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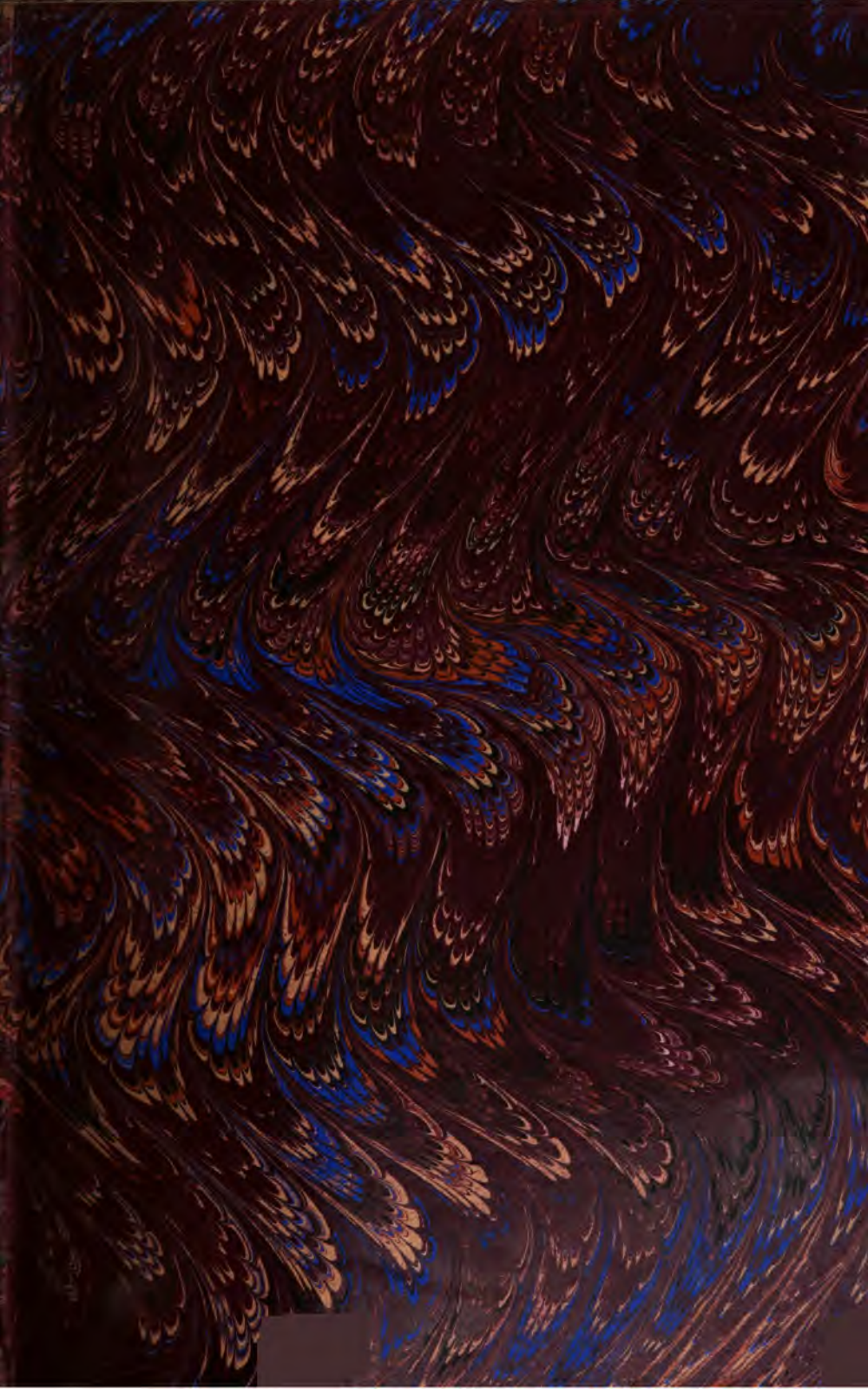
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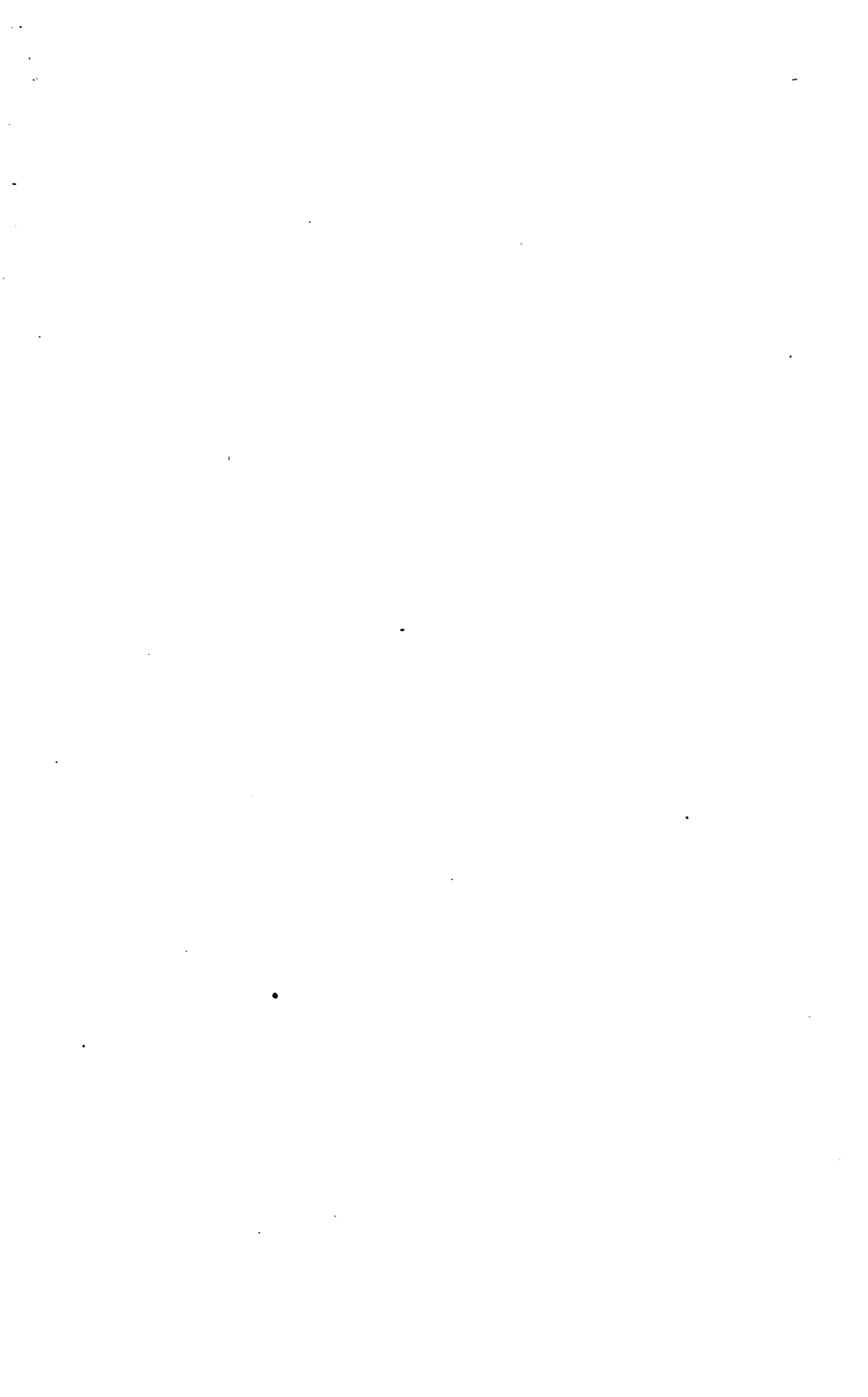


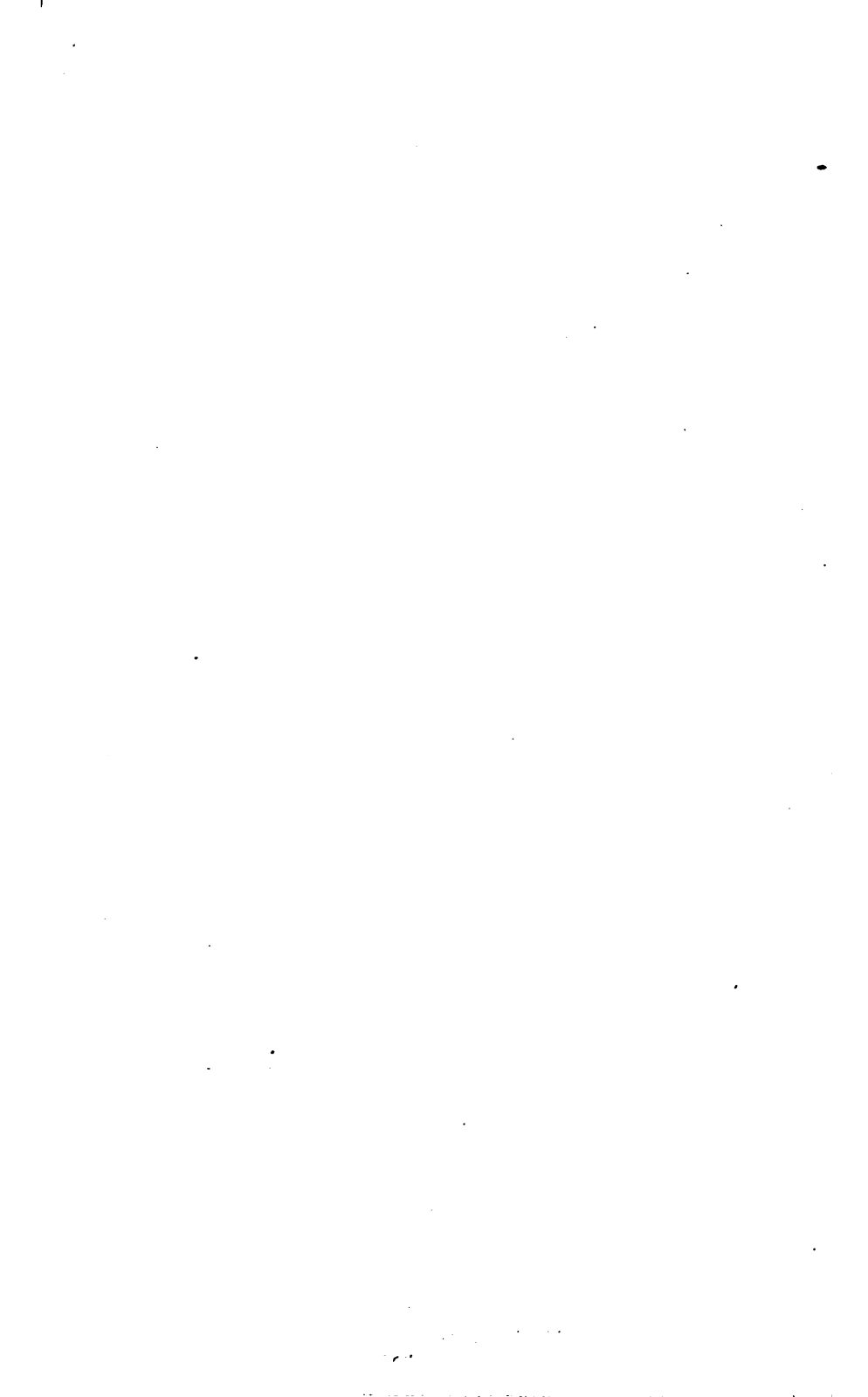
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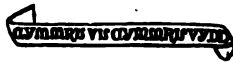
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Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. XVII, NO. LXV.

JANUARY, 1900.

SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY JOHN LLOYD, ESQ.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 1.

Radnor Manerium de Comotoyder Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Comotoyder, with the Rightes, Members and Appurtenances thereof, lying and beinge in the County of Radnor, late Parcell of the Possessions of Charles Stuart, late Kinge of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of february, by vertue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament, for sale of the Honors, Manors, and landes heretofore belonginge to the Kinge, Queene and Prince, under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the Said Act named and Apoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the lord of the Afore-said Mannor of Comotoyder houldinge of of [*sic*] the said Manor in free Soccage Tenure Accordinge to the Custome thereof and Payable at Ladyday £4 16 8 and Michaelmas are per Ann. iij*li* xv*js* viij*d*.

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete fines and Amarcements of Courte, Ishues, post fines, fines upon descent or Alienacion, Releifes, waifes, straves, deodandes, ffellons goodes, Goodes of ffellons of themselves, of ffugitives and of Condemned Persons, Hawkinge, Huntinge, ffishinge, ffowleinge and all

other profittes and Perquessittes within the Aforesaid Mannor and the Royalties thereof Apperteyninge We Estimate to bee Worth Communibus Annis	£4 10 iiij <i>li.</i> <i>xs.</i>
Total of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in Present Possession are per Ann.	£9 6 8 ix <i>li.</i> <i>vjs.</i> viij <i>d.</i>

The Herriottes due to the lord of the said Mannor from the Severall Tennantes thereof uppon descent or Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate to bee worth Communibus Annis 20*s.*
xx*s.*

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes aforesaid Together with the Herriotes Happeninge within the Severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southnethran, Southruralty, Southugree, Ischoyd, Uchoyd, Royader and Rislin are granted (as wee are Informed) to S'r Edmond Sawyer, Knight, for a Certeine Tearme of yeeres yett to come, which grante hath not bene produced to us. Butt in Consideracion that if the said Herriott should bee disposed of Accordinge to the said grante for the ffuture the severall Mannors aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallued them as a Revercion of the said grante, if it shall be ffound good.

An abstract of the present Rentes, ffuture Improvementes and all other profittes of ye said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	£10 6 8 x <i>li.</i> <i>vjs.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
The Rentes uppon the Leases	
Some total of ye present profittes	

The Improvement of the severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is .

Soe the Totall of the future Improvementes is—

Subscribed by	HEN. MAKEPEACE. PETER PRICE.
Ex'r per Will. Webb, Supervis Gen'll 1649.	JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Comotoyder Mannor
nuper Car. Regis.

Rec'd this 18th of February, 1649.
Transmitted to the Surveyor G'rall the same day.
Returned the xxth ffebruary.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 2.

Radnor Manerium de Glawdestry Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Glaudestry, with the rightes, Members and appurtenances thereof, lieing and being in the County of Radnor, late parcelles of the possession of Charles Stuart, late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for the sale of the Honors, Mannors, and landes heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene and Prince, under the hands and seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the Mannor aforesaid within the Towne and parrish of Glawdestry holding of the said Mannor in free soccage, tenure, according to the Custome thereof and payeable at Michaelmas and Lady Day per Ann. . £3 13 2
iijs. xiijs. ijd.

A certeine Custome there called the Horneld payeable every fourth yeare *vijli. xv. vjd.* which is per Annum £1 18 9
jli. xvij. ix.

The Court Barrons and Cort Leetes, fines and Amerciaments of Courtes Issues Post fines, fines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes, Waifes, Strayes, Deodandes, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves, of ffugitives and of Condemned persons, hawking hunting fishing fowling and all other profittes and perquessites within the aforesaid Mannor and to the Royealtie thereof apperteyning Estimated Communibus Annis £4
iiijli.

Total of the Quitt rentes and Royealties in present possession are per Ann £9 12 11
ixli. xijs. xjd.

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the Severall Tenantes thereof upon discents and alienacion, According to the Custome thereof We estimate Communibus Annis £5
vli.

Memorandum that the Herriottes aforesaid together with the Herriottes happening within the Severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knocklas, Knighton, Southunralth, Southugate, South Nethian,

Ischoyd, Uchoid, Rislin, Roynder and Comotoyder are granted are we are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyer, Knight, for a certeine terme of yeares yet to come, which graunt hath not bene produced to us, but in consideracion that if the said Herriottes should be disposed of according to the said graunt for the future, the severall Mannors aforesaid would be, we have in this Mannor as we shall in all the Rest value them as a Revercion of the said Graunt if it shal be found good.

John Price.

All that Water Corne grist Milne in Glaudestry within the Mannor and Lordshipp of Radnor and Countie of Radnor, And all and singuler the appurtenances parcell of the possession of the late Earl of March And all and singuler houses Edifices structures barnes stables pidgeon houses, Orchards, gardens yarden Toftes Croftes Curtelages landes Tenementes Meadowes feedings pastures leasowes, ffurses Turft wast Comons Moores Marishes Waters Watercourses pooles ffishinges dammes floodgates Customes to the said [*sic*] tolles proffittes Comodities Emoluments and hereditamentes whatsoever to the said Mill belonging or apperteyng.

Redd. xviijs. vijd.

Memorand' that the aforesaid Watermilnes and severall premisses last above mentioned were by Queene Eliz. by Letters Pattentes dated the 17th of July in the 32th yeare of her raigne graunted to Griffith Price to hold from Michaelmas next after the date of the said Letters Pattentes for the life of him the said Griffith, And after his decease surrender or forfeiture to John Price and his Assignes during his naturall life; and after his decease surrender or forfeiture to Margaret Price daughter to the said Griffith, And to her Assignes for her life under the reserved yearly rent of Eighteene shillings and foure pence payeable halfe yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas by Equall porcions.

But is worth upon improvement above ye	£10
said rent yearly	xli.

Griffith Price is dead, John and Margaret are yet living. John Price is aged 60 years, and Margaret Price is aged 57 years.

William Evans, undertenant.

All that one Messuage or Tenement comonly called and knowne by the name of ffynhonny and

lieing and being in the parish of Colva and Mannor of Gawdestry conteyning foure Bayes of building And one barne of three bayes of building and also one garden and yard thereunto belonging and adjoyning; And also all those seaven severall Closes of Arrable and pasture thereunto belonging and adjoyning abutting, South upon the landes of Joane Olliver widdowe, And North upon the landes of John Price Powell, and bounded with the Mountaine in the Weste conteyning by Estimacion 52 Acres

Worth per Acre per Ann. ijs. viijd.

Wm. Evans.

And all that parcell of Arrable land comonly knowne by ye name of Tastagesmock in the parish of Colva and Mannor of Glawdestry aforesaid; All the aforesaid parcelles in the occupation of William Evans abutting West to the Mountaine, And east to the yate of the said William Evans, and bounded North with the landes of John Price Powell by Estimacion 1 Acre

Worth per Acre ijs. viijd.

John Price Powell.

And all that parcell of Arrable land in the parish of Colva comonly called, and knowne by ye name of Bushacre belonging to the aforesaid Messuage in the occupation of John Price Powell abutting West to a Mountaine, and East to a way that leads to Huntington And bounded North with the landes of John Price Powell by Estimacion 2 Acres

Worth per Acre ijs. viijd.

Conteyning in toto Acres . 55

Redd. xxs. This estate to be cleered.

Richard Jones Esq. pretends an interest in the last above mencioned premisses by lease at the yearly rent of xxs. but it could not be produced unto us and therefore we cannot Certifie further at present:

But that the same are worth upon Improvement over and above the Said £6 6 8
Rent per Ann. vj*li.* vjs. viijd.

Redd. ijd.

All that twoe Ridges of Arrable land in Withall in ye Mannor of Glaudestry in the occupacion of Alice Probert widowe, the one abutting North upon the landes of M'r's Ann Jones, and adjoining East with the freehold of the said Alice Probert the other abutting North upon the highway that leadeth to Trewerne by Estimacion at the yearly rent of ijd. 1 Acre

But is worth over and above by Improvement per Ann. 6s. vjs.

Robert Probert Redd. 1d.

All that one Cottage and Garden in Glawdestry in the occupacion of Robert Probert abutting south upon the Mountaine and bounded North with the River Withall, and built upon the West at the yearly rent of 1d. 10s.

But is worth by our Estimacion xs.

Anthony Price.

All those twoe parcelles of Arrable land comonly called fhynton Ally and Townsteere alias Kinges acre in Glaudestry in the occupacion of Anthony Price, the one lieing on the East Side of ye Way that leadeth from Hengoid to Gawdestry lieing within the landes of Thomas Charles; abutting south upon the landes of Thomas Evans and bounded West with the landes of Lewes ap Griffith and East with the landes of Evan ap Edward and Lewis app Griffith the other within a Close of Thomas Charles on the East side of the highway and bounded south with the landes of James More Conteyning by Estimacion 2 Acres

Payeing yearly iijs. iiijd. Redd. 3s. 4d.

But is worth by improvement over and above the said yearly rent per Ann. 10s. xs.

Robert Meredith.

And all that halfe Acre of Arrable land in ye possession of Robert Meredith comonly called the Pyny in Glaudestry butted and bounded with a Close of his, and lieing within the said Close of the said Robert Meredith; we cannot learne whether there be any rent paid for the same or noe 2s. 6d.

Valor per Ann. ijs. vijd.

8. SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE.

There is a Courte Leett belonging to the said Mannor kept twice per annum viz. at our Lady and Michaelmas. Alsoe a Courte Barron kept at ye will of ye Lord.

An Abstract of ye said Mannor.

The Quit Rents and Royalties per annum	£9 12 11 ixli. xijjs. xjd.
The Rent reserved upon ye Leases per annum	£2 6 11 ijli. vjs. xjd.
The some totall of ye present proffits per au.	xjli. xiijs. xd. £11 14 10
The Herriots said to be demised for a tearme yett to come per Annum	£5 vli.
The Improvement of ye severall Leases within ye said Mannor is per annum	£17 15 2 xvijli. xvjs. ijd.
Some totall of ye future improvements of ye wholl Mannor as per annum	£34 10 xxxiiijli. xs.

Ex'r per Will. Webb Superv. Gen'll.	HEN. MAKEPEACE.
1649	JOHN MARRVOTT.
	PETER PRICE.
	JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Glaudestry Manour
nuper Car. Regis

Radnor

Rec'd this 1st day of March, 1649.

Transmitted to the Surveyor General the same day.

Returned the 4th of March.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 3.

Radnor Manerium de Ischoyd Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Ischoyd, with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof, Lyinge and beeing in the County of Radnor, late Parcell of the Possessions of Charles Stuart, late Kinge of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January, by vertue of a Comission grounded uppon an Act of the Comons in Parliament Assembled for Sale of the Honors, Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge, Queene and Prince, under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the Aforesaid Mannor of Ischoyd houldeinge of the said Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordinge to the Custome thereof of and payable at Michaelmas and Ladyday are per Ann.

£7 15 5½
vijli. xvs. vob.

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete fines and Amercements of Court Isshues, post fines, fines uppon descent or Alienacion, Releifes, Waifes, strays, deodandes, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves, of fugitives and of Condemned Persons, Hawkinge, Huntinge, ffloweing, fishinge and all other profittes and Perquisettes within the Aforesaid Mannor And to the Royalties thereof Apperteinge wee Estimate Communibus Annis

£4 6 8
iiijli. vjs. viijd.

Total of the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present possession are per Ann.

xijli. ijs. jdob.
£12 2 1½

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tennantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate to bee worth Communibus Annis

30s.
xxxs.

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southruralth, Southugree, Southnethian, Uchoyd, Royader, Comotoyder and Rislin are granted as wee are Informed to Sir Edmond Sawyer, Knight, for

a Certaine Tearme of yeares yett to come, which grante hath not bene produced to us but in Consideracion that if the said herriottes should bee disposed of Accordinge to the said grant for the future, The severall Mannors aforesaid would bee Mangled wee have in this Mannor as we shall in all the Rest vallud them as a Revercion after the said grante if it shall bee found good.

An abstract of the present Rentes, ffuture Improvementes and all other profittes of ye said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	. . .	xiiij <i>li</i> . xij <i>s</i> . id <i>ob</i> .
The Rentes uppon the Severall Leases	. . .	£13 12 1½

Some totall of the present profittes.

The Improvement of the severall Leases within the said Mannor above the Now Reserved Rent is .

Soe the Totall of the ffuture Improvementes is—

Subscribed by HEN. MAKEPEACE, PETER PRICE, JO. LLOYD.

Ex'r per Will. Webb, Supervis' Gen'll. 1649.

[Endorsed] Ischoyd Mannor nuper Car. Regis.

Radnor Rec'd this 18th of February, 1649. Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'll the same day. Returned the xxth of february.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 4.

Radnor Manerium de Knighton Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.'

- A Survey of the Mannor of Knighton, with the rightes, Members and appurtenances thereof, lyeing and being in the County of Radnor, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Moneth of November, 1649, by vertue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for sale of the Honors, Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene and Prince, under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed.

The Quit Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Knighton holding of the said Mannor in

free Soccage tenure, according to the Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and our Lady day per Ann.	£6 6 10 vj <i>li.</i> vj <i>s.</i> xd.
The Rent of the Catchpole with the rightes Members and appurtenances whatsoever within the Borough of Knighton per Ann.	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> iij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>
The Rent of the Market house for the Burgesses there newly built per ann.	1 <i>s.</i> j <i>s.</i>
The Rent of Thirty-eight Burgages of each of them vj <i>d.</i> per ann.	19 <i>s.</i> xix <i>s.</i>
The Courts Baron and Court Leete ffines and amercementes, Issues, post ffines, ffines upon descent or Alienacion, releifes, straves, Deodandes, ffellons goodes, Goodes of ffellons of themselves, of ffugitives and of Condemned persons, Hawking, Hunting, ffishing, ffowling and all other proffittes and perquisites within the aforesaid Mannor to the royalty thereof apperteyning, wee estimate Communibus Annis	v <i>li.</i> £5
Total of the Quitrents and Royalties in present possession per Ann.	xij <i>li.</i> xs. ij <i>d.</i> £12 10 2
The Heriotts due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall tenantes thereof upon descent and alienacion according to the Custome thereof wee estimate Communibus Annis	x <i>li.</i> 40 <i>s.</i>

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorandum the heriottes aforesaid together with the heriottes happening within the Mannors of Glawdestry, Presteigne, Knocklas, Southnethian, Southugree, Royader, South-ruralth, Cowtayder, Ischoyd, Uchoyd, Rislin are granted as wee are informed to Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knight, for a certeine terme of yeares yett to come, which grant hath not bin as yet produced to us but in consideracion, that if the said heriottes should be disposed of according to the said grant for the future the severall Mannors aforesaid would be mangled, wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the rest) value them as a revercion after the said Grant if it shal be found good.

The toll of Cattle and all the Tolls coming arising and groweing within the said Mannor of the Lord thereof, and all Comodities proffittes and advantages to the said Toll or Tolls belonging or in any case appertaining by reason of a Markett kept weekely there every Thursday in the yeare, and of two ffaires

kept in the yeare, the one upon the sixt day of May, the other the one and twentieth of September Together with all Pickage, Stallage and other appurtenances to the said Toll belonging wee estimate to be worth Communibus Annis $\text{xxli. } \text{£}20$

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the aforesaid toll or tolls were as wee are informed granted to Thomas Blunden for three lives two whereof are dead but the said grant not being produced to us, though wee have used our diligence to gaine sight thereof, wee can Certifie noe further at present concerning the same.

Brian Crowther, Esq'r.

All that Wood and Wood land lyeing and being within the Lordshipp of Knighton aforesaid comonly called the freeth in the possession of Brian Crowther Esq'r abutting upon the Mountaine South and bounded Northwest with the way that leadeth from Knighton to Radnor contain by Estimacion 70 Acres. Rent per Ann. $\text{xli. } \text{xs. } \text{£}10 \text{ } 10$

Worth per acre ijs.

And all that watercourse running over the Comon pasture of the Towne of Knighton to the Corne Mill lately built by Edward Price conteyning in breadth eight foote, and in length one hundred yardes from the water called Teame to the land of Edward Price Esq'r adjoining to the aforesaid Corne mill on the East part in Knighton aforesaid. Rent per Ann. $\text{ijs. vjd. } \text{2s. } \text{6d.}$

Worth per annum ijs. vjd.

Brian Crowther.

And all that the scite of the Castle in Knighton aforesaid in the possession of Brian Crowther Esq'r abutting north to the bread markett and bounded South with the house of Hugh ap Edwards containing by estimacion 1 acre. Rent per Ann. $\text{vijs. } \text{8s.}$

Worth per annum viijs.

Tho: Howells.

And all that one close of pasture in Sogenhales alias Jenkins Hallis Commonly called the Knapp in the occupacion of Tho: Howells abutting South on the free Landes of Thomas Howells and bounded

north with the Landes called Jenkins Hallis, and
 on the west to Joane Lewis widow, containing by
 estimacion 6 Acres. Rent per Ann. 30s.
 xxxs.
 Worth per acre vs.

Tho. Howells.

And all that one Corne close in the possession of
 the said Thomas Howells abutting north upon a
 Leasow of Joane Lewis, and bounded south with
 a Meadow of Thomas Howells conteyning by esti-
 macion iij. Acres. Rent per Ann. xvs.
 15s.
 Worth per acre vs.

Tho. Howells.

And all that one parcell of inclosed groundes in
 the possession of Thomas Howells abutting on the
 East on a Leasow of Joane Lewis and bounded
 west with a little lane that leadeth to the ffrith
 conteyning by Estimacion 1 Acre. Rent per Ann. xs.
 10s.
 Worth per annum xs.

Tho. Howells.

And all that parcell of Meadow ground called the
 Rose meadow in the ocupacion of Thomas Howells
 abutting north on a meadow of James Rice, and
 bounded South with a Meadow of Joane Lewis by
 estimacion $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre. Rent per Ann. iij^s. iij^d.
 3s. 4d.
 Worth per annum iij^s. iij^d.

Margarett James.

All that one stubble close in the ocupacion of
 Margarett James abutting upon a Land on the North
 west that leadeth to Presteygne and bounded East
 with a parcell of Landes of Thomas Howells called
 the ffeild close conteyning by estimacion 6 Acres
 Rent per Ann. xxs.
 20s.
 Worth per acre iij^s. iij^d.

Marg. James.

And all that one close in the possession of Mar-
 garett James abutting upon the Highway South
 and bounded with an Acre of James Simondes on
 the North by Estimacion 2 Acres. Rent per Ann. xs.
 10s.
 Worth per acre vs.

John Lewis.

And all that one Gore Meadow adjoining to the Swine Markett and abutting thereunto and bounded with Mr. Brian Crowthers Orchard on the North in the possession of John Lewis per estimacion 2 Acres Rent per Ann. 26s. 8d.
 xxvjs. viijd.
 Worth per Acre xiijs. iiijd.

James ap James.

And all that one close in the possession of James ap James abutting South upon the high way, and lyeing upon the highway side conteyning by estimacion 1 Acre. Rent per Ann. 6s. 8d.
 vis. viijd.
 Worth per Annum vjs. viijd.

John Wooly.

And all that one stubble close called Skilla Gartha, in the possession of John Woolley abutting upon the Highway that leadeth to Knocklas on the South and bounded with the Landes of John Wooley on the North conteyning by estimacion v Acres. Rent per Ann. xls.
 40s.
 Worth per acre vjs. viijd.

Brian Crowther.

And all that one Stubble close Comonly called the Dolda in the possession of Bryan Crowther Esq'r abutting north on the freehold of John Wolley and bounded South with the landes of the said Bryan Crowther Esq'r conteyning by Estimacion 4 Acres. Rent per Ann. x's.
 40s.
 Worth per acre xs.

Stephen Sancky.

And all that Cottage with certaine arable landes and pasture and woody ground Comonly called Congilla in the occupacion of Stephen Sancky abutting west upon the Lands of Edward Price and bounded East with a Tenement of Bryan Crowthers freehold, and South with the Landes of Mr. John Bartley conteyning by Estimacion 18 Acres. Rent per Ann. iiij*l*. xs.
 £4 10
 Worth per acre vs.

Owen ap Evan.

And all that wood and woody ground comonly called Whitterley with a stubble close thereunto adjoining being part thereof in the possession of Owen ap Evan in the parish of Knockles abutting north to ye highway leading to Knockles and on the East upwarde towards the mountaine, and bounded west with the Landes of Adam Crowther conteying by estimacion 70 Acres. Rent per Ann. xiiij^l.
£14 0

Worth per acre iiij^s.

There is upon the said ground of Whitterley 160 smalle Oakes and stumps which wee estimate to be worth xiiij^l.

And the said Bryan Crowther hath since the first Survey cutt downe and carryed away 20 of these Trees. But he is allowed by the Lease necessary Bootes.

Memorand' that the last before mencioned particulars were by King James by his Letters Patents dated the 19th day of January in the 4th yeare of his raigne (amongst other things) granted and lett unto Edmond Sawyer gent. for the Tearme of forty yeares from

[blank.]

Redd. liijs. vjd.

by and at the yearly rent of liiij^s. vjd. payeable at Lady day and Michaelmas by Equall porcions.

But are worth upon Improvement over xxxvj^l. xvij^s. viij^d. and above the said rent per annum £36 17 8d.

There is to come of this Grant on the [blank] day of [blank] And the said Bryan Crowther by meane Assignmentes is the immediat Tennant.

There is a Court Baron belonging to the said Mannor kept at Knighton at the will of the Lord.

A Court Leete also at the usual times, viz., at Lady Day and Michaelmas.

A Rentall of the said Mannor.—Freeholders.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Richard Lewis	. 00	01	06		Thomas Davies	. 00	01 00
Samuel Bartley	. 00	04	04		More on Thomas Davies	00	01 03
John Woolley	. 00	13	04		David Vaughan	. 00	01 00
John Davies	. 00	06	04		Richard Cates	. 00	02 00
Hugh Mathews	. 00	02	06		Thomas King	. 00	01 00

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Hughes .	. 00	01	00	William Bowen .	. 00	00	04
John Reeve .	. 00	00	04	Moncks house .	. 00	03	00
William Maynard .	. 00	02	04	David Thomas :	. 00	01	08
John Haynard .	. 00	01	00	Alice Lewis .	. 00	00	04
Robt. Cutler .	. 00	01	04	John Rogers .	. 00	00	04
John Piccardes .	. 00	02	00	More for himselfe	. 00	00	08
Geo. Merricke .	. 00	01	06	for Annes house that was	00	01	00
Walter Powell .	. 00	03	06	Edward Bowen .	. 00	00	04
John Merredith .	. 00	01	04	Edward Harris .	. 00	00	04
Elias Merrick .	. 00	00	04	James ap Hugh .	. 00	01	00
John Morris .	. 00	01	06	James ap John .	. 00	01	00
James Davies .	. 00	00	06	Morris Watkins .	. 00	05	00
John Hughes .	. 00	00	04	Lewis Powell .	. 00	01	00
Owen Moore .	. 00	01	01	John Dee .	. 00	01	00
John Treavor .	. 00	01	00	Morris Meredith .	. 00	00	08
James ap John .	. 00	01	00	The Wood house .	. 00	02	06
Rice Prundle .	. 00	00	06	Mary Williams .	. 00	00	10
Thomas Smith .	. 00	00	04	The Lordes Meadow .	. 00	06	08
Richard Lewis .	. 00	01	06	Capps Meadow .	. 00	02	06
Jo. Woolley for another house .	. 00	01	00	David Vaughan .	. 00	01	04
for another house .	. 00	00	06	Edward Johns .	. 00	00	04
Roger Mulliner .	. 00	02	00	Griffith Laurence .	. 00	00	06
Edward Smith .	. 00	00	04	Walter Rice .	. 00	00	04
David Dicker .	. 00	01	00	Meredith Mercer .	. 00	00	06
John Griffith .	. 00	00	04	Richard Tilly .	. 00	00	04
Tho. Mantle .	. 00	00	04	Hugh ap Edward .	. 00	00	04
The widow Mathews .	. 00	01	00	John Clayne .	. 00	00	04
Mr. Maynard .	. 00	00	04	John Price .	. 00	00	06
John Prosser .	. 00	00	04	Clements House .	. 00	00	04
John Merridith .	. 00	00	04	Mr. Powells house .	. 00	00	04
Richard Young .	. 00	02	00	John Davies .	. 00	00	04
John Saunders .	. 00	01	03	Robert ap Evans .	. 00	01	06
Richard Powell .	. 00	00	06	Rice Powell .	. 00	01	06
for Bowens house .	. 00	01	00	the old Dye house .	. 00	00	06
for Wrinckbridges house	00	06	00	Thomas Gardner .	. 00	00	06
James ap John .	. 00	00	04	John Amyes .	. 00	00	06
Rice Powell .	. 00	02	08	Robert Hughes .	. 00	00	04
Katheren Stich .	. 00	00	06	William Pye .	. 00	00	02
Thomas Heath .	. 00	01	00	Walter Morris .	. 00	00	04
Adam Crowther .	. 00	03	04	Rose Peeters .	. 00	00	04
Mathew Reece .	. 00	00	08				
Monckes Barne .	. 00	01	00	Sum total is	06	06	10
Robert Nicoles .	. 00	00	04				

An Abstract of the present Rentes, future Improvements
and all other profittes of the said Mannor of Knighton.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	£12 5 2
	xij <i>li.</i> vs. ij <i>d.</i>
The Rentes upon the severall Leases holden	£2 14 0
	ij <i>li.</i> xiijs.
Summa total of the present profitte per Ann.	xv <i>li.</i> iijs. ij <i>d.</i>
	£15 4 2
	£2
The Herriottes said to be demised per Ann.	ij <i>li.</i>

SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE. 17

The Tolls of Marketts and fayres per annum	. xx <i>li</i> .	£20
The Improvement of the severall Leases within the said Mannor as per Ann.	xxxv <i>li</i> . xv <i>js</i> . viii <i>d</i> .	£36 17 8
Summa total of future Improvementes is per Annum	lxxiii <i>li</i> . x <i>js</i> . x <i>d</i> .	£74 11 10

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
JOHN MARRYOTT.
PETER PRICE.
JO. LLOYD.

Ex'r p' Will. Webb, Supervis Gen'll.
1649.

[Endorsed] Radnor Knighton Mannor
nuper Car. Regis.

Rec'd this 1st day of March, 1649.
Transmitted to the Surveyor G'all the same day.
Returned the 4th of March.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 5.

Radnor Manerium de Knocklas Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Knocklas, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, lyeing and being in the County of Radnor, late parcell of the Possession of Charles Stuart, late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Month of Jan'y, 1649, by vertue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for sale of the Honors Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene and Priñce, under the hands and seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed.

The Quit rent due to the Lord of the said Mannor within the Towne and Borough of Knocklas, holding of the said Mannor in free Soccage tenure, according to the Custome thereof and payeable at Michaelmas and Lady day per Annum iii*li*. xv*js*. ix½*d*.
£4 16 9½

The Rent of the Catchpoole with the rightes members and appurtenances whatsoever within the Mannor and Borough of Knocklas per annum ii*js*. iii*d*.
3s. 4*d*.

The Courts Baron and Courts Leete fines and amerciamentes of Court, yssues, post fines, fines upon descent or Alienacion, Releifes, Waifes, Strayes, Deodands, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves, of ffugitives and of Condemned persons, Hawking, Hunting, ffishing, ffowling and all other proffitles and perquisites within the aforesaid Mannor to the royalties thereof apperteyning, wee estimate Communibus Annis

iiij^s.
4^s.

Total of the Quit rentes and royalties in present possession are per annum

ix^{li}. j^¼^d.
£9 0 1^½

The Heriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tenantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion according to the Custome thereof wee estimate Communibus Annis

xls.
40^s.

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the heriots aforesaid together with the heriottes happening within the severall Mannors of Presteygne, Knighton, Glawdestry, Southruralth, Southugree, Southnethian, Ischoyd, Uchoyd, Royader, Rislin and Comotoyder are granted as wee are informed to Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knight, for a certaine terme of yeares yet to come, which grant hath not bin produced to us, but in consideracion that if the said Heriottes should be disposed of according to the said grant for the future the severall Mannors aforesaid would be mangled, wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the rest) value them as a revercion after the said Grant (if it shal be found good).

John Merrick.

All that one parcell of arable Land lying in Keven why Dantin in the Parish of Begeldy and Borough of Knocklas in the County of Radnor with the appurtenances in the occupacion of John Merrick abutting north upon the Mountaine and bounded west with the Highway that leadeth to the House of Richard Merricke by Estimacion

1 acre

Qr. the Vornencement.

Memorand' that the last recited premises were by King James his Letters Patentes dated the 29th day of January in the 4th yeare of his raigne granted and to ffarme let unto Sir Edmond Sawyer gent. (amongst other things) for fortie yeares from [blank].

Redd : ijli.

at the yearely rent of ijli. payeable to the late Kinges Receiver. But the same is worth upon improvement over and above the said yearely rent per annum vjs. viijd.
6s. 8d.

Hugh Mathews.

And all that one parcell of Meadow ground with the appurtenances in Knocklas comonly called Wirglothgam, abutting to the Highway that leadeth from Knocklas to Begely on the South, and bounded west with a little ffeild called Mayes Tribute by Estimacion 2 acres

And all that other parcell of Meadow ground called Eroo Alth in Knocklas aforesaid abutting to the fforrest of Knocklas on the South, and bounded with the Landes of Evan Mathews on the North conteyning by estimacion 4 Acres
In toto 6 Acres

Memorand' that the last before mencioned premisses were by Letters Patentes the 29th day of January by King James in the fourth yeare of his raigne granted unto Edmond Sawyer gent. amongst other thinges for fortie yeares from
[blank]

Redd : xijli.

at the yearely rent of xijli. to his said Majestys Receiver But is worth upon Improvement over and above the said yearely rent per annum xxxs.
30s.

There is [blank] yeares yet to come of this Lease and the said Hugh Mathews by severall meane Assignmentes is the imediate Tenant in being.

Evan Davies.

All that one parcell of arable Land and pasture comonly called Boynnycrogleth in the Parish of Begeldy and Borough of Knocklas in the ocupacion of Evan Davies abutting to the way that leadeth from Knocklas to the Parish Church of Begeldy on the South and on the East north and west bounded with the Lands of the said Evan Davies conteyning by Estimacion 1 acre

Memorand' the said premisses were granted by King James his Letters Patentes dated the 29th day of January in the fourth yeare of his raigne to Sir Edmond Sawyer, Knight, amongst other things for fortie yeares from
[blank]

Redd: ijli.

at the yearely rent of *ijli.* paycable to the late Kinges Receiver

But the same is worth upon Improvement over and above the said rent per annum *vjs. 6s.*

And the said Evan Davies by severall meane Assignmentes is the imediate Tenant in being. There is [blank] yet to come of this Grant.

Widdow Griffith.

All that one parcell of arable Land in the Parish of Begeldy and Mannor of Kuoocklas aforesaid comonly called and knowne by the name of Lloyncy giriddin in the County of Radnor abutting on the west and north part of the Lands of Morgan Griffithes and bounded south with the Lands of Humphrey Walcott Esq'r in the possession of the widow Griffith conteyning by estimacion 2 Acres

Qr. the Comencement.

Memorand' that the last before meucioned premisses were by King James his Letters Patentes granted to Sir Edmond Sawyer Knight, for fortie yeares dated the 29th day of January in the fourth yeare of his raigne (amongst many other things) from

[blank]

Redd: iiijl.

at the yearely rent of foure pence to be paid to the late Kinges Receiver at Lady Day and Michaelmas by equall porcions.

But the premisses are worth upon improvement over and above the said rent per annum *iiij^s. 4s.*

There is yet to come of this grant [blank] yeares. And the widdow Griffith is the imediate Tenant in being.

Qr. ye Grant. Edward Millard.

All that one parcell of Meadow ground comonly called and knowne by the name of Guirglothly Llan in the parrish of Ilapp (?) Mannor of Knocklas and County of Radnor, abutting north to the landes of George Counly and bounded with the River Priden and westward to the landes of Evan Phillipps conteyning by Estimacion 2 Acres

And all that the scite of ye Castle called the Bulcha in Knocklas abutting North to ye fforrest of Knocklas, and bounded south with Cownlyes owin freelands, and Northeast to the Castle hills in the possession of Edward Millard 7 Acres

Qr. the Comencement.

Memorand' the said premisses were graunted by King James by his Letters Patentes dated the 29th day of January in the 4 year of his raigne to S'r Edmond Sawyer Knight amongst other things for 40 yeares from

[blank]

Redd: viijd.

at the yearely rent of viijd. to be paid to the late Kings Receivors at Lady Day and Michaelmas by equal porcions.

But they are worth upon Improvement over 43s. 4d.
and above ye said Rent per Ann. xliijs. iiijd.

There is yet to come of this Graunt [blank] yeares
And the said Edward Millard is the imediate Tenant in being.

James Davies.

All that one parcell of meadowe ground called and knowne by ye name of Wiglad-dds in the parish of Begeldy and Mannor of Knoeklas in the occupation of Ann Davies, abutting West upon the landes of Hugh Price, and bounded south with ye landes of Hugh Mathewes Conteyning by Estimacion 6 Acres

Qr. the Comencement.

Memorand' that these premisses were granted by King James by his Letters Pattentes dated the 29th day of January in the 4th year of his reigne (amongst other things) for 43 yeares to S'r Edmond Sawyer Knight from

[blank]

Redd: ijs. vjd.

At the yearely rent of ijs. vjd. payeable to the late Kings Receivors

But the same is worth upon Improvement over
and above the said Rent per Ann. xxxs.

There is unexpired of this grant [blank] yeares
and James Davies is ye imediate Tenant

Owen ap Evan.

All that parcell of meadowe ground comonly knowne by the name of Nine Acres in the possession of Owen ap Evan, lieing and being in Knocklas in the County of Radnor, abutting West upon the freehold of the said Owen ap Evan, And bounded south with the highway that leadeth from Knocklas to Knighton Conteyning by Estimacion . . . 10 Acres
 Worth per acre xiijs. iiijd. *vjli. xiijs. iiijd.*
 In toto per Ann. £6 13 4

And all that one parcell of meadowe ground Comonly called by the [name of the] Lordes meadow lieing in Knocklas aforesaid, in the possession of the aforesaid Owen ap Evan, abutting West upon the landes of Owen ap Evan, and bounded south with the highway that leadeth from Knocklas to Knighton, conteyning by Estimacion . . . 12 Acres
 Worth per acre xijs. £7 4
 In toto per Ann. *vijli. iiijjs.*

The Grantes aforesaid to be Produced and Cleered.

Memorand' that these twoe last Mencioned parcells of meadowe ground as we are informed were granted by Lease to Owen ap Evan, but not any Lease being by him to us produced we returne it as in present possession.

Memorand' Wee Could not see any originall graunt of any of the premisses before mencioned, which is the Reason, they are not more perfectly returned.

A Rentall of the said Mannor.—Freeholders.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Samuel Powell, Esq'r	.00	00	6	Vavouser Powell	.00	00	02
Owen Evans for Ware-				John Steevens	.00	00	02
tissa	.00	13	4	James Joice	.00	00	02
Hugh Price	.00	10	6	Thomas Rotherick	.00	00	04
Hugh Mathews	.00	12	5	David Powell	.00	00	04
Evan Davies	.00	05	0	Evan Phillipps	.00	00	02
Richard Davies	.00	05	6	Richard Griffithes	.00	00	04
George Counly	.00	09	2	William Browne	.00	00	08
John Gray	.00	03	0	Richard Banckes	.00	00	06
Richard Young	.00	04	8	Hugh Mathews	.00	02	08
Owen Morgan	.00	02	2	Richard Davies	.00	01	00
David Rotherike	.00	00	10	The Herbage of the			
Will'm ap Edward	.00	02	0	fforrest	.00	13	04
Thomas Edwards	.00	00	3	The sight of the Castle	.00	02	00
Meredith ap Edward	.00	00	2	Ann Davies	.00	02	06
Lewis Thomas	.00	00	9½				
Thomas Morris	.00	00	3	Total some is	<u>.4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9½</u>
Guy Howelles	.00	00	3				
David Rotherick	.00	00	08				

There is a Cort Baron belonging to the said Mannor kept at Knocklas at the Will of the Lord A Cort Leete also at the usual times (viz^t.) at Lady Day and Michaelmas.

An abstract of the present Rentes, future Improvementes and all other the proffittes of the said Mannor of Knocklas.

	£9 0 1½
The quitt rentes and Royalties per Ann.	ixli. 1½d.
The Rentes upon the severall Leases holden per Ann.	iiijs. xd. 4s. 10d.
	£9 4 11½
Summa total of the present proffittes per Ann.	ixli. iiijd. xj½d.
The yearely value of the Herriottes said to be in graunt	£2 ijli.
The Improvementes of the severall Leases within the said Mannor is per Ann,	xixli. xvijjs. iiijd. £19 17 4
Suma Total of the future Improvementes is per Ann.	xxxli ijs. iiij½d. £30 2 3½

Ex'r per Will. Webb Supervis' Gen'll. JO. LLOYD.
HEN. MAKEPEACE.
PETER PRICE.
JOHN MARRYOTT.

1649

[Endorsed] Knocklas Manour
Radnor nuper Car. Regis.

Rec'd this 1st of March, 1649.
Transmitted to the Surveyor Generall the same day.

MAKEPEACE.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERIES MADE ON THE FRIAR'S ESTATE, BANGOR.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, A.R.I.B.A., AND P. SHEARSON GREGORY,
M.S.A.

THE April number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1898,¹ contained a short notice of discoveries made on the Friar's Estate, Bangor, with a sketch-plan showing portions of ancient walls, and a suggested arrangement of the buildings of which they once formed part.

All subsequent discoveries tend to confirm the general correctness of the plan there indicated.

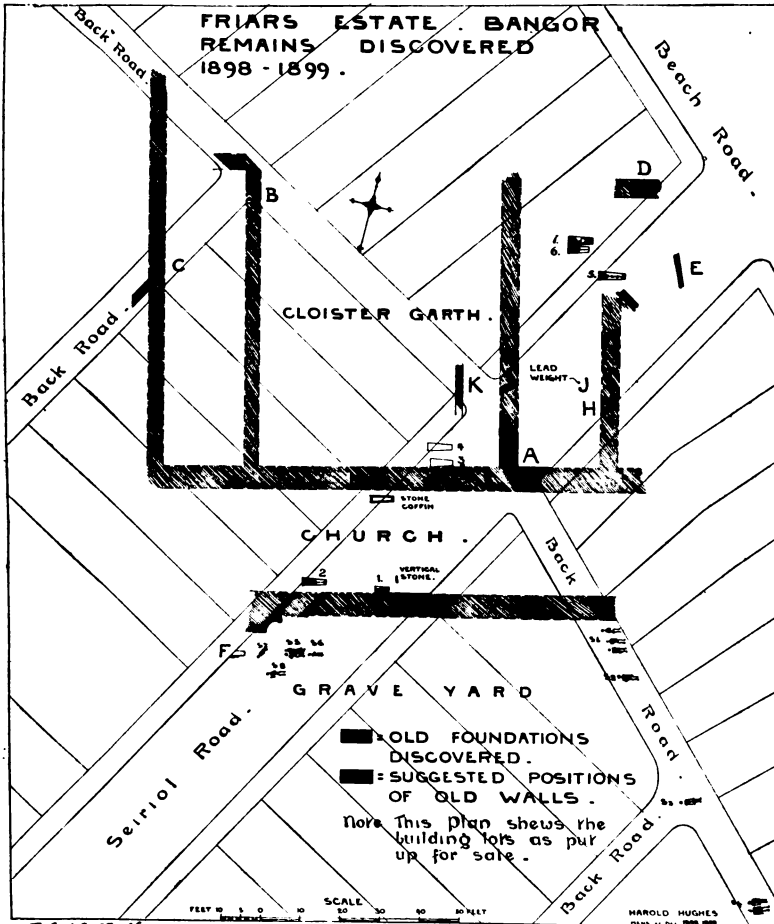
The Friar's Estate had recently been sold to a syndicate, who had made the purchase with the view of converting it into building property. The first discoveries were made while making roads for this purpose. When the matter was brought before the members of the syndicate, they were not prepared to grant permission to carry out any systematic series of excavations. All discoveries have resulted from chance utilitarian works happening to bring to light ancient foundations or objects of interest. The positions of the finds are indicated on the plan here reproduced.

A main sewer runs along the back roads north-west and south-east of the new Seiriol Road, crossing the latter. Minor sewers branch into this from the other back roads, and run up and down Seiriol Road. In excavating trenches for the formation of the sewers, most of the foundations were brought to light. They are constructed, for the most part, of large sea boulders carefully fitted together, but contain a few blocks of conglomerate and limestone.

Where the main sewer runs across Seiriol Road, a large mass of masonry was cut through, at A on plan. This masonry is at the junction of two walls at right

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xv, p. 196.

angles to each other, one running slightly north of east, the other west of north. For practical purposes, they may be said to run east and west, and north and south respectively. In sinking other trenches, the wall



Friar's Estate, Bangor.—Plan.

running east and west was cut through in two places further west, while that running north and south in one place north of the portion marked A. The walls were first struck about two feet below the surface

of the ground. The height of walling then standing was 3 ft. 10 ins. The wall running east and west measured 6 ft. 2 ins. in thickness, that north and south about 4 ft. 9 ins.

At a distance 26 ft. south of the east and west wall, portions of a wall lying parallel with it were unearthed. The first portion discovered was in sinking the trench in the south-east back road, when a wall 5 ft. 10 ins. wide was brought to light. The same wall was touched at three different places where it crossed Seiriol Road. In the latter three cases, the excavations were only carried down to a slight depth below the upper remaining portions of the wall. At the most western point of this wall it was found to be of extra width, as shown on the plan. No further foundations were come across in sinking the deep trench which was continued south-east of this wall in the back road, nor were any discovered to the south in Seiriol Road, though in this direction no deep excavations were made.

Carrying the trench along the back road north-west of Seiriol Road, a portion of a light wall, 1 ft. 9 ins. wide, was come across. This wall was parallel with and about 9 ft. 3 ins. distant from the main wall first mentioned running north and south. Its foundations were carried to no great depth, a thickness of only about 1 ft. remaining standing. No further foundations were discovered in this trench till it arrived at the junction of the back road parallel with and north-west of Seiriol Road, at the point marked B on plan. Here, a wall, 4 ft. wide, running approximately north and south was cut through. This wall is about 60 ft. west of the main wall, running north from A. A wall about 4 ft. wide running west, joined at right angles to wall B, was next discovered. Continuing the trench further north-west, the foundations of another wall about 4 ft. wide, running approximately north and south, were cut through. A second portion of this wall was discovered in the back road parallel to Seiriol Road, in

the position marked c on the plan, This latter portion would seem to indicate a wall about 8 ft. 3 ins. wide. The excavation, however, may be at the return angle of a wall. The distance between this wall and the next wall to the east is about 20 ft. 3 ins. Continuing the trenches in the latter two back roads, no further foundations were discovered.

Returning to Seiriol Road, portions of a wall about 4 ft. 6 ins. in width, approximately parallel with and about 20 ft. 9 ins. distant from the wall running north from A, were discovered. This wall would seem to terminate northwards at a wall running east and west. A portion of such a wall was brought to light, but not sufficient to note its exact direction. A small portion of another wall, running east and west, was discovered at D on plan. A portion of a wall, which may have been a wall running north and south, and joining the latter two, was touched at E, but insufficiently to show its exact direction.

We have, therefore, evidence of two main walls running east and west, with a distance of 26 ft. between them. Apart from all other evidence, taking into consideration that no foundations were discovered further south, although the trench in the back road was sunk to a considerable depth, we may conclude that these walls formed the outer walls of a building, the space between being roofed over. Running at right angles to the north of this building we have four main walls, the two western being separated about 20 ft. Then comes a space of about 60 ft. between the second and third walls, while the third and fourth are separated by about 20 ft. The 60 ft. division we may take for granted was for the most part open to the sky, with the exception of light structures, which may have been supported against the enclosing walls. On the east and west of this space would have been ranges of buildings about 20 feet wide internally. The eastern of these two sets of buildings did not continue of this width, but after running 20 ft. wide for

some little distance, it was extended out further to the east.

Within the main building, running east and west, were discovered three objects of special interest : two richly-carved sepulchral slabs, and one stone coffin. The slabs are those figured Nos. 1 and 2, and both lay close to the southern wall. The stone coffin lay close to, and parallel with, the northern wall. Along the inside of the southern wall, where it crosses Seiriol Road, particularly between the wall and slab No. 1, were discovered many fragments of the lead fret of leaded lights (see fig. 2). A much corroded fragment

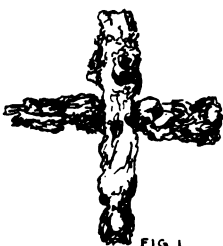


FIG 1
PORTION OF
STANCHEON AND
SADDLE BAR .



FIG 2
PORTION OF
LEADWORK OF
GLAZING .



IRON OBJECT
FOUND IN
A GRAVE .
FIG. 3 .



Objects discovered on Friar's Estate, Bangor.

of an iron stancheon and saddle-bar, at the point where they cross each other, was discovered (see fig. 1). We have, therefore, evidence that this wall contained windows with leaded lights. Close to the same wall, on the inside, where it crossed the back road, were found several fragments of plaster still retaining very smooth and perfect faces.

South of this building, both in Seiriol Road and the back road, numerous skeletons were discovered, but not a single slab. The bodies seem to have been buried simply in the soil and covered over. At F on plan, there were certainly some rough stones, but it is doubtful whether they covered a grave.

Immediately north of this building, in the 60 ft.

space, close to and parallel with each other, two sepulchral slabs were found. They are figured 3 and 4 on plan. They were absolutely plain, without inscription or carving.

The whole of the ground, from A to H, bore signs of fire, being covered with a thick layer of charcoal, burnt pieces of wood, burnt fragments of clay (tile or brick). Large pieces of lead, bearing the appearance of having run down in a melted state, were discovered. Possibly they may have formed part of a lead roof. A further object of interest, found some distance below the surface, at J on the plan, was an immense lead weight, measuring 1 ft. 2 ins. in length and 5 ins. in diameter. Near it a second weight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter was found. Each weight had an iron ring let into the lead at one end. That of the larger weight was broken. The weights at present are at Mr. Owen's foundry, Hiracl.

Further to the north were discovered three carved sepulchral slabs, of special interest, marked Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

The data we now have before us is sufficient to suggest the class of buildings to which these remains belonged, and approximately their general arrangement. The long building running east and west, with its sepulchral slabs and lead-glazed windows, the open burial-ground on the south side, the open court between ranges of buildings on the north side, would appear with almost a certainty to have been a church. The enclosed open court at once suggests a cloister garth. We therefore conclude that the remains formed part of a house of a confraternity. The width of the cloister garth is certainly very small, but probably the whole house would not have been large. The small foundations at K may have supported a lean-to roof over the eastern walk of the cloister. The sepulchral slabs may have helped to pave the southern walk. The sacristy and chapter-house probably occupied the buildings east of the

cloister garth. We might expect the chapter-house to occupy the position where the sepulchral slabs, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, were found, though possibly there was a chapel here; and to find the refectory to the north of the cloister garth, while the cellars would occupy the range of buildings to the west. In the brief report before referred to, it was suggested that the thick wall discovered in the back road, west of the buildings, formed part of the entrance. This would be in a not-unusual position.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS.

The illustrations of Slabs No. 1, 2 and 5, are from sketches made with the assistance of photographs kindly taken by Mr. J. E. Griffith, of Bryndinas, Upper Bangor. The history of these slabs since their discovery is as follows: for several months they were stacked in a small hut used by the workmen for storing their tools and having their meals in. During this time they received certain damage. On the removal of the hut, they were placed unprotected on the open ground. Here they remained a considerable time, and all efforts to get them removed to a place of safety were futile. It was during this time that Mr. Griffith obtained photographs of the slabs. Permission at last was given to the authorities of the University College of North Wales, to remove and take charge of them for their better protection. They were carefully conveyed to the College Buildings in January, 1899. Owing to a claim being made by the contractor to the estate to the possession of the slabs, the College authorities, not wishing to have in their charge any objects with a disputed title, they were again removed. Since February, 1899, the slabs have been stacked in the Slate Yard of Mr. Edward Jones, Mount Street, Bangor, where they still remain. We understand that Mr. Rowland Williams, of Colwyn Bay, the contractor, has determined to present these slabs to the Museum

of the University College of North Wales, and has kindly offered to mount them on slate slabs.

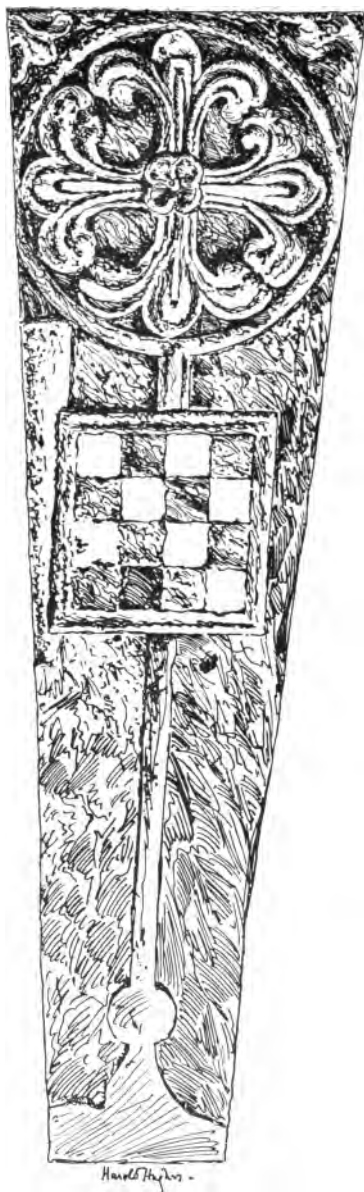
Slab No. 1, was discovered 1 ft. 2 ins. below the surface of the ground. Although the ground was excavated to a depth of 4 ft. 6 ins. beneath the slab, no human remains were discovered. The slab was situated parallel to and 6 ins. from the south wall of the church. The head of the slab was missing. The remaining portion is broken in two. The slab is ornamental with carved foliage, most gracefully arranged, running up the middle of the slab and forming a stem. The foliage consists of three-lobed leaves, and starting from two large sprays at the base is a repetition of a three-leaved figure, a centre leaf supported by two side leaves. As no two leaves repeat, but all differ in detail, size and height, there is no sense of weariness or hardness produced. From the appearance of the foliage, we should not imagine the slab would belong to a period later than 1300.

There is a certain barbaric rudeness in the arrangement and execution of the ornament on Slab No. 2. This slab was found within the church, about 12 ft. west of No. 1. The main feature in the decorations is a floriated cross. The carving of the foliated head is extremely bold. Over the stem of the cross is a square figure charged with armorial bearings. Writing of similar armorial bearings on a slab in Gyffin Church, the late Mr. Stephen Williams remarked that the heraldry looked more English than Welsh.¹ The squares shown white on the drawing are filled with lead. While the slab lay in the workmen's hut the lead was picked out of one of the squares. Appearing under the square figure on the left of the slab is some object resembling the scabbard of a sword. The carving in the right-hand corner, above the foliated cross-head, has come out indistinctly in Mr. Griffiths' photograph. Possibly it might be shown in greater detail should an opportunity

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xii, p. 115.



SLAB 1.



SLAB 2.

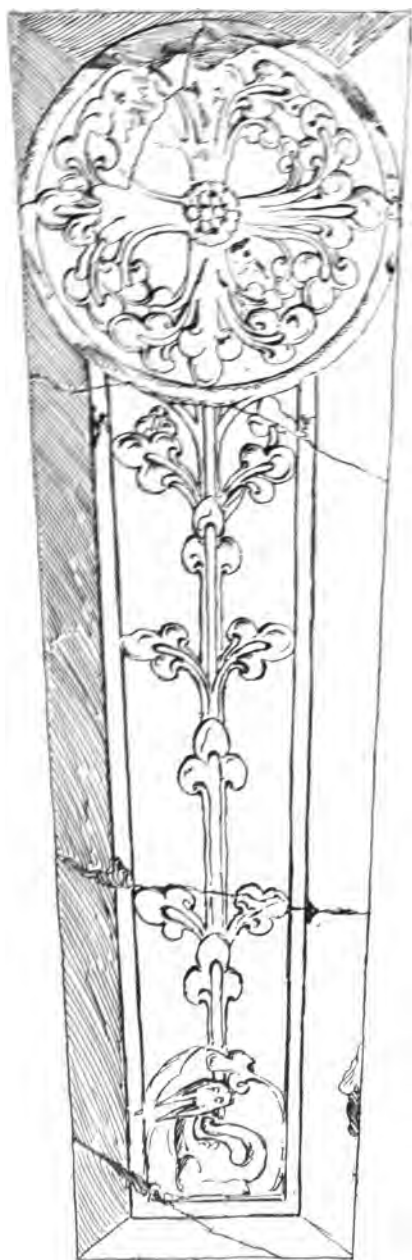
Friar's Estate, Bangor.

be given to carefully examine the original slab again. We do not recollect having seen a similar arrangement of ornamentation on any slab previously. The carved foliage has the appearance of being of late thirteenth-century workmanship.

Slab No. 3, found outside and close to the northern wall of the church, is without ornamentation. It is 5 ft. 7 ins. long, 1 ft. 9½ ins. wide at the head, and 1 ft. 1¼ ins. at the foot. It was discovered about 1 ft. 9 ins. below the ground level. It has now disappeared.

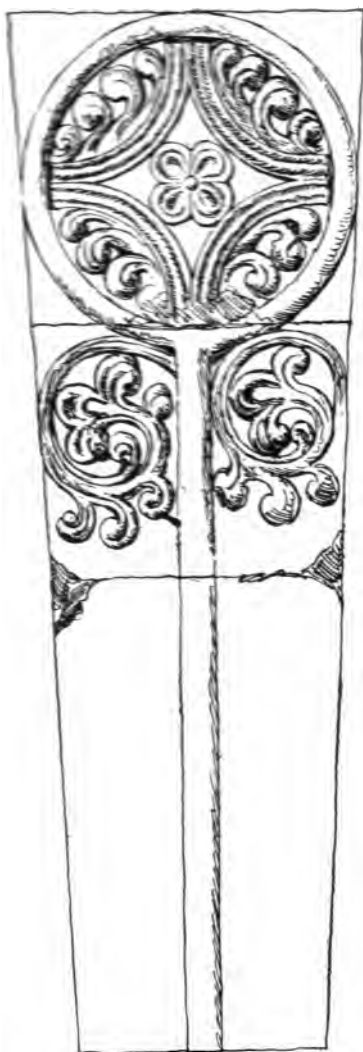
Slab No. 4 is similar, and parallel to No. 3. Its length is 6 ft. 0½ in., the width at the head is 1 ft. 9 ins., and at the foot 1 ft. 3 ins. This slab was broken after it was taken up. It has now disappeared.

Slab No. 5 was the first discovered on the 26th of February, 1898. It lies considerably to the north of the building we suggest formed the church. When taken up it was scarcely damaged. When removing it from the workmen's hut, it was broken into two pieces, and subsequently it was reduced to five fragments, and some of the most excellent foliage irreparably damaged. The ornamentation consists of a floriated cross extending the length of the slab. The edges of the slab are deeply bevelled. A dragonesque beast holds the root of the stem of the cross in its mouth. The beast was developed very faintly in Mr. J. E. Griffiths' photograph, and doubtless, it could be shown in further detail should an opportunity be given of examining the original slab again. The stem is formed of a series of three three-lobed leaves one above the other, with three-lobed leaves branching out on either side at intervals. Each arm of the cross consists of three main stems, each terminating with a three-lobed leaf, and two subsidiary stems terminating in the same manner, appearing below the former. An open flower is placed at the crossing. In delicacy of carving this slab far excels any of the others found, but there is a certain uncultured grandeur in Nos. 2 and 7, which compensates for the finer feelings



SLAB 5.

Friar's Estate, Bangor.



Harold Thompson.

SLAB 6.

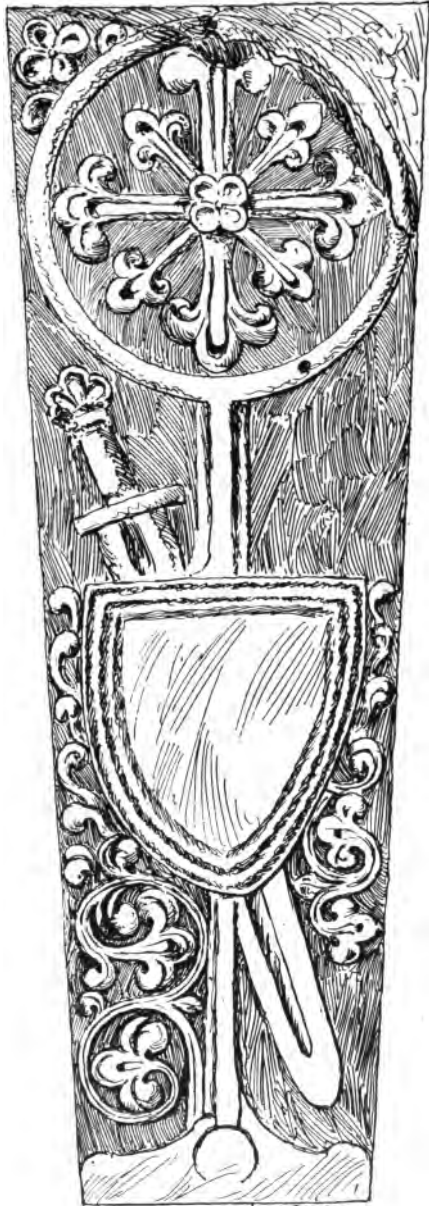
expressed by the carver of this slab. The carving certainly bears evidence of having been worked in the thirteenth century.

Slabs Nos. 6 and 7 were only discovered this summer. They lie further north, on a plot of land at the corner of Beach and Seiriol Roads, bought by Inspector Rowlands of the Police Force, and on which he is now erecting a house. Their former positions are now occupied by the kitchen fireplace. Inspector Rowlands removed the slabs to the Police Station. At present they stand outside the building; and it was in this position, through the courtesy of Inspector Rowlands, that the sketches were made to illustrate this article.¹

Slab No. 6 is in three pieces. A lower portion is apparently missing. A floriated cross with a long stem forms the main feature in the decoration. The head is contained within a circle, but differs from all the other examples found, in an absence of floriated arms. The ends of the various arms in this instance are joined together with curved lines, the spaces between these and the outer circle being filled with foliage. A large single flower occupies the centre of the head. The upper parts of the spaces on either side the long stem are filled with foliage. The ornamentation is certainly of thirteenth-century character.

The decoration of Slab No. 7 consists of a floriated cross, a shield, a sword in a scabbard, and foliage. The head of the cross is contained within a circle. A boss in the form of a flower occupies the crossing. The cross, within the circle, has four main arms, and four subsidiary arms placed diagonally, each terminated with a three-lobed leaf. A shield lies on the long stem. The carver has obtained a much better outline to the shield on the one side than on the other. A sword in a scabbard lies beneath, placed diagonally left to right, looking at the stone. The pommel is floriated, the

¹ Slabs Nos. 6 and 7 have, since writing this paper, been purchased by Colonel Platt, and generously presented to Bangor City Museum.—H. H.



Harold Hughes.
SLAB 7.

FRING'S Estate, Bangor.

quillons incline very slightly towards the point of the sword. The scabbard is fluted. The lower part of the slab is filled with foliage, most of the leaves having three lobes. The top left-hand angle of the slab, between the circle and the outer edges, is filled with foliage. The fragment at the upper right-hand corner, with part of the circle, is broken off. This fragment bears indication of carving, but too much worn away to decipher. The workmanship of the slab is of thirteenth-century character.

All slabs are worked in coarse-grained conglomerate stone.

STONE COFFIN.

The stone coffin found near the north wall of the church measures 5 ft. 10 ins. long outside, 1 ft. 10 ins. wide at the head, and 1 ft. 7 inches at the foot, and 1 ft. 7 ins. deep outside. The interior is but roughly shaped. The sides are about 4 ins. thick. The drain-hole in the bottom is about 2 ft. 4 ins. from the foot. It was found 12 ins. below the surface of the ground. The stone employed is a conglomerate.

The coffin was found to contain nothing but a quantity of soil and lime, and a few stray human bones.

It was removed to the Penlôn Slate Yard, where it still remains.

WORKED STONES.

Very few wrought stones were found. Fig. 4 is a small portion of a stringcourse. The moulding is characteristic of thirteenth-century work. Fig. 5 is the section of a stone found in the middle of the wall, at B on the plan. It is of a very simple section, and probably would be of thirteenth-century workmanship. Fig. 6 shows a coped stone of uncertain use. Fig. 7 gives the section and elevation of a small portion of a bold roll or shaft moulding. Small portions of iron still remain fixed in this stone. The section is character-



FIG. 4.

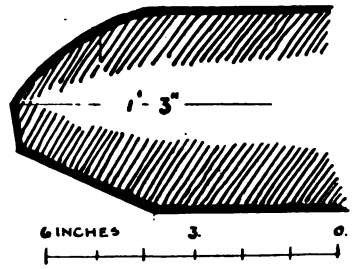


FIG. 5.

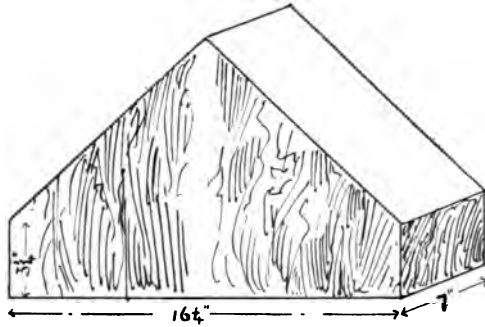


FIG. 6.

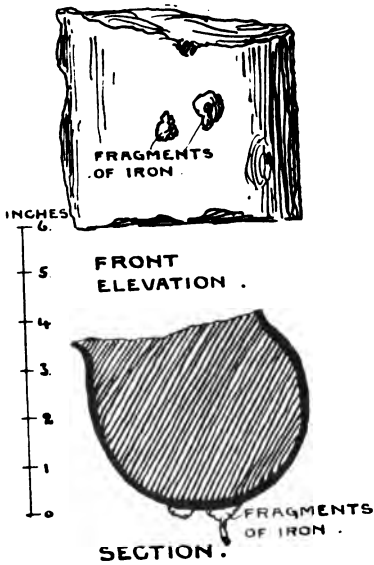


FIG. 7.

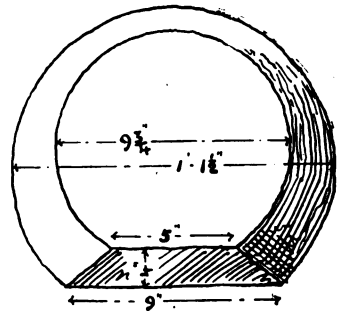
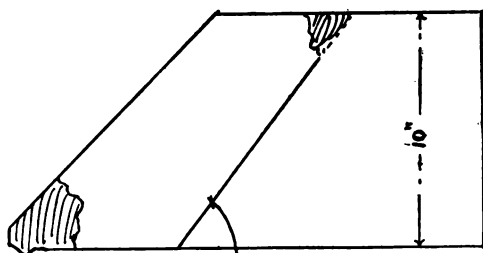
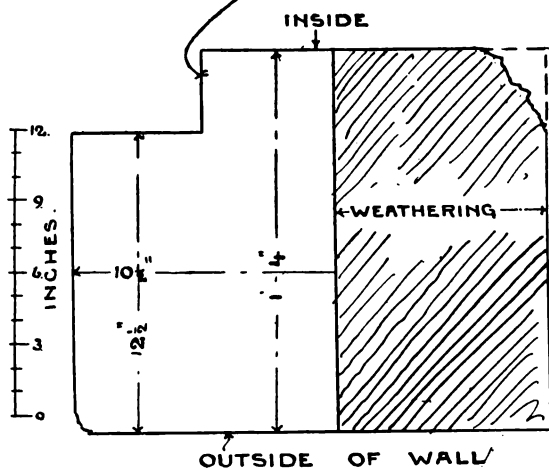


FIG. 8.

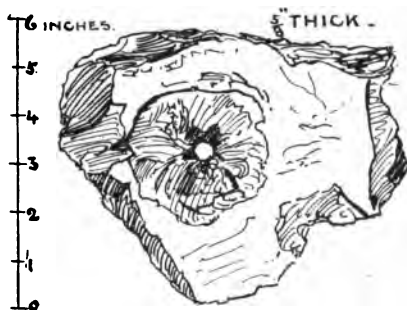


ELEVATION ON INSIDE .



OUTSIDE OF WALL

PLAN
FIG. 9 .



FRAGMENT OF ROOFING
SLATE .

FIG. 10 .

Friar's Estate, Bangor.

istic of thirteenth-century workmanship. Fig. 8 illustrates a stone of uncertain use. It is that of a section of a cone with a segment cut off. Fig. 9 illustrates the plan of the top bed, and the back elevation of a stone originally forming part of a gable coping. Fig. 10 is a sketch of a portion of a roof slate. Several other fragments of roofing slates were discovered. A small portion of a thirteenth-century abacus of the capital of a small shaft has been found.

HUMAN REMAINS.

Dr. P. J. White, M.B., Professor of Zoology at the University College of North Wales, has taken great interest in the skeletons found, and has examined them as far as circumstances permitted.

Skeleton beneath Slab No. 5.—This skeleton lay 3 ft. below the surface of the ground, but only slightly beneath the slab. The arms lay extended, the hands being clasped over the lower part of the body. Dr. White expressed the opinion that the remains were those of a short, thick-set man, of advanced middle age, and that he must have been very muscular, judging from the ridges in the bones for the attachment of muscles being very strong. The skull he considered a remarkable one: very narrow in front, and widening out behind. The teeth were well worn.

The skeletons discovered south of the church are marked S. 1 to S. 8 on the plan.

S. 1. Four skeletons were cut through, in sinking the trench in this position. Three were 4 ft. 5 ins. below the surface, while over the middle skeleton there had been a second burial 3 ft 3 ins. below the surface. These skeletons were too much smashed up by the workmen's pick and shovel to permit of examination.

S. 2. This skeleton had the right arm bent upwards, the hand resting on the upper part of the chest, the left arm was bent across the body.

S. 3. This skeleton was not properly excavated.

S. 4. Two skeletons lay in this position, both smashed up by the workmen in forming the trench.

S. 5. Three skeletons, a full-grown female and two children. The two children lay on the left side of the adult. The feet of one child touched the head of the other. The left hand of the adult was extended, and touched the head of the lower child. The right arm was bent, the lower portion resting across the body, the head inclined to the left. The children lay with arms extended. These skeletons were come across about 2 ft. below the surface of the ground.

S. 6. This skeleton was not properly excavated.

S. 7. This skeleton was much twisted in its grave. The knees were bent up and pressed down, the head very much bent forwards. The inclination of the body was north north-east by south south-west. The skeleton was suggestive of the body having been hastily pressed into a grave too small to properly contain it.

S. 8. This skeleton had its right arm bent upwards, the hand resting on the upper part of the chest. The left arm was bent across the body. On this skeleton Dr. White came across a bit of corroded iron (see fig. 3), possibly a portion of a clasp.

The evidence given by the various remains found, we consider sufficient to establish the existence of a church with conventual buildings on this site. That, although of no great size, they were of some importance, the discovery of sepulchral slabs, so elaborately worked, bears witness to. The character of the workmanship and design of the objects discovered would indicate that the buildings existed at a date previous to 1300.

There is nothing in the finds to show us absolutely to what Order the buildings belonged.

Friars' School stands about 300 yards distant from the site of the recent discoveries. In the walls of the school-buildings are built several sepulchral slabs, described in a former number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

They are said to have been found near the school-house. Human remains are reported to have been discovered to the north of the school-house, between it and the stream. This position has generally been regarded as the site of the friary.

The recent discoveries, however, have established the fact that a religious house existed on the same estate, but considerably removed from the school. Should the existence of a friary between the school-house and the stream be established, we should then have evidence of two religious houses on this estate.

With regard to our present data, it might, however, be argued that the original buildings stood near the beach, but at a later date were removed to a position near the present school-house.

We will briefly refer to the evidence, apart from archæological discoveries, in support of the theory that two houses did actually exist. Leland mentions: "A priory of White Freres by Bangor, dedicate to Jesu." Browne Willis,¹ quoting Leland as his authority, mentions "a House of Black Fryers," and then proceeds: "This was founded, as 'tis said, anno 1299, by Tudor ap Grono, Lord of Penmynydd and Tre Castle, Co. Anglesey, who was there interr'd, anno 1311."

Pennant² says: "The house of friers preachers stood a little way out of the town. It was founded as early as the year 1276; Bishop Tanner gives the honour of it to Tudor ap Gronw, Lord of Penmynydd and Trecastell in Anglesey, who enlarged or rebuilt it in 1299, and was interred here in 1311."

A former number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*³ mentions the will of one Roger Sylle, who bequeaths two legacies, "to the Freres of Bangor, vjs. viijd.," and "to the Freres of Saint Frauncis at Bangor, vjs. viijd."

Further discoveries may throw more light on this vexed question.

¹ Browne Willis, *A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor*, MDCCXXI, p. 47.

² Pennant, 1810, vol. iii, p. 83.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1878, p. 153.

THE MISERERES IN ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., M.A.

THE stalls at St. David's Cathedral belong to the Perpendicular period, and date from the time that Bishop Robert Tully ruled the See (1460 to 1480).¹ The stalls are twenty-eight in number, and seven of the ancient misereres have been restored and filled in with new carving. The names of the stalls and the subjects carved on the misereres are as follows :—

SOUTH RETURN.

1. *Decanus*.² Two branches of oak, with acorns and leaves.
2. *Arch'd Meneue*. Foliage.
3. *P. Llan Dewi*. An owl on a branch of ivy, with ivy leaves on either side.

SOUTH SIDE.

4. *P. Cursalis*. Modern.
5. *P. Treflod'n*. Modern.
6. Modern.
7. *Vic'r Episcop*. Head of fox in cowl.
8. *P. Cursalis*. Man with cap on head, and leaves protruding from the corners of his mouth.
9. *P. Cursalis*. Modern.
10. *P. Cludeu*. Modern.
11. Modern.
12. *P. Caer-Farchell*. Man in reclining position, resting right hand under his head while his left is placed on his knee.
13. *Arch'd Carnar'n*. Head of a fox in a woman's head-dress, fastened with a large pin.
14. *Cancellarius*. Modern.

¹ See Jones and Freeman's *History of St. Davids*, p. 86.

² This stall was formerly inscribed *Dom. Ep'i.*, and was assigned to the Bishop as Dean of the church. The name was altered in 1840, when the Precentor assumed the title of Dean. The Dean occupies the Precentor's stall.

NORTH RETURN.

15. *Præcentor*. Angel with shield.

16. *Arch'd Brecon*. Boat rowed by a monk seated near the prow; another monk steers with his left hand. He and another man assist a sea-sick passenger to the side of the boat.

17. *P. Sti' Nicholi*. A man is seated at a table supported on trestles. He is dressed in loose-fitting gown, with belt, shoes, and cap. A woman in a long robe, head-dress, but with bare feet, holds her dress with her right hand; her left hand places a large dish containing an ox-head upon the table. The only other object upon the table is a large empty platter.

NORTH SIDE.

18. *P. Langan*. Two heads under one cap, fastened by a strap.

19. *P. Cursalis*. A woman's face. Her cap is fastened by two pins. Her mouth indicates a strong will.

20 Two dogs snarling over two bones.

21. *Succentor*. Two doleful-looking men. Each is bent as if in pain, and each holds one hand on the lower part of his back while the other is placed on his knee. Their dress shows that they are laymen.

22. *P. Cursalis*. Boat being built. Two workmen are engaged on the labour. One is seated, and is using a hammer on the lower part of the boat. His fellow is enjoying a meal: a round-shaped jar is near his feet, and he is drinking from a shallow bowl. Both men are dressed in smockfrocks with girdles, caps, and shoes.

23. *P. Cursalis*. A man's face, having ears like a donkey, a pug nose, and a diminutive chin.

24. *P. Caer-Fai*. Vine-leaves and grapes.

25. Two snakes coiled and twisted together.

26. *Arch'd Cardig'n*. An unfortunate dog being devoured by five boars. Four are already attacking their enemy. One bites his neck, three are eating his legs, while the fifth is edging his way in and is biting the neck of one of his friends, and thus encouraging him to give place.

27. *P. Aurea*. Fox and goose. The goose has a human head, and is wearing a peculiar form of cap. The fox is dressed as a woman in gown, apron, and kerchief over the head. He is seated on a low form. His right hand holds a small cake, and his left an empty platter. The artist depicts the fox as having hands and not paws. Behind the fox is a large round jar without a handle.

28. *Thesaurarius*. A winged dragon.

The designers of these misereres were men of some education, and many of their carvings illustrate the manners and customs of the time in a most interesting



Miserere, No. 1.



Miserere, No. 3.

degree. They did not seek for inspiration from the mediæval Bestiaries, or Books of Beasts, unless No. 28 may be traced to this source, neither did they depict

any scene from Holy Writ. Unlike the misereres in Bristol Cathedral,¹ and other churches, the story of *Reineke Fuchs* is not referred to, although in the fifteenth



Miserere, No. 7.



Miserere, No. 11.

century it was universally popular. Symbolic repre-

¹ In Bristol Cathedral, as many as nine carvings are taken from the satire of Reynard the Fox.

sentations of sacred subjects are also absent, unless the beautiful carving of grapes and vine-leaves (No. 24) is intended to be symbolical of the Holy Eucharist.



Miserere, No. 16.



Miserere, No. 17.

Humour is introduced in its usual form. The crafty fox is seen not only under a cowl, but is also adorned with a woman's head-dress. No. 16 may have been suggested by the remembrance of some stormy passage

to Ramsey Island, here depicted at the expense of the sick passenger. Some few are grotesque heads, but the face of a woman, No. 19, is not unlikely to have been



Miserere, No. 19.



Miserere, No. 21.

taken from life. The mouth certainly indicates a strong will. Some are foliage, and one or two depict scenes from the daily life of the fifteenth century.

The course of the sun through the zodiac, Mr. James Fowler tells us,¹ had an important significance; it



Miserere, No. 22.



Miserere, No. 24.

represented the course of the Sun of Righteousness through the festivals of the church, which marked the

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xlv, 1873.

divisions of the ecclesiastical, as the signs of the zodiac did the divisions of the natural year. Mr. Fowler gives a list of subjects, peculiar to the different months



Miserere, No. 25.



Miserere, No. 26.

of the year, at Worcester, Malvern, and Gloucester. The designers of the carvings at St. David's do not appear to have been influenced by these symbolic ideas,

unless Nos. 16 and 22 are for "April," representing the season of navigation. The beautiful carving of acorns and oak leaves, No. 1, might be for "July," and the dog and wild boar for "September." This is, however, more likely to be an instance of retributive justice, like the rats that are depicted at Malvern hanging their old enemy the cat.

The side ornamentation, which are frequently called "supporters," represent foliage, and corresponds to the foliage decoration of the period when these misereres were carved.



Miserere, No. 27.

The learned authors of the *History and Antiquities of St. Davids*,¹ make the following remarks:—

"The stalls themselves are of solid oak, with plain arms. The arms of the returned stalls, as well as those of the Chancellor and Treasurer, are ornamented on the elbows with grotesque carvings, representing, with one or two exceptions, heads whose *coiffure* varies by imperceptible degrees from the cowl of a monk to the cap of a jester. The same aversion to the regulars is exhibited as usual in many of the misereres: the reverend brethren are represented as suffering at one time from

¹ See p. 86.

nausea, and at another from crapula ; while the cowed fox, which appears rather frequently, seems to be the carver's version of the proverb, 'Cucullus non facit Monachum.' One of them deserves especial notice, as possibly bearing on the state of popular religion in the fifteenth century. It represents a fox, cowed and seated on a bench, offering a small round object, representing either a wafer or a paten, to a figure having the body of a goose with a human head, and wearing a cap of rather peculiar form. A flagon stands on a bench behind the fox."

If the carving on No. 27 is carefully examined, it will be seen that the fox is dressed as a woman and not as an ecclesiastic ; and the objects in his hands are more likely to be an empty platter and a piece of bread or cake than a paten and a wafer. The early Church was strong enough to permit caricature of her ministers, but there are few instances where doctrines are permitted to be ridiculed. We venture to believe that Bishop Jones and Professor Freeman were mistaken in their explanation of this carving, and this is not an instance of ridicule being thrown on the refusal of the cup to the laity. We venture also to place a different construction on the carving on No. 21. The doleful men are not dressed as "reverend brethren," and their attitude appears as if they might be suffering from sciatica or ague, and not from crapula.

There is little doubt that the carving on the misereres were intended to be an adornment to the choir, as well as to be some assistance to tired limbs. "It is easy to imagine," says Miss Emma Phipson, in her delightful book on choir stalls,¹ "that when they were all uplifted, the effect would be a bold band or frieze of carving, which would add great richness to the appearance of the stalls." Our forefathers ought not to be considered lazy because they obtained some assistance to their weary bodies. "The ancient offices of the Church to be paid daily were seven : *Laudo, Prime, Terce, Sext, Nones, Vespers, and Compline* ; besides, of course, the daily celebration (often more than once) of the Holy

¹ See *Choir Stalls and their Carving*, by Emma Phipson, p. 3.

Eucharist. . . . At each of these offices four psalms, besides canticles and hymns, were recited; $4 + 7 = 28 + 7$ canticles + 7 hymns = 42 standing to sing daily, besides endless versicles and responses."¹ It is no wonder that the aged ecclesiastics in our great monasteries were at first allowed a crutch to rest on during the long psalms. In the thirteenth century, however, these little undershelves were introduced, so that a slight support enabled the occupants of the stalls to remain in a half-standing and half-sitting attitude.²

It has been pointed out³ that all the characteristics which Ruskin ascribes to Gothic architecture⁴ are to be found in the carvings on the misereres of our great churches. *Savageness* is expressed in a certain roughness of work and wildness of imagination. *Changefulness*, too, is a characteristic of the misereres at St. David's. No subject is depicted more than once, and yet the general design is carefully adhered to. Monotony was not at this period considered to be a special attribute of beauty. *Naturalness*, that is "the love of natural objects for their own sake, and an effort to represent them frankly, unrestrained by artistical laws." Look how carefully the owl and the ivy branch (No. 3), the grapes and the vine-leaves (No. 24), and the coiled snakes (No. 25), have been executed.

"Both Greek and Roman used conventional foliage in their ornament, passing into something that was not foliage at all, knotting itself into strange cup-like buds or clusters, and growing out of lifeless rods instead of stems; the Gothic sculptor received these types at first as things that ought to be, just as we have a second time received them; but he could not rest in

¹ *Misereres in Manchester Cathedral*, by the Rev. E. F. Letts.

² The misereres at Exeter, Winchester, Salisbury, Chichester, and Sutton Courteney, belong to the thirteenth century. Those in Exeter Cathedral date from 1244.

³ See *Choir Stalls and their Carving*, by Emma Phipson, p. 16.

⁴ *Stones of Venice*, vol. ii.

them. He saw there was no veracity in them, no knowledge, no vitality. Do what he would, he could not help liking the true leaves better ; and cautiously, a little at a time, he put more of nature into his work, until at last it was all true, retaining, nevertheless, every valuable character of the original well-disciplined and designed arrangement." *Grotesqueness* is certainly a feature in the misereres at St. David's. For example, the two heads under one hat (No. 18), and the remarkable face on No. 23, show this characteristic ; while the fox in a cowl (No. 7) and in the dress of a woman (No. 27) show the quaint humour which prevailed in the Middle Ages. *Rigidity* is seen in a certain stiffness in some of the groups ; and *redundancy* is certainly a characteristic of these misereres, for they are a profuse adornment of a portion of the stalls which is usually unseen.

The illustrations which accompany this paper are from a series of photographs, which my friend, Mr. Percy Hume, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was permitted to take by the kind permission of the Dean of St. David's.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS IN WALES AND THE MARCHES.—South Wales and Monmouthshire are singularly fortunate in the Romano-British remains which have recently been discovered, or are now in process of investigation ; and the results promise to be highly important.

Cardiff Castle.—Two-thirds of the quadrilateral outline of the Roman *castrum* is marked by an enormous post-Roman earthwork, and the remaining third by a strong and lofty wall, which has been proved to rest upon the foundation of the Roman line. About 1890, and especially during the last two years, the Marquess of Bute has had much of the outer portion of the above earthwork stripped away, in order to allow of the erection of a retaining wall. The removal of the soil brought to light the ruined Roman rampart in the heart of the post-Roman mound,—a massive and well-constructed work, 10 ft. 6 ins. in thickness in its lower portion. Lord Bute's new retaining wall is carried up from this ancient work, and it thus perpetuates the Roman plan. The Roman rampart was strengthened at regular intervals by polygonal bastions, solid, except in the case of the central one on the east side, which contained a small chamber. On the north side, the central gateway, with its flanking towers containing guard-chambers, has been opened out. Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., has watched the work as it has proceeded, and has had many photographs taken, and drawings and models made, of the chief features as they were brought to light, and before they were interfered with by the new work. Mr. Ward informs us that the Cardiff wall has points of unusual interest ; and he has promised to write an account of these discoveries for the *Journal*, in continuation of that by the late Mr. G. T. Clark in 1890, upon the same subject.

Caerwent.—The following circular has been issued by the Committee of the Caerwent Exploration Fund :—The excavations which have been and are still being carried out by the Society of Antiquaries at Silchester, the site of the *Calleva Atrebatum* of the Romans, have drawn public attention to the importance of systematically exploring and describing these very interesting records of the former history of our own land. At Silchester the aim has been not so much to discover beautiful pavements, or works of art, as to recover the plan and arrangement of a Romano-British city, and to throw light on the daily life and culture of its inhabitants. As is well known, the efforts of the Society of Antiquaries at Silchester have met with marked success. A very large portion of the ancient city has been

examined, and the streets and houses have been accurately planned. Many very interesting remains of the domestic life of the inhabitants have been found, and the discovery of a Christian church close to the Forum may almost be said to mark an epoch in this branch of historical research. That the work so ably begun at Silchester should be carried on with equal energy and care in other parts of the country is, it need not be said, a matter of first-rate importance, and steps have already been taken to excavate and explore the Roman City at Wroxeter, in Shropshire. Here in the West of England, where Roman remains are so numerous, there are many opportunities for continuing this work; and it is now proposed to explore in a similar way some portion of the Roman remains at Caerwent, in Monmouthshire, the site of the ancient Venta Silurum. The City of Venta Silurum is situate on the Roman road between Ica Silurum (Caerleon) and Chepstow, and was one of the stations on the XIV iter in the Antonine Itinerary. Like Caerleon, it doubtless dates its origin from the time of the subjugation of the Silures by Ostorius and Frontinus in the years 50-57 A.D. The city itself is a rectangular (about 500 × by 400 yards in extent), and a large portion of the ancient city wall is still standing.

Relics of the Roman city are constantly being found, including several fine pavements; but the only systematic exploration that has been carried out was done by Mr. Octavius Morgan, in 1855, when a house and some baths were excavated in the south-east quarter. A fine set of baths was discovered here, and a pavement which, with other things, was removed to Caerleon (see *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi). With this exception the Roman antiquities found in this interesting site have perished, and no record has been preserved until the year 1893, when Mr. Milverton Drake, in conducting some building operations, found another house, and planned as much of it as time would permit. An account of this will be found in the proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. III, pp. 41-55. The houses and cottages of the more modern village of Caerwent will prevent a large part of the site being explored, but there are still some fields unoccupied by houses, and it is proposed to systematically excavate these, and carefully plan the streets and houses, as has been done at Silchester. If possible, the cemeteries will also be explored. With this object a committee has been formed, and it has been determined to appeal to those interested in archæology for help to provide the necessary funds. The executors of the late Mr. Lysaght have kindly given their permission to begin this summer with a field of about nine acres in the south-west quarter of the city; and Mr. and Mrs. Till, the tenants, have not only most kindly given their consent, but are also helping the undertaking in every way. In April last the Local Secretary for Gloucestershire brought the matter before the Society of Antiquaries, and the Council of that Society has made a contribution to the fund. Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, A. E. Hudd, Esq., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton.

The following account of the excavations at Caerwent, by Mr. A. T. Martin, is taken from the *Athenæum* of Nov. 18th, 1899.—The work of exploring the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum, our modern Caerwent, has now ceased for the year; and although it is too early for a definite account of the results, an outline of what has been done will no doubt be of interest to antiquaries, and probably in some degree to the general public.

The excavations, which have been conducted under the direction of a committee consisting of Messrs. Hudd, Martin, Pritchard and Ward, began on August 17th, on a plot of three acres of meadow land in the south-west corner of the city. On the west side of this plot the city wall is continuous, and, except possibly in one spot, both inner and outer faces are still clearly visible, though of course the wall has lost something of its original height. On the south of this plot the wall is much more decayed, and in several places has been destroyed, with the exception of the inner face. This has, however, been traced by trenches, and has no doubt been preserved by the earth which has accumulated against it. The rounded angle between the west and south walls, when cleared of briars and bushes, was found to be comparatively well preserved; and in one place the wall cannot, on the inner side, be far short of its original height. The excavations here were extremely interesting. In one place holes were sunk down to the foundations on both sides, so as to obtain a complete section of the lower part of the wall. The lower courses were found to rest on a layer of uncemented, irregular blocks of stone or boulders, at a depth of about 11 ft. 6 ins. below the present interior ground level. The width of the wall at this place was about 11 ft. at the base, diminishing by offsets to about 9 ft. 6 ins. at the ground level.

This excavation also revealed on the inner side of the wall a notable change in the nature of the masonry. The older work of good regular courses was succeeded towards the east by very inferior and irregular masonry. The fracture or line of junction between the two may possibly, but by no means certainly, indicate repairs. To the east of this excavation, and at the middle of the rounded angle, a platform, presumably for *ballistæ*, or other engines of war, was uncovered. This platform, which may have served also to strengthen the curved portion of the wall, was certainly carried up some feet above the interior ground level. The ground inside the walls was examined by trenches dug at an angle of about 45° with the city walls. For a distance of about one hundred feet from the west wall no foundations, with one small exception, were discovered; but the trenches revealed, at a depth of about three feet, a layer of black earth, which was fairly well distributed over the extreme south-west corner of the city. The layer contained much pottery of the commoner kind, coins, and bones of animals; and it has further interest, as affording an indication of the contour of the ground in Roman times.

Further to the east foundations were speedily found, and when

followed up revealed the existence of at least three separate buildings. No. 1 (beginning on the west) consists of two rooms, the larger of which contains one furnace of a not very usual type, and another construction in the centre of the area, which may have been a furnace, but if so it is somewhat peculiar in design. This building, which is built across walls of an earlier construction, would seem to have been a factory rather than a dwelling-house. Immediately north-east of, but not certainly belonging to, this building, is a rectangular paved space about 13 ft. by 6 ft., enclosed by four walls, of which the southern one is pierced by a well-turned arch. This space was almost entirely filled with fine earth, and contained slag, fragments of metal resembling the collars of a pipe, and quantities of pottery, including an unbroken specimen of a jar of black ware. Although there were many traces of the action of fire, it is by no means certain that this construction served as a furnace, and the arch in the south wall is an obvious objection to its having been a tank. It is possible that it may have had some connection with the trade or manufacture carried on in the adjoining building, but at present its use must remain undecided.

From this point a wall led eastwards for some 67 ft. to a large house of a most interesting type. This house consists of a central area or court, surrounded by rooms on all four sides. A corridor also runs along the outer side of the eastern rooms. The rooms on the north-west and south side are mostly small; on the east there are two large rooms, one of which contains a projecting course of masonry abutting against its north wall, which may have been the foundation of a dresser or of a bench. On the south side there is a hypocaust with brick *pilæ*, but the pavement has disappeared. The floors of most of the rooms were either of mortar, *opus signinum* work, or rammed pebbles. The central area has not yet been fully explored, but it is of peculiar interest, as it shows an ambulatory paved with coarse red *tesserae*, separated, at any rate on the western side, from the internal area by courses of solid masonry, which supported columns. Of these two have been found so far, and one capital with good early mouldings of the Roman Doric order. A finely-constructed stone drain led from this western side of the court under the rooms on the south side of the house.

Projecting from the southern side of the house is a platform 14 ft. by 12 ft. of solid masonry, with channels cut in its surface leading into a drain on its western side. The drain, which has a steep fall to the south, is paved with large tiles. This platform appears, with very little doubt, to have been a latrine, but its size is unusual.

North of house No. 1, the foundations of another fine house with a hypocaust, and a room with an apsidal end, have been found; but as this house runs into ground which will not be taken up for excavation till next year, no further details can be given at present.

While these excavations were going on, Mr. Morgan, the village wheelwright and smith, who has been greatly interested in the

explorations, set to work with his sons to excavate the interior of the north gate, which happens to be in a field belonging to him. Acting under advice, they sank a hole, which revealed the two piers of the gate, the tops of which were only a few inches below the surface. The gateway itself had been blocked up at some later date by regular courses of masonry resting on massive blocks of stone, one of which was a very fine capital. On the outside of the wall the turn of the arch resting on the western pier can still be seen; so that when these excavations are resumed next year, it is nearly certain that the structure of almost the entire gateway can be accurately determined.

All the excavations have been fruitful in finds of the usual character, but though many of them are interesting, no object of exceptional value has been found. The numerous coins are mostly Late, and but few are well preserved. Samian ware is not very plentiful, and is mostly in small pieces. Among the metal objects are a dagger, a curious little pocket-knife, and some good *styli* and pins. Only two *fibulae* have been found hitherto; but, considering that the area excavated was for a long time arable land, and that the walls are often only a few inches under the surface, it is not strange that objects of this class are rare. No rubbish pits have been found so far, but no doubt, as in Silchester, these, when they are found, will be abundantly fruitful. All the finds have been already labelled and arranged in a temporary museum in the village, where they can be inspected by permission of the committee.

Work will be resumed next spring, when the central area of the large house, and the house on the north, will be thoroughly explored. So far, the committee have every reason to be satisfied with the results; and if only sufficient funds can be raised, there is ground of a most promising nature to be excavated, and enough work for at least three or four years.

The excavating committee have received valuable assistance from Mr. T. Ashby, of Christchurch, Oxford, and from the Rev. W. A. Downing, vicar of Caerwent.

Gelligaer.—During October the Cardiff Naturalists' Society carried out some exploratory diggings upon the site of a small Roman station at Gelligaer, about 16 miles north of Cardiff. This camp is situated on or near a Roman way which connected Cardiff with a large camp near Brecon, which has been identified as Bannium. The Gelligaer camp seems to have attracted little or no notice from antiquaries, although its form and all its chief parts—ditch, rampart, gates, *via principia*, and internal buildings—could be traced from surface-indications alone. In the process of excavation, the gateway with its guard-chambers on the north-west side was cleared and photographed. Other trenches were carried through ditch and rampart, and the lower courses of a range of strongly-built rooms were opened out within the camp. It is the intention of this society

to resume the work next spring, and it should give excellent results, for very little of the area has been built upon or otherwise distributed.

Find of Roman Coins, etc., on Sully Moor.—Mr. John Storrie writes as follows in the *Western Mail* of October 26th, 1899: "For many years I have been trespassing on Sully Moors, sometimes botanising, sometimes geologising, and on other like matters bent, but I little dreamt that less than six inches of clod separated me from one of the richest finds of Roman coins, &c., ever chronicled from South Wales; and I was surprised to learn that last week it was made at a spot where I had often been to gather, in the sharp winds of March, the early spring mushroom. By the way, this spot, a field near Lavernock, and Ely Racecourse, are the only localities in the district where this fungus grows, which suggests that these places might be prospected for finds. In a spot exactly marked by a richer patch of grass, the skeleton of a human being was found less than six inches under the surface; and within about three yards south a brass vase of small size, filled with coins and some few items of jewellery, being together relics of an early time, when people banked their money in the ground to keep it safe: and safe this little hoard had been kept for 1,600 years, till an accident brought it to the light of day. It is curious to think that I, a nineteenth-century man, should have eaten mushrooms nourished by the bones of that third-century individual, and to speculate whether any of the qualities of the saintly or sinful side of his nature have been transmitted to me through the medium of this grass. This grass, in its turn, nourished the agaric which was consumed by me; and if any of the properties of that individual is now incorporated in my frame, or have exerted any influence over me, it may explain things I have no explanation for otherwise, and may account for many objectless wanderings in out-of-the-way places to which I am subject.

To return, however, to the find of Roman coins. Last week some navvies, in the course of their work, came across the skeleton and the metal vase. A rush was made, the vase went to pieces, and each secured what he could lay hold of. One or two coins had been parted with in public-houses, and on Friday a faint rumour got my length that old coins had been found somewhere. I spent the day in endeavouring to trace the origin of the rumour, and had given it up, as I have had to do many others which are perpetually reaching me, and nine-tenths of which, on investigation, turn out hoaxes or mistakes, or even worse. I had, therefore, dismissed the matter from my mind and given it up, when a visitor entered my office next evening. And instantly before he had spoken, although I had never seen him or he me, I knew he knew what he knew, as the saying is, so it is needless to describe the making of a bargain between two men who want to get some advantage over the

other. When dealing with plain men plain dealing is best, and at last weight for weight and "summut over" was arranged: which means that I paid weight in sovereigns for the articles, with three sovereigns over, and silver of Victoria for both the real and the base silver or billon coins. The shares of three of the men then passed into my possession; the fourth has taken his to Liverpool, and I am endeavouring to trace it and the missing man. My reasons for doing this is that, unless immediate action is taken when one of these finds occur, the things get scattered, and no record is kept, so that any lesson they may teach is lost to the public. Every find that is made is one less to be made, and the sources of information are becoming dried up, so it behoves one to be up and doing at every chance if these things are to be secured in their entirety for a public collection. I have notified the authorities of my possession of treasure trove in this case, and will now keep it until it is safely placed in some public collection where all such finds should go. I am engaged in cataloguing all the objects, which consists of three finger rings, four golden aureases, and 278 silver coins and a few fragments. So far as I have gone at present, a golden aureas of Diocletian of about 300 A.D. is the largest coin, and from the mint state of its preservation the vase must have been buried about this date. It will be remembered that a very interesting find of Roman brass coins was made some years ago near an old Roman pottery on Coed-y-Cloron Farm, near Llanedarn. These got into private hands, and the public were never the better for the information which might have been got, had they been fully examined by a competent man and publicly recorded."

List of Items Found.

Gold Ring, weighs 192 grains.—Entablature massively octagonal on exterior, oval interiorly, with oval stone, the sparkles of which proclaim 'it to be the sapphirus of Pliny, but now known as lapis lazuli. Theophrastus also describes sapphirus as spotted with gold dust, but which moderns now know to be due to iron pyrites. Despite the weathering of 1,600 years, these spottings can still be seen in this ring. Pliny's description of it may be quoted here:—"In the blue sapphire shine golden specks; it is like a serene sky adorned with stars, on account of the golden points." This stone seems to have been marked off for engraving, though never actually engraved. In the gold of this ring strength more than elegance is the principal feature, but the design is not without merit.

Gold Ring, weighs 173 grains.—Entablature square, with very deep gutter round. Cock in fighting attitude deeply engraved on this square. It is noticeable that the tail is not trimmed so fully as moderns do; and, although the bird's wattles have been removed, he still wears his comb, thus showing the difference in ancient and modern usage in that now proscribed sport. This is a robustly handsome rather than a refined or elegant piece of jewellery, and

no doubt, the Roman sporting gentleman who had it made for him thought something of himself.

Gold Cameo Ring, weighs 107 grains.—Much smaller ring than the other two, and lighter in design. On a very highly raised entablature, and, surrounded by a sort of glory in golden scallops, is set a cameo head of Medusa, roughly cut in high relief on a pale blue stone of the variety known as sapphirine chalcedony, and named by Pliny "aerizusa," and which, he says, was brought from Persia. Westropp, in his manual of precious stones, says that Roman intagli in sapphirina are frequently met with.

Coins.

Gold Aureus. Obverse: Laureated head with bust to right, in paludantian dress—IMP CC VAL DIOCLETIANVS PP AVG. Reverse: Nude figure holding sistrum in right hand, left hand resting on pole of standard—IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG (in exergue P.R.). Weighs 81 grains, Mint state.

Gold Aureus. Obverse: Laureated head to right, cut in very high relief—MAXIMIANVS AVG. Reverse: Hercules kneeling on the haunch of a stag, with its antlers in either hand—VIRTVS AVGG (in exergue T.R.). Weighs 85 grains, Mint state.

Gold Aureus. Obverse: Crowned head and bust to right, paludantian dress—IMP C MAVR VAL MAXIMIANVS PP AVG. Reverse: Undraped figure, with sceptre in right hand, and with the left leaning on pole of standard—IOVI CONSERVTR AVGG. Weighs 86½ grains, Mint state.

Gold Aureus. Obverse: Laureated head, with bust to right, right hand grasping a spear, left hand with two javelins, armour richly ornamental—VIRTVS MAXIMIANI AVG. Reverse: Hercules throwing away his club and strangling lion—VIRTVS AVCG (in exergue P. R. Weighs 20 grains, Mint state.

Silver Denarius, of Julia, wife of Elagabalus, 218-222. Obverse: Female head to right, with hair in heavy side braids and back hair interlaced—IVLIA AVGVSTA. Reverse: Draped figure with spear in left hand, dish in right, feeding Peacock—IVNO. This figure, no doubt, is intended as representing the partner of Jupiter, but the general air of it is masculine. Weighs 49 grains.

Silver Denarius of Elagabalus. Obverse: Youthful laureated head and bust of Emperor to right—ANTONINVS PIVS AVC. Reverse: Draped figure, cornucopia in left hand, caduceus in right—FELICITAS AVGC. Weighs 47 grains.

Silver Denarius of Elagabalus. Obverse: Youthful laureated head and bust to right—ANTONINVS PIVS AVC. Reverse: Trophy bearing two oval shields, also two captives sitting one on each side of the base—PART MAX PONT TRPIIII; showing that it was issued in the fourth year of his Tribunitian power. Weighs 50 grains.

Silver Denarius of Caracalla, 211-217. Obverse: Bearded head to right, laureated—M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG. Reverse: Figure of Plenty seated in curule chair, cornucopia in left hand, right hand

pointing to plough handles—TRPXXIIII IMPX COS III P.P. Weighs 50 grains. Shows that this coin was made in the tenth year of Emperor, his third consulship, and in the thirty-fourth of his possession of the Tribunitian power. Of course, the actual year of this issue is easily obtained by reference to Roman history.

Silver Denarius of Elagabalus, 218-222. Obverse: Laureated head to right—ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT. Reverse: Soldier, with spear in right hand, advancing; standard over his left shoulder—MARTVRO PVGNATORI.

Silver Denarius. Obverse: Bearded laureated head to right—IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG. Reverse: Jupiter extending his sceptre—IOVI CONSERVATORI (Jove the Preserver).

Silver Denarius of Gordianus Pius, 238-244. Obverse: Crowned head to right—IMP GORDIANVS PIVS PEL AVG. Reverse: Hercules leaning on his club—VIRTVTI AVGVSTI.

Denarius of Carausius, 287-293. Obverse: Bearded laureated head to right, boldly but rudely executed, paluduntian dress—IMP CARAVSIVS PF AVG. Reverse: Coronated figure holding standard, clasping hands with taller coronated figure holding spear—EXPECTAT ENEMI in exergue RSA.

Denarius of Hereunia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius. Obverse: Head to right, hair with toupee and long braids returning from neck to crown—HER ETRVSCILLA AVG. Reverse: Lady seated on chair, right hand with fan, left holding rod—VDICITIA AVG.

Third brass of Valerianus. Obverse: Head to right, crowned—D LIC VALERIANVS CAES. Reverse: Libation or lachrymal vessel—PIETAS AVGG. This is only remarkable as being the only bronze coin in the find.

The silver coins I have been able to clean and identify up to the present comprise:—20 denarii of Caracalla, 211-217 A.D. 1 denarii of Geta, 211-212. 1 denarii of Macrinus, 217. 3 denarii of Elagabalus, 218-222. 1 denarii of Julia Paula (wife of Elagabalus). 1 denarii of Julia Soaemias (mother of Elagabalus). 1 denarii of Julia Maesae. 11 denarii of Severus Alexander, 222-235. 3 denarii of Julia Mamaea. 27 denarii of Gordianus Pius, 238-244. 2 denarii of Gordian I, 238. 13 denarii of Philippus, 244-249. 1 denarii of Otacilia (wife of Philip). 6 denarii of Trajan Decius, 249-251. 1 denarii of Herennia Etruscilla (wife of Trajan Decius). 1 denarii of Herennus Etruscus, 251. 5 denarii of Trebonius Gallus, 251-254. 2 denarii of Volusianus. 9 denarii of Valerianus, 253-260. 1 denarii of Aurelianus, 270-275. 7 denarii of Postumus, 258-267. 1 denarii of Carausius, 293-296.

The remainder I have not had time to clean and identify, but I propose to do so in about two days longer, and will at once publish them. I believe they are identifiable, except about half-a-dozen.

The total in my hands, besides gold rings and coins above mentioned, comprises 275 silver and base silver, and three bronze coins.

I regret to say that no identifiable part of the bronze vase in which they were found is to the good, except minute fragments corroded on to some of the coins, and the drawing is taken from the mould of it in the soil; it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high.

The following further information about the Sully find appeared in the *Western Mail* for Nov. 15th, 1899.—The adjourned inquiry into the finding of treasure trove on Sully Moors, to which the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest laid claim, was held at the Cardiff Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The labourer, Long, who, whilst digging excavations, found three old Roman gold rings, four old Roman coins, 271 old Roman silver coins, and four huge bronze coins, repeated his evidence as to the find, and to disposing of them to Mr. John Storrie, of Cardiff. Reference was made to another gold ring found by another workman, and the witness emphatically declared that he did not know who this man was.

Mr. John Storrie gave evidence as to the purchase of the coins, and said that he understood Long to inform him that there was another gold ring found, because Long asked him if it would be safe to give a sovereign for it.

Long admitted that another gold ring or coin was found by a fellow-labourer, but he again swore that he did not know in whose possession it was.

In reply to the foreman of the jury, the witness said the he asked Mr. Storrie if he would give a sovereign for another coin or ring if more were found on the ground.

Mr. John Price, manager of the Armstrong Pioneer Syndicate, said he claimed possession of the rings and coins on behalf of the above company, because the company considered that they belonged to them. He did not know of any rings or coins found which had not been delivered to the court.

The Coroner, in addressing the jury, said that since the previous inquiry a fortnight ago he had communicated with the Solicitor of the Treasury in the matter, and pointed out to him their difficulty to decide the title of the treasure trove; and further informed him that the lord of the manor had claimed the right to the treasure. The Solicitor of the Treasury had replied, stating he quite agreed with him (the Coroner) that it was a difficult matter to decide, and forwarded him the shorthand notes of a case tried before Mr. Justice Stirling in 1892. Mr. Justice Stirling decided that the coroner's jury ought not to decide the title in cases of treasure trove, and that decision governed the case now before them. It would therefore be for the jury to say whether it was treasure trove, and if all articles found had been delivered to the court. There was evidence to show that there was a ring missing.

Mr. Lawrence Williams, solicitor, on behalf of the lord of the manor, addressed the jury. At the previous inquiry, he said, they were called upon to prove their title as lord of the manor, which they did by putting the steward into the box. They therefore claim that Mr. Guest was entitled to the treasure trove. Since the

last inquiry he (Mr. Williams) had obtained the title-deeds from London, but he had not brought them to the court, as the Coroner had informed him that he would direct the jury not to find who was the owner of the coins and rings. He, however, hoped the jury would, in their verdict, say that the coins belonged to the lord of the manor; and that if they would say nothing about the title of those coins, that they would order them to be deposited in safe custody in the joint names of the parties concerned.

The Coroner: They have no right to do that. That rests with me. They are to remain with me until the Treasury decides what to do with them.

Mr. Williams: Then it's a case of "Heads we win or tails you lose," and the Treasury dictate your verdict.

The Coroner: Not at all. Addressing the jury, the Coroner again informed them that it was not a question of title that they had to decide, but whether this was treasure trove, and whether any portion of it had been kept back.

The Foreman (Mr. Drane, chemist) advised the jury to return a verdict in accordance with the Coroner's request. He had no doubt but that the Treasury would order the antiquities to be deposited in a museum, and that the finder be compensated for them.

The jury then returned a verdict to the effect that, on the 17th of October, certain Roman gold rings, gold coins, silver coins, and copper coins were found by a labourer named Long, in the employ of the Armstrong Pioneer Syndicate (Limited) at Sully Moors; and that the said coins and rings were of ancient time, and hidden and concealed in earth; that the owner cannot be found; and that some person unknown had taken possession of a gold ring, and concealed the said ring.

On behalf of the jury, Mr. Drane said that he thought a vote of thanks should be accorded Mr. John Storrie, for his honesty in delivering up the coins and rings to the Coroner for inquiry.

The Coroner: That is my opinion, too; and I may say that the Solicitor of the Treasury has written to me to say that Mr. Storrie has acted with zeal and discretion.

To the Editor of the *Western Mail*.

Sir,—I find that Mr. Storrie, in his evidence at the inquest this afternoon, stated that I should say there was another gold coin missing, and that I inquired whether I should be justified in offering a sovereign for it. What I did was to ask Mr. Storrie, if there was another gold coin missing, would I be justified in offering a sovereign for it. My object was to get any coin that might be found, and hand it over to Mr. Storrie to complete the treasure trove; as I was not the only person there, and I knew that a sovereign would be an inducement to secure any coin found.—I am, &c.

Cadoxton, November 14th.

J. LONG.

ST. WINIFRED'S WELL (Mostyn and others *v.* Atherton).—The plaintiffs in this action are Sir Piers William Mostyn and Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Company, Limited, paper manufacturers, the former the landed proprietor and riparian owner, at Holywell, Flint, and the latter millowners in the same locality. The Defendant, Mr. Jacob Atherton, also of the same place, has obtained a licence from the Urban District Council of Holywell, for the abstraction of water from the Holywell, St. Winifred's Well, by means of a four-inch pipe, between midnight on Saturdays and midnight on Sundays, from May 1st, 1898, and on no other days except by special licence of the Council, between 6 p.m. and 6 p.m., at a rent of £500 a year, for the purpose of storing such water in casks, jars, and bottles, and for sale. The Plaintiffs sought to restrain such abstraction on the ground that the water has for some years been becoming less, and it is now not sufficient for the mills bordering on the stream, and that the Urban District Council were not riparian owners, and could not grant the licence they had issued. St. Winifred's Well, according to the statement of Counsel, derives its name from a legend many centuries old, to the effect that a lady named Winifred, for resisting the blandishments of a Prince, had her head cut off, and that it rolled into this particular well; hence the names of Holywell and Holyhead. The flow of water from the well is very large, and a great portion finds its way into the river Dee. The water is supposed to possess great healing qualities, and large numbers of pilgrims go to the well to drink it, and to the lady's well for bathing, a bath being set apart for that purpose. Twelve years ago it was said as many as 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 gallons of water flowed from the well in twenty-four hours; but the quantity has now been reduced to 3,500,000 or 4,000,000 gallons. The four-inch pipe which the Defendant had been licensed to use would take away 32 gallons a minute, or 46,080 gallons in twenty-four hours. From Saturday afternoons to Monday mornings, however, when the mills on the stream are not at work, there is a large accumulation of water. The Urban Council contended that they had the right to grant the licence; and that, if the water taken under it by the Defendant was not so used, it would run away to waste. A motion now came on for an interim injunction until the trial of the action; and on it being pointed out to the Defendants' Counsel by Mr. Justice North that, according to the licence granted, there was nothing to prevent him abstracting the water on any other days of the week than Sunday if he got special leave, he said he would give an undertaking until the trial of the action not to take the water on any other days than Sunday.

Mr. Neville, Q.C., and Mr. Cozens-Hardy appeared for the Plaintiffs; Mr. Levett, Q.C., and Mr. Rutherford for the Defendant.

Mr. Justice North said it seemed full of obscurity who was the owner of the spring, but if he had thought there would be any serious inconvenience between now and the hearing of the action he should have tried to see whether he could grant an injunction.

As it was, he did not at present think there would be inconvenience or any serious damage sustained by anybody, and therefore he left the whole of the question over until the trial of the action, making no order, except that the costs of all parties be costs in the action.—*Standard*, May 13th, 1899.

(*Mostyn v. Atherton*).—This was an action brought to restrain the Defendant, Jacob Atherton, his servants, agents, and workmen, from diverting or abstracting any water from the spring known as St. Winifred's Well, and from the stream known as Holywell Stream, in the town of Holywell, in the county of Flint, and from in any way interfering with the customary flow of the water of said stream through the lands of which the two plaintiffs are respectively the owner and occupier. Damages and costs were also asked for.—Mr. Nevill, Q. C., and Mr. Cozens-Hardy, appeared for the Plaintiffs, and Mr. Rutherford represented the Defendant.

The two Plaintiffs are Sir Piers William Mostyn and Grosvenor, Chator, and Company (Limited), Sir Piers Mostyn being the owner of certain lands at Holywell, on each side of the Holywell stream, and also several mills and works abutting on the stream; the co-Plaintiffs are lessees from Sir Piers Mostyn of the Abbey Paper Mills. According to the Plaintiffs' case, the Octagonal Well and the Lady's Well are collectively known as St. Winifred's Well, which has for many centuries been visited by pilgrims who drink the water and bathe in the well, which has always been considered to possess curative properties. The Plaintiff, Sir Piers Mostyn, and his predecessors in title were riparian owners, and have for more than a hundred years enjoyed the free and uninterrupted flow of water from St. Winifred's Well, down the Holywell stream, and had used the water for motive power and for reasonable purposes in their mill. By an indenture of May 15th, 1898, the Urban District Council of Holywell purported to grant to the Defendant the sole right to abstract and use water from the St. Winifred's Well, for the purpose of storing in casks and bottles for sale. This licence was to commence on May 1st, 1898, the Council having power to determine it if the rent—which was on an increasing scale, culminating in a payment of £500 a year—was not duly paid. The indenture further purported to empower the Defendant to take the water between the hours of midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday, with further permission to take it on other days between midnight and six A.M. on the following day. The Defendant threatened to abstract water in accordance with that indenture, and for extraordinary and unreasonable purposes. The Plaintiffs said that the quantity of water flowing down the stream had for the last twenty or thirty years been steadily decreasing, and at present was barely sufficient for the needs of the Plaintiffs and other owners and occupiers of mills on the stream; and the Plaintiff Company and their predecessors had for the last thirty years been compelled to construct reservoirs for the purpose of storing the water for use in their mill, to supplement the flow of the water from St. Winifred's Well or Holywell

stream. If the Defendant abstracted or diverted any water from St. Winifred's Well or Holywell stream, or carried out the powers entrusted to him by the indenture, the accustomed flow of water would be materially interfered with, and the Plaintiff Company would be unable to use the stream for motive power, or to fill their reservoirs, and for the purposes of their mill, and would suffer loss and damage. The Defendant was not the owner or occupier of any land abutting upon St. Winifred's Well, or the stream, and, the Plaintiffs contended, had no right to abstract the water. The allegations of the Plaintiffs were denied by the Defendants. Among the points relied on by the Defendants, one was that the Octagonal Well and Lady's Well, and the Swimming Bath, were situate on land belonging to the Urban District Council of Holywell, who were owners thereof and of surrounding land in fee simple. Another allegation was that the Urban District Council of Holywell had the right to confirm the rights and privileges granted by the indenture, and that any obstruction the Plaintiffs might cause would not materially or at all interfere with Plaintiffs, or either of them.

Evidence having been called for the Plaintiffs,

Mr. Rutherford addressed the Judge on the legal questions involved in the action; and Mr. Nevill replied.

Mr. Justice Byrne, in giving judgment, having reviewed the facts, said, so far as the evidence before him went, everything pointed to this being a public well; and, having been vested in the Local Board, he was of opinion that the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, would not justify the Local Board, or persons claiming under licence by them, to do what was contemplated to be done, and authorised to be done under the licence in question. He thought, therefore, that there was no right on the part of the Defendant under this licence to abstract and use water from the spring in the manner and for the purpose mentioned in the licence in question. It had been proved before him that if the licence were acted upon in any considerable degree, it would cause a sensible diminution in the flow of water. He, therefore, thought the Plaintiffs had established their right, and he granted an injunction in the terms asked, with costs.—*Standard*, June 30th, 1899.

HAVEFORDWEST CHURCHES.—(Fol. 55^a) St. Mary's Church consists of a Body and North Isle, both leaded, curiously roofed at Top, y^e windows Regular & very Lightsom. The South Isle or Nave has in y^e Church part 5 or 6 hansom windows over those below & ab^t 3 or 4 in y^e Chancel part. The Steeple stands at y^e End of y^e North Isle, which is of equal Length with y^e Nave, except that y^e Steeple is compris'd in it. In y^e Steeple, which is of Lead on a Stone Tower ab^t 120 ft. high, hang 5 Bells y^e Biggest ab^t 24 hundred wt. Length

from East to West 45 y^d or ab^t 140 ft., Breadth of y^e Body & Side Isle 41 ft. Six Pillars & y^e intermediate walls divide y^e Nave & North Isle. Seven hansom windows between y^e North Porch & East window. The Church seemingly built temp. H. 7. An old Monument on y^e North Side y^e Communion Table seemingly of one of y^e Batemans, being y^e Effigies of a Pilgrim with a Staff & Arms of Escallops on a Pouch. The Priory (church) Single Isled with large uniform windows of Good Height. A Tower seemingly in y^e middle. It is in Length ab^t 150 ft., in Breadth ab^t 32 ft.

(Fo. 55^b) The Priory of St. Thomas in Haverford West. Several of the walls of it are still standing.

The Friery very little or no Remains, y^e whole scite converted into lime kilns. Several Human Bones, Stone Coffins, etc., dug up here, & one or 2 Effigies of men in full Proportion. The Person who rented it bought it of y^e Barlows, one Lord a quaker, & dug it up, reduced from Wealthy Circumstances to a Low mean condition, flung into gaol, etc., 'Twas by report a Large Building. No Ancient Grave Stones in the Church of St. Thomas, which stands ab^t a Furlong from y^e Priory, w^{ch} was dedicated to St. Thos. a Becket & has a high Tower with 2 Bells in it & a Body and Nave.

St. Martins is a spire, has 3 Bells in it, but is but small & has 2 Isles. No old tombs.

The Priory church was built in y^e shape of a Cross, ab^t 32 ft. broad and ab^t y^e same height, from E. to W. ab^t 140 ft. 'Twas a neat Lightsom Building, the walls yet standing. I was told of some Tradition of a Bp. buried at the Friery of Haverford West & of some memorandum of his Effigies 53 years Ago.

The above is taken from notes contributed to Browne Willis by Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan, written about 1739, and copied into his note-book now at the Bodleian M.S. Gough, *Wales*, 4. Fenton (*Pembrokeshire*, p. 209) refers to the M.S., and to the retribution to the sacrilegious quaker; he thinks the bishop in question was Gilbert, Bishop of St. David's, 1389 to 1397.

The greater portion of the book is taken up with information about the diocese of St. David's, lists of the benefices and of their occupants, monumental inscriptions in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and a few pedigrees, *e.g.*, of the Brigstocke family, originally "of Croyden in Surry."

There are also extracts from a MS. of a Visitation of some parts of Wales in 1529, "belonging to Mr. Le Neve, Norroy." One gives the arms of Bishop Tully, who was "born in Bristow and lies in Tenby;" of Bishop Edward Vaughan, Chancellor Talley, John Lewis the Treasurer, and Thomas Lloyd the Chanter. Another has the following account of the monuments in "Carmarthen Priory Church":—

"Edm^d Earl of Richmond in y^e midst of the choir.

"S^r Rice ap Thomas & his Uncle S^r Rice ap Griffith.

"W^m de Valence Earl of Pembroke.

"S^r John Rede Kn^t on y^e south side of the choir.

"Griffith Nicholls Esq. in a Tomb of Alabaster before y^e Image of S^t Francis.

"To this Priory Church it was that Bp. Barlow attempted y^e Removing y^e See, tho but a small Buiding of a single Isle & without a Steeple or Pillars: tis in length ab^t 70 or 80 feet & in breadth 30 feet."

HENRY OWEN.

GELLYGAER.—Somewhat in the classic manner of the great historian who effusively said, "I, Herodotus of Halicarnassus, do write this book," I announce my intention, in a very earnest but diffident manner, to give a sketch or two of the district and surroundings which will come under the notice of our members at the Merthyr Tydvil visit in 1900. First, then, of Gellygaer, which is reached by train on the Rhymney and Great Western Station at Llancaiach, and is about half an hour's run by rail; but there is a long climb afterwards for gaitered archæologists. The first impression is more mineral than antiquarian. You are in a coal district, where some of the earliest levels were driven in monastic days, of which our lamented member, Mr. G. T. Clark, gleaned from the *Comptus*, or Ministers' Account for Glamorgan, in the ninth year of Edward I. One of these relates to Caerphilly, of which more again; the other, Llanvabon, which is close at hand.

"*Redditus assize et advocatus*

"Et de vjs. viijd. de firma piscariæ aque de Taaf per idem tempus. De molendino de Landivedon nichil quia combustum et destructum fuit in guerre. De firma mine carbonum ibidem ruchi pro defectu operariorum causa guerra. Sum vjs. viijd."

"Thus translated: "And 6s. 8d. from the fishing water of the Taff during the same period half yearly. From the mill at Llanvabon nothing, because it was destroyed by the fire in the war. From the farming of the coal mine there nothing, through lack of workmen on account of the war. Total 6s. 8d."

It is difficult now to locate the old mine, though it is believed to have furnished supplies previous to the early workings of the Cartwrights, Beddoes, and Powells. Crossing the line of railway, which is one of the great coal-feeders of Cardiff, the first place of interest is Llancaiach fawr, a place of historic interest associated with the time of Charles I. On July 20th, 1645, his itinerary locates him at Cardiff: "Dined with the governor at my own expense." It is inferred from this that the governor must have been disloyal; for the next day we find that Charles appointed Sir H. Stradling, of St. Donat's, Governor of Cardiff Castle; and then as if they had rectified matters and rendered the district acceptable

to Royalty, he stopped there seven nights. No item of expense appearing, this was evidently at the governor's expense.

The next entry is: "Aug. 5. Dinner Glanyach." This is the house referred to, and it is in the same condition as when for a brief few hours it sheltered the King. It is a large old mansion, impressing the least observant with the fact of its antiquity. The walls are immensely thick, the doors strongly made, studded with large iron nails; heavy mullioned windows; the top room loopholed for the cross-bow and "musquet," and the whole building capable in its day of standing a siege.

This house, in the time of King Charles I, was inhabited by the Prichards, an old family connected by intermarriage with the descendants of Ivor Bach, the noted Welsh chieftain, who assailed Cardiff Castle and took prisoner the Earl of Gloucester.

The descent of the Prichards from Ivor is as follows:—

This Lewis of the Van in 1569 married Margaret Gamage, of Coity, and had seven children. Ann, the fourth, married to John Thomas Llanbradach, Esq.; second, Edward Prichard, Esq., of Llancaiach. At the time of the King's visit the family was represented by Col. Pritchard, or Prichard, who was Governor of Cardiff Castle during the Protectorate. At this period Prichard had not, it is assumed, declared himself; but the reception was not a cordial one, and the *Mir. Carol.* intimates that he simply dined, and then rode away through Gellygaer, by Heol Adam, the Roman road, to the Wauu mountain, and on to Brecon; reaching that place and sleeping there the same night. On arriving at Brecon he appears (Clarendon's *History*) to have written a letter to Prince Charles, therein advising him to quit the kingdom and take refuge in France. Leaving Llancaiach, a walk through a picturesque road, so good as to suggest in places a Roman foundation, brings one on to Gellygaer. There, on a plateau on the hills, grandly encircled by mountains, is the old-world village, part agricultural, part colliery, with an old church, in part restored; and in front of the rectory a wide field, bearing evidence of Roman occupation. In an old Terrier of the place, the name is given as Killygare, so that scholars have a choice afforded them of the generally-accepted etymology of "woody fortress," or "the cell of the fortress." It is a remarkable fact that in these days of close archæological investigation, the interesting Roman settlement has remained up to the present year practically unexamined and unexplored. You may find near labourers' dwellings, with their ancient dormer windows, a Roman brick wedged in here and there in the wall, and pieces of concrete ornamenting the front; and in the rector's garden the spade every springtime brings to light bits of vitrefied glass, fragments of Samian ware, or a portion of an amphora; otherwise, until lately, the great expanse was untouched. A quarter of a century ago, in the time of Canon Gilbert Harries, I visited the place, and he pointed out to me the field as, in his belief, the site of a Roman villa; and it was his full intention to make a careful inspection. This was never carried

out, but now initiatory proceedings have been taken, and some fragmentary matters deposited in the Cardiff Museum. The present rector retains some of the discoveries; and it would be well that on a resumption of the exploration all should be retained by him, until at least the period of the meeting of the Association in August. Some of the urns dug up in the garden of the rectory were simply of baked clay. In one of these ashes were found, but have, unfortunately, been lost. Portions of urns, with early ornamentation, and one or two choice glazed ones, with a small brass figure, have also been turned up. When it is known that fully half an acre of ground remains unexplored, it will be seen that substantial results may yet be obtained. The church stands midway between the Gaer, an old British encampment known locally as "the Castle," which has not been thoroughly examined. That the district is also of great historic interest in connection with Norman times is very clear. One of the many battles between the Normans and Welsh is located at this place, and is thus mentioned by Caradoc: "The same year, 1024, the battle of Gelli Darwawc was fought between the Welsh and Normans, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. Soon after, another battle was fought between the Welsh and Normans, who had received a reinforcement of English. The Welsh fled before their enemies to the mountains of Breconshire, where they halted, and became assailants in turn, and completely routed their opponents, leaving but few to escape with their lives. As the men of Glamorgan were returning home, they were met at Gellygaer by the Earl of Arundel, and several other Norman earls and princes, that were going to assist Robert Fitzhamon; a battle ensued, and the Normans were defeated with the loss of all their chiefs." Several names of farms in the neighbourhood have etymological significance, and suggest affrays in Norman times, when the wide campaign was in all probability the scene of many a skirmish. The rector, who is an invaluable guide, points out the singular shyness of the inhabitants to meeting strangers, as a relic of the despoiling spoliation suffered by the old inhabitants from the Norman enemy, who were known to issue from Abergavenny and Caerphilly, and scour the country around. Heol Adam, which is the Roman road, traces of which are to be seen at Llanvabon, takes a direct line over the mountains to Vochriw, passing first a large encampment known locally as Capel Gwladys. This Gwladys was a daughter of Brychan, and, consequently, a sister of Tydvil the martyr, the founder of Merthyr Tydvil; but the place has more the appearance of a Roman encampment, and it lies contiguous to the road. Some distance from this, on a wild part of the mountain, and in line with the road, is a pillar, which is stated to have borne the name of Frontinus, the Roman general who subdued the Silures. The statement in old guide books is, that the letters were chipped off one day by a drunken mason, known as Shon Morgan (*Hist. Merthyr*, p. 2). There are indications of a grave at this point, and very possibly an examination would prove this, the Romans often burying by the line of their roads, either the

great causeways or the branch roads, *viæ vicinales*. This road very probably was connected with Dolygaer, near the Beacons, and with Brecon.

C. WILKINS, F.G.S.

A MOST INTERESTING ECCLESIASTICAL RUIN IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.— Nearly everybody in Carmarthenshire, and a limited number of folk in other parts of the diocese, are more or less dimly aware of the fact that there is a parish somewhere named Llanfihangel-Abercowin. To most of these people the name is a mere name, and nothing more. It is true that since 1882, when an annual service began to be held there, all or many of us for, say, ten miles round have learned that the remains of an old building, known as "The Pilgrim's Church," exists somewhere not many miles from St. Clears. Excepting the inhabitants of the bit of country between St. Clears, Laugharne, and Llangunnock, few of the learned or the unlearned in this or in any other part of the world have any further acquaintance with one of the most mysterious and interesting relics of the past to be found in this or the adjoining counties. The very title is a mystery which might keep historians and antiquarians speculating for a lifetime. Why, the "The Pilgrims"? What pilgrims? Holy Palmers—

The faded palm-branch in his hand
Showed pilgrim from the Holy Land—

or pilgrims to St. David's shrine? If the former, why should they be buried in this sequestered inland nook of South Wales, and their graves decked with so singular emblems? The popular tradition about them has been so varied and corrupted by the carelessness of the few writers who have noticed it, that very little light can be gained from that quarter. We hear of three holy pilgrims, again of four, more generally of five; and even six have been spoken of. If any definite number is to be admitted into the story at all, it is probable that five is to be preferred. Five graves, somewhat similar in character (two of them long hidden), are now to be seen. And are not five men concerned in the tradition about Llanddowror, not far off? So again we have Pumpsaint, Llanpumpsaint, and other names indicating the sacredness or popularity of the number Five in connection with the origin or dedication of other very ancient churches in South Wales.

But this remark must not be understood to imply that the venerable church in question was dedicated to *the*, or any, Pilgrims. It is, in some unexplained sense, the Church of the Pilgrims, but then it was from time immemorial the parish church of Llanfihangel-Abercowin; and the very name, even if there had been no local tradition—which there is—on the subject, settles the question of

dedication. The too little known, but deeply learned, tractates of the Rev. Robert Owen, B.D., of Vron-y-graig, Barmouth, abundantly prove, among other things, that at a very early period—if not the very earliest period—of Christianity in this country, by far the commonest dedications of Welsh churches were to St. Michael and St. Peter; and if we could get at the oldest place-names, where the first wicker or stone buildings were raised for Christian worship, we should probably find that Llanfihangels and Llanbedrs predominated over all other titles. It would appear that the names extended to other places than churches: possibly preaching stations, where the cross set up by the first missionary was religiously preserved. In comparatively late times the religious character of such spots became more or less obscured. A few miles from Crymmych Arms, in the spurs of the Precelly range, there is a rude enclosure, like a small British encampment, which is still called by the neighbours *Croes Fihangel*. Men now or lately living have heard from their fathers that, in the memory of the latter, criminals used to be publicly executed there, and the old cross, if we mistake not, remained down to that time. It would be said of some notorious malefactor, "He was hanged at Croes Fihangel."

The fact of the Pilgrim's Church being dedicated to St. Michael is one presumption of its great antiquity, but to its antiquity there are numerous other and still stronger testimonies. Some writers on this subject in the newspapers have stated, on we know not what authority, that pilgrims used to consider themselves under the special protection of the angels, and would for that reason resort to the church of the great Archangel Michael. Was this an idea amongst pilgrims generally, among Welsh pilgrims in particular, or among any pilgrims at all? There is, to our thinking, an apocryphal air about this part of the story; and yet it may be difficult to invent any better explanation of the problem why this one church, among many dedicated to St. Michael, should have become the Church of the Pilgrims. But we shall have something more to say on this point by-and-by.

It does not seem, so far as our inquiries have gone, that the Pilgrims' Church was ever visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association or any body of experts. And yet it would appear that that once-noted "Cambrian," the late Professor Westwood, must have seen the place, judging from an article on the stone monuments of South Wales which he supplied to the *Archæological Cambrensis* (see page 316) in the year 1847; for in that article he not only makes some remarks on Llanfihangel-Abercowin, but gives a pictorial illustration of one of the Pilgrims' graves. He first refers to three graves which may now be seen close to the chancel of the old church on the south side. Of these, the Professor says that they were "affirmed to be the sepulchres of certain holy Palmers who wandered thither in poverty and distress, and, about to perish for want, slew each other, the last survivor burying himself in one of the graves which they had prepared, and, pulling the stone over,

left it ill-adjusted in an oblique posture. One of these stones is said to be the grave of a mason, the stone being perforated with a hole; the upper part contains the figure of the head, neck, and crossed arms of a man, having a cross sculptured on his breast, and with the feet visible at the bottom of the stone. The second has an upper part similar, but the part below the crossed hands is covered with a lattice-like ornament, and the feet are not represented. This is said to cover a glazier; and the third, which is coped, has merely cord-like mouldings with a cross at the head, and is referred to a ropemaker. The sanctity of these pilgrims, the natives affirm, keeps the Peninsula and Llanfihangel free from serpents, toads, or venomous reptiles, the exception being when the tombstones are overgrown with weeds. Two similar memorials, the one coffin-shaped and other bearing a head, cross, &c., lie a few yards further to the south. On opening the middle grave there was found, at a depth of four feet, a sort of cist-faen, composed of six slabs of stone arranged in the shape of an ordinary coffin; two more slabs formed the top and bottom for the sepulchral chest. In it were some small bones of a youth or female, and half-a-dozen shells each about the size of the palm of the hand, by description previously corresponding to the cockle-shells of the pilgrims; thus evidently proving the graves to be those of persons under a vow of pilgrimage performed by or attributed to them. I apprehend these graves may be attributed to the fifteenth century."

There is a similar story to this told in Black's *Guide to South Wales*, and other references of no particular authority; and, evidently, Professor Westwood told it as he had read it or heard it, simply setting down the legend as a legend and nothing more. The suggestion that a mason, a glazier, and a ropemaker were buried there is evidently the invention of simple peasants, anxious to find a meaning for symbolism which had become unfamiliar in their day. The one element of truth in the story, the learned man seems to tell us, is that these graves are really and truly the graves of some noted pilgrims. Who the original wanderers were who found rest here, and what class of pilgrims or palmers they were, we shall probably never know; but there must have been something in their history which impressed the popular mind with a profound idea of their sanctity. Perhaps they were foreigners also. At all events, it seems very probable that their memory in after-times was instrumental in establishing a little religious community here which gave hospitality to foreign pilgrims on their way to St. David's shrine. It is stated in one old document that a priory of Cluniac monks was founded about here in 1291, but this is not likely to have been the first religious house. The Normans commonly replaced or enlarged existing foundations. Most British pilgrims had their halting-places at Strata Florida and Whitland, but those arriving from the west or landing at, say, Kidwelly, which was once the best port in South Wales, would cross the Llanstephan ferry, and make a convenient pause for bodily and spiritual refreshment at the

Pilgrims' Church. It is well known that the Llanstephan ferry belonged to the Knights-Templars at Slebech; and from its importance in their time we may reasonably conclude that it existed before ever that Order had established a community in Pembrokeshire. How long this was "the Pilgrims" Church before Norman times cannot now be told or even guessed at, but it is worthy of note that the latest work to be seen in the existing ruin belongs to the Norman period. And it is curious that this ancient structure and the neighbouring church at St. Clears are the only ones for miles around that have channel arches of strictly Norman architecture.

The Pilgrims' Church stands on a little peninsula formed by the rivers Tave and Cowin, where the latter empties its waters into the former; hence the addition of *Abercowin* to the dedicatory name *Llanfihangel*. So there was a small *Toilo Church* (of which a few traces remain), a little way off on the opposite side of the water, named *Llandilo-Abercowin*. This old Pilgrims' Church was the parish church of *Llanfihangel-Abercowin* up to 1848, when a new building—a fairly spacious but very plain structure—was erected in a more populous part of the parish, close to the road leading into St. Clears, at the sole expense of the late Mr. Richard Richards, of *Trecadwgan*. The living was then held in plurality with that of *Mydrim*; and according to the ideas which prevailed in rural districts half a century ago, an antiquated building, however hallowed its associations, became an eyesore as soon as you had a substitute for it in clean new bricks and mortar. As those who ought to have taken the foremost part in preserving this strange antique temple saw so reason to bestir themselves, it is hardly to be wondered at, in so materialistic a generation, that farmers and others living in the vicinity began to look upon the timber of the church, the monuments of the departed, and the grass of the churchyard, as lawful prey. First, the roof of the church was carried away, together with such portions of the stonework as could be readily applied to utilitarian purposes. Some brackets on the interior of the walls were broken, and even the fine old Norman font was carried out and thrown down somewhere among heaps of rubbish. Cattle were turned into God's acre (the churchyard is just about an acre in extent) to browse where they listed, and tread down what remained of the neglected memorials of the pious dead—pilgrims and all the rest. Nay, the very gravestones, fine slabs with interesting inscriptions, some of them commemorating members of the leading families of the district, were carried away wholesale to flag dairies and the like. Many gravestones which appeared to be useless for such purposes were smashed and thrown into the hedges around. At last the narrow beds of the pilgrims themselves, which had been so religiously cared for during long ages, were desecrated, the beautifully-carved stones being displaced, and in some places broken. All this time the roofless church was rapidly crumbling to decay, but the churchyard fared

still worse, if possible. The fences being thrown down, cattle and pigs roamed at pleasure through the tall nettles and brambles; but at last the place became dangerous for the very brutes, and human beings could hardly venture near it. The old prophecy referred to by Professor Westwood was literally fulfilled. For the first time, so far as was known to living memory, or even to tradition, the place began to be infested with vipers and all sorts of venomous reptiles, to such a degree that the locality became a veritable plague-spot. It is stated by some of the neighbours that houses to which the gravestones had been removed were also frequented by the serpents during the time this awful desecration continued.

Something less than twenty years ago, Llanfihangel-Abercowin, having been detached from Mydrim and made once more a separate living, the present vicar, Rev. W. Davies, was appointed to the charge of the parish. Had the change been delayed a few years, every trace of the Pilgrims' graves and other antiquities worth notice would probably have disappeared; but Mr. Davies found that there was still something to be preserved, and he lost no time in setting about its preservation. Not only his own parishioners, but all cultured men and women who take an interest in the mystic past of old Wales, owe him an incalculable debt. Had he been an enthusiastic archæologist we should not be inclined to give him so much credit, for in that case he could hardly, so to speak, have refrained from doing much of what he has done. But the good vicar has never, so far as we can learn, made antiquities a hobby or a special study. He evidently believes, however, that if Christianity is a Divine thing, its past, no less than its present and future, is something to be conserved, studied, and revered; and that the ashes of our Christian forefathers, while awaiting a glorious resurrection, are not to be treated like the remains of the brutes that perish. Whatever his motive, the result is the same, and we all owe him much for the energy, trouble, and expenditure he has devoted to the preservation of one most interesting ecclesiastical relics in this country. When first he began to busy himself about cleaning the graveyard, having the weeds, nettles, and brambles cut away, carrying back the scattered tombstones from the ditches and hedges to their original positions, and getting the fences restored at considerable expense, there were not a few who fancied that the new parson had a bee in his bonnet. It was such an unheard-of thing to make all that fuss over what nobody else, for a generation or more, had ever thought worth a moment's attention. It was felt to be quite a grievance that the cattle should be shut out, and the case was almost worse when the vicar began to demand that the stolen grave-slabs should be restored. It bordered on impertinence. But with quiet persistence the meddling parson gained his points one by one. Perhaps his task was a little smoothed by the custom he instituted, in 1882, of holding an annual service once a year in the old roofless church, where the neighbours learned from sermons and the very words of the prayers used, to

revive in some degree the reverence with which their fathers regarded this venerable church and cemetery. In a few quarters he received considerable help. Among the memorials he restored to the graveyard were a few belonging to the Waters family; and Mr. R. Waters, of Sarnau, not only contributed £10 to put up a railing, but has ever since, we believe, given an annual subscription towards the proper keeping of the burial-ground. On the other hand, a few still remained dissatisfied, and on one occasion an old yew tree of unknown age, on the south side of the chancel, was set on fire. The tree was burned down to the ground, but the roots soon sent up new shoots, which have now become large and vigorous saplings. This fact, together with the disappearance of the poisonous reptiles from the locality, seems to indicate that, with the preservation of the graves, there is yet a future before the old Pilgrims' Church.

There is every reason to believe that the first small house of Christian worship here dates from a period of hoary antiquity, and the actual building whose remains still stand must be very old indeed, as it is of purely Norman architecture, and practically shows no trace of later work. Externally, the church is about 72 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. The nave is about 36 ft. long by 18 ft. wide internally, and the chancel about 20 ft. by 15 ft. The walls throughout are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 4 ft. thick. The fine Norman tower at the west end has been for the most part preserved. The tower is of very massive and solid workmanship, and has some rather elegant mouldings at the sides of the doorways. The chancel arch, from which all plaster has fallen away, is not of very substantial construction, but it is real Norman. The east window looks square from the inside, but there are remains of mouldings outside, on each side of a mullion, which indicate that it was, in its latest form, a two-light window of the Early English pattern. The two windows in the south wall would appear to have been plain "square-headed" lights, but from some flimsy work of stone and slate at the top of one, it seems evident that some pious Puritan churchwarden went to the trouble of "squaring" them. There are remains of curious stone brackets (one still supporting part of a stone shelf, almost the same as at Capel Begawdin, Llanddarog) on each side of where the altar stood; and at the extreme eastern ends of the north and south walls of the chancel are two long, narrow openings, one in each corner, which must have been rude *sedilia*, although they were too narrow for any but ascetic clerics (such as pilgrims would possibly associate with) to sit easily in them. There is another cavity in the chancel wall, perhaps 4 ft. from the ground, which would, no doubt, have been used to hold the sacred vessels temporarily. Further west, in the north wall of the chancel, there is a large square hollow where some large marble or other memorial slab must at one time have been fixed. There is a holy-water stoup in the south wall of the tower, on the right-hand side just as one is about to enter the nave, and another on

the right side just inside the door by which worshippers entered the nave from the south side. The bowl of latter stoup projected a good deal, thus offering a temptation which some Vandal has been unable to resist. So the bowl has been broken off, just as was done at Capel Begawdin, beyond Llanddarog, a few years ago. A peculiar feature of the church is noticeable in some broken steps in the north wall of the nave, not far from the chancel arch. Aged people say (and there is nothing incredible in the statement to those who have examined old churches) that these steps are part of a stone staircase which led through a passage inside the north wall up to the tower. The tower has a door 18 ft. or 20 ft. from the ground, opening into the nave, and the passage would lead towards that door. From what we have seen in a few old Pembrokeshire churches, it would appear that the passage ought to have been continued in the opposite direction also, so as to lead up to a rood-loft over the chancel arch. The stonework is exposed there, however, and there are no traces of stone brackets or other supports, indicating that a rood-loft ever existed in the place where one would naturally expect to find it. There are curious little nooks or cavities on each side below the spring of the fine arch which leads from the tower to the nave. The greater part of the north wall or the nave and much of the south wall of the chancel have fallen in; otherwise, the larger part of the masonry of the church is in a tolerable state of preservation.

We cannot dwell longer on this subject at present, but it is possible that some day we may be able to go more fully into the subject of the Pilgrims' Graves, which would require a long special article to do them justice. These notes were written last summer, almost on the eve of the usual service which is annually held at Llanfihangel-Abercowin, *sub caelo aperto*, as the occasion seemed to be a suitable one for giving some description, however imperfect, of the curious old ruin. The Vicar of Laugharne is a man who knows a good deal about antiquities as well as theology, and many were glad to find that he was selected as the preacher for that day. We trust that he and every educated man in the district will second the efforts of the Rev. W. Davies to preserve from further devastation the church and graves of the pilgrims.

H. C. TIERNEY.

EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS AT PEN ARTHUR, NEAR ST. DAVID'S.—The Pen Arthur stones have been already described and illustrated in Prof. J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, and in a paper on "Early Christian Art in Wales," by the editor in the January number of the *Arch. Camb.* for the present year. These monuments were removed to Bishop Vaughan's Chapel in St. David's Cathedral a few years ago, for their better preservation, by the late Dean Allen.

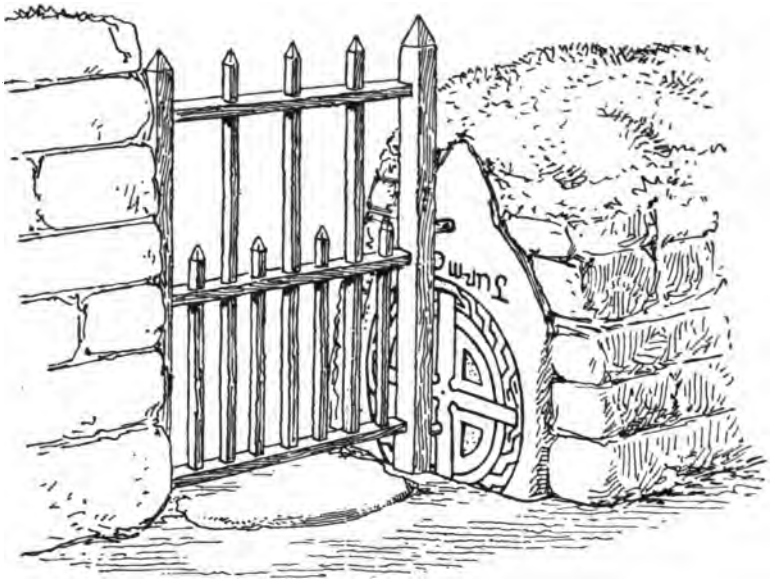


Fig. 1.—The “Gurmarc” Stone, in use as a gate-post, at Pen Arthur, near St. David’s.

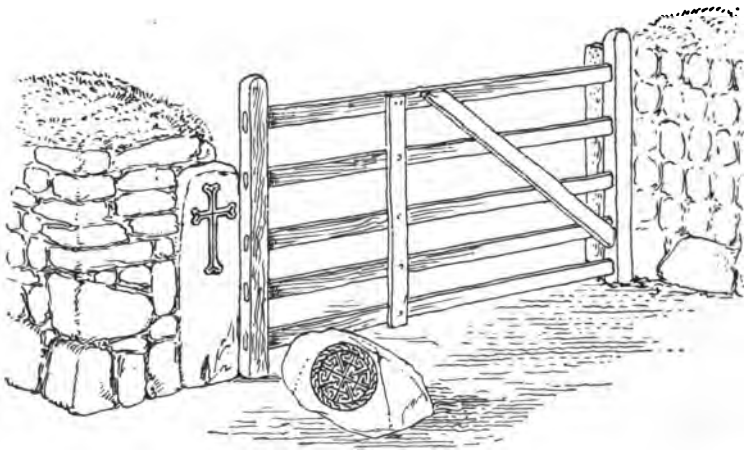


Fig. 2.—Sculptured Stones at Pen Arthur : one used as gate-post, and the other to keep the gate shut.

It may be interesting to record the positions of the stones before their removal. They are four in number, namely, the “Gurmarc”

slab, two ornamented cross-slabs, and a small pillar bearing an incised cross of early form. Fig. 1 shows the "Gurmarc" stone, which was turned upside down and used as a gate-post in the boundary wall of the farm-yard, with a road passing in front of it. Fig. 2 shows one of the ornamental slabs and the pillar with an incised cross, the latter used as a gate-post, and the former to keep the gate shut or prop it open as occasion might require. The gate-

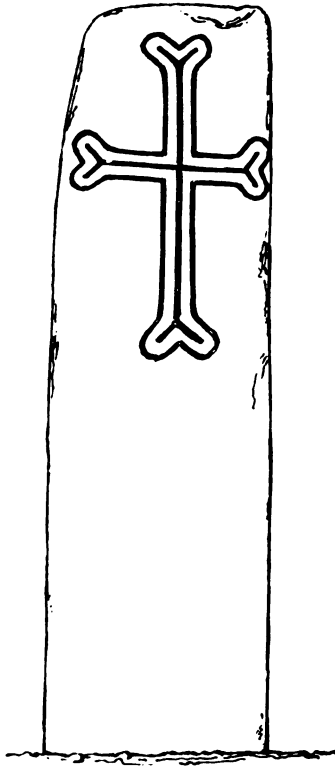


Fig. 3.—Sculptured Stone, used as gate-post, at Pen Arthur.
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

way was a short distance beyond the farm, in the direction of Carn Lidi, and led from the road into a field. Fig. 3 shows the gatepost to a larger scale. The fourth stone was built into the wall forming the hedge to the road, close to the gateway.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

A CATALOGUE OF PRINTED LITERATURE IN THE WELSH DEPARTMENT
OF THE CARDIFF FREE LIBRARIES. BY JOHN BALLINGER
AND JOHN IVANO JONES. 1898.

CIRCUMSTANCES have prevented us from noticing this volume at an earlier date, and now that both space and opportunity are favourable, we find that the nature of the work leaves us little more to do than to heartily recommend it to our members. The town of Cardiff possesses one of the finest free municipal libraries in the kingdom; and under wise and careful direction this great institution has attained to its present high position, concurrently with the advancement of the town itself in wealth and importance. More than ten years ago, the library committee recognized the position of Cardiff as the leading Welsh municipality by founding a Welsh department, which their ever-increasing resources have enabled them to develop into the finest collection of Welsh books, and of English books relating to Wales, that is in existence. It is well known that this result is mainly due to the unwearied exertions of the chief librarian, Mr. John Ballinger, whose services we are delighted to see have recently been substantially recognised, as they have always been cordially appreciated by the library committee. With the formation of such a collection as has already been brought together, a Catalogue became a necessity; and now that it has been issued it is but the barest justice to recognise that it is in every way worthy of its source. Indeed, it fulfils to a large extent the purposes of a bibliography, and is therefore almost a necessity to those who wish to know the extent of Welsh literature and of English literature relating to Wales. The Welsh entries have been compiled by Mr. Ivano Jones, Mr. Ballinger's assistant; and this gentleman's collaboration has resulted in the entire absence, so far as we have been able to discover, of the distressing typographical errors so common in references to Welsh books. To some of the entries of Welsh classics, such as *Y Bardd Cwsg*, *Canwyll y Cymry*, and a few others, brief bibliographical notes are appended, which, though not professing to be complete, add to the knowledge of the general reader, and serve to show as well the lacunæ in the collection as the relation of copies it possesses to the entire issues. We have met with only one item the accuracy of which we doubt. The initials of "O'C, E," which appear in their proper place, are said to represent "William Halliday." Are they not rather those of the great Irish scholar, Eugene O'Curry?

COL. W. LL. MORGAN has recently privately printed *An Antiquarian Survey of East Gower*, largely illustrated from photographs and drawings, a copy of which we have received. We hope to fully notice it in an early number of the *Journal*.

Obituary.

THE LATE RICHARD VENABLES KYRKE, ESQ.

INASMUCH as no memoir has hitherto appeared in *Archæologia Cambrensis* of the late Mr. R. V. Kyrke, of Pen-y-wern, one of the oldest members of the Cambrian Archæological Society, it seems proper to make some attempt to supply this defect; although it were to be wished that such a tribute to the memory of one not easily forgotten by those who knew him, should have fallen to the hands of a craftsman more skilled in the art of portraiture than I can pretend to be.

Mr. Kyrke was the son of Mr. Richard Venables Kyrke, the elder, and was born at Gwersyllt Hill, June 11th, 1821. His mother was Harriet Anne, daughter of Captain John Jones, of Cae Mynydd, Minera, and he had thus, on the maternal side, a Welsh descent. His grandfather, Mr. Richard Kirk, who died at Gwersyllt Hill in 1839, at the age of 92, was one of the pioneers of mining enterprise, on a large scale, in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, and descended from the Kyrkes of Martinside, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. Closely akin to these were the Kirkes of Greenhill, in the parish of Norton, Derbyshire, many of the members of which family attained military, naval, and administrative distinction.

The subject of this memoir was educated at Chester, under Dr. Casson, and afterwards at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold; subsequently married (June 2nd, 1849) Fanny, daughter of Henry Warbrick, Esq., of Everton House, Liverpool, and in 1865 purchased Nant-y-frith, Flintshire, where he lived until about seventeen years ago. Thence he removed to Pen-y-wern, in the parish of Hope, Flintshire, where he died of bronchitis, April 1st, 1899, aged 77, his wife having died almost exactly three years before. His two sons are Henry Richard Venables Kyrke, Esq., of Nant-y-frith, and Major Arthur Venables Kyrke, of Taunton, and his only daughter is Mrs. Deane-Drake, of Stokestown, county Wexford, Ireland.

Mr. Kyrke was busily engaged in public affairs: a director first of the Provincial Insurance Company, and afterwards chairman of the Wrexham branch of the Alliance Assurance Company; a director of the Wrexham, Mold and Connah's Quay Company; a magistrate for the county of Flint, and high-sheriff of that county in 1890; and chairman of the Bwlchgwyn Roadstone Company. He filled, moreover, many other offices, and took part in various industrial enterprises. He was fond of gardening and farming, interested in estate management, and a keen observer and lover of nature. In his younger days he delighted in walking, athletic exercises, and hunting, and was noted as "a good shot."

But it is not these sides of Mr. Kyrke's activity and character which demand for him a niche in *Archæologia Cambrensis*. He was,

if not an expert antiquary, at least deeply interested in many archæological problems, and his knowledge of local history was really wonderful. Although he published nothing, except, I believe, a single letter in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, he was an authority on the Roman roads and British camps of his district; and it was a treat to hear him pour forth the treasures of his mind when any point relating to the history of East Denbighshire and South Flintshire, or of persons and families who had lived in that area, was broached. His lively sketches of queer personalities, long ago gathered to their rest, remain memorable, and I smile as I recall some of his laughable stories. For not merely had he an extremely retentive memory, but a strong sense of humour, and his conversation, when he was in the right mood, and allowed himself vent, rendered him a most charming and admirable companion. His was indeed a genial, sunny, liberal, and well-stored mind. The breadth of his interests and the keenness of his observation are also to be noted. He could talk on almost every subject, and throw a quickening and illuminating beam upon most matters which came up for discussion. But Mr. Kyrke could be severe and sarcastic too; and no one is likely to forget some of his caustic speeches, barbed and witty, which he made now and again in public. Yet, I doubt whether he had many real enemies, while troops of admiring friends encircled him. He is now remembered as a cultured, courteous, and hospitable gentleman, an affluent and informing talker, a fascinating companion, a trusty and delightful friend: kind to the poor, and beloved by his children, kinsfolk, and acquaintances.

Wrexham, Dec. 29th, 1899.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

An obituary notice of the late Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., will appear in the April number of the *Journal*.

Annual Meeting at Merthyr in 1900.—The Presidency of the Merthyr Meeting of the Association has been accepted by Lord Aberdare.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. XVII, NO. LXVI.

APRIL, 1900.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from vol. xv, p. 369.)

DIOCESE OF BANGOR, ANGLESEY.

ABERFFRAW (ST. BEUNO).

September 16, 1848.

THIS church is double, consisting of two equal bodies without distinction of chancel, but the altar is at the east end of the southern aisle. There is a south porch and a gable belfry at the west end. There is an enriched Norman arch at the west end, having two orders and shafts with cushion capitals. The ornaments consist of chevron, and heads both human and animal; this arch is only seen inside the church, being blocked up externally. The south doorway within the porch seems to be First Pointed, with acute chamfered arch of two orders and impost. The west end is graduated, and together with the bell-gable appears to be Jacobean. The rest of the church is late and poor, Third Pointed. The two east windows are of three lights, with a sort of Flamboyant tracery. Most other windows are square-headed, all without feathering, and some without arches. The roofs

are poor and open, and there is a bit of inferior wood-carving in the cornice. The arcade consists of four bays, the arches wide, of Tudor form and chamfered; the piers have four clustered semi-octagonal shafts, with mouldings between them, and a general capital; the basis also octagonal. There is a break in the second pier from the west, which consists of a large piece of wall with shafts attached. The font has an octagonal bowl on a stem of the same shape, which is banded. The exterior is all whitewashed and the interior pewed. A north doorway is entirely plain.

BEAUMARIS (ST. MARY).

This church is a neat building, far superior to the generality of Welsh churches. The plan is a western tower, a nave with side aisles and chancel, the whole of good and well-wrought stone; the nave, aisles, and chancel all embattled, and the latter enriched with pinnacles. The lower part of the tower has windows of lancet form, trefoiled; the upper story modern, of poor work, with a battlement of four plain pinnacles. The nave is divided from each aisle by four lofty, pointed arches, springing from octagonal pillars, above which is a clerestory with square-headed Perpendicular windows. The windows of the side aisles are chiefly Decorated, of two lights, but those at the east end of each Perpendicular. The chancel arch is pointed and plain. At the east end of the south aisle is an ogee canopied niche with crockets. The chancel is Perpendicular, the east window of five lights, with some portions of stained glass. On each side of the chancel are six wooden stalls, surmounted by fine canopies, and in the chancel is a fine alabaster altar-tomb, the sides enriched with figures and shields in niches, on which are the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady. On the north side of the chancel is a low chapel embattled, above which are set two square-headed windows lighting the chancel. On the south side of the altar is a stone

commemorating Sir Henry Sydney and Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lords Deputies of Ireland, and others, erected by Edward Waterhouse, date 1565. There are several other inscriptions, and a modern white marble monument to Viscount Bulkeley. At the west end is this inscription :—

Here in their tender infancye
 A brother and a sister lye,
 One womb to them a being gave
 And this same earth a resting grave.
 Short was their race, but long their rest,
 God soonest takes whom He loves best.

E. G. daughter of Rd. Gower, Gent., dyed 3 December, 1681.

W. G. son of the same, dyed 7 May, 1681.

The interior is, on the whole, neat and well-ordered. There is a good organ.

BODEDERN (ST. EDEYRN).

September 24, 1851.

This church is little superior in size or architecture to the generality of Anglesey churches, but it is in a neat and creditable state. It has only a single body, without division of chancel, and not even the common transeptal chapel. Over the west end the common arched bell-gable, restored, and on a larger scale than the older specimens. The church is entirely Third Pointed. The east window of three lights is pointed, and lately filled with painted glass, by Evans of Salop, in memory of the Rev. H. Wynne Jones. The other windows are square-headed, of two lights. The south doorway is of similar character, and labelled. The nave has an open roof; the chancel is ceiled. The west window is set high up in the wall. There is a modern screen between the nave and chancel. The font is an octagonal mass. The pews are neat and uniform, but closed.

CEIDIO.

September 24, 1851.

A very small church or chapel, like Gwredog (*infra*), only differing from it by the re-edification of the walls, which is done on the whole in a neat style, and the interior is very fairly arranged. The windows are square-headed and narrow. There is a new bell-cote at the west end for the bell. The east window is of two lights, of the Anglesey Flamboyant; the font a plain octagonal mass.

GWREDOG (ANGLESEY).

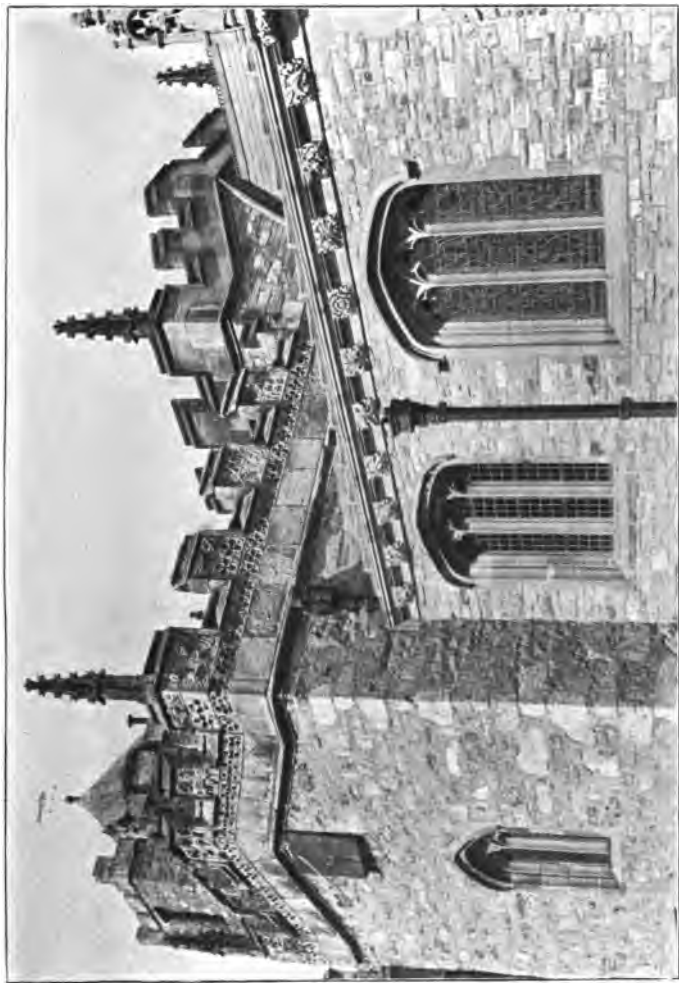
September 24, 1851.

This small chapel is of the Anglesey type, but from its diminutive size and the absence of burying-ground looks at a distance more like a house than a church. There is no chancel; at the west end is a small single bell-gable. The east window is a single one, trefoiled. The font is cylindrical on a square plinth. The roof is open, and there are very few windows. The altar as at Llantrisant.

HOLYHEAD (ST. CYBI).

September 17, 1848.

A more stately church than is usually found in North Wales. The plan is cruciform, the nave having aisles, with a western tower and a very fine south porch. The whole is late Third Pointed, and the south side of the nave much enriched. The tower is extremely plain and coarse, and is not square, the sides being unequal. It has a battlement, but no distinctive architectural feature. The aisles, porch, and transept are all embattled. The east side of the south transept has its battlement pannelled and enriched with curious figures of animals and legends of saints, but at the south end this battlement is interrupted. The battlement of the north transept is plainer. The buttresses of the south aisles are crowned with pinnacles, but they have been broken on the north side. The windows of the aisles



Holyhead Church. View from the South-East.

are of three lights; in the south aisle they have foliations. The clerestory windows are of two lights, and square-headed; two modern ones are added at the east end of the nave over the arch. At the east end of the south aisle is an octagonal stair-turret, with a pyramidal finishing and quatrefoiled cornice. The chancel has also three-light windows, somewhat depressed. On the north side of the chancel is an appearance of an obtuse lychroscope. The nave has internally on each side an arcade of three Tudor-shaped arches, having moulded hoods on angel figures bearing shields. On the north, the piers are octagonal; on the south, clustered of four shafts, with general capital. On the south, the corbels of the hoods are unfinished. The roof is flat and low-pitched, with a few bosses. The arrangement of the transept is odd and clumsy, like other instances in North Wales, running from north to south uninterrupted by arches, and giving the effect of one church being set at right angles to another; yet the nave opens to the transeptal space by a Tudor arch and the chancel by another, but the usual effect of a crossing is lost. The chancel has been greatly modernised, but the church is altogether in a neat and decent condition. The organ is in the north transept. The south porch is much the finest feature about the church. It has three-light windows on each side, the tracery of which is continued below them. The battlement is flanked by pinnacles. The outer door has shafts and looped quatrefoiled spandrels. The inner door is very rich, of Tudor form, labelled, with fine mouldings enriched with foliage and panelled spandrels. Above it is a large piece of panelling of great beauty, with several distinct bands containing loops, quatrefoils, etc., and in the centre a niche, with rather depressed crocketed canopy, having shafts, and in the spandrels foliage and shields. The forms and general character are late. The groining has never been finished. The churchyard is surrounded by an ancient wall.

LLANALLGO (ST. ALLGO).

April 24, 1868.

This church is less altered than most of those of Anglesey, and is of a rather singular form, having a kind of cruciform plan; the western arm or nave is remarkably short, the northern and southern are rather disproportionate transeptal chapels, and the eastern is a decided chancel. The walls are very low, and over the west gable rises a rude bell-cot formed with one arch. At the west end externally is a stone ledge, as seen elsewhere in Anglesey. There is no chancel arch, nor yet to the chapels. The chancel roof is open and of cradle form, the rest ceiled. The west window is modern and bad. The south transept end has a Perpendicular square-headed labelled window of two lights. On the east side of each transept is a single window, that of the northern having foliation. There is no window in the nave. Part of the rood-screen remains. The east window of the chancel is a very good one of Perpendicular tracery of three lights, and contains portions of good coloured glass. On the south of the chancel is a square-headed labelled Perpendicular window of two lights. The font has a plain circular bowl, raised on steps. The church is out of order, and needs repair; the interior very rough. The pulpit is at the west end. In the churchyard is a monumental stone, recording that one hundred and forty bodies were buried in the churchyard from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*, and forty in that of the adjoining parish of Penrhos Llugwy.

LLANBADRIG (ST. PATRICK).

October 5, 1849.

A plain church, with scarcely any remarkable features, though a remote antiquity has been assigned to it. It is long and narrow, without aisles, having a south porch and a bell-gable at the west end. The east window is a poor one, of three lights and late character;

all the others are modern and wretched. The porch has a stoup in one angle. The chancel arch is obtuse and rude. A large part of the western portion of the nave is separated for a school, and the pews are modern. The porch is very near the west end. The churchyard is uneven, and overhangs the sea in a romantic way.

LLANBEDR GOCH (ST. PETER).

December 15, 1849.

The plan cruciform, without aisles; the transepts, as usual, awkward and sprawling, advancing near to the east end, and much out of proportion to the short chancel and insignificant nave. There is a single arched belfry at the west gable. The walls are low. A north door is late Third Pointed, with label and panelled spandrels. The windows few, mostly square-headed and debased, but that at the east end is Middle Pointed, of three lights, late in the style, and of a character very frequent in Anglesey. There is no west window. The roofs are of plain timber framework, and no arches to the chancel or transepts. The font a plain octagon. The situation of this church is on an abrupt rocky eminence.

LLANDEGVAN (ST. TEGVAN).

December 14, 1849.

An interesting church, much modernised; in form a clumsy cross, with modern west tower, built 1811, and a south porch. There are but few original features remaining. The windows all modern ones. The roofs are plain and barn-like; the chancel very small, and not separated by an arch. There are, however, two awkward stone arches thrown across the north transept. The latter is raised up two steps, as is the chancel, on account of the uneven ground. In the north transept against the east wall is a modern Gothic monument. No font could be found.

LLANDDEUSANT (ST. MARCELLUS).

September 24, 1851.

A small church, of the Anglesey type, with nave and chancel and western bell-gable. The chancel is divided from the nave by a rude and obtuse arch, rising upon imposts. The east window is Middle Pointed, of three lights, the western one a single obtuse-headed light, set high up. Other windows are square-headed and debased, or else modern wretched insertions, and there seem to have been none originally on the north. There are north and south doors, with obtuse heads. The roof is of an ordinary kind. There is a kind of cupboard in the north wall of the nave. The font is cylindrical. The pulpit and desk, according to a Welsh fashion, flank the altar.

LLANDDONA (ST. DONA).

December 15, 1849.

A curious church, having north and south transepts clumsily developed, but with the addition of a diminutive aisle or chapel on the south of the nave, adjacent to the transept, but not continued quite to the west. There is a north porch, and a small western bell-gable for one bell. The walls are low; there is no west window, but a plain door. The porch is very large, and Third Pointed of late character. The inner door has a very obtuse arch, with mouldings and panelled spandrels. A singular effect is produced within from there being a pointed arch across the nave near its western part, dividing it into two parts, and not separating the chancel. The small aisle has one plain, low, pointed arch, opening to the nave, but its western bay has no arch, only a wooden upright pier. The font stands against this pier: a plain octagonal bowl on two steps. The prevailing features are early Third Pointed, but some are later. The north transept has a window of two lights without foils, and very rude, apparently

Middle Pointed, and resembling one at Brownsover in Warwickshire. The chancel is very short, the transepts, as usual in Anglesey, reaching near to the east end. The roof of the chancel is plastered. There is a rude low pointed arch between the chapel and the south transept, as well as the nave. The east window is square-headed, and very late Third Pointed, neither labelled nor foliated. There is the date 1590 on a stone above it. There are scarcely any windows on the south, but a loop on the south of the sacrarium. The gables have been all capped by crosses, but only that on the north transept remains. The situation is sequestered and pleasing, near the Traeth Coch. The ground of the churchyard rises eastwards.

LLANDDYFNAN (ST. DYFNAN).

November 22, 1865.

This church has nave and chancel only, and a south porch with a small bell-cot over the west end. The walls have been for the most part rebuilt. The chancel arch is pointed, very poor and meagre. There are late square-headed windows in the chancel at the east end, of three lights, the others of two; the south-east window set under a flat-pointed arch in the wall. The windows are labelled externally. There is a modern addition at the west end, looking like a narthex, and opening by a pointed arch. The south porch is large, and has trefoil-headed windows on the sides. The outer doorway has a pointed hood. The north doorway has also a hood-moulding upon corbels, sculptured with very curious figures of animals. Over it is a bust with lifted hands. Near this door is a stoup. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The seats are mostly open and new.

LLANDYSILIO (ST. TYSILIO).

January 27, 1850.

This very small church is a well-known object to those who have frequented the Menai Bridge : seated

on a rock nearly surrounded with the water of the Menai, and accordingly difficult of access, and remote from the population of the parish. It has very low walls and no distinct chancel, a small single bell-gable over the west end. There is a north door, but none on the south or west, and very few windows except at the east end, where is one of the transition kind, Middle to Third Pointed, so frequent in Anglesey, and of three lights. No windows at all on the south. The roof is open, and though rude not bad of its kind. The interior dark; part of the screen remains parting the chancel, but not of any decided character. The font a plain octagonal basin.

LLANEDWEN (ST. EDWEN).

May, 1850.

A very small church in a lovely situation, shaded with trees, and commanding a beautiful view over the Menai. There is no distinction of nave and chancel; the windows are square-headed, except the eastern, which is pointed, and has no tracery. The font is cylindrical. Over the west end is an open-arched belfry for one bell. There is a square-headed slit window on the south of the chancel.

LLANEILIAN (ST. EILIAN).

October 5, 1849.

A curious church, superior to the generality in the county, consisting of a lofty but not long nave; a chancel of lower elevation, a south porch, western steeple, and a singular chapel on the south of the chancel, but not in a right line with it, and approached by a low passage. The nave is fair Third Pointed, of good stone, and more finished than is usual. The chancel also Third Pointed, rather plainer; the chapel has some earlier indications, but no part of this church can approach to the age which is assigned to it, as it is supposed a church was founded here first in the fifth

century. The nave is embattled, with the buttresses crowned by pinnacles; the porch is plain, the interior door having good continuous mouldings; in one of its angles is a stoup. The north door has also tolerable mouldings. The chancel is lower than the nave, but has also a battlement and pinnacles. There is an octagonal stair-turret at the south-east angle of the nave, communicating with the roof, and also with the rood-loft. The roofs are leaded. The windows of the nave are of three lights. The interior would have a good effect if it were better fitted up, the elevation of the nave being considerable, but it is too short. The tower arch is an obtuse one, upon impost; that to the chancel pointed, upon octagonal shafts. There is a rude rood-screen, with coarse cornices of fruit and foliage above and under the panelling of the loft, the screen itself rather plain. The west gallery exhibits some wood screen work with the date 1533. Some of the benches are open, but very plain. The chancel has square-headed windows of two lights; the eastern one of three resembles a triple lancet in some degree, but is most probably Third Pointed. It contains some Third Pointed stained glass. The original stalls and desks remain, with coarse poppy-heads, and are of a plain sort. The altar is a large carved chest of wood, inscribed with "Non nobis Domine," with the date 1634. The roofs of both nave and chancel are low-pitched, that of the chancel most ornamental, having flowered bosses and figures of a grotesque sort supporting the spandrels, having wigs, and playing musical instruments. The crooked passage which leads from the chancel to the south chapel is lighted by small square-headed windows. The chapel has an east window of Middle Pointed character of two lights; on the south a square-headed one without foils. The roof is plain, and the parapets embattled. At the point of the west gable is an arch for a bell. Against the east end is a curious kind of altar, hexagonal in form, of wood, and appearing also to have formed a repository for vest-

ments, with open panels in front. In the east wall is a recess and a ledge, also an arched recess in the west wall. The roof of this chapel has moulded beams. The steeple has a curious appearance, and is constructed oddly of slates, the tower in three stages diminishing, and surmounted by a heavy four-sided spire, also of slate, and occupying the entire square. The openings of the steeple are plain single lights. There are three bells; the font is modern. Close to the north door is a large poor-box, covered with iron-work. There is a cross on the south side of the churchyard.

LLANFACHRETH.

July 16, 1873.

The church has merely nave and chancel, small and undivided, with a small Welsh bell-gable over the west end. The east window is remarkable, of two lights, and of a sort not uncommon in Anglesey, the two lights trefoiled, and in the upper part a lozenge, from the higher point of which is a straight line to the top of the arch. The other windows mostly of obtuse-headed lights; one on the south is labelled; there is none at the west end. The south doorway is rude, and has a semicircular arch on imposts, almost like Norman. Under the east window externally is a stone ledge, and above its apex is a rude head. The interior is mean and pewed.

LLANFAES (ST. CATHERINE).

December 15, 1849.

This church appears to have been almost wholly rebuilt within the last three years, and presents an appearance of some elegance; a new tower having been erected, surmounted by a broach spire of very good execution, quite a rare feature in Wales. The church has a nave and chancel, divided by a continuous pointed arch. The east windows Middle Pointed, of three lights, filled with fair modern stained glass, the other

windows, square-headed, in the same style. In the north porch is an octagonal stoup. The interior fittings are neat, and the situation very pretty.

LLANFAIR PWLLGWYNGYLL (ST. MARY).

May 24, 1850.

A very small church, the walls so low that it is with difficulty distinguished; but the situation, near to the shores of the Menai, is very pretty. There is only a nave and chancel, which latter is remarkable for a semicircular apsidal termination, which is very rude, and apparently of early Norman work. It opens westward by a rude misshapen arch on imposts, and in its north pier is a square hagioscope; there is also some appearance of the beginning of a stone vault. The altar is set lengthwise, and much encroached on by pews and rails, the more inexcusable from the peculiar arrangement. There are no original windows; those which there are, are square-headed and debased. There is a plain-pointed arched bell-gable over the west end for the bell. There is no west door nor window; the only door is on the north, near which is a rude early cylindrical font. In the churchyard has been erected a columnar tombstone, rising higher than the roof of the church, in memory of several workmen and others employed in the construction of the Britannia Bridge, who lie buried here.

LLANFAIR-YNGHORNWY (ST. MARY).

September 4, 1867.

This is one of the large churches of Anglesey, and consists of a long nave, a chancel with large chapel on the south, and a western tower. The south porch is made into a vestry. The whole is Perpendicular, but the south chapel of the latest type, divided from the chancel by three flat Tudor arches on octagonal pillars, and the windows are of corresponding character. There is one window, south of the nave, of two lights with

trefoil heads. The east window of the chancel is a very good Perpendicular one of three lights, early in the style. There is no chancel arch, but there is a wood screen across the chancel, the roof of which is open with plain rude timbers. The chancel is fully equal to the nave in length. The tower is rude and plain, with battlement, and one stringcourse and six buttresses. There is an open bell-arch in the parapet on the west side, as at Llanerchymedd. On the west side is a pointed doorway, tall, and with face-mouldings. The churchyard is secluded, and shaded by fine trees.

LLANFEHELL (ST. MEHELL).

September 4, 1867.

This church is rather a large one for North Wales, and consists of a nave with south transept, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The south doorway within the porch has a Norman character, with plain semi-circular arch on imposts. The south chapel or transept opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch; the nave has an open roof, with arched timbers; the transept is vaulted in stone, and has some Decorated windows, in which appear pieces of coloured glass with heraldic shields (and arms of Bulkeley), and a figure of St. Machutus. Some other windows of the nave are plain late Perpendicular. There is no chancel arch. There is a single lancet south of the chancel; the east window of three lights has something of the Anglesey Flamboyant character. The tower is a late addition against a solid west wall; it is built in a plain and solid manner, without buttresses, having three stringcourses below the battlement, and the only opening is a small slit; the only door is from within. Upon it is a small octagonal spire of stone, with ribs at the angles. The font is square, on each side having two rude Norman arches with imposts.

LLANFFLEWIN (ST. FFLEWYN).

September 4, 1867.

A small church, with low walls, and undivided, with a pointed bell-cot over the west end, with an open arch. The church has been so completely modernised, that it is doubtful whether any original feature remains but the bell-gable and one single-light window in the north wall. All other windows are modern. The font is of singular design—octagonal, swelling downwards, and each face concave. The seats open. The site is wild and striking.

LLANFIHANGEL DIN SILWY (ST. MICHAEL).

August 3, 1859.

The church has been for the most part rebuilt. It has nave and chancel, with neat modern bell-cot. The chancel arch is pointed, and very plain, of the original work. The east window is Decorated, of three lights, with hood on head corbels, and on the south of the chancel is one of Perpendicular character, with square head. Other windows are modern. On the east gable is a good cross. From the churchyard is a very fine view. There is a pretty carved moveable pulpit of wood.

LLANFIHANGEL YSCEFIOG (ST. MICHAEL).

November 22, 1865.

The old church having been abandoned, and a new one built in the village of Gaerwen, only a small portion of it now remains, and that in a dilapidated state, and in a remote situation. The church had originally a nave with aisle and a chancel with a north chapel; but only the chancel with the chapel now remain, and the west end of the chancel is walled, and has inserted a good Perpendicular doorway, brought from some other part of the church, which has good mouldings and spandrels, with quatrefoiled circles. The original small

bell-cot has also been removed to this place. The interior presents a wretched scene of decay. Between the chancel and the north chapel is no arch, but merely a flat kind of entablature. This chapel is of debased character, and has a square-headed window of three lights, also a late doorway with flattened arch. Some woodwork bears the date 1684. Some of the old benches still remain, with round ball-like heads of the bench ends.

LLANFWROG (ST. MWROG).

July 16, 1873.

There is a nave and chancel, with south porch and new pointed bell-cot over the west end. The whole is very much renovated; indeed, apparently rebuilt. The windows have mostly Perpendicular tracery of three lights; at the west end is one square-headed with two ogee lights more like Decorated. The east window is transitional to Perpendicular, and some others are of both sorts. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. There is no west window; the vestry new, and the whole in fair condition.

LLANGADWALADR (ST. CADWALADR).

September 12, 1848.

A church of low pitch, with nave and chancel only, but with the singularity of a debased Gothic chapel on the south side of the chancel; there is also a hideous modern one on the north, built in 1801: also a south porch. Over the west end is a bell-gable, with three open-pointed arches, each containing a bell. The porch has stone benches, and the inner door has a flattened head, upon which is an inscription; "Catamanus Rex;"¹ within the porch is a benatura with three-sided basin. There is a north door, which has a moulding and impost of curious appearance, resembling First Pointed, now glazed. There is no west window. On the south of

¹ "Catamanus Rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum."
—*Arch. Camb.* ii, 166.

the nave is a late square-headed one of two lights ; other northern windows are debased. The east window of the chancel is a very fair Middle Pointed one of three lights, with moulded hood, and rather verging to Flamboyant. In it is some stained glass, in which may be deciphered "Orate pro bono statu-ap-armigeri." In the centre the Crucifixion, and several canopied figures of saints. The roof of the nave is open, the beams forming flat arches on foliated timbers which form brackets. The chancel is very obtuse, and seems to have been altered. Across it is a plain Italian wood screen. The font has an octagonal bowl, upon a pedestal of like form. The south chapel is a curious specimen of its age. It is embattled, with a gable flanked by points and terminated by a fleur-de-lys. On the west side a door with graduated label, and very small window by the side. On the south a four-light window with transom flanked by buttresses, and on each side of it a small square-headed one of two lights. At the east end is a similar window, of which the transom is embattled. The church is fitted with open benches, except the two chapels, which are pewed. In the north chapel are some ugly monuments, some of Elizabethan style. The south chapel has a boarded roof, painted in bad style. Tower built by Aron Owen in 1661, as an inscription shows.

LLANGOED (ST. CAWRDAF).

August 3, 1857.

This church is quasi-cruciform, having north and south transeptal chapels set very near to the east end. The church is low, and long in proportion. The chancel arch a plain-pointed one, springing at once from the wall. Over the debased east window is the date 1613. There is a kind of hagioscope from the north chapel into the chancel. The north transept reaches further east than the chancel. The form is very anomalous. The south pier of the chancel arch stands, as it were, insulated in the south chapel. There are square-

headed Perpendicular windows in the south transept; the north transept is more debased in style. There is a stone block at the south-west corner of the transept. The whole of the interior is out of repair, with most irregular pews. The pulpit is a fair carved one, of wood on stone base. The altar is all but squeezed out of its place by pews. The font has an octagonal bowl on a stem. There is a small open bell-cot for one bell.

LLANGRISTIOLUS (ST. CRISTIOLUS).

October 27, 1849.

A fair specimen of the better sort of Anglesey village church, consisting of nave and chancel without aisles, but of good proportions, and the chancel properly distinguished and developed. A south porch and single-arched belfry over the west end. The chancel arch is of considerable elegance, unusual in North Wales, having excellent moulding and clustered shafts which have a Middle Pointed character. The east window is of five lights and Third Pointed, the other windows of similar period, but square-headed. The cill of the south-east window is extended as for a sedile. The porch has a good outer door, with mouldings in the soffit. There is a priest's door on the south of the chancel, and on the south side of the division, between nave and chancel, is a projection which seems a continuation of the east gable of the nave. The interior is neat.

LLANGWYFAN.

September 5, 1863.

This church is chiefly remarkable for its situation upon a rock surrounded at high tide by the sea-water, but at low tide approached by a rough causeway. It is of the usual Anglesey make, without distinction of chancel, and with low walls and a bell-gable at the west for one bell. There has, however, once been a north aisle the whole length of the church, and the

arcade of three very low and wide Tudor arches on short octagonal pillars may be seen in the wall. The east window, of two lights, has rather an early Decorated look; one window on the south is Perpendicular, of a single-light, cinquefoiled and labelled, and one on the north is somewhat similar. The porch is plain; within it a late Perpendicular doorway with label and panelled spandrels. The interior is rude, the seats are mostly on one side—some open—some pews, much crowding upon the altar. Against the south wall internally is a stone bench; the roof open. The font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem; there is no west window.

LLANIDAN (ST. AIDAN).

May, 1850.

The old parish church, now abandoned and in great measure ruined, is in a secluded site close to Lord Boston's house. It is a larger and better structure than most of the Anglesey churches. It consists of two equal aisles, divided by an arcade of Tudor arches, with octagonal piers. The western portion is still roofed, and used for funerals, but the larger part of the church is open to the skies. There are some Middle Perpendicular indications, but most of the windows are square-headed. The porch has a plain stone vault, and contains a stoup. Over the west end is a bell-gable with one bell in an arch, and mantled with ivy; the font is cylindrical.

LLANSADWRN (ST SADWRN).

August 31, 1871.

A small church of the local type, having nave and chancel, and a chapel or transept clumsily set in the north and coming near to the east end. The church has lately been restored and put into decent condition. The walls are very low, the windows square-headed, of

late character, save that of the east end, which is of two lights, and Decorated character; but all seem to have been renovated. There is no arch to the transept, but the timbers of the roof are clumsily arranged. Over the west end is the original bell-cot, having pointed gable and open arch for bell.

LLANTRISANT (SS. AVIAN, IEUAN, AND SANAN).

September 24, 1851.

This church has a nave and chancel, with large disproportionate south chapel or transept, which ranges with the east end of the chancel. The walls are very low, and there is the usual single-arched gable for a bell at the west end. The windows are all bad except the eastern one, which is plain Third Perpendicular, of two lights. The south doorway has a debased look, with a very obtuse arch and label over it. The interior is tolerably neat, but the altar is as usual closely encumbered by pews. The altar itself is at right angles with the east wall. The font is early, probably Norman; the bowl cylindrical, sculptured with a kind of scroll-work with rude foliage, and upon a square plinth. At the east end of the transept is a square aperture near to the ground.

LLANYNGHENEDEL.

July 16, 1873.

A small church, with very low walls, and bell-cot for one bell over the west end. There are some small rude windows, with obtuse heads, single and double. The roof the nave is open, that of the chancel boarded. The north door has pointed arch in wood, trefoil-headed. The south door has obtuse head; there is no west window.

NEWBOROUGH (ST. PETER).

September 12, 1848.

Rather a curious church, comprising a nave and long chancel, with a south porch and a gable belfry over the west end, having two pointed open arches for bells. There is rather more variety of architecture than usual in Welsh churches. The porch has a good open timber roof. Though there is a long architectural chancel, it does not seem to have been used entirely as such, but only the east portion, which is separated by a broken wood screen; and the west part of the nave is now partitioned off and not used, so that the internal effect does not answer to the unusually long exterior. The east window is Middle Perpendicular, of three lights, with hood on head-corbels. On the south of the original chancel are two tolerable windows, also Middle Perpendicular, of two lights, the rear arch having good bold mouldings. There is one lancet on the north of the nave, and one with trefoil-head at the west; the other windows are chiefly square-headed and late, some debased. The door within the porch is of depressed form. The interior is very shabby in appearance; the benches are old, but quite rude and plain. The font is curious and early; it is a cylindrical mass, sculptured with interlacing ornament and some figures resembling a Greek cross. Under the south-east window is what appears a sedile and a piscina. The priest's door has a hood, with corbels.

The situation of this church is so elevated that it is seen at a great distance, both in Carnarvonshire and Anglesey.

PENMON (ST. SEIRIOL).

This church is cruciform, without aisles, having a tower in the centre, with pointed roof of stone. The whole is of Norman origin, and the nave now disused. The south door has a good semicircular arch, with

embattled moulding upon shafts ; the door itself has a square head, and above it, in the head of the arch, is some rude sculpture, in which is seen the figure of a lion. The north door has a flattened trefoil head. There are small round-headed windows set high in the wall, and some flat buttresses. The tower is finished by a rude pointed roof of rough stones overlying each other, and has in the belfry story double windows with a central shaft of rough and simple construction. The tower rises upon arches, of which the south and west are semicircular of rather good ornamental character, having billet and chevron mouldings and shafts, with abaci and varied capitals. The eastern arch is semicircular, but much plainer. The north transept is destroyed. In the south transept under the windows is a range of Norman arches springing from shafts, with abaci to the capitals, and having chevroned mouldings. In the chancel is a Perpendicular window, and on the south of the altar a plain niche and an ambry in the east wall. The south transept is open to a plain roof, and adjoining it is a part of the monastic buildings now occupied as a farm-house. On the south of the chancel was the refectory, now ruined and finely mantled in ivy. Its character is Perpendicular. The font is square, with a bunch of cushion capital. From this church is a fine view of Penmaen Mawr.

PENMYNYDD.

October 26th, 1849.

A neat little church, consisting of a nave and chancel, a small shed-like chapel on the north of the nave, and a south porch. Over the west end, an arched gable for two bells. The chancel is properly developed, and divided from the nave by a pointed arch, which springs from semi-octagonal shafts. A low arch opens from the nave to the north chapel, which is low and narrow, but contains a fine altar-tomb. The windows are mostly square-headed, of two lights, also Third Pointed. The

east window of three lights, also Third Pointed; the lateral ones of the chancel are single, and on the south is a priest's door. The west window is a fair Third Pointed one of three lights, with small embattled transom across the central light. The south porch has stone benches; on the door some good ironwork. There are crosses on the gables; the roof newly slated; the interior very neat and creditable, fitted with open benches having poppy-heads. In the churchyard is a small shaft of a cross.

PENRHOS LLUGWY (ST. MICHAEL).

April 24, 1868.

This church has been almost wholly rebuilt, and has a very neat, creditable appearance. Possibly some of the walls are original, but there is no certain appearance of old work. It has nave and chancel; the chancel arch new; as also all the windows, save the eastern, which is good Decorated of two lights; the others are of rather Flamboyant character. The seats are all open. Over the west end is a new bell-cot, with bell in an open arch. The font is old, the bowl octagon, having a kind of shallow battlement at each angle in the upper part. The base is very rude.

PENTRAETH (ST. MARY).

October 6, 1849.

This church has the usual Welsh arrangement of nave and chancel undivided, and a large transeptal chapel on the south; a south porch and western bell-gable. The east window is a fair Middle Pointed one of three lights; most of the other windows late and square-headed, some debased. In the roof of the nave, on the south side and near the west end, is a dormer window which appears ancient. The roof of rude timber framework, but over the sacrarium boarded. In the east wall is a trefoil-headed niche. The font is

a rude octagonal block, set on square plinth and steps. The church has been newly pewed. The situation is pretty, and surrounded by trees.

RHOSCOLYN (ST. GWENVAEN).

December 18, 1856.

A small church of the common Anglesey make, in rather a commanding situation, not far from the romantic cliffs which present such splendid appearances and geological curiosity. It has merely a nave and chancel without divisions, a south porch, and pointed Welsh bell-cot at the west end for two bells. The porch has its outer door, with continuous mouldings of late character. Within the porch is a fair Perpendicular door with label and panelled spandrels. The east window is of two lights, and probably Perpendicular, though having a Decorated look like some others in the island. On the south is a square-headed single window, cinquefoiled. The other windows are modern. The roof of the nave is open and of cradle form; that of the chancel ceiled. The font is curious and Perpendicular, the bowl octagonal, charged with varied panelling or other figures on each face, and the patterns being continued down the stem, which is raised on two steps. The chancel is crowded with pews, and has a large west gallery, but is on the whole clean and decent. The churchyard rather small and confined.

TAL-Y-LLYN (ST. MARY).

July 3, 1872.

A small and mean church, with a general resemblance to many in Mona. It has nave and chancel only, with a chapel on the south of the latter. There are no windows on the south, except one closed. On the north are two bad modern ones; at the east, a late Perpendicular one of three lights, square-headed and labelled, with no foliation. The west doorway has an obtuse arch, with rather deep mouldings, probably late

Perpendicular. There has been a chancel arch of Tudor form, partially closed; there is a mean bell-cot at the west end. The font is an oblong, two sides bearing a rude cross; the others plain.

TREFDRAETH.

October 27, 1849.

This church has a nave and chancel undivided, a large chapel on the south of the chancel, and a south porch. At the west end, an arched gable for one bell. There is no chancel arch; the chapel on the south resembles several others in a similar situation in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, and ranges with the east end. It is late Third Perpendicular, having a labelled door in its west side, and opens to the chancel by a pointed arch, across which a lower one is thrown. The east window is in the Perpendicular, of three lights, rather singular in tracery, and with something of a Flamboyant character. The lights are cinquefoiled. The windows are mostly square-headed, labelled, and of two lights, of a late date; one on the south has coarse head-corbels attached to the label.

There is a new slate roof; the situation high, within a very large cemetery, and commanding an extensive view; the seats mostly open and plain.

(To be continued.)

SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY JOHN LLOYD, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 23.)

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 6.

*Radnor Manerium de Presteigne cum Juribus Membris et
Appurtenant'.*

A Survey of the Mannor of Presteigne, with the rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof being, and being in the Countie of Radnor, late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Moneth of November 1649, by Virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament, for Sale of Honors Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene and Prince, under the hands and seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act nominated and Appointed.

The quitt rents due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor within the Town and Parrish of Prestigne, holding of the said Mannor in ffree soccage Tenure, According to the Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per annum . vij*li*. ijs. xjd.
£7 2 11

The Court Barons and Court Leetes fines and Amerciamentes of Court issues post fines fines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes, wayfes, straves, deodandes ffellons goods goods of ffellons of themselves of ffugitives and of Condemned persons, hawking hunting ffishing ffowling and all other proffittes and perquesittes within the aforesaid Mannor to the Roialties apperteyning wee estimate iiij*li*. xs.
£4 10

Total of all the Quitt rentes and Roialties
in present possession are per Ann . xij*li*. xijs. xjd.
£11 12 11

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tenants thereof upon descent and alienacion to the custome thereof wee estimate
 Communibus Annis iii*li*.
£4

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes aforesaid together with the Herriottes happening within the severall Mannors of Glawdestry, Rislin, Knocklas, Comotryder, Southruralth, Southagree, Southnethian Vchad, Ischoyd, Royaden and Knighton, are granted as we are informed to Sir Edmund Sawyer, Knight, for a certeine Terme of yeares yet to come, which graunte hath not been produced to us, but in Consideracion that if the said Herriotts should be disposed of according to the said graunt for ye future the severall Mannors aforesaid would be Mangled Wee have in this Mannor (as we shall in all the rest) value them as a Revercion of the said graunt if it shalbe found good.

The Tolles belonging to the Lords of the said Mannor collected and gathered within the Town of Presteyne by reason of a Markett weekly kept there upon every Satturday in the yeare. And of twoe ffares yearly kept one upon the 24th of June and the other on the 29th of November together with all pickage stallage and other appurtenances to the Toll of the said Markett and ffares belonging and apperteyning wee estimate to be worth Com-
 munibus Annis xij*li*. xs.
£12 10

This Grant also to be Produced.

Memorandum the tolles aforesaid for Cattle on the faire dayes are also (as we are informed) granted to the said Sir Edmond Sawyer for a certeine Terme of yeares yet to come which hath been produced to us the proffitt whereof we estimate Communibus
 Annis per Ann. x*ls*. ij*li*.
£2

The tolle of the Markettes the Bayliff of the said Towne pretends that it doth belonge unto him but we saw no graunt thereof And do therefore
 Estimate it communibus annis x*li*. xs.
£10 10
 per Ann. x*li*.

Which two last mencioned sumes makes up ye
 xij*li*. xs. aforesaid.

Nicholas Meredith, Esq.

All that Wood and Woody ground comonly called Hartly Wood with the appurtenaunces being and being in the Mannor of Presteigne abutting west upon the ffreehold of the said Nicholas Meredith bounded North with the landes of Mrs. Elianor Taylor, widow conteyning by estimacion . . . 40 Acres

Redd. viijli.

Idem. And all that Wood and Woody ground called Northwoode with the appurtenances in the aforesaid Mannor abutting west upon the Mountaines and bounded North with the ffreehold of Nicholas and Richard Meredith conteyning by estimacion . . . 240

Value of both per Acre iij*s.*

Soe the improvement of both above the rent *xxxiijli.*
reserved per Ann. is £34

Memorand' that the last mencioned premisses were by Lease dated 20 January 14 James graunted to Sir Thomas Trevor deceased for 99 yeares¹ from Michaelmas then last past for the use of the then Prince of Wales.

Soe ther is 66 yeares to come at Michaelmas 1649.

*Eleanor Taylor. Redd. xxiiiij*d.**

All that parcell of Mountanous land with the appurtenances being between the highway leading towards the Towne of Discott on the one parte and the lands called Ruddocke lande on the other parte and extending from the landes of Walter Gomey to the lands of Evan Vaughan conteyning by estimation 60

Value per acre iij*s.*

This title to be cleared.

There was noe originall deed produced to us only a Meane Conveyance to Mrs. Taylor, vide ye ekstract of Mrs. Taylor's deed on ye backside of this sheet.*

Soe the value above the rent reserved is per ann. *viiijli. xviijs. xd.*
£8 18 10

¹ I believe this should bee for 99 yeares if any lives should so long continue.

The Advowson, nominacion, Donacion and presentation to the parsonage of Prestigne is in the lord of ye Mannor.

The same is worth 200*li.* per Ann. & upwards and Mr. John Skull is present Incumbent aged about 70.

Edward Price of Knighton, Armiger, having long since (*inter alia*) a Grant of a parcel of Hilly ground in Prestigne called the great Close at Gomey lying betwene the highway leading towards Discoyde on the one parte and the Lands there called Ruddocke lands on the other part being late parcell of the Earle of March his Lands made a Lease to Edward Gomey: Habendum from ye 25th of March 1584 for 20 years only at the Rent of xiii*ijli.* per Ann., this Lease expired 25th March 1604.

Thomas Price Armiger having these Lands per Grant made a Lease to Hugh Lewis, Armiger from 1604 for xxj yeeres at xiii*ijli.* per Ann. which expired 25 March 1625 And from that tyme Meredith Morgan, Armiger, had 40 yeeres which was graunted to Sir Edmond Sawyer, Knight, these 40 yeeres endes the 25th of March 1665. Mr. Meredith Morgan passed his term to Nicholas Taylor, Armiger, at the yeerely rent of xiii*ijli.* ut predict.

How are 15 yeeres yet to come from the 25th of March 1650
 April 3rd, 1650. WILL. WEBB, 1650.

A Rentall of the said Mannor.—Freeholders.

DISCOTT.			<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Morris Lewis Esq. and Mr. Holland for 2 Moieties	. 00	04 00	More for himselfe	. 00	00 04
Thomas Davies	. 00	01 03	Tho. Gomme	. 00	01 04
John Ap William	. 00	04 00	Edward Howell	. 00	00 04
James Gomey	. 00	02 00	Tho. Triloe	. 00	00 06
Nicholas Meredith	. 00	00 02	Richard Meredith	. 00	00 08
William Morris	. 00	00 01	James Price	. 00	00 01
Charles Taylor	. 00	05 04			
More for Taylor	. 00	02 06		01	15 05
Hugh Atkins	. 00	00 09	HUGHSTREETE WARD.		
More for him	. 00	01 00	John Stedman	. 00	00 06
Tho : Jenkins	. 00	02 05	John Gommy	. 00	00 06
Watkin Aphugh & Walter Taylor	. 00	01 01	John Walsham	. 00	03 09
Hugh Lewis	. 00	01 05	Edmond Gough	. 00	00 06
Walter Griffith	. 00	00 06	M'r John Skull	. 00	00 04
Tho. Price	. 00	03 00	Richard Sheringham	. 00	05 04
Peter Ap Williams } Griffith Ap Hugh }	. 00	01 09	Roger Gough	. 00	00 06
John Vaughan	. 00	00 01	Francis Riccards	. 00	02 06
John Morris	. 00	00 02	Ambrose Meredith	. 00	01 00
Hugh Apheugh	. 00	00 04	William Gomme	. 00	00 06
Morris Lewis Esq.	. 00	00 04	Richard Merrick	. 00	00 04
			Tho : Whitney	. 00	00 08
			Tho : Egleson	. 00	01 00
			James Wancklin	. 00	01 00
			Tho : Gomme	. 00	01 00

114 SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE.

	li.	s.	d.
Rice Jones	00	01	00
More for himselfe	00	00	10
Olliver Smith	00	01	03
Price Jones	00	01	00
Nicholas Meredith	00	00	06
More for other lands	00	04	04
More for another house	00	02	00
More	00	00	04
Alice Blaney	00	00	03
Reece Morris	00	01	00
More for himselfe	00	01	00
John Skinnoek	00	00	06
Reece Morris	00	00	04
Tho. Woodhouse	00	00	02
John Venn	00	00	06
More for another house	00	00	06
James Price	00	01	08
James David & Alice Bayly	00	01	00
Nicholas Taylor	00	01	00
More for Ruddock Land	00	02	06
More for Close Maur	00	01	02
More for a house	00	00	04
Hugh Ap Evan	00	00	04
Ambrose Meredith	00	00	06
Price Jones	00	00	08
More for Harley	00	04	05
Price Morris	00	00	02
	02	06	03
John Read	00	05	06
M ^r Flower	00	02	04
David Price	00	00	06
M ^r Whiller	00	01	04
Francis Riccards	00	00	04
Widowe Hill	00	01	00
John Goodwin	00	00	06
Anne Clementes	00	00	08
Mary Skymmondes	00	01	00
John Mathewe	00	00	06
Peter Randall	00	00	02
William Dansey	00	00	10
W ^m Hill	00	01	00
W ^m Triloe	00	00	06
Walter Bucopp	00	01	04
Tho. Dalby	00	00	06
Ann Davies	00	00	08
John Hall	00	00	06
Ambrose Meredith, A pound of pepper	00	00	06
More for a garden	00	00	06
Robert Winstonly	00	00	06
More	00	00	03
John Edwards	00	00	04
John Skull	00	02	05
James Luellen	00	00	04
More for his Varne	00	00	04
John Wikes	00	00	04

	li.	s.	d.
Phillip ap Evan	00	00	05
for the Schoole land	00	01	00
for Nicholas Taylor	00	01	04
More for Spratts acre	00	00	04
Margarett Bowen	00	00	04
	01	07	07

HEREFORD STREETKWARD.

Francis Riccards	00	01	00
John Owen	00	01	09
John Price	00	00	04
Peter Knight	00	00	02
Morris Vaughan	00	00	08
Francis Riccards	00	00	06
John Williams	00	00	03
Francis Blaney	00	01	02
Hugh Lewis	00	02	00
Francis Riccards senior	00	01	05
Thomas Blaney	00	00	06
Michael Elvell	00	00	06
M ^r Holland	00	01	10
Ben Williams	00	00	06
Peter Slugg	00	00	02
William Weaver	00	05	00
Hugh Rodd	00	00	04
John Evan	00	00	11
Ann Hill	00	00	06
William Knock	00	00	08
Ann Williams	00	00	06
David Bevon	00	00	06
Tho. Williams	00	00	06
John Skull	00	00	02
James Davies	00	00	09
Ambrose Davies	00	00	04
Abraham Egerton	00	00	04

DAVID STRETWARD.

William Gomme	00	00	06
James Blackpatch	00	00	06
Lewis Meredith	00	00	06
Nicholas Meredith	00	01	00
More for his house	00	01	00
Nicholas Taylor	00	01	00
Nicholas Meredith	00	01	00
Richard Griffith	00	00	06
John Walsome	00	00	06
Edward Gough	00	00	04
Ambrose Meredith	00	00	04
James Dupper	00	00	06
Ambrose Gomey	00	01	00
Tho. Egleston	00	01	04
Francis Triloe	00	00	06
Christopher Triloe	00	00	04
	00	10	10

Total vij*li*. ijs. ijd.

SURVEYS OF THE MANORS OF RADNORSHIRE. 115

An Abstract of the present Rentes future Improvements and
all other profittes of the said Mannor of Presteyne.

	£11 12 11
The quitt Rentes and Royalties	xjli. xijs. xjd.
The Rentes upon the severall Leases holden	vijli. js. ijd.
	£8 1 2
Summa total of the present profitte per Ann.	xixli. xiijs. jd.
	£19 14 0
The yearely Value of the Herriottes is	iiijli.
	£4
The yearely value of the Tolles of Markettes and ffaires is per Ann.	£12 10 xijli. xs.
The Improvement of the Severall Leases within the said Mannor is per Ann.	xliijli. xviijs. xd.
	£42 18 10d.
Summa total of ye future Improvements per Ann.	lxxixli. ijs. xjd.
	£79 2 11

	HEN. MAKEPEACE.
Ex'r per Will. Webb Supervis'. Gen'll.	JOHN MARRYOTT.
1649	PETER PRICE.
	JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Prestegne Manour
nuper Car. Regis

Radnor

Rec'd this 1st of March, 1649.
Transmitted to the Surveyor Generall the same day.
Returned the 4th of March.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 7.

Radnor Manerium de Rislin Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Rislin with the Righte Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January [blank] by virtue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of the Commons in Parliam't Assembled for Sale of the Honnors Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the Aforesaid Mannor of Rislin houldinge of the said Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordeinge to the Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and Lady day per Ann.

viiij <i>li.</i>	—	jd.
£8	0	1

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete ffines and Amearciments of Court Ishues post ffines ffines upon descent or Alienacion Reliefes, Waifes, Strayes deodandes, ffellons goodes, Goodes of ffellons of themselves of ffugitives and of Condemned Persons Hawking, Hunteinge ffishinge ffowlinge and all other profittes and perquessettes within the Aforesaid Mannor. And to the Royalties thereof Apperteining we Estimate Communibus Annis . . .

iiij <i>li.</i>	s.	d.
£4	10	0

Totall of All the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present poscesseon are per Ann. . .

xij <i>li.</i>	xs.	jd.
£12	10	1½

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor by descent or Alienacion ffrom the severall Tennantes Accordeinge to the Custome thereof we Estimate communibus [annis] . . .

xxs.
20s.

This Grant to be produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry Southugree Southnethian Southruralth Ischoyd Uchoyd Royender and Comotoyder are granted as we are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyere, Kn't for a Certaine Terme of yeeres yett to come which grant hath

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 8.

Radnor Manerium de Royader Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Royader withe the Rightes, Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of Januarii by virtue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of the Commons assembled in Parliament for the Sale of the Honors, Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the hands and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Royader houldeinge of the said Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordeigne to the Custome thereof And payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per Ann.	vij <i>li.</i> vs. viij <i>d.</i> £7 5 8
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The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete fines and Amercementes of Courte Ishus post fines fines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes Waifes Strayes deodandes fellons goodes of fellons of fellons of themselves of fugitives and of Condemned Persons Hawkeinge Hunteigne ffloweing fishing and all other profittes and perquissittes within the Aforesaid Mannor and to the Royalties thereof Apperteininge wee Estimate Communibus Annis	iiij <i>li.</i> <i>xs.</i> £4 10
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Total of the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present possesseon are per Ann.	xj <i>li.</i> xv <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i> £11 15 8
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The Herriottes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor from the Several Tennantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate Communibus Annis	xx <i>s.</i> 20 <i>s.</i>
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This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes Aforesaid Together with the herriottes Happeninge within the Several Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton Knocklas, Southugree, Southnethian, Southruralth, Ischoyd

Vchoyd Comotoyder and Rislin are granted as we are informed to Sir Edmund Sawyer kn't for a Certaine Terme of yeares yett to come which grante hath not been produced to us But in Consideracion that if ye said Herriotte should be disposed of Accordinge to the said grante ffor the future The severall Mannors aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion if it shall bee found good.

The Tolls belonginge to the Lord of the said Mannor collected and gathered within the Towne of Royader by Reason of a Markett weekly kept there every Wednesday in the yeare and fowre faires or Meettings the one the 28th of November the 26th of July the 15th of August and the fifteenth of November together with pickage Stallage and other Appurtenances to the Tolls of the said Markettes and faires belonginge and Apperteigninge wee *vli.*
 Estimate to be worth Communibus Annis . £5

This Grant likewise to be Produced.

Memorandum the Tolls aforesaid are also as we are Informed granted unto Sir Edmond Sawyer for a Certeine Tearme of yeares yett to come which grante hath not been produced to us And therefore wee cannott further Certify at present.

An Abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improvements and all other profittes of ye said Mannor

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	. . . . .	xij <i>li.</i> xii <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>
		£12 12 8
The Rentes upon the Leases	. . . . .
Some totall of the present profittes	. . . . .
The Improovmentes uppon the Severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is	. . . . .

Soe the Totall of ye ffuture Improvements is Subscribed by

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
 PETER PRICE.
 JO. LLOYD.

[Endorsed] Royader Mannour
 nup. Car. Regis

133 Rec'd this 18th day of february 1649.
 Radnor Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'll
 the same day
 Returned the 20th of febr.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 9.

Radnor Manerium de Southnethian Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Southnethian with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor Late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the Moneth of January—by vertue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament for Sale of the Honors Mannors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act, named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Southnethian houldinge of the said Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordeigne to the Custome thereof and payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per Ann. ix*li.* xvij*s.* vjd. £9 17 6

The Rent of Assize payable at Michaelmas only l*js.* vjd. 51*s.* 6*d.*

The Courts Barrons and Courts Leete fines and Amercements of Court Issues Court fines, fines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes Waifes, Strayes deodandes ffellons goodes Goodes of ffellons of themselves of ffugitives and of Condemned persons Hawkinge Huntinge ffishing ffowlinge and all other proffittes and perquissittes within the Aforesaid Mannor and to the Royalties thereof Apperteinginge wee Estimate Communibus Annis vi*li.* xs. £6 10

Total of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties xviii*li.* xix*s.* vjd. in present possession are per Ann. £18 19 6

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the Severall Tenantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion, Accordeigne to the Custome thereof wee Estimate Communibus Annis xxx*s.* 30*s.*

This Grant to be produced.

Memorandum the Herriottes Aforesaid Together with the Herriottes Happeninge within the Severall Mannors of Presteigne,

Knighton Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southugree, Southruralth Iskhoyd, Vchoyd, Rislin, Royader and Comotoyder are granted as wee are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyer Knt for a Certeine Term of yeeres yett to come, which grant hath not been produced to us but in Consideracion that if the said Herriotte should be disposed of Accordinge to the said grante ffor the ffuture The Severall Mannors Aforesaid would bee Mangled wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion after the said grante, if it shalbee founde good.

An Abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improvements & all other profittes of ye said Mannor

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	xxli. ixs. vjd.
The Rentes uppon Leases	£20 9 6

Some totall of the present profittes.

The Improvements upon the Severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is

Soe the Totall of ye ffuture Improvement is Subscribed—

HEN. MAKEPEACE.
 PETER PRICE.
 JO. LLOYD.

Ex per Will. Webb, supervis'r Gener'll.

1649.

[Endorsed] Southnethian Mannor
 129 nup Car. Regis

Radnor Rec'd this 18th of february.

Transmitted to the Survey'r Generall the same day.

Returned the 20th of february.

MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 10.

Radnor Manerium de Southruralth Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant'.

A Survey of the Mannor of Southruralth with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beinge in the County of Radnor late Parcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England Made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Commons Assembled in Parliament for Sale of ye Honors Mannors and Landes heretofore belongeing to the Late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Southruralth houldinge of the said Mannor in free Soccage Tenure Accordinge to the Custome thereof And payable at Michaelmas and Lady day are per Ann.

xli. viijs. xd.
£10 8 10

The Rent of Assize theree payable at Michaelmas yeerely

iiijl. ijs. iiijd.
£3 2 4

The Courte Barrons, and Courte Leete, fines, and Amercements of Courte, Ishues, post fines, fines upon descent and Alienacion Releifes, Waifes, Strayes, deodandes, fellons goodes, Goodes of fellons of themselves of fugitives and of Cou-denned Persons, Hawkinge, Huntteinge, fishinge fowlinge And all other Profittes and Perquessittes within the aforesaid Mannor And to the Royalties thereof Apperteininge wee Estimate to be worth Communibus Annis.

vijli. vjs. viijd.
£6 6 8

Total of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties in present possesseon are per Ann.

xixli. xvij. xd.
£19 17 10

The Herriotts due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tennantes thereof uppon descent and Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof Wee Estimate to bee worth Communibus Annis

iiijli. xs.
£3 10

This Grant to be Produced.

Memorand' the Herriottes aforesaid Together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne,

Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southugree, Southnethian, Ischoyd, Vchoyd, Rislín, Royader And Comotoyder, were granted (as wee are Informed) to Sir Edmond Sawyer knt for a Certeine Tearme of yeeres yett to come, which grante hath not beene produced to us, but in Consideracion, that if the said Herriottes should be disposed of According to the said grante for the ffuture the severall Mannors Aforesaid Would be Mangled wee have in this Mannor (as wee shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion after the said grante if it shalbee found good.

David Powell.

All that one parcell of Meadowe ground in the Parish of Llandewey and Mannor of Southruralth in the occupacion of Davy Powell beeing newly Trenched Abuttinge West upon a ground of Elianor Davies Widdow and bounded East with the Landes of Andrew Phillipps Esq' Conteinige by Estimacion
7 Acres.

Worth per Acre	xs.		
In toto per Ann.	iiij ^{li} .	xs.	d.
	£3	10	0

Eliano' Davyes Widd'.

All that one Parcell of Meadow ground in the said Parish of Llandewey and Manor of Southruralth aforesaid in the Occupacion of Elianor Davies Widdowe Abbuttinge South upon the landes of Andrew Phillipps and bounded with a River thereunto Adioyninge Nott knowne by any other name then the seaven dayes Math Conteinige by estimacion
7 Acres

Worth per Acre	xs.		
In toto per Ann.	iiij ^{li} .	xs.	d.
	£3	10	0

Rich Jones.

All that Smale Meadow lyinge within the said Parish of Llandewey and Manner of Southruralth Aforesaid Comonly knowne by the name of Gwyn y Mare in the Occupacion of Richard Jones, abuttinge North upon the Landes of Andrew Phillipps and bounded South with a little river or brooke Conteinige by Estimacion . 3 Acres

Worth per Acre	xij ^s .	iiij ^d .	
In toto per Ann.	40 ^s .		

Ellianor Davies.

All that one Meadowe in the Parish of Llannihangell and Maunor of Southruralth in the possession of Mrs. Ellianor Davies Widdow Commonly called the Lordes Meadowe abuttinge West uppon the landes of Humphry Wattkins and bounded East with the landes of David Merriddith Conteing by Estimation 18 Acres

Worth per Acre xs.
In toto per Ann. *ixli.*
£9

This Grant to be produced.

Memorand' that the Severall before Mencioned Meadows grounds weare as we are Informed granted unto Sir Robert Harley for a Certeine Terme of yeeres yett to come But the said grante hath not beene produced to us and therefore Wee cannott Certify further.

An abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improvements and all other profittes of ye said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	xxiiij <i>li.</i> vijs. d.
The Rentes upon the Leases	£23 7 0

Some totall of the present profittes

The Improvements upon the severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is

So the Totall of the future Improvements is subscribed by

HEN. MAKEPEACE,
PETER PRICE,
JO. LLOYD.

Ex'r per Will. Webb supervis' Gen'll
1649.

[Endorsed]

128 Southruralth Mannor

Radnor nup. Car. Regis.

Rec'd this 18th of february 1649

Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'll the same day.

Returned the 20th of february

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 11.

Radnor Manerium de Southugree Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Southugree with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beeing within the County of Radnor late parcell of the Possesions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Comons Assembled in Parliament for sale of the Honors Manors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the aforesaid Mannor of Southugree holdinge of the said Mannor in free soccage Tenure Accordeinge to the Custome thereof And payable at Michaelmas and xxjli. viiis. ix*d* ob. Lady Day by Equall porcions are per Ann. . £21 8 9½

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete, fines and Amercements of Courte Ishues post fines fines upon descent or Alienacion Relieifes, waifes strays deodandes, ffellons goodes, Goodes of ffellons of themselves of fugitives and of Condemned Persons Hawkeinge Hunteinge, ffishinge ffowleinge and all other profittes and perquisittes within the Aforesaid Mannor and to the Royalties thereof Apperteininge wee Estimate Communibus Annis . $\begin{matrix} \text{vjli. xs} \\ \text{£6 10} \end{matrix}$

Total of the Quitt Rentes and Royalties xxjli. xviiis. ix*d* ob. in present possesseon are per Ann. [*sic*] £21 18 9½

The Herriottes due to the Lord of the said Mannor from the severall Tennantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion Accordinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate Communibus Annis . $\begin{matrix} \text{xls.} \\ \text{40s.} \end{matrix}$

This Grant to be made good.

Memorand' the herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes Happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne, Knighton, Knocklas, Glawdestry, Southnethian, South-ruralth Ischoyd, Vchoyd, Royader, Comotoyder and Rislin are

granted as wee are Informed to Sir Edward Sawyer, knight for a Certaine Tearme of yeeres yett to come Which grant hath not bene produced to us Butt in Consideracion that if the said herriottes should bee disposed of Accordeinge to the said grante for the future The severall Mannors Aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor, (as wee shall in all the Rest) vullue them as a Revercion after the said grant (if it shalbee found good).

Richard Morris.

All those severall parcells of Landes Consisteinge of Arable Meadow, Pasture and Wood with the Appurtenances Lyeinge and beeing in the Parish of Llannuno and in the mannor of Southngree and County of Radnor in the Occupacion of Richard Morris abuttinge East and West upon the Wood Landes of the said Richard Morris and Bounded North with the River Ithon Conteinige by Estimacion 45 Acres

Redd. vs.

Memorand' that the last before Recited premises were by Queene Elizabeth her Letters Pattentes dated the viij day of May in the 33^o yeere of her Raigne granted unto John Welles Llonon Scrivenor for the Tearme of Three Score yeeres ffrom Michaelmas then next Comeinge at the yeerely Rent of five shillinges.

But is Worth over and above by Improvement *vjli. xs.*
yeerely £6 10

There is yett to come of the said Lease 2 yeeres on the 9th day of May next And the premises have by meane Assignmentes come to Richard Morris Whoe is the Imediate Tennante

An abstract of the present Rentes future Improovémentes and all other profittes of the said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties	<i>xxiiijli. xvijjs. ix d ob.</i>
The Rentes uppon the Leases	<i>vs. £23 18 9½</i>

Some totall of the Present profittes	<i>xxiiijli. iij s. ix d ob.</i>
	<i>£23 18 9½</i>

The Improvements of the Severall Leases <i>vi li. xs.</i>	
Within ye said Mannors above the Reserved Rent is	<i>£6 10</i>

Soe the totall of the ffuture Improvement is—*utt supra*
 Subscribed by HEN. MAKEPIECE.
 Ex'r per Will. Webb supervisor Gen'll PETER PRICE.
 1649 JO. LLOYD.
 [Endorsed] Southugree Mannour
 131 nup. Car. Regis.
 Radnor Rec'd this 18th of february 1649
 Transmitted to the Survey'r Gen'll the same day.
 Returned the 20th of february
 MAKEPEACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.—No. 12.

Radnor Manerium de Vchoyd Cum Juribus Membris et Appurtenant.

A Survey of the Mannor of Vchoyd with the Rightes Members and Appurtenances thereof Lyinge and beeinge in the County of Radnor Late Parcell of the Possessions of Charles Stuart Late Kinge of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the moneth of January by virtue of a Comission grounded upon an Act of the Commons in Parliament Assembled for sale of the Honors Manors and Landes heretofore belonginge to the Late Kinge Queene and Prince under the handes and Seales of ffive or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and Appoynted.

The Quitt Rentes due to the Lord of the Afore-said Mannor of Vchoyd houldeinge of the said Mannor in ffree soccage l'enure accordinge to the Custome thereof And payable at Lady day and Michaelmas are per Ann. vijli. xiiij^s. xjd ob.
 £7 14 11½

The Courte Barrons and Courte Leete, ffines and Amarcementes of Courte, Ishues, post ffines, ffines upon descent or Alienacion Releifes waifes, strayes, deodandes, ffellons goodes Goodes of ffellons of themselves, of fugitives and of Condemned persons, Hawkinge, Hunteigne ffishinge fflowleigne and all ether profittes and perquissittes within the Afore-said Mannor And to the Royalties thereof Apperteyninge wee estimate to bee Worth Communibus Annis iiijli. vjs. viiijd.
 Totall £4 6 8

Totall of all the Quitt Rentes and Royalties xijli. js. vijd obq.
 in present possession are per Ann . £12 1 7¾

The Herriotts due to the Lord of the Aforesaid Mannor from the severall Tennantes thereof upon descent and Alienacion Accordeinge to the Custome thereof wee Estimate to be worth Communibus **xxs.**
 Annis **20s.**

This Grant to be produced.

Memorand' the herriottes Aforesaid together with the Herriottes happeninge within the severall Mannors of Presteigne Knighton Knocklas Glawsdestry Southruralth Southugree Southnethian Ischoyd Royader Comotoyder and Rislin are granted as wee are informed to Sir Edmond Sawyer knt ffor a Certeine Tearme of yeeres yett to come which grant hath not beneene produced to us Butt in Consideracion that if the said herriottes should be disposed of Accordeinge to the said grante for the ffuture, The severall Mannors aforesaid would bee Mangled, Wee have in this Mannor (as we shall in all the Rest) vallue them as a Reversion after the said grante, if it shalbee found good.

All those two smale Parcels of meadow ground in the Mannor of Vchoyd and Township of Maysegwm in the possesseon of Morgan Lloyd abuttinge North upon a highway that Leadeth from Rayader to Llandewey and Bounded East with the landes of Evan D'd Powell containing by Estimacion . **2 Acres**

Worth per Acre **iijs. vjs.**
 In toto per Ann. **6s.**

An abstract of the present Rentes ffuture Improvements and all other profittes of ye said Mannor.

The Quitt Rentes and Royalties **xiiij^{li}. js. viid. obq.**
£13 1 7³/₄

The Rents upon the Leases
 Some totall of ye present profittes

The Improvement of the severall Leases within the said Mannor above the now Reserved Rent is.

Soe the Totall of the ffuture Improvements is
 Subscribed by **HEN. MAKEPEACE.**
PETER PRICE.
 Ex'r per Will. Webb supervis'r Gen'll **JO. LLOYD.**
 1649

[Endorsed] Vchoyd Mannour

127 nup. Car. Regis.

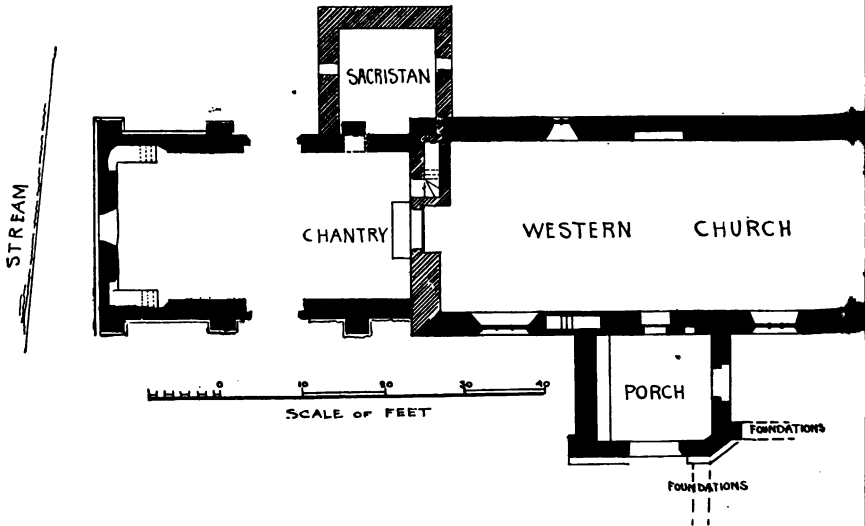
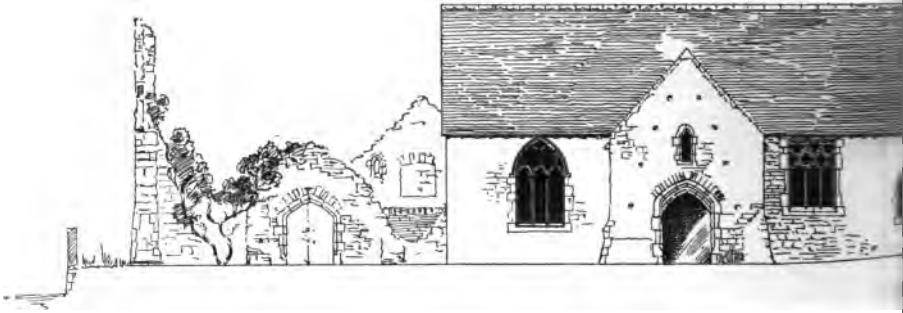
Radnor Rec'd this 18th of february 1649.

Transmitted to the Surveyor Gen'll the same day.

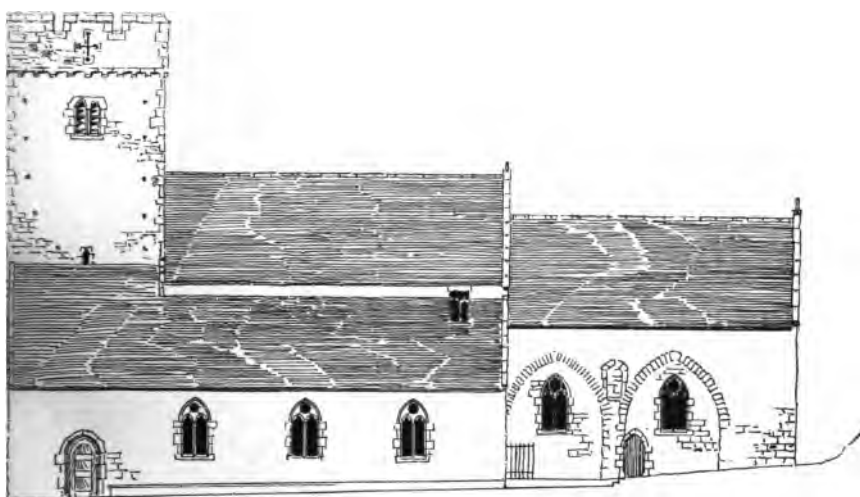
Returned the 20th of february

MAKEPEACE.

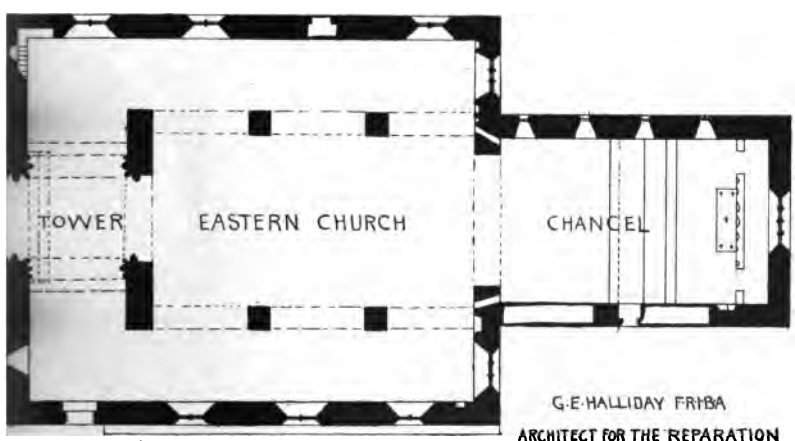
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Ground Plan and South Elevation of L



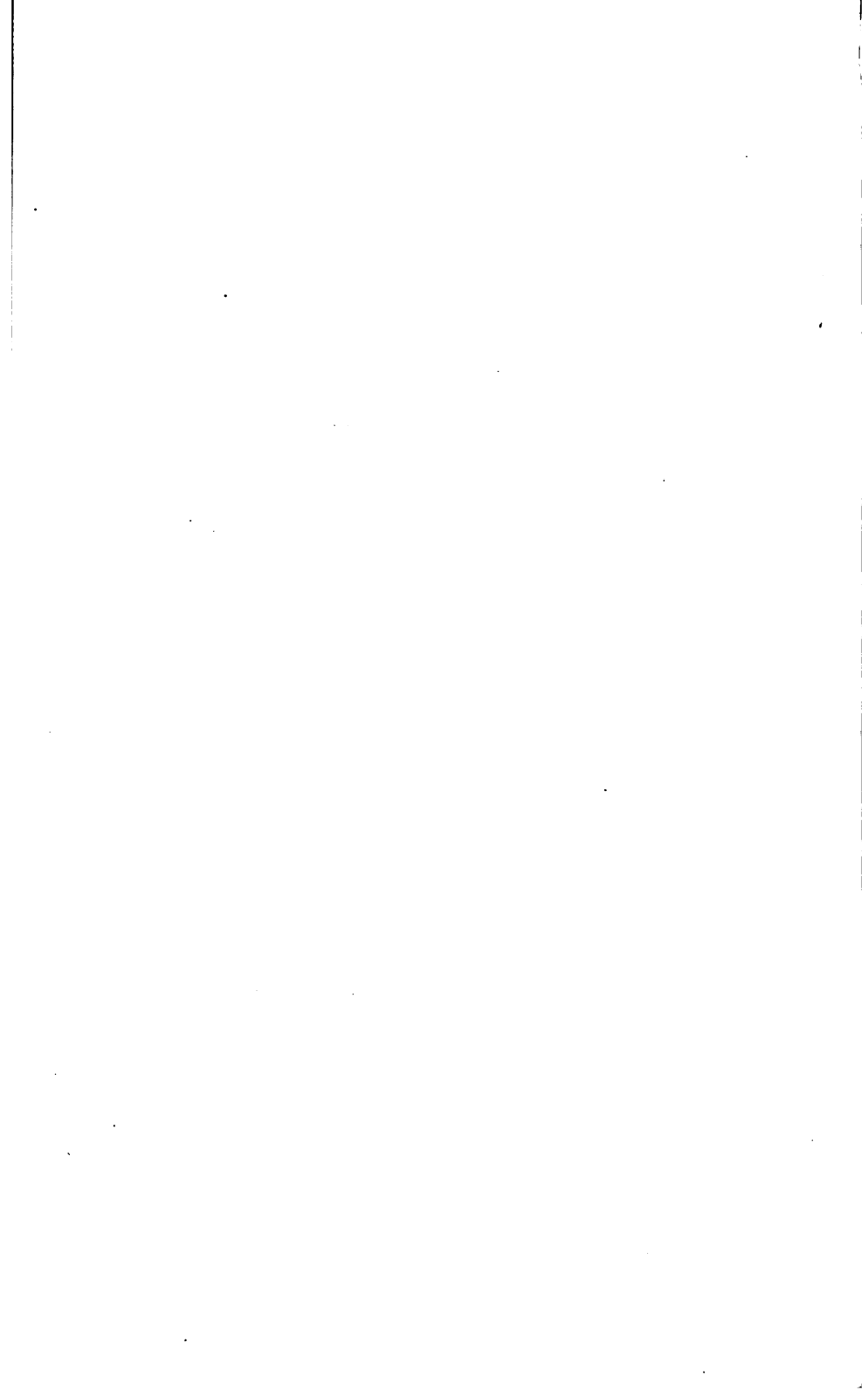
WEST VIEW



G. E. HALLIDAY FRIBA
ARCHITECT FOR THE REPARATION

GROUND PLAN

with Major Church, Glamorganshire.



LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY G. E. HALLIDAY, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

THE earlier history of Llantwit Major and its surroundings has been so often chronicled, that any recapitulation on my part would be superfluous. I intend, therefore, to devote myself to the Parish Church, dealing more especially with the western building and the so-called Lady Chapel.

About eighteen months ago, I was instructed to report on the general condition of the church; the intention being: first, to repair the western or old church, with its south porch and parvise; secondly, the extreme western building; and thirdly, the eastern church, now used for divine worship. The first section is now completed, and I trust happily so.

For the facilities which have been given me for the completion of this section of the work, I am indebted to the care and forethought of one long since passed away; one who had a love for his old parish church, and showed it in the unusual but certainly practical way of solidly building up each door and window opening, with the exception of the tower and south entrance; and it is simply owing to the forethought of this individual that the beautiful roof has been preserved, and, in fact, that this section of the building has not shared the fate of the western chapel, with its northern attachment, which are both roofless and practically in ruins.

THE NORMAN CHURCH.

The series of buildings which now form the parish church of Llantwit Major seem so singularly arranged, and are so unlike any other parish church, that the

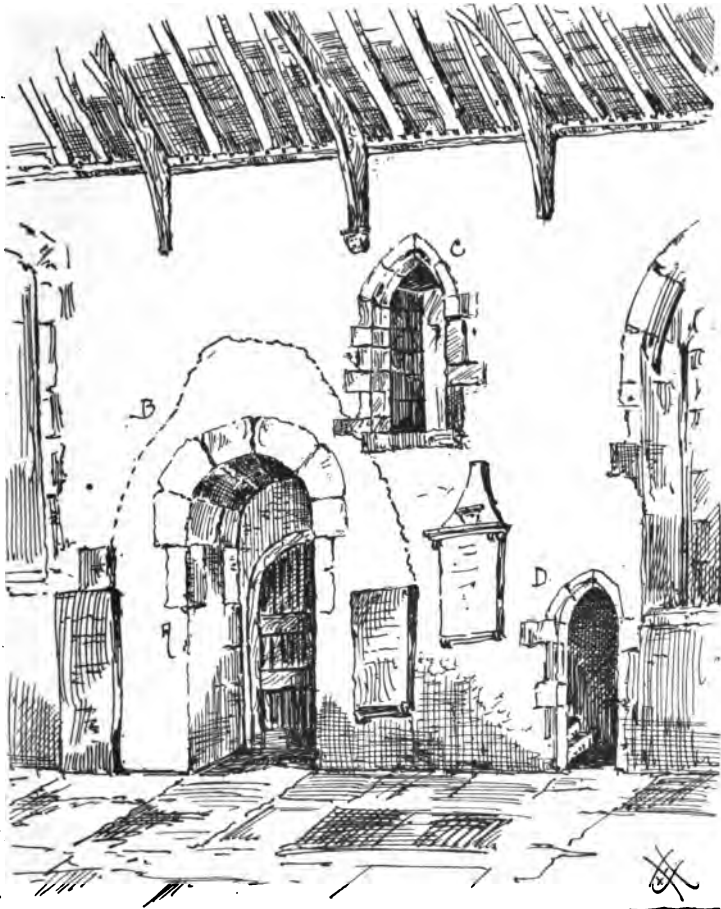
original intention of the ground plan is at first almost incomprehensible. An engaged tower, with chancel, nave, and aisles to the east; while westward is a building 65 ft. in length, with an unusually large south porch. Beyond this again is another building, now in ruins, with a ruined northern attachment. Locally, these three buildings are known as the "New Church," or Eastern Church, the "Old Church," or Western Church, while the extreme western building is called the "Lady Chapel."

Taking the architecture of the building as a whole, it would seem that local tradition is entirely wrong, in that the eastern church appears to be of late thirteenth-century date, while the western church may possibly be a century or two later. From the various facts which have recently been brought to light, I am of opinion that local tradition is, however, correct.

Having found it necessary to remove certain portions of the internal wall-plaster, I ascertained that the inner door of the south porch—which Mr. Freeman describes as "very plain: a round arch, without mouldings or chamfer, rests upon a jamb with a single chamfer"—was of different construction and apart from the wall surrounding it (fig. 1). There was a distinct line or crack, showing that this fragment of an earlier building had been left *in situ* when a subsequent rebuilding was undertaken. This doorway, with its surrounding masonry, gives, I believe, the key to present ground plan. I am of opinion that this is the oldest portion of the fabric *in situ*, being, in fact, the south door of the early Norman church; in further proof of which, I found the original well-worn door-step, 6 ins. below the present step and floor level, which gives a reliable datum from which the subsequent floor levels and various ground plans can be followed with a certain degree of accuracy.

From the excavations which have been made in and around the western church, there seems little if any

doubt but that this portion of the building was the early Norman nave, and that it still stands on its original



A. Early Norman doorway. B. Size of early masonry left in situ.
 C. Recently discovered door from former to present gallery. D. Entrance to former staircase.

Fig. 1.—Western Church at Llantwit Major.

foundations to the north, south, and west; but how the east end terminated it is impossible to say, owing to the Transitional enlargement which followed. There

seems little doubt, however, that the local name, "Old Church," is not a misnomer.

THE TRANSITIONAL CHURCH.

The Transitional ground plan was simply an enlargement of the early Norman building: the church then became cruciform; the central tower, with its short north and south transepts, taking the place, probably, of the Norman apse. The disposition of the Transitional choir is now entirely a matter of conjecture, owing to the late thirteenth-century enlargement which followed.

Mr. Freeman, in his able account of Llantwit Church, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 33, says, in speaking of the tower:—

"The piers appear to be the oldest portion of the building, and have been either built upon or used up again in the most reckless manner. The bases, and many of the capitals, have been destroyed; from the eastern arch especially, they have completely vanished."

I found, however, the base of each pier *in situ* below the present modern nave floor, in a very fair state of preservation.

The bases of the eastern piers are 6 ins. above the bases of the western piers, while the early-Norman floor of the western church is again 12 ins. lower. This gives a rise of two steps from the Norman nave or western church to the crossing and transepts, with a further rise of one step to the Transitional choir.

I sincerely trust that when the reparation of the eastern church is undertaken the lines of this Transitional choir may be found; the only fear is, that an interval of so many centuries and innumerable interments have obliterated the foundations, which must have been somewhat shallow, owing to the nature of the subsoil.

There is sufficient evidence to prove that transepts:

existed at this period, and that the ground plan was cruciform. The external window-openings on the south and east sides of the tower, now covered by the later roof, tell their own tale.

The double-light opening to the east is considerably higher than the southern window, below which is a projecting weather-moulding. It would, therefore, seem that the transepts were flat-roofed, and that the choir roof was at a higher level.

THE LATE THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH.

Mr. Freeman, speaking of the eastern church says¹ :—

“The proportions of the nave, taken alone, are very striking: great height and width are combined with extreme shortness.

“The general character of Llantwit Church is, of course, extraordinary length, but the nave, taken alone, is singularly short.”

The “New Church,” or church east of the tower, was evidently planned to suit the limited area within which it could be contained. This is apparent if we consider the available building site on which this church—or, to speak more correctly, this succession of churches—has been built.

Within a few feet of the extreme western wall of the building, as it now stands, runs a stream which probably in earlier days was of greater volume than it is at present; while to the east the ground rises at an acute angle, with a subsoil of solid limestone rock, within a foot or so of the surface. Between the two is a practically level building space of about 200 ft. When this building space was first selected in early Christian times, the level portion of the available area would naturally be the most suitable for the site of the first church.

The subsequent additions to this early church en-

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 36.

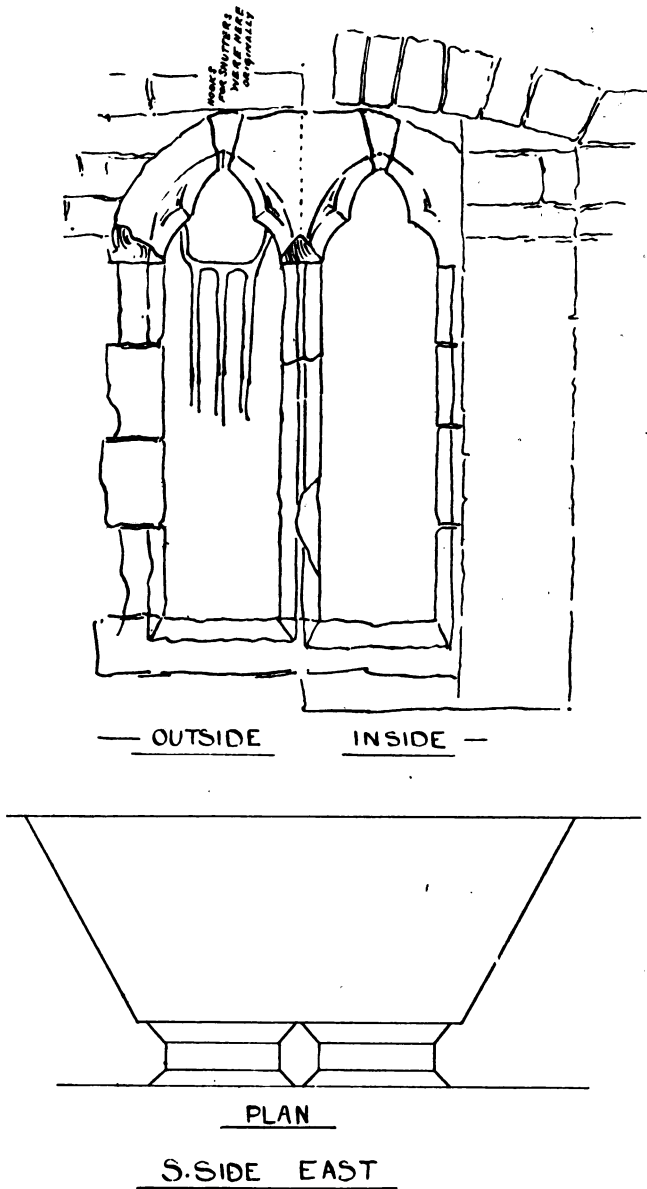


Fig. 2.—Window in Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{24}$ linear.

tailed a larger building area, which would extend east and west within a limited space.

The early Norman church, the oldest building of which any traces now remain, was built on level ground within a reasonable distance of the stream. Next came the Transitional or cruciform enlargement, with its central tower.

To the east of the tower there is a very limited accessible building space; and, as the choir would be the first consideration, a short nave would follow of necessity. The north and south aisles seem elongations of the earlier transepts, added probably for the greater accommodation of the conventual church: the early Norman nave being used, as Mr. Freeman suggests, for parochial purposes.

One remarkable feature belonging to this period remains, viz., the great south porch, attached to what we may now term the parochial church. The porch and the south-east window (fig. 2) were left when the later rebuilding of this western section took place. While this part of the building was practically remodelled, the building at the extreme west, called the Lady Chapel, which formed part of the thirteenth-century ground plan, retained its detail; that is to say, from the fragments which remain, it does not appear to have been rebuilt during the fifteenth century.

It seems probable that the thirteenth-century ground plan embraced the entire building as it now stands, with the exception of the building north of the "Lady Chapel;" but it seems also to have comprised a chapel south of the chancel, of which the only visible remains are the built-up arches in the south wall of the chancel. That these arches were filled in prior to the Reformation seems evident, from the fact of a priest's door being inserted in the filling. There is a very similar blocked arcade on the south side of the chancel of Caerwent Church, where I found that a priest's door had been left, but subsequently built up.

At Caerwent I found the foundations of the side

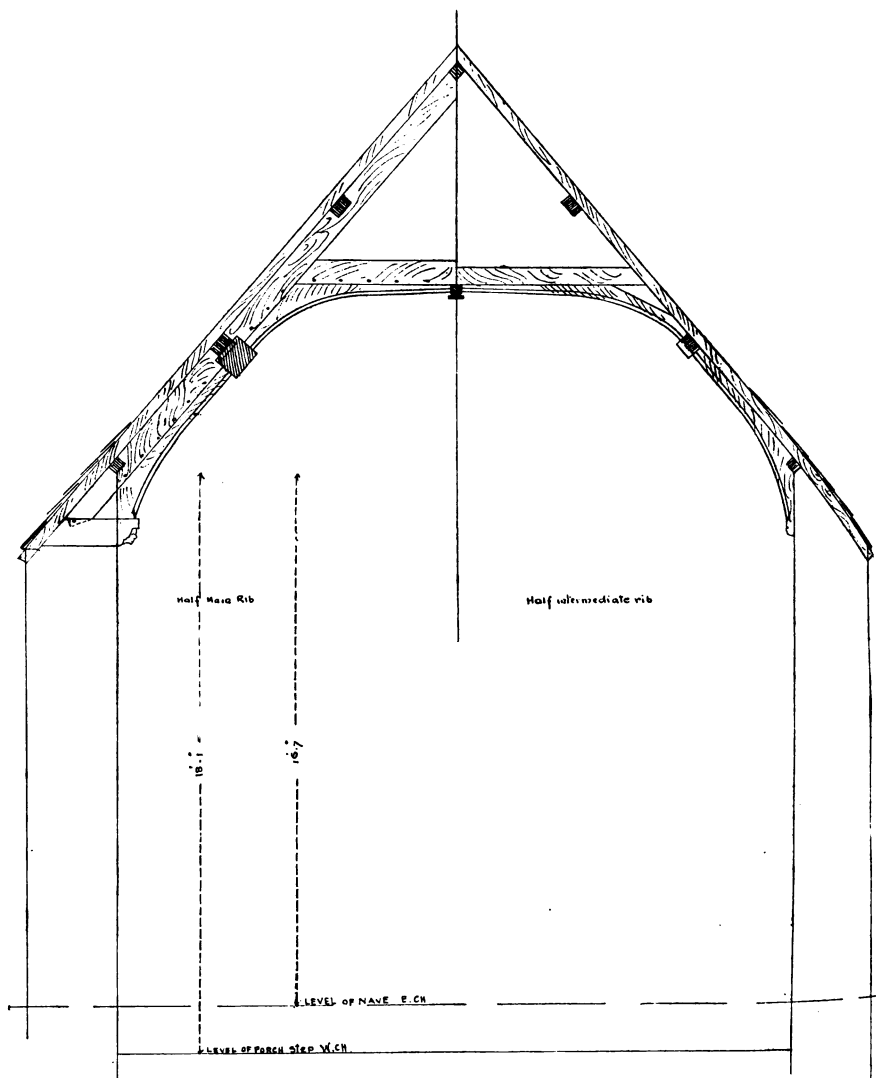


Fig. 3.—Western Church at Llantwit Major: Cross-section, showing roof.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

chapel ; and, until similar investigations are made at Llantwit, it is simply a matter of conjecture as to how

far this building extended, and what its relative position was with regard to the ground plan of its period.

THE LATE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH.

We now come to what may be termed the late fourteenth or fifteenth century rebuilding. This comprised the re-roofing of the parochial church (figs.

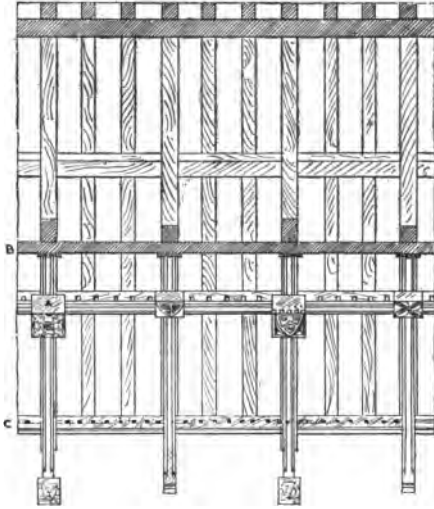


Fig. 4.—Western Church at Llantwit Major: Longitudinal Section, showing roof. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

3 to 5), with the rebuilding of its western wall, together with the addition of the northern attachment. It is probable that the reredos in the eastern church formed a part of this restoration.

That the northern building did not form a part of the earlier ground plan, is proved by the fact that no bond exists between the two buildings, and that the perfect foundation of an early buttress was found in the centre of the lower room, corresponding to its fellow buttress on the south wall. This addition

consisted of two rooms, one on the ground and the other on the first floor. The lower room was lighted by two small windows, and had an entrance into the

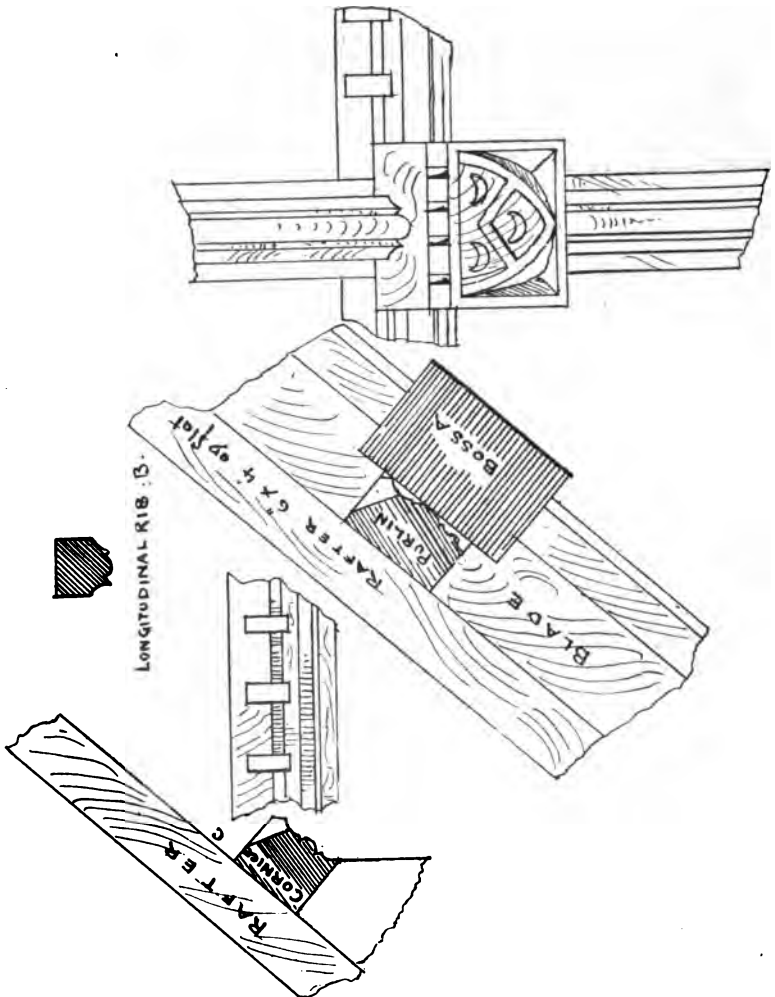
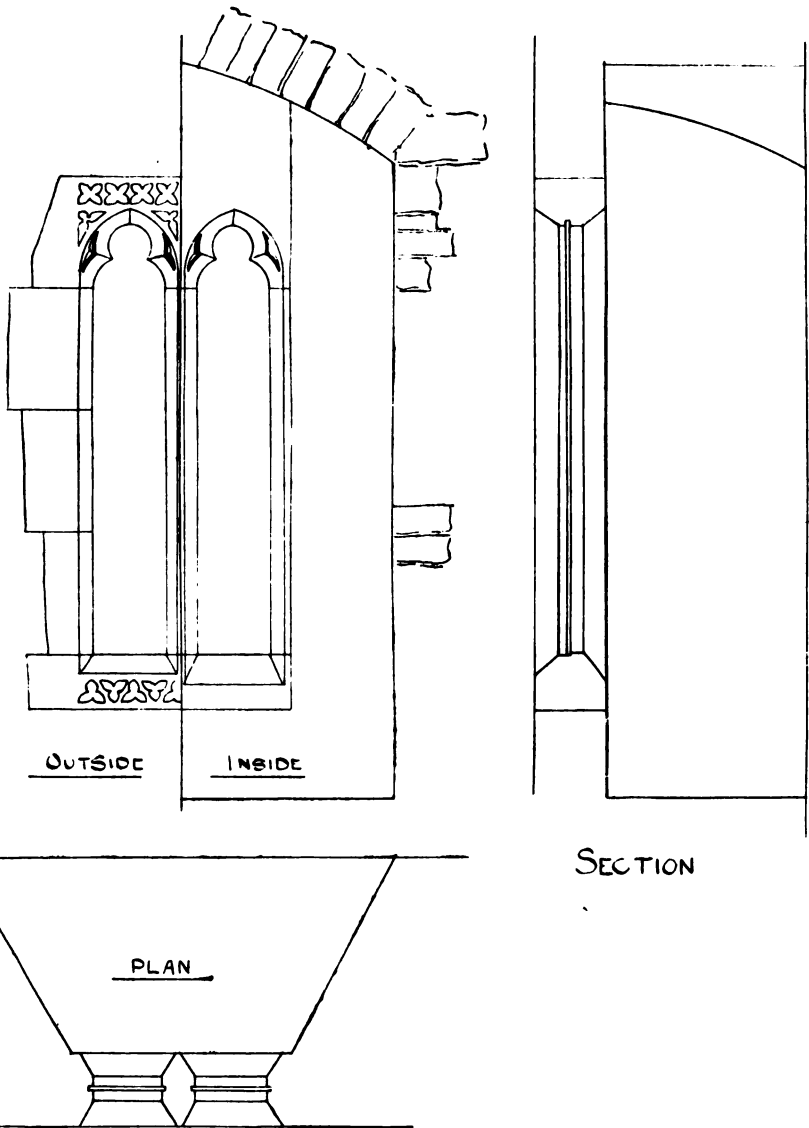


Fig. 5. — Western Church at Llantwit Major: Details of roof. Scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ linear.

chapel; the upper or living room contained a fireplace of somewhat large dimensions. How this upper room could possibly have been reached—there being no indication of a staircase—seemed a very difficult question



— N. SIDE WEST WINDOW —

Fig. 6.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

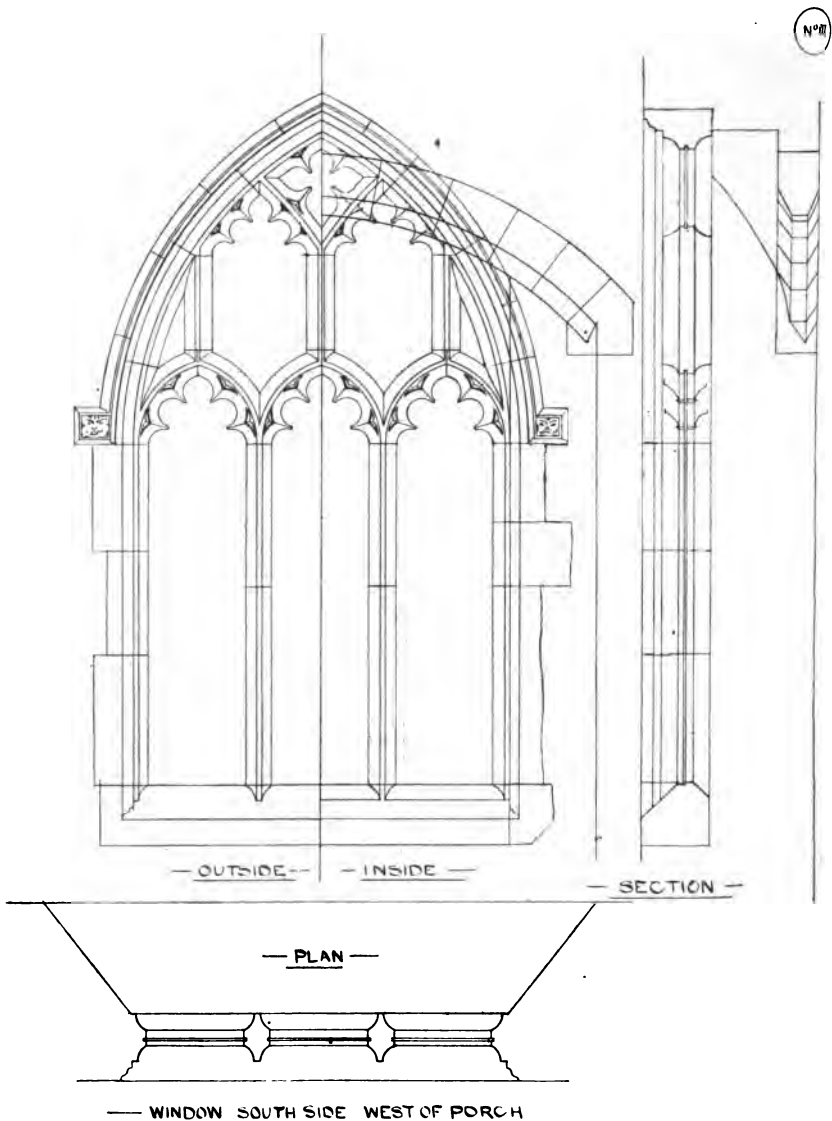


Fig. 7.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ linear.

to answer, as the idea of a hole in the floor, and ladder, is certainly quite inconsistent with the surroundings.

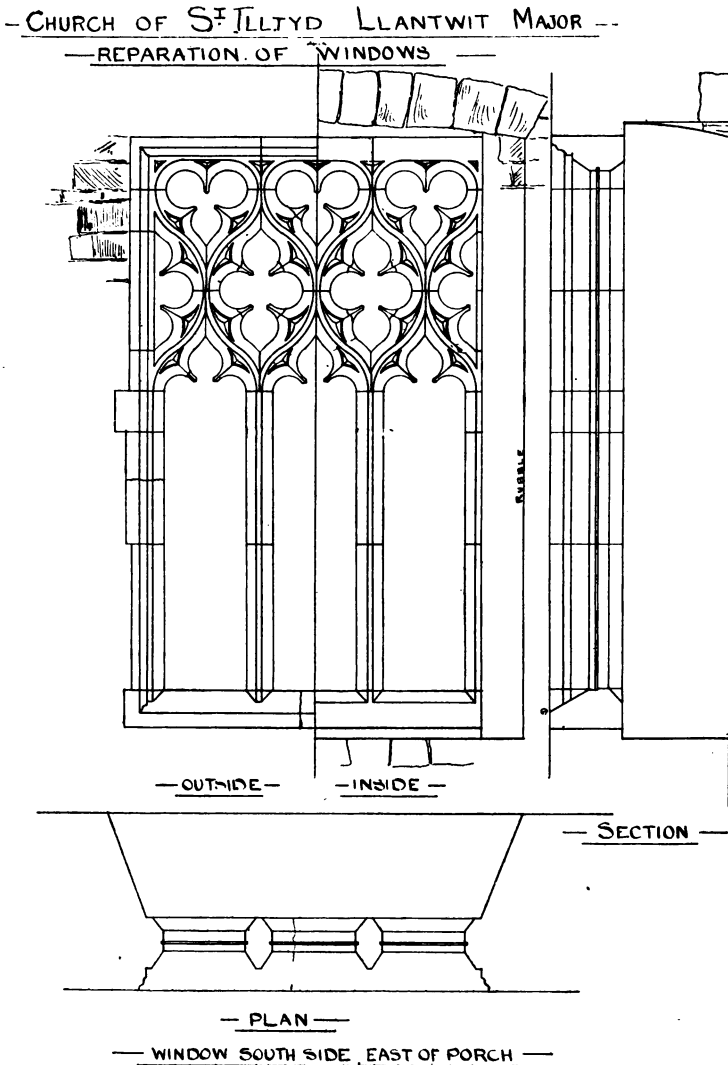


Fig. 8.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{32}$ linear.

Close to the western door of the old church there is what appears to be an internal buttress or prop, placed for the purpose of holding the wall together, which

was in a very shaky condition. I found, however, that this "buttress" contained a very perfect stone staircase, leading to an upper floor or gallery, which must have extended north and south through the extreme width of the chapel. This gallery evidently formed a means of access to the upper room.

As the northern building is proved to be a later addition, there is no reason to doubt that this stair-

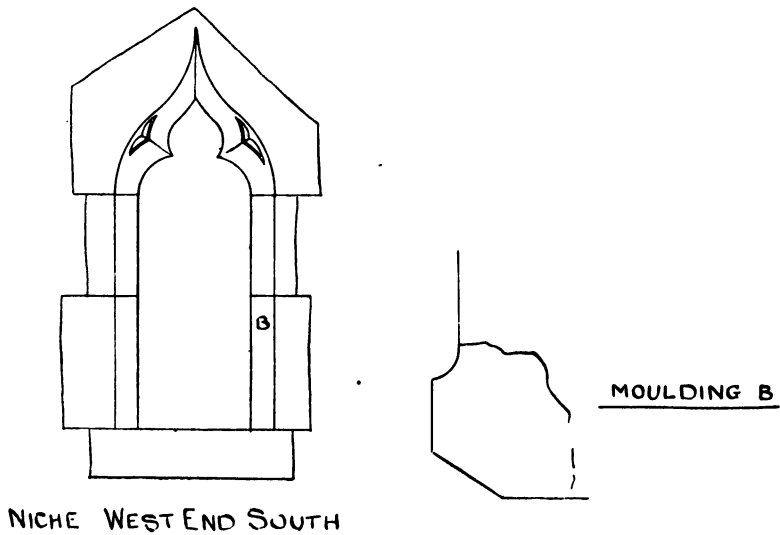


Fig. 9.—Piscina in Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale for niche $\frac{1}{4}$ linear, and for moulding $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

case formed part of the same rebuilding; as a further proof of this, it appears that the western wall was taken down and re-adapted for later uses: the bowtel moulding of the door-jamb stops on the ground line without either base or splay. Several of the gallery corbels fortunately remain, from which the floor level can be determined. It seems, therefore, that the earlier stone-work was taken down, and re-used to suit later requirements. The earlier ground plan of this extreme western building comprised, to the east, the

western wall of the old church, with its west door, to the west a single-light window; while in the north-west and south-west internal angles of the chapel are two narrow stairways, leading to what must have been

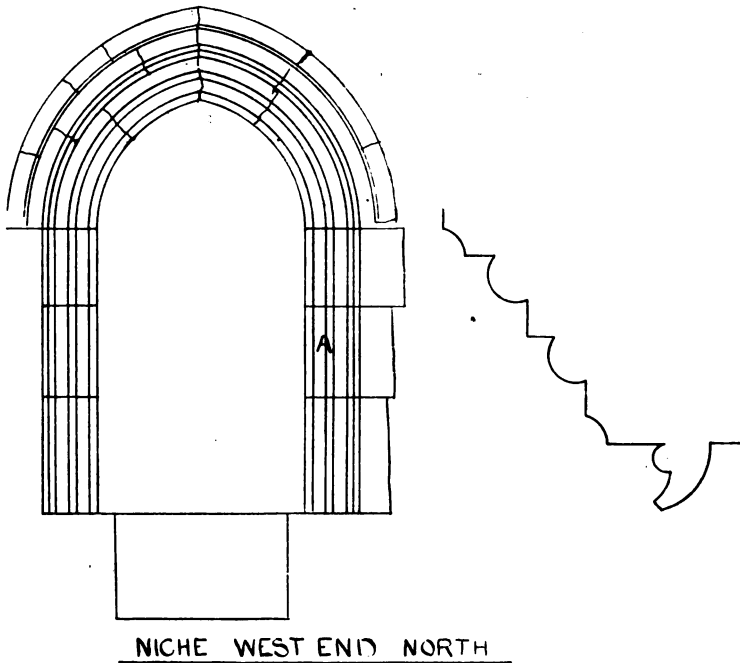


Fig. 10.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale for niche $\frac{1}{4}$ linear, and for moulding $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

an extreme western gallery, which was at the same level as the eastern gallery in the same chapel. That this upper floor did not extend over the whole area is conclusively proved by the two large double doors immediately opposite one another in the north and south walls, which are some feet higher than the floor level. These doors opened inwards. I found the remains of the old hinge-hooks leaded into the masonry; had the upper floor extended over the whole area, these doors could not possibly have been opened. I believe

that this western adjunct to the Norman nave was a Galilee, and that the double doors were used for processional purposes, the extreme western gallery being for observation (figs. 6 to 11).

It must be remembered that the extreme western wall practically abuts on the stream. Then came the late rebuilding and extension, which comprised the rebuilding of the western wall of the old church, with the addition of its staircase and gallery, above which is

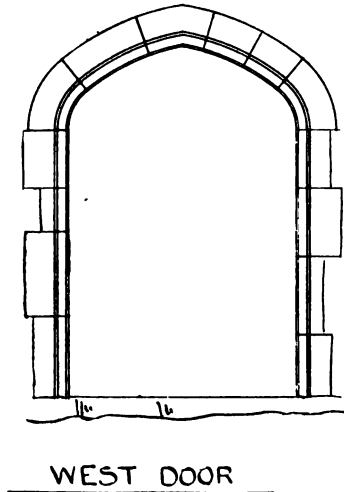


Fig. 11.—Western Church at Llantwit Major. Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.

a niche and piscina; also the northern building connected with this gallery. This I believe to have been the Ragland Chantry, with the sacristan's lodging adjoining; and it seems very probable the earlier, or western, gallery was still retained for devotional purposes.

A document found by Mr. John Hobson Mathews, at the Record Office, and published in the *Saint Peter's Chair* by the Rev. G. Cormac, of which the following is a copy, proves the founding of the Ragland Chantry at the west end of Llantwit Church.

It also shows that the building on the south side of the churchyard belonged to the chantry priest; from which it would follow that the northern building was built for the accommodation of a sacristan.

EXCHEQUER SPEC. COM. 14 ELIZ., GLAMORGAN, No. 3438,
A.D. 1572.

“Information by Thomas Ragland of Lysvronythe as to a chauntry founded by his grandfather in Llantwit Church.

“The examinacons taken at Gorton in the county of glamorgan the second day of Aprill in the xiiijth yere of the Raigne of our dread soveraign Lady Quene Elizabeth before Thomas Carne of ewenny & willm herbert thelder esquiers scrofer morgan & Lewis thomas ap John esquiers of the Quenes mat^s comission forthe of her highnes court of eschequer to them dyrectid bearing date the xijth day of ffebruary last past for and concerning their knowledge of any concealed lands in the county of glamorgan forsaid.

“Thomas Ragland of Lysvronythe in the county of glamorgan gent of thage of lx yeres or thereabouts sworn upon holy evangelist and examyned touching his knowledge of any con-cyled Lands within the countey of glamorgan forsaid deposyth and saythe that long syns one Sr heughe Raglaude being this deponents grandfathers brother & in those dayes vicar generall to the Bysshop of Landaff founded a chauntry or chappell in th
for all christien sowles in the west end of the church of lantwitt, and bought certeyn Lands in his lyff tyme, w^{ch} afterward he gave unto certyne feffees whose surnames (as he remembryth) were, Philpott, Potre, Croke and Dere, to the use of finding of a chantery prist w^{ch} dayly should pray for his Sowle & all christne sowles in the said chappell. And also to the use of fynding of lights esteinets & other necessaries in the said chappell & other uses w^{ch} this deponent remembrith not, But specially willing y^t in case any of his Kyndsmen of the name of Ragland were a prist then the

feffess to bestow that pmocon on hym to be in the said chauntry a stypendary prist, and for want of any such one off the feffees sonnes yf any were prist and for want of any of them to be prist then to one of the pisse being a prist. And being demanded how he cam to the knowledge of this his deposition saythe y^t his granfather being brother vnto the said Sir heughe often declared unto this Deponents futher thorder of this foundacon and the trents thereof w^{ch} this deponent often

hard of his said father & other persones. Moreover that the said Sir heughe Raglande left certeyne evydence in the custody of his said brother being this deponents grandfather concerning the said foundacon of the said chaunterie and the vses of the said lands as aforesaid and y^t namely this deponent had in his owne custody one piece of the said evydence having to hit ij seales theone whereof lyk a bysshopes seale, and kept y^t untill that abouts thre or iiij yeres past or therabouts y^t one Jldyd Nycoll of lantwitt requestyd the sight therof unto whom this deponent delyveryd the same who in his presens sent for Sr John Phillpott then vicar of lantwitt to reade y^t unto them being wryten in latten sythens w^{ch} time this dep. never sawyt. And farther sayth and deposesyth that these parcells of lands hereafter named were gyven to the feffees to the use of the said chaunterie and fynding of Stypendary prist Lyghts Vestements and other necessaries ther and to other uses that ys to saye one house wth a garden in the south syde of the church yarde of lantwitt wth lxxxix acres or ther abouts now in the tennor of Edward Turbervill farmor to the Quenes mat^e therof.

“ [other parcels at Sygynstowne, franntog, Paulscrofte, garleghes Downe, horestone and brode mede, Hamonslande lagharismore. There was also a garden adjoining a litle decayed chapel called St. Bartholomew’s chapel at Boverton in psh of Llantwit.] ”

THE SOUTH PORCH.

Until quite recently, this grand old porch was used as a receptacle for fuel, lamp-oil, and rubbish. The lower door of the parvise staircase was built up, and the stairway filled with an accumulation of the *débris* of ages, amongst which I found a very perfect figure of the Virgin Mary, crowned, with the Infant Saviour in her arms (fig. 12); unfortunately, the child’s face is damaged, otherwise the figure is perfect. I also found a few fragments of the delicately-traceried niche in which the figure once stood; both are very good specimens of late fourteenth-century work. Unfortunately, I am at present unable to locate the niche; the figure, however, is now carefully preserved in the western church.

Ascending the parvise staircase, which is in excellent repair, I found a blocked upper door opening

on to the nave, with the iron catch which once received the door-latch still *in situ*. I believe that this door, which is on the level of the parvise floor, opened on to a minstrel gallery; whether this took the form of a "bridge gallery," or was simply corbelled from the



Fig. 12.— Image of Virgin and Child found at Llantwit Major.

wall, it is now impossible to say, owing to the mural tablets which cover the walls.

The parvise windows were not originally glazed; the shutter-hooks can still be seen. In order that their character may still be retained, I have had the new lead glazing fixed in oak frames fitted to the window-jambs.

On the ground floor of the porch I found a side entrance in the eastern wall, which must have formed a part of the original intention. The door opened outwards; and from some traces of foundations which were unearthed, and can now be followed, it would appear that the porch had originally an eastern attachment.

Close to the main entrance of the porch are foundations running in a southerly direction. These have not been disturbed, but as the paving of the right-of-way through the churchyard had to be replaced, they are now covered over.

I have already drawn attention to the early and later floor levels. These have not been interfered with, and can now be clearly followed.

Fragments of five varieties of ridge-cresting (fig. 13) were found scattered about the building, together with two perfect specimens, one of which has been reproduced at the Ewenny Pottery for the present reparation.

The original specimen has been refixed with the copies.

The design (fig. 13) is unusual, and is of much later date than the green glazed scalloped tiles, of which I found four distinct patterns. I have found varieties of this cresting at Nicholaston Gower, Llantrithyd, Porthkerry, and Cardiff. Only one fragment of an encaustic paving-tile was found, and one small silver eighteenth-century Spanish coin.

THE PRE-NORMAN STONES.

With the exception of the "Cross of Illyd," which still stands in the churchyard to the north of the church, the pre-Norman stones have been carefully set up at the western end of the church, and can now be seen from all sides.

I was fortunate in finding the base, with a portion of the stem attached, of a second cylindrical pillar.

In a paper on "The Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major, Glamorgan," by the editor in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1886, the following conjecture was made :

"It has occurred to me that there may have been another

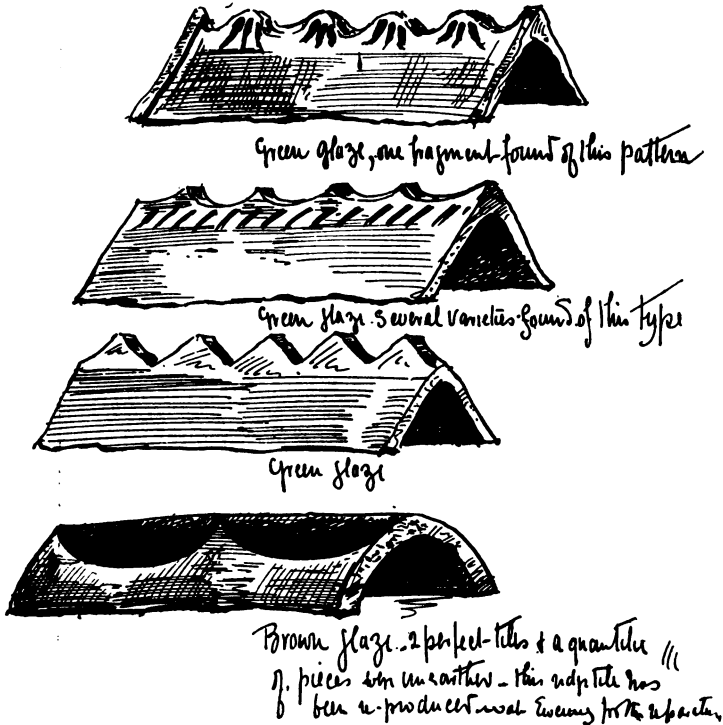


Fig. 13.—Old Ridge Tiles found in Llantwit Major Church.

pillar similarly grooved, and a slab of stone or wood fitted between them. This theory receives a certain amount of support, from the fact that many of the round pillars in England are found in pairs."

Ten years after this was written, the second pillar, much mutilated but with a similar groove, was unearthed. The same pitted appearance, produced

by dressing the stone with a pointed pick, appears on each.

Two other small fragments of pre-Norman work



Fig. 14.—Cross-shaft of Iltyd (Front), and Inscribed Pillar of Samson, at Llantwit Major.

came to hand, viz. : a small portion of a circular cross-head, ornamented with interlaced work, and another fragment without ornament.

The illustrations (figs. 14 to 18) are taken from photo-

graphs of the casts recently made by Mr. W. Clarke, of Llandaff, for the Cardiff Museum.

On the north side of the western or old church, the soil had in the course of time reached a height of



Fig. 15.—Casts of Cross-shaft of Iltyd (Back), and Cylindrical Pillar (showing groove) at Llantwit Major.

between 5 ft. and 6 ft. above the early Norman floor level. This gradual raising of the ground line, so to speak, around an old building, often strikes one as being very remarkable, but I think it is caused simply by wind, leaves, dust and seed. The wind blows leaves,

sand, dust and seed against a building, which in due time causes new vegetation; this increases year by year and century by century, until, as in this instance,



Fig. 16.—Casts of Cross-shaft with Interlaced Work (Front), and Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major.

the soil had gradually risen to within a foot or so of the window-cills.

In removing this accumulation of ages, I found a considerable quantity of burnt stone a little above the original floor level, together with fired clay. I could

not account for this, until one undisturbed section of burnt clay was brought to light, in which was embedded a mass of escaped molten bell-metal. Subsequently, two similar, though less perfect, sections were found



Fig. 17.—Casts of Cross of Houelt, son of Res (Front), and Cross-shaft with Interlaced Work (Back), at Llantwit Major.

close to the church wall, which leads to the supposition that probably more than one bell had been cast in close proximity to the church. It must be distinctly remembered that this metal was found *above* the Norman floor level, so that it cannot be associated

with the pre-Norman period. I am convinced that the recumbent figure of Jesse, which until recently formed the base of a niche in the Ragland Chantry, originally formed a part of the beautiful Transitional niche (or Jesse niche) now built in the south aisle of the eastern



Fig. 1. Jesse niche at Llantwit Major (Back).

... spoken of as a built-
 ... proposition, however, is
 ... of the niche in which the
 ... the back of the niche,
 ... properly ... and

jointed together. I also found the mortice which once held the hook or ring supporting the figure *in situ*.

I am inclined to believe that this niche was a part of the Transitional church, and may have formed a portion of the reredos belonging to the high altar of that period. It seems to have been taken down when the later thirteenth-century enlargement took place, and rebuilt either in its entirety or in part, in its present position. If it was then rebuilt in its entirety, the base has been subsequently cut away, as the jambs are supported by a large flat stone, which has the appearance of having been chiselled back to the wall plaster surface, and the figure of Jesse removed. The work was so thoroughly done, that it is impossible to ascertain what exact connection the recumbent figure had with the rest of the niche.

It seems to me more than probable that, when the niche was rebuilt during the thirteenth-century enlargement, the figure of Jesse found another resting-place, where it remained until the founding of the Ragland Chantry, when it was re-used with other old material.

THE ROOF OF THE OLD CHURCH.

I found this grand old roof in a far better condition than I had at first anticipated: so much so, that it was not necessary to disturb the timbers, but only to strengthen them here and there.

A description of the carving and heraldry of this roof is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, 1858, by Mr. Geo. G. Francis, of Swansea, in which he states that two heraldic bosses were missing; one was described in the MS. of Henry Tucker, 1812, as belonging to the Voss family—*Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three lions rampart of the first.

This I have restored; there is no record as to whom the other coat belonged. I felt, therefore, that I could not do better than introduce the Nicholl Arms.

THE GLASS.

A few small fragments of clear glass of a greenish tint were found embedded in the window-jamb. I have adopted this tone of glass for the present work; and as there was no authentic clue of the original design, I have introduced a pattern of glazing from a known example belonging to the period of each window. This seemed to me the most legitimate method of restoring the glass. I have, however, introduced the coat-armour of several families connected with Llantwit, whose ancestors have found a resting-place within and around this, probably the most ancient of our churches, viz.: Raglan, Voss, Nicholl, Wilkin and Bassett.

I have also introduced the Arms of the Marquess of Bute, as Lord of the Manor; together with the Arms of the See and Bishop.

In my endeavour to make this a work of reparation, pure and simple, I am indebted to Mr. W. Clarke, for the conscientious way in which he has repaired every fragment of the old building, however small. How far this endeavour has been successful it is not for the writer of this notice to decide; but he can only say of this work, as of many similar ones, *Labor ipse voluptas*.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

ANTIQUITIES OF MERTHYR TYDVIL.—I continue the preliminary references to places which may come under notice of the members in their visit to Glamorganshire in August next.

Closely connected with Gellygaer, forming a part of the great table-land ending in a huge bluff overlooking the Taff Vale River, and the whilome secluded and agricultural village of Quaker's Yard, is Penygraig, literally the head of the Craig or Rock, and half a century ago as pastoral a place as could be found. Since that time a great colliery district has been fashioned, wedge-shape, in amongst meadow lands and quaint whitewashed farmhouses, and its whole character has been altered. There is, however, still the old farmhouse of Penygraig, dating from Stuart times; and in my recollection old inhabitants would point out a small upper window, known as "the Counsellor's Room." This was one of the homes, probably the last, of David Morgan the Jacobite, whose devotion to the Pretender cost him his life. A very worthy member of our Association, Mr. Llewelyn, of Glanwern, Pontypool, gave a circumstantial paper on Penygraig and David Morgan's career to the *Cambrian Journal* in 1861; and in this, compiled from numerous sources, are all the particulars required for obtaining a full account of a stirring epoch in our history.

Clarke's *Glamorgan Pedigrees* yield the fact of David Morgan's descent from Ivor Hael, and consequently of his connection with the noble house of Tredegar. His descent is from the branch represented by Sir Thomas Morgan, Knight, of Penycoed Castle, Mon., whose son James married the granddaughter and heiress of Morgan Jenkin Bevan Meirick, of Coed y Gorres. In the reign of Edward IV, Morgan Jenkin Phillip was possessor of Penycoed. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Scudamore of Kentchurch, and great granddaughter of Owen Glyndwr. Leland, quoted by Llewelyn; says: "Morgau the Knight of Low Wentlande, dwelling at Pencoite, a fair manor place a mile from Bist *alias* Bishopstone, and two miles from Severn Sei. He is of a younger brother's house."

The father of David Morgan the Jacobite was Thomas, the second son of Wm. Morgan, gent., who was described in 1678 as the heir of Coed y Gorres; and who, in the year 1680, when his kinsman Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Llanrumuey, was sheriff of Glamorgan, filled the office of under-sheriff.

The mother of David Morgan was Dorothy, daughter of David Mathews, Esq., of Llandaff, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donats. Hence we have it on unquestioned evidence, that David Morgan was closely allied, not only to the house

of Gwaethvaed, Prince of Cardigan, from which stock we have Ivor Hael and the present Morgan family, admirably represented by Lord Tredegar, but also to the Norman house of the L'Esterlings, or, as called in later days, the Stradlings.

Llewelyn, who patiently worked up the narrative of David Morgan, believed that David's father acquired Penygraig by his marriage to Dorothy Mathews.

David Morgan is stated in Howell's *State Trials*, and Townsley's *Genuine Account*, etc., to have studied law; and, after the prescribed formalities, was called to the bar; but his predilections were more military than legal, and, becoming one of the band who wished success to the Stuart cause, was after a time looked upon as the confidential adviser of the Pretender, and designated, sometimes as Capt. Morgan, and at others as the "Pretender's Counsellor." Llewelyn notes that he spent much of his time in London, but that when staying in Glamorgan it was at Penygraig. Our old member gives an interesting sketch of the rural felicity he enjoyed at Penygraig, until came the fatal announcement of the Pretender's arrival in Scotland, and of the summons issued to all his adherents to join him. David Morgan was, of course, included; and it is handed down by tradition that, on his journey, he stopped to get his horse shod at Efail Llancaiaich, which still exists as a smithy, and said in Welsh to the smith, "You are against me now, but when I return you will all be with me."

David Morgan accompanied the army in its onward march to Manchester. He is described as wearing a white cockade in his hat, and a sword by his side. His place in the march was on a bay horse, riding by the Pretender Charles Edward, in familiar chat; and it was reported on his trial that it was he who paid the hotel expenses. Conversations also were given in evidence of his remarks to the other officers, proving the high position he held in direction of the rebellion. Then came the critical hour when Charles Edward, David Morgan, and the army arrived in Derby, December 4th, 1745; followed by the wild excitement in London, when, it was said, that the King ordered all his valuables to be placed on his yacht, and made every preparation for flight. For a few brief hours it was a question of "Stuart or Hanover:" the Pretender had to choose; a march on London or retirement to Scotland. He selected Scotland, and his fate was sealed. David Morgan was too prominent a man in the cause to escape. Seventeen leaders were speedily brought to trial, and on the 15th July were placed at the bar; and on the 18th tried, condemned, and, on the 22nd July, executed, with all the barbarous accompaniment ordered by the judge.

David Morgan was married to a London lady, whose name is said by Llewelyn to have been forgotten—probably Chittingden, of Tooting, Surrey—but she proved a devoted wife, and is stated by travelled to London, like the heroine of Scott's novel, to gain audience with the King, with a view to obtain a reprieve. There was one daughter of the marriage, Mary, who died unmarried prior

to 1798. Reference is made, in our excellent contemporary, the *Cardiff Public Library Journal*, Jan. 1900, to David Morgan, and to his having figured in one of Horace Walpole's letters as Morgan, a poetical lawyer. The *Library*, it appears, has just acquired a satirical poem, printed in 1739—"The Country Yard, or the Modern Courtiers. Inscribed to the Prince . . . London. Printed for the author. 1739. Price one shilling." This was probably by David Morgan the Jacobite. In the paper delivered by him to the sheriff at the time of his execution, he states: "This my faith I have fully set forth in a poem of two books, entitled *The Christian Test, or the Coalition of Faith and Reason*, the first of which I have already published, and the latter I have bequeathed to the care of my unfortunate but dutiful daughter, Mistress Mary Morgan, to be published by her, since it has pleased God I shall not live to see it." Penygraig appears, after the death of Morgan, to have been sold by one of the family of Mathews, of Llandaff, to Col. Wood. It is easily accessible by the Rhymney line from Merthyr to Quaker's Yard Station, twenty minutes' run.

In connection with the Jacobite rebellion, it is stated that Lewis of the Van, owner of Pontygwaith works, afterwards destroyed during the Commonwealth, was implicated, and was fined £10,000. This money was raised by the sale of the Court and Maerdy estates, Merthyr. *Llewelyn Morgan*, p. 300. *Wales, Past and Present*, p. 310.

C. WILKINS, F.G.S.

GELLI GAER.—Mr. Wilkins, in his notes on Gelligaer in the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, speaks of pieces of concrete being found there of Roman origin. The excavations of last year by the Cardiff Naturalists' Field Club, proved conclusively that what Mr. Wilkins imagined to be concrete is really calcareous tufa, portions of voussoirs of arches, and very probably brought by the builders from near Vaynor, Breconshire, a distance of six to seven miles—this being the nearest point where such material is found.

This is the same material that Mr. G. T. Clark speaks of in the notes on Morlais Castle, in his *Mediæval Military Architecture* (vol. ii, p. 313). Several fairly perfect voussoirs were found by us in the recent excavations near the northern gateway of the Camp.

C. H. JAMES.

64, Park Place, Cardiff.

ARMS OF CARDIFF.—The present armorial insignia of this town are, or, three chevronels *gules*; but there are old residents who affirm that in their younger days the tinctures were shown the other way about, the field *gules*, and the chevronels *or*. Memory is often

tricky ; but every representation of the shield, down to about forty years ago, that the writer has seen, shows the second blazon. Naturally, one was led to enquire, how and why the change? Then came the answer: "My dear fellow, all this was settled years ago, by the late Mr. Peter Price in a paper published by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society in 1880!"

This gentleman, it may be mentioned, was long an active and highly-appreciated member of the Cardiff Corporation. His paper is short, and, it must be confessed, unsatisfactory. Put into a nutshell, its argument runs as follows:

- (1) The De Clares held Cardiff Castle, and were chief lords of Glamorgan for several generations ;
- (2) Their arms were, *or*, three chevrons *gules* ;
- (3) Therefore the Borough arms must be *or*, three chevrons *gules*.

Of course, this is a case of taking for granted the point to be proved. The charges of the two variants of the Cardiff arms—or what pass as arms—are identical in form, it is true, but Mr. Price offered no evidence that in former times the town ever assumed the De Clares' arms at all. On the contrary, the only example he produced of an old representation of these arms—that on Speed's map of "Cardyfe" of 1610—shows the blazon he combatted ; and the chief burden of his paper is to throw discredit on the engraver's correctness. The tinctures on Speed's map are expressed by the initials, "g" for *gules*, and "o" for *or*. Mr. Price, having to his own satisfaction settled that the Cardiff arms were simply the assumed De Clares' arms, suggested that the engraver had somehow transposed the letters ; and he remarked, as having some corroborative value, that "the engraving seems to be the work of one not conversant with heraldry, for the arms, although intended for the town, were really those of the Baron of Cardiff. This is shown by the supporters and the coronet."

The latter point we will consider shortly ; with regard to the former, one has but to run through Speed's long series of maps to be convinced that great care and pains were bestowed upon their heraldry. We certainly are not justified in attributing so serious a mistake to the engraver, without definite evidence. Mr. Price seems to have been unaware of sundry other old drawings and engravings which show the tinctures as Speed does. For instance, in Dineley's MS. of the *Beaufort Progress through Wales* in 1684, appears a sketch of the common seal of Cardiff of that period. The chief device of this seal is a shield charged with three chevrons. There is no attempt to indicate the tinctures in the sketch, but the artist has shaded his field in such a way as to suggest that it is to be regarded as *darker* than the chevrons ; and the engraving of this seal in Nicholas' *County Families of Wales* (1872) definitely shows that its author took the "*gules*, 3 chev. *or*" view. Again, on the carefully-engraved plates of the arms of various towns in England and Wales, published by William Jackson in 1714 (and a

second issue, 1718-25), those of Cardiff have this blazon. So also has Baldwin's map of Glamorgan, engraved for the *London Magazine* about the middle of the eighteenth century. The same shield occurs on a map of South Wales published by Alexander Hogg about the same time, where it stands for Glamorgan; the shields for the other counties are also those of their capital towns. It is scarcely necessary to give nineteenth-century examples, beyond to mention that Berry's and Burke's *Armories* give the same arms without question; but we must not pass unnoticed a remarkable matrix in the Cardiff Museum. According to the inscription, it is the matrix of the common seal of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Cardiff. This proves it to be older than the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, when the office of bailiffs gave place to that of mayor; its workmanship shows that it is not much older than that year. There is no proof that it was ever in actual use for corporation purposes. Its armorial bearings are curious. They are, quarterly, 1 and 4, *arg.*, a rose, *gules*; and 2 and 3, *gules*, three chevronels, *or*, the same blazon as Speed's again!

To return to Speed's map. The device there shown consists of two lions rampant combattant, standing on a mountain, and bearing aloft the shield already described. Over the shield is a coronet. With the exception of this last, the device is an almost exact copy of the old seal of Cardiff sketched in the *Beaufort Progress*; so it is clear, that neither Speed nor his engraver drew upon his imagination, so far. The same device, *minus* the coronet, also occurs on Buck's *View of Cardiff*, 1747; but in that engraving the colours are not expressed. The ancient seal appears to belong to the fifteenth century.

It would seem, from the above facts, that the representation of Cardiff by the De Clares' escutcheon is a comparatively recent innovation; and that for the previous two-and-a-half centuries the invariable blazon was *gules*, three chevronels *or*. It would be interesting to know how this blazon came about. Was the old Cardiff shield that of the De Clares, with its colours reversed "for difference"? Mr. Price anticipated this explanation. "It is common, we know, for different branches of the same family to vary the colours for the sake of distinction, but there is no instance of a borough altering its tincture in adopting the arms of a neighbouring lord." So also the manuals of heraldry, which give no instance of the kind; but whether it is a rule without an exception, I leave to the determination of experts. Whatever their decision, the facts of two-and-a-half centuries remain.

If the old Cardiff blazon is not a case of "difference," we must seek some other solution. It is highly probable that the achievement shown on the ancient seal and on Speed's map, was that attributed to Jestyn ap Gwrgan. With the exception of the tincture of the chevronels, which is said to be *argent*, his shield and its supporters were the same. His arms are shown in Merrick's *Morganic Archæiographia*, edited by the late J. A. Corbett, Esq.,

p. 8, where the shield is surmounted by a coronet identical with Speed's. Of course, the difference in the colour of the chevrons is a difficulty, but the general identity is remarkable. The colours would not be expressed in the ancient seal. The discrepancy may be due to later interpreters.

There is a peculiar seemliness in the view that Cardiff adopted the arms of Jestyn for its common seal, for he figures great in the early history of South Wales, and he was the reputed founder, or re-founder, of the town. Under any circumstances, the old blazon was fraught with greater possibilities of meaning than the new, which is but a commonplace and servile copy of that of one of the alien lords of Glamorgan.

The mountain on which the supporters stand probably typifies the land of Morganwg and Glamorgan.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT RUABON.—During the excavations for the sewerage at Ruabon last week, one of the men employed in digging up one of the roads at the Bryn came across what appeared to be at first sight a stone drain, but proved to be a kind of cistvaen. It was about 4 ft. beneath the surface, and the side, ends, and cover were formed of a single rough slab, between 3 ins. and 4 ins. thick. In the centre was a large sepulchral urn, which contained a quantity of bones, some pebbles, etc. It was taken out whole, but as it was being carried to the foreman's cabin it came to pieces, the bones thus being scattered over the ground. The foreman very properly gathered the remains together, and placed the bones and broken pieces of urn in separate sacks in his cabin, where they were inspected yesterday by our representative. The bones do not appear to have been burnt. It might be stated that the urn is of a common pattern, characteristic of the Bronze period, and this form of burial seems to have been practised as late as the eighth century. The urn, which is of red earthenware, and is ornamented over the whole surface, was somewhat bowl-shaped, tapering to a narrow base, and was nearly as wide as it was high. The locality in which the discovery was made was formerly known as the Bryn fields, and has only been built upon within recent years. During the excavations for the many blocks of buildings lately erected, several pieces of earthenware of the same description as the urn found last week were unearthed.—*Oswestry Advertiser*, July 6th, 1898.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT CONWAY CASTLE.—Serious injury has been rendered to the picturesque and venerable ruin of Conway Castle, North Wales, by the fall of an archway in the banqueting-hall, resulting from the recent stormy weather. Conway Castle was built by Edward I, and is said to be the most magnificent ruin of its kind in the United Kingdom. The banqueting-hall is 130 ft. long,

32 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, with nine large windows. Two massive arches were left, one of which has just collapsed. The Corporation are repairing the old town walls, so that they may be walked upon like Chester walls.—*Liverpool Courier*, March 6th, 1900.

A POPULAR WELSH RESORT IN DANGER.—A correspondent writes :—The Devil's Bridge, the most popular drive provided for summer visitors to Aberystwyth, is reported to be in danger of collapsing. The bridge is variously attributed by tradition to the monks of the neighbouring Abbey of Strata Florida, and to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and, like its prototype on the St. Gothard road in Switzerland, is a single-arched structure. "With a single arch from ridge to ridge, it leaps across the terrible chasm"—the chasm in this case being formed by the Mynach, which, after a fall of 314 ft., loses itself in the river Rheidol below. The Devil's Bridge has not been used for traffic for some 150 years, the county of Cardigan having in 1753 built a second bridge a little higher up. At last week's meeting of the County Council, a tender was accepted for the erection of a third bridge to relieve bridge No. 2, and at the same meeting the County Surveyor reported, with regret, that the original Devil's Bridge was giving way, and that if it were the wish of the Council to preserve it, something must be done at once. The Council ordered a copy of the report to be sent to the two landowners interested, with an intimation that the Council were unwilling to incur expense in connection with the bridge. Failing any action by the landowners, however, the Executive Committee were empowered to carry out any work they may consider necessary. There is some hope, therefore, that the venerable relic may still be preserved.—*Liverpool Echo*, February 19th, 1900.

ANNUAL MEETING AT MERTHYR.—The Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, on Monday, August 13th and four following days. Lord Aberdare has accepted the office of President.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

1. HISTORY OF LLANSAWEL, CARMARTHENSHIRE. By FRED S. PRICE, Swansea. Published by the Author, 1898.
2. HISTORY OF OYSTERMOUTH. By ALFRED HALL. Swansea: Alexandra Printing Co., 1899.

THESE two little Handbooks supply a concise and useful account of their respective parishes, and they show how much information can be gathered on matters of local interest by those who will take the pains to search for it. Without attempting to be critical, both the writers have collected together a considerable amount of material, which others may enjoy and utilise. The two parishes differ widely in situation and circumstances, and their treatment naturally follows different lines.

Mr. Hall, writing under the shadow of the ruined and picturesque castle of Oystermouth, with its neighbouring church, puts together the scattered notices of its past history, which its venerable ruins make of such interest to the many visitors who run down from busy Swansea to enjoy refreshment and rest.

Mr. Price, on the other hand, deals with an isolated parish among the hills, which is rarely visited by the holiday excursionist, and therefore he enters more into the life and folk-lore of the people: and we owe him a debt of gratitude for having "put on record facts, traditions, and tales of the old place that were swiftly passing away on the stream of oblivion." And, indeed, he has a very interesting story to tell, with the old parish church and its early connection with Talley Abbey as the central point. Its eminent men, its ancient customs, its traditions, its weather signs and prognostications, are supplemented by extracts from the parochial registers that tell of the life of the last century and the present one, so that we can picture afresh the ways and manners of the simple forefathers of Llansawel. But he has also added to the story of the past a fairly complete account of its present-day life and progress. We are amused to find that our active South Wales Secretary is to be perpetuated in his old parish by "tato'r ffeirad" (as well as the restoration of the church); but we demur to so far-fetched an explanation of the name "bowling green" (an almost universal adjunct to old mansions) as the story, however beautiful in itself, of the saintly "Paulinus."

We were not aware that the old custom of going about with the "horse's head" was actually still kept up anywhere, as Mr. Hall tells us is the case at Oystermouth. Though, of course, in times past, "Mari Lwyd" was a well-known and common relic of antiquity. Both the little books are illustrated, which adds much to their interest.



Portrait of the late Stephen W. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Obituary.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

STEPHEN WILLIAM WILLIAMS was the eldest son of Mr. Stephen Williams, of Mellington Hall, in the parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire. He was born on June 7th, 1837, and educated at Bishop's Castle in the school of Mr. Richard Meredith, whose father, at Westbury, and two brothers, Edward at Newport, and John at Donnington, were all well-known schoolmasters in Shropshire; from whence he went to read with a Mr. Nixon. He was then articled to Mr. Bates, a civil engineer at Springfields, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire; after which he became assistant to Mr. Benjamin Piercy, in the early days of Welsh railway enterprise, and took an active part in the surveying and planning of the Cambrian system.¹

In 1862, he settled at Rhayader, in Radnorshire, on his own account as land agent and surveyor, to which he added the congenial office of architect, and was soon afterwards appointed county surveyor. In this latter capacity he surveyed the Inclosures of Iscoed (1862-3), Ywchcoed (1863-5), Rhysllyn (1864-9), Swyddreithon (1867), Old Radnor and Wolf Pits (1868-70), Gladestry and Holven (1869), Llandegley (1882), Penygarth (1888), Llanfair Waterdine (1888-91), and Glasgarnau; and built the bridges over the Wye and its tributaries at Gamallt, Glanrhos, Erwood, Brynmeru, Nantgwyllt, and Bridge Sollars. His private practice was at the same time very extensive, and included the surveys of the estates of Ashstead Park, Surrey (Colonel Bagot), Rock House (Captain Otway), Rhydoldog (General Sladen), Knill Court (Sir John Walsham), Glanbrydau Park (Mr. J. Crowe Richardson), Gogerddan (Sir Pryse Pryce), Huntington Court (Mr. Eyre Lloyd), Doldowlod (Mr. Gibson Watt), and Mellington Hall (Mr. T. B. Browne); but his most important work was done for the Birmingham Corporation in the valuation of the Nantgwyllt estate, and other matters in connection with the pipe line for the waterworks.

¹ In this connection, he was also engaged upon the Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen branch; the Llanfyllin; the Shrewsbury and Welsh Pool; the Mid-Wales, with its western and eastern extensions; the Manchester and Milford; the *Llangurig branch; the *Presteign and Bishop's Castle; the *Worcester and Aberystwith to New Radnor; the Kington and Eardisley; Hereford, Hay, and Breconshire; and the Mid-Wales Elau Valley branch to the Birmingham Waterworks. Those marked *, though surveyed, were not carried out.

As an architect, Mr. Williams was employed on many houses in Radnorshire and the adjoining counties: such as Llysdinam, Cilmeri Park, Llwynbarried, and many houses in Llandrindod, including Plas Winton; but the one of which he was most proud was Buckland, only finished last spring, for Mr. Gwynne Holford. Of public buildings, he had much to do with the North and South Wales Bank, and the workhouse, Rhayader; the market-hall, baths, and pump room at the Rock House, Llandrindod, and the gaol at Presteign. But it was in ecclesiastical architecture he appeared to take most delight: for he loved the old churches with the heart of an archæologist, and treated them with the spirit of one. His church restorations included those of Knill for Sir J. Walsham in 1873, Llandegley (1874), Llanhamlach (1886), Llandewy Ystrad Fenny (1890), Llanfeigan and Llanfihangel Rhydeithon (1891), Cathedine, Breconshire, and Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire (1893), and Rhayader with a new north aisle (1897). He also rebuilt Llanbadarn fawr, for the Misses Surni, "In Memoriam" (1878), the chancel of Cosheston, Pembrokeshire (1885), the tower of Llanafan fawr (1886), and that of Aberedw (1888); Llansantffraid, Brecon, for Mr. Gwynne Holford, "In Memoriam" (1890), Llanyre and Llanbadarn Fynydd (1893); and he built the two new churches of Newbridge and the Elau Valley: the latter for the Birmingham Corporation, and the former for Mr. George Stovin Venables, Q.C.—a gem in its way, and beautiful in its situation in the Wye Valley.

So far we have written only of the serious business of his life, and we have reserved his "parerga," amusements, and recreations to the end—if, indeed, they can be rightly so called where so much labour and thought and devotion were bestowed on their prosecution.

A natural love of antiquities, stimulated by the opportunities which his professional duties laid open to him, and corrected by careful reading and comparison of examples, coupled with a ready fluency of expression, rendered him an instructive guide and a safe authority; and we of the Cambrians, who have so long been accustomed to his genial presence at our Annual Meetings, will sadly miss his cheery face and abundant information. The first meeting of the Association at which he was present, as with the writer of this tribute to his memory, was that at Welshpool in 1857; though he did not become a member for many years afterwards; and his first contribution to our Journal was an article in 1870, on "Castell Collen, Radnorshire" (Part IV, chap. i, p. 58). This was followed by a long list of Papers on Churches, Monastic Remains, and Monumental Effigies, the most important of which were those on the Abbey of Strata Florida, the exploration of which ruin he undertook at the instance, and largely with the support of, members of our Association, and which he carried out so successfully. His excellent monograph on the history and architectural features of this abbey, published in 1889, will remain as his most permanent memorial. Besides Strata Florida, he also superintended excavations at Talley

Abbey with a view to developing its ground plan; and he did the same service for the Powysland Club in the case of Strata Marcella, near Welsh Pool, in order to ascertain the exact lines of the fine Abbey Church. He also carried out explorations at Abbey Cwm Hir on behalf of the Cymmrodorion Society, with a view to deciding the question of the burial-place of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales. The accounts of these several explorations are full of interest and information. As a member of the "Kernoosers' Club," he devoted much attention to the question of costume and military armour; and it used to be delightful to listen to him discoursing on some ancient monument, and pointing out its peculiarities and details, filling the place in that direction of the late Mr. H. Bloxham. On this subject his most elaborate Paper was the one on "The Monumental Effigy of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr," in the Church of Llanarmon, in Yale, Denbighshire, illustrated in colour and contributed to the *Reliquary* for 1895, p. 1.

Another subject that he gave much time and devotion to was the Volunteer movement. In 1878 he started the first corps at Rhayader, and continued to command it until promoted to the rank of Major in the 1st Herefordshire Rifles, of which his corps had formed a part; and eventually, in 1898, on the resignation of Col. Purser, he succeeded him in the command of the battalion. Last year he was appointed Sheriff of Radnorshire, and passed away during his term of office, on December 11th, 1899. His last public appearance was, very characteristically, at an inquest held in connection with the treasure-trove of some remarkable gold Roman ornaments, found in Gwastedin Rocks, near his home. Mr. Williams was a member not only of the Cambrian Archæological Association, but of the Society of Cymmrodorion and the Kernoosers Club, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Surveyors' Institution. He has left a widow, Maria, the daughter of the late Captain James, of Penralley, but no issue.

List of Articles contributed by Mr. Williams.

1870. "Castell Collen, Radnorshire," *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. i, p. 58.
 1874. "Notes upon some Radnorshire Churches," *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. v, p. 41.
 1877. "On a Bronze Celt from St. Harmon's, Radnorshire."
 1886. "Notes on Usk Church, Monmouthshire."
 1887. "Llansantffraid, Llanhamlach and Llanfeigan Churches, Breconshire."
 1888. "Helmets in Eardisley Church, Herefordshire."
 "Strata Florida Abbey and Excavations."
 "Who was the Founder of Strata Florida?"
 1889. "Further Excavations at Strata Florida."
 "Architecture of the Abbey of Strata Florida."
 "Further Excavations at Strata Florida Abbey."
 "Architecture of the Abbey."
 1890. Archæological Notes and Queries, "Restoration of Conwyl Caio Church and Abbey Cwm Hir."

1890. "Queries re Strata Florida and Strata Marcella ;" correspondence with Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.
- " "Account of the Brittany Puppet Show."
- " "Monumental Effigies in Wales."
- " "A Lecture on Ancient Arms and Armour," delivered at Hereford.
- " "Cistercian Abbey of Cwm-hir."
1891. "Excavations on the site of Strata Marcella Abbey," *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxv, pp. 149, 160, 161, 177, No. 7.
- " "The Tile Pavement at Strata Florida."
1892. "The Cistercian Abbey of Strata Marcella."
- " "Monumental Effigies in Wales," *continued*.
1893. "List and Index of Monumental Effigies," illustrated and described in the *Archæological Magazine* from 1846-1892.
1895. "Tiles found during the Restoration of Bangor Cathedral."
- " "Notes upon some Sepulchral Slabs and Monumental Effigies in Wales."
- " "The Cistercian Abbey of Cwm-hir," read before the Hon. Soc. of the Cymmrodorion.
- " "Notes upon some Bronze and Stone Implements found in Wales."
1897. "Excavations at Talley Abbey, Carmarthenshire."
1889. "History of Rhayader and its Antiquities," *Montgomeryshire Collections*.
- n. d. "Monumental Effigy at Llanarmon, in Yale, Denbighshire,"
- n. d. "Effigy in Holy Trinity Church, Chester," *Archæological Journal*, vol. i, Part 1.

D. R. T.

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JULY, 1900.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 109.)

DIOCESE OF BANGOR. CARNARVONSHIRE.

ABER (ST. BODFAN).

THIS church has a modern west tower, a nave, south transept, and chancel. There is not much that is remarkable in it. The windows are chiefly square-headed, of two lights, and late Perpendicular, and two are of three lights. The transept has the rude open timber roof so common in Wales. There is some pretty good wood-carving, now incorporated in a pew, and some neat open seats. The font has a plain octagonal bowl, on a cylindrical stem.

ABERDARON (ST. HYWYN).

September 19, 1849.

The old church, now forsaken and left to fall to ruin¹ (a new one having been built, in another situation), is one of the best in the county; consisting of the usual

¹ It has been partially restored for service.

Welsh arrangement of two equal aisles (a nave, with undistinguished chancel, and parallel north aisle), with a bell-cot over the gable of the aisle. The whole is late Third Pointed, except a plain Norman door at the west end of the north aisle, and a small window, now almost closed, on the north side, near the east end. The doorway has three orders, with imposts, but no shafts. There are no windows at all on the north side, except the small one noticed. The other windows are of three lights, except that at the east end, which is of five, with a transom. The nave is divided from the aisle by an arcade of five Tudor-shaped arches, with mouldings, springing from octagonal pillars. The roof is open, and a fair specimen of a Welsh one: the timbers on stone brackets. There is a stone bench along the east end of the north aisle, some open benches, and a part of a poor late rood-screen. The font has an octagonal bowl, on a stem of like form. Part of the west end is used as a school. The churchyard closely adjoins the sea-shore.

ABERERCH (ST. COWRDA).

July 16, 1850.

A larger church than most of those in the neighbourhood, all late Third Pointed. It consists of a nave and chancel undivided, with a north aisle reaching along both, but not extending quite to the west end of the nave. There is the usual open-arched belfry at the west end. The arcade has two bays in the chancel, and two in the nave, the break between them being a large wall-piece. The arches are Tudor-shaped and depressed, the piers octagonal, with capitals. The body and aisle have separate roofs, which are open, and of very plain timber. The beams rest on rude stone corbels. The east window is a large one of five lights, with very obtuse arch, following a pattern very common in this part. The other windows are small, and few in number, which makes the interior very dark. They

are square-headed, of two or three lights. That at the east of the north aisle is Pointed, of three lights. The nave and aisle are about equal in width. The font has an octagonal bowl, set on a square base. Some of the original stalls remain, but out of their proper place, in the north aisle; the poppy-heads have two wooden images, the front of the desks panelled. There is a curious old chest. The altar is much encroached upon by pews, and thrust out of its proper place. There is a deal box near it, for offerings at funerals.

BEDDGELERT (ST. MARY).

August 1824, and July 1, 1864.

This church, though small, is loftier and of greater pretension than any others of the neighbourhood. It once belonged to a priory, and consists now of one undivided space of fair height, but on the north side are two very fine Early English arches in the wall, which once divided off a short aisle, now unhappily destroyed. These two arches have fine deep mouldings, unusual in Wales, and the pillars composed of clustered shafts, with moulded capitals. There are three orders of arch-mouldings, and the shafts are set at intervals, large and small. The east window is a fine triplet of considerable length and dignity, without shafts, but having mouldings. The west window is a small lancet. All other windows are modern insertions. The west doorway, within a modern porch, is very plain and Pointed. There is a rude west gallery, the pews tolerably uniform, and the walls covered with coffin-plates. The roof ceiled; the font poor and doubtful. The west end is mantled with ivy, and over the gable is a bell-cot, with arch for one bell.

BETTWS-Y-COED (ST. MICHAEL).

1825 and 1864.

Originally a very small church, with little or no architectural character; since enlarged and nearly

rebuilt, and consisting now of a body and a kind of transept on the north, and a new bell-cot at the west end. The windows are very good modern Gothic. The roof is open, and seems to have some of the old timbers. The seats are all open. Under an arch in the wall, on the north of the chancel, is a slab, with effigy of a knight, having a lion at his feet, inscribed: "Hic jacet Grufyd ap Davyd Goch. Agnus Dei miserere mei."

CAERHUN (ST. MARY).

Sept. 1855.

This church has the usual undivided single body, with a large chapel on the south side, close to the east end: a Welsh feature. Over the west end is a bell-turret, of far more character than usual in Welsh churches, square at the top, but with a kind of small pediment, rising in the centre, and pierced by two arches for bells. The turret is set upon a horizontal corbel table, and on the space below the bell-arches is sculptured a small crucifix. The south porch has been restored. The windows are mostly bad on the south of the nave. The east window has three plain-Pointed lights, without tracery. In the south chapel are square-headed windows of three lights, of late character; that at its east end, of two lights, very wide, with foliated mullions. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The seats are new and neat. There is a lych-gate; the churchyard is quiet and picturesque.

CARNARVON (ST. MARY'S CHAPEL).

May 8, 1873.

This is said to be the old garrison chapel, and is situated at the north-west corner of the old town walls, which bound it north and west, and one of the original round towers at the angle contains a bell. It has been much modernised, and it may be doubtful as to what parts are original. It consists now of a nave and short



Effigy in Bettwys-y-Coed Church.
Scale, 1 inch to 1 foot.

chancel, each with narrow north and south aisles. The nave has on each side four pointed arches, which look original, and have hoods and corbels. The pillars are of irregular octagonal form, and look as if they had been tampered with. The chancel is of one bay. The interior is fitted with pews and galleries, and has a good organ. The west wall has an odd Flamboyant window of four lights; the other windows are modern Gothic. The south side has buttresses and plain pinnacles.

CLYNOG (ST. BEUNO).

1824, 1839, 1848.

A late Third-Pointed cruciform church, on a scale far superior to the generality of Welsh churches, and not without reason considered the finest in North Wales, excepting perhaps Wrexham, Gresford, and Mold. There are no aisles: the nave and chancel are wide. There is a north porch, a sacristy, and a western tower; and adjacent to the church on the south-west, communicating with it by a covered passage from the steeple, is the chapel of St. Beuno, a later building than the church. The beauty of this church has been much exaggerated, fine as it is, for there is much of coarse and ordinary architecture, and the transepts are, as usual, awkwardly tacked on. The windows are large, and with four centred arches. Those on the north and south of the nave and chancel are of three lights. The east window is a very large one; those in the transept are of five lights. The tower is coarse and plain, probably very late, and has a battlement slightly tending to the saddle form. The belfry windows large, of three lights, and without foils on the north-east and west, but on the south merely a slit. It has a Tudor arch doorway, with label. The parapets of the church are embattled, and the nave has a tolerable wood roof, panelled, with bosses and pierced spandrels. The tower arch is Pointed, with plain mouldings. The crossing is clumsy, and wanting in effect. The transept

is as at Holyhead, there being no north and south arches in the centre; but there are east and west ones opening to the chancel and nave; these are very wide and inelegant, springing from shafts. The transepts have very poor roofs. There is an ascent of three



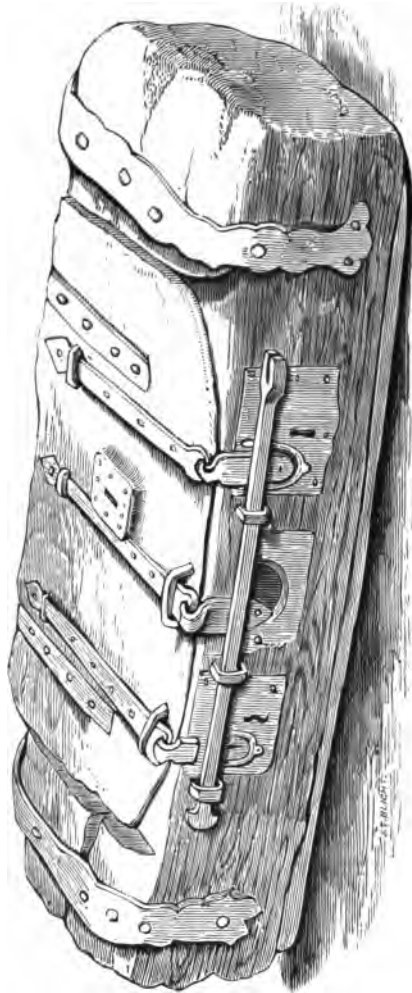
HEERE LYETH INTERRED Y^e BODY
OF WILLIAM GLYNNE THE ELDEST
SONNE OF WILLIAM GLYNNE OF
LLEYAR IN THE COVNTIE OF CARNAR-
-VON GENT AND OF IANE HIS WIFE HEE
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^e 22TH OF SEPTEMBER
ANNO DNI 1633 BEING AGED 2 YEARES

Brass of William Glynne at Clynnog Fawr.

(From a Rubbing by Mr. D. Griffith Davies.)

steps about the middle of the nave. The rood-loft with its screen remains, of rather ordinary work, but having a semblance of being earlier than rood-loft screens usually are. The rood-turret and staircase is in the south transept; the staircase is extended also to

the roof, and is lighted by slits looking into the chancel, one of which is a hagioscope, commanding the altar.



St. Beuno's Chest, Clynnog Fawr.

There is a south door, both to nave and chancel. The north porch is curious, of three stages, with steps from the exterior to the parvise. The outer door is lateral; the windows square-headed, of domestic character.

There is in the porch something resembling an aumbry, and very probably the upper storeys were used for the residence of a recluse. In the north transept is a square recess in the wall, near the ground. The chancel has returned stalls, with misereres and desks. In the wood-carving may be seen the eagle with two necks. Under the east window is a square aumbry. On the south side of the altar are three equal ogee-headed sedilias, crocketed and foliated with pinnacled octagonal piers, and also an octagonal piscina. The sacristy is gabled, and has a chamber over it. The lower part has incipient groining, and narrow square-headed windows. It has three aumbries, the eastern of which expands within the wall. There is an altar-tomb, A.D. 1667, to one of the Twisleton family, with rather a pretty chained border. Also, a small mural brass to William Glynne, a child, A.D. 1633. The font is a poor one, subsequent to the Restoration, with the date 1662.

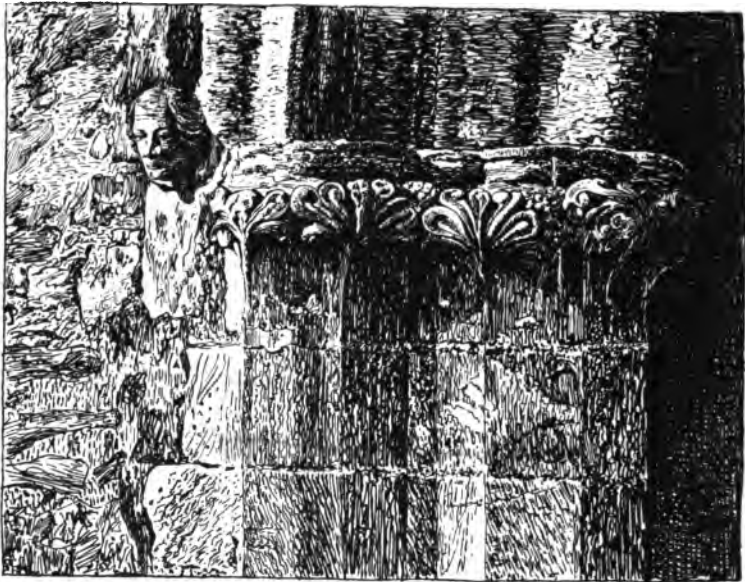
The chapel of St. Beuno is inferior to the church; its battlement is destroyed, and there is much bare wall on the north and south. Its east window is of five lights, without foils, the west window, square-headed, of two lights; near the east end a small trefoiled piscina. The exterior is dirty, and out of order. Over the west door is a niche. There is a rude passage, connecting this chapel with the tower, which appears to be of comparatively modern date.

CONWAY (ST. MARY).

1847.

This church is spacious and interesting, and, though with much of rough architecture, yet there is much of curious and superior work. The plan comprises a west tower, a nave with side aisles, south transept, and chancel. The whole is of a dark, coarse mountain stone. The tower has a plain battlement, and an unequal turret on its south side. On the west side a fair doorway, with shafts, above which are three

unequal plain lancets. In the next stage, a two-light Decorated window ; the belfry story is Perpendicular, with a square-headed window. There are north and south porches, the former rude ; the latter has pleasing open wood roof, with feathering. Near both the north and south doors are very rude brackets internally. The nave has a plain ribbed roof, which is continued along the chancel, there being no chancel arch. The



Harold H. H. H.

Conway, Church: Carved Capital of West Entrance to Tower.

windows of the side aisles are mostly square-headed and late, of three lights. The interior is striking, both from its length of uninterrupted roof and from the great beauty of the rood-loft screen, which remains in great perfection at the entrance to the chancel. There are also some very fine pieces of wood-carving amidst the pewing, some with pinnacles, open panelling, and armorial bearings. The nave is divided from each aisle by three lofty Pointed arches, with rather coarse

mouldings, springing from octagonal plain columns, having overhanging capitals, and rather too large to fit the mouldings of the arches; a fourth arch on the



Sepulchral Slab of Dorothy Wynn in Conway Church.

Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Mr. D. Griffith Davies.)

south side opens to the transept. Against the pier of the transept arch is a trefoiled niche, with arch moulding and dripstone. There is another feathered niche within the transept. The transept has a good

Decorated window of three lights, containing some ancient stained glass. The rood-loft screen is of great beauty, of five compartments, filled with excellent Perpendicular tracery; there is also fan-work groining, and rich cornices of vine leaf, etc. Upon the loft is set a small organ. There are two small square-headed windows, giving light to the rood-loft, and the door to it is in the transept. One window on the north side, opposite to the transept arch, and near the rood-loft, has three lancets within a general arch. The chancel has a Perpendicular east window; on the south a good early Decorated one of two lights; on the north a triple lancet, within a Pointed arch. On the north side of the chancel is the vestry, with two small windows, one Perpendicular, one Decorated. There are several fine ancient stalls, and desks before them, enriched with beautiful wood-carving, the ends especially fine. In the floor of the chancel is a slab, with the effigy of a female in a square head-dress, and an inscription in Gothic letter, nearly illegible: this may be the foundress. There is a handsome chest, with date 1631. The font stands on steps in the proper position, in the centre of the west end of the nave. The font is a remarkably fine Perpendicular one, with beautiful quatrefoil panelling, upon a pedestal which has pierced panelling.

CRICCIETH (ST. CATHERINE).

1839.

A small, neglected church in bad order, consisting of nave, north aisles and chancel, which are divided from each other by two very wide and flat arches, rather remarkable in form, having a plain rude pier (much altered since: the arcade now consists of a course of three odd-shaped and very flat arches on square plain piers). The roofs are plain and barnlike, but that part which is just over the altar is boarded in panels. The east window is Decorated, of two lights; in the east wall is a recess or locker, and a rude one on the south

which may have been a piscina. Near the west door is a benatura. The east window of the north aisle is of three lights, within a Pointed arch, each trefoiled. The font is cylindrical and small, and there is a plain kneeling-bench attached to it. There is no steeple. Some pieces of stained glass yet remain.

DOLWYDELAN (S. GWYDDELAN).

October 3rd, 1850.

A Welsh church, much modernised and partly rebuilt at the expense of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, in a creditable state of neatness. The church is short, and the chancel extends only a little eastward of the south transeptal chapel: that common Welsh appendage. There is a north porch, and the common single bell-gable over the west end. The roof is plain and open, but over the sacrarium has neat panelling with bosses. The chapel is debased, and opens to the church by two ugly obtuse arches, springing from a circular pillar, with square capital. Its windows are square-headed, with contracted arches. Another window on the south is a double lancet. There are crosses on the east gable and on the transept. There are several open benches, and the rood-screen is placed now near the west end of the nave, of plain and tolerable Third Pointed character: the spandrels of the door are foliated. The font is of doubtful kind: a sort of square trough, on a square stem. The pulpit and desk are on either side of the altar. There is an Elizabethan monument to one of the Wynnes of Gwydyr, and on the north of the chancel a small brass in a window-jamb.

EDERN (S. EDEYRN).

September 19th, 1847.

The church is plain and mean, having a chancel and nave undistinguished, and a large awkward chapel on the north side of the former. Over the west end

is an open-arched belfry. There are very few windows, and those mostly debased—none at all on the north side of the nave. The east window is square-headed, of three lights, debased. On the south side of the sacarium is a narrow oblong one. The roof of each part is open, but varies—in the nave, very rude and plain; that of the chancel has pierced quatrefoils above the collar with no very bad effect; that in the transeptal chapel is somewhat similar and has some pretension to mouldings, and is full of pegs.¹ This chapel is joined to the chancel most clumsily, the timbers of the roof meeting those of the chancel most rudely—there seems to have been once an arch between them, now cut off. There is a poor and late screen across the nave, near the west end. The font is cylindrical, quite rude, on a square stem, much cracked and mutilated. There are some modern open benches, and a brick raised seat on the west side of the transept. The door is at the west end, the exterior very plain and scarcely church-like.

GYFFIN.

August 21st, 1847.

A small, low church, yet somewhat longer and more interesting than most Welsh churches. It has a long nave, with narrow chancel, which has an aisle, or extension on the north, and a large chapel on the south reaching to the east end. Over the west end a small bell-gable. There are no windows north of the nave; on the south are two square-headed ones without foils. On the south side of the chancel, and westward of its chapel, is a very curious doorway of First Pointed character, having very fair mouldings and three orders of shafts, with capitals of First Pointed foliage. This is unusual in North Wales. The nave is loftier than the chancel, and has a plain open roof of very rude timbers, but at its east end a covered boarded ceiling, divided

¹ *I.e.*, the roof timbers are fastened together with wooden pegs.

into panels by ribs with bosses, and curiously painted with figures of saints of large size. The construction of the roof is very clumsy. On the north side of the chancel are two wooden columns supporting the roof. Between the chancel and south chapel is a wood screen of Third Pointed character, above which is a board inscribed in Black Letter with texts in Welsh. There is some trace of fresco painting on the north wall of this chapel. Its windows are square-headed, Third Pointed, of three lights, simply trefoiled. The east windows of the chancel, and of the south chapel, are of similar character. On the north of the chancel are some ugly modern windows. There is a wooden south porch; and on the south side, near the west end, one window is merely a plain slit.

LLANAELHAIARN (ST. AELHAIARN).

September 13th, 1848.

A small cruciform church, low as usual, with ill-developed transepts, and a bell-gable over the west end. The roof is open in the nave, but in the chancel, which is not equal to the nave in height, it is boarded. The transepts have been awkwardly tacked on, according to the Welsh fashion: not opening originally by arches, but merely wooden piers, and extending very near to the east end. Some improvements have lately been effected in the church, and two other arches added between the transepts and the chancel. The east window has three obtuse-headed equal lights; the other windows are late and poor. The rood-screen is Late, has in the centre a flat arch forming the door, and three compartments of pierced panelling on each side. Near one of the doors is a small benatura. There is very little architectural character about the church. The old font was a cylindrical one, broken; a new one of octagonal form, much too small, is now in use. There are open benches in the chancel and transepts.

LLANBEBLIC (ST. PEBLIC).

September 14, 1848.

A larger church than is usually found in North



Sepulchral Effigy in Llanbeblig Church.

Wales, but with few interesting architectural features, and much modernised. The plan is cruciform, with the usual clumsy transepts and a western tower. The

nave has no aisles, but there is an aisle or chapel on the north of the chancel. There is a north porch. The external walls are whitewashed. The tower, which has very thick walls, is rude and without buttresses, having a graduated battlement. On the west side a low door, on the south a plain slit; the belfry window on each side square-headed. The arch between the tower and nave is a plain-Pointed one, somewhat altered. There are some square-headed late



Sepulchral Brass in South Wall of Chancel of Llanbeblig Church.

Scale, $\frac{1}{3}$ natural size.

windows in the nave, and some poor modern ones. In the south transept is a Third-Pointed one of five lights. The chancel has an east window of four lights, and one on the south of three, also Third Pointed, and one Middle Pointed one on the south, of two lights. The north chapel is gabled, and has a Middle-Pointed window of two lights, having an acute arch and a double-feathered trefoil in the head. At the east end of the same is a four-light window of debased work, without foils. The chancel is embattled, the rest of the church has a slate roof. Near the north door is a

benatura. The interior is frightfully spoiled and encumbered. A huge and very deep gallery occupies nearly all the nave; and the pulpit, though not in the centre, has its back to the altar. The roof has arched timbers, and an embattled cornice. The transepts do not open by arches; the chancel arch is modern. The north chapel opens to the chancel by a Tudor-shaped arch, with octagonal piers. In this chapel is a late but rich alabaster tomb, with panelled sides and recumbent effigies, with Italian ornamental features, to Sir Wm. Gryffyth, Knt., A.D. 1593. At the end of the south transept is an ogee sepulchral recess, with crockets and bold feathering, and still retaining traces of colour. The font has an octagonal bowl, very plain.

LLANBEDR (ST. PETER).

May 28, 1858.

This genuine Welsh church is in neat condition. The plan is a nave and chancel, with a kind of transept or chapel on the south side of the latter. A south porch, and a little open bell-cot over the west gable. The roof is open, the windows mostly late and square-headed, of two lights; but the western of three, and the eastern, is a poor modern imitation of Norman. There is no chancel arch; but the south chapel is divided from the chancel by two very obtuse and debased arches, with octagonal piers, having a plain capital. The font has a small circular bowl, set on a modern stem. The porch doorway is rude and obtuse. The situation pretty, on an eminence looking over the vale of Conway.

LLANBEDROG.

July 30, 1852.

A long, narrow church, with the usual open belfry, situated in a beautiful churchyard, shaded with fine trees, and presenting a most picturesque appearance. The windows are modern and bad. There is a plain rood-screen of Perpendicular character, and a very ordinary octagonal font.

LLANBERIS (ST. PERIS).

August 31, 1853.

A small cruciform church, with low walls, sprawling transepts unsatisfactorily attached, and a bell-gable at the west end. The walls seem to have been wholly rebuilt, and the interior neatly restored, but so as to keep up the original character. The roof is open, with good rude timber-work, and over the sacrarium is a panelled boarded ceiling. There are no arcades, but plain stone piers supporting the roof. The windows are newly inserted, and Perpendicular; the font new; the seats mostly open.

LLANDEGAL.

September 5, 1858.

This church is somewhat interesting, being a complete cruciform church, with central tower: an unusual form in Wales. It is small and has no aisles; but the general character is pleasing, though without fine details. Of late years it has undergone a complete renovation, and is extremely neat and in creditable condition, though the new work is open to criticism. The churchyard, too, is very beautiful, and the village generally a pattern of neatness and good order. The prevailing character is late Perpendicular, as usual. The tower is not square, but smaller from east to west, so that the four large pointed arches beneath it are not similar in size. They spring from circular shafts, with capitals. The chancel is very short, and the sacrarium laid with encaustic tiles. The windows are renewed on the south; the others of the rude Welsh type, without foils or tracery, of three lights, except the eastern, which has five. There is no west window, but a modern low porch, which is the chief entrance. The nave is fitted with open seats, and there is a nice finger organ in the west gallery. In the chancel is a rich alabaster tomb of the Renaissance work of the

sixteenth century; also a plain mural monument to the celebrated Archbishop Williams, *obt.* 1650. The walls have embattled parapets.

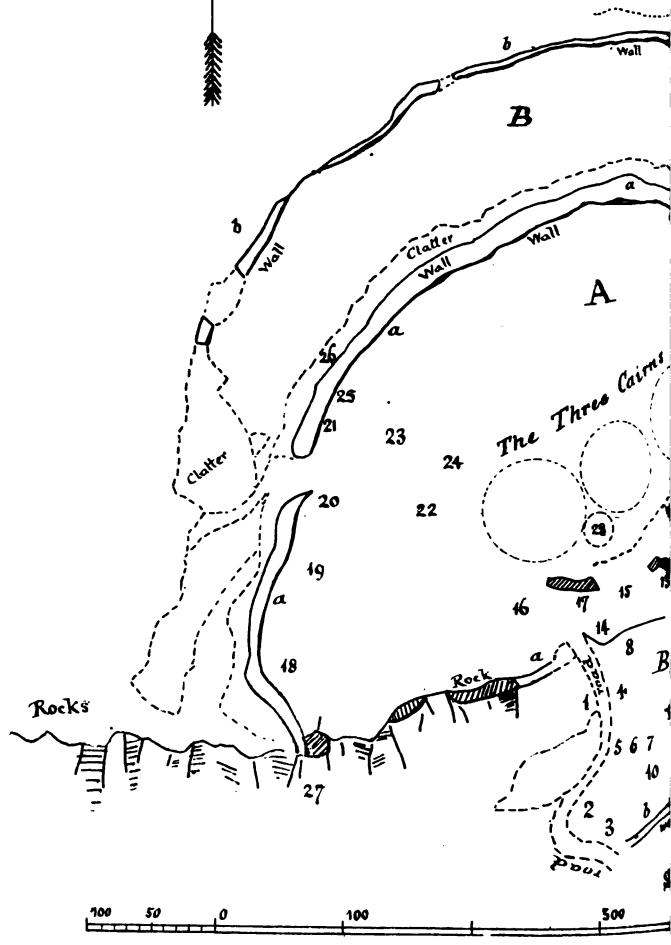
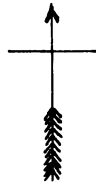
LLANDUDNO, OLD CHURCH (ST. TUDNO).

June 22, 1852.

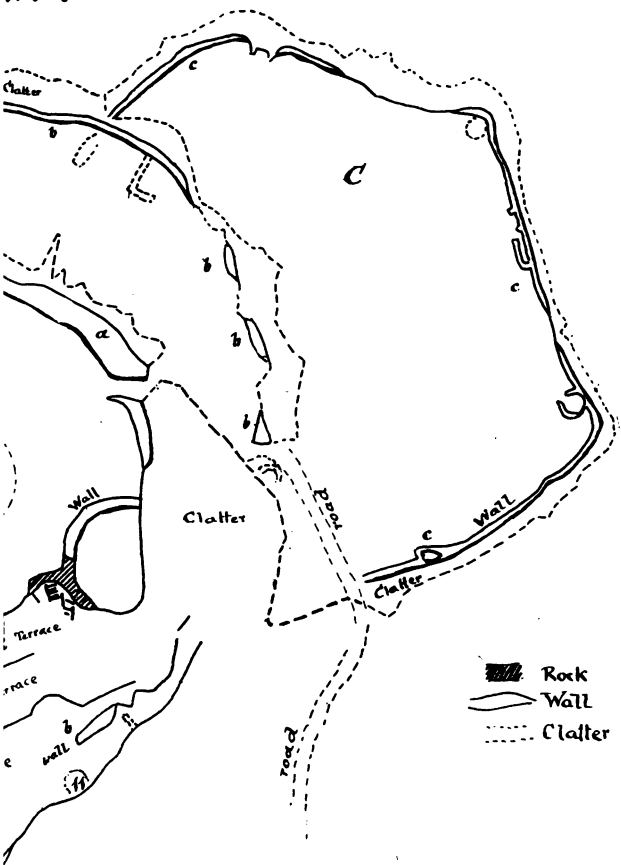
This deserted and dilapidated church presents now a melancholy spectacle, in an elevated and lonely spot not far from the Great Orme's Head. It is all in one space, without aisles or distinction of chancel; with very low walls, and a small bell-gable for one bell at the west end. The windows are very few: only one on the north, which is single and obtuse-headed, but probably late, and one on the south, which is of two lights, labelled and square-headed, of late character; the east window of three lights, trefoliated and Perpendicular. There is no west window, but a plain west door, and a plain north door, with porch. The roof is of a common type, and open; that in the eastern part is more worked, having mouldings and an embattled cornice. In the east wall is a Pointed piscina, with shelf, and in the sacarium two curious gravestones, with finely-sculptured crosses of excellent pattern, but unhappily cracked.



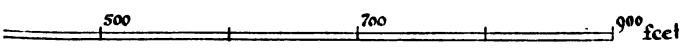
MOEL TRI-G

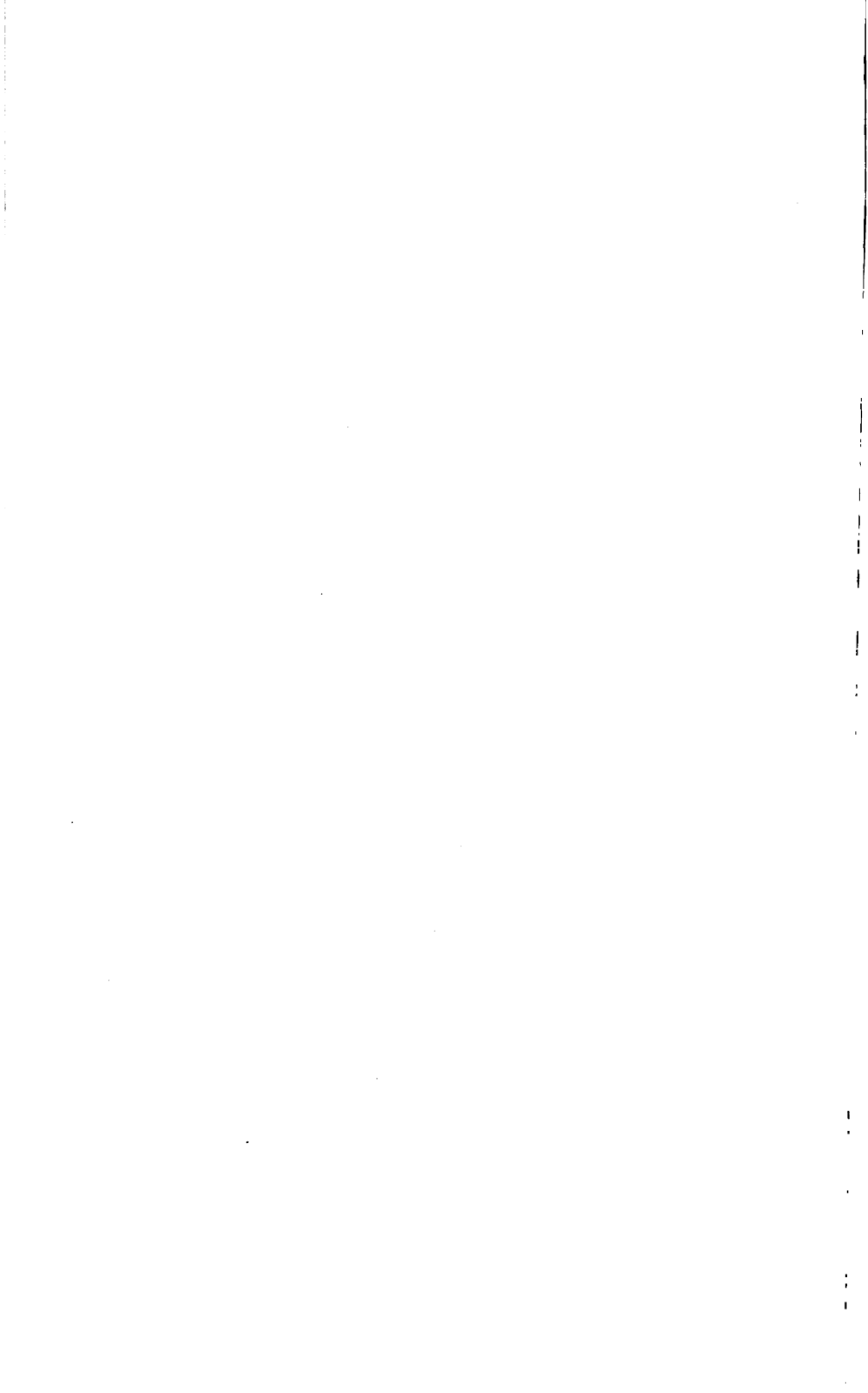


IN .



Surveyed by Rev. Irvine K. Anderson. 1899.





EXPLORATION OF MOEL TRIGARN.

BY REV. S. BARING GOULD, M.A. ; R. BURNARD, ESQ., F.S.A. ; AND
THE REV. IRVINE K. ANDERSON.

MOEL TRÍGARN, a bold and striking spur of the Prescelly range, stands in a commanding position above the low lands watered by the Afon of Nevern and its affluents ; as also above the saddle connecting it with Breni Fawr, on which saddle is planted the hamlet of Crymmych, and which serves as the watershed between Cardigan Bay and that of Carmarthen.

Trígarn rises to the height of 1,200 ft., the steepest elevation being to the north. Immediately below it, on the south-east, is the source of the Eastern Cleddau, that flows past Llandissilio and Llawhaden into Milford Harbour, and which is cut off from the basin of the Afon Tâf, flowing by Llanglydwen and Whitland, by a range of modest elevation, reaching its highest point at Carn Wen, 948 ft. The source of the Afon Tâf is at Crymmych.

Moel Trígarn is sufficiently isolated to render it suitable, above every other elevation of this portion of the range, as a fortified post. It is, moreover, within sight and signalling distance of a second very important fortification on Carn Ingli, that commands Newport ; and this latter camp is itself within sight of a third, Carn Fawr, above Fishguard, which in turn is in sight of the fortress on St. David's Head. These four stone-walled camps are apparently of the same period, as their characteristics are very similar ; but whether erected by the natives as strongholds and look-out places against invaders, or whether thrown up by a people who had landed on this coast, and had obtained a footing, and were resolved on permanent occupation, cannot as yet be determined. It is deeply to be regretted that Carn

Fawr should have been recently greatly dilapidated, in quest of building material, and that it should be threatened with total destruction. The investigation and planning of these four most important fortresses must contribute something towards throwing light on the early history of Pembrokeshire: and, indeed, of South Wales.

The rock of which Moel Trígarn is composed is Silurian lava, with a stratification almost vertical, but with a small inclination from north to south. The summit consists of terraces sustained by sheer cliffs facing the south, and these break through the turf and rise in prongs and ridges, assuming the boldest forms towards the west. The extreme height attained by the summit (1,200 ft. above sea level) is not, however, to the west, but to the east, where the top is somewhat rounded. The summit of the mountain is surrounded by two concentric walls and by a *talus*. On the north-east, in connection with the exterior ring, is an enclosure, also encompassed by wall, that forms a loop on the hillside connected at both extremities with the outer wall of the fortress. The innermost ring contains $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and it measures 500 ft. from north-east to south-west, 400 ft. from north-west to south-east.

There are three entrances to the camp, one of which may be esteemed the principal entrance. This is approached by an inclined road, the outer face marked with stones, or indications of a parapet; and which, starting from the point where the rise becomes steep, about 400 ft. below the summit, ascends gradually to an opening in the outer enclosure, or pound, and thence passes, still by a gradual incline, through each of the principal walls of defence. This road enters the pound on the south-east and the innermost wall on the east. The two other entrances are not through the pound. From the latter, however, at its extreme north point of junction with the outer ring of the main defences, a small passage, not indicated on the plan, is noticeable, so as to allow of access to the pound at this point, or of escape

from the pound into the camp proper, if needed, in addition to the main port. The second entrance is to the south, and ascent to it is steeper than that to the first; nor has it a so distinctly-marked road leading to it. The third entrance is to the west, and may be termed the water-gate, as it gives access to an unfailing though not copious spring, that rises 100 ft. down the declivity, which is here steep and encumbered with rock and stone. For the simplification of the description, we will employ the letters A, B, and C for the three areas: A for the central, B for that between the innermost and outer walls, and C for that of the pound; and *a*, *b*, *c* for the walls: *a* for the innermost ring, *b* for the second, and *c* for that of the pound.

A. The innermost enclosure, within *a*, comprises the rounded summit of the mountain, broken on the south by a scarp of rock, so as to form a sloping terrace on the south side, some 6 ft. to 10 ft. below the summit.

On the highest portion of the hill are three cairns, rising to about the height of 20 ft., and measuring approximately in diameter 70 ft. These lie in a line nearly north-east and south-west. The south-westernmost rises immediately above the point where the natural rock springs out of the turf, and where the formation of the southern terrace commences; the scarp continues from this point north-east to the wall.

The three cairns have been much interfered with. The late Mr. James Fenton spent some days in digging into one, but he abandoned the work before reaching the centre, on account of the expense incurred. All have been further pulled about by treasure-seekers; and the Ordnance Surveyors have built up a small supplementary cairn on top of that to the north-east out of the material of the cairn itself. Visitors, moreover, seem to have amused themselves in mutilating these monuments out of pure mischief.

Connecting the south-westernmost and the central cairns are walls forming an enclosure, approximately circular; but this seems to be a modern erection.



Fig. 1.—Moel Trigarn, looking West.
(*Sketched by Miss Edwards.*)



The Three Cairns, Moel Trigarn
Sketch S.S.V. June 1899

Fig. 2.—The Three Cairns, Moel Trigarn.

(Sketched by Miss Edwards.)

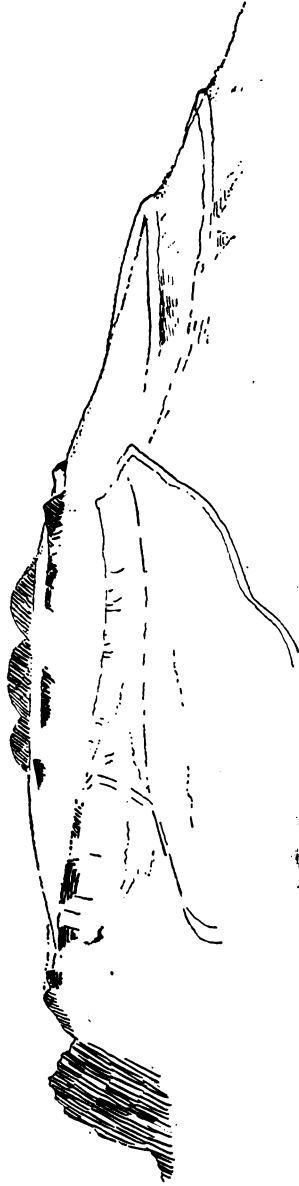


Fig. 3.—The Three Cairns, Moel Trigarn.

(Sketched by Miss Edwards.)

The entire area of A, where not occupied by the cairns is as it were, pock-marked with depressions formed by digging away the soil on the slope, and casting forth the earth on the lower side to form a level platform, presumedly to serve as a basis on which to erect a habitation of some perishable material, such as wattle. These horizontal platforms are found not only within A, but also throughout the areas within the walls, and even as well outside. In several instances they present at first sight the appearance of hut-circles, but in none did any signs of walling appear below the turf, as there are certainly none above it; and it is probable that these stones were thrown out when the floors were made. The majority of such platforms as were examined revealed charcoal strewn over them, and yielded other tokens of the presence of man upon them.

It is not easy to compute, with any approach to certainty, the number of these floors within the area A, as the traces of some are indistinct and doubtful, and excavations made to obtain stone for the construction of the walls, or for the heaping-up of the cairns, may be mistaken for hut-floors. As many as seventy-seven may be counted with some degree of confidence. But considerably more abutting on the north wall of the enclosure, and obtaining shelter from it, have left no traces above ground; as they have been buried by the fallen wall, and the pick and spade alone reveal their presence. At the lowest computation, we should be inclined to say that of these latter there must be some twenty to twenty-five; so that we may roughly put the numbers of habitations within the innermost enclosure at one hundred.

In the plan executed by the Rev. I. K. Anderson, only such sites are marked as have been explored and determined to have been inhabited.

The wall *a*, enclosing the area A, is distinctly marked throughout the circumference, except on the south-west, where it reaches the rocky fangs, between which,

for a distance of 160 ft., the steep slope is covered with a great *talus* of stones and fallen rock, mainly natural, and precisely similar to what is seen on the other heights, at Carn Gyfrwy, Carn Meini, and Carn Broseb. Possibly with this natural fall of stones may be also remains of a breastwork, that has been thrown down, but of foundations for such a breastwork no definite traces could be discerned. The wall begins to be observed at the south-west horn of rock, whence it sweeps round to the north-west and north without interruption to the water-gate. Near this latter, the inner surface of the wall is clearly defined, and the easternmost face of the gate, on excavation, was disclosed; the inner face of the wall can be seen in very perfect condition to the depth of 3 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. beneath the turf, above which it rises some 18 ins. to 3 ft.

The mode of construction seems to have been as follows: the scarp of the hill was dug into, and the earth and stone thrown out on the slope below were formed into a bank, held up by stone revetments. This is clearly discerned by following the line of the slope of the hill through the bank. It is seen to be cut through, and a ditch formed within the ring, with a steep bank outside, beneath which the natural slope re-emerges.

Wherever the rock came to the surface and could not easily be dug out, there the ring of defence was completed by a stone wall of the rudest description, without any attempt at coursing. As soon as the rock was passed, the bank recommenced. The bank was revetted externally and internally, whether it were of earth, or of earth and stone; and a stone wall was nothing other than an accumulation of stones, clumsily faced on both sides.

That the whole was surmounted by a platform carried round the circuit, with a parapet of stone for the protection of the defenders, is most probable. Without supposing the existence of such a platform, the

clusters of habitations sheltering behind the wall would prove inconvenient, and interfere with the defence; and stone enough lies at the bottom of the artificial slope of the bank, upon the natural slope of the hill, to account for a breastwork. No remains of platform or parapet, however, remain. The thickness of the wall seems to have been from 10 ft. to 15 ft.

To resume the description of the wall throughout its course. From the Water Gate to the East Gate, the wall is fairly perfect.

The main entrance is, as already stated, to the east. On the south side of the entrance is an enclosure formed by carrying a wall from the main bank to a crag on which is a natural tolmén, and which is within the enclosure A. From this crag large fallen blocks obstruct the surface of the ground, leaving but a narrow passage for communicating with the terrace facing south, already referred to, lying beneath the rocky scarp that sustains the summit with its cairns. From this point every trace of walling vanishes. The slope below the terrace is encumbered with *talus*, which extends as far as to the south entrance, where the bank abruptly reappears, and has been reconstructed in recent times. The bank here forms the eastern side of the entrance. Along the entire south face from the easternmost prong of rock to the south gate, there is no indication of levelling to form the base of a wall; and it would almost seem as though the natural fall of "clatter," or *talus*, had been accepted as a sufficient defence; and that nothing had been artificially added, except possibly a breastwork, that has been overthrown, and whose ruins are mingled with the natural fall of rock below. The south port is nearly choked with fallen stones, probably from the parapet. Further west, no trace of wall or levelling to form one can be distinguished, and here we reach the precipitous crags with fanlike *talus* between them, from which we started on our survey.

At the risk of being tedious, we venture to describe

the main walls of the camp with some minuteness throughout their circuit, because already the hand of the despoiler has been at them, and apparently quite recently. Unless this be stopped, Trígarn may become a wreck, even as Carn Fawr.

Leaving the inner area A, we pass out through the south port, which is notched or cut out of the hill, into the space B, that intervenes between the inner wall *a* and the outer wall *b*. Here, also, the entire surface is marked in a manner similar to that within the ring *a*, with depressions artificially made in the slope to form floors. The numbers of these in this area is still more difficult to calculate than in the space A. Some sixty-three may be counted; but, here again, those sheltering under the north wall may have for the most part disappeared under its ruins. We shall probably under-estimate their number at one hundred and twenty.

We proceed to describe the wall *b*, beginning at the south entrance:—

This port, which is well defined, is approached by a slope from the west, under a huge *talus* from the crags; below which, on the left hand, on approaching the gate, are indications of habitations outside the camp; and by the entrance on the right is an enclosure abutting on the wall. A small surface of wall face, at right angles to the course of the wall, appears in the *talus* of fallen rock—and perhaps also of wall—on the left of the gate, and seems to have been built up to shelter a hut floor on the left, immediately within the enclosure. The wall on the right of the entrance has been, apparently, reconstructed comparatively recently; it is therefore not indicated on the plan.

Beginning at the south entrance and proceeding west, we find no indications of wall remaining, but a sort of platform or terrace has been cleared in the “clatter” of natural rock and stone, about 9 ft. wide, leading to the crag that blocks it. As this terrace must have been a place of importance for the defence

of the gate, it must have been provided with a breast-work, but of this there are no remains. Passing over or under the precipitous crags to the west, and which advance like the bows of a vessel, below the upper ring of defence, we come on a perhaps natural, probably partly artificial, cromlech. Beneath this a large amount of charcoal was found. Here there is a mass of *talus*, streaming down the side of the height. Indications of the wall above it can be distinguished, but this disappears after a few yards in the mass of fallen rock. The water-gate seems to have been cleared through this. And thence no clearer signs of the presence of the wall can be distinguished, till a point is reached where the slope is very steep, and here it becomes apparent, sweeping up the ascent and disappearing in the "clatter." It is here some 18 ft. in length, and makes a rapid turn, and in this elbow are the remains of a couple of apparent hut-circles. From this point, proceeding east, the wall is very distinct, and has served as a quarry whence large stones have been extracted for building purposes. One quite recent excavation shows the manufacture of a "sentry-box," and beside it are two similar holes made with the same intent, somewhat earlier. Hard by, the external face of the wall becomes very distinct, and will remain so, unless quarried into for more stones. Some of the largest stones are placed lengthways in the thickness of the wall, to tie it together, and the extraction of one of these throws the entire structure above and about it into ruin. The thickness of the wall is here 8 ft. 6 ins. Further east is much ruin and *talus*, and the wall is sadly ravaged by masons. It is composed partly of earth and partly of stone, and then mainly of earth as a bank; but this, after a distance of about 21 yards, disappears under masses of stone, but can still be traced. Again, we find mutilations by masons in quest of long stones employed as ties. Then ensues a well-preserved postern, where the face of the wall is exposed to the height of 4 ft.; fallen

stones and *talus* ensue, then the earth and stone wall recommence. There is, below the bank, insufficient fallen stone along this side for the length of some forty-two yards, to allow of the wall having had more than a breastwork on top of the bank. At one point, both inner and outer faces are exposed, and appear to be mere revetments. The earth bank ends abruptly, and is succeeded by a congeries of stones for 16 yards; after which, the earth bank recommences. Outside this, the hill-slope is dug out to form hut-floors.

We now reach the point of junction of the wall of the outer area B and the pound C; and here, as already stated, are indications of a narrow passage of communication between B and C, through the wall *b*. Near this are heaps of stones, as though the ruins of two hut-circles. The earthen bank, with fallen stones outside, continues east; and here a piece of wall has been recently mutilated, and a mass of large stones has been extracted from it, and piled ready for removal. Where the earth bank disappears, its place is taken by a mass of fallen stone. The east entrance is reached, beyond which, in a "clatter of stones," are indications of the wall, and here and there some outer face showing, especially where the slope has been cut away and revetted with stone. The rocks now project, and there is much *talus*, and no traces of the wall appears on the south face till we near the south entrance, and where it turns at the gate, sheltering behind it two hut-floors.

The entire terrace on the south below wall *a* and above wall *b*, or the *talus* that takes its place, is densely covered with hut-floors, ranged in some sort of order, allowing a street or passage between them. Many have probably been buried by the *talus* above, if that consists at all of the wreckage of a wall.

We will now consider the ground *c*. In this also there are many depressions like hut-floors, but indistinctly marked; and near the wall to the east, on the

inside, are apparently hut-circles ; but, as already pointed out, the resemblance is only apparent.

The wall *c* of the pound is very ruinous, the only portion at all distinctly faced is where to the north it rapidly sweeps up a steep incline to unite with the outer ring *b* of the fortress.

Outside the fortifications, below the rocks and the *talus*,¹ are a good many indications of enclosures, and appearances of hut-circles, but some of the most conspicuous are modern reconstructions by shepherds.

The whole of this so-called fortress of Moel Trígarn stands on rather more than 10 acres, the inner circle containing about six acres, the outer rather more than two and one-third, and the pound *c* two acres.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE HUT-SITES.

Presuming that the southern and, therefore, the warmest and most sheltered aspect of the interior of the fortress would probably yield the best results, the excavations were commenced on this side.

Hut-site No. 1.—This was a circular platform with an earthen floor and with surface-stones forming a ring 14 ft. in diameter, which suggested the stone hut-circle form of dwelling. It was, however, found that there was no wall below the turf surface, and the ring-like appearance was evidently due to placing the stones excavated by the makers of the hut-platform in this position as a mere matter of convenience.

There are no hut-circles within the walls of Trígarn, so the explorers have adopted the term "hut-site," as signifying a place on which an habitation of some sort apparently stood. These habitations were evidently made of some perishable material, such as wood, wattles, or skins.

¹ In reference to the *talus*, it is worth remarking that the Boesjemen of South Africa preferably chose a cave to live in which was situated in a cliff, the steep approach to which was strewn with a "clatter" of stones. If these stones did not exist naturally, they placed great numbers so as to form an artificial *talus*. When the Boers were occupied in exterminating these people, they never made a frontal attack over the "clatter," but shot down the unfortunate cave-men from a distance, or starved them out.

In No. 1, wood-charcoal was found strewn on a level 1 ft. 8 ins. below the turf surface on the south side, and 3½ ft. below on the north side of the hut-site. This was presumably the level floor of the dwelling. The difference in depths indicates the slope of the ground outside the dwelling. Resting on this floor, or in the soil immediately above same, the following objects were found, viz. :—

Eight water-worn pebbles: one of these was white and semi-translucent, of the size of a pigeon's egg, and another olive-green, opaque, the size of a sparrow's egg; both these little pebbles were of striking appearance, and would be picked up by anyone as being both pretty and out of the common.

A rounded piece of baked clay, not pottery.

A spindle-whorl of sandstone, without ornamentation, 1½ ins.

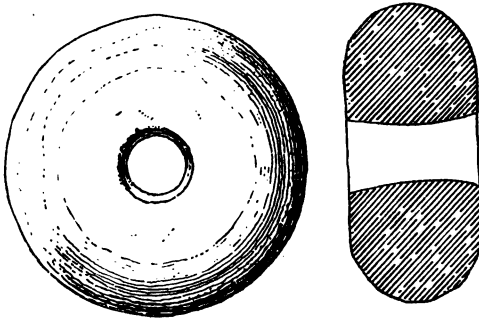


Fig. 4.—Spindle-whorl. Hut-site No. 1.

in diameter. This was found in the soil, 1 ft. above the level of the charcoal-strewn floor (see fig. 4). N.B.—Illustrations are actual size, unless specified to the contrary.

Hut-sites Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.—Yielded a little wood-charcoal and a few water-worn pebbles in each.

Hut-site No. 9.—In this a small piece of black slag, some wood-charcoal, and a dozen water-worn pebbles were found.

Hut-site No. 10.—Gave nothing but a small piece of perforated iron, which was found 10 ins. under the turf surface. It looks like the pan of a flint-lock gun, which had probably been dropped on the surface, and had worked downward into the soil.

Hut-site No. 11.—A parabolic-shaped plateau, excavated out of the steep slope of the ground, just inside the wall on the south shoulder of the mountain. The base and width of this excavation are 24 ft.

Where the excavation was deepest (north), in the slope of the hill, much wood-charcoal was found, together with fragments of bone and teeth of the ox: a small perforated bead of pottery, a stone pounder, and a large water-worn pebble, which was probably intended for pounding, but had not been used sufficiently to show signs of wear. About 150 small water-worn pebbles, of such a size as to suggest sling-stones, were found on excavating the floor of this dwelling.

This excavation also yielded a hollowed stone (see fig. 5), which was probably used as a lamp; the sides of the vessel are too thick to have been used as a drinking-cup, and it is too small to serve as a storage-vessel.

Other hut-sites between No. 2 and No. 11 were examined. Some of these gave traces of wood-charcoal, and a few small, water-worn pebbles of the sling-stone type.

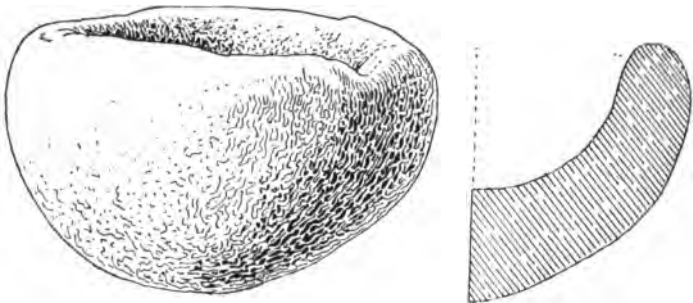


Fig. 5.—Stone Lamp. Hut-site No. 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

Up to this point, No. 11 gave by far the greatest evidence of prolonged occupancy.

Hut-sites Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, gave but slight evidence of any occupancy at all. They contained only traces of wood-coal, and a few small pebbles.

The excavations were carried down to the undisturbed subsoil; in No. 14 the depth of the digging was $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Hut-site No. 16.—Yielded a ring of jet cannel, or very black bog-oak (see 16, fig. 6).

Hut-site No. 17.—Although this was carefully and deeply excavated, it proved a blank, nothing being found to indicate human occupation.

Hut-site No. 18.—Here the subsoil was 18 ins. to 20 ins. below the grass surface, and resting on the former the following objects were found:—

A small fragment of highly-oxidised iron.

Two fragments of pottery, portions of the rim of a small vessel. The paste crudely mixed, and containing specks of sand. It bore traces of rude ornamentation, consisting of horizontal lines, incised when the clay was plastic. It appears to have been hand-made, but the sherds are too small to allow of being precise on this point.

A score of small slingstone-type pebbles, and a good deal of wood-charcoal.

Hut-site No. 19.—Yielded a small, crude piece of what appears to be bog-oak.

Hut-site No. 20.—Contained some wood-charcoal; two small,

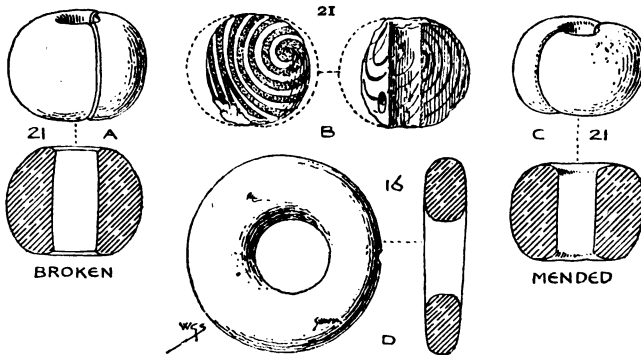


Fig. 6.—Glass Beads and Jet Ring. Hut-sites as numbered.

shapeless pieces of highly-oxidised iron; a perfect spindle-whorl; a broken ditto, and a half of a finger-ring. These were all found from 15 ins. to 18 ins. below the grass surface.

This excavation was carried right back to the base of the wall, and the digging was carried down to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., until the subsoil appeared to be undisturbed. A stone lamp was found in a niche in the wall, at a level which corresponded with about 6 ins. above the presumed floor of the dwelling.

On referring to plan, it will be observed that No. 20 is just inside and south of the western entrance, which cuts through the inner and outer walls; and as the results obtained were so promising, it was determined to thoroughly excavate the other side of the entrance.

This site seemed a favourable position for dwellings, for the curve of the wall afforded weather-shelter from the west, and partially so from the north; whilst the rise of the ground towards

the cairns crowning the summit, gave a good deal of protection from the east and south. The excavation made here was 37 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and varied from 2 ft. to 3½ ft. in depth. The deepest part was next the wall, and exposed its foundations. These were of stones, mostly of a size that one man could easily lift, and were thrown roughly together, not regularly laid. The wall was dry-built, with some earth between the interstices. The floor of this habitation was much more definite than any of the other hut-sites, and gave considerable evidence of prolonged occupancy.

Hut-site No. 21.—The digging and examination of this site, No. 21, occupied the attention of four men for five-and-a-half days.

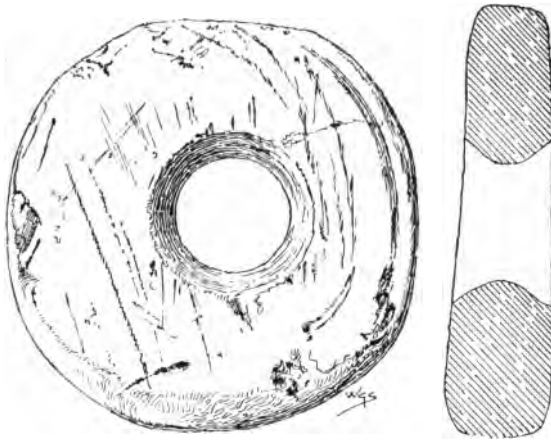


Fig. 7.—Spindle-whorl. Hut-site No. 21.

The finds were as follows :—

Spindle-whorl of sandstone, 1¼ ins. in diameter, ½ in. thick ; small hole bored from each side.

Spindle-whorl of soft stone, 1½ ins. in diameter, ¾ in. thick ; hole fairly large, bored from each side.

Spindle-whorl of soft stone, 1⅝ ins. in diameter, varying thickness, ¾ in. to ¼ in. ; hole bored from each side.

Two spindle-whorls of slate. Both about 1½ ins. in diameter and ½ in. thick ; holes bored from each side.

These five spindle-whorls are crudely made, and holes carelessly bored. A broken spindle-whorl of sandstone.

Another was found of slate, a little over 2 ins. in diameter, with a large hole well drilled from each side, ¾ in. in diameter.

This large and better-made spindle-whorl has a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (see fig. 7).

A whorl-like object of slate, which when perfect must have had a diameter of 3 ins., and a well-made hole 2 ins. in diameter.

Half of a square of slate, which seems to have been 2 ins. by 2 ins., and with a hole in the middle of a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

An irregularly-shaped fragment of slate, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 2 ins., with remains of perforation which probably possessed a diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

A broken, water-worn pebble, 5 ins. long, 2 ins. wide, and 1 in. thick, partially coated with small masses of corroded iron, was dug out of the floor.

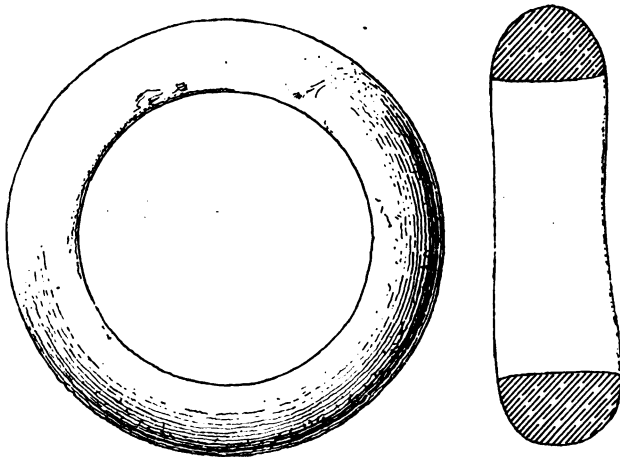


Fig. 8.—Stone Ring or Armlet. Hut-site No. 21.

Portions of an armlet of slate and fragments of another of wood, apparently bog-oak.

A perfect ring (see fig. 8), made from a light stone of a sandy nature. The internal diameter of this object is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., so if it be an armlet, it could only have been slipped over the hand of a very small child.

Half of a finger ring, which, when whole, had an internal diameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is polished, and is composed of some hard, white, mineral substance.

A small nodule of soft slate.

Two small very dark blue glass beads.

Fragment of glass-bead, exterior coloured yellow, in such a manner that the clear glass shows in spiral lines (see 21, fig. 6).

Seven halves of light-green glass beads, and another which had been in halves, but had been mended by joining the two pieces together with some kind of cement (see 21, fig. 6).

A small perforated pebble, and a stone rubber.

A large and well-made sandstone lamp (see fig. 9), and a fragment of another.

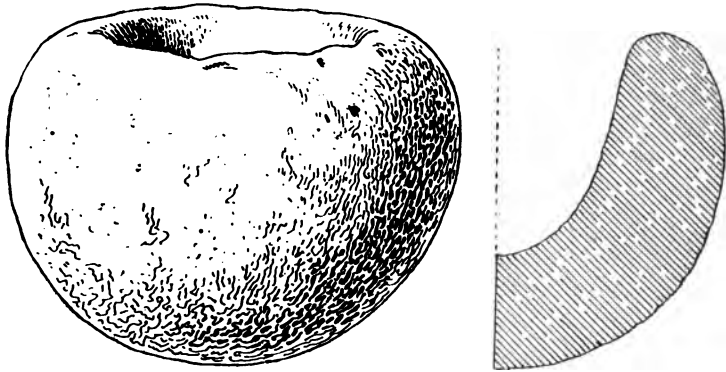


Fig. 9.—Stone Lamp. Hut-site No. 21. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.



Fig. 10.—Iron Object, supposed Bridle-bit. Hut-site No. 21. $\frac{1}{2}$ size.

Some fragments of highly-oxidised iron, one piece suggesting an original triangular shape. It has been suggested that this may be a bridle-bit (see fig. 10).

A fragment of burnt hazel-nut. Much wood-charcoal was found in this excavation, especially in a hole 6 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. below the floor.

Hut-site No. 22.—Yielded charcoal, and a broken, perforated piece of slate.

Hut-site No. 23.—Gave faint traces of wood-charcoal only.

Hut-site No. 24.—Wood-charcoal, and a few water-worn pebbles.

Hut-site No. 25.—Here was a depression close to the wall, and near No. 22. In this a trial pit was dug, and this yielded plenty of wood-charcoal, half of a blue glass bead, and a fragment of perforated slate.

Hut-site No. 26.—In this, a broken spindle-whorl and a large flat pebble were found.

Hut-site No. 27.—This was partially explored, and yielded an ornamented spindle-whorl (see fig. 11), a broken plain ditto, and a considerable number of fragments of entirely oxidised iron. It also yielded a little wood-charcoal and a disc of slate (see fig.

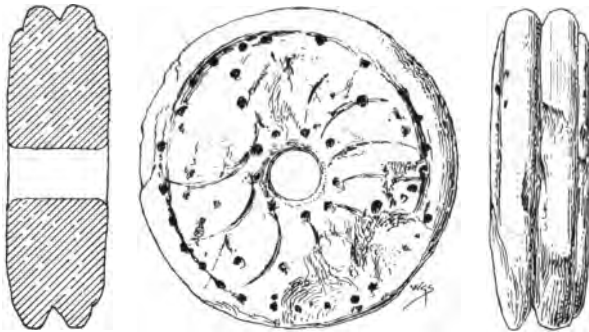


Fig. 11.—Ornamented Spindle-whorl. Hut-site No. 27.

12), on each side of which a hole had been commenced but never finished, as they would not fairly meet. In the "clatter" just below this site, a large flat stone, roughly placed on other supports of the same material, was found. The canopy formed a low recess, which was dug out, but nothing was found to indicate its use except some charcoal.

Trenches were dug through the main—or eastern—the western, and the southern entrances into the fortress; but these excavations gave no result. The stone enclosures below the rocks, on the south-west slope of the hill, appear to be modern. One of these, looking somewhat like a hut-circle, was examined, and rendered a piece of modern glazed earthenware. There are similar small stone circles on the northern, southern, and western slopes of the hill. Some of these were investigated, but scarcely any traces of human occupancy were discovered. They are outside

the fortress, and may be ancient, but probably not so old as the remains inside. The circular ring of stones, numbered 28 on plan, was examined by trenching, with barren results. No attempt was made to explore the three cairns on the summit. These may have existed before the fortress was constructed, and may cover interments; or the stones may have been accumulated by the fortress builders to repair walls, or form obstacle "clatters." Another suggestion is that these great heaps formed a magazine of missiles to hurl at the enemy; and yet another, that they are ruins of rough platforms on which signal-fires were

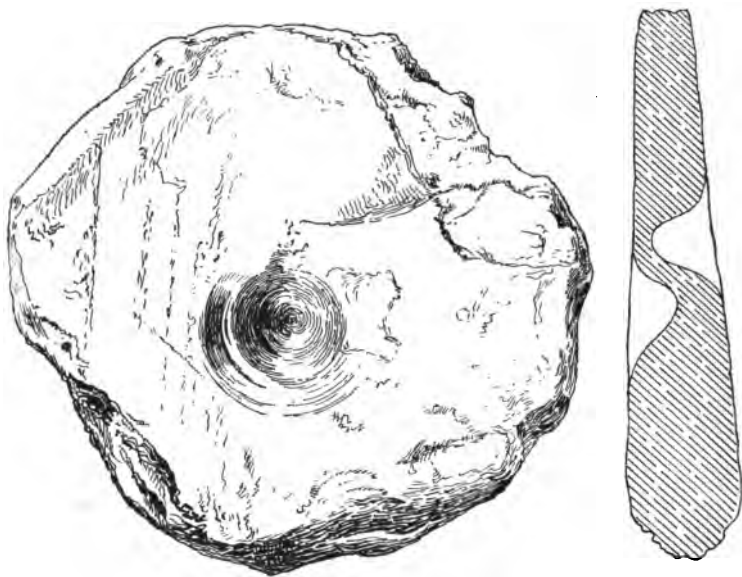


Fig. 12.—Slate Disc, showing careless drilling. Hut-site No. 27.

lighted. A thorough exploration of these cairns ought to be made, but it will be heavy and expensive work. It could not be undertaken by the compilers of the present report, for they had already devoted fourteen working days mainly to the examination of the hut-sites; and during nearly the whole of this time six men were busily occupied, in addition to the services rendered by the writers in directing, recording the daily operations and surveying. The great heat of last June made the work somewhat trying; but the rule that the workmen should do nothing except under close supervision, from the time they commenced in the morning until they ceased work in the

evening, was strictly adhered to. The exploration of the fortress as a whole was a partial one, but enough was done to settle the period during which it was occupied. Further work under the lee of some of the walls would be desirable, with the probable result that the objects found would be similar to those already recorded. If this could be undertaken, together with a thorough exploration of the cairns by an archæologist of experience, who would devote time and money to the work, a scientific service would be rendered. This would mean a lengthened sojourn in the neighbourhood, which unfortunately the undersigned, living in another part of Britain, are unable to perform.

An examination of the objects found during the exploration of Trigarn is convincing that this fortress, like that of St. David's Head, was occupied during the Iron Age. Many fragments of this metal, highly oxidised, were discovered at considerable depths, associated with spindle-whorls, pounders of stone, sling-stones, glass beads, portions of armlets and rings. This iron evidence was very marked in Hut-site No. 22, and was confirmed in Nos. 18, 20, 21 and 27. Whether these ruins of iron were original weapons or implements it is now impossible to say. They certainly do not suggest culinary vessels.

What are presumed to be lamps are, more or less, spherical stones, which have been hollowed so as to form rude cups. The bottoms of these vessels are rounded, so that they do not stand firmly upright on a hard surface. On soil or turf it is, of course, otherwise.

The lamp found in Hut-site No. 11 is of igneous rock, the remainder are of sandstone. The large example found in Hut-site No. 21 has a cup $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep. It weighs 3 lbs. Similar cup-like stones were found by Sir Francis Tress Barry in the Brochs at Keiss Bay, Caithness, and were associated with spindle-whorls, pounders, rubbers and querns of stone, together with iron objects.

The most striking spindle-whorl is that found in Hut-site No. 27 (see fig. 11). It is ornamental as depicted; but the curious feature about it is that the edge has a small groove running around the whole of the centre of the circumference. This form is quite new to the explorers.

The beads, armlets, and rings are very interesting, and especially the former. The dark blue beads are similar to those found in the Stone Camp at St. David's Head. They have a diameter about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and a hole $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch across. One side of this hole is flattened and the other not, in one example; and the other has both sides flattened—the latter, doubtless, to lie closer on the string as an inside bead.

The fragment of yellow bead, with spiral pattern, had a diameter when whole of half an inch; and the exterior colouring indicates a decided advance in the ornamentation of these objects. The interior glass is clear and colourless. The light green beads are also of the same diameter, with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. holes; these are also of the same colour right through. They are so cleanly broken in two near the centre, that it was thought that they were purposely cast in halves and then cemented; but a close examination reveals the cleavage in the sharp cutting edges of the fracture.

The two halves of the mended bead are neatly joined with some adhesive substance. No cement is visible, and any glue material would not stand the prolonged action of damp soil.

The following fragments of chalk flint were found: one in Hut-site No. 13, another in No. 20, one small flake in No. 18, and two in No. 21. None of these possessed secondary working. Several pieces of drift flint turned up during the exploration. Very few stone pounder or rubbers were found—at St. David's Head these objects turned up in considerable numbers. Potsherds of any kind within the fortress were conspicuous by their absence—the tiny fragments of early type found in Hut-site No 18 alone excepted. No cooking-stones were found.

The occasional occupants of the fortress were evidently too advanced to use such primitive means of cooking, for, like their neighbours located at the camp on St. David's Head, they appertained to the late Celtic period, and were probably in residence on Trígarn well within the historic period.

In respect to the sling-stones, of which such great numbers were found (some in piles), it is possible, perhaps probable, that they were derived from a deposit of exactly similar rolled stones that had been exploited at a quarry on the road to Newport, before reaching the cross-road to Fishguard, after passing the stream from Carn Alw and Carn Broseb, a little beyond the point marked 373 in the 1in. Ordnance Survey. Here the highway cuts through the old quarry.

At Maesgwyn Meillionog (the white clover-field) under Trígarn, is Lle Claddwyd Mōn, Maelen a Madog, the burial-place of the three kings, Mon, Maelen and Madog. In the "Grave Englynion" in Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, 312, ii, 30, there are four stanzas devoted to Mor, Meilir and Madauc. According to the first of these, they are buried on a hill in Pant Gwyn Gwynionauc. Madawc is said there to have been son to Gwyn of Gwynllwg; Mor son of Peridwr of Penwedig, a district in North Cardiganshire; and Meilir son of

Brwyn of Brycheiniog. But these names again appear in the *Triads*; or rather Madoc is there said to have been the son of Brwyn (*Triad*, i, 68; ii, 39; iii, 77. *Myvyrian Archaeology*, ii, pp. 15, 16, 69). We are indebted for this information to Professor Rhys.

The farm on which are the graves of the three kings is occupied by Mr. Stephen Puton, who imperfectly opened one some time ago, but observed in it only some charcoal.

S. BARING GOULD,
R. BURNARD,
IRVINE K. ANDERSON.

THE REGISTERS OF GUMFRESTON PARISH, CO. PEMBROKE.

BY EDWARD LAWS, ESQ., F.S.A.

MR. HERBERT J. ALLEN, our local secretary for Pembrokeshire, seeing the importance of duplicating ancient parish records, has transcribed the registers of Gumfreston. Mr. Allen asked me to collate his copy with the original, and jot down a few notes on his work. This I have been enabled to do through the kindness of the Rev. George Massy, rector of Gumfreston.

In the first place, I wish to bear witness to the conscientiousness exhibited by Mr. Allen in carrying out his self-imposed task. The original is so faded by damp that it is hard to read; in a very few instances, perhaps, Mr. Allen may have misread a word, but I have failed to find a single case of careless copying.

Hitherto, the Johnston registers, 1637, were believed to be the oldest in the county of Pembroke; but one entry was made in the Gumfreston book in 1632, thus ante-dating Johnston by five years.

The Gumfreston volume now consists of thirty-three sheets of parchment, varying in size (sixteen pages have been cut out). It divides itself into two portions: there are twenty-five pages $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., the entries on these date from 1632 to 1750; seven pages, measuring 10 ins. by 7 ins., entries from 1750 to 1790, one small strip is sewn on the front, containing two entries of marriages in 1733. The entries have apparently been made on loose sheets, sometimes consecutively, sometimes not; and this chronological hotch-potch evidently beat the binder, so he just put the small old sheets together and the larger new ones, leaving the reader to make what he could of the jumble. The sheets are written on both sides.

The earliest entry stands thus :

"More births of the yeere 1632 Joan the Daughter of M and his baptised"¹

This is on the bottom of the sixteenth page, eighth sheet. My impression is that this sheet is portion of an older book, and that these older parchments were scraped down; and that several of the existing sheets are palimpsests on the older parchment.

The second entry is in the middle of the fifth page, third sheet:

"Thomas ye son of Henry Eynon and Katherine his wife was borne vpon ye first day of March 1647."

"William ye sonn of Henry Eynon and Katherin his wife was borne vpon ye 20th day of July, 1658."

"Mary ye dotter of John Rice and Elizabeth his wife was baptised ye 4th day of March, 1647."

Immediately following this entry we find:

"Burials in the year 1651."

"Richard the sonne of Henry White was buried August 23."

"William Howell servant to Mr. Williams was buried about the 22nd of May."

From this date until the year 1790, all years are represented by entries, with the following exceptions:

1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1721, 1757, 1787, 1788, 1789.

Some of these omissions are, no doubt, due to the absence of the lost pages; and in so small a parish as Gumfreston it may well happen that certain years might pass without birth, death, or marriage; indeed, we find from an entry that such was the case in 1757. Through the whole of the seventeenth century the entries are in the wildest confusion.

Page five is perhaps of the greatest interest.

Marages Anno D'mi 1655.

Griffith Phillip of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the com of Pembr wedvr² and Jane Johnes of the same p'ishe and com spinster were married by John Prothorough one of the Justices of the Peace of the towne of Tenbie upon the fourth daie of June 1655.

¹ Martyn Lloyd?—E. L.

² Widdower.

1665. Mayor again in 1670, when a Thomas Rogers, probably his son, acted as Bailiff. The Rogers' were a thoroughly Tenby family: we find a Richard Rogers Bailiff in 1419. They died out in the person of our J. P.'s son, Thomas, who appears as Mayor in 1693.

David Hammond's family first appear on the municipal record in 1570, and are pretty frequently repeated until 1747. Our David had been Bailiff in 1632, and Mayor in 1645.

As regards the witnesses, Arthur Russell was certainly a man of some little local importance—he was a Bailiff in 1655—and an Arthur Russell was Mayor in 1695, and again in 1704. John Prout is still represented in the neighbourhood, though none of the family have aspired to municipal honours.

We should like to know more about Morgan Bowen, "P'ishe register." How did Gumfreston, with its tiny population, manage to retain an educated man for this apparently unremunerative appointment? Morgan Bowen wrote a scholarly hand.

Thus we can read between the lines, that these Justices of the Peace who usurped the functions of the Church were no myrmidons from Westminster, but the ordinary representatives of the town of Tenby.

Another interesting page in our Gumfreston Register comes under the head of "Briefs."

September ye 20th 1663. Colected towards a brife of ye twne of hexham¹ in ye county of norethumberland ye sume of one shillinge ten pence.

Guiven by ye Consent of ye P'ishe to a brife of on John Greames and William Tinkler whose goods was taken by a Turkish ship ye sume of one shilling (1663).

Given by the churchwardens towards a bridge of Montgymryshire for a fire in ye P'ish of (illegible) the sume of one shillinge.

Collected towards a brife of ye haven of Greate² grimbesy ye sum of one shillinge six pence 1664.

Given towards a brife of on Elizabeth Cosione and Mary Lloyd on a Captan wife & ye other a minister wife ye sum of on shillinge 1664.

¹ Hexham, Northumberland. To W. Smith and others.

² For the repair of a haven.

1661. Given to bridges. Towards a bridge of Oxford¹ two shillings sixpence for a fire in 44.

Towards a bridge of South Wenl Dale Soubay² for a fire in the yeere sixty nine two shillings foure pence on the 25 of August.

Collected on the 20th day of October to a brife of Widdo Ridli a minister wife the sune—2.

Collected on the 27th day of November unto a brife of John de Kraino Krainsby³ minister of Gods word the sune of two shillings.

Given by the consent of the P'ish towards the bridge of Draynton⁴ one shilling sixe pence.

Given by the consent of the P'ish towards the brife of Rippon one shilling.

July 13 1662 Collected towards a breefe for Mrs. Ellen Medcalf wife to Captain Nicholas Medcalfe of Ballngauly in the county of Corke two shillings.

In the year 1696 we find a verse introduced thus :

Henry Evans son of William Evans and Joan his wife being borne in the year of our Lord God 1696 in the month of August.

“ Judge not of Death by sence lest you mistake it
Death's neither friend nor foe but as you make it;
Live as you should, you need not to complain,
For when to live is Christ, to die is gain,
When should——”

Perhaps the Revd. Nicholas Stokes was author of these lines.

It is impossible from the register to make out a list of the rectors of Gumfreston.

We find those mentioned run thus :

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1657 Feb 1 | Mr. Thomas David
Minister of God's word |
| 1686 Aprill | Nic Stokes |
| „ „ July 8 | Nic Stokes cut of the Parish of Gumfreston |
| „ „ July 10th | Nicolas Stokes Rector |
| 1729 Nov'ber 30 | Mr. John Howells Rector of this parish was buried the 30th day of November in the parish church of Tenby in the yeare of our Lord 1729. |
| 1732 March 18 | J. Holcombe |
| 1735 Jan 3 | J. Holcombe Rector |

¹ Magdalen Bridge.

² Sowerby Bridge?—E. L.

³ Kranisky.

⁴ Drayton, Salop.

SOME DOLMENS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

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

THE literature on the subject of rude stone monuments is as extensive as it is unsatisfactory. It would, perhaps, be difficult to say whether the Druidic absurdities of the antiquaries of the eighteenth century, or the fantastic theories of the late Mr. James Fergusson, have done the more to damage the progress of scientific investigation as to the true origin and significance of the sepulchral monuments of the Neolithic inhabitants of Europe. Surely, the time has now come when a reliable treatise should be published to supersede such obsolete works as Thomas Wright's *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, and Llewellyn Jewitt's *Grave Mounds and their Contents*. The series issued in France under the title of *Nos Origines*, by M. A. Bertrand and Salomon Reinach, supply this want; but none of the volumes have as yet been translated into English. As far as we can gather, most of the archæologists who have turned their attention to the sepulchral remains of the Later Stone Age have concerned themselves more with the peculiarities of the structure in which the dead were deposited than with the grave-goods accompanying the burials. In the present paper we propose to describe some of the most notable examples of what the French archæologists call *mobilier funéraire* of the Neolithic period in western and northern Europe.

There is no evidence forthcoming to show how the dead were disposed of by the River-drift man of the earlier Palæolithic age, since no sepulchral deposit of so remote a time has as yet been recorded.

There is considerable reason to believe that the Cave man of the later Palæolithic Age, in some cases, at any

rate, buried his dead in the rock-shelter in which he lived. Skeletons have been found in the Baoussés-Roussés¹ (or "Red Caves"), near Mentone, in the commune of Vintimiglia, on the frontiers of Italy and France, under circumstances which seem to point to the fact that they had been placed there purposely. The skeletons were stained red by the ferruginous earth of the cave, and with them were found numbers of shells and deers' teeth, artificially perforated for use as dress trimmings or personal ornaments, and implements of flint and bone occupying a definite position with regard to the deceased. Similarly perforated shells have been discovered with skeletons in the rock-shelter of Cro-Magnon² at Eyzies and Laugerie-Basse,³ in the Dordogne, France; and the remains of a skeleton in the lowest stratum of the Duruthy rock-shelter⁴ at Sordes, in the Department of Landes, between Bayonne and Pau, were associated with more than forty bears' canine teeth, and three lion's canines, perforated for suspension and engraved with various designs. An excellent summary of the available information on the subject is given by M. Émile Cartailhac, in the chapter on "Le Culte des Morts dans les Cavernes," in *La France Préhistorique*. His conclusion⁵ is that the skeletons deposited in the caves are of the age of Solutré or La Madeleine, that is to say, the very end of the Palæolithic period. He thinks that the bodies were not buried, but that the flesh was removed from the bones, and the dead were preserved in the abodes of the living.

Coming now to the Neolithic times we are on much surer grounds, as there are numerous well-authenticated

¹ E. Rivière's *Palæthnologie, De l'antiquité de l'homme dans les Alpes-Maritimes*.

² É. Cartailhac's *La France Préhistorique*, p. 106.

³ *La France Préhistorique*, p. 110.

⁴ *La France Préhistorique*, p. 114.

⁵ *Loc. cit.*, p. 120.

instances of the use of caves formerly inhabited by the hunters of the mammoth reindeer, as burial-places for man of the polished-stone age. One of the most remarkable of these is the Duruthy rock-shelter at Sordes, in the South of France, already mentioned. Here the lower and older deposit of *débris* contained the remains of a human skeleton, carved teeth of the cave bear and lion perforated for suspension, bones of the reindeer, a barbed bone harpoon, quantities of flint flakes, and traces of fire, indicating that the cave had been occupied by several generations of hunters towards the end of the Palæolithic period. In the upper or more recent deposit were thirty human skeletons, together with most beautifully-finished Neolithic flint implements, amongst which was a lance-head, exhibiting surface flaking like the ripple-marks of the sea on a sandy beach—a perfection of *technique* in the manufacture of flint implements only found in the best specimens from Egypt¹ and Scandinavia.²

The sepulchral caves of the Neolithic period were usually closed up at the mouth after they had been filled with human remains, either by a dry-built rubble wall, as in the case of the cavern of L'Homme Mort,³ in Lozère, or by a single slab of stone, as at the Trou du Fronthal,⁴ near Furfooz, in Belgium.

Instances of Neolithic cave-burials in Wales have been recorded in the district of Yale, between Llandegla and Llanarmon, Denbighshire, and at Gop. In the Perthi Chwareu cave,⁵ in Yale, were found the remains of sixteen individuals; and in the Rhos Digre cave⁶ in the same neighbourhood human remains were asso-

¹ *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, for 1847 p. 138.

² F. C. J. Spurrell in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. liii, p. 44.

³ É. Cartailhac's *La France Préhistorique*, p. 148.

⁴ Dupont's *L'Homme pendant l'Age de la Pierre*.

⁵ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iii, p. 25, "On the Discovery of Platycnemic Men in Denbighshire, and Notes on their Remains," by W. Wynne Ffoulkes.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

ciated with a polished green-stone axe, a flint flake, and fragments of rude pottery. In both cases the skulls were dolicho-cephalic and the shin bones platycephalic, indicating that the burials were older than the Bronze Age. The Gop rock-shelter was visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1891, during the Holywell Meeting, when Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., described the results of his explorations there.¹ In a sepulchral chamber measuring 4 ft. 6 in. square and 3 ft. 10 in. high, covered by a limestone slab, an enormous quantity of human remains were discovered, associated with Bronze Age pottery, an object of jet, and a polished flint-flake. The skulls were chiefly dolicho-cephalic, but there were a certain number of brachy-cephalic skulls, indicating that the place had been used as a sepulchre over a long period, ending about the time when the round-headed Celt was just beginning to displace his long-headed Iberian predecessor in Wales.

Natural caves occur almost exclusively in the limestone rock, so that in districts where this geological formation does not exist cave-burials are impossible. Consequently, where caves were not available it was necessary for prehistoric man to devise some other method of disposing of his dead. He got his first idea of a sepulchral chamber from the natural caverns in the limestone rock, and it was not long before it occurred to him that they might be imitated by artificial means. In some parts of France, where the geological formation is suitable (*i.e.*, of chalk, soft sandstone, etc.), sepulchral grottoes of the Neolithic period,² excