non-teetotal days.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 105; O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 27; T. Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 454; C. A. Partridge's *Handbook to Ludlow*, contains account of restoration of church by Mr. J. T. Irvine, F.S.A.Scot., the Clerk of the Works).

Hosier's Almshouse, Ludlow.—This charitable institution was founded in 1468 by John Hosier, a Ludlow merchant, to afford an asylum for thirty-three aged and decayed tradesmen or their widows. The present building, which presents no features of special antiquarian interest, was erected by the Corporation on the site of the original structure.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 31.)



Misereere in Ludlow Parish Church.

(From a drawing by Miss M. C. R. Allen.)

The Reader's House, Ludlow.—This is a good specimen of the half-timbered domestic architecture of the district, with the usual carved brackets and barge boards and turned balusters. It was built by Thomas Kaye in 1616, and is the official residence of the Reader.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 28; *Building News* for March 11, 1881.)

The Bull Inn, Ludlow.—Here, an oaken-panelled room with coats of arms painted on the panels was inspected. From the windows of the Bull Inn, and of the Feathers opposite, the aristocracy of the town used in old days to look on at the noble pastime of bull-baiting, which was carried on in the Bull-Ring. The church is immediately behind the Bull Inn to the west, and possibly the bull-baiting arena was on ecclesiastical property, and the amusement may have helped to bring money to the coffers of the church.

The Feathers Hotel, Ludlow.—This is much the most picturesque of all the half-timbered houses now remaining in Ludlow. In adapting it for use as an hotel, none of the old work has been tampered with, and all the furniture is in character with the building.



The Reader's House, Ludlow.

(From a drawing by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley.)

It reflects the greatest possible credit on the present proprietors that they have taken such loving care of this beautiful old house. There are some fine plaster ceilings within.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 70.)

The Museum, Ludlow.—Here were seen a good collection of Silurian fossils and a few miscellaneous antiquities, the arrangement of which leaves much to be desired. The almsbox of the Stitchmen of Ludlow (like those of the Cordwainers at Oxford, and at Brown's Hospital, Stamford), is an object of unusual interest.

(*Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* vol. xxiv ; p. 332.)

The Grammar School, Ludlow.—This school was founded by the Palmers' Guild some time before 1439, and was transferred to the town and vested in the Corporation in the reign of Edward VI. Amongst the most celebrated men who received their education here were William Owen, R.A. (born at Ludlow in 1769), and Thomas Wright, the antiquary.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 61 ; T. Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 206.)

Barnaby House, Ludlow.—This was once the lodging-place for pilgrims on their way to St. Winefrid's Well, in Flintshire, and was afterwards used as a silk-mill.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 63.)

Broad Gate, Ludlow.—This is the only one of the gates in the old town wall now standing. The plan of the old town within the walls was approximately rectangular, but with the wall on the south side slightly curved outwards, and with the corners rounded. The Castle stands on the highest ground at the north-west angle, adjoining the town wall. The town is intersected by Castle Square and High Street (one being a continuation of the other) sloping down from the Castle eastwards ; and by three fine wide streets parallel to each other and sloping down at a much steeper incline from Castle Square and High Street in a southerly direction towards the River Teme. The gates were at the points where the principal streets cut the town wall. Beginning at the Castle and walking round the outside of the town walls from left to right, the gates occur in the following order:—Dinham Gate, just below the Castle, leading to Dinham Bridge over the Teme ; Mill-Gate, at the south end of Mill Street ; Broad Gate, at the south end of Broad Street, leading to Ludford Bridge ; Old Street Gate, at the south end of Old Street ; Corve-Gate at the north end of the Bull-Ring, which is in a line with Old Street and Corve Street ; Linney Gate, just below the church on the north-west ; and a small Postern-Gate on the east side of the Castle.

Ludford Bridge has three segmental arches. Leland, who passed over it at the beginning of the 16th century, says, that it was built about 100 years before that time, and that there was a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine upon it. Dinham Bridge is of more recent date, having been built to supply the place of a wooden one in 1823.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 56.)

Ludford House.—This is an old half-timbered mansion approached through an Edwardian archway, and formed part of the Hospital of St. John in the thirteenth century ; at the Dissolution it was granted to the Earl of Warwick, who sold it to William Fox, Secretary to the Council of the Marches ; buried in Ludford church, 1554. It was sold again in 1667 to the Charltons. Sir Job Charlton, Speaker



Broad Gate, Ludlow.

(From a drawing by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley.)

in 1686, entertained James II here in great state in 1687. The members were courteously shown over the house by Capt. R. Parkinson. He directed attention to a portrait of Richard III painted on a small wooden panel, which was much admired.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 83.)

Ludford Church.—Here the chief object inspected was a brass to William Fox, who is represented as clad in plate armour of the

early part of the 16th century, and his wife Jane. William Fox was secretary to the Council of the Marches, and purchased Ludford House from the Earl of Warwick, to whom it had been granted after the Dissolution. William Fox added a chantry to Ludford Church, where he was buried in 1554.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*.)

The Mayor's Luncheon.—At one o'clock the party proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Mayor entertained a company numbering about 150 to luncheon. The guests were received by his Worship and the Mayoress in the Council Chamber. The hall was tastefully decorated with plants and flowers, and the tables were arranged in the customary manner when these functions are held in the building, the head table running across the hall in front of the stage, while three were placed lengthways down the hall. The following is a complete list of the guests invited to meet the members of the Association:—Lord Windsor, the Honourable Lucius and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. R. Jasper More, M.P., Alderman Smith, Alderman Lloyd, Councillor R. Marston and Mrs. Marston, Councillor Chubb and Mrs. Chubb, Councillor Blake and Mrs. Blake, Councillor Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Councillor Tyrrell and Mrs. Tyrrell, Admiral Woodward, Captain Dunne, Rev. E. ff. Clayton and the Misses Clayton, Rev. V. T. T. and Mrs. Orgill, Rev. L. H. and Mrs. Nicholl, Rev. F. H. Hastings, Rev. T. N. Gill, Rev. E. E. Barber, Rev. R. E. Haymes, Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Smith, Rev. W. and Mrs. Selwyn, Rev. A. and Mrs. McLoughlin, Rev. J. D. La Touche, Rev. J. Shepherd Munn, Dr. and Mrs. King, Dr. and Mrs. Shackel, Dr. and Mrs. Strickland, Dr. and Mrs. Gilkes, Dr. and Mrs. Molyneaux, Dr. Cranstoun, Mr. E. and Mrs. Leake, Mr. T. J. and Mrs. Salwey, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Nickson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. H. T. and Mrs. Weyman, Mr. and Mrs. Montford, Mr. and Mrs. Dallow, Mr. W. and Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Vale-King, Mr. H. J. and Miss Allcroft, Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Weyman, Mr. Ll. and Mrs. Jones, the Misses Atherden, the Misses Lewis, Miss Smith, Miss Walton, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, Mr. G. France, Mr. J. E. Pughe, Mr. C. Fortey, Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Mr. W. H. Sitwell.

The catering was entrusted to the Church Stretton Hotel Company, and a capital cold collation was provided by Miss Beard, the manageress of the Feathers Hotel.

Grace was said by the Rector both before and after luncheon, and then

The Mayor proposed the usual loyal toast, and remarked that Ludlow was one of the most loyal boroughs in the loyal county of Shropshire. Referring to the accident to the Prince of Wales, and the illness of the Queen of Denmark, which had called the Princess of Wales away from her husband, his Worship said they all hoped that the time was not far distant when His Royal Highness would

be restored to his usual activity, and when the Princess of Wales would be relieved of both her present anxieties.

The Mayor next proposed "The Cambrian Archæological Association," and said he wished to say there, as a representative of that borough, and on that occasion as a representative of the district, that they all offered to the Cambrian Archæological Association a hearty welcome. He believed that the Society visited the borough in 1852, and he believed also that there were some gentlemen in the room who had been present at that meeting, and he could only say to those gentlemen that they were exceedingly glad to see them again. There were, however, many at the meeting in 1852 who were not present there that day, among whom he would mention Roderick Murchison, and their fellow-townsmen Thomas Wright. They in Ludlow took a great interest in these visits, because in a small community like theirs, their small lights were large lights to them, and they might be excused if they saw them through a powerful glass. He regretted there were not as many there from the surrounding districts as they would have wished, but perhaps the chief cause was the nearness of the 9th of August to the 12th, and many of them were going North to look after the grouse. He hoped the members of the society would that afternoon find much to interest them in the ancient town. There were many things of which they (the inhabitants) were justly proud. The builders of their Castle did their work well, and certainly built not for to-day but for all time. So in their church they would see the sacrifice and devotion which was given to religion in those days. No doubt those were rough times, but he thought they had their pleasures also. They were in these days provided with far more comforts than in the old days, judging by the old things which they saw in their own town and in the Castle. He did not intend saying anything about their archæological or historical surroundings. He hoped they would at the meeting in the evening hear something from the members of the society as a result of their visit. In conclusion, he hoped they would return to their various homes impressed, as they were, by the beauty of the surroundings; that they would return home better in health and better in every respect.

Sir Owen Scourfield, Bart., responded, but thought it would have been more fitting if one of those gentlemen who were present at the previous meeting at Ludlow had been called upon to respond to this toast. There was no place in all the country where the Cambrian Archæological Association held their meetings which could possibly have more objects of interest than Ludlow. They had seen some of the beauties of the town that morning, and he believed they were to see more that afternoon. He was sure the members would never forget the sumptuous hospitality of its Chief Magistrate that day. He asked them to drink the health of the Mayor and not to forget the Mayoress.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk, and the Mayor, in rising to

respond, was received with loud applause. He said he wished to disclaim to a certain extent what has been said. He did not stand there in his individual capacity ; he stood there as a representative of the town. It had given them all very great pleasure to make the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association a pleasant and successful one. It seemed to have been the wish of all to do all they could to contribute to the enjoyment and comfort of the society, and the Mayoress had fallen in with that view. If they had succeeded in any way in contributing to their enjoyment and their pleasure, and if at the end of the week they said they left Ludlow with reluctance and would come back—as the town hoped they would—then their labours would not have been in vain.

The proceedings then terminated.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10th.—EXCURSION No. 2.

HOLGATE AND ABDON BURF.

Route.—Members assembled at 8.30 A.M. in front of the FEATHERS HOTEL, and were conveyed by carriage to HOLGATE (14 miles north-east of Ludlow), going through Corve Dale by Staunton Lacy and Delbury, and returning by the Heath, Abdon Burf, Burwarton and Middleton.

The party walked from Abdon over the top of Abdon Burf to Burwarton, where they rejoined the carriages.

Total distance by carriage 28 miles, and on foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at STAUNTON LACY (3 miles north of Ludlow); CULMINGTON (2 miles north of Staunton Lacy); DELBURY (3 miles north of Culmington); CORFHAM CASTLE (2 miles east of Delbury); and HOLGATE (4 miles north-east of Corfham Castle).

On the return journey stops were made at the HEATH (3 miles south of Holgate); ABDON (a mile and a half north-east of the Heath); ABDON BURF (a mile and a half east of the Heath); BURWARTON (2 miles south-east of Abdon Burf and 10 miles north-east of Ludlow).

LUNCHEON was provided at Holgate at 1 P.M.

Bronze Age Barrows on the Old Field.—Two miles north-west of Ludlow, lying between the River Corve and the railway, and close to Bromfield Station, is the "Old Field," now used as a race-course. The road from Ludlow to Stanton Lacy crosses the Old Field, and on it were to be seen the remains of the five Bronze Age barrows opened by Lady Mary Windsor Clive in 1884. The largest of these is called "Robin Hood's Butt." We did not see either the frag-

ments of the urns or the bronze objects then found in the Ludlow Museum. What has become of them?

(C. Fortey in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. vi, p. 194, reprinted from the *Transactions of Shropshire Archaeological Society.*)

Staunton Lacy Church.—This is one of the well-known examples of Saxon ecclesiastical architecture described in the works of Rickman, Bloxham, Parker, and other writers on the subject. It is not possible to say whether the original plan was cruciform with a central tower, nor whether it had a round apse at the east end. The projecting pilaster strips, suggestive of being imitations of timber construction, are nowhere seen to better advantage than at Staunton Lacy. One of the pilaster strips comes immediately over the top of the north door of the nave, and is finished off at the bottom with a curious bracket ornamented with four small round balls. There is a cross of early form sculptured in relief above the north doorway.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 155; *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxiv, p. 360; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 4; visited previously by C. A. A. during Ludlow Meeting in 1852. See *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iii, p. 311.)

Culmington Church.—At Culmington, the next place visited, two miles north of Staunton Lacy, there is an Early English church, with a beautiful piscina, having a trefoil head, in the chancel. The stone spire seems to have been left incomplete, and has been finished off with a top of wood covered with lead, which gives the whole an odd and not altogether pleasing appearance.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 87; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 181; O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 158.)

Delbury Church.—Delbury Church, three miles further up Corve Dale, was examined by the members with great interest, as the Saxon work in the north wall of the nave is in its way quite as remarkable as that at Staunton Lacy. The herring-bone masonry of dressed stone in the interior of the north wall of the nave is perhaps unique. This wall is pierced by a Saxon doorway and a small window high up from the ground, like those at Escombe, co. Durham. The Saxon masonry has, unfortunately, been seriously tampered with by some injudicious restorer, who has done his best to give it that spick-and-span new appearance which is so dear to the heart of many half-educated persons and so exceedingly offensive to the "Anti-Scrape" Society. There is a Norman arch in the west wall of the tower of Delbury Church, badly constructed in the first instance, and only prevented from giving way by massive buttresses. A piece of early sculpture built into the jamb of one of the windows of the nave on the north side afforded food for discussion. The subject represented was a conventional tree, with two small human figures and birds amongst the foliage. Except for the fact that there,

was no serpent, it might have been taken for the temptation of Adam and Eve.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 89; *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxiv, p. 306; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 169.)

Corfham Castle.—It was not considered worth will stopping the carriages at Corfham Castle, as there is nothing to be seen but a few mounds and ditches. Corfham was granted by Henry II in 1177 to Walter de Clifford, the father of Fair Rosamund. "The gift was, in short," says Eyton, "the wages of dishonour—wages long in arrear, and at length paid stealthily."

(Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 145; *Brit. Archæol. Assoc., Coll. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 36.)

Holgate Church and Castle.—At Holgate, thirteen miles north of Ludlow, an hour was profitably spent in inspecting the church and the remains of the Norman castle, now incorporated in a modern farmhouse. Corve Dale is so little frequented that there are no places where refreshment for man or beast can be obtained. Consequently the party had to take their luncheon with them, and sat on tombstones in the churchyard munching sandwiches until their hunger was appeased. Holgate Church has a fine Norman doorway, richly ornamented with beak-heads, and a sculptured font of the same date. The illustration of this font in Eyton's *Shropshire* is decidedly misleading, winged dragons being converted into birds. The sculptured figures are as remarkable as those on any font in England, and are by no means easy to explain. Combined with a dragon having heads at either end is a double cord twisted at intervals. One end of the double cord terminates in a serpent's head, and the other in a hook, like that of an ordinary hook and eye. The hook is attached to an interlaced ring, and the cords pass through another ring with two cross-bars. Passing over the cords are two objects of the same shape as the so-called leather water-bottle on the Norman font at Hook-Norton, in Oxfordshire. The design may possibly be intended for a rebus; but, whatever it is, the experts of the party unanimously declared that they had never seen anything of so extraordinary a character anywhere else. On the exterior of the chancel of Holgate Church, on the south side, is a most perfect example of those curious figures called "Sheela-na-gigs" in Ireland, the object of which may have been either to avert the evil eye or to protect the building from lightning.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 98; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. iv, p. 70.)

The Heath Chapel.—This is an extremely perfect little Norman Church, all built in the same style, and as yet undesecrated by the hand of the restorer. Long may it remain so. The building consists of a nave and chancel only. There is a round-headed door,

with a plain tympanum, on the south side. The walls are strengthened by pilasters instead of buttresses, and the string-course on the outside is at a great height above the ground.

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 96; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. iv, p. 19; O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 149.)

Abdon Burf.—The carriages were sent round from Abdon to Burwarton, whilst the party walked about four miles over the top of Brown Clew Hill, on the top of which the stone-walled fort of Abdon Burf is situated at a height of 1,769 ft. above sea level. Before commencing the arduous ascent the party were regaled with copious draughts of cider and slices of home-made plum cake by Mr. W. Bradley, at Abdon Manor House. The view from the summit of Brown Clew Hill is magnificent. Within the ramparts of Abdon Burf are some hut circles, but the surface of the interior has been so much disturbed by excavations for coal that it is by no means easy to say what is ancient and what is modern.

(C. H. Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 18.)

Burwarton Church.—The interesting little Romanesque church of Burwarton is now preserved as a ruin, a new Gothic building, in very poor taste, having been substituted for it. The old church possesses a chancel arch, with sculptured capitals and other details, which it is a great pity should be allowed to fall into decay. Lord Boyne owns Burwarton Hall, but we trust he is no way responsible for the unroofing of the old church on the erection of the new one.

(Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. iii, p. 31.)

EXCURSION No. 3.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th.

SHOBDON AND WIGMORE.

Route.—Members assembled at 9 A.M., in front of the FEATHERS HOTEL, and were conveyed by carriage to Shobdon (13 miles south-west of Ludlow); going through Wofferton and Orleton; and returning through Wigmore, Mortimer's Cross, and Pipe Aston.

Total distance 25 miles.

On the outward journey, stops were made at ASHFORD CARBONEL (2½ miles south of Ludlow); ORLETON (3 miles south-west of Ashford Carbonel); MORTIMER'S CROSS (5 miles south-west of Orleton); and SHOBDON (2 miles south-west of Mortimer's Cross).

On the return journey, stops were made at AYMESTRY (3 miles north-east of Shobdon); WIGMORE (3 miles north of Aymestry); and

PIPE ASTON (3½ miles north-east of Wigmore and 4 miles south-west of Ludlow).

Luncheon was provided at Mortimer's Cross.

Ashford Carbonel Church.—At Ashford Carbonel the vicar, the Rev. J. Selwood Tanner, explained to the party the numerous points of interest in his church, which is in a most beautiful situation on the Teme, about two miles south of Ludlow. The building has been restored by Mr. Ewan Christian. The east gable of the chancel, with its double Norman round-headed windows and vesica window in the centre above, has been pronounced by the late J. H. Parker to be unique. Five of the small Norman windows—mere slits on the outside and deeply splayed within—still remain. The east window is an Early English lancet, with a hood-moulding terminating in sculptured human heads. The Transitional Norman north doorway of the nave has its hood-moulding ornamented with what is, perhaps, the earliest form of the dog-tooth which is characteristic of the subsequent style. A few of the members, more adventurous than the rest, climbed up a perpendicular iron ladder, at the imminent risk of breaking their necks, into the wooden belfry, to read the inscriptions on the three bells. Two of the inscriptions are in highly ornate Lombardic capitals, and read ✠.S. PETRVS and ✠.S. PAVLVS, whilst the remaining bell is inscribed in Roman capitals BE OVRE SPEDE IESVS. The collecting boxes, of turned pear-wood, in the vestry, excited considerable interest.

(Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 65; *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxxix, p. 223. Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 81; O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 107).

Orleton Church.—In Orleton Church a fine Norman font was seen, with sculptured figures of St. Peter and eight of the other Apostles or saints beneath arcading round the cylindrical bowl. A hurried inspection was made of Orleton Court, a picturesque half-timbered house of the sixteenth century, and several other old houses of the same class were noticed when driving through the village.

Mortimer's Cross.—Between Orleton and Shobdon the site of the battle of Mortimer's Cross, in which the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians on Candelmas Day, 1461, was passed.

The name of Sir Thomas Perrot, of Haverfordwest, is given in *William of Worcester* (Nasmith's ed., p. 328) as having been amongst those who fought on the Lancastrian side.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser. xi. 18.)

Shobdon Church.—A drive through the beautiful park of Shobdon brought the party to the church. This must have been a little gem of Norman architecture before Lord Bateman rebuilt it during

the last century. The highly ornamented chancel arch, doorways with tympana, and other sculptured details, were removed to a distance of a little under a quarter of a mile from where they originally stood and made into a sort of glorified rockery, the vulgarity of which must be seen to be fully appreciated. Mr. Romilly Allen gave an account of the various subjects sculptured, and pointed out the similarity of the work to that at Kilpeck and Moccas, Herefordshire. The ancient font, supported by boldly designed lions, stands uncared-for in the churchyard. The Norman church of Shobdon was built by Oliver de Merlimond, steward to Hugh de Mortimer, n 1135 to 1154.

(G. R. Lewis' *Ancient Church of Shobdon*; *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 207.)

Aymestry Church.—Aymestry Church is chiefly interesting on account of its dedication to St. Alkmund, ninth Bishop of Hexham, to whom other churches in Mercia are dedicated at Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, and Derby.

(Visited previously by C.A.A. during Ludlow Meeting in 1852. See *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iii, p. 326; *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxvii, p. 541.)

Wigmore Church and Castle.—The church contains the ancient stalls which belonged to Wigmore Abbey. Wigmore Castle, the great stronghold of the Mortimers, is now little more than a few crumbling walls and masses of masonry. Owing to the precipitous nature of the ground, and the amount of destruction that has gone on in times past, the plan is difficult to trace. It is known to have been a Saxon burgh in the time of Edward the Elder, and was subsequently strengthened by the Normans. The grant of the castle to Ralph de Mortimer, as a reward for his services in putting down the Welsh insurrection of 1068-9, is recorded in *Domesday*. It remained in the Crown from the time of Edward IV to that of Elizabeth, who granted it away. In 1601 it was purchased by Thomas Harley, and in 1641 it was dismantled by the Parliamentary forces.

(*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under date A.D. 921; G. T. Clark in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 97. Visited previously by C.A.A. during Ludlow Meeting in 1852, see *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iii, p. 326; and during the Knighton Meeting in 1873, see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 406; *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxiv, p. 299.)

Pipe Aston Church.—At Pipe Aston the sculptured Norman tympanum of the south doorway of the church excited much admiration, as much on account of its unusually perfect state of preservation as for the interest of the figure subjects represented. The Agnus Dei is shown within a circular jewelled medallion, supported by the winged bull of St. Luke and a griffin. Mr. Romilly Allen pointed out that the confusion or association of the griffin with the symbols of the four Evangelists was to be found in Byzantine art, as in the

mosaic decoration of the marble parapet in the church of St. Lucia, Gaeta (*circa* A.D. 1000), and that another instance occurred on the font in Lincoln Cathedral. Inside Pipe Aston Church is preserved a stone vessel sculptured with dragons of Norman date. Some discussion took place amongst the members as to whether it was a font; or a holy-water vessel, or what. From the summit of the hill, on the road between Pipe Aston and Ludlow, a capital view was obtained of the so-called Comus Valley.

(Thomas Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 201; *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. xxiv, p. 299; O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 115.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12th.—EXCURSION No. 4.

COXWALL KNOLL AND STOKESAY.

Route.—Members assembled at 9 A.M. in front of the FEATHERS HOTEL, and were conveyed by carriage to Bucknell (12 miles west of Ludlow), and returned thence by train through Craven Arms.

BUCKNELL	...	...	dep. 4.8 P.M.
Craven Arms	...	...	arr. 4.30 P.M.
Craven Arms	...	...	dep. 5.58 P.M.
LUDLOW	...	...	arr. 6.16 P.M.

Total distance by carriage 12 miles, and by train 8 miles.

On the journey from Ludlow to Bucknell, stops were made at BROMFIELD (3 miles north-west of Ludlow); LEINTWARDINE (5½ miles west of Bromfield); BRAMPTON BRYAN (3 miles south-west of Leintwardine); COXWALL KNOLL (three quarters of a mile north of Brampton Bryan), which was visited on foot; and BUCKNELL (half a mile north-west of Coxwall Knoll).

STOKESAY (1 mile south of Craven Arms) was visited on foot.

Luncheon was provided at Leintwardine at 1 P.M.

Bromfield Church.—Bromfield Church was described by the vicar, the Rev. W. Selwyn, and the architecture enlarged upon by the Rev. Gilchrist Clerk-Maxwell. The latter gave the most lucid account of a church heard during the meeting. Bromfield Church was restored by Mr. Hodgson Fowler in a conservative manner some years ago. There is some good Early English work in the arcade between the nave and the north transept and on the north doorway.

(O. Baker's *Ludlow*, p. 102; D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 71; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 210. Visited previously by C.A.A. during Ludlow Meeting in 1852, see *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iii, 11.)

Leintwardine Church and Roman Station of Bravinium.—Leintwardine occupies the site of the Roman station of Bravinium, the

vallum of which was inspected. The church is one of the most important visited during the meeting. There is a Norman arch at the west end of the nave, but the windows and nave arcades are of the fifteenth century.

The luncheon here was excellently served under the personal



Piscina in Wigmore Church.

(From a drawing by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley.)

supervision of the host and charming hostess of the Red Lion Hotel, which is a favourite resort for anglers.

(*Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* vol. xxiv., p. 201; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. xi. p. 321; *Woolhope Naturalists Field Club Trans.* for 1881-2 (published 1888), p. 251; R. W. Banks in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. v., p. 163. Visited previously by C.A.A. during Knighton Meeting in 1873. see *Arch Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv., p. 406.)

Brampton Bryan Church and Castle.—There is nothing ancient in the church except the effigy of a widow with the barb over the chin, which has been very inaccurately illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.*

The ruins of Brampton Brian Castle, consisting principally of a gateway in the Decorated style, stand within the grounds of Brampton Hall. Here the archæologists were courteously received by Mr. and Mrs. Harley, and shown over the house and grounds. In the house some Cromwellian armour, the keys of the castle, and other antiquities found in the neighbourhood were exhibited. In the garden four bronze guns were examined. They were taken from the Spanish by Admiral Rodney (an ancestor of Mrs. Harley), and are each inscribed "Solano fecit Hispaliano, 1756. Ferdinand VI. D. G. Hispaniar. Rex." The manor of Brampton was in the possession of the Brampton family in the time of Henry I., and passed into the Harley family on the marriage of Sir Robert de Harley with Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Brian de Bramton. The Castle is not mentioned in the list of border fortresses in the early part of the reign of Henry III., and it was probably built by Sir Brian de Harley in the time of Edward III. It was taken by the King's forces in 1664, and burnt.

(R. W. Banks in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. x., p. 232. and 3rd Ser., vol. xiii, p. 138; visited previously by C. A. A. during Knighton Meeting in 1873, see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 404. *Brit. Archæol. Assoc. Coll. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 49. *Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club Trans.* for 1881-2 (published 1888), p. 189.

Coxwall Knoll.—Those of the party who ascended Coxwall Knoll were not satisfied that it could be identified with the site of the last battle of Caractacus. The ramparts are of earth mixed with shale, not of stone, and the river is of insignificant size. The fort on the Breidden Hill, near the Severn, has a much better claim.

(*Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. ii, p. 124; *Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club Trans.* for 1881-2 (published 1888), p. 184; visited previously by C.A.A. during the Knighton Meeting in 1873, see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, p. 404.)

Bucknell Church.—In Bucknell Church there is a very early font ornamented with a human head and rude interlaced work and key-patterns.

(*Eyton's Shropshire*, vol. ii, p. 320.)

Stokesay Church and Castle.—The church and castle were described by the Rev. G. D. La Touche, Vicar of the Parish, whose death since the meeting we have to regret very sincerely. Mr. H. J. Allcroft, the owner, was present, and received the congratulations of the members for the care with which he watched over the beautiful old thirteenth-century house he was fortunate enough to possess. The most remarkable feature in the church is a carved oak pew in the chancel of the Jacobean period, covered over by a sort of canopy supported on open arcading.

Stokesay, one of the most delightful havens of rest for the weary archæologist, was as appropriate a place as could have been chosen to terminate a meeting which will not be easily eclipsed by any future gathering of the Cambrian Archæological Association in the memory of those who attended it. The success of the meeting was largely due to the energy of the local secretaries, Mr. Llewelyn Jones and Mr. Arthur W. Weyman (brother to Mr. Stanley Weyman).

(D. H. S. Cranage's *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 161; Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Castles and old Mansions of Shropshire*; T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture in England*, vol. i, p. 157; Royal Inst. of Brit. Architects' Silver Medal drawings, by J. H. Cooke in the *Architect* for March 25th, 1887; *Building News*, September 2nd, 1881; *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. xxiv, p. 230, and *Coll. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 36; Eyton's *Shropshire*, vol. v, p. 29; Rev. J. G. D. La Touche in *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 289. Visited previously by C.A.A. during Ludlow Meeting in 1852, see *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iii, p. 306, and during the Church Stretton Meeting in 1881, see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xii, p. 356.)

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31st, 1898.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand	71	13	1	By Bedford Press, printing			164 11 1
„ English and Foreign Subscribers	47	5	0	„ Editor, salary and disbursements			31 10 0
„ North Wales Subscribers	76	13	0	„ Mr. A. E. Smith, illustrations			45 0 0
„ South Wales Subscribers	166	19	0	„ Mr. D. Nutt, storage			12 0 0
„ The Marches	13	13	0	„ Mr. C. J. Clark, arranging stock			8 1 7
„ Dividend on Consols	5	11	4	„ General Secretary for South Wales, disbursements			4 5 0
„ Balance of Ludlow Meeting	35	19	8	„ General Secretary for North Wales, salary and dis- bursements			19 4 11
				„ Photographing Dog-wheel at Haverfordwest			0 15 0
				„ Bank charges			0 10 6
				„ Cheque book			0 2 0
							0 12 6
							£286 0 1
				Balance			131 14 0
							£417 14 1

J. LLOYD GRIFFITH, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct by
D. E. THOMAS,
ELIAS OWEN.

May 24, 1899.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. XVI, NO. LXIII.

JULY, 1899.

FLINTSHIRE GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, ESQ., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 104.)

XXXI (continued). TOWNSHIPS OF PENLEY, ISCOYD, AND BANGOR.

At the conclusion of the list of hearths, etc. in the Township of Penley, are given :—

The names of them that were not ret' in 1662.

1	Edward George	N.R.
1	Roger Edwards	"
1	Ellis ap Shone	"
1	Thomas Powell	"
1	Richard Ellis	"
1	Raph Ellis	"
1	John ap Ellis	"
1	Jane Lunt	"
1	William Hughes	"
1	Francis Davies	"
1	Richard Tayler	"
1	John Griffith	"
1	Jane Adams	"
1	William Cartwright	"
1	Henry Dauies	"
1	Richard Griffith	"
1	Roger Kenricke	"
1	Edward Morgan	"
1	Robert Edwards	"

1	Thomas Randle	N.R.
1	Catherine Llewelin	"
1	Anne Raph	"
1	Anne Phillipps	"
1	Francis Phillipps	"
1	Randle Ellis	"

THE TOWNSHIP OF ISCOED.

6	William Jenings	5	(one of w'ch is new)
1	Roger Houlden	1	
2	Lewis Pugh	2	(now Randle Jackson)
6	Thomas Madocks	6	
1	Thomas Nicson	1	
1	Randle Stocken	1	
1	Thomas Booker	1	
10	John Ratcliffe	1	(now John Lorton)
...	John Ratcliffe	1	(empty)
1	John Greene	1	(now Will' Birquet and 1 other pipe w th out hearth)
1	Humfrey Edward	1	
2	Thomas Humfrey	1	(ret' 1 short)
1	Thomas Hanson	1	(now Thomas Horton)
3	William Corke	3	
1	John Shone	1	
1	Robert Wynne	2	(& one other in the brew- inge and bakeinge place)
1	William Egerton	1	
1	Thomas Ratcliffe	1	
1	Roger Burrowes	1	
1	Gr' Painter	1	
2	Thomas Mullocke	2	
1	William Jenings	1	& one other in the brueing and baking place)
1	Roger Lewis	1	
6	Randle Tona	6	
4	Phillipp Henry	4	
1	Ralph Nixson	1	
1	Thomas Sherrott	1	
...	William Madocks	2	(in 2 houses)
...	Widdow Stocken	1	
...	John Gregory	2	
...	Hugh Suckley	1	
...	John Greene	1	(one other pipe w th out hearth)

...	David Eswicke	1	
...	John Dauies	1	
...	William Gregory	1	
...	Edward Lloyd	1	
...	Peter Eswicke	1	
1	John Barker	1	
1	William Daud	1	
4	Richard Edowes	5	(& one other pipe vn-finished)
1	John Jeninges	1	(now Margaret Meakings)
2	William Bedow	2	
1	Thomas Dauies	1	(now Humfrey Collins)
1	Richard Price	1	(now Margaret Price)
1	Hugh Wealch	1	
1	Hugh Lloyd	1	
1	Thomas Fisher	1	
1	Randle Jackson	1	(now William Hampson)
1	Widdow Hampson	1	
1	Woodriffe Edowe	1	(now Nathaniell Symcocke)
1	Randle Edowes	2	(and 1 fallen downe)
1	William Hampson	1	
1	John Symson	1	
1	Widdow Powell	1	
1	William Jenings	1	

The names of them that were not returned in 1662.

2	Mr. Thomas Edowes	(in new building)
2	Randle Edowes	
1	Cornelius ap Ed'd	
1	Owen Clutton	
1	John Benion	

PARTE OF BANGOR PARRISH IN FLINTSHIRE.

10	Andrew Ellis, Esq.	10	
4	Cattowell ¹ Bostocke	4	(now Thomas Hall & 2 pipes vnfinished)
9	The Parsonage of Bangor	11	(now Mr. Bridgeman, Deane of Chester; and 1 in a Brewhouse, 1 in a Bakehouse)

¹ Query *Ottiwell*: cf. "Ottiwell Bostocke," in article on WORTHENBURY (four pages *infra*).

5	Mr. Dauies of Dougrey	5	(now Mrs. Elizabeth Dauies)
1	Roger Powell	1	
1	Edward Ellis	1	
1	Gillard Hanmer	1	
1	Jane Hanmer	1	
1	Jane Griffith	1	
1	Edward Tona	1	(whereof one is the breuinge & bakeing place)
1	Sidney Hanson	1	
1	Edward Andrewes	1	
2	John ap Edward	2	
1	Robert ap David	1	
2	John Lewis	2	(now Hugh Lewis)
2	John Lloyd	2	
1	Rowland ap John	1	N.R.
1	Roger Bradley	1	
1	John Allin	1	(now John Edgebury)
1	John Lloyd	1	N.R.
1	William Vnderwood	1	N.R.
1	John Hanson	1	
1	William ap Richard	1	
1	John ap Ellis	1	
1	Raph John Robert	1	
1	Randle Botha	1	
2	Randle Hopley & Thomas Hugh	3	(now Mr. Brian; whereof one stopt, occasioned . . . take fier)
1	John ap Edward	1	
1	Edward ap John	1	
1	Roger Raph	1	
1	Leonard Evans	1	
2	John ap William	2	(ret' 1 to many)
1	Sydney Richard	1	(for 2 houses)
1	Sara Edwards	1	
1	John Penberton	1	(fledd ye Countrey; Robert ap Richard, owner)
1	Randle Rynallt	1	N.R.
1	John Ralph	1	
1	John Randle	1	(one other breuinge place)
4	Robert ap Richard	4	
1	Ralphe Wixted	1	
5	Ellis Edward	5	
1	Peter Griffith	2	(and one is not vsed, occasioned by smoake)

1	John ap William	1	
1	John David Thomas	1	
1	John Ellis	1	
1	William Overton	1	(one other pipe w th out hearth)
1	Robert Lancelott	1	
1	Francis Clarke	2	(ret' one two many by mistake)
1	Thomas Edwards	1	
1	Roger Dee	1	
1	Morgan Dauies		N.R.
1	Henry ap Evan	}	not ret' in 1662
1	Thomas ap William		
1	Griffith Edwards		N.R.
1	John Rogers of Bronhova		"
1	Thomas Boodle		"
1	David Wynn		"
1	Margaret Llewelin		"
1	William David		"
1	Humfrey Jones		"
1	Owen Ellis		"
1	Richard Venables		"
1	Marry Edwards		"
1	Elizabeth Ownes		"
1	Sidney Ellis		"
1	John Foulkes		"
1	Alcs (<i>Alice</i>) Yeomans		"
1	Richard Randle		"
1	Robert Jones		"
1	Jane Rondle		"
1	John Carter		"
1	Richard ap Edward		"
1	John Ellis Junior		"
1	Katherine Moris		"
1	John ap John		"
1	John Roger of the Graig		"
1	Richard John Randle		"
1	Elline Raph		"
1	John Kenricke		"
1	Randle Roberts		"
1	Thomas Morley		"
1	Richard Heskey		"

XXXII.—WORTHENBURY.

THIS parish is given under a separate heading, and follows "Bangor" in the *Lay Subsidy Roll* which I have described in the two preceding articles. Only eighty-sixty names of inhabitants are returned for the Hearth Tax.

23	Roger Puleston, Esq.	23	
10	John Braughton	10	
6	Edward Phillipps	7	(now Jane Phillipps widd'; & 1 falen downe)
2	Roger Jenkin	2	
4	John Holliman	5	(now Tho' Bickley; & one hath furnace & oven)
2	Thomas Moyle	2	
1	John Browne	1	
1	Humfrey Prichard	1	
1	Anne Kenricke, widd'	1	(now Daniell Kenricke)
1	Elizabeth Morgan, widd'	2	(& one other brewing & bakeinge place)
3	Robert Bickley	3	
1	John Hughes	1	
1	Dauid Mason	1	
2	Margaret Dauies, widd'	2	
1	Widdow Spakeman	1	
2	Ann Phillipps widdow	1	(now Ed'd Meredith: ret' 1 tow many by mistake)
1	Randle Reade	1	
1	Randle Meredith	1	
1	John Spakeman	1	
2	Lenard Parkin	2	
1	Richard Eyton	1	
2	Edward Evans	2	(in 2 houses)
1	Widdow Wynn	1	(now Katherine Wynn)
1	John Griffith	1	(not rated to church or poore)
1	Thomas Pugh	1	
1	Robert Yale	1	(now Robert Bickley)
1	Tristram Mathew	1	
1	Widdow Humfreys	1	Now Jane Humfreys
1	Griffith Jones	1	
1	Edward Hughes	1	N.R.
1	Widdow Williams	1	(now Roger Williams)

1	John ap Edward	1	
1	Edward Rogers	1	
1	Richard ap John	1	
1	Roger Griffith	1	
1	William Clubb	1	
1	Thomas Morgan	1	
1	Marry Morgan, widd'	1	(now Mary Pritchard)
2	Thomas Drury	2	
1	Edward Weaver	1	
0	John Steen	1	(noe such p'son)
1	Roger Dauies	1	
2	John Barrns	2	(now Mary Barrns)
2	James Barrns	2	(now Ottivell ¹ Bostocke)
1	John Roberts	1	
1	Jane Dee widd'	1	
1	Thomas ap Richard	2	(& one other brewing & bakeinge place)
1	Widd' Powell	1	(now Ellin Griffith)
2	Dauid Powell	2	
2	Sara Pritchard, widd'	2	
1	John Griffith	1	
1	John Dauies	1	
8	Phillipp Henry	10	(now Mr. Dauid Humfrey cler'; & 2 other pipes vn-finished, & hearths new sett)
1	Ermyrn Phillipps	2	(& one other in the breuing & bakeing place)
1	Thomas Puleston	}	2
1	Roger Rogers		
2	Thomas Hopley	2	
2	Dauid Peeter	2	(now Will' Edow, N.R.)
1	Humfrey Lloyd	1	
2	Roger Puleston	2	
1	Richard ap Thomas	1	
2	Edward Dauies	2	
1	William Hanson	1	
2	... Phillipps widd'	3	(now Ed'd Meredith; ret' 1 too many by mistake)
1	... Roberts	1	
1	Thomas Andrew	1	
1	Francis Andrew for Beçk-ett House	1	(now John Burch)

¹ Query *Ottivell*: cf. "Cattowell Bostocke" in BANGOR list (four pages *supra*).

1 Francis Andrew	2	(now John Puleston; wherof one new)
1 John Andrew	1	
1 Edward Pritchard	1	
1 John Downward	1	
1 David Dauies	1	
1 John Phillipps	1	
1 Arnold Lloyd	1	N.R.
1 Michael Wright	1	N.R.
1 William Wicherley	}	All these not ret' in 1662, and N.R.
1 William Aldford		
1 Randle Crosse		
1 Elizabeth Griffith		
1 Richard Wright		
1 Roger ap Hugh		
1 Katherine ap Evan		
1 Jane Bengr		
1 John Griffith of the Werne		
1 Randle Peeter		
1 Randle Clutton		

XXXIII.—NORTHOP (*continued*).

THIS Parish includes the Townships of Caerfallwch, Golstyn, Kelsterton, Leadbrook Major, Leadbrook Minor, Northop, Soughton and Wepra. There are no lists of names for Leadbrook Major and Leadbrook Minor in the *Lay Subsidy Roll*, and only a partial list for Golstyn; as two or three membranes have been torn off the original bundle. The following is as complete a list as possible for Northop Parish:—

GOLSTYN TOWNE.

These not ret' in 1662.

1 John ap Ellis	}	These pretend to be poore
1 John Humffrey		
1 Rowland Lewis		
1 Harry Rosley		
1 William Pugh		
1 John Price		

WEPPRA TOWNE.

2	Elizabeth Morris widowe	1	(ret' one to short)
1	Hugh Carrison	1	
1	Katherin Powell widowe	1	
1	Edward Thomas	1	
1	Margarett Hughes	1	(now Thomas Lewis)
1	Rondle Minshall	1	(Jane Minshall)
1	Robert Price	1	
1	William Thomas	1	
1	John Arthur	1	
1	John Edwards	1	
1	John Ithell	1	
1	Thomas Bennett	1	
1	John Peirs	1	
1	Thomas Kenricke	1	
1	Rondle Jones	1	
3	Thomas Edwards	1	(ret' two to little)
1	Richard Foulkes	1	
1	Robert Williams	1	
1	John Kenricke	1	
1	Humffrey Hughes	1	
2	Thomas Price	1	(ret' 1 to short)
1	John Griffith	1	(now Elizabeth Morris)
1	Thomas Parry	1	
1	John ap Richard	1	
1	Mary Lloyd	1	
1	Thomas ap Ellis	1	
7	Mrs. Owens	1	(ret' 6 short)
1	John Kenricke	1	

The names of them not ret' in 1662.

1	Edward Edwards	}	These pretend to be poore.
1	Anne Bellis		
1	Jonett v ₃ Richard		
1	Robert Jones		
1	Ellin Howell		
1	Edward Kenricke		
1	John Ken'icke Price		
1	Margery Abraham		

KELSTERTON TOWNESHIP.

3	Magdalen Powell, widowe	3
3	Margarett Humffreys, widowe	3

2	Edward Edwards	1	(ret' 1 short, now Griffith Ed'ds.)
1	John Thomas	1	(& one without a hearth)
1	Edward Humffreys	1	(now Daniel Jones)
1	Peter Jones	1	
1	John Price	1	(now Roger Price)
1	Rees Parry	1	(empty, Griffith Edwards, owner)
1	Jane Jones	1	
1	Thomas Kenricke	1	

SOUGHTON TOWNE^s.

2	Archibald Sparke, Cl'r'e	2	
4	Edward Conway	3	(ret' 1 short, now John Conway, gent.)
4	Richard Lewis	4	
3	John Powell	3	
2	Ellis Jones	2	
1	John Thomas ap Evan	1	
1	Thomas Johnes, senior	1	(& 1 without hearth, now John Jones)
1	Richard Raph	1	
1	Edward Williams	1	
2	David Jones	2	
1	John Peirs	1	
1	Edward Ithell	1	
1	William ap Richard	1	
1	Richard Lewis	1	
1	John ap Richard	1	
1	Harry Lewis	1	
1	John ap Rhytherch	1	
1	Katherin v3 Ithell	1	
1	Peeter Ledsam	1	
1	John Rondle	1	(& one in ye bakehouse where dauid John Rondle dwelleth)
1	Thomas ap Thomas	2	(1 pulled down)
1	Thomas James	1	
1	Mary Lewis	1	
1	Evan Jones	1	
1	Robert Newman	1	
1	Edward Lewis	1	
2	Malt v3 Richard	2	
1	Dauid ap Robert	1	
1	John Thomas ap Rob'te	1	

1	Dou'ce v; Robert	1	
1	Robert Jones	1	
1	Thomas John Griffith	1	(now Richard Mosse)
1	Griffith Williams	1	
1	Ellis Price	1	
1	Anne Price	1	
1	Rees Evans	1	(empty, Ed'd Ken'icke, owner)
1	Robert ap Edward	1	
1	William Jones	1	
1	Robert Price	1	(& one without a hearth)
2	Thomas Jones, junior	2	
1	Dauid John Ken'icke	1	& (one without hearth)
1	Dauid Griffith	1	
1	Angharad Ken'icke	1	
1	Anne Evans	1	

The names of them not ret' in 1662.

1	William Wilcocke
1	Jane Hughes
1	Anne v; Dauid
1	Katherin Lewis
1	John Morris
1	Ithell Jones
1	Ellis Griffith
1	Robert John Ken'icke
1	Rees ap Hugh
1	Elizabeth v; Dauid
1	Ellin v; Dauid
1	William ap Robert
1	Richard Peirs
1	Rees Jones
1	Thomas Rondle
1	Katherin Griffith
1	Edward Thomas
1	Robert Tho : ap Evan
1	Ithell Jones
1	Peirs ap Richard
1	Hugh Williams
1	Jane v; D'd
1	Katherin Kenricke
1	Edward Dauid
1	Anne Griffith
1	Hugh Stroman

These pretend to be poore

1	Jane v3 Robert	}	These prtend to be poore
1	Mary Griffith		
1	John Ellis		

NORTHOPP TOWNE.

8	Ellis Evans, Esq ^e .	8	
8	Edward Evett	8	
5	Eubule Hughes	4	(ret' 1 short, now William Wenlocke)
3	Arbella Jones	3	
3	John Williams	3	
2	Katherin Evans	5	(& one without hearth, ret' 2 to many by mistake)
2	Thomas Raph	2	(now Jonett Raph)
1	Evan John	1	
2	Edward Parry	2	
1	John ap Richard	1	
3	Anne Walker	3	(whereof 2 in ye pos'sion of Rees Thomas)
2	Thomas Ellis	1	(ret' 1 short)
1	Ithell Price	1	
1	Elizabeth v3 John Rob'te	1	
1	Joseph Parry	1	
1	Richard Price	1	
1	Hugh ap Jo ⁿ Kenricke	1	
1	Jane v3 John	1	
2	John Peirs	2	(now Barbara Peirs)
1	William Parry	1	
2	Rondle Jones	2	(now Jane Price, wid'owe)
1	Thomas David	1	
1	Nicholas Jones	1	
1	Richard Foulke	1	
2	Richard Snead	2	(now Harry Ellis)
1	Peter ap Will'm Bellis	1	
3	George Ellis	4	(& one fallen downe by decay, now Richard Snead)
4	Richard Williams	3	(ret' one short)
2	Peirs ap John	2	
1	Harry ap Rondle	1	
1	Kenricke Jones	1	
1	Thomas Ken'icke	1	
1	Peirs ap Robert	1	
3	Hugh Johnson	3	
2	John Edwards	2	

2	Lewis Thomas	2
1	Anne v ₃ Thomas	1
6	William Ithell	4 (ret' 2 too little)
1	Edward John Thomas	1
2	Katherin Mostyn	2
1	John Lloyd	1
3	George Worrall	3
1	Edward Ellis	1
1	Ellin v ₃ Richard	1

The names of them not ret' in 1662.

1	John Parsenage	N.R.
1	Rees Williams	"
1	Ales Tubleford	"
1	William Parcifull	"
1	William Price	"
1	Anne Dumbleton	"
1	John Roberts	"
1	Richard Rondle Collier	"
1	Harry Shone	"
1	Anne Daniell	"
1	Mary Price	"
1	Edward Jones	"
1	Roger Daniell	"
1	Mary James	"
1	Hugh ap W ^m Shone	"
1	Peeter Jones	"
1	Ellin Roger	"
1	Thomas Lloyd	"
1	Rees Evans	"
1	Nicholas Roberts	"
1	Owen Hughes	"
1	Kenricke John Powell	"
1	Walter Hart	"
1	Dauid Jones	"
1	John Right	"
1	Amedice ap Owen	"
1	Jane Morgan	"
1	John Thomas Foulke	"
1	Ales Jones	"
1	Ellin Griffith	"
1	Edward Parry	"
1	Anne Hughes	"
1	Elizabeth Parry	"

1	Thomas Price	N.R.
1	Richard Foulke	"
1	Evan Probin	"
1	William Thomas	"
1	John Price	"

CAERVALLOUGH TOWNE^P.

2	John Hanmer	2	
4	Thomas Ellis	3	(ret' one short, now widowe Ellis)
4	Thomas Vaughan	3	(ret' one short, now widowe Vaughan)
3	John Jones	3	(now Thomas Jones)
1	Kenricke Price	1	
1	John Kenricke	1	
2	Thomas Edwards	2	
2	Thomas John Rees	2	
3	John Thomas ap Evan	3	
1	Kenricke Jones	1	(& one without a hearth)
1	Jane Hughes	1	
1	Mathew Jones	1	
1	Richard Lewis	1	(now Katherin Lewis)
1	Ellis Kenricke	1	
1	Harry Salusbury	1	(now Ellis Kenricke)
2	Thomas Parry	2	
1	Harry Jo ⁿ Kenricke	1	
2	Thomas ap Thomas	2	
1	John Williams	1	
1	Rees ap Edward	1	
0	Thomas John Kenricke	1	(house fallen downe)
1	Thomas Griffith	1	
1	Hugh John ap Rob'te	1	
1	Edward Buckley	1	
1	William Griffith	1	
1	Thomas Lloyd	1	
1	Evan Griffith	1	
1	Robert Owen	1	
1	Griffith Kenricke	1	
2	Robert Peirs	2	
1	Humffrey Hughes	1	
1	Thomas ap William	1	
1	Robert Thomas	1	
1	William Jones	1	
1	Ellenor Yonge	1	

1	Ellis Powell	1	
1	William David Rob'te	1	(now Edward Will's)
2	John ap Evan	2	
1	Thomas ap Ed'd Rondle	1	(now Henry Salusbury)
1	Anne Williams	1	(& one without a hearth, now Ken'icke Jones)
1	Margarett v ₃ David	1	
1	John ap John	1	
1	Thomas Parry	1	
1	Andrew Ellis	1	
1	John Price	1	
1	Roger Price	1	
1	Thomas ap John	1	
1	Thomas ap Richard	1	
1	Lewis Peirs	1	
1	Henry Ken'icke	1	
1	Kenricke Rob'ts	1	(now Elizabeth v ₃ Rob'te)
1	Henry Thomas James	1	
1	John Parry	1	

The names of them not ret' in 1662.

2	Dauid Parry	N.R.
1	Thomas ap 'Thomas	"
1	Will'm Jones	"
1	Thomas ap Rob'te	"
1	Edward Foulke	"
1	Lówry Foulke	"
1	John Kenricke Penllyn	"
1	Thomas Ken'icke	"
1	Gaynor v ₃ Edward	"
1	George Newman	"
1	Thomas John ap Will'm	"
1	John Lloyd	"
1	Hugh ap Ellis	"
1	Dauid Jo ⁿ ap W ^m	"
1	Harry ap Edward	"
1	Katherin Peirs	"
1	Peeter Jones	"
1	John Thomas	"
1	Thomas John Robert	"
1	Thomas Williams	"
1	Mary Thomas	"
1	Elizabeth v ₃ Thomas	"
1	Gwen v ₃ Thomas	"

1	Edward Peirs	N.R.
1	Foulke Jones	"
1	Edward Parry	"
1	Thomas Peirs	"

Between the years 1413 and 1502 Courts were held at Northop and elsewhere in Flintshire for the Com-motes of Rhuddlan, Coleshill, and Prestatyn, and for Flint County. The proceedings, which related to Hundreds, Courts, County Courts, Great Tourns, and Fines, are recorded in sixteen rolls now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and the entries cover forty-two membranes or sheets.

BROMFIELD PRIORY.

BY THE REV. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A.

(A Paper read at Ludlow, August 9, 1898.)

I MUST, first of all, make an apology for my presumption in offering to read a paper on Bromfield Priory, about which so little is known, because I can add nothing of any great importance to the scanty notices already in the hands of the public, and I must therefore ask the indulgence of my auditors for the very dry record which follows:—

Some time last year, a document was brought to me by the Recorder of Ludlow for transcription, which I found to be a copy in English of a “Confirmation” by Henry III, in July 1235, of certain charters granted to the prior and monks of Bromfield by his “grandfader,” Henry II.

This document, written, as I suppose, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, by a notary, John Aleyn, is in English; and when I had read it I considered it worthy of being put into permanent record, not merely “on account of the quaintness of its language, but as being an almost unique specimen of fifteenth-century rendering of a Latin charter.” To this, when it was ready for publication in the *Transactions* of our local Society, I was enabled to subjoin in an appendix certain particulars relating to the final disposition of the Priory estates at the time of the Dissolution, though I saw that scarcely anything was being done to clear up the mystery which hung over the original foundation of this ancient religious house.

We always knew that it had its beginnings before the Norman Conquest, and that its territorial possessions were at first very large; but as the Cartulary was lost, or rather non-existent, very little could be said

respecting its origin, or its history, before the reign of Henry II, when, from some cause or another, it became a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Gloucester, and so continued until the Dissolution. The first notice of any moment is contained in *Domesday*, where, under the heading *Quod tenet ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ*, we read that—

“The same church holds Brunfelde, and there it is built. Here are now x hides and in demesne vj ox-teams and there are xij neat-herds xv villains and xij boors with viij teams. It is worth 50s. annually to the Canons and Nigel the Physician has 16s. annually from the manor. In this Mauor there were in King Edward’s time xx hides and xij canons of the said Church had the whole. One of them, Spirtes by name, had alone x hides, but when he was banished from England King Edward gave these x hides to Robert Fitz Wimarch as to a canon, but Robert gave the same land to a certain son-in-law of his, which thing, when the other canons had shewn to the King forthwith the King ordered that the land should revert to the Church, only delaying, till at the Court of the then approaching Christmas he should be able to order Robert to provide other land for his son-in-law; but the King himself died during those very festal days, and from that time till now the Church hath lost the land. This land Robert now holds under Earl Roger and it is waste. One part with another the arable land is sufficient to employ liiij ox-teams.”

In explanation, Eyton assumes that Robert Fitz-Wimarch is identical with Robert the deacon, that Norman ecclesiastic whose daughter Richard Scrob married. The king died January 5th, 1066, so that the intended restoration of the lands to the Church was never effected. The church and very extensive parish continued to be served by these twelve—or perhaps eleven—canons, without any ostensible head, till, very early in the twelfth century, the Saxon Collegiate Church of St. Mary of Bromfield became a regular monastic institution, and Osbert, Prior of Blomfield, in 1105, is found to have attested an ordinance of the viceroy. This institution accordingly became Benedictine, and the Church (and all the lands appur-

tenant thereto) was made a cell of the Abbey of St. Peter of Gloucester, and so continued till the Dissolution. The "Confirmation" which I transcribed last year, dated July 19th, 1235, refers to a period eighty years after the great change took place in the constitution of the house. Henry II began his reign in 1154. In the first of the charters confirmed he speaks of *prebendes held in the tyme of King Henry our grandfather*: this would be Henry I, who reigned from 1100 to 1135, and would seem to show that the *prebendes* still existed in his day, and were only gradually extinguished by death, for four them are mentioned by name, and other canons are also referred to.

The first charter of Henry II styles the manor a "royal demayn" and the church a "lordly chapelle," and gives both manor and church to "the prior and monkes there serving God." It grants in full to them, subject only to the life-interest of the surviving canons, "all the londes and townes of" *Hawford* (Halford, near Craven Arms), *Dodyngehop* (i.e., Dinchope) Efford (a lost place, only once mentioned as Efford in an imperfect entry in vol. i of the *Inquisitiones post-mortem*, though as *Esseford* or *Ashford* it may still exist), *ffelton* (Cley Felton and Rye Felton are both mentioned as members of the manor, in one of which there was in Henry I's time a chapel served by Robert, "the prest" of Felton), *Bourway* (or Burway, the original Latin has *Burgeheye*) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the church (Johannes and Adam de Borewey are names found in a *Subsidy Roll* of 1327). *Ledewich* (otherwise Lethewick) is a township five miles north-east. *Halton* (or Halentone), which is no doubt Priors Halton, close to Bromfield, one of three places so named. The others were Hill Halton and Lady Halton.

All these in the documents are said to be members of the Manor of Bromfeld *hernes*. [This word *hernes*, by the way, or, as the Latin copy has it, *hurnisse*, is a very rare and difficult word. In Anglo-Saxon it

generally means *obedience*, but here it probably means jurisdiction, or the whole area of the prior's vassalage]. The charter goes on to exempt these "townes and lands" from all secular services and exactions, so as to make them entirely religious or ecclesiastical.

The second charter confirmed is one of the same King Henry II, conferring facilities of free travel and passage through all his lands "by stret or wey, in towne or in water, in se and in haven;" besides other privileges and exemptions in their own lands.

The third charter confers further exemption from all secular services and taxation, covering possibly some matter which had been previously overlooked.

The fourth charter gives them the privilege of "free-chace and huntyng" in certain specified woods and forests, and forbids all royal foresters and other officials to oppress or meddle with them. The woods of *Mok-tree* and *Ailricheswood*, the land and pasture of *Benet*, are mentioned; and all hunting and chasing by other than themselves or their own men are forbidden under a penalty of ten pounds.

The last charter adds another wood, that of *Esrugge*, to the former two, speaks of hares as game, and repeats the penalty of ten pounds.

All these five charters of his "grandfader" are then confirmed by Henry III, and all the grants and gifts made firm and stable. The witnesses to this confirmation are very numerous: among them being the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, and Carlisle; Geoffrey, Earl Marshal, Hugh, Earl of Kent, Rauf, the son of Nicolas, John, the son of Philip, Geoffrey Despencer and Geoffrey Cawz, all of whom were living in 1235.

These scanty notices are about all we know at present of the history of this house, which as a religious establishment had existed before the date of this confirmation, in one form or another, for nigh two hundred years, first as a collegiate church, and afterwards as a Benedictine priory.

Pope Nicholas' taxation in 1291 gives this estimate of the prior's income as lord of the manor—

	£	s.	d.
Eight carucates of land yielded per annum	4	0	0
The hay (10 loads at 1s. 6d.) was worth	0	15	0
The assized rents and tallage of natives amounted to	22	13	4
Pleas and perquisites of court, labour dues and fines were	3	0	0
The pannage of swine yielded	0	2	0
Three mills	3	0	0
Profits on stock (8 cows and 260 ewe sheep)	7	2	0
<hr/>			
Making a total of	40	12	4
The income which the Priory derived from the manor and its adjuncts 230 years after, in 1534, was	78	19	4

At this period, the time of the Dissolution, the property had much increased in area and value. Many new names are now found in the papers referring to it in the Augmentation Office, showing that the monks had not neglected their worldly interests in the three hundred years which had elapsed since the confirmation in 1235. An enumeration of the separate items may be of interest to the residents of South Salop.

The revenue of the Cell of Bromefelde is given in the *Surveys* of the Augmentation Office in the time of Henry VIII.

	£	s.	d.
Assized rents in Bromefelde, £10 18s. 8d., in Burwey and Chapel	5	3	8
In Whitebache and Cleyfelton, £6 14s. 4d., in Ryefelton	9	19	4
In Dodyngethorp, £3 3s. 8d., in Lidewych	4	0	0
<hr/>			
Making a total (which is not correct, for nearly £11 is omitted) of	50	18	0
Then there is the rent of certain lands in Overton field in Richard's Castle	0	2	0
Farm of tithes of wheat in Hawford and Dodyngehope	2	0	0
" " Halton Prior and Ludford	2	13	4
" " Ledewyche Leete and Stevynton	3	10	0
" " in Halton of the B'd Mary of the Hill	2	1	0
" " Burwey, Chapell, Whytebache and Ryefelton	4	0	0
" " Cleyfelton	0	14	4
" " Asheford	3	6	8
" " Bromefeld	2	0	0
" " Cokerugge	0	13	4
Portion of tithes in parish of Stokesay	0	8	4
Income of arable, meadow, and pasture land	2	13	4
Rent of a water-mill in Bromefeld	2	3	4
Perquisites of court held there	0	16	8
<hr/>			
Making a total of	78	0	4
Nearly £80, or almost double of the income of 1291			

In 1557 the sum of £444 10s. 6*d.* was paid by Charles Fox for the site of the Priory, with all its appurtenances in Bromfield, Nether Halton, Ledwiche, Dinchopp, Hawford, Burweye, Cleyfelton, Ryefelton, and Whitbache. From Charles Fox the estate passed by marriage to Matthew Herbert, whose descendant, George, Earl of Powis, devised it to his nephew, the Hon. Henry Clive, whose descendant now enjoys the estate.

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL, ON BROMFIELD CHURCH.

BY THE REV. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL.

THE Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Bromfield, was of importance in very early times, being mentioned in *Domesday Book*, as endowed with lands in Bromfield and elsewhere, though the entries are confused with those relating to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Here was a college of twelve canons secular, who in 1155 affiliated themselves to the great Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester; and henceforward Bromfield, as a cell of this house, ceases to have any separate existence, until the time of the Dissolution, when, in 1538, it came into the King's hands. In 1557 it was granted to Charles Foxe of Ludlow, who pulled down the monastic buildings and erected a house for himself on the south side of the church, including in it the present chancel, which was the monks' choir, the nave serving as the parish church. This house was burnt down about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the then owner, Richard Herbert, removed to Oakly Park and restored the chancel to its original use, re-roofing it in 1658, the present coved ceiling being added, or at least decorated, in 1672. The church underwent a partial restoration in 1844, and in 1890 was restored in a most satisfactory manner under the direction of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., and mainly at the cost of the patron, Lord Windsor. During this work, the plaster ceiling was removed from the nave, open oak seats substituted for the pews, an organ-chamber and vestry added, the north wall of the aisle rebuilt, and two fresh windows inserted in the south wall of the chancel, and a new west window inserted.

The church at present consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and north-west tower; but that it was originally of larger extent is evidenced by the Norman arch now blocked up in the east wall, and another opening into the present organ-chamber. These show us that the original church was probably cruciform, with the chancel lying to the east of the present, and a north transept on the ground now occupied by the organ-chamber. Whether there was a south transept and tower at the crossing is uncertain, though probable. The nave extended probably as far west as at present, as there are remains of a Norman window in the north wall, where the east wall of the tower abuts against it. This tower dates from early in the thirteenth century, with a small addition to its height of late Decorated date, and is a very massive and good specimen of Early English architecture. The lower portion serves as a porch, and has a plain and very large arch on its outer face, and a smaller and more ornate doorway leading into the church. About the time of the erection of the tower, the chancel and north transepts appear to have either fallen or been taken down, doubtless owing to the foundations being rendered insecure by the river Onny, which flows close under this part. The monks then built up the arches opening into chancel and transept, inserting a piscina in the filling of the former, and established their choir in the space of the old crossing. To compensate possibly for the loss of space thus occasioned in the nave (the parishioners' part), the north aisle was added, c. 1260. The arcade separating it from the nave, though only of two bays, is of remarkably good effect from the boldness and just proportions of its details.

A great puzzle, architecturally speaking, is presented by the present south wall of the chancel, which has been much altered at various times, in connection with the domestic buildings of the Priory, and later with the house built by Charles Foxe. It has evidently been rebuilt north of its original line, as the east wall of the

church is not bonded into it, and by this means the original chancel arch appears to be out of the centre. In the lower part of this wall near the east end is a cusped tomb-recess of the fourteenth century, but there are indications that it is not in its original position. The armorial stone inserted in its back wall is not the funeral monument of Charles Foxe, the grantee, but in all probability came from some part of the house built by him, as it records his first marriage only, with Elizabeth Crosby. Her arms—if arms they can be called, and not a “rebus,”—consist of a cross-fleury charged with a B, in punning allusion to her surname. The same device occurs among the shields on the wall-posts of the nave roof, dated 1577, the other shields bearing arms of the Foxe family and of their alliances.

In 1658, as already stated, the choir was restored to the church, and a new roof was put on, ornamented similarly to the nave with shields of arms recording the alliances, etc., of the Herberts. Fourteen years later, the present wonderful ceiling was put up, which has been described as “the best specimen of the worst period of ecclesiastical art.” The painter, T. Francis, who has signed and dated his work, received £7 for doing this, and otherwise decorating the chancel. From 1658 also probably dates the east window, now blocked, which presents an interesting and peculiar instance of seventeenth-century Gothic. A relic of the secular occupation of this part of the church is to be seen in the window above, an ordinary three-light domestic window of sixteenth- or seventeenth-century date.

The font is a plain bowl with necking below, apparently of the fourteenth century.

During the 1890 restoration various fragments of interest were found, including a Norman standing piscina,¹ now set up close to the vestry-door, and a slab

¹ Some members of the Society expressed an opinion that this is a lamp-stand.

with rudely-formed cross in relief, which may have formed part of the tympanum of an early Norman door.

Of the monastic buildings, the only remains are the gate-house, a building of uncertain date, the lower part of stone, the upper of timber ; and the Abbey Mill, on the opposite side of the Teme, near the bridge leading to Oakly Park.

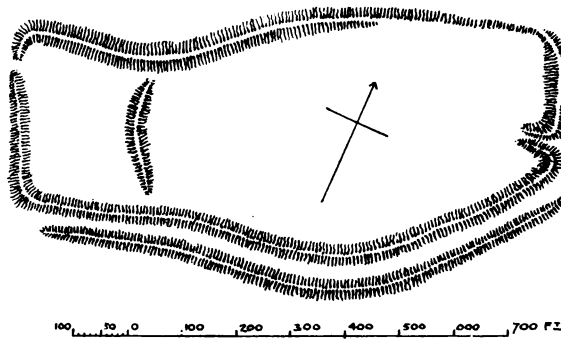
NOTES UPON CAYNHAM CAMP.

BY C. FORTEY, ESQ.

THE early history of Caynham Camp is involved in obscurity, and nothing is heard of it until we come down to Norman times. The first mention of the Manor of Caynham is to be found in *Domesday Book*, where we learn that it had belonged to the celebrated Saxon, Earl Morcar, and that it passed after the Conquest into the possession of Earl Ralph de Mortimer. We are also informed that this part of the country was densely wooded at that time, the extent of the woodlands being estimated by the number of animals it would maintain. In the days of the Conqueror the *Domesday* record states that there was "a wood of Two hundred Swine." There was also "One mill," and as part of the produce of the manor were "Four loads of salt, IIII summæ salis de Wick," but where they came from is not stated. Mr. Wright thought they may have come from Saltmore, about two miles away, and within the boundary of the manor. The site of camp appears to have been well chosen for defensive purposes, occupying as it does a commanding position upon an elevated ridge, an outlying spur of the Titterstone Clee Hill. It was well protected on its north side by a steep escarpment, rendering it unnecessary upon this side to throw up any defensive work of importance. Not so, however, upon the other three sides, where the slopes being less precipitous, and consequently more exposed to attack, the earthworks are found to be proportionately strong. Towards the south-east corner, more especially, they assume formidable proportions. There is also in addition to this, upon the south side, a second line of defence, consisting of a ditch and rampart, extending along the whole

length of the camp. There were two entrances to the camp, one at the eastern end, which appears to have been the principal one and was well protected, and another at the north-west corner. Crossing the camp from north to south, and not far from its western end, is a high embankment dividing it into two portions, the larger being 620 yards in length and the smaller 60 yards, with an average breadth of 140 yards, and enclosing in all not quite nine acres.

By a reference to the accompanying rough plan taken from the Ordnance Map, it will be seen that, taking the larger portion by itself, its form may be described



Plan of Caynham Camp.

as a broad ellipse, while the smaller enclosure beyond is more or less rectangular in shape. It would appear, therefore, that the larger part may have constituted the entire British camp, and that subsequently, when occupied by the Romans, the camp was extended to its present dimensions.

It may not be out of place in this connection to give the opinion, of its probable origin, of a high authority: General the Baron de Mallet, who visited it some years ago, and who communicated his views to a gentleman then living in Ludlow. He says, in allusion to the Roman tactics and policy: "They were not of a defensive character. During their conquests their warfare

was an aggressive one, and perching on the top of high hills was not much in their line of rapid movements and attack, unless passes or borders were to be defended. No: the Caynham camp is of true British character, and was constructed by those Celto-Britains whose policy and ignorance was of a defensive nature. This form of encampment, 'the round one,' was the custom of all the Hindo-Germanic races all over Europe. No doubt that, after the fall of the Britons the Romans, according to custom, occupied Caynham for a time, as they did all along the Valley of the Wye, the Dee, the Severn, the great Woden Dyke, the Cotswold hills, and elsewhere. When they succeeded, they fortified afresh the Briton defences. The Saxons came afterwards, and made the best use of all these positions, and no doubt Caynham was one of their strongholds. The last part of the word seems to warrant the truth of this statement, 'Ham,' as a corruption of the Saxon word 'Heim,' which means a dwelling, and from which comes our 'house,' or the private residence dear to all English hearts." The Baron adds, in a postscript which slightly modifies his views: "No doubt this wonderful nation of conquerors occupied, enlarged, or better fortified the place, but I do not believe that they moved the first spade of earth." I think this opinion coincides with that already expressed: that although the larger part of the camp was in all probability of British origin, the western portion may have been an extension carried out by the Romans. It is said that a castle once stood either within the precincts of the camp or in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Wright, in his *History of Ludlow*, says: "There was an ancient castle at Caynham, or, as it was then called, Cayham, the residence on the brook Cay, which, so early as the twelfth century, was a deserted ruin;" and again, he says: Of the history of Caynham Castle, which appears to have been deserted from a very remote period, we are entirely ignorant. It occupied the summit of a hill about two miles to

the south-east of Ludlow." Leland also says: "Kainsham, or Kensham Castle clene down stood within two miles of Ludlow." I may add that, having made careful examination of the ground within the area of the camp, I have failed to find the slightest trace of the foundations of any building. We learn, through a very curious and interesting Anglo-Norman History of the Fitz-Warines, that the camp was temporarily occupied in late Norman times. This history, which is written in verse, is called "The Romance of the Fitz-Warines." It must have been composed at an early period of the thirteenth century, and gives a very early notice of Caynham. It states that when Joce de Dynan laid siege to Ludlow Castle, he made his headquarters here; and it gives also the only details known of the early history of the castle. This Joce de Dynan, who had received the castle as a free gift from the king, was frequently at feud with his powerful neighbours the de Lacys, who laid claim to the castle; and upon one occasion Walter de Lacy, accompanied by a trusty knight, Arnold de Lisle, having approached too near the walls, were taken prisoners and lodged in the castle, where they appear to have been well treated, and were frequently visited by the ladies of the Court. One of them, Marian de la Bruère (Marian of the heath),¹ being smitten by the courtly mein of Arnold de Lisle, assisted them to escape through one of the windows of the tower by means of towels and napkins tied together. Shortly afterwards Joce went upon a visit to Hertland, leaving the castle in charge of thirty knights and seventy good soldiers, "for fear of the Lacy and other people." Marian de la Bruère, having remained behind on the plea of sickness, sent word to Arnold de Lisle to come and visit her, and promised to let him in by the same window by which he had escaped. This invitation he accepted, and brought with him a leathern ladder and

¹ The French for health is *bruyère*.—ED.

one hundred men, who were left concealed below. The ladder being drawn up to the window, the knight entered, leaving it suspended in readiness for his men to follow, who, in the darkness of the night, made their way on to the walls; and having thrown down the guards that were on duty, entered the apartments and slew the knights and soldiers in their beds, and thus did the castle fall into the hands of the Lacys. Marian at daybreak, hearing the shouts of the victors, and learning the treachery that had been enacted, seized Sir Arnold's sword, and thrusting it through his body afterwards committed suicide by throwing herself from the window and breaking her neck. Joce, having received tidings of these events, assembled his men and came and besieged the castle. Failing, however, after repeated efforts to regain possession, he finally retired, to take up a position upon Caynham Camp. Here, with a force of 7,000 men, he lay entrenched for three days, surrounded by the Lacy and his Welsh allies, numbering 20,000 men. At the end of the third day, being hard pressed, and reduced by famine and thirst, "for there is no well within the camp," they were compelled to fight their way through their enemies. Jose being severely wounded was, together with most of his knights that were not killed, taken prisoners and committed to the dungeons of his own castle. A very valiant young knight, however, Fulke Fitz-Warine, who had been under the guardianship of Joce from his youth up, and who had married his daughter Howyse, made a desperate attempt to rescue his father-in-law, but was himself wounded, and with difficulty escaped and joined King Henry at Gloucester. The king received him with great favour, and commanded Walter de Lacy to set free Joce de Dynan. He did so, and Joce joined his son-in-law at the Royal Court, then retired to Lambourne, where he died in peace shortly afterwards.

SLEBECH COMMANDERY AND THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

BY J. ROGERS REES, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 53, vol. xv.)

VIII.—KNIGHTLY TROUBLES IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

THE fourteenth century opened out many years of sore trial and anxiety to the Knights of St. John. Their conquest of the island of Rhodes, and their settlement there in A.D. 1310, were but the prelude to days of darkness and doubt. Discontent, if not actual rebellion, sprang up in their own ranks; financial difficulties, consequent on the seizure and fortifying of Rhodes, began to assume a serious aspect; whilst, worst of all, a cloud of uncertainty as to their own fate as an Order hung for a time heavily over their heads. In England, their financial affairs were at such a low ebb that Leonard di Tibertis, sent over from Venice to take the place of the unthrifty Grand-Prior Larcher, was compelled to bring with him jewels and other presents as a means of finding favour "in the eyes of our Lord the King and our Lady the Queen, and other great men about the Court". He actually had to borrow money on his own valuables to pay off the most pressing creditors of the Order, who were receiving interest at 25 per cent., which appears to have been the lowest rate at which the Order just then had been able to obtain loans. But it was not only in England, during the mismanagement of Thomas Larcher, that financial troubles existed: in other countries as well the Order was on the verge of

bankruptcy, from which it was saved by the transfer of the possessions of the suppressed Templars.

But this very suppression of their brother knights of the Temple must have shown them the insecurity of their own position. True, their coffers were replenished, and they were termed "wrestlers of the Lord," and many things were said about their exposing themselves unceasingly to death for the defence of the Faith, the while they incurred heavy expenses in lands beyond the sea. But we, looking back over the history of the Hospitallers from our nineteenth-century standpoint, can see in all this no dependable guarantee; for in the subsequent years, not long prior to the suppression of the Hospitallers in England, Henry VIII received the Grand-Master of the Order with the utmost cordiality, and actually made him a gift of artillery of the value of 20,000 crowns.

The Holy Land had completely passed from the power of the Christians, and to all appearance the work for which both Templars and Hospitallers had been called into existence, and so liberally endowed, no longer existed. Their mighty deeds seemed at an end, only to be revived in tales of heroism and chivalry told by troubadour in castle-hall and bower. The Templars succumbed to such a view of the case, and soon retired westward to the ease and luxury of their European preceptories, where, however, their arrogance and licentiousness came to an early end. But the Hospitallers, recognising the peculiarity of their position, continued to devote themselves to the many pilgrims who still sought the shores of Palestine by way of the blue waters of the Mediterranean, then infested by Turkish rovers, who robbed, and slew, and furnished the markets of the Nile with Christian slaves. The Hospitallers saw the work to be done in this direction, and they did it; and so, in saving others, they saved themselves.¹

¹ Assistance to pilgrims to and from St. David's was probably incumbent on them in Pembrokeshire; but I can find no direct

But why, it might be asked, do we find so little in Pembrokeshire history concerning the White Cross Knights? Certainly they had a home here in Slebech, where for four centuries they dwelt in all their power and consequence; and during those many years, wars and rumours of wars, death and disaster, romance and reality, chased each other throughout the length and breadth of the county. It is but meet that we should seek for an explanation of this, and we find it in the constitution of the Order.

“They were powerful, but they stood apart from all other men, loved by few and feared by all. They had no personal ties, they had no national ties; their nation was the Catholic Church, their chief was the Holy Father, and his enemies were theirs. They were in France, in England, in Scotland, in Spain; but they were not French, or English, or Scots, or Spaniards. They rarely mixed in any national struggles, and only when the Pope’s interests were concerned . . . From the nature of the case, therefore, they could take no root in the national life anywhere.”

This absorption of the individual in the Order also accounts for the absence of known tombs and effigies of both Hospitallers and Templars. When a knight died at Slebech, proud and powerful though he might have been, it was only as if a branch had been blown by the wind from the great Hospitaller tree; and he was probably laid to rest with no indication of his individuality, and with no other monument over him than the green turf, which honoured equally the meanest servant of the estate. We find much idle

information on the point. Meanwhile, to the various ports of Italy and the Adriatic, their new fleets wended their way in the months of March and August. “They collected the grateful bands of wandering devotees at these various points of embarkation, and escorted them safely through the perils of the Levant until they landed in Syria, whence, as soon as the cravings of their religious enthusiasm had been satisfied, the Brethren accompanied them back to their respective destinations.”—Porter’s *Knights of Malta*, 1883 edn., p. 107.

gossip, in local histories and handbooks, about tombs of warrior-monks, especially Templars; whilst, if my memory serves me rightly, the only known monumental effigy of a Templar is that of a certain Jean de Dreux (*circa* 1275), in the church of S. Yvod de Braine, near Soissons, in France, pictured in Montfauçon's *Monumens Françaises*, published in 1730. He is represented without armour, in the mantle of the Order, with a cross, and wearing a beard. The so-called Templars without beards were simple associates of the Order.

The position of the Knights at Slebech in the fourteenth century might be fairly deduced from what we know of the brethren elsewhere in England, and the difficulties they experienced in pursuing the even tenour of their way, "undeterred by the threats of the monarch on the one hand, or the mitred churchman on the other." There is no ignoring the fact that at this time they were everywhere unmistakably (a) hated by the regular clergy and (b) dreaded by the King and his nobles, whilst (c) papal jealousy overshadowed them as well.

(a) They were hated by the regular clergy on account of the many privileges they were deemed to have stolen out of the hands of the powers spiritual by taking advantage of occasional outbursts of papal enthusiasm. They held churches for their own profit, paying the appointed vicar or chaplain but a small part of the actual incomings. Then they were exempt from the general payment of all tithes whatsoever. In stating this, Fuller quaintly adds that he leaves it to others to render reasons why, being mere laymen, they had this privilege. But he remembers they were "sword men," and that that "aweth all in obedience." Of their being independent of the regular clergy there existed no doubt, for in the Bull of Pascal II, dated 1113, confirming the establishment of the Order, their position was clearly defined in these words:—

“As to the tithes of your revenues, which ye collect everywhere at your own charge and by your own toil, we do hereby fix and decree that they shall be retained by your own Hospital, *all opposition on the part of the bishops and their clergy notwithstanding . . .* We further decree that it shall be unlawful for any man whatsoever rashly to disturb your Hospital or to carry off any of its property, or if carried off to retain possession of it, or to diminish aught from its revenues, or to harass it with audacious annoyances . . . If, therefore, at a future time, any person, whether ecclesiastical or secular, knowing this paragraph of our constitution, shall attempt to oppose its provisions, and if, after having received a second or third warning, he shall not make a suitable satisfaction and restitution, let him be deprived of all his dignities and honours, and let him know that *he stands exposed to the judgment of God, for the iniquity he has perpetrated; and let him be deprived of the Sacraments of the Body and Blood of Christ, and of the benefits of the redemption of Our Lord; and at the last judgment let him meet with the severest vengeance.*

Their powers of sanctuary and of interference in times of excommunication, we have already noticed in an earlier chapter.

In an examination of any clerical accusation against the Order, we should ever bear in mind the relative position of accused and accuser, and the jealousy born thereof. The following constitutes a case in point. “I have lived with the Hospitallers at Jerusalem,” said Guyot de Provins, a monk of the thirteenth century, “and have seen them proud and fierce. Besides, since by name and foundation they ought to be hospitable, why are they not so in reality?”

(b) They were disliked and even dreaded by the King and his nobles, occupying, as they did, a position of immense and increasing power in a country in which they were almost entirely freed from external control, and to which they paid no just allegiance, the while they held extensive properties, the revenues from which they forwarded to foreign countries for other than

national purposes.¹ Forbidden as they were to take arms in the quarrels of Christian princes,² they could never be reckoned upon with any show of certainty as

¹ Now and again, however, we find the King extracting money from their coffers. In 1320, John of Monmouth, Bishop of Llandaff, was busy on behalf of Edward II, enforcing a loan from the Hospitallers in his diocese. Undoubtedly, Bishop Martyn, of St. David's, was busy on a similar commission at the same time with the Knights at Slebech. In the *Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham* (44 Ed. III) we find an entry of a loan of 200 marks to the King by the Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England in 1370. I presume these loans, enforced or otherwise, were always repayable at the discretion of the borrower!

Then, notwithstanding their charters obtained from the several Kings of England, freeing them and their tenants from all services, aids and works, they had, when occasion called for it, to be specially taxed like their neighbours. When Owen Glyndwr, for instance, was busy carrying insurrection, by fire and sword, through South Wales, in the opening years of the fifteenth century, the people of Pembrokeshire thought it wise to procure safety for their homes and crops by making a truce with the rebel, and paying him two hundred pounds silver. To raise this sum the county was evidently divided into districts; and for the one comprising the neighbourhood of Carew, Sir Francis de Court, Lord of Pembroke, issued a commission assessing the various churches, including the following belonging to the Hospitallers, viz. :--

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Picton . . .	0	3	0	Martletwy	1	0	0
Coedkenlas . .	0	6	8	Mynwere .	0	13	4

² "That the brothers do not engage in wars between Christian princes.—We forbid all and every of our brothers to engage in wars made by Christians upon one another on pain of being deprived of the habit; and tho' the offender be afterwards restored it by special grace, he shall for ten years be excluded from the administration of the commanderies, estates and benefices of the order, none of which can be conferred upon him till after the expiration of the ten years. We likewise forbid the priors, the castellan of Emposta and all commanders, to allow any brothers to serve in the armies of Christian princes unless they have received an express order from the prince whose subjects they are; in consideration whereof they may grant them leave to go, but not to carry the arms or colours of the order; yet if it be in defence of the order, or they attend the great prior in such wars, they have leave to carry them."—*Statut. Ord. S. Johan. Hierosol., Tit. XVIII, § 24.*

either friends or foes; and this must have been truly galling, especially to the territorial aristocracy with whom they vied in influence and knightly accomplishments. They knew their power, and so did the King and his nobles. So far back as the year 1252, when Henry III ruthlessly infringed one of the charters of the Order, the Prior of Clerkenwell sought audience of the offender, and laid his complaint before him in a very decided manner, at which the enraged King cried out in a loud voice:—"You prelates and religious men, and especially you Templars and Hospitallers, have so many liberties and charters that your superfluous possession of them makes you proud, and from pride drives you on to folly. We ought, therefore, to revoke with prudence what has been imprudently granted, and to recall into our own care what has been ill-advisedly dispersed. Does not the Pope sometimes, yea, many and many a time, recall his acts? Does he not, by inserting that clause 'notwithstanding', cancel previously-granted charters? Thus will I break this charter, and others, too, which my predecessors and I have rashly granted." The master of the Hospitallers, raising his head, replied without fear: "What is it you say, my lord king? God forbid that such a graceless and absurd speech should proceed from your mouth. As long as you observe the laws of justice you will be a king; but when you infringe them you will cease to be one." To this, the King, with great want of consideration, replied: "What means this? Do you English wish to hurl me from the throne, as you formerly did my father, and, after dethroning me, to put me to death?"¹

But in the meanwhile many untoward events had taken place. The Templars had been suppressed, and the King and his nobles had, to a considerable extent, ignored the claims of the Hospitallers to the wealth of the late Order, appropriating to the use of themselves

¹ *Matthew Paris* (Bohn's Edn.), vol. ii, p. 531.

and their favourites many of the vacated estates. It is useless to say that this scramble after obtainable possessions would not have been so flagrant but for the feeling of dislike experienced towards the Hospitallers. Of their isolation in England at this time, no greater evidence is forthcoming than that contained in their 1338 balance-sheet, from which we gather that, to strengthen their hands, they had to secure the favour of the principal judges of the realm by acts of unmistakable bribery. They gave to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, or, as it was called, "Common Bench," £10 yearly, and to each of the inferior judges £2. Sir Geoffrey de Scrope, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, got—in addition to a money-pension of £2—two estates belonging to the Order, one at Huntingdon and another at Penhull, free of rent. Sir John de Stouer, likewise one of the King's justiciaries, held an estate worth £18 a year; and Sir Roger Hillary, another, had a lease in lieu of a pension. No less than 140 persons connected with the Exchequer received robes and caps twice a year; those given in the winter being lined with minever or goatskin. A further 200 marks were charged for miscellaneous gifts, "in the Courts of our lord the King and other magnates." Further names and amounts might be included in the list; but the above will suffice for our purpose.

Probably the King himself heard many plain words from the Hospitallers in those days; for we find him, in 1334, "with intent to curb and control the spirit of the Order," issuing letters-patent constituting Richard de Everton Visitor to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and commanding him to reprove the Brotherhood for insolence. "*Rex constituit Ricardum de Everton visitorem Hospitalis S. Joannis Jerusalem in Anglia, ad reprimendam Religiosorum insolentiam, et ad observandam Religiosorum honestatem.*"¹

¹ Pat. 4, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 3, vol. iv.

(c) Hitherto the Pope had managed, by playing off one Order against the other, to keep both Templars and Hospitallers pretty well in hand. But the former no longer existed, and the wealth and power of the latter gave them an independence which, it can easily be believed, was the object of terror as well as jealousy at Rome. We have just seen that, in 1334, Edward III put a disturbing finger into the affairs of the Hospitallers: nine years later came a severe rebuke from Pope Clement VI, complaining of the riches and luxury of the Knights in every country, and threatening to create a new military order, to be endowed with a portion of their wealth, which, he said, exceeded that of the rest of the Church, all put together. At the same time, he laments the extinction of the Templars, whose zeal, he considers, would have benefited the Hospitallers, and, through them, Christendom at large. The tone of this complaint it will be seen, differs from that of Gregory IX, who in 1238 had roundly rated the Order for alleged evil practices by its members.¹

But despite Pope and King, clergy and nobles, the Knights of St. John were destined to continue in their prosperity at Slebech, as in their other English houses, for another couple of centuries, until Henry VIII with his love affairs came to disturb the settled order of matters religious.

¹ See Porter's *Knights of Malta*, 1858 edn., vol. i, p. 505.

IX.—SLEBECH AND ITS DEPENDENCIES IN THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

*Preceptorial de Slebeche¹ Cu' membris in decan' de dongledy infra
arch'nat' meneven' & com' pembr'.*

Clemens West miles Rodij com'endatarius sive p'ceptor preceptorie pred'ce cum membris h'et et tenet sibi et success' suis in puram et p'petua elimosinam maneria mansiones ten'ta edificia et poss' subscripta in villis locis et p'cinc'tis subscriptis. Videl't maneriu' de Slebeche et curia baronis ib'm et s'vic' xxx^{ta} & di' burgat' ib'm per annum & valet per annum in om'ibz exit' iiijli. vijs. manerium de Rosemarkett q' valz per annum iiijli. vijs. iiijd. Mynwer et exitus p'ci ibidem per annu' ixli. xs. xjd. ob'. Rudbert per annu' xlvs. vd. & in villa Hav'f' vjs. Skeybo'r xijs. Marteltwy per annum xxxijs. vjd. Welshehoke per annu' viijs. In Fisshecard per annum xijd. Montecov'cote per annu' ijs. Newport villa per annum xijd. Marybrough per annu' xls. Et Buttorchyn per annu' xls.

xxvijli. xixs. ijd. ob.

Idem preceptor tenet manerium de Castellan cum membris subscript' in arch'natu' Cardigan vldel't manerium de Castellan et cur' suam ib'm tenend' que valent per annu' in om'ibz exit' xxxijs. Spytte Yevⁿ per annu' xvijli. In villa de Kyd-welley xijs. & in Wydiga per annum xs.

xixli. xiijs. —d.

Sum'a extent' sive valoris maneriorum pred'.

xlvijli. xiijs. ijd. ob'.

Eccl'ie appropriate ad Preceptoriam de Slebeche infra Decan' de Dongledy in Archi' nat' Meneven'.

Eccl'ie appropriat'.

Eccl'ia de Slebeche per annum cxs^s. Eccl'ia de Bolyston iiijli. Eccl'ia de Rosemarkett viijli. Eccl'ia de Mynwer viijli. Eccl'ia de Wiston xvijli. Eccl'ia de Clarebodeston vjli. Eccl'ia de Walton vjli. Eccl'ia de Ambaston iiijli. Eccl'ia de Amreth per annum iiijli.

In toto.

lxijli. xs. —d.

¹ *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. iv, pp. 388-9.

Eccl'ia parrochialis de Llanste'phan cum fraternitate de Kerm'dym & Kydwelley in arch'inatu Kermerdyn hoc anno valet xliij*li*. Eccl'ia de Nantmelyn cum fr'nitate Brechon' hoc anno val; xli. Llanredeon per annu' val; xlii. Castellan cepella per annum xiijs. iiij*d*. Eccl'ia de Marteltwy hoc anno vij*li*.

Sum'a dc'arum eccl'iarum per annum.

iiij^{xx}xix*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

Pensiones.

De an'uali pensione annuatim per pred'cm preceptorem percept' de eccl'a de Rudbackeston in arch'inatu Meneven' viijs. De con^{li} pensione eccl'ie ville Letard viijs. De consimili pensione eccl'ie Sanc'ti Laurenc ij vjs. viij*d*. De con^{li} pensione eccl'ie de Llann'nathe super Tave hoc anno vjs. viij*d*. De pens' eccl'ie poch' de Prendregast ijs. Et de pensione lib'e capelle de Coidekenlat hoc anno ijs. ut in p'ceden' Sum'a.

—*li*. xxxiijs. iiij*d*.

Fraternitat' Porcio in respectuat'.

De fraternitate Sanc'ti Johannis Baptiste in com' Pembr' Roose Hav'f Emlyn et Keymes ad cvjs. viij*d*. temporib; retroactis levat' et collec't per firmar' d'ce fr'nitatis tamen hoc anno et in anno p'x' preceden' n^l inde collec't' fuit eo q^d nullus hanc fr'nitat' ducere voluit donec p'litum d'ni R'x inde plenius intelligat' &c.

n^l.

Sum'a totalis valoris ultra predict' resp' trahit ad

ccxj*li*. ix*s*. xd. ob'

De quibus

Reddit'

Reddit' resol'.

Idem p'ceptor petit allocac'onem de den'ijs resolutis pro man'io de Mynwer per annum domine Regine Anglie marchionisse Pembr' iiij*s*. Et in redd' resolut d'no de Stakepole hoc anno ix*d*. Similiter in redd' resol' hered' Johannis Nesshe per annum ix*d*. Ac in con^{li} redd' resol' dom'io manerij de Cairewe extra manerium de Mynwer pred' per annu j*d*.

—*li*. vs. vij*d*.

Pension' resol.

Et in quadam pensione annuatim sol' priori domus et petensorib; Wigorn' ut de pensione ib'm consueta.

vijli. —s. —d.

Feod'

Et in feod' senescalli maneriorum et ten'torum pred'corum annuatim custodien' cur' infra d'ca man'ia quociens opus fuerit ut in feod' ib'm consueto.

—li. cs. —d.

Et in con^{li} feodo annuat'i sol' capitali ballivo man'iorum p'd per annu'

—li. lxvjs. viijd.

Et in feodo auditoris bis in anno audientis comput' ministroru' ball' et firmariorum et scribent' tall' eorundem ut de feodo ib'm consueto per a^m.

—li. lxvjs. viijd.

Pens' in augmen' Stipendii.

Et in quadam pens' annuatim sol' vicario de Llanstephan in augmentac' stipendij fui ib'm hoc anno ut in preceden'

vijli. —s. —d.

Sum'a resolutionum

xxvjli.—xviiij—xj.

Et reman' clare

cüij^{xx}iiijli. xs. xjd. ob

Inde xa.

xviiijli. ix. jd. q'.

—————

TRANSLATION.

Preceptory of Slebeche, with its dependent branches in the Deanery of Dongledy in the Archdeaconry of St. David's, and County of Pembroke.

Clement West, Knight of Rhodes, commander or preceptor of the preceptory aforesaid, with its members, has and holds for himself and for his successors, in fee and perpetual alms, the manors, mansions, tenements, buildings, and possessions, as follows in the below-mentioned towns, places, and precincts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The manor of Slebeche, with the Court Baron of the same, 30½ burgages valued at per ann. in all outgoings	4	7	0			
The manor of Rosemarkett, valued per ann. at .	4	13	4			
Mynwer and profits of the park per ann.	9	10	11½			
Rudbert per ann.	2	5	5			
In the town by Haverford	0	6	0			
Skeybor	0	12	0			
Marteltwy per ann.	1	12	6			
Welsshoke per ann.	0	8	0			
In Fisshecard per ann.	0	1	0			
Montecov'cote per ann.	0	2	0			
Newport Town per ann	0	1	0			
Maryborough per ann.	2	0	0			
And Buttorchyn per ann.	2	0	0			
	<hr/>			27	19	2½

Also, the preceptor holds the manor of Castellan with its members, as follows, in the Archdeaconry of Cardigan, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.	
The manor of Castellan and its court, valued in gross per ann.	1	12	0	
Spytte Yevan per ann.	17	0	0	
In the town of Kydwelley	0	12	0	
And in Wydiga	0	10	0	
	<hr/>			
		19	14	0
	<hr/>			
Sum of the extent or valor of the aforesaid manors	£47	13	2½	

Churches appropriated to the Preceptory of Slebeche in the Deanery of Dongledy, in the Archdeaconry of St. David's.

Churches appropriated.

	£	s.	d.
Church of Slebeche per ann.	5	10	0
„ Bolyston	4	0	0
„ Rosemarkett	8	0	0
„ Mynwer	8	0	0
„ Wiston	17	0	0
„ Clarebodeston	6	0	0
„ Walton	6	0	0
„ Ambaston	4	0	0
„ Amreth	4	0	0
	<hr/>		
		£62	10 0
The parish church of Llanstephan, with the fraternity of Kermedyn and Kydwelly in the archdeaconry of Kermerdyn, value this year	42	0	0
The church of Nantmelyn with the fraternity of Brechon, this year	10	0	0
Llanredeon per ann.	40	0	0
Castellan chapel per ann.	0	13	4
Church of Martletwy this year	7	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total of the said churches per annum		£99	13 4

Pensions.

Annual pension received from the church of Rudbackeston in the archdeaconry of St. David's	0	8	0
Similar pension from the church of Letardston	0	8	0
„ from the church of St. Lawrence	0	6	8
„ from Llann[er]nathe Super Tave this year	0	6	8
„ from the parish church of Prendregast	0	2	0
„ from the free chapel of Coidekenlat this year as in the former	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
		£11	13 4

Contributions of the Brotherhoods.

From the fraternity of St. John the Baptist in the county of Pembroke, Roose, Haverford, Emlyn, and Kemes about 106s. 8d., in former times raised and collected by the fernars of the said brotherhood, but in the present year and in the past year not collected, because no one was willing to take command of this fraternity until the pleasure of the lord the King was more fully understood			Nil.
	<hr/>		
Sum total, over and above the aforesaid contributions		£211	9 10½
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Rents Resolute.

	£	s.	d.
The said preceptor allows of resolved amount [<i>i.e.</i> , fixed rent] for the manor of Mynwer per annum to the Queen of England [as] Marchioness of Penbroke . . .	0	4	0
And in resolved rent to the lords of Stakepole . . .	0	0	9
Similarly in resolved rent to the heirs of John Neashe per ann.	0	0	9
And similarly in resolved rent to the lord of the manor of Cairewe, beyond the manor of Mynwer aforesaid per ann.	0	0	1
	<hr/>		
	£0	5	7

*Resolved [*i.e.*, Fixed] Pension.*

	£	s.	d.
And in a certain annual pension to the prior of the house <i>et petensoribus</i> of Worcester, as per usual	7	0	0

Fees.

And in fees to the steward of the manors and tenements aforesaid, who holds the annual courts in the aforesaid manors, when necessary, as usual	5	0	0
And in similar fees to the chief bailiff of the manors per ann.	3	6	8
And in fees to the auditor twice a year auditing the accounts of the servants, bailiffs and fermors, and writing out their accounts, as usual	3	6	8

Pensions in increase of Stipends.

And in a certain pension paid annually to the vicar of Llanstephan in augmentation of his stipend, this year as last	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total of the resolved (or fixed) payments	26	18	11
	<hr/>		
And there remains clear	184	10	11½
	<hr/>		
Of which a tenth	18	9	1½
	<hr/>		

The foregoing accounts enable us to complete the following comparison of the possessions of Slebech in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

(*To be continued.*)

ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT PEN-Y-FAI, NEAR BRIDGEND.

BY R. W. LLEWELLYN, ESQ.



Fig. 1.—Tymawr, Glamorganshire.

At the bottom of the little village of Pen-y-fai, a few yards from the parish road, is Tymawr, the Elizabethan house, depicted above. Although at one time a mansion of some importance, it has for generations been occupied by tenant-farmers; and it is now only mentioned in relation to a curious find in its immediate vicinity, which has attracted a good deal of attention, and, I think I may say, has almost completely puzzled the few antiquaries who were lucky enough to see it. Unfortunately, I was obliged to leave home the latter end of May in last year (1898); and, as I was on the point of starting, I was apprized that a curious hole had been brought to light in a quarry I was opening. I had barely time to see it, but the few minutes I

spent there were quite sufficient to show me it was of considerable archæological interest. One of the work-

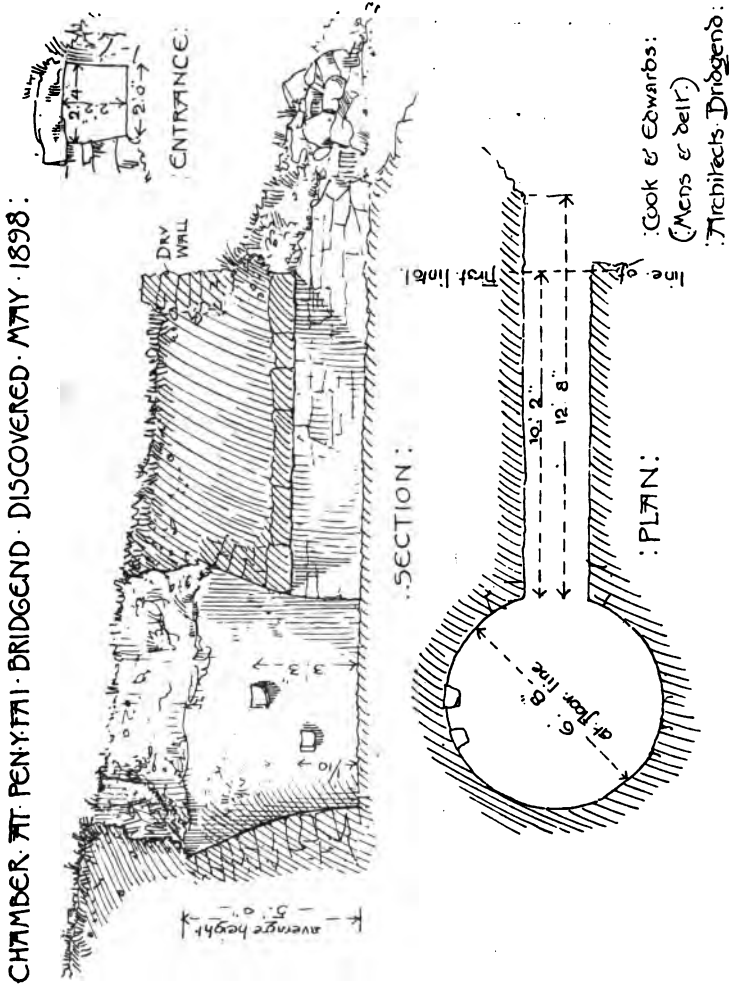


Fig. 2.

men employed at the quarry told me he had crawled up it 12 ft., but could go no further owing to a fall in the roof. I accordingly handed Mr. W. Riley, of Bridgend (who I was lucky enough to meet), a note on a slip of

paper, giving him authority to direct the workmen how to proceed. He most kindly and willingly took the matter in hand; but, I regret to say, the workmen disregarded his instructions and destroyed the hole, with the idea, I believe, that they would find a hidden treasure of some sort. Whether they did or did not we do not know; but luckily, although almost destroyed, a few photographs were taken (which are here shown), and a



Fig. 3.—Circular Chamber at Pen-y-fai, Glamorganshire: Distant View.

plan was made from very exact measurements taken by Messrs. Cook and Edwards, architects, of Bridgend. For further explanation, I cannot do better than quote Mr. Riley's own words to me on the subject;—

“ At the base of the hill, which slopes upwards at an angle of about 30 degrees, the workmen in excavating the boulder sandstone and gravel (glacial drift) exposed the entrance of a dry walled passage, with rough stone (hewn) lintels from wall to wall, with (unpaved) floor

on the original loam. The entrance was 2 ft. 4 ins. by 2 ft. 2 ins., and on exploring it on hands and knees it was found to extend 12 ft., the top lintels being perfect ; but beyond that distance the stone roof of the tunnel was lost in what appeared to be a larger opening, nearly filled with earth *débris* from the roof. After our investigation, we requested the workmen (in your name) to remove the earth to the extent of twelve feet,



Fig. 4.—Circular Chamber at Pen-y-fai, Glamorganshire : Near View.

but on no account were they to touch or remove a stone or disturb the soil within the walled aperture. A gratuity was given to the workmen, who promised nothing should be disturbed ; but the next morning (notwithstanding that I had given my card with your request written on the back of it to the foreman) the passage was destroyed. Fortunately, I was on the ground before its complete destruction : one side of the dry walling of the passage had been removed, and

the lintels had been taken away and destroyed, and the soil within the chamber and passage had been wheeled out and mixed up with the other excavated



Fig. 5.—Circular Chamber at Pen-y-fai, Glamorganshire:
View showing Entrance to Passage.

soil. Men with sieves were employed, and many relics found, of which I give a few sketches.

“Both walls of the passage were built with irregular stones, without mortar, 1 ft. 8 in. thick; the top lintels were 3 ft. 6 ins. in length, and an average width of 1 ft. 1 in. by 7 ins. thick, extending from wall to wall for the lineal length (direct under the hill) of 12 ft. 8 ins,

The floor was level, and on the original loam, which showed no signs of water passage; the tunnel formed an entrance into a circular chamber, 6 ft. 8 ins. in diameter inside, at the bottom increasing to its extreme width of 8 ft. 9 ins. at the top of the walling, which is



Fig. 6.—Circular Chamber at Pen-y-fai, Glamorganshire:
Near View of Entrance.

5 ft. in perpendicular height from the ground floor level, being thus constructed to resist the inward pressure of the soil. On the eastern side there are two projecting stepping-stones, giving access from the chamber to the field above, thus affording a secondary means of exit by the roof. The roof was composed of

the branches of trees, probably cross-laid, which in process of time became decayed, and thus the chamber was by slow degrees partially filled with the alluvial soil from the roof, although the surface of the field was firm and showed no indication of any hollow existing underneath its surface.

“The chamber was roughly plastered all round with lime $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness.

“The loam on the chamber floor, for an eighth of an inch in depth, showed in its centre a patch of charcoal, and the remains of charred and burnt sticks.

“Bones of sheep and lambs were found in the chamber, mixed with numerous remnants of pottery of various descriptions; a knife, pipes, and two round pebbles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, some pieces of pipe-clay, a coin (see drawing, etc.); all appear to be about the seventeenth-century date, which would conclusively prove that the chamber was known of at that time, etc.”

There have been divers opinions as to what this passage and chamber could have been made for. One idea was that it was the hiding-place of thieves and robbers, with evil intentions on the wayfarers of the ancient roadway which runs from Bridgend to the wild hill-district of Glamorganshire—possibly English soldiers returning from Ireland after the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, who are known to have committed depredations *en route*, and became in many instances outlaws. The round limestone pebbles before referred to would have been deadly weapons of attack in the hands of these marauders, if used in the Irish fashion (in the foot of a stocking); but when we take into consideration the fact that the chamber is scarcely two hundred yards from Tymawr, I do not think the inmates would have put up with a den of thieves so handy to their doors.

Another idea is that it might have been constructed for the illicit distillation of spirits; the fragments of pipe-clay found in the chamber may have been used in the luting for the joints of the still, and the charcoal

found on the floor for heating without causing smoke. Possibly information may be forthcoming as to illicit distilling in Wales that may help this theory.

A third idea is that it was a priest's hole, and I think there is a good deal to favour this last supposition; and especially if it happened that the occupiers of the house in the sixteenth century were Roman Catholics. Many of the chief families of those days were Recusants, and their mansions had cunningly-devised priests' holes. The missionary priest upon his visits would normally live in the house, but if a search were threatened he could retreat to the hole. In this case, food could have been given him, either through a hole in the roof or through the entrance gallery; and in the event of either aperture being discovered he could effect his escape by the other. It is true that some of the objects found were of too late a period for the days of Recusancy persecution, but it is quite possible that the hole was known and occupied at a later period. I greatly lament that it has been completely destroyed, and that further investigation is impossible.

All the curiosities found in it I have safely deposited in the Cardiff Museum, and besides those depicted in fig. 7, which were in the chamber, I found outside in making a road at a lower level into the quarry, a few pieces of broken pottery, some pipe-clay, a portion of a little clay image, and half of the top stone of a quern; these also are now in the Cardiff Museum. Search was made for the other half of the quern but without success (see drawing of image and quern on p. 244). Whilst looking round the farm-house, Mr. Riley discovered a very curious cross-head, which was covered with many coats of white lime; but after it was carefully cleaned it revealed the very interesting subjects shown by the photographs (figs. 10 and 11). One face, it will be seen, represents the Trinity, and the reverse St. Leonard, which is conclusively proved by the chains hanging from his right arm and the crosier

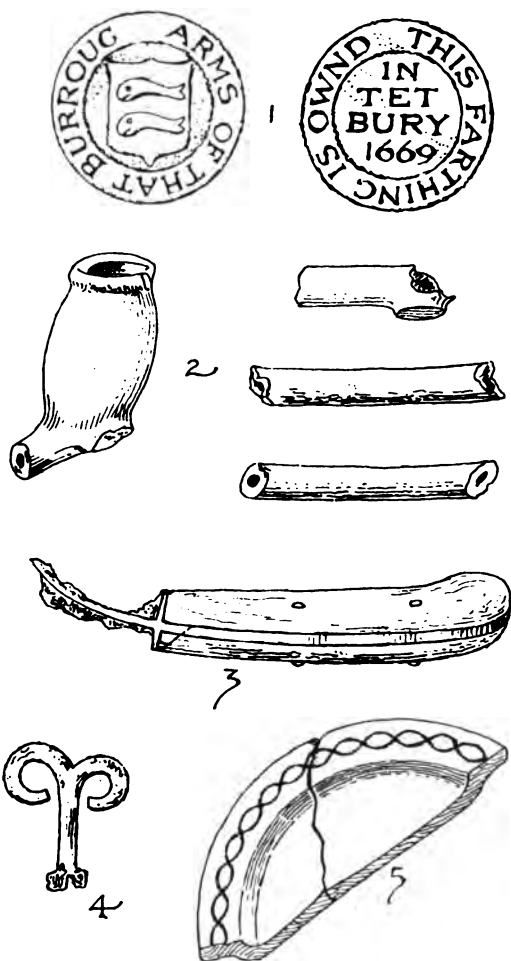


Fig. 7.—Antiquities found on Floor of Circular Chamber exposed to view under hill near Tymawr Farm, Pen-y-fai: Rough Sketches. :—

1. Coin. 2. Portions of Seventeenth-century Clay Pipes. 3. Broken Knife, with the metal of blade through the handle, which is of two pieces of bone rivetted through metal (date, seventeenth century).
 4. Iron Hook, much corroded. 5. Section of Plate, broken in two. Size, 8 ins. by 3 ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick; back of plate is red pottery; the surface is yellow glazed, with twisted running' pattern on edge (date, seventeenth century).

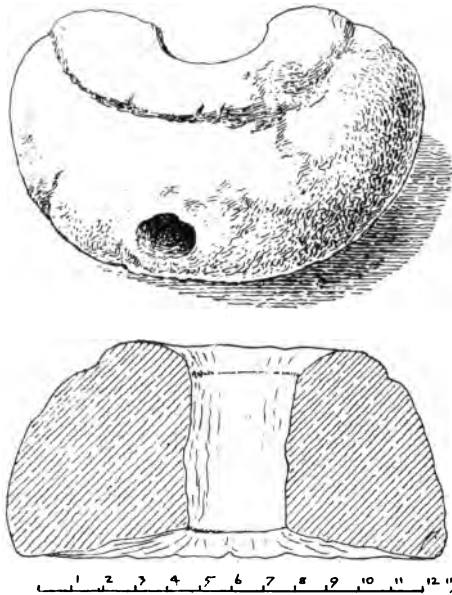


Fig. 8.—Fragment of Quern from Tymawr, now in the Cardiff Museum.



Fig. 9.—Broken Clay Figure from Tymawr, Pen-y fai, now in the Cardiff Museum.

on his left. Mrs. Jameson, in her admirable book, *Sacred and Legendary Art*, says:—

St. Leonard is invoked by all those who languish in captivity, whether they be prisoners or slaves. It was also a custom for those who had been delivered from captivity to hang up their fetters in the churches or chapels dedicated to him; hence he is



Fig. 10.—Head of Cross at Tymawr : Front.

usually represented with fetters in his hand, which is his usual attribute. His dress is in general a white tunic, fastened round the waist with a girdle, and a crosier, as Abbot of the religious community he founded; but sometimes also he wears the dress of a deacon, because from his great humility he would never accept of any higher ecclesiastical dignity.

No sooner was this cross found than the vicar and

churchwardens of St. Iltyd's, Newcastle (Bridgend), put in a claim for it, contending that the figure represented St. Iltyd (Pen-y-fai being in the parish of Newcastle); but when the chain and crosier were brought to light, after the lime was removed, it proved to be



Fig. 11.—Head of Cross at Tynawr: Back.

St. Leonard. The next discovery was a very curious one. In *The Margam and Penrice Manuscripts*, compiled by Dr. Walter De Gray Birch, F.S.A., of the British Museum, we find several old deeds relating to St. Leonard's, Newcastle. There can, therefore, be no longer any doubt as to where the cross came from, but the exact site of the church is still a moot question.

I am opposed to the idea that the present church was ever St. Leonard's, nor do I think there was any church at all on the present site in the palmy days of the castle, as it would have been very much in the way from a strategic point of view (the parish church of St. Iltyd stands just outside the old castle walls). In my opinion, therefore, the site of St. Leonard's church has yet to be discovered. The following extracts from *The Margam and Penrice Manuscripts* will, I think, be of interest here, as they have considerable bearing on the subject :—

1st Series, p. 60, No. 176.

Agreement between the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury, and the Abbot and Convent of Margam, respecting the tithes of the parish of St. Leonard, Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, under seal of D. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, patron of the above Houses. Dated at Hanley, 10 April, A.D. 1265.

1st Series, p. 60, No. 177.

Demise by the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury to the Abbot and Convent of Margam, of the tithes of the church of St. Leonard, Newcastle, the houses which Ralph de Newcastle, canon of Llandaff, farmer of the said church, formerly held, excepting the altarage, the minor tithes, and the hay tithe of Newcastle, the altarage of Lawelestone and of Tedegestowe, the tithes of Horegrave, and of the chapels of Res and Weir, and reserving the right of patronage to the vicarage for twenty-four marks and a half, yearly. Under seal of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, patron of the said abbeys.

Dated at Tewkesbury, 4 Kal May [28 Apr.], A.D. 1265.

Three imperfect seals, green wax.

1. $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$, the Abbot of Tewkesbury with staff and book. Background replenished with triplets of pellets. Legend wanting.

2. $\frac{7}{8}$ in diam. A six-foil rose, each leaf half charged with a shield of arms of Clare.

SIGILLVM—BERTI. DE. CLARE.

3. Tewkesbury Abbey early seal. An abbot with flat mitre, standing on a footboard, holding up his right hand in blessing, in his left an open book.

The initial letters, C. I. R. O. G. R. A. P. H. U. M., are cut through by the indented line at the top.

Margam and Penrice Manuscripts, p. 146, No. 378.

Arbitration by T[heobald], Archbishop of Canterbury, primate and legate of the Apostolic See, directed to N[icholas ap Gyrgant], Bishop of Llandaff, settling the dispute between the parsons of the churches of St. Leonards, Newcastle, and St. James, Chenefeg [Kenfig], viz., Job the priest and Master Henry Tusard, in the following manner, that the said Henry relinquishes to the church of Newcastle the tithe of Geoffrey Esturmi, and 30 acres of land belonging to the church of Chenefeg. [Latin.]

Witnesses:—R[oger of Bishopsbridge, Archbishop] elect of York; John, treasurer of York, Thomas Lond [perhaps Thomas treasurer of London]; J[ordan, treasurer of] Salisbury; Richard Castel.

Dated at Canterbury, A.D. 1154.

Seal wanting.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE OLD CASTLE CAMP, BISHOPSTON, GOWER.

BY COL. W. L. MORGAN, R.E.

GOWER, like many other districts in South Wales, is thickly studded with military works well worthy of notice, but hitherto little attention has been paid either to their classification or arrangement in chronological order. It must be evident, even to the most casual observer, that the earthworks at Penmaen, Oxwich, Penrice, and Bishopston belong to a group distinct from the others. Most authorities (few of whom speak from personal observation) have considered that they belong to the Danish period. They are circular in form, and have the common characteristic of a high cavalier-shaped rampart to the front, diminishing towards either flank, and falling away to nothing at the gorge, which is protected by a high natural escarpment, the interior of the work being filled in considerably above the level of the natural ground.

In investigating the age of these works one point is clear: that if not a development from, they were contemporary with, the moated mounds.

At Llandilo Talybont are two moated mounds, one on either bank of the river Loughor. The mound on the left, called Banc-y-Rhyfel, is about 30 ft. high, with a well-preserved base court; the other on the right bank, called Ystum Enlle, is about the same height. It is immediately on the river bank, and in place of a base court there is another work, fifty yards off, also on the river bank; the two together cut off a bend of the river, enclosing about seven acres of ground. This latter work has all the characteristics of the Gower camps above mentioned, except that the form is rectangular. The bank is decidedly contemporary with

the mound, as they together form part of a common design. If classified according to the method adopted by the late Mr. G. T. Clark, all moated mounds would be considered as pre-Norman; but it does not hold good when applied to those in Gower, for a large number of the small mounds in the adjoining district of Carnwillion show that they were made for a different object, and at a different time, to the stupendous ones found in England and on the Welsh Marches. Elsewhere I have endeavoured to show that these camps are really the first castles erected by the Normans before they built their stone castles, none of which hereabouts show any trace of having been erected before the thirteenth century, the reasons assigned for this view being that Penrice and Oxwich have locally retained the name of burghs, and that at Penmaen there are some remains of masonry. Added to this, Banc-y-Rhyfel is undoubtedly the castle of Hugh Miles of Talybont, destroyed by Rhys Grug in 1215, and afterwards restored as the Villa de Talybond in 1353: so this at least was occupied, if not built, by the Normans.¹

It was decided this autumn, with the kind consent of the owner, Mr. Taylor of Northway (who gave every assistance), and the co-operation of Dr. Jones and Mr. C. H. Glascodine, to do some excavating in Old Castle Camp (fig. 1), for the purpose of finding whether some clue to the date of construction could be discovered. The camp consists of a circular rampart, twenty-five yards across, on the side of a hill, with a slight slope towards a steep bank overlooking a little stream, the head-waters of the Bishopston Brook, about half a mile from the church.

The rampart is about the same height throughout (*i.e.*, 6 ft. high and 5 ft. wide at the top), except for twenty yards on each flank, where it gradually sinks to nothing, the gorge being unprotected except by the steep bank of the ravine, which with little labour

¹ The Normans became English after A.D. 1200.—ED.

could be made absolutely inaccessible. Around the rampart is a well-defined ditch, at present 22 ft. across, varying in depth from 1 ft. at the front to 4 ft. at the flanks. Outside the camp to the east are traces of a base court, two sides defended by the ravine and main work respectively, the other two sides by ramparts; that on the east is still fairly well defined by a rising in the ground about 2 ft. high; the other side has been obliterated, except for a portion joining the ditch of the main work.

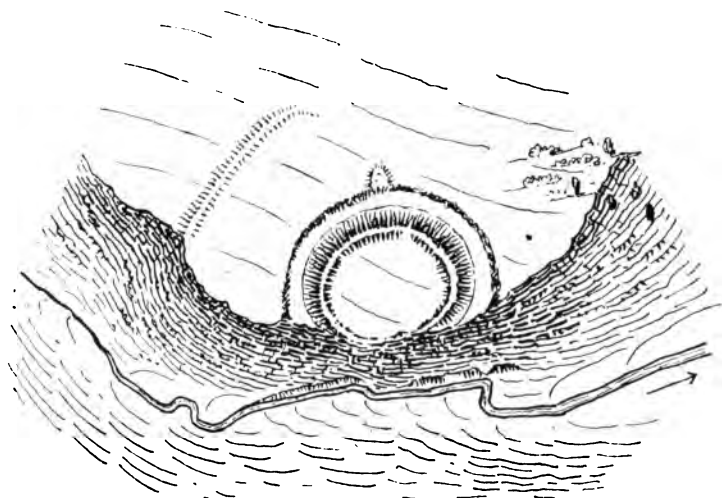
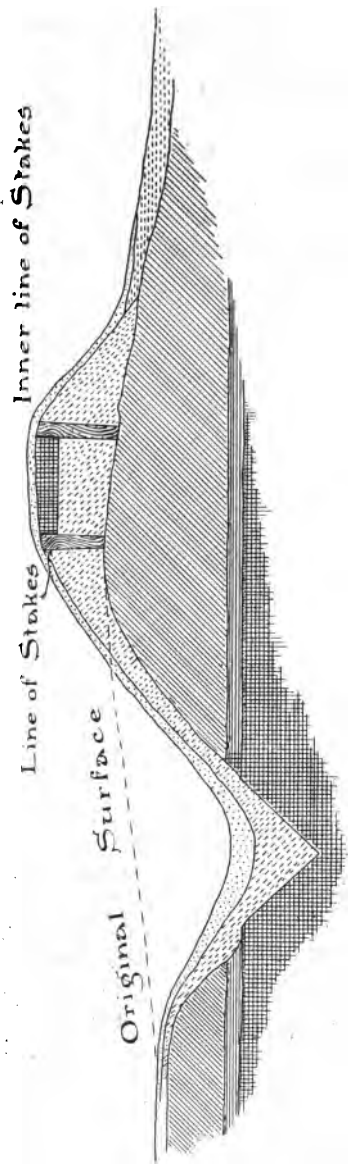


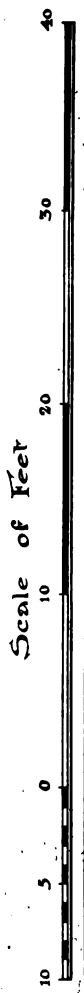
Fig. 1.—Plan of Moated Mound at Bishopston, Gower.

The first section across the ditch did not truly represent the general slope of the ground, as at that particular spot the virgin soil was 2 ft. higher on the inside than on the outside, whereas in other cases it was just the reverse. The ditch was found to be triangular in section, the apex being 8 ft. 6 ins. below the ground, with sides scarped to an angle of 45° , the last 3 ft. 6 ins. through a friable shale of the coal measures of most distinctive character, locally called "crow stone." The sides of the excavation look as freshly cut as the day they were made. Above the crow stone

SECTION OF MOATED MOUND · BISHOPSTON.



- ▨ Indicates Alluvial deposit
- ▨ Indicates yellow clay
- ▨ Indicates blue clay
- ▨ Indicates Crow stone or Parent rock
- ▨ Indicates yellow clay filling
- ▨ Indicates blue clay filling



W.H. Sturt
1881

Fig. 2.

is 1 ft. of blue clay, above that again a stiff yellow clay (fig. 2). The original slope of the counterscarp was about 45 deg., and has been little altered except near the top, where it is to a certain extent worn away. At the height of 4 ft. 6 ins. above the bottom of the ditch there appears to be a levelled step, I believe intended for a line of fraises.

The original scarp is also well preserved at an angle of 45°; apparently there had been a levelled berm 3 ft. in front of the present crest, but it was very difficult positively to determine. The ditch was filled with earth up to a level of 2 ft., with *débris* consisting almost entirely of clay. At this place it looked as if the deposit had been shifted by longitudinal action of water along the ditch, in addition to transverse action from the falling-in of the sides; the greater portion of the *débris* had come from the scarp side.

Another section was made towards the middle of the front, as here the ditch now shows only as a slight depression in the ground: we were astonished to find the original ditch as perfect as in any other part.

	ft.	in.
Present depth	1	0
Depth to crow stone	5	0
Depth to apex of triangle	7	2
Width at level of crow stone	5	6

The triangular space was filled with a mixture of blue clay and gravel above that yellow clay; it was difficult to determine from which side the *débris* had fallen.

A third section, taken half-way between the others, gave results nearly intermediate.

	ft.	in.
Present depth	3	0
Depth to crow stone	5	9
Depth to apex of triangle	8	0
Width across at level of crow stone	5	2

This accumulation showed unmistakeable signs of

having come almost entirely from the scarp side. The rampart at this particular section was 5 ft. 6 ins. across, composed of 2 ft. 6 ins. yellow clay above the virgin soil (which was 2 ft. above the ground outside); above this 1 ft. crow-stone *débris* and 6 ins. of mould. It is hard to say what was the original form of the rampart, either inside or outside, as it is impossible to distinguish the yellow clay, fallen or placed there, from the virgin soil; but both slopes are about 45° covered with 1 ft. of mould.

On cutting through the rampart under what is now the crest, we found the holes of former stakes (the timber having decayed), impressed in the yellow clay. These holes did not appear in the alluvial soil above, and did not penetrate more than 2 ins. into the virgin soil below the yellow clay, and were generally rounded at the end. Several were still lined with silver bark, and showed details of the original stakes, such as knots and projections. After the stake decayed, the black alluvial soil had been washed into its place, so the distinction between the mould and the yellow clay was well defined.

The first stake-hole was 2 ft. 8 ins. long, well lined with bark (fig. 3). It penetrated 2 ins. into the virgin soil, was pointed at the end, about 3 ins. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, at one portion swelled to 6 ins. It was the least straight of the lot, but from an elbow and some knots it was plainly an impression of timber, not a root. 9 ins. to the east was another impression; length 2 ft. 3 ins. from the bottom of the alluvial soil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across: 11 ins. again to the east was another of the same character, less well defined; 11 ins. further a fourth, length 2 ft. 4 ins. from the alluvial soil, with evident signs of bark; 1 ft. further, another, the most perfect of all, rather oval in section, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. with remains of bark; 1 ft. beyond, another perfect one.

We now returned to the first stake-hole, and excavating to the west along the same line found a very

perfect stake-hole, rather larger than the others, and beyond this another which had fallen out of position and inclined at a considerable angle to the west. We were now satisfied that this line of stake-holes surrounded the entire camp.

A mould was made in plaster-of-Paris of the 6 ft.



Fig. 3.—Moated Mound at Bishopston, Gower : View of Excavations showing Stake-holes.

length of the eastern portion, which is now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Institution, Swansea.

Along the interior edge of the rampart is a second row of stake-holes, less straight and more irregularly inclined, which presents the same features, stopping at the alluvial, not penetrating into the virgin soil. Excavations were now made in the interior. A trench 4 ft. wide was dug right across, and another at right angles as far as the gorge. The interior of the work

was found to be filled to a height of 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft. above the original ground level, with blue clay mixed with mould. There is no trace of any remains of defence for the gorge; whatever had existed had evidently fallen down the steep bank by the crumbling away of the scarp.

FINDS.

In section No. 1.—2 ft. from the bottom of the ditch a bronze buckle slightly ornamented, of light character, more suited for a lady's dress than a soldier's accoutrement. A small lightly-rolled strip of bark, 2 ins. wide, the length unrolled about 3 ins.

In section No. 2.—Portions of stakes, some cut by man, none more than 3 ins. section, were found near the bottom of the ditch; one was 2 ft. 6 ins. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter.

In section No. 3.—2 ft. below the present surface on the scarp side, remains of bones, so decayed as to render it impossible to decide what they really were. At the bottom of the ditch, several portions of leather, evidently soles of shoes, showing marks of sewing, and some lengths of leather thongs. Also a considerable quantity of portions of stakes, split by man, the largest about 3 ins. by 2 ins., and 5 ins. long. Over the interior, but especially in the centre, just above the virgin soil, were found many broken pieces of pottery, seldom more than 1 in. across; some portions had a greenish glaze, others had a very rough pattern impressed, but most were plain and, in a very friable condition, either from being imperfectly burnt or from decay due to the very damp soil. Some of the pottery looked like portions of old British urns, but of course it is not likely this can have been so. In some cases, one side was decidedly better burnt than the other. There were also many signs of charcoal, but no trace of fire-places, and considerable quantities of brick in small portions. At the same depth we found the stem of a tobacco pipe, and a small iron clout-nail.

DEDUCTIONS.

1. That as the crow stone found on the top of the rampart was evidently dug from the bottom of the ditch, it follows that the rampart was never much higher than at present. This is a great point to determine, as, if these ramparts have not been reduced by time, there is no reason to expect such reduction in other places.

2. Since the *débris* in the ditch has principally fallen from the scarp side, which originally stood at an angle of 45° , and as the crest has not been reduced in height, it follows that this *débris* must have come from a perpendicular mud wall some feet in front of the line of stakes (the present crest), and this wall must have been considerably higher than the present rampart to account for the accumulation of earth. And, further, the stakes were not intended as a stockade, but were the inner revetment of this mud rampart, which possibly was 2 ft. or 3 ft. thick.

The other line of stakes, I think, was only intended for steps.

There is more earth even in the ramparts than came out of the ditch. We have still to account for all the accumulation of blue clay in the interior; possibly this is the material of wattle and daub buildings which were erected within the rampart.

Since it is evident that in this work the ditch, with various obstacles in it, was the principal defence, and was defended directly from the rampart, it follows that missiles of longer range than javelins must have been used, and points to at least the age of bows and arrows. These, as military weapons, were introduced into England by the Danes, and were not used here much earlier than the tenth century; but this work seems to represent the highest style of development of that sort of defence, and would also show that at that time the pike had superseded the spear.

From what we see, the work may be considered to

belong to the last period of direct defence, before that system disappeared for four hundred years, and has been revived again in our own times. This defence was a development of that adopted in the moated mounds, and was immensely superior to the terraced camp which I hold immediately preceded it. The finds, again, point to their being of a post-Norman period, at least the glazed pottery does; the other might be of an earlier age, but nothing is that might not be of the Norman period, except the tobacco pipe, which must be considered as having got mixed with the other objects by accident. I do not see why the work should not have been occupied as a habitation by a family of squatters until a comparatively late period, and in that way the name of "Old Castle" has been perpetuated, and the tobacco pipe accounted for.

The result of the excavations is certainly disappointing, as far as proving a definite date for the construction of the work; but this is quite compensated by the discovery of the perfect state of the ditch and the impressions of the stake-holes.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

TREASURE TROVE IN RADNORSHIRE.—The following account of the recent find of Romano-British gold ornaments appeared in the *Radnorshire Standard* of July 5th, 1899 :—

“The finding of the ancient jewellery at Carregwynion Rocks,¹ Nantmel, by a youth named James Marston, has attracted the attention of the whole country. The articles were discovered on May 26th, and were afterwards—but not, unfortunately, before one of the articles had been broken—handed over to the charge of Colonel W. S. Williams, an antiquary of considerable knowledge, who at once recognised the importance of the find, and communicated with the authorities at the British Museum.

“There was a crowded attendance at the Magistrates’ Room, Rhayader, on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Hugh Vaughan-Vaughan, district Coroner, conducted an inquest. A jury was empanelled, including General John Ramsay Sladen (foreman), Messrs. Richard Morgan, Edward Williams, David Lloyd (Argoed), J. Williams-Jones, Edward Vaughan, George M. Jarman, Thomas E. Evans, F. L. C. Richardson, C. F. Bohm, John Roberts, W. H. Morgan, John Price, and W. R. Jones.

“The articles of jewellery, which are described below, were produced by Colonel S. W. Williams, V.D., who, in his capacity as High Sheriff of the county, is the legal custodian as representing the Crown. The articles were arranged on the table in front of the jury by the finder, and were the objects of the keenest interest. Colonel Williams at the outset stated that he was specially requested by the British Museum authorities not to allow the articles to be handled, as the work was very delicate.

“The Coroner, addressing the jury, said they were summoned that day to take part in what was a very unusual inquiry—probably the first of the kind held in Radnorshire, or at all events the first for a very long time. When the Coroner received notice that gold, silver, or plate had been found, it was his duty to summon an inquest, and ascertain who was the finder, and to whom it belonged. The law, said the Coroner, was rather antiquated, and he proceeded to quote from a statute, 4th Edward I, which enacted that the Coroner should inquire as to who were the finders, where it was, and whether anyone was suspected of having found or concealed a treasure. The finder had done what was perfectly right. When he learned that the things belonged to the Crown, he gave informa-

¹ Carrig Gwynion Rocks are situated on the southern flank of Gwasladden Hill, two miles south-east of Rhayader.

tion to the High Sheriff, and acted straightforwardly all through. As to what was 'treasure trove,' the Coroner explained that where any gold, silver, or plate had been found hidden in any house, or the earth, or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown,



Fig. 1.—Site of Find of Gold Ornaments near Rhayader, Radnorshire, with Mr. Marston, the Finder, pointing to the Crevice in the Rock where they were hidden.

(From a photograph by Mr. John Jones, East St., Rhayader.)

that property belonged to the Crown or its grantee. If the owner had parted with the property in such a manner as to abandon it altogether, the first finder was entitled to the property. Before the

jury could find that the articles belonged to the Crown, they would have to be satisfied that somebody had hidden them, and had not thrown them away or abandoned them. If he (the Coroner) went into the street and threw his money away, the first finder, and not the Crown, was entitled to it. He thought the jury would be satisfied that whoever hid these articles put them in the cleft of the rock with the intention of taking them away again; if not, the finder might be entitled to them. They would explain more fully later what would become of the goods.

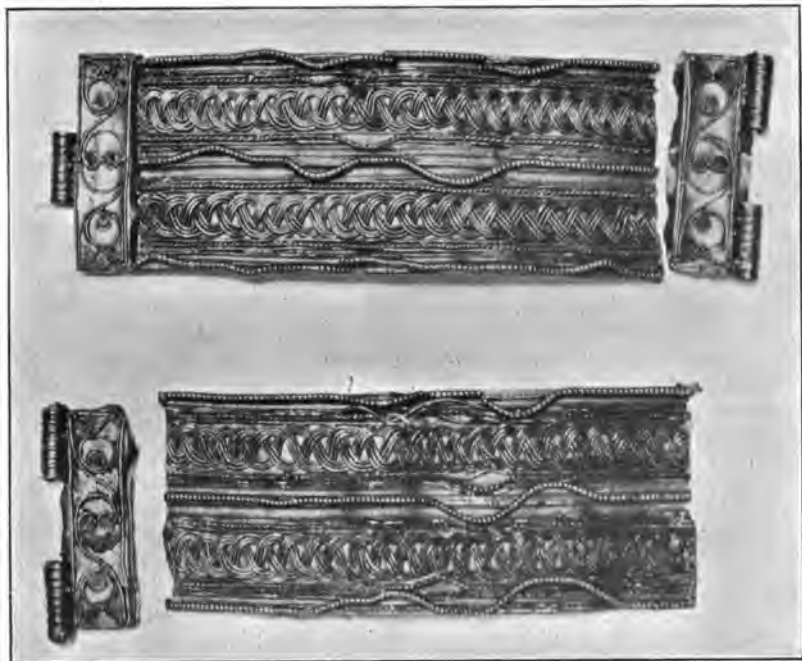


Fig. 2.—Gold Armlet found near Rhayader, Radnorshire.
(From a photograph by Mr. John Jones, East St., Rhayader.)

“James Marston said he lived at Triangle Cottage, Cwmdaiddwr. He found the articles produced on May 26th, when he went up to the Carreg-gwynion Rocks, Nantmel, to look for foxes. He was just coming away, when, walking up by a rock, he happened to put a bar he carried into a crevice, with the intention of causing a stone to roll down the hill. When he shook the stone, part of these things fell out of the crack, but not all. He found the rest in the crevice. He could not have put his hand in—hardly the point of the bar. There was a crack between two veins, and the opening

went down. There was nothing round the articles. He produced everything, except a bit of the bracelet, which he had sent up to London to be tested.

“Colonel Williams explained that in London they tested the metal as ordinary gold. In that respect the articles were worth a few shillings, but as articles of antiquity they were worth he did know how many pounds.

“Marston added that he handed the articles over to the High Sheriff when he knew it was his duty to do so.

“By Mr. W. R. Jones: Witness found no case of any kind.

“Colonel Williams said the articles were received by him from James Marston, and he held them, in accordance with law, as High Sheriff. By his advice, they had been submitted to Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, and witness had been in correspondence with him thereon. Mr. Read wrote that the Treasury minute of 1860 was now out of date, having been superseded by one of 1886, which decreed that the full value—less 20 per cent.—of articles found should be given to the finder. Under the minute of 1860, the Treasury only paid the bullion value, and before then the Treasury took the articles altogether. Now the Crown gave, not the bullion value, but the value as antiquities, which was largely in excess of the bullion value. Mr. Read added that the articles were clearly Roman in the main, with ‘Late-Celtic’ work, but he could not say anything about their value. He deprecated the handing of the gold things about, as they were very fragile. Colonel Williams said the ring spoke for itself. The bracelet was imperfect, owing to the fact that, as Marston had told them, a part had been sent to London to be tested. His opinion was that the bracelet was distinctly Celtic work, of the very highest possible character. The clasps, one each side, were beautifully enamelled in the finest manner of ‘Late-Celtic’ work. The filigree work was distinctly Celtic, and was not built up of wire, but was composed of minute granules of gold adjoining each other—now a lost art. The earliest jewellery—Etruscan or Greek jewellery—had come down to Irish times. As to the age, his opinion was the articles dated back to early in the present era. It might be A.D. 100 or A.D. 200, possibly even earlier. The necklet was incomplete, although all was there that was found. No doubt the original robbers split it up. There would probably be two armlets, and perhaps a set of earrings, and the original robbers divided the spoil, and this was the share of one of them. The stones in the necklet, so far as he knew, were not of great intrinsic value, but he was not qualified to give an opinion. The stones were rudely cut and polished, but there was very exquisite and beautiful work in the setting. At each corner there was a perfect little leaf, with granulated scrolls. The ring was a Roman ring of a well-known type. The gem was an onyx, having engraved thereon an ordinary ant. He supposed it was a Gnostic ring, on many of which were engraved very curious figures. The articles would remain in his hands until the

Coroner had communicated with the Treasury. In his official capacity as High Sheriff he was the proper custodian. Then they would be sent up to London, to be valued by a committee of experts. On that valuation the Government would pay Marston, the finder, the full intrinsic value, less 20 per cent. The ornaments were those of a lady, and there was not the slightest doubt that they were hidden. It was an unique find for Wales. A great number of gold articles had been found in Ireland, but in Wales he only knew of the gold breastplate found near Mold sixty years ago.¹

"The Coroner told the jury they had to be satisfied the things were 'treasure trove'—that they were hidden and not thrown carelessly on one side. It would then be his duty to report the facts to the Crown, and no doubt Marston would, as the High Sheriff said, receive the full value less 20 per cent.

"Colonel Williams: I think Marston acted most straightforwardly and honestly.

"Mr. R. Morgan suggested that the jury should make a representation to the Crown as to this; but the Coroner and Colonel Williams said that would be done.

"A verdict was drawn up, setting forth that on May 26, 1899, one gold ring set with onyx and engraved on the setting an ant, a portion of a gold necklet of nine pieces—eight links set with stones and one link with the stone missing—one small piece of gold scroll, a small plate of embossed gold—all forming part of the necklet, and a gold armband in four pieces, were found by James Marston, of Cwmdaiddwr parish, hidden in the ground on Carreg-gwynion Rocks, in the parish of Nantmel, and which articles were of ancient time hidden as aforesaid, and the owner could not now be known.

"Councillor C. A. J. Ward presided on Friday over a meeting of the Cardiff Museum Committee, when a long discussion took place on the antiquarian discoveries in Radnorshire, and a strong feeling was expressed that these valuable objects should find a home in Wales. It was mentioned that the treasure trove had been promptly appropriated by the Crown. Commenting on this incident, Dr. Vachell said it emphasised the extreme desirability of having a National Museum for Wales. The committee unanimously decided to make application to the Crown for the custody of the Radnorshire relics.

"Visited by a representative of the *Radnorshire Standard*, Colonel S. W. Williams willingly spent some of his valuable time in describing, as only an antiquary of considerable knowledge could, the articles found.

¹ Roman gold ornaments have been found at Dolau Cothi, Carmarthenshire, and there is a fine British gold torque in Lord Mostyn's collection.—ED.

Colonel Williams said : " In my opinion the ring is distinctly of Roman workmanship. The onyx with which it is set has been engraved at a very early period. This can be seen by the fact that



Fig. 3.—Portions of Gold Necklet and Intaglio Ring found near Rhayader, Radnorshire.
(From a photograph by Mr. John Jones, East St., Rhayader.)

the interior of the engraving is highly polished—a characteristic of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman gems."

"The stones with which the necklet are set are carnelians, with the exception of two, which are blue stones, the quality of which is not at present known. The one, however, may be an amethyst or sapphire, but is more probably of blue paste. Between each section

of the necklet set with stones is a small plate of embossed gold, with somewhat peculiar ornament thereon in Celtic type. The filigree work round the stones is of very beautiful character, com-



Fig. 4.—Portions of Gold Necklet found near Rhayader, Radnorshire.
(From a photograph by Mr. John Jones, East St., Rhayader.)

posed entirely of exceedingly small granules of gold fused together, very much after the fashion of some of the Etruscan jewellery in the British Museum. Each section has been joined together with hooks and eyes, which are covered by the gold plates. The necklet is incomplete. The portion that has been found consists of nine

sections, and one stone is missing. It would rather appear as if the person who hid it had only obtained a portion as his share of the loot, and one armlet and a ring. Originally, probably the treasure consisted of a complete necklet, two armlets, a ring, and possibly other articles of jewellery; and in dividing the spoil this appears to have fallen to the person who hid it in the rock."

"The armlet is of a distinctly different character from the work in the necklet. It is a solid plate of gold with interlaced wire-work, the pattern being of the same kind as those upon the Celtic crosses of Wales. It was originally in two pieces, hinged together, and fastened probably by a gold peg attached to a delicate chain, forming part of the armlet. The clasps or hinges are ornamented with scroll-work, of most distinctly "Late-Celtic" work. The scroll has conventional leaves, filled with blue and green enamel. It is also ornamented with three lines of granulated work and four lines of twisted wire. It is altogether a most admirable specimen of Celtic art. The work shows great refinement and delicacy of design, and is quite equal to anything that has been found in Great Britain, and is surpassed by none of the very beautiful gold work in the Copenhagen Museum, where there are such very fine specimens of gold ornaments of the Viking age."

Colonel Williams added that the most unfortunate matter in connection with the armlet was that it had been broken since it was found, and that one of the clasps was melted down to ascertain the most useless fact, viz., the assay value of the gold, which was found to be $22\frac{1}{2}$ carat, with a very small percentage of silver. This was owing to total ignorance, on the part of the persons concerned, of the great value of this very beautiful object; and it is much to be regretted that it will involve a considerable pecuniary loss to the finder.

Asked as to the value of the articles, Colonel Williams referred to the sum which had been mentioned in the papers, £300 to £500. He said it was entirely wrong to have stated any sum. The value would be settled by a committee of experts appointed by the Government, and the full value, less 20 per cent., would be given to the finder. There was no foundation for the statement that had been published.

The interview was concluded by Colonel Williams making a valuable suggestion. He said it would be a very advisable thing if illustrations of objects of antiquity such as flint, stone, and bronze weapons, could be hung up in the elementary and public schools, so that the children might be taught that such objects have a value far beyond their intrinsic worth. This might lead to the discovery of many objects of antiquity that now are lost; and, moreover, a few words should be added explanatory of the law of Treasure Trove, more especially as referring to any object of silver or gold that may be discovered.

Colonel S. W. Williams informed our representative that he had heard from Earl Dysart, principal solicitor to the Treasury, who

wrote that the Treasury claimed the articles, and requesting that they should be forwarded to him. This has been done.

Some excellent photographs of the ornaments were taken by Mr. John Jones, of East Street, Rhayader.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN PEMBROKESHIRE IN 1620.

Just' ad Pacem in Côm Pembroke, 1620. *Harl. MS.* 1933, fo. 26^r.

Franciscus viscomes S^{ti} Albanj, *Lord Chancellor.*

Henricus viscomes Mandeville, *Lord High Treasurer, afterwards Earl of Manchester.*

Edwardus Comes Wigornnie, *Lord Keeper.*

Lodonicus Dux Leonox, *Lord Steward.*

Willûs Comes Northampton Presiden^t Walie.

Ricardus Episcopus Meneven' (*Milbourne*).

Jacobus Whitlocke Just^r Cestrie

Nicholaus Overbury [Just^{ri} Assice]

Edwardus Littelton

Willmûs Owgan miles of *Wiston.*

Johannes Owgan miles of *Boulston.*

Henricus Towensend miles of *Cound, Salop.*

Johannes Stepneth miles of *Prendergast.*

Johannes Phillipus Armig^r, of *Picton Castle.*

Thomas Cannon, *the antiquary, of Cilgetty.*

Albanus Owen, of *Henllys, Lord of Kemes.*

Thomas Price, of *Scotsborough.*

Willmûs Bradshaw, of *St. Dogmael's.*

Deuoreux Barrett, of *Tenby.*

Willmûs Scurfeilde, of *New Moat.*

Thomas Jonnes de Armeston (*Harmeston*).

Johannes Butteler, of *Coedcanlas.*

Ricardus Cuny, of *Lamphey.*

Nicholaus Adams, of *Patrick Church.*

Carolus Bowen, of *Trefloyne.*

Gruffethe Whitte, of *Henllan.*

Henricus Lort, of *Stackpole.*

Jacobus Bowen, of *Llwyngwair.*

I have added the descriptions and addresses to the above list in italics. The word "armiger" affixed to John Phillips seems to apply to all who succeed him. By the 34 and 35 Hen. VIII, cap.

25. s. 58, it was enacted that there should not be more than eight Justices of the Peace in any shire in Wales, besides the President of Wales, the Council of the Marches, the Justices of Assize in their respective circuits, and the kings attorney and solicitor (for Wales), who are to be in every commission. This enactment was not adhered to, although it was not repealed until 5 Will. and Mar. cap. 4. The above list gives certain high officers of state, the President of Wales, the Bishop of the Diocese (who was of the Council of the Marches); Whitlock, the Chief Justice of Chester (afterwards a Justice of the King's Bench); Overbury, senior Justice of the Carmarthen Circuit (afterwards knighted, M.P. and Recorder of Gloucester; he was the father of Sir Thomas Overbury, the poet); Littleton, the assistant Justice of the Circuit (afterwards Baron Littleton, Lord Keeper), and Townsend, who appears in George Owen's list for 1603 as an esquire (he was the son of Sir Robert Townsend, Chief Justice of Chester, and was for many years assistant Justice of the Chester circuit. He was of the Council of the Marches, M.P. for Ludlow, and had served as Recorder of Carmarthen. His son, Hayward Townsend, was the author of the *Historical Collections*). All the rest in the list are Pembrokeshire magnates.

HENRY OWEN.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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OCTOBER, 1899.

GLIMPSES OF ELIZABETHAN PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

BY THE REV. JAMES PHILLIPS.

(Continued from vol. xv, p. 311.)

IV.—ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT HAVERFORDWEST.

The Oldest Municipal Balance Sheet.

THE printed list of Mayors begins with the year 1563. A few earlier names are known, and in one or two instances it is possible to fix the dates. The discussion of these, and of the change from Portreeve to Mayor, I must reserve for another paper. The first six entries are as follows :—

- 1563. — Taylor.
- 1564. William Gwyn.
- 1565. William ap Rees.
- 1566. ditto.
- 1567. John Voyle.
- 1568. George Pynde.

The oldest extant “Mayor’s Account” is that of William ap Rees for his two years of office. It is one page of a four-page sheet, on another page of which is that of the bailiffs under his successor, John Voyle.

A third page contains only an entry of the price received for the sale of the chalice and copes of St. Mary’s, and a fourth is blank.

The sheet was originally attached to another of the same size. Three pages of the latter are filled with entries referring to 1566 and 1567. The fourth, in a different and inferior hand, contains the account of the bailiffs for 1568.

In the transcript that follows, the arrangement of the pages is to some extent conjectural.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1566.

1ST PAGE.

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Jasper Tanke and Tugh Will'ms for th' year aforesaid	The said Sergeauntes oweth for ye extracte of Maye and Michelmas for the same year . . .	viii	xviiij	xj
Sergeauntes.	Whereof they have paid in monies to Will'm ap R's, as appereth by his extract . . .	v	—	—
Quietus est.	It'm, more paid the crier . . .	—	vj	viiij
	It'm, more paide to Mr. Price in monies . . .	—	xij	iiij
	It'm, more pr. Harry Gwillims bill . . .	iiij	—	—
	At sic Quietus est.			
John Webbe Reve of the Chamber Rent charged for th' yere aforesaide.	The saide John Webbe do stande charged for the chamber Rents due at Michelmas, Anno 1566, for th' whole yeere then ending	xix	x	ix
	It'm, more at Michelmas, then out of John Smythis House . . .	—	v	—
	S'm' totalis . . .	xix	xv	ix
	Thereof he hath paide to Mr. Rascall for this yeares fee at Michelmas an ^o fors'd . . .	ij	—	—
	It'm, to Will'm ap R's, maior . . .	vj	—	—
	It'm, paid the Rent of Tempernnes for this year an ^o 1566 . . .	j	—	—
	Item, for his fee this said yeare . . .	—	vi	viiij
	S'm ^a totalis . . .	ix	vi	viiij
	So resteth cleare uppon the saide John Webbe unto th' chamber this fors'd yere . . .	x	ix	j
	Rests an accompt w'th John Webbe of this Somes aforesaide. And that he do rest oweing cleare the 23 of August Anno 1567 th' some of . . .	j	ix	iiij
	by a later accompt & quietus est.			

2ND PAGE.

George Pynde, Sherieffe.	The saide Sherieffe is charged with th' extracts of th' Quarters Sessions—			
	It'm, the extracts of the High Sessions Amounteth to . . .	iiij	xvj	vj
Lewis Harris & John Harris, collectors of the prsts wages in Sant Marys Church.	The saide collectors whole charge as yt doth appeare by there saide books . . .	xv	xv	vj
	It'm, they received at Ester . . .	—	xviiij	—
	S'm' totalis . . .	xvj	viiij	vj

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thereof they have paide unto Raffe Saviour, curate therre	viiij	—	—
It'm, to John Ley, clerke	iiij	vʒ	viiij
It'm they paide for wyne at Ester	—	ij	viiij
It'm their bill of Arrerge amounting to	ij	j	iiij
S'm' totallis	xiiij	xix	iiij
So Resteth uppon the aforesaid collectors to cleare this accompte	ij	xiiij	iiij
wh' they paide W'm ap R's, and so Quietus est.			
Jenkin David and Edmonde Harris, collectors for the poore of Saint Marys Parrishe.			
Thare charge of all w'ch they have received amo'teth unto as appereth by their ac- compte	xxij	iiij	ij
Thereof they have paide as also it dothe appeare by there saide accompte	xviiij	xviiij	ij
It'm, their bill of arrearage monthly unto	ij	xvʒ	vi
It'm, M'r Edmonde Harris hands to close uppe this accompte	—	ix	vʒ
Summa	xxij	iiij	ij
It'm, allowed uppon accompt	—	viiij	iiij
It'm, paid to Thomas Tank, then mayre	—	j	ij
Et sic Quietus est.			
3RD PAGE.			
The aforesaid Proctors receved for a chalice which was solde out of St. Marie Churche in the aforesaide year the Some of	v	j	iiij
Item, more for that they receved of the reste of the olde copes, which was in Morris Walters hands	—	vi	viii
It'm, more for that they receved of M'r Harris, which rested upon him in the accompte of power	—	xviiij	—
S'm' totallis	vj	vj	—
Thereof they have bestowede as doth appere by their bille of accompte	v	xv	v
So resteth cleare uppon Richard Holl to cleare this foresaid accompte	—	x	vij
4TH PAGE.			
The Accompt of William ap R's for two yeres of his Mayraltye, as also for eleven Pounds received by Thomas Thomas, dew unto the towne at Michelmas, at the end of Mr Gwyn's Maralty, Anno 1564.			
Imprimis for that I receved of Thomas Thomas, as aforesaid	xi	—	—
It'm, of David Voyle and Morris Walter, for two yeres Rent of the Mills ending at Michelmas 1566	xl	—	—
It'm, of John Webbe—Ryve of the Chamber	iiij	—	—
It'm, more of him at michelmas, 1566	vj	—	—
Summa	lxj	—	—

	li.	s.	d.
Payments made by the saide William ap Reese in the tyme of two yeares of his office, as by the same bill of accompte doth appeare accounted for the xxjth daie of Novembour, Anno 1566, before M'r Voyle, M'r Gwyne, M'r Otwell Tayler, with others dyvers of the Counsell then being assembled, which amounted unto . . .	lxiiij	xvj	iiij
So that their rested unto the saide Will'm ap Reese	ij	xvj	iiij

5TH PAGE BLANK.

6TH PAGE.

John Voyle, gent., Mayor of the towne and county of Hav'rfordweste for his yeare ended in Anno 16^o Regine Elizebeth, 1567.

Baylieffs	The accompt of John Tew & Clement Dan-yell, Baylieffs of the saide towne, for their whole Receipts the saide yeare.		
	. xvij	ij	vi
In Primis, the castell rents Received	. viij	vj	viij
It'm, for the fish market Received	. vij	v	—
It'm, for the flesh shambles . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
S'm' totalls . . . . .	. xxviij	xiiiij	ij
	. iiij	—	—
Thereof paid to the Justice for his fee	. j	xviij	viij
It'm, for the Sargeants gowne . . . . .	. j	j	j
It'm, in the charges as apeareth by there bill	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
It'm, for their charges & quietus est, at Car-marthen . . . . .	. j	—	iiiij
S'm' Allowance . . . . .	. vij	xix	j
	. xx	x	v
So Resteth on their hands . . . . .	. vi	ij	—
It'm, they r'd of the S'geaunts	The w'ch some was paid to the Auditor and Receiver, as apereth upo' their accompte, and So quietus est.		
	Quietus est.		

7TH PAGE.

Jasper Bancks and Hugh Willi'ms, Sergeaunts.	The Said Sergeants oweth for their extracts at Maye last		
	. x	x	—
It'm, for their extracts at Michelmas . . . . .	. iiiij	vj	vj
S'm' totalls . . . . .	. xiiiij	xvj	vj
	. vj	ij	—
Thereof they have paide to the Bailiffs	. v	—	—
Allowed for Will'm Carne's fyne . . . . .	. j	vi	viij
It'm, in monie to George Pynde, mayor	. —	vj	viij
It'm, more paide to him by John Johson			

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John Webb, Ry'v'r of ye Chamber Rent for th' year afors'd.	The saide John Webbe doth stande charged for th' Chamber Rent dew from the yeare ended at th' feast of St. Michels th' arch'ell, in the foresaide yeare . . .	xix	xvj	v
	Whereof he hath paid M'r Rascall for his fee	ij	—	—
	It'm, for his own Fee—this yeare . . .	—	vj	viii
	It'm, for th' rent of Temperness this year . . .	j	—	—
	It'm, for divers other charges and payments, as appeareth uppon his bill . . .	—	ix	ij
	It'm, for the rent of the Shope on ye guild during the tyme of Morris Walters Shuffe- wicke, at w'ch tyme it was . . . ¹ and so payd	—	viii	—
¹ Illegible, J. P.	So Resteth due uppo' the said John Webbe, cleare . . .	xv	xij	vij
	Paide unto George Pynde, Mayor, at Michel- mas, Anno 4567, in monie . . .	xj	—	—
	So Resteth clear upon him . . .	iiij	xij	vij
	It'm, more uppon rest of accompt dew uppon him at Michelmas Anno 1566 . . .	j	ix	iiij
Will'm Price.	More, that M'r Price is bounde to the Chamber for Will'm Carne is Fyne . . .	ij	—	—

This is all that is extant of the oldest financial paper in the Haverfordwest archives. It is written very carefully and elegantly, and notwithstanding the comical variations in spelling, is in the same hand throughout.

The following is the substance of the bailiffs' account for 1568, which occupies the eighth page. They were John Davids and David Cradock. The account was presented on December 10th, 1568.

RECEIPTS—		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Castle rent		17	0	0
Flesh shambles		6	8	2
Fish ditto		4	6	8
Furse sold to Patrick Derse		0	1	8
Farm. William Parry		0	10	6
„ M'r Mayor		1	0	0
„ M'r Pyne		4	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£33	17	0
PAYMENTS—				
For the Fee farm Rent to the Queen's Receiver		26	7	8
4 Quires of Paper for the court		0	1	4
Timber for the repair of the Shambles		0	6	2
J. Synnett, for another piece of timber		0	10	0
2 Men for three days at their own finding		0	6	0
3 Trestles, 1/4 ; 1 great Trestle, 1/		0	2	4
2 Skins of Parchment		0	2	0
“ A crabbe lock for the cadge”		0	0	10
“ Rushes for the Shere Hall”		0	0	2
The “ Quietus,” & charges at Carmarthen		1	0	0
		<hr/>		
With several smaller items, the total being		£33	19	8
Leaving a balance in favour of the Bailiffs of		0	2	8
		<hr/>		

NOTES.

1. I will take first the bailiffs' account for 1568.

John David was mayor in 1582. His "accomp^te" is among the archives. David Cradock was one of the jury in the trial over the Priory Lands in 1559.¹ He was then twenty-eight years old, and was objected to in the Star-Chamber trial as being too young, and as not being a native of Haverfordwest, and as being a tenant of Sir John Perrot. He had found for the Crown, *i.e.*, for his landlord, and gave evidence in the Court of Star-Chamber.

In 1586 and 1588 the castle rents were £17; in 1599 they were £20; in 1600, £21.

The shambles, *i.e.*, flesh-tolls, were £4 7s. in 1586; £5 in 1588; £5 5s. in 1589; and £4 4s. in 1600.

The fee-farm rent to the Crown was £38 14s. 4d. in 1599 and 1600.

We miss the entries for corn tolls, apple money, etc., found in later accounts. The amount paid to the judges is illegible. It was £5 8s. in 1599, and £6 13s. 4d. in 1600. Another line which appears to include "lyming" and to end with "grene," is also illegible. The shilling a day to six men is a rather high wage if they were labourers. The usual wage for labourers was sixpence a day.

2. The account for 1566-1567 is obviously a summary. The mayor's account for 1566 includes 1565; the other accounts of his mayoralty are for 1566. The bailiff's account for that year is missing, as is the churchwarden's for 1567. Probably, another four-page sheet has been lost. Both the sergeants-of-mace for 1566 were reappointed for 1567. There is no similar instance in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. Occasionally one of the two held office for a second year. Robert Mayler was sergeant for five years—1639-1643—but with a new colleague each year.

3. The chamber-reeve, John Webbe, was a glover. He had been sheriff at some time before 1559. He was one of the ten who found for the Crown in the Priory Lands' trial. His return of chamber rents is practically the same for both years. In 1588 the chamber-rents were £19 2s. 1d.

There are items which I cannot explain. One of them is

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, September, 1897.

“ Mr. Rascall’s fee for £1 each year.” Another is the “ Rent of Temperness.” Temperness farm lies at present outside the borough boundary on the west. This charge figures in some later accounts, but not invariably. In 1600 there is a charge of 13s. 4d. “ for engrossing the surveigh and all the examinations in parchment concerning the commons and Temperness indented in Mr. Walter’s time, are by his appointment.” But why should the corporation pay rent for Temperness ?

4. The mayor’s account for 1565-6 gives the rent of the mills as £40 for two years. In later accounts it is £10 a year. The most interesting part is usually the disbursements, but we have here only the total for the two years, £63, which is below the average of later years. The account was passed by Mr. Voyle, Mr. Gwyn, and Mr. Otwell Taylor. Mr. Voyle succeeded Rees ; Mr. Gwyn was his predecessor. Gwyn’s fraudulent lease of corporation lands was as yet unsuspected. Mr. Otwell Taylor was the leader of the minority of jurors who thwarted Sir John over the Priory lands, and who were arraigned before the Star-Chamber.

5. The ecclesiastical accounts are just interesting enough to annoy one by their brevity.

That relating to the sale of the chalice and copes may belong to an earlier year ; it cannot well belong to 1566. Roger Moorcrofte—rather Marcrofte—was afterwards the unsuccessful ally of Vaughan in his attempt to capture the pirates.² The chalice was apparently sold to a Carmarthen goldsmith, probably the one who supplied the corporation maces a few years later.

6. The sums expended are smaller than in later years. The relief of the poor cost £18 18s. 2d. The “ priests wages ” were at the modest figure of £8. Before the reign was over, it stood at £13 6s. 8d., and rose to £16 early in the Stuart period. Relatively, the clerk’s pay is the higher of the two. The name of the incumbent is “ Raffe Saviour.” The Christian name I do not feel certain about, but the surname is certainly “ Saviour.”

There is only one payment for sacramental wine—at Easter. Are we to conclude that the sacrament was administered only once a year ? In later accounts this wine is charged for, four or five times : at Easter, Low Easter, Whitsunday, Christmas, and sometimes All Saints’ Day—November 1st—by far the larger quantity being at Easter.

² See *Arch. Camb.*, October 1898.

There are four collectors, of whom three are Harrieses. One is Lewis Harries, our old friend the mayor in 1572; who with George Pynde, sheriff that year and mayor in 1568, and Clement Danyell, bailiff in 1567 and sheriff in 1572, was arraigned before the special commission which sat in Cartlett in May of that year. John Voyle, the mayor in 1567, was one of the witness for the defence.

7. The fourth parochial collector was Jenkyn David, mayor in 1577 and 1578, and then suspected of connivance at the intercourse of the townspeople with pirates, and especially with the notorious Callice. On January 29th, 1577, both he and Mr. John David—probably his brother—wrote in their own defence to Sir John Perrot.

Jenkyn David complains that several Justices of the Peace, and himself specially as Mayor, were "complain'd against for receiving Callice and suffering him to leave." This he denies. He and his neighbours had lost wines to the value of more than a thousand pounds. "Parte thereof is brought to Cardiff (where the said Callice doth openly and comonly resorte), and I saw there a bale of madder of my own sold for 20*li*. which cost me 20*li*. in Bristowe, and though I was there myself and offered the praisement, I could not have it, neither can we have any remedy for any of the rest of our sayd goodes as yett, which were openly sold in South Wayles and North Wayles, which giveth the towne no occasion to faver any of them."

He is willing to swear that he did not know that Callice was in Haverfordwest, yet he has since learned "that it is trewe that the said Calys a lyttell before Xmas last laye in this towne one night in the house of Roger Marcrofte and of hym bought a horse and the next morning after very early departed towards Cardiff. Very few here knowe hym, for I never heard that he was ever in this towne before." He adds that one of Callice's accomplices is lying off St. David's with two ships laden with frute (? fish) and rye. These ships, which "ryde out in the Sound," are seriously interfering with the local shipping trade. This statement was confirmed some months later by the presentment of the jury empannelled for Dewsland Hundred by the Commission of Inquiry.

John David's letter was briefer. When Callice came to Haverfordwest, he was on business at Ludlow before the Council of the Marches. On his return journey, he was told that Callice had passed through Carmarthen on his way to Cardiff. He afterwards heard of his having lodged one night with Roger Marcrofte, who "keepeth as it were a comon inn." This worthy

publican was the man who had been Proctor of St. Mary's, and to whom Richard Vaughan, sub-Vice-Admiral, four or five months later, entrusted the seal of the Vice-Admiralty, when he was laying his wonderful "plott" for the capture of Hicks's ships. Sir John Perrot might well be forgiven for his contemptuous treatment of the "sub-Vice-Admiral."

8. The day that the two Davids were writing their letters to Sir John, he had summoned a more influential offender to meet him at Narberth. This was his own relative, John Wogan, of Wiston, who had been high-sheriff of the county at the time of the Haverfordwest fracas in 1572. Just before Christmas, Sir John's old servant, Edward Herberd, who had turned pirate, had brought into Milford Haven the *Elephant* with a cargo of Gascon wines, and these had been sold right and left. Kift, the Sergeant of the Admiralty, had seized some casks hidden in the furze by the ferry-house at Pembroke Ferry, and had sold them to Sir John Perrot. It was insinuated that Kift really bought them of Herberd, and that Sir John was a party to the bargain. The fact that his old servant was the captain of the pirate made Sir John the more eager to ferret out all the facts about the sales of wine. Now Mr. Wogan had bought "6 tonnes of wyne," and had been on board Herberd's ship, and had "delyvered him butter, cheese, and other victuals for those wyne which as before he had received of hym." Mr. Wogan, however, did not come to Narberth, or send any answer to the summons. Then Sir John "sente another precept unto the Shyryve to bring the saide Mr. Wogan before me, which precepte he disobeyed, taking the same from the under-shyryve and revyled hym saying ytt weare well don to sett hym by the heeles." In 1572, Mr. Wogan had been the leader of the Perrot faction, but he evidently was not disposed to submit to his powerful relative's inquiries into his private transactions.

9. In another case Sir John Perrot accepted as satisfactory the explanation given of a suspicious incident. "Mr. George Devereux, Esq." of Lamphey, uncle of the young Earl of Essex, had "a tonne of Gascoyne wyne" delivered to his house. In answer to inquiries, he said it was sent in part payment of a bond for £40 due from Mr. Myles Morgan. Sir John was shown the bond "endorsed with an acknowledgment of the wyne valued at vij*li*." This was the price he himself had paid to Kift. He had no option but to accept this explanation; there is, however, little doubt that the wine came from the *Elephant*. "Mr. George Devereux, Esq.," was certainly not

averse to trafficking with pirates. When Hicks came in the spring, he was one of his principal customers.

Several hogsheads of the wine from the *Elephant* found their way to Haverfordwest, though such expensive goods as "Gascoyne wyne" did not find as ready a market there as did the wheat, rye, salt, and fish brought in by other pirates later in the year. His worship the mayor, who does not figure among the purchasers of the wine, was tempted by the bargains offered by Hicks. Of one hundred barrels of salt brought up to St. Ives by William-a-Morgan, Mr. Morice Canon bought forty and the mayor the other sixty. If the mayor dealt in the pirates' goods, one could hardly expect other officials to be very strict in the execution of their duty. Thomas Warren, the town-sheriff, seized a dozen barrels of rye brought up by Robert Mailor and William Buren, but "afterwards took their words to answer for the same yf ytt were demanded againe." Similarly lenient treatment was shown to Harrie Moore, Hore the tanner, William Gale, and others, who had bought between them two or three tons of salt. Afterwards "a little boate of 3 or 4 tonnes with salt" was seized, but was given back to Balthasar Hore. It does not appear that he attempted to meddle with the mayor's sixty barrels.

10. The three Pembrokeshire mayors—of Haverfordwest, Pembroke, and Tenby—were all implicated in these shady transactions.

Morgan ap Howell, mayor of Pembroke, a young man not much over thirty, was joint owner with Gruffyth Davies of a ship called the *Maudlen*. This vessel was freighted with two hundred barrels of corn, "viz., 6 or 7 score of wheate, the reste of rye," bought from Hicks by Mr. George Devereux. "The owners of the *Maudlen* did afterwards buy of the said Mr. Devereux 4 score barrels of the said wheate and rye, and one Rice Thomas [Sir John's retainer] did lykewise buy of him 20 barrels of wheat and rye, and John Edwards of Pembroke bought likewise of him 40 barrels, and Mr. Devereux himself had the other 3 score. And it was transported into Galatia in Spain by them all to their own use"—John Edwards going in the ship as factor.

This was not half of Mr. George Devereux's dealings with Hicks. There was a ship of about 60 tons called the *George*; the captain, George Allen, and a Mr. Johnes, were joint owners. This vessel was loaded with wheat and rye bought from Hicks. A large part belonged to Mr. Devereux, who had sold to Andrea Qonseyns over 250 barrels of wheat at 8s. a barrel. Qonseyns

becoming uneasy at the risk he was running, consulted his acquaintance, George Lloyd, of Tenby, who advised him not to take it into his own ship. Then the Portuguese went to Mr. Devereux to get back the money he had paid him, "a hundred and odd pounds." But Mr. Devereux stuck to the money, and Conseysns had to stick to his bargain. "Thereupon the said Portugall did agree with the owners of the said barke called the *George* for the freight thereof to Avero in Portugall, where it was discharged to the use of the Portugall." The remainder of the cargo belonged to James Barrett, mayor of Tenby, "for whom William Verior, a factor, went with yt thither." George Lloyd who also went in the ship, met at Avero John Edwards of the *Maudlen*, who told him he had sold the corn in Galicia." James Barrett's successor in the mayoralty was Erasmus Saunders, who during his year of office was an active ally of sub-Vice-Admiral Vaughan, and an active enemy of Sir John Perrot.

It appears from the documents that there was another ship which took a cargo of the corn abroad, and which "sunk in the sea."

Before finishing with the story of the pirates, I may insert some details from a manuscript which was not in my hands when I wrote the earlier papers, viz., the report made by the Bishop of St. David's, and John Barlow of Slebech, who sat as special commissioners in the autumn of 1578. The High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire, Francis Laugharne, was included in the commission, but his signature is not attached to the report, which is dated "Abergwelly, the 3^o of November, 1578."

The price of a barrel of salt was 4s.—at least that was the price paid by Thomas Allen of Llanstadwell, who bought it of Roger Bowles; of course, the middleman's profit had to be included. Jenkyn Morris, of Harbeston (Herbrandston), paid on board the vessel 4d. for a peck of salt. Prices no doubt varied, and the larger quantities bought by William a-Morgan and others would be at lower rates. Evidently those who bought wholesale of Hicks could make a good bargain. The 8s. a barrel charged for wheat to the Portuguese merchant by Mr. Devereux must have yielded a good profit, for William Buren, of Haverfordwest, bought a single barrel of Hicks for 5s.

The dried Newfoundland fish in Warde's prize, the *Greyhound*, was sold by "praisement" at 10s. per hundred, and at that figure found a ready sale. Prices rose higher, for Mr. Morice Canon, applying to Kift for four or five hundred, received by William Walter, the tanner, five hundred at the quay, and paid £5 for them. As the fish had been duly "prayed" and authorised to be sold, the report of the Commissioners and the findings of

the Juries say little or nothing about Warde's cargo. The transactions which the Juries presented were for the most part on a very small scale. The facts that most nearly approached an incrimination of Sir John were the share of Rice Thomas in the cargo of corn that went to Avero (? Aveno) in Portugal; and, what was even more suspicious, the presence of Robert Jourdan, of Haverfordwest, for some weeks, on board Hicks's prize, assisting the pirate in keeping accounts of sales, etc.: for Jourdan, though he did not wear the Perrot livery, was generally regarded as one of his retainers. Jourdan was paid for his work with about ten tons of salt, part of which he sold to the mayor. The due entering of this salt at the Custom House shielded His Worship from the clutches of the law.

12. William Hinde, who was specially active against the pirates, was from Robeston West Point, and was a nautical veteran of sixty; but his years did not prevent him from being about the first to spring on board Munck's vessel on the plucky recovery of it from Herberd's or Callice's men.

Some of his fellow-parishioners had been very busy in the secret traffic with Hicks. Smuggling, piracy, and wrecking were occupations familiar to those who lived on the shores of the tidal creek known as Sandyhaven Water.

All the parishes along the northern side of the harbour, from Llanstadwell to Dale, appear to be represented in the lists of the offenders, which included at least one parson, "Sir" John Randall, Clerk, who had four barrels of rye. Another parson, Raffe Manering, whose residence is not given, was the first witness examined before the Commissioners, and he gives at least one incident on the authority of the curate of Steynton; that is, the arrival, a little earlier than Hicks, of one John Potter, who landed a large pack of canvas, as much as four men could lift up. A pinnace came in with wine, but went off again to Cornwall. Ordinarily, there was very little hindrance, or attempt at hindrance, of any pirates who came in to dispose of their booty. Even the glaring impudence of Hicks or Herberd would not have excited so much attention but for the use made of it by Sir John's enemies to injure him, and his own attempts to repay such attacks in kind.

13. Work done for Hicks, and provisions supplied to him, would be paid for usually, if not always, in goods. Watkin Teg, of Steynton Point, had from Hicks a bushel of rye "in recompence for some smyth's work which he wrought for him."

Lawrence Owen, of Llanstadwell, had one barrel of rye, "for

the keepinge of one of his company, which was hurte aborde him."

John Woolcock of Huberston had three pecks of rye for oysters supplied to Hicks.

The extent to which rye was bought in small quantities suggests that it entered largely into the diet of the poor. The number of purchasers of salt is also significant.

14. In the presentment of the Roose Jury, at least forty-five persons are named. Of these about thirty-eight are purchasers of rye; a few others may be added from the depositions, *e.g.*, William and Arnold Stafford, of Steynton, had, one four, and the other three, quarts of rye. The quantity was rarely more than a barrel, and was frequently half a bushel, or a peck. None of these small customers bought wheat. A few bought salt as well as rye.

The Castlemartin Jury presented fourteen persons as "Victuallers" of Clarke. Ten had sold him one "mutton" each, one adding "a quantity of bread;" another four quarters of a beef." One sold two muttuns, another four quarters of cow, a third four quarters of a beef, while Thomas Hicks, of Nangle, disposed of "two bæfes, a hogshhead of beere, a barrell of pease and a bushell of wheate made into bread."

The lists of names in the *presentments* are worth noting.

In Castlemartin: Hicks, Watkyns, Lynge, Sewell, Swaine, Weeks, Hame, Humphrey, Rowe, Whyte, Begg, Powell, Lewis.

In Dungleddy: John Gilbert of Weston, the young farmer who figured in the fracas of 1572; his neighbours, Merriman, Newton, and Narbert, Barton of Arnold's Hill, Watkins, Palmer.

In Roose: Syndercombe, Cheere, Stafford, Gryndam, Mailer, Buren, Browne, Owen, Thomas, Grave, Rice, Morrow, Madock, Smythe, Brasbye, Saunders, Forster, Gwyn, Kettin, Fowell, Hore, Webb, Haye, Pollard, Hodding, Revell, Mauser, Rembyn, Neade, Englyshe, Rothe, Wade, Weler, Adam, Biddle. Marler, Buren, Browne and Hore are found only in Haverfordwest.

The curious mixture of familiar names with names now altogether unknown is characteristic of all Pembrokeshire lists in the sixteenth century. In the Stuart period the unfamiliar element rapidly dwindles.

Roughly speaking, it appears that the nomenclature of Roose and Dungleddy was then much less nearly assimilated to that of northern and eastern Pembrokeshire than it had become by the middle of the eighteenth century.

In some cases the names suggest to one familiar with the

localities a striking persistence of peasant families. For instance: one of the boats that brought salt up to Haverfordwest belonged to "Peter Folland of Marllass." Similar instances might easily be found elsewhere.

15. The names of the Jurie for the hundred of Roose.

Thomas Jones, Gent.	Philipp Painter
David Ogan, Gent.	Howell Allen
Gylly Barrett, Gent.	Lewis Morris
Thomas Younge	John Philipp
Philipp Rice	Thomas Goncke
John Lilly	John Jurdan
Richard Warlo	William Revell

Gylly Barrett's is the only noticeable name, unless "Ogan" is a clerical error, or corruption of Wogan. Gylly must be the future friend and comrade of Essex. If so, it is surprising to find him at home this year and not in the Low Countries.

In each hundred except Narberth the Jury included two or three "gents.;" but no feature of special interest is presented by the lists, which represent even more closely than might have been expected at an interval of three centuries, the nomenclature of to-day.

It remains only to add that in the calamities and calumnies that overwhelmed Sir John at last, one charge was that of having worried Bishop Richard Davies to death, in revenge for his share in this investigation.

NOTE.—Luke Ward referred to in last article was in 1588 captain of the *Tramontana* (150 tons), in Seymour's squadron.

SLEBECH COMMANDERY AND THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

BY J. ROGERS REES, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 284.)

COMPARATIVE LISTS OF PROPERTIES ATTACHED TO SLEBECH COMMANDERY.

A.D. 1230. ¹		A.D. 1388. ²		A.D. 1525. ³	
Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.
Allegreston .	One ox-gang of land.				
Alleston (?) .	One carucate of land "in Penbroccaire."				
Almenofestun .	Church.	Amelaeston .	Church.	Ambaston .	Church, worth £4 per an. ⁴
Amlot .	Church.			Amreth .	Church, worth £4 per an. ⁵
Amtrud .	Church, with 50 acres of Sanctuaries land and two carucates of arable.	Amerath .	Church, worth £13 6s. 8d. yearly.		
Benegeidun .	All the estate consisting of two carucates of land.				
Berry (? Henillys) .	15 acres of land.				
Betmenon .	The whole land.				
Blakedone .	One carucate of land.				
Bocchinfeld, and Wilsel .	Five carucates of land.				
Boleston .	Church.			Buttorchyn .	Estate, worth £2 per an.
		Brecon .	Mill and subscriptions.	Bolyston .	Church, worth £4 per an.
				Brechon .	Subscriptions from Associates.
Burlake .	All the land.				

¹ See Schedule in Chapter III, where the modern place-names are set forth.

² As named in *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

³ Richard Kilkert, vicar, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

⁴ John Yems, vicar, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

⁵ See Balance-sheet in Chapter VII.

SLEBECH COMMANDERY AND

A.D. 1230.		A.D. 1398.		A.D. 1535.	
Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.
Cardigan and Homdon	Three manures in the town of Cardigan, and one carucate of land in Cardigan (or Homdon).	Kermerdyn	Mill.	Kermerdyn	Subscriptions from Associates.
Kilmainloc	Church.	Clarebaston	Church and glebe-land.	Clarebodeston	Church, worth £6 per an.
Cilsant (?)	One carucate of land.			Coitekenlat	Yearly pension of 2s. from the free chapel.
Vill of Clarenbald	Church, one manure and two oxgangs of land.				
Coferum	Two carucates of land.			Fisheccard	Annual rent of 1s.
Dolbryvawr	The vill.			Vill of Haverford	Annual rents of 6s.
Eschirmainhir	The whole land.			Ylston (in Gower)	Patronage of the church. ¹
Garlandeston	Church with 120 acres of land.			Kydwelley	Annual rent of 12s., and subscriptions from Associates.
Vill of Haverford	Six burgages.			Ville Letard	Yearly pension of 8s. from the church.
Saint Yltint vanik	Church.			Cheryton	Patronage of the living. ²
Kedweli	Two burgages and 12 acres of land, with forests, plains, etc.				
Vill of Letard	Church.				
Landiucor	Church.				

¹ John Lloid, rector, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.² David Johnes, rector, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

{ Landegof .	Church and two carucates of arable land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Annual rent of 12s.
{ Lanvair or Lanveyz .	Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen (given by John Letarde in 1330).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penkethli .	Church of Saint Maugan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yearly pension of 6s. 8d. from the church.
Bieintév .	Church and 100 acres of land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landloche .	A moiety of the mill, half of two acres of land, and half of the mill-stream.	Lanthlo .	A mill, worth £1 per annum.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	One-third of the mill and its pool (given in 1278).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanriden .	Church.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lansafreit .	Church and all the land of the vill of Lansafreit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church, worth £11 per an. ¹
Landestephan .	Church with 50 acres of arable and one carucate of land, with a fishery in the Taf, with all the easements of the town of Landestephan, in wood and in plain and in ways, etc., and a boat with a free passage across the Towy.	Lanstephan	Church, returning £80 per annum.	—	—	—	—	—	Church.
Riustud .	Church, with the whole land, vill and mill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantmelan .	Church.	Lianelieu .	Church.	—	—	—	—	—	Church.
Lochud .	Church and burgage.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martheltwi .	Church.	Marteltwy .	Church, worth £14 per annum, and a meadow worth 10s.	—	—	—	—	—	Church, returning £7, and rents of £1 12s. 6d. ²
Saint Mary Bergha .	The land of.	Attached to Wiston Church	One carucate of land.	—	—	—	—	—	Annual rent of £2.

¹ Robert Merik, vicar, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

² Richard Davy, vicar, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

A. D. 1280.		A. D. 1388.		A. D. 1535.	
Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.
Merthir kinlas Mynwere . . .	A moiety of the land. Church and all the land ; and (1241-5) all the land of Cadu- gan, with free chase, etc.	Minewer . . .	Church, 4½ caru- cates of land, two acres of meadow, and a mill.	Mynwer . . .	Church, worth £8, and rents £9 10s. 11½d.
Moyl'on . . .	All the land (sometime after 1280).	— . . .	— . . .	Montecover- cote . . .	Annual rent of 2s.
Castelhan Emelin . . .	Church, and the whole land of Castleham Emelin and Echirmainhir.	— . . .	— . . .	Castellan . . .	Chapel, returning 13s. 4d. ; and manor and court worth £1 12s. per an. Annual rent of 1s.
New Burch, in Kemis Oxenwiche . . .	One burgage. 10 acres of the fee.	— . . .	— . . .	Newport . . .	— . . .
Near Oxenwiche . . .	12 acres of land and an odd piece.	— . . .	— . . .	St. Lawrence . . .	Pension of 6s. 8d. per annum from the church.
Patrick's Ford . . .	Church, tithes of mill and fish- ery, and half of the whole land of Monte Patrick.	— . . .	— . . .	— . . .	— . . .
Penkeyte . . .	The land of (sometime after 1280).	— . . .	— . . .	— . . .	— . . .
Penmaine . . .	Church, and 24 acres of Sanc- tuary land.	— . . .	— . . .	Pen Mayne . . .	Gift of the living. ¹
Penris . . .	Church.	— . . .	— . . .	— . . .	— . . .

¹ John Morgan, rector, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

Pincheton	Chapel.	—	—	Porc'o Eynon	Gift of the living. ¹
Porthelain	Church, a mansion and six acres of land.	—	—	Prendregast	Pension of 2s. per annum from the church.
Prendegast	Church.	—	—	Rudbert	Annual rent of £2 5s. 5d.
Redebord	The whole vill.				
Russellion	Church, with its lands and tithes.				
Riotoye	All the land (sometime after 1280).	Rowistich (or Rostiwich)	£10 per an. from the yearly letting of the churches of Rowistich and Stremenrick, with their houses, land and subscriptions.		
Vill of Reineri	Chapel.	Rosmarket	Church and giebe, water-mill and fulling mill.	Rosemarkett	Annual returns of £8 from the church, ² and £4 13s. 4d. from the manor.
Rosmarche	Church, with the whole vill, mill and lands.			Rudbeckeston	Annual pension of 8s. from the church.
Castle of Ros.	Church of St. Leonard, with tithes and all profits				
Rudepagston	Church.				
Castle Symons	Chapel of St. Leonard.				
Sarnnelay	Church.				
Slebeche	Church, together with the whole vill, mill, fishery, and lands.	Slebech	Church, rents from tenants, 53 acres of land, two fish-weirs and two mills.	Slebeche	Church and manor, with court baron, and 80½ bur-gages.
Stakepol	Two messuages and two bovates of land.				
Stokeburgia	Half a carucate of land.				

¹ John Davy, rector, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.
² William Capriche, vicar, by the collation of the Preceptor of Slebeche.

A. D. 1230.		A. D. 1333.		A. D. 1585.	
Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.	Place.	Particulars of Possessions.
Sweyneshea	One-third part of the fee of Brictric Canut, and one acre of meadow, and 30 acres of land—all being for the construction of the chapel of St. John; two burgages and 12 acres of land; the house of the Hospital of St. John: all the land called Mullewood and Borlakesland.	Swenesch	Chapel, returning £5 6s. 8d. per annum.		
Trastrahir	Church.	Templeton ¹	One house, a rent, and a carucate of land granted rent-free for life to Sir Thos. de Hungerford.		
Osmund's vill	Church.			Walton	Church, returning £6 per an.
Walterston	Chapel.				
Waletun	Church.	Waletun	Church, returning £10 13s. 4d. per annum.	Welsehehoke	Annual rent of 8s.
Walschok	Two carucates of land.			Wiston	Church, returning £17 per an.
Willansel	Five carucates of land upon Willansel and Bocchinfeild.			Wydiga	Annual rent of 10s.
Castle of Wizo	Church.	Wiston	Church.	Spytte Yevan	Annual rent of £17.
Wodestoke	Chapel.				
Strotmeurich	Church, and land of Strotmeurich (i. e., five carucates).	Stremenrick	Churches of Rowisrich and Stremenrick, with houses, lands, and subscriptions, let at £10 yearly.		

¹ This does not seem to have ever been brought under the supervision of Slebech.

The most superficial consideration of the above shows that the Order in Pembrokeshire must have been either (1) careless of their possessions ; (2) involved in political troubles, and consequently sufferers thereby ; or (3) at times so wanting in funds as to be compelled to sell their properties so as to replenish their coffers at home, or to furnish the means of carrying on their work abroad.

The absence of direct income to Slebech in 1338 from churches and estates in Gower would probably be the result of a leasing of some of them in return for monies obtained by the Order in the days of its comparative poverty. That such a transaction was probable is to be seen from the fact that in 1508 the Commander of Slebech granted a three years' lease to Thomas ap Philip, of Picton, of the pensions of several churches, including Rudbaxton, Letterston, St. Lawrence, Llanvinnach and Prendergast. Then, again, there was a closer connection than is generally understood between the Hospitallers and the Hospital which Bishop Gower, of St. David's, established in Swansea in 1332 for the use of the blind, aged and sick, both lay and clerical ; for its endowment was partly derived from the revenues of the churches of Penrice and Swansea ; and it is distinctly set down that the Hospital was held of the Commandery of Slebech for the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. As such it would probably obtain from Slebech what sums were required for extraordinary expenses.

Then, again, at the other end of the Slebech domain—Cardiganshire—it would appear that Edward I, after his subjection of the Welsh princes, must have confiscated some of the Hospitaller churches in that county ; for, having probably been welcomed with many signs of rejoicing, real or assumed, at the time he, in company with his queen Eleanor, visited St. David's in 1284, and there paid his vows and made his offerings, he transferred the patronage of the churches in question to the Bishop, who appropriated some of them to the

college of Llanddewi-Brefi, retaining others for different purposes. Thus were probably lost to the Hospitallers the churches and possessions at Llansantffraed and Llanrhystid.¹ Canon Bevan² mentions Rhosdie as being retained by the Bishop for purposes other than those of Llanddewibrefi : but was the patronage of Rhosdie in the hands of the Bishop in either the thirteenth or fourteenth century? The "churches of Rowistich and Stremenrick, with their houses and land, together with subscriptions," brought in no less a sum than £10 to the Slebech coffers in the year 1338 ; and, so far as we can find, they had been enriching the Hospitallers in a similar manner during at least the previous century.

Uzmaston, of which we have no trace in 1338, seems to have been given about the beginning of the fourteenth century by the Commander of Slebech for the support of the fabric of St. David's Cathedral.

But the greatest losses to the Hospitallers in the district were, without doubt, occasioned by the unbusiness-like conduct of the Grand Prior Larcher, to whom we have already referred. It seems, when we compare what the knights were possessed of in 1230 and in 1338, that there must have been a wholesale transfer of Pembrokeshire estates during the early years of the fourteenth century : what was paid for them, and by whom, were it but known, would prove an interesting chapter in the history of Little England beyond Wales.

There is, I believe, no list in existence of the Commanders of the Order at Slebech. The following particulars, which I hope to add to on some future occasion, might therefore be taken as a basis on which to work :—

A.D. 1301.—In this year William de Tottenham, Preceptor of Slebech, was created Grand Prior of the

¹ I am not, however, certain that this was not given later on to the Cathedral by the Knights.

² *St. David's*, p. 127.

Order in England; and as such, was summoned to the various Parliaments of Edward I and Edward II, as the first Baron of the Realm, and exercised considerable influence in the transfer of the Templar possessions to his Order. His name appears in several forms: it is Tottleshull in the *Monasticon*; elsewhere we find it Cochal, Tothal and Tothale, but his real name—William de Tottenham—is found in a letter addressed to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury, July 17th, 1314.¹ He died October 12th, 1318.

A.D. 1295 to 1323.—Roger Waldeshef was Master of Slebech. According to Fenton² he filled many temporal offices in the reign of Edward I, being Steward of Pembroke under William de Valence (who died in 1296). His name appears in 1323 as acting for the Hospitallers of Slebech in the agreement with Aymar de Valence to which we have already referred.

A.D. 1338.—John de Frouwyck was Preceptor of Slebech, and as such is named in the balance-sheet printed on our earlier pages.

A.D. 1350 (?).—I find in the *Middle-Hill MSS.* a memo' that in this year Roger de Waldeshaftune was Master of the Hospital of Slebech. The date is evidently wrong, and Waldeshaftune is clearly the Roger Waldeshef of 1295 and 1323.

A.D. 1371.—In this year, Robert de Hales, Preceptor of Slebiche and Saundford, and Bailli of Aquila, was appointed Grand-Prior of England. He was beheaded by Wat Tyler's mob in 1381.

A.D. 1496.—Robert Eure, Preceptor of Slebech, was made Prior of Ireland. He was, however, suspended and deprived of his priory for misgovernment and debts, by bull of the Grand-Master Emeri d'Amboise, dated May 8th, 1511. He was summoned to Rhodes, where he died in 1513.

A.D. 1534.—Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, states

¹ Du Puy's *Hist. des Templiers*, 1751 Edn., p. 478. See also Rymer.

² *Pembrokeshire*, p. 291.

that at this time Clement West was Preceptor of Slebech. This position he occupied during the last days of the existence of the Order in England; and on its suppression was granted a pension of £200 per annum. He seems to have been self-reliant and masterful to a degree, notwithstanding the fact that he is said to have never placed his signature to a document without writing immediately above it the words: "As God wills." The following particulars will probably prove of interest to our readers:—

Clement West, Preceptor of Slebeche, and Receiver of the Common Treasury, was named Turcopolier¹ by bull of L'Isle Adam, Grand-Master, dated Malta, January 7th, 1530-1. He was deprived of the habit and dignity for insubordinate conduct, A.D. 1533. He was restored to the habit and dignity of Turcopolier, February 15th, 1534-5, but again deprived and imprisoned in 1539.

Whilst Turcopolier, he rendered himself notorious by the turbulence and disrespect of his conduct. "In the General Chapter held in 1532, he argued that the proxies for the Grand-Priors of England and Ireland, and for the Bailiff of Aquila, should not be admitted to vote; and the assembly having decided against that opinion, he broke out into the most unseemly and blasphemous language, calling the Procurators Saracens, Jews, and bastards.² The latter then preferred a

¹ Chief of the light cavalry.

² "*Of profane swearing.*—If any brother swears publicly, he shall be reprimanded for the first time, and admonished to do so no more; if he repeats his crime, he shall be put to the septaine, and for the third offence to the quarantaine; and if he still persist in it, he shall be expelled the Order."—*Statut. Ord. S. Johan Hierosol.*, Tit. xviii, § 40.

"*Of Blasphemy.*—We enact, that such as deny or blaspheme the holy name of God, or those of the blessed virgin or the saints, shall be put to the quarantaine for the first offence, confined two months in the tower for the second, and for the third shall be imprisoned there till it shall please the master and council to set them at liberty."—*Ib.*, Tit. xviii, § 41.

"*Of affronts.*—If any brother shall, in a dispute with another,

complaint against him ; and, when called upon for explanation, he merely stated that it was impossible for him to know whether they were Jews or not, for that they certainly were not Englishmen. The Council thereupon enjoined him to ask pardon, but this he energetically refused to do ; and, flying into a violent passion, began cursing and swearing most vehemently, and, throwing his mantle upon the ground, said that if he deserved condemnation at all, he ought to be deprived of his habit, and put to death. Thereupon he drew his sword, and left the Council chamber, to the great scandal of all present. In consequence of this behaviour, he was deprived of his habit, and of the dignity of Turcopolier. As soon as this news reached England, great exertions were made to restore West to his office. The knight, John Sutton, was despatched by the Grand-Prior of England and the Duke of Norfolk, to beg that he might be reinstated. From the letters which this envoy presented to the Council, on February 23rd, 1533, it appeared that the feeling in England was that West had been unjustly condemned, and that a bad feeling had sprung up against him, owing to his wearing an Order appertaining to the King of England. The Council, feeling much aggrieved at so foul a calumny, the Grand-Master directed a commission to inquire into the whole business, consisting of the English knight, Sir Edward Bellingham, the Italian, Aurelio Bottigella, and the Aragonese, Baptiste Villaragut ; and at the same time expressed himself in the highest terms of King Henry VIII, whom he considered as one of the special protectors of the Order. This, it must be remembered, was in the commencement of 1533, the year before Henry

give him ill language, he shall be put to the quarantaine, though he owns he lied, and is sorry for it. If he gives him the lie, he shall lose two years of his standing. If he says scandalous things of him, he shall be punished at the discretion of the master and council, according to the quality of the person, and grossness of the scandal."—*Ib.*, Tit. xviii, § 42.

began those proceedings against the fraternity which for ever deprived him of all claim to such a title. The report of these commissioners is not in existence, but by a decree dated April 26th, 1533, West was reinstated in his former dignity of Turcopolier, he having shown signs of repentance. The lesson thus bestowed upon this turbulent knight appears to have been utterly thrown away, for in 1537 he was again placed under arrest for acts of disobedience, and for provoking another knight to fight a duel; and, in 1539, he was placed in arrest by a decree of the Council, for disrespect to their body, pending the return of the Grand-Master, who extended that arrest for four months; and finally he was again deprived of the dignity of Turcopolier, on September 3rd of that year, at the instance of the English knights then in the Convent. He had, however, evidently been held as a person of consideration, for on the death of Peter Dupont, in 1534, he was nominated Lieutenant of the Grand-Mastery during the interregnum.¹ He died in the year 1547.

A.D. 1557.—In this year, Mary, Queen of England, made an ineffectual effort to revive the Order of St. John in England; and by charter, dated from Greenwich on April 2nd, actually nominated Richard Shelley "Preceptor of Slebeche and Halstone," to the Turcopolier-ship. A copy of the grant by Philip and Mary, which was nothing less than the restoration of the Pembroke-shire estates to the Knights of Rhodes, is still in existence at Slebech.²

Sir Richard Shelley was the second son of Sir William

¹ Porter's *History of the Knights of Malta*, 1858 Ed. ii, 325.

² At least I presume so. It was there not long ago, in company with such interesting documents as: Proofs that, by Statute 27 Hen. 8, Slebech was a Lordship Marcher; Abstract of Barlow's Title to Canaston; Proofs by Records of Narberth Forest; Deed of Sale of the Patent or Grant of Slebech Commandery, from Thomas Lloyd of Llanstephan; a Parcel relative to Narberth, some of the deeds being of the time of Edward III and Richard II, and many others of a similar character which I find on the list now before me.

Shelley of Michaelgrove, in Sussex, and of his wife Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Belknap, of Knowle, in the county of Warwick. He was appointed Turcopolier of the Order at the same time that Tresham was nominated to the Priory of England. On the death of the latter, he succeeded to the post of Grand-Prior. The Order having, however, before this time again become suppressed by Queen Elizabeth, he had left England and retired to Spain. Whilst there, he refused to take up the title of a Priory which no longer existed, but insisted upon being still considered as the Turcopolier of the English nation, being, as he said, "Dominus natus," and having a seat in the House of Peers, where he ranked next to the Abbot of Westminster, and above all the lay Barons. In 1561 he obtained permission from the King of Spain to proceed to Malta, then threatened by the Turks; but whilst on the road for that purpose, he received a command from the Grand-Master, La Valette, to return to England and take up the duties of his Priory. He did not remain there very long, since on August 16th, 1566, he is found in Malta, where he had a dispute concerning his pre-eminence with the Prior of Messina. After the death of La Valette he retired to Venice, where he was employed in sundry commercial negotiations for the fraternity. The exact time of his death is uncertain, as also his age at that moment; but in a letter, dated from Venice in 1582, he speaks of himself as being "three score and eight years of age, and his health infirm." He was both the last Turcopolier and the last Grand-Prior of England.

The account of the possessions of the Slebech Knights, which we have just printed from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, was the result of the Visitation of the Monasteries in 1535-6, carried out by the agents of Henry VIII, whose treasury was at this time empty. The story of the Dissolution is to be found elsewhere: for our purpose it is sufficient to state that in 32 Hen. VIII (A.D. 1540) the fate of the Hospitallers was sealed by

the Act of Parliament dissolving the Order and vesting all its property in the Crown. Six years afterwards, on June 4th, 1546, "Roger Barlow of Slebych in the countie of Pembrok, gent, and Thomas Barlowe of Catfield, in the countie of Norff" clerk," purchased Slebech and some of its possessions for the sum of £523 2s. 6d.

Much has been advanced, and probably with some show of truth, in disfavour of these early Pembrokeshire Barlows: all the more necessary is it then that justice should be accorded them in the matter of the Slebech estates, and that the facts of the case should be set forth fully and rightly. There is an idea current that, through some underhand dealing or undue influence, they obtained these possessions on payment of only a nominal sum. Fenton, whose authority on the subject has been unquestioned because of his access—professionally and otherwise—to the Slebech documents, states in his *Pembrokeshire* that these properties, "including the greatest part of the immense estate of Slebech, when entire, were purchased for £205 6s., as appears by the receipt of the then treasurer of the Augmentation Office." This was not so, for in the original memorandum of purchase, now lying in the Public Record Office, we find that the Barlows gave £523 2s. 6d. (a fair and square twenty years' purchase of the then net yearly incomings) for the manor and advowson of Slebech, the advowsons of Bolston and Martletwy, and the manor and advowson of Mynwere. The woods were not included in these figures, but were taken over on the condition that a subsequent survey should be made by the crown officer, and a price fixed accordingly.

What evidently misled Fenton was this: For the aforesaid properties (at twenty years' purchase), together with some of the possessions of the priories of Pill and Haverfordwest (at twenty-two years purchase), Barlow had to pay £705 6s. 3d., on account of which he deposited at the time £500, leaving a balance of

£205 6s. 3d. to be paid within fourteen days after the ensuing Feast of All Saints. The receipt for this balance is what led Fenton into the error of supposing that £205 6s. was all that was paid for houses and lands which included the "greatest part of the immense estate of Slebech."

How far the Barlows were troubled with the current ideas of the ill-luck attendant on sacrilege in the form of retaining "religious" properties, or to what extent they realised their obligations to continue the traditional hospitality of the house they occupied, it is difficult to say. That such ideas were not entirely superstitious, Sir Henry Spelman endeavoured to show in his *History and Fate of Sacrilege*. It appears that the author was, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, in possession of the sites of two Norfolk abbeys, and was, as a consequence, involved in continual and expensive law-suits. Finally, he gave up the property, confessing that thereby he had been "a great loser, and not beholden to Fortune! yet happy in this, that he was out of the briars, but especially that hereby he first discerned the infelicity of meddling with consecrated places." As to the obligations such estates continued to carry with them, George Barlow, busy in 1640, when in his eighty-second year, putting the endowment of Slebech church in a settled condition, said: "Most part of my possessions, having been religious lands, some still retaining the name of 'Beggars' land,' my posterity are in that measure tyed, as it were, by a perpetual vow, to maintain hospitality at Slebech as Knights Hospitallers formerly did (and to) charitably relieve poor people there, not forbearing drunkards nor idle persons, who too often are the subversion of many great and noble families."¹ There is no mistaking the words of the old man; no misreading the penalty attached to non-compliance with his wishes. "If any shall take away," he says, "from the Holy

¹ Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 296.

Church of God the premises in part, or in all, so by me given or bestowed, let his account be without mercy at the dreadful day of Judgement, when he shall come to receive his doom at the hands of the Judge of Heaven and Earth to whom I dedicate the same.¹

¹ See "Deed of Endowment," quoted in the *Supplement* to Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*.

STOKESAY CASTLE.

BY THE REV. J. G. D. LA TOUCHE.

(Read at Stokesay during the Ludlow Meeting.)

MORE than six centuries have elapsed since the sound of the mason's hammer was heard, as he plied his trade in rearing the walls of the old castle that stands at the northern entrance of the picturesque valley through which the river Onny wends its way. Time and its many incidents, fire, war, and last though not the least destructive, the hand of the restorer, have dealt not unkindly with this very interesting relic of the past; and, while most of the domestic buildings of the period have fallen to ruins, or have been so transformed to suit the convenience or taste of successive occupiers that their original character has disappeared, we have here an almost unique specimen of a baronial fortified mansion, exactly as it stood in the time of the first Edward. That the site held by Stokesay was from very early times considered to be one of considerable strategic importance, is attested by the existence on the summit of the hill which lies to the east of the valley, of a very large camp, of another of smaller dimensions on the opposite cliff, and a third—still smaller, and further down the valley—to the south. There can be little doubt that these camps were originally of British origin, but there is good reason to believe that the first of them, called Norton Camp, was considerably modified by the Romans. It is of horse-shoe form, a combination of a semicircle and a rectangle. It measures 900 ft. by 750 ft., and would probably accommodate some three thousand men. It is surrounded by two lofty ramparts with corresponding ditches, and is entered on the east by two openings, one of which is supposed to have been the prætorian gate. It occupies a very commanding

position. Within a radius of twelve miles twelve British camps are situated, several of them within sight, and it commands a view of Corvedale to the east, of the valley stretching northwards to the Stretton hills, and the gorge of the Onny to the south. It is, moreover, within a short distance of that branch of Watling Street which, leaving Uriconium, wends its way to Leintwardine and Abergavenny.

But to return to the building in which we are more immediately concerned : the first distinct notice respecting it is an order for its fortification, issued in the nineteenth year of Edward I's reign, to permit his well-beloved Lawrence de Ladelowe to strengthen his mansion with a wall of stone and lime. Reference is here evidently made to a pre-existing edifice, and the question arises what that edifice was.

We find on reference to *Domesday* that this part of Shropshire, which before the Conquest had been in the possession of Ældred the Saxon, was bestowed on Walter de Laci, whose son Roger, the lord of no less than a hundred manors in different counties, enfeoffed Helias de Saye here in 1115. De Saye, whose name is perpetuated in that of the parish, was a relative of Picot de Saye, one of the warriors at the battle of Hastings, and a native of Sez, a town in Normandy. Five of the name held the property in succession until about 1250, when Hugh de Say surrendered his property to his suzerain, John de Verdon, in exchange for large estates in Ireland. This John de Verdon was a baron marcher in Shropshire, and a loyal supporter of Henry III. He had married Margaret, a co-heiress of the de Lacys, and thus became tenant *in capite* of this manor. He was at this time wealthy and powerful ; and, having received an order from the King to reside on his Shropshire property, it is not improbable that the fine banquetting-hall, which constitutes the main portion of the building, is due to him. It is, in the opinion of some competent archæologists, of an earlier date than that of Acton Burnell in the same county,

which is known to have been built about 1284 ; and this fact falls in with the supposition that it was erected about the middle of the thirteenth century : that is, when de Verdon became the tenant *in capite* of the manor. No mention is made of any house here occupied by the de Sayes, but it has always appeared to me to be not improbable that in the square tower which stands at the northern end of the hall, and which differs from it very considerably, both in its masonry and the character of its windows, we have the remains of the residence of that family.

The connection, however, of the de Verdon family with the property was of but short duration. In 1270, John de Verdon was signed with the cross along with Prince Edward, son of Henry III, and went with him on a crusade to the Holy Land ; and it is remarkable that at this very date he appears to have effected a kind of mortgage of his estate with one Philip de Whichcote, for which he had to pay 100 per cent. as interest for the loan. Possibly this transaction was due to his impecuniosity at the time, to which the expense attending the building of his mansion may have contributed ; or that the necessity of providing ready money to defray the expenses of his expedition to the Holy Land may have thrown aside every other consideration. He died in 1274, and was succeeded by his son Theobald, and before 1281 the whole manor was sold to Lawrence de Ludlow, a merchant who had amassed a considerable fortune in the cloth trade in Ludlow. As I have already mentioned, an order for the crenellation of his mansion was issued to him in 1291 ; and it is, of course, of much value as furnishing a datum whereby to draw conclusions as to the erection of the rest of the building. It was during de Ludlow's occupancy that, in 1290—that is, a year before the order for crenellation was granted—Bishop Swinfield with a considerable retinue visited the parish : which fact affords another reason to believe that the hall was built before the tower, since

no other house sufficient for his accommodation existed at that time in the neighbourhood. The details of the Bishop's expenses during his stay are set forth in a curious document published by the Camden Society.

De Ludlowe appears to have been a great builder, for we find him spoken of in Leland's *Itinerary* as the founder of "the white grey Friars at Ludlow, a fayre and costlie thinge, stood outside corve gate by north, one Ludlow a knight, lord of Stoke castle or Pyle towards Bishops Castle was original founder of it, Vernon by an heir generall is now owner of Stoke."

For some 247 years, that is, from 1281 to 1524, the manor of Stokesay remained in the possession of the Ludlow family. At the latter date, by his marriage with Anna, a co-heiress of the house, Sir Thomas Vernon, second son of Sir Henry Vernon, miles, of Haddon in Warwickshire, it became the property of that family, but in 1570 was sold to Sir George Mainwaring of Hampton, and Sir Arthur Mainwaring of Ightfield; and subsequently, in 1620, to Dame Elizabeth Craven and her son William, by whose posterity it was possessed until, in 1870, it was purchased by Mr. John Darby Allcroft, by whom, at considerable expense, the castle was put in complete repair without any interference with its original structure. There is no reason to believe that the Craven family resided at any time on their property. Sir William, who was in 1626 created Lord Craven of Hampstead Marshall, co. Bucks., had, as a London merchant, amassed a large fortune, which he lavishly spent in assisting the Royal family; prompted apparently by a romantic attachment which he had formed for the beautiful but unhappy Elizabeth, daughter of James I and wife of Frederick, the Elector Palatine, in whose cause he fought gallantly, with Prince Rupert was taken prisoner, and was only released on the payment of a ransom of £20,000. The castle was in the meantime let on a long lease to Sir Charles Baldwin of Elsieh, and during the

Cromwellian wars was apparently occupied by his son Sir Samuel, one of a family of distinguished lawyers, and a person of refinement and taste. To him is perhaps due the decorations of the drawing-room. During his occupancy the building narrowly escaped destruction in the Civil Wars. A Parliamentary force under Col. Riveling, in the course of their operations against Ludlow, summoned the Royalist garrison here to surrender. Happily, on a second summons, the Governor capitulated; and except a certain amount of sleighting which was carried out on the conclusion of the war, the building remained intact. This sleighting I believe to have consisted in the demolition of a high rampart round the court-yard, of which a small portion at the south end of the tower still remains. It may also have been at this time that the timber structure was added to the northern tower.

I shall not attempt to give here in detail an account of the several parts of the castle, having described them pretty fully in the little guide-book to be obtained on the spot. But I may, perhaps, call attention to a few points which seem of special interest, and upon which the opinion of archæologists would be of value.

1st. As to the gate-house. This will be at once pronounced as of Elizabethan age. Yet, I would ask, is there not some difficulty in supposing it to have been standing when, in 1645, the castle was about to be stormed?—for it could then have offered no effective resistance to the attacking party. Is it possible that it dates from the time when the castle was sleighted?

2nd. I would call attention to the grooving of the mullions and transoms of the windows. I have seen an exactly similar grooving in two other places: Haughmond Abbey, and an old house at Brinsop, in Herefordshire.

3rd. The octagon of stones in the great hall on which the brazier stood, and the beams of the roof above, blackened by the smoke which curled up from the fire which filled it, are worthy of remark; as are

also some traces of wall-painting in the basèment of the northern tower.

The church, which stands near the castle, although of plain and homely appearance, possesses many points of interest. No church here is mentioned in *Domesday*, though one is referred to at Aldon: now an insignificant hamlet on the summit of the hill to the south-west. But it is most probable that the de Sayes, who, as already said, were enfeoffed here in 1112, and who made several grants of land in the parish to Haughmond Abbey, to which the patronage of the living then belonged, laid the foundation of the present edifice, of which several courses of stones and the chief doorway still remains to attest its Norman origin. An arch inside, between the nave and the tower, appears to be of fifteenth-century date, but expert opinion on this point would be of value. During the Civil Wars the building was certainly injured. On one occasion, some Royalist troops with their horses took refuge in it; and the tradition in the parish is that the roof was set on fire from the castle, which was then in the possession of the Parliamentarians. The round-headed windows in the south wall of the nave must have been inserted after this event. The keystone of the arch already referred to informs us that the restoration took place in 1654. The canopied pews in the chancel give the interior a quaint and picturesque appearance, but what their date may be is a subject of speculation. On the walls, in several places, appropriate texts, and the creed and ten commandments in antique characters, have been discovered under a thick coating of white-wash; also two life-sized figures, representing, doubtless, Moses and Aaron. These are in process of restoration.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN

LONDON,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 16TH, 1899.

NOTE.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting at Ludlow, August 11th, 1898, “to join the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in an Archæological Excursion to the West Coast of Scotland, the Hebrides and Orkney, in the summer of 1899,” some fifty members of the Association and their friends, making, with the Royal Irish members, a total of one hundred and thirty-eighth, started on June 28th from Belfast in the splendid s.s. *Magic*, and visited the island of Sanda, Kildalton in Islay, Oronsay, Iona, Tiree, Canna, Dunvegan Castle in Skye, Rodil in Harris, Flannan Island, the Stones of Callernish and the Broch of Carloway in Lewis, North Rona, the Stones of Stennis, Maeshowe and Kirkwall in the Orkneys, the Brochs of Keiss in Caithness, Eilean Mòr and Gigha Island; ending with excursions from Belfast to the Giant’s Ring, Port Rush and the Giant’s Causeway, and the striking antiquities of the Valley of the Boyne. Everything was admirably arranged and carried out with unfailing punctuality, and the weather was splendid. A full and illustrated report of the excursion will be sent to every member of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held, by the kind permission of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, in their rooms at 64, Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, May 16th, at 8.30 p.m. to receive the Annual Report, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to fix the place of meeting for the year 1900.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896.

Honours conferred upon Members of the Association.—Since the Ludlow Meeting of last year, the Ven. Shadrach Pryce, Vicar of Golden Grove, has been appointed Dean of St. Asaph, and the Rev. Canon David Lewis, Vicar of St. David's, has been appointed Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

Archæological and Historical Works written by Members of the Association.—We regret to say that no books by members of the Association have been published during the past year.

Works relating to Welsh History and Antiquities received for Review.—The following book on a Welsh subject, not written by a member of the Association, has been received for notice in the Journal.

“Catalogue of the Cardiff Free Public Library.” By J. Ballinger.

The Official Set of the Archæologia Cambrensis.—The official set of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* has now been completed, by means of donations and exchanges, with the exception of the first two volumes of the 3rd Series for 1855 and 1856. The committee have already sanctioned the purchase of these remaining two volumes, when they can be obtained at a reasonable price.

The Journal.—The following list, classified according to periods, shows the nature of the papers published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* between July 1898 and July 1899.

Prehistoric Period.

- “Exploration of the Stone Camp on St. David's Head.” By Rev. S. Baring-Gould, R. Burnard, and J. D. Enys.
 “Notes on Caynham Camp.” By C. Fortey.

Romano-British Period.

No papers.

Early Christian Period.

- “Exploration of St. Non's Chapel, near St. David's.” By Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
 “The Norse Element in Celtic Myth.” By J. Rogers Rees.
 “Some Glamorgan Inscriptions.” By Prof. John Rhys.
 “Early Christian Art in Wales.” By the Editor.

Mediæval Period.

- “Glimpses of Elizabethan Pembrokeshire.” By Rev. James Phillips.
 “Dog-Wheels.” By E. Laws.
 “Flintshire Genealogical Notes.” By E. A. Eblewhite.
 “Bromfield Priory.” By Rev. C. H. Drinkwater.
 “Bromfield Church.” By Rev. W. G. Clerk-Maxwell.
 “Slebech Commandery and the Knights of St. John.” By J. Rogers Rees.
 “Antiquities found at Pen-y-fai, near Bridgend.” By J. D. Llewellyn.
 “Excavations at Old Castle Camp, Bishopston, Gower.” By Col. H. L. Morgan.

In addition to the above, the October part for 1898, and the January, April and July parts for 1899, of the Journal will be found to contain a full Report of the Ludlow Meeting by the Editor, together with several interesting Archæological Notes, and critical Reviews of Books. This represents a fairly good year's work; and the Editor hopes to continue to be supported by the able staff of contributors who have devoted so much time and energy, without hope of gain, to the promotion of the study of Welsh archæology.

The illustrations of the Journal have been produced by Mr. A. E. Smith with his usual care, and the Association is fortunate in still being able to retain the services of so skilled a draughtsman as Mr. Worthington G. Smith. The thanks of the Association are due to Mrs. Bagnall-Oakley and Miss M. C. R. Allen for the loan of drawings to illustrate the Report of the Ludlow Meeting; to Mr. T. M. Franklen for photographs of objects of interest seen during that meeting; and to the Committee of the Cardiff Museum for presenting photographs of the casts of the crosses at Merthyr Mawr.

The "Report on the Exploration of the Stone Camp on St. David's Head" deserves special mention, on account of the value of the results obtained in fixing the age of the prehistoric stone fortresses of Pembrokeshire. Messrs. Baring-Gould, Burnard and Enys have carried out the excavations chiefly at their own expense, although the Cambrian Archæological Association have contributed a small grant towards the work. The Association is therefore greatly indebted to these gentlemen for giving a full report to the Journal, and presenting the antiquities found to the Tenby Museum.

Exchanges.—It is recommended that the University of Toulouse be placed on the Exchange List of the Association.

Preservation of Ancient Monuments.—It is gratifying to learn that an "Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke" has been recently formed, and the following circular has been issued:—

*Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in the
County of Pembroke.*

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Edward Laws	.	Tenby (Chairman).
Colonel Picton Evans	.	Treforgan, Cardigan.
Rev. D. J. Evans	.	Pontfaen.
Mr. John James	.	Haverfordwest.
Mr. Arthur Lascelles	.	Narberth.
Rev. I. Grey Lloyd	.	Bosherston.
Rev. J. M. Morgan	.	St. Dogmael's.
Mr. Henry Owen	.	Poyston.
Rev. James Phillips	.	Little Haven.
Colonel Roberts	.	Milford Haven.
Mr. H. W. Williams	.	Solva.

Treasurer : Mr. A. J. Wright, Haverfordwest.

Hon. Sec. : Mr. J. W. Phillips, Tower Hill, Haverfordwest.

DEAR SIR,

It is proposed to establish an Association for the preservation of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke, that is to say, all remains of antiquity, whether stone, earthwork, or building, with a view of bringing their value and importance to the knowledge of all Pembrokeshire men, especially of those upon whose land these remains stand, and also of giving assistance, where required, towards their maintenance.

A Committee has been formed of residents in different parts of the county, to whom report can be made in any case of impending destruction or of any repairs or attention which may be needed. Many historic buildings which have been destroyed might have been saved by a small outlay at the proper time.

Fenton, in his *History of Pembrokeshire*, says that the destruction of these relics, which give such dignity and picturesque effect to the county, is a serious and irreparable injury. The owners are now for the most part alive to the value of their possessions, and the damage of recent years has generally been owing to the want of the means or the knowledge to repair.

The Committee trust that you will allow your name to be added to the Association. It is believed that an annual subscription of Ten Shillings will produce a fund sufficient to preserve for future generations the historic monuments in which our county is so especially rich.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Hon. Sec.*

Index—The index to the volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1898 has been compiled by the Rev. Rupert Morris, D.D., F.S.A., for which the Association tender him their best thanks.

Casts of Ancient Monuments.—The work of taking plaster casts of the early sculptured and inscribed monuments of Glamorganshire for the Cardiff Museum still continues. Amongst the latest additions are the pillar-cross at Llandough and the Llantwit Crosses. It may be mentioned that Llantwit Church is undergoing restoration under the direction of Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A., of Cardiff. All the monuments, with the exception of the Cross of S. Ilutius, will be placed under cover inside the old western church. During the restoration many important discoveries have been made, not the least interesting being a portion of a second grooved cylindrical pillar, decorated with interlaced work, similar to the one already existing.

This at once disposes of the ridiculous theory that the pillar which has long been known was of Druidical origin, and that the groove was intended as a channel to carry away the blood of the victims of human sacrifices. It is now proved that there were, as suggested by the Editor ten years ago, a pair of grooved pillars, and that the object of the grooves was probably to receive a thin inscribed slab sliding down between the pillars.

Archæological Survey of Wales (Pembrokeshire Section).—*Mr. E. Laws' Report for 1899 to the Committee for the Survey.*—At a meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held at Aberystwith in August, 1895, it was determined to set on foot an Archæological Survey of Wales.

The meeting decided that the series should commence with Pembrokeshire, and requested Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and myself, to form a local committee for the purpose. Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association present subscribed a sum of money to purchase a set of stamps for symbols for the use of the surveyors, and to pay for printing the letterpress. Two printers, Mr. John Leach of Tenby, and Mr. Henry Williams of Solva, agreed to do the latter at the rate of £1 per hundred copies of letterpress for each quarter-sheet of the Ordnance Map. I undertook to mark with symbols the quarter sheets of subscribers to this fund.

Fifty-five quarter-sheets have now been issued.

The following gentlemen having done the field work and letterpress :—

Rev. W. D. Bushell, Caldy Island,
 Rev. D. Pugh Evans (the late), Lampeter Velfrey
 Mr. Howell, Henna School,
 Mr. H. G. Howorth, R.A., Fort Popton,
 Rev. Evan Jones, Newport, Pembrokeshire,
 Col. Lambton, Brownslade,
 Mr. Laws, Brython Place, Tenby,
 Mr. Lascelles, Narberth,
 Mr. Henry Mathias, Haverfordwest,
 Mr. Henry Owen, Poyston.
 Rev. James Phillips, Dew Street, Haverfordwest,
 Prof. Rhys, Jesus College, Oxford,
 Dr. Wall, Pembroke,
 Mr. H. Williams, Solva,

I have marked, or caused to be marked with symbols, about 300 quarter-sheets of the Ordnance Maps for subscribers.

There are at present, I think, nine quarter-sheets out in the hands of committee-men, and when these are returned, I believe the southern or English-speaking portion of the county will be complete, and about half the northern portion. I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to complete that myself. I find it impossible to get assistance there, and the labour of the field work is too much for one individual. I should suggest that the Association apply to Mr. H. Williams of Solva, a member of the Society and a most energetic surveyor, who has also printed the letterpress of the northern portion.

I think if Mr. Williams was approached he would undertake to do the field work of the portions of north Pembrokeshire in which it is impossible to get local collaboration, much in the same way that I have done the southern portion. Mr. Williams would, however, expect to have his expenses paid.

E. LAWS.

Funds of the Association.—The funds of the Association are in a satisfactory condition, the balance in the Treasurer's hands at the end of the financial year being, as already stated in the April number of the Journal, £131 14s.

Election of Officers, Members of Committee, and New Members of the Association.—The President and Officers for the year 1898 were re-elected for 1899.

The following members of Committee, who would retire in due course under Rule 3, were re-elected.

W. H. Banks, Esq. Edward Owen, Esq.
Richard Williams, Esq., F.R.Hist.Soc.

The Right Hon. Lord Glanusk was elected a Patron of the Association.

The following New Members were elected:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.		<i>Proposed by</i>
Alfred Fryer, Esq., M.D., M.A., 13, Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol .		Canon Trevor Owen.
Lawrence Jones, Esq., 6, Water Street, Liverpool .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
London Library, St. James's Square, London, S.W.		Canon Trevor Owen.
Rev. R. Williams, Braunston Rectory, Rugby .		Rev. Canon D. Jones.
Rev. E. Scott Hall 3, Staverton Road, Oxford .		J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
NORTH WALES AND THE MARCHES.		
<i>Anglesey:</i>		
Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Baron Hill, Beau- maris .		J. Lloyd Griffith, Esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire:</i>		
Mrs. S. H. Watts Jones, Penmaenmawr .		Miss Lloyd Jones.
<i>Denbighshire:</i>		
Rev. J. Fisher, B.D., Ruthin .		Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, F.S.A.
Miss Blew, Hafod, Trefnant .		J. Ignatius Williams, Esq.
C. R. R. McClaren, Esq., M.P. Bodnant, Eglwys- fach, R.S.O .		A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.
<i>Pfintshire:</i>		
Lady Mostyn, Talacre .		A. Foulkes Roberts, Esq.
<i>Brecknockshire:</i>		
Glanusk, the Right Hon. Lord-Lieut. of Breck- nockshire, Glanusk Park, Crickhowell .		Archdeacon Thomas.
<i>Glamorganshire:</i>		
James, C. H., Esq., 64, Park Place, Cardiff .		Llywarch Reynolds, Esq.
Lewis, Rev. Canon, Ystradyfodwg .		Archdeacon Thomas.
Metford, Miss, Lyndhurst, Dinas Powis, Cardiff .		T. H. Thomas, Esq.
Turberville, Colonel, Ewenny Priory, Bridgend .		Rev. C. Chidlow.
Leach, A. L., Esq., 10, Nithdale Road, Plumstead, S.E.; Tenby & County News Office. Tenby .		„
<i>Pembrokeshire:</i>		
Fenton, Ferrar, Esq., 345, City Road, London, E.C., and Vicarage, Fishguard .		H. W. Williams, Esq.
Wright, A. J., Esq., London and Provincial Bank, Haverfordwest .		„
<i>Radmorshire:</i>		
Evans, Rev. L. H., M.A., Vicarage, Rhayader .		Mrs. Sladen.

Stock of the "Archæologia Cambrensis" and other Publications of the Association.—Resolutions were passed that (1) "A second opportunity having been given to members of the Association of obtaining parts and volumes of the surplus stock of publications at a reduced rate (and all members who applied having been supplied so far as the surplus stock was available), the surplus stock to the end of the 4th Series (which is now fragmentary and valueless) be destroyed, and only thirty-seven copies of the volumes for each year (bound or in parts) be kept in hand."

(2) "Mr. C. J. Clark be paid for moving and re-arranging the stock of the publications of the Association, and receive 10 per cent. on all future sales thereof."

And (3) "A room at No. 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, be rented by the Association for the storage of the stock of their publications."

Loan of Rooms.—A vote of thanks was passed unanimously by the Association to the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion for their kindness in allowing the Annual General Meeting to be held in their rooms.

Place of Meeting for 1900.—Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, was fixed upon as the place of meeting for next year.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

BRONZE CALDRON FOUND NEAR VELINNEWYDD, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—
 Mr. J. Williams Vaughan, of Velinnewydd,¹ gives the following
 account of the bronze caldron here engraved, in a letter to Mr.
 Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A. :—"The bronze pot was found in a
 peat-bog near Wernhad Mill in the parish of Llandefalloy. The
 road from Pontywal to Llysven goes within 200 yards of the place.
 It was discovered about twenty-five years ago when my father had



Bronze Caldron found at Velinnewydd, Brecknockshire.

the bog trenched for drainage, the land now being excellent pasture. The pot was on the clay, with about 3 ft. to 4 ft. of peat on it, and was 10 yards from a spring of water which supplies the mill."

Cast-bronze pots of this kind are of later date than the beautiful rivetted caldrons made by the Pagan Celts of the Early Iron Age, and were in use from perhaps the thirteenth century until they were superseded by cast-iron pots, which, however, still retain the same shape as their bronze predecessors. A fine cooking-pot like the one found at Velinnewydd is carved on one of the fifteenth-

¹ Three miles north-west of Talgarth.

century misereres in Ludlow Parish Church. There is an example dated 1640 in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin,¹ and there are other undated ones in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in Edinburgh,² and the British Museum. A Welsh specimen found in Denbighshire is engraved in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xxii, p. 268). One found in the parish of Ingram was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, held November 30th, 1898.

FONTS MADE OF STALAGMITE.—Mr. G. E. Halliday, F.R.I.B.A., writes: "I enclose rough sketches of the stalagmite fonts at

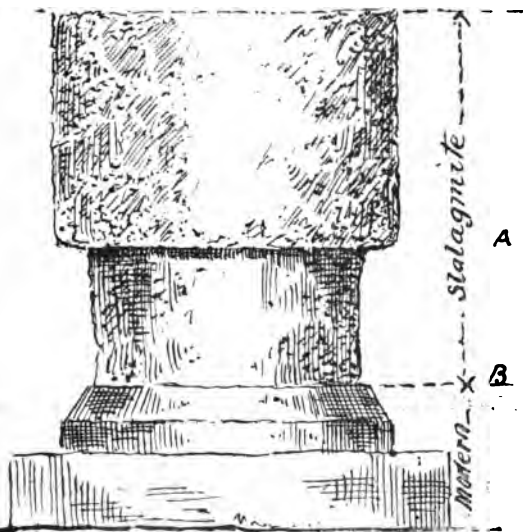


Fig. 1.—Font made of Stalagmite at Nicholaston, Glamorganshire.

Reynoldston and Nicholaston in Gower. When Reynoldston Church was restored some years since, the font was unfortunately chiselled and scraped to such an extent that it almost looks like a new one. I found the Nicholaston font (fig. 1) buried from A to B in the floor of the nave. The bowl had received its many coats of whitewash, but by dint of hard scrubbing with a brush these were eventually removed. Originally, both the font here and at Reynoldston

¹ Sir W. Wilde's *Catal.*, p. 535.

² See new *Catal.*, p. 319.

(fig. 2) must have been very beautiful in their semi-transparent state. The beauty of the material alone was relied upon by the maker of the fonts for producing an artistic effect, no ornamentation of any kind having been attempted. Both fonts appear to date from the end of the twelfth to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and the blocks of stalagmite out of which they were hewn came, in all probability, either from Bacon or from Culver Hole—caves in the immediate neighbourhood."

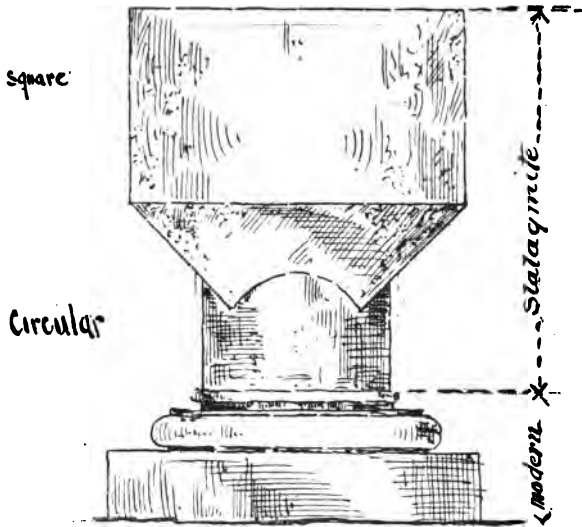


Fig. 2.—Font made of Stalagmite at Reynoldston, Glamorganshire.

INSCRIBED BEAM AT PLAS PENMYNYDD, ANGLESEY.—Mr. J. E. Griffith, of Bangor has sent a copy, here reproduced, of the inscriptions on an old beam at Plas Penmynydd, between Beaumaris and Llangefni, Anglesey. A brief account of the ancient Elizabethan and Jacobean mansion of Plas Penmynydd, by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, will be found in the *Arch. Camb.* (3rd Ser., vol. v, p. 26.) It is said to have been one of the original seats of the Tudor family. Mr. Longueville Jones mentions the beam in the following passage:—"There is a large beam inside one of the outhouses, apparently much charred. It bears an inscription, hardly decipherable, and it was probably once used in the great hall of the mansion." Mr. J. E. Griffith says: "Now they have taken the outhouse down, and the beam has been bought by a gentleman living near Bangor, I have with great difficulty made out the inscription on it. The length of the beam is 17 ft. 1 in.; but formerly I should think it must have been 4 ft. longer, and that the ends were cut

R^{ap} R^{ap} O · E^{v3} K
 IN · L · AVOEM · NO · REM · DEI · NOC · O · PVS · FIERI ·
 · FECERVNT · ANNO · DOMINI · MILLESIMO ·
 · QVINGENTESIMO · SEPTVAGESIMO · SEXTO ·

Joint Joint Joint

C 1116

Joint Joint

Fig. 1.—Inscription on Wooden Beam at Penmyydd, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

OVV·A·O·O·N·HEB·OVV·HEB·O·O·IM
· NISI·O·O·M·I·V·S·E·O·I·F·I·C·A·V·E·R·I·T·
· O·O·M·V·M·I·N·V·A·I·V·M·L·A·B·O·R·A·V·E·R·V·I·T·
· Q·V·I·E·D·I·F·I·C·A·V·I·T·E·A·M·^{PRAL·CITUM·}

Fig. 2.—Inscription on Wooden Beam at Pennynydd, Anglesey. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

when it was removed from the old hall to the stable, where it has been supporting a loft above the same for many years. The inscriptions are on the two bevelled edges of the beam. Some of the letters have been cut away at the places where the joists were fixed into notches made in the beam, to support the floor of the loft above the stable after the beam had been brought from the old house when the present one was built, perhaps a hundred years ago. The missing letters have been supplied, and the complete inscriptions would read as follows :

R (ap) R ap O . E K
 I(N . L)AVDEM . HO(N)OREM .
 DEI . H(OC) . OPVS . FIERI .
 (. FE) CERVNT . ANNO . DOM(INI .)
 MILLESIM(O .) QVINGEN(TESIMO .)
 SEPTVAGESIMO . SEXTO .

DVW . A . DIGON . (HEB . DVW .
 HEB . DDIM)
 (NISI D)OMINVS . EDIFICAVERIT
 . DOMVM . IN . VANVM .
 LABORAVERVNT . QVI .
 EDIFICANT . EAM . Psal . cxxvii .

THE REV. JOHN SKINNER'S TOURS IN WALES.—There has recently been catalogued at the British Museum, where it now forms *Additional* 33,636, a manuscript volume, of considerable interest to Anglesey antiquaries. It is one of a series of volumes in which the Rev. John Skinner, Rector of Camerton, Somersetshire, describes the tours taken during many years through parts of England and Wales, about the close of the last and commencement of the present century. The tours were probably undertaken in imitation of those of Pennant, to which they form a no unworthy supplement. Mr. Skinner was sometimes accompanied by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, though it does not appear that the friends were in Wales together. The only Welsh county to which a volume is devoted is Anglesey, but there is a volume dealing with Monmouth, and the latter county is also referred to in other volumes. The present volumes were written by the traveller's brother, Russell Skinner, from the rough notes made during the journeys. They were bequeathed by him to the British Museum authorities in October, 1839, on the condition that they remained unopened for fifty years. A number of very roughly-coloured drawings are interspersed, and, however poorly executed, they are valuable, at any rate, in the case of Anglesey, as denoting the former character of churches that have since been subjected to "restoration." Volumes 33,729-30 are

indexes to the series. The following extract will give an idea of the contents of the Anglesey volumes, and should excite the antiquaries of the mother county to a hunt after the inscribed stone mentioned therein. It is a point in favour of Mr. Skinner that he was not prepared to accept as gospel the druidical theories of the author of *Mona Antiqua*.

“We hastened forward to Llantrisant, not without some apprehension in being equally deceived in an ancient inscription we learnt was to be seen there, cut on the stone of a gateway. On inquiring at a farm-house, we found it had been taken up from the gate and placed in a kind of shed as a block to chop sticks on. This intelligence, conveyed through our interpreter, did not quiet our fears for the fate of the inscription; however, towards the place we went, and fortunately found the stone lying with the inscription downwards. On the edge was engraved *Aroe lapidibus*, in the manner I have shown in my sketch.¹

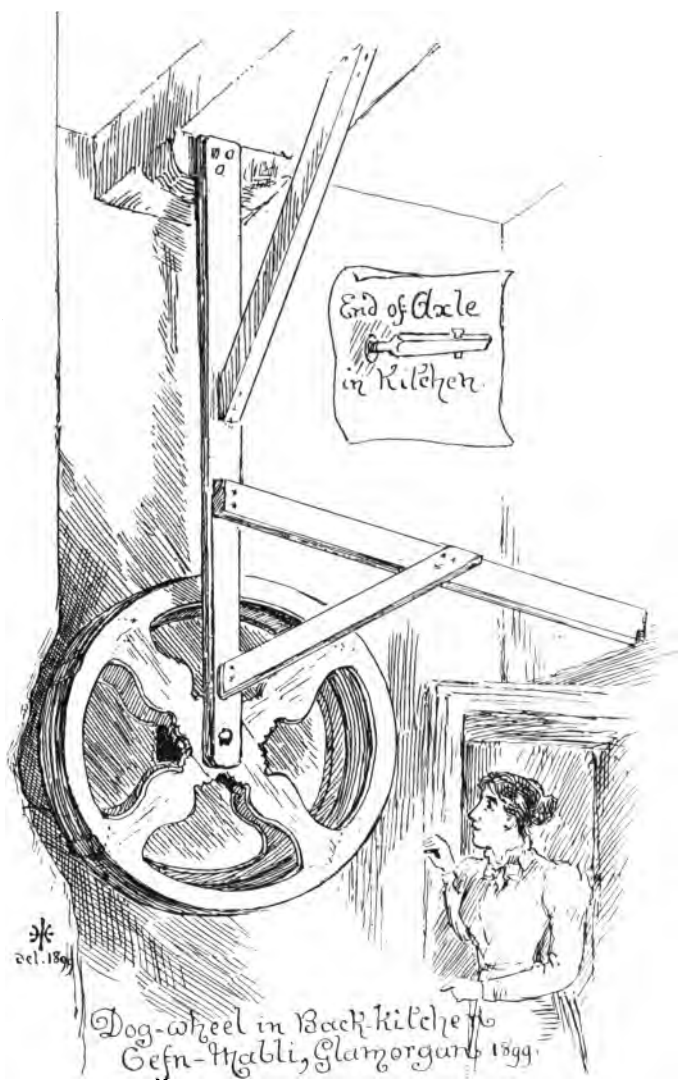
“Having, with the assistance of four stout fellows, turned the stone, I traced as nearly as I could the characters as they appear in my drawing. The stone was of a lozenge form, about 6 ft. high and 3 ft. wide, and I conjecture was first of all employed by the Romans as a direction across the country, as the words *Aroe lapidibus*, ‘to the stones of Aroe,’ seem to imply. The second inscription was probably cut some centuries after, in monkish times, as appears by the words *Moribus disciplinae et Sapientiae* coming together in the conclusion of the sentence. Indeed, many of the upright pillars we have met with in the island I imagine were intended as directions or boundaries, and not at all connected with druidical worship, as Mr. Rowlands [*Mona Antiqua*] seems to suppose” (fo. 90 b., Museum paging).

EDWARD OWEN.

DOG-WHEEL AT CEFN-MABLI, GLAMORGAN.—The dog-wheel still existing in this ancient and interesting mansion is of large size, about 5 ft. in diameter. It is suspended, as shown in the illustration, in the back kitchen; an axle passing through the wall, which is of considerable thickness, ends in a squared cone upon which attachments for turning the spits seem to have been fixed. The wheel seems also to have worked a smoke-jack, by means of a pulley-wheel, which is still upon the wall of the kitchen. The spits do

¹ It is not easy to make out *Aroe lapidibus* from the sketch, and it is practically certain that this reading is wrong. In the first place, it is arrived at by reading from right to left, not as usual from left to right, and the first letter is ligatured, being like an N, with the bar making the A joining the first two downward strokes. There are other ligatured letters in the inscription.

not now remain. The dog-wheel may be of oak, but is thickly painted black. The interior is smooth and has no cross-pieces, which



in so large a wheel may not be required. A portion of wall has been cut away to allow the wheel to revolve.

T. H. THOMAS.

AN ANCIENT WELSH FARM-HOUSE.—When engaged upon the excavations at the Abbey of Strata Florida, in 1888, I was much struck

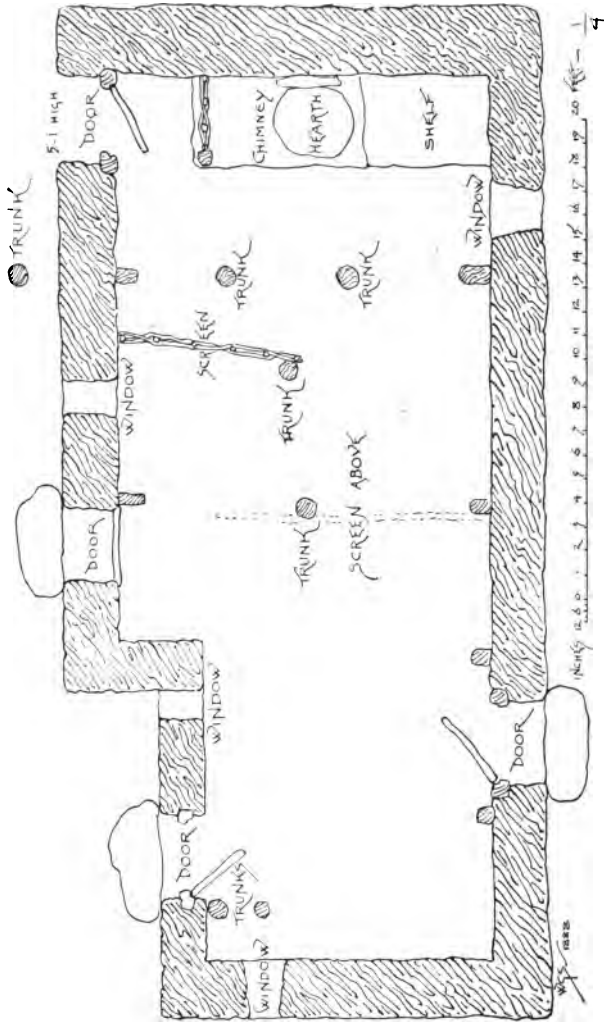


Fig. 1.—Old Welsh Cottages at Strata Florida : Plan.

with the appearance of a dilapidated old house and building situated about midway between the village of Pontrhyddfendigaid and the abbey adjacent to the highway.

It was then unoccupied, and I believe has since disappeared ;

at that time it presented an aspect of hoar antiquity, and the character of the masonry of the walls so much resembled the

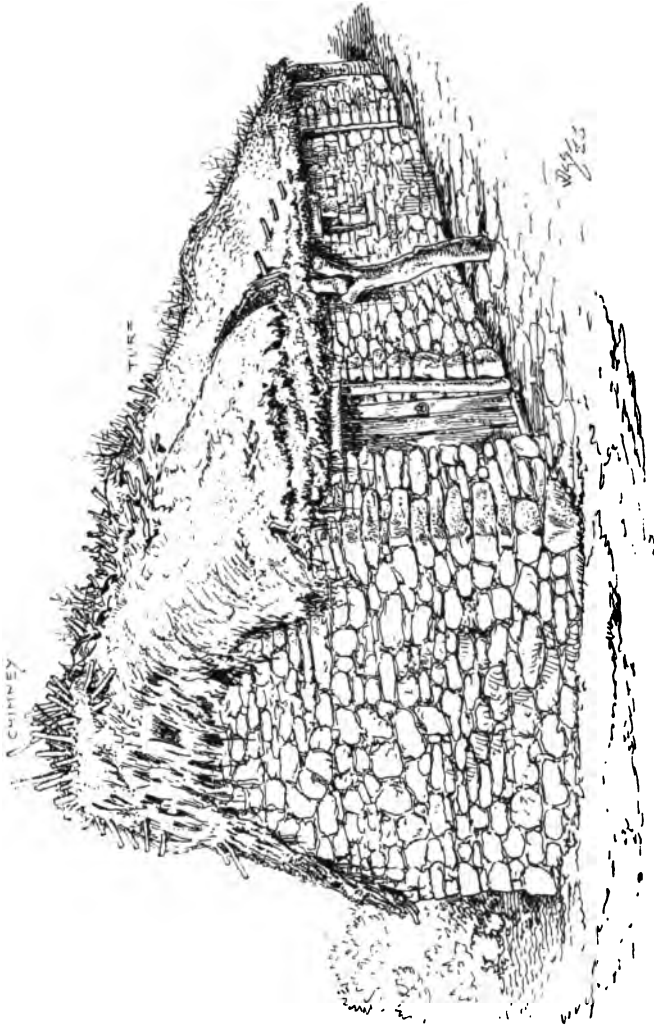


Fig. 2.—Old Welsh Cottages at Strata Florida : Exterior, showing Chimney and Crucks.

walling of the abbey church, that I came to the conclusion that some portion of it might have dated back to the time prior to the dissolution of the monastery ; and as it was situated upon the monastic property, we have here an illustration of the class of

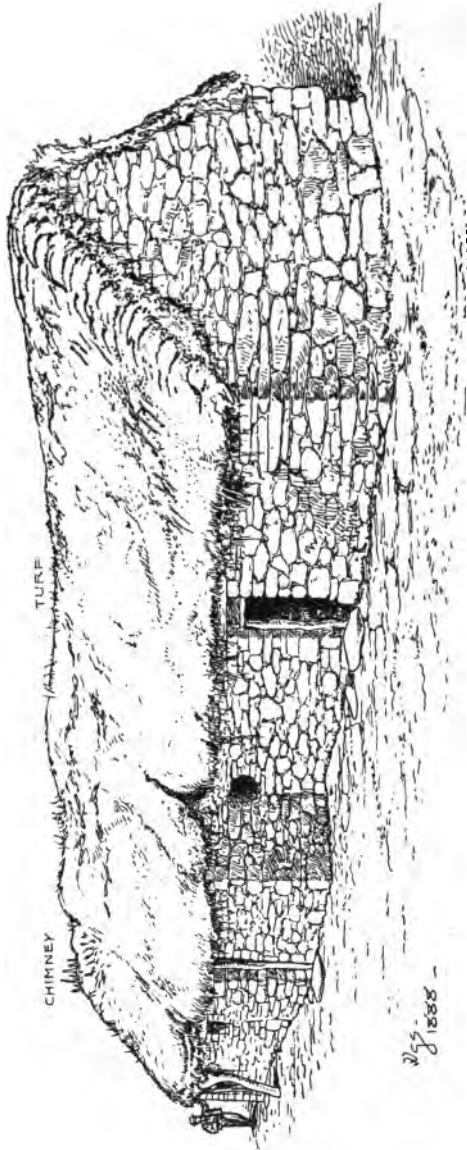


Fig. 3.—Old Welsh Cottages at Strata Florida : Exterior, showing Turf Roof.

house and farm building that the tenants of the abbey at that period occupied.

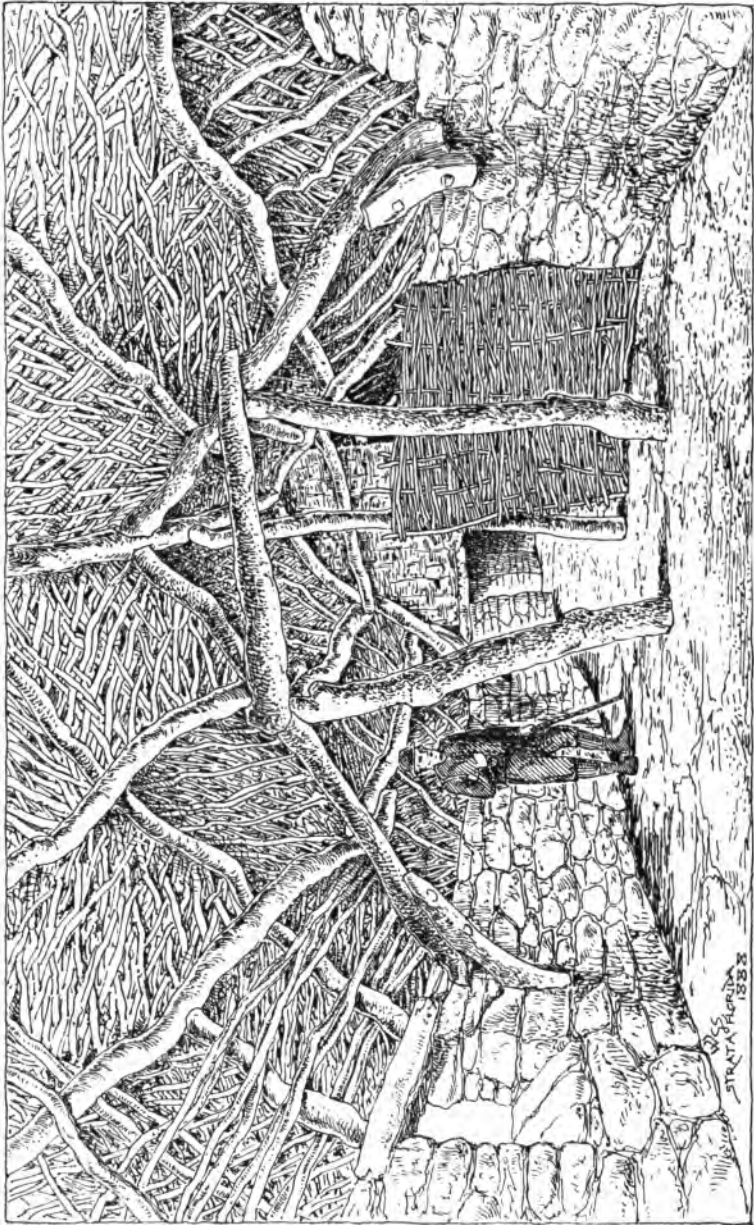


Fig. 4.—Old Welsh Cottage at Strata Florida: Interior, showing Screen and Cruicks.

My friend Mr. Worthington Smith was at the time staying with me at Pontrhyddfendigaid, preparing the very beautiful series of

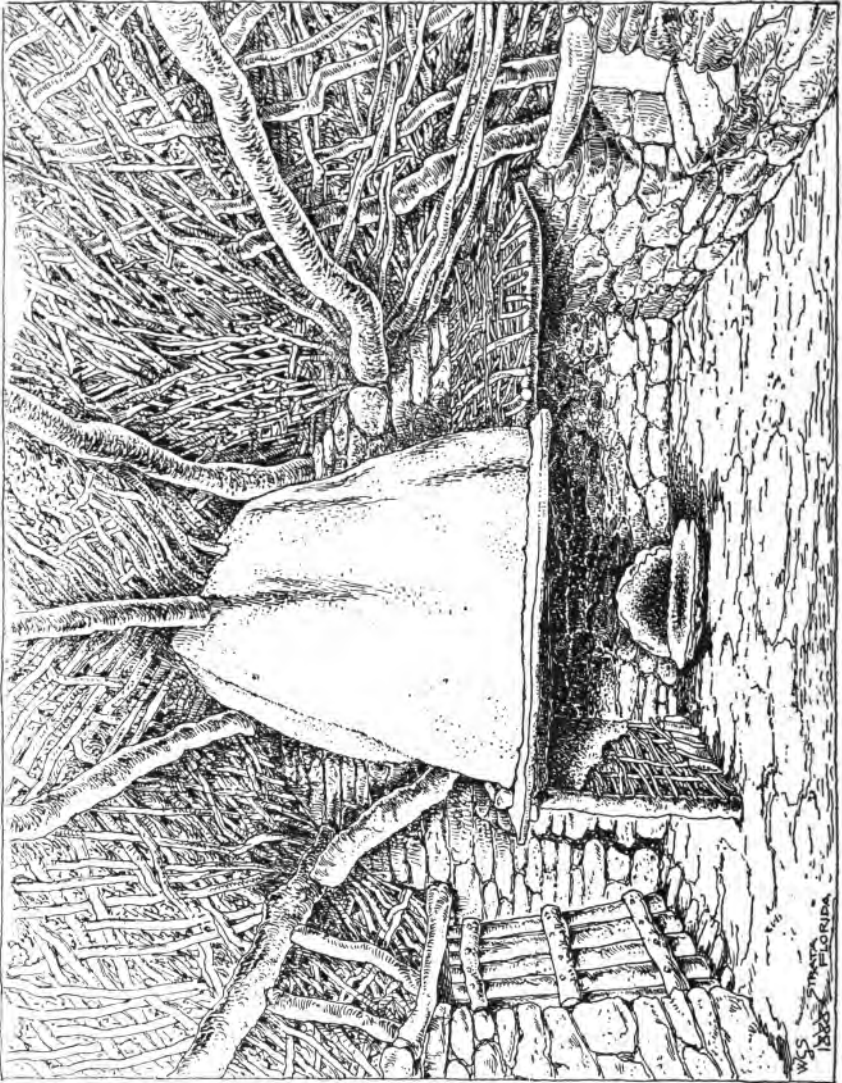


Fig. 5.—Old Welsh Cottage at Strata Florida: Interior, showing Fireplace.

drawings which illustrate my *History of Strata Florida*, and he kindly made at the same time the accurate illustrations which are

published herewith, and which are so full of detail that they require no description at my hands.

A query as to old Welsh houses from our editor, Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., some little time ago, reminded me of the existence of the sketches, and Mr. Allen has decided upon their publication in the pages of *Arch. Camb.*

Those of our members who joined the excursion to Brittany some years ago, will be struck with the resemblance of this ancient Welsh cottage to the houses and buildings of the Breton peasantry in the more remote districts, and also to its resemblance to the Irish cabins in Kerry and the south-west of Ireland.

The family lived with, and in close proximity to, their domestic animals; the cow and the pig occupied one portion of the house, screened only by the lattice-work partition, probably plastered with mud, the poultry occupied the lattice shelf to the right of the fireplace.

The hooded fireplace and open hearth is the type reproduced in the baronial castles of the Edwardian period, of grand proportions, and in magnificent freestone. The chimney was of wicker-work, daubed outside with clay.

These cottages afford an interesting example of what is perhaps most ancient method of constructing a timber roof for a rectangular dwelling house. It will be noticed that the house is "built on crucks,"¹ as it is popularly called; that is to say, the roof-principals spring direct from the ground instead of from the tops of the walls. Consequently, the walls are merely of use as screens to keep out the weather, and perform no constructive function in supporting the roof. One of the finest ancient specimens of this style of roof was to be seen in the barn of Wigmore Abbey,² Salop, now destroyed; and a typical modern roof, designed on the same principal, is that over the Midland Railway at St. Pancras.

There are probably a good many such houses still left throughout Wales in the more remote districts; but they are fast disappearing before the march of modern improvements; and it is well that one of a type that will soon be counted amongst the things of the past should be well illustrated and appear in the pages of this journal.

June 28th, 1899.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, F.S.A.

VISITATION OF DEVONSHIRE, 1620: PEDIGREE OF AMERIDETH.—
 ARMS: 1. *Gules*, a lion rampant regardant or (Amerideth); 2. *Argent*, three boars' heads *sable*, coupéd *gules* [Brixton]; 3. *Azure*, on a fess, *argent*, between three lions rampant or, three cross-crosslets fitchée *sable* [Jerworth]; 4. *Argent*, a chevron *sable* between three spear-heads *azure* [Pryce?].

CREST: A demi-lion salient *sable*, gorged and chained or.

¹ See S. O. Addy's *Evolution of the English House*, p. 16.

² Illustrated in the *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. ii, p. 287.

Howell ap Maddock of Llan—Guenlian, dau. of David ap Rees ap Howell,
ginle, Esq. in com. Brecknock.

Luellin ap Howell of Llan—Catherine, one of the daughters of Roger
ginle, Esq. Vawr of Llechrid, Esq.

David ap Lluellin of Llan—Guenlian, dau. and heiress of Maddock, *als.*
ginle, Esq. Jerworth.

Howell ap David of Llanginle, = Ined. dau. and coheirss of John Tristan
Esq.

Howell Vain of Llangin = Margaret, dau. of Lluellin ap Herast, Esq.

Merideth ap Howell of Llan—..., dau. of Howell Clunne, Esq.
ginle, Esq.

Juan ap Merydeth of Llan—..., dau. of Jem. ap Groylens Goch, Esq.
ginle, Esq.

Thomas Amerideth of Llan—Guenlian, dau. of David Dee, Esq.
ginle.

Griffith Amerideth, went into—Jone, dau. of Tho. Moore (*or. on a saltire*
England. *azure, 5 cinquefoils or*).

Edward Amerideth of Slapton, = Elizabeth, dau. of Lewis Fortescue, one of
in com. Devon. the Barons of the Exchequer.

Thomas Amerideth of Slapton, = Eliz., dau. of Hen. Champron.
ob. 1617.

Elizab. = Bennet
Hunt of
Chudley.

Judith. = John Godol-
phin, 2nd
son of Sir
Fran. Godol-
phin, Kt.
John was
Captain of
Cilley.

Edward =
Amerideth
of Mars-
ton, Tam-
ton, Filiott
par., Esq.,
et. 39.
1620.

Margaret, dau. of
Edw. Marler of
London, Gent.,
relict of Gama-
liell Stanning,
and heiress to
Nich. Stanning,
her grandfather.

*Ames Amerideth,
son and heir, *et. 3½*, twin.

Edward,
twin.

John, 3
et. ½ year.

†Gertrude,
et. 5.

EDW. AMERIDITH.

Note.—In pencil is added that *Ames Amerideth was created a Bart. in 1639, and that †Gertrude married Geo. Hall, Bishop of Chester.

CELTIC ORNAMENTS FOUND IN IRELAND.—It will be remembered that questions were asked in the House of Commons concerning the purchase of some gold ornaments which were found in Ireland. They were acquired by the British Museum, although in the opinion of some members the proper place for them was in the Dublin Museum. It was also alleged that the Edinburgh Museum was sometimes compelled to succumb to the British Museum when Scotch work was in the market. A commission was accordingly appointed for the following purposes:—

To inquire into the circumstances under which certain Celtic ornaments found in Ireland were recently offered for sale to the British Museum.

To consider and suggest regulations for avoiding undue competition between museums supported out of public funds in Scotland and Ireland on the one hand, and the British Museum on the other, for the acquisition of objects of antiquarian or historic interest; and for insuring that in the case of objects which from their origin or associations are of peculiar interest either to Scotland or Ireland, the museum situated in the country so interested should be afforded an opportunity of purchasing them before they are acquired by any other institution supported out of public funds; and to consider whether any, and if so what, relaxations should be made in the regulations (statutory or otherwise) which prevent the British Museum parting with objects which it has once acquired.

After the examination of witnesses and the consideration of other evidence, the following report has been issued:—

We have considered the several questions referred to us by your Lordships' minute of October 24, and we have the honour to report upon them to your Lordships as follows:—

I. "To inquire into the circumstances under which certain Celtic ornaments found in Ireland were recently offered for sale to the British Museum."

The objects mentioned in the first paragraph of your Lordships' reference consist of:—1. A hollow collar, in two sections, with elaborate repoussé ornament of eccentric curves; 2. A model boat with eight thwarts (originally nine), and a number of oars, spars, etc.; 3. A hemispherical bowl of thin metal, with four rings at the edges for suspension; 4. A solid gold torc of stout wire, with a thinner wire twisted round it; 5. One half of a similar torc; 6. A necklace, formed of three plaited chains, with a peculiar fastening, and 7. A thin single chain necklace of the same plaiting.

These objects are stated to have been found early in 1896 by a farm labourer whilst ploughing the lands of Mr. Joseph Gibson, in the neighbourhood of Limavady, in the north-west of Ireland; and they afterwards came—how it does not clearly appear—into the possession of Mr. Gribben, a jeweller of Belfast, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Day, who is a collector of antiquities,

member of the Royal Irish Academy, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The above statement as to the circumstances under which these articles were discovered was furnished to us by Sir Patrick Coll, Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, as the result of inquiries made by the police upon the spot (but at a subsequent period); and he added that the facts so stated led him to the conclusion that the articles were treasure trove, and that they could now be proved to be so if the persons who knew the facts would give truthful evidence. The Attorney-General for Ireland, in answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons, during the last session of Parliament, expressed his opinion to the same effect.

The law and practice as to treasure trove in Ireland, so far as it is necessary for our purpose to consider it, may be shortly stated as follows:—

“Treasure trove,” says Sir Edward Coke, “is when any gold or silver in coin, plate or bullion hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found, whereof no person can prove any property,” and such treasure belongs to the Sovereign by prerogative (unless an express grant of the franchise of treasure trove can be established). It is usually given up to the police, or reported to the Government, and concealment of it is an indictable offence punishable by fine and imprisonment. The disposal of treasure trove is in the absolute discretion of the Treasury, acting on behalf of the Crown; but for many years the Treasury has had not direct dealings with treasure trove in Ireland, the whole responsibility in connection therewith having been delegated to the Royal Irish Academy. One hundred pounds (included in the Royal Irish Academy grant in aid) is annually provided by Parliament for rewards to discoverers of treasure trove, and this sum can be accumulated from year to year. The academy posts notices in the constabulary barracks and other places throughout Ireland, informing the public that payments for such articles, higher than those which could be obtained from dealers, will be awarded to finders of them who deliver them up to the police. The Government always give the Royal Irish Academy the refusal of treasure trove thus recovered in Ireland.

If, therefore, the hoard found near Limavady be treasure trove, it ought, according to law, to have been delivered up to the police or the Government of Ireland, and it would in that case no doubt have been handed over to the Academy to be kept under their charge in the National Museum of Ireland. That museum contains one of the most valuable series of this kind of gold ornaments now existing; though, according to the evidence of Mr. Read, the best collection of general objects belonging to the class of Late Celtic antiquities is to be found in the British Museum.

It appears, however, that Mr. Day having obtained possession of these objects in the manner above described, offered them for sale to the British Museum, under the circumstances which are set forth

in the following memorandum, prepared for us by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson :—

“ In the autumn of 1896, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., a well-known collector of works of art and antiquities, living in Cork, informed Mr. C. H. Read, the keeper of the British and Mediæval antiquities in the British Museum, that he had secured from a silversmith some very fine gold ornaments of Late Celtic work. Mr. Read, who is also the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, suggested to Mr. Day that the Society should have an opportunity of seeing them.

“ Accordingly, Mr. Day exhibited the ornaments at a meeting of the Society on January 14th, 1897, and an account of the meeting appeared in the *Athenæum* newspaper of January 30th.

“ Meanwhile, Mr. Read having expressed an opinion to Mr. Day that these important objects should pass to the British Museum, should he at any time part with them, negotiations followed, with the result that Mr. Day offered the collection to the Trustees of the British Museum for the sum of £600.

“ Mr. Read recommended the purchase to the Trustees in a report of April 5th, 1897.

“ The Trustees sanctioned the purchase at a meeting of the Standing Committee on April 9th, 1897. The order for payment was issued on May 13th.

“ E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.”

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries above mentioned, a paper was read by Mr. A. J. Evans, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in which he said :—“ There is at least no question as to the indigenous Celtic character of the most important relic contained in the Irish hoard. The hollow gold collar, with its bold repoussé designs, is undoubtedly an ancient Irish fabric, and is at the same time the finest example existing of this class of work.” Mr. Evans seems also to have been of opinion that probably the golden boat, and possibly the other objects, with the exception of the triple chain, were of Irish origin. On the other hand, Mr. C. H. Read contended, in the course of his evidence before us, that there was no proof that any of these articles was made in Ireland.

Dr. Atkinson, who is secretary to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, stated to us that that body had no knowledge of the “ find ” in question until the publication of the *Athenæum* newspaper (January 30th, 1897); that they then immediately appointed a committee to consider the circumstances thus disclosed to them, and that he was directed to make inquiries of Sir Patrick Coll (as Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland), by whom he was told that the Irish Government had no information on the subject, and that they could not move the constabulary to act until further particulars were furnished as to the time and place of the discovery. No other steps were taken by the Academy from that time (February 1897) until February 1898; and it appears to us that if this treasure had been upon the market throughout that interval, there would have

been some danger of its being sold out of the country and thus lost to our national collections; but Dr. Atkinson, in explanation of this seemingly long delay, said that he was satisfied that the articles were *prima facie* treasure trove, and that as such they would surely be brought to the Academy for valuation and for subsequent deposit in its custody; that he did not believe that treasure found under such circumstances could be properly purchased by anyone; and that, in fact, he had no knowledge of the purchase actually made by the British Museum (in April 1897) until the beginning of 1898. With regard to the value of the objects, Dr. Atkinson stated that the Academy might have given £200 or £250 for them, but that on his initiative the council would not have offered any such sum as £600.

Early in the Parliamentary session of last year, questions were asked and a discussion arose in the House of Commons, wherein it was on the one side stated that the hoard in question, when found, was treasure trove; that the claim of the Crown to it as such had not been defeated by anything which had afterwards happened, and it was argued that the treasure ought, therefore, to be recovered by the Government and handed over to the Royal Irish Academy; while on the other side it was contended that, apart from other objections to such a course, the authorities of the British Museum were precluded by the statutes which govern that institution from parting with such possessions, even were they so minded. We shall not express any opinion upon the merits of this controversy, as the terms of your lordships' reference do not invite us to do so.

We have to add that Mr. Day, on April 13th, 1898, wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he was willing to repay the Trustees of the British Museum £600 if they would transfer to him the ornaments in question, which he would hand over to the Royal Irish Academy on their reimbursing him. This offer, however, was withdrawn by Mr. Day on May 19th, 1898, and the objects remain in the British Museum.

II. "To consider and suggest regulations for avoiding undue competition between museums supported out of public funds in Scotland and Ireland on the one hand and the British Museum on the other; for the acquisition of objects of antiquarian or historic interest; and for insuring that in the case of objects which from their origin or associations are of peculiar interest either to Scotland or Ireland, the museum situated in the country so interested should be afforded an opportunity of purchasing them before they are acquired by any other institution supported out of public funds."

We are of opinion that, should it at any time be deemed advisable to make regulations for the purposes set forth in the second paragraph in your lordships' reference, such regulations should be framed so as to provide that whenever it specially comes to the knowledge of the officers of any one of these institutions, that objects which from their origin or associations appear to be of

peculiar value to either of the others have been offered, or are likely to be offered for sale, information to that effect should at once be conveyed to the body so specially interested, with the view of its having the first opportunity of purchasing such objects; and that in order to avoid as far as possible the chance of undue competition, a friendly understanding should be arrived at as to what would be a reasonable price to give for the articles in question. These regulations might be framed for their own use by the Trustees of the British Museum, and by the authorities of the other institutions respectively. But due care ought to be taken, both in the drafting and enforcing of such regulations, to provide against the risk, by delay in concluding a bargain or otherwise, of the desired objects being lost to all three museums.

We have, however, to report that the utmost goodwill has generally prevailed between the authorities of the British Museum on the one hand, and those of the museums of Edinburgh and Dublin on the other; that the former have on several occasions zealously assisted in securing for the latter objects which seemed to have a preponderating value for their collections; and further that, setting aside the very exceptional circumstances of the recent discovery in the North of Ireland with which we have already dealt, your committee have found only one instance in which such undue competition as is contemplated in your lordships' minute has been made matter of complaint. That was the purchase by the British Museum of the "Glenlyon Brooch," an object long associated with a Scottish family, the Campbells of Troup, which the Council of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries were most anxious to obtain; but the evidence we have taken leads us to the conclusion that the contention in that case arose mainly, if not altogether, out of a misunderstanding between Mr. Read and Mr. Carfrae, the agents who represented the British and the Scottish museums respectively at the auction. Sir Edward Maunde Thompson told us that if the matter had been brought up for consideration in sufficient time beforehand, he would have advised the Trustees of the British Museum to give way; while Mr. Read stated that if he had known that Mr. Carfrae was prepared to bid a sufficient sum to secure the brooch, he would have taken the responsibility of retiring from the competition; and we think it not unlikely that the desired object might, even after the sale, have been returned to Scotland, had not the statutes which govern the British Museum made such proceeding impossible.

The policy indicated in the paragraph of your lordships' minute now under consideration has been to some extent challenged by gentlemen who gave evidence before us; but we are satisfied, having regard to the friendly relations which have with such slight interruption existed between the authorities of the three national museums, that if that policy were accepted by them in the spirit which has hitherto in the main so happily prevailed, effect could well be given to it by their spontaneous co-operation.

III. "To consider whether any, and if so what, relaxations should be made in the regulations (statutory or otherwise) which prevent the British Museum parting with objects which it has once acquired."

In answer to the third paragraph of your lordships' reference, we beg to say that the majority of the witnesses heard by us were in favour of relaxing to some extent the statutory provisions which prevent the British Museum from parting with objects which it has acquired (unless such objects are duplicates or are deemed by the Trustees unfit for remaining in the collection), and we recommend that the necessary steps should be taken for that purpose; but we think that the conditions under which the Trustees should be enabled to dispose of any property of which they are thus possessed ought to be very carefully considered, and we would suggest that such relaxation might perhaps be confined to cases in which the Trustees may in their discretion be willing to transfer, by way of exchange or otherwise, some article in their possession to one of the other national museums.

We venture further to recommend that corresponding relaxations should also be made in the rules which now impose on the national museums of Ireland and Scotland restrictions similar to those above mentioned as controlling the British Museum under its statutes; and that in all cases such transfers should be sanctioned at a general meeting of the Trustees, or of the Councils of the Royal Irish Academy and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland respectively.

In conclusion, we desire to express our sense of the valuable services rendered to us by Mr. E. G. Harman and Mr. L. J. Hewby, who have successfully acted as secretaries to this committee.

RATHMORE.

JOHN MORLEY.

JOHN LUBBOCK.

JOHN EVANS.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

THOS. H. GRATTAN ESMONDE.

L. J. HEWBY, secretary, April 5th, 1899.

We have signed the above report, with which we are in general agreement, but as regards Part II we think that the initiative should be taken by the authorities of the museum desiring to purchase any special object; and as regards Part III, though we admit that in some few cases the change suggested might be desirable, we think that the balance of advantage rests with the present system. If, however, any change be made, we accept the provisions suggested in the report.

JOHN LUBBOCK.

JOHN EVANS.

—*The Architect and Contract Reporter*, June 2nd, 1899.

EARLY SCULPTURE AT EWENNY PRIORY.—Col. J. Picton Turberville writes as follows :—

“I enclose a photograph of a large carved stone which was found



Remarkable Piece of Sculpture found at Eweny Priory, Glamorganshire.

built up in the wall of my tithe-barn. The carving is in very bold relief, there being a clear space between the tail of the horse and the surface of the stone. The details, viz., a worn-out looking horse, a huge human head, and a nondescript beast, with the

horse's tail in its mouth, are quite clear ; but no one to whom it has as yet been shown can form any idea as to its meaning, although most seem to believe that it must refer to some old monkish legend. Perhaps your wide experience in old carvings may enable you to throw light on the subject, and in this hope I address myself to you."

NEW FISHES FOR THE "FFYNON-Y-SANT," LLANBERIS.—Two new fishes have just been put in the "Sacred Well," Ffynon-y-Sant, at Ty'nyffynon, in the village of Nant Peris, Llanberis. Invalids in large numbers came during the last century, and the first half of the present century, to this well to drink of its "miraculous waters;" and the oak box, where the contributions of those who visited the spot were kept, is still in its place at the side of the well. There has always been two "sacred fishes" in this well; and there is a tradition in the village to the effect that if one of the Ty'nyffynon fishes came out of its hiding-place when an invalid took some of the water for drinking or for bathing purposes, cure was certain; but if the fishes remained in their den, the water would do those who took it no good. Two fishes only are to be put in the well at a time, and they generally live in its waters for about half a century. If one dies before the other, it would be of no use to put in a new fish, for the old fish would not associate with it, and it would die. The experiment has been tried. The last of the two fishes put in the well about fifty years ago died last August. It had been blind for some time previous to its death. When taken out of the water it measured 17 ins., and was buried in the garden adjoining the well. It is stated in a document of the year 1776 that the parish clerk was to receive the money put in the box of the well by visitors. This money, together with the amount of 6s. 4d was his annual stipend.—*Liverpool Mercury*, November 18th, 1896.

WHAT THE CROWN PAID FOR TREASURE TROVE.—Some time ago, Mr. James Marston discovered a number of rare Roman relics in the fastnesses of Radnorshire mountains, and as the result of a coroner's inquest they were declared to be treasure trove. Mr. Marston has now received from the Treasury a sum of about £52 as "commission." This is much less than was expected, as the relics included a massive gold ring set with onyx, estimated as being worth £200.—*Daily Mail*.

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All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

L A W S

OF THE

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs, and Arts of Wales and the Marches.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

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3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

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4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

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5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

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6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting

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7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

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8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

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14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

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15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

LAWS.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

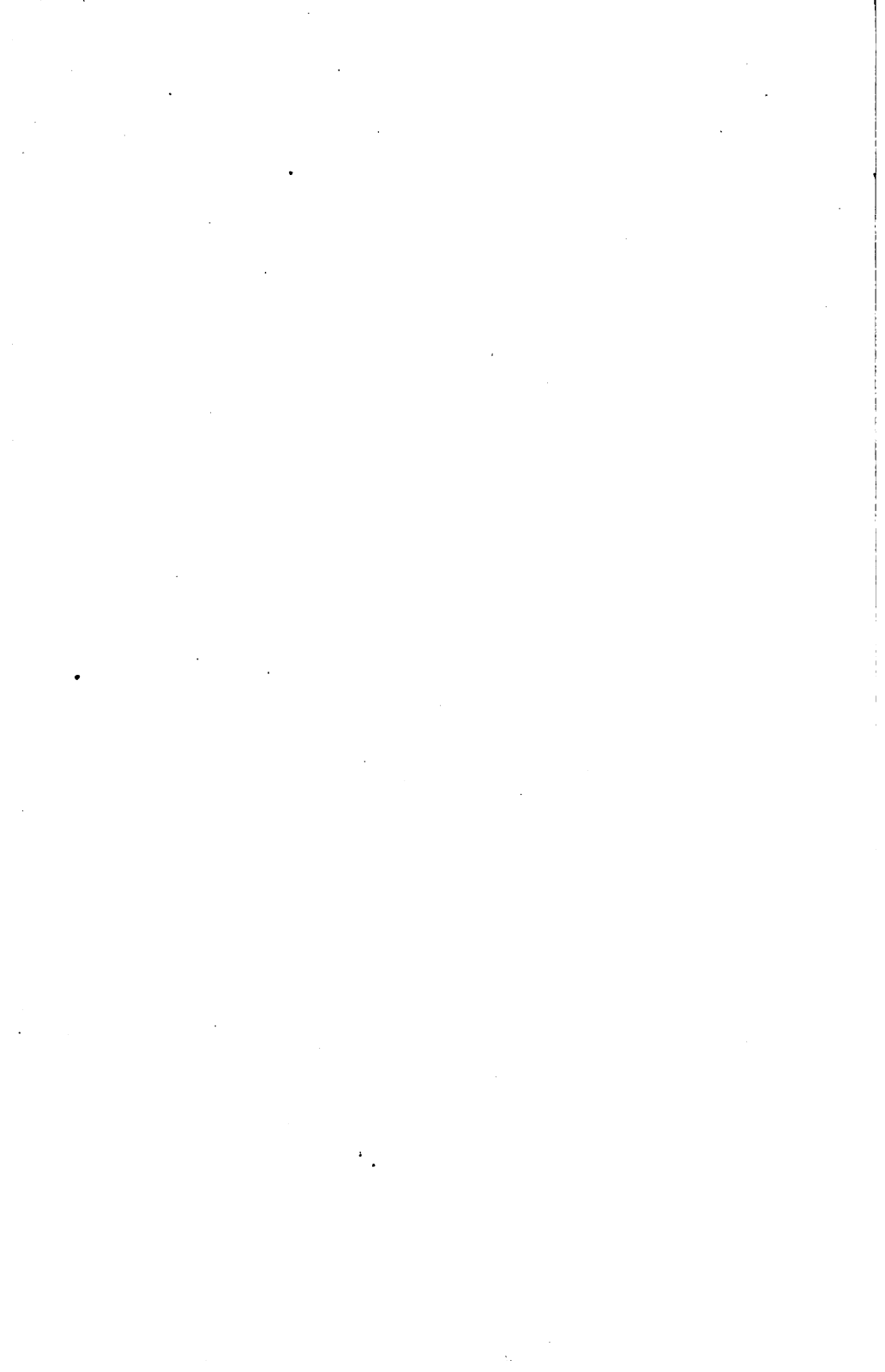
ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

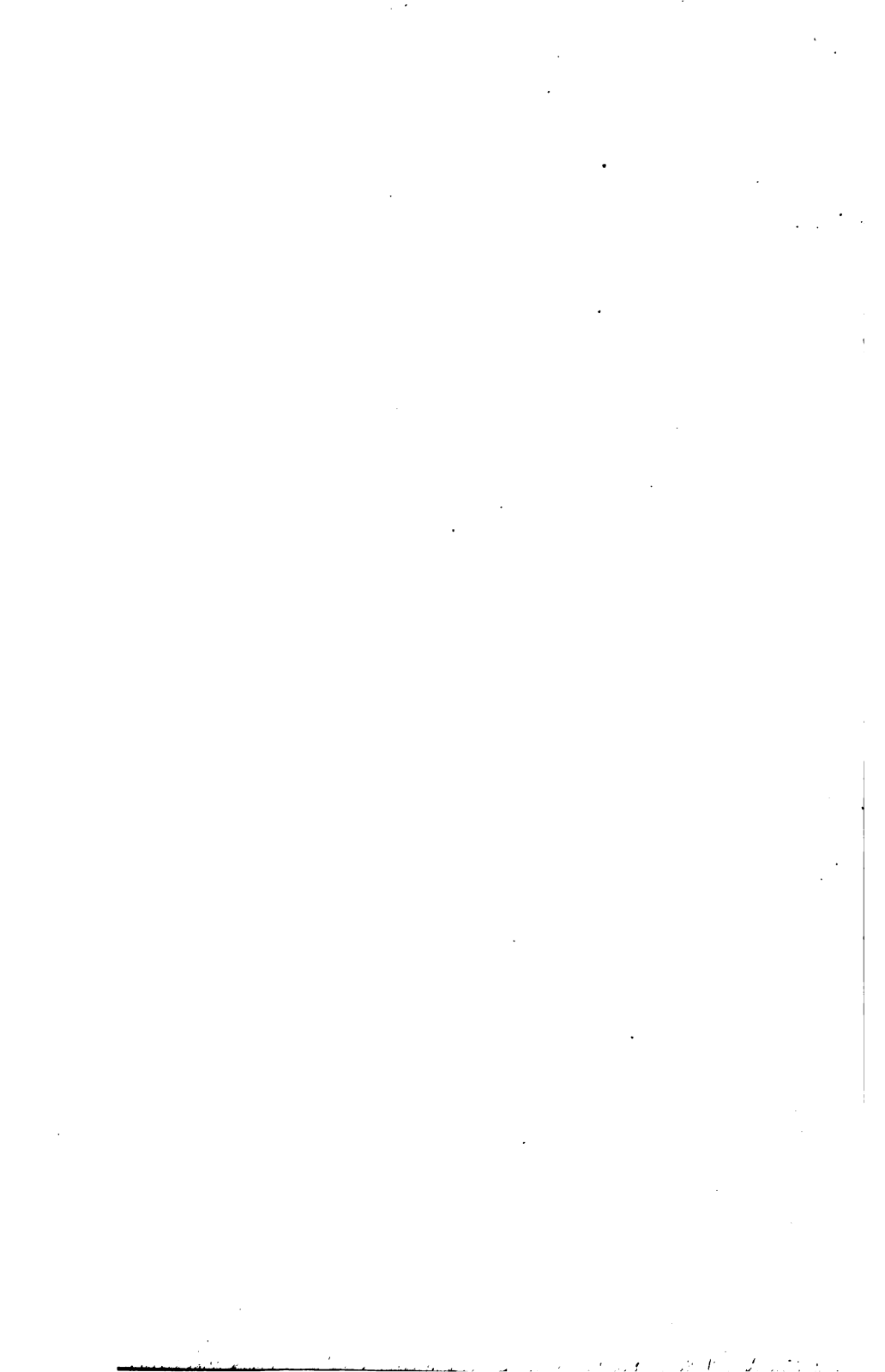
25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

August 17th, 1876.

Chairman of the Committee.







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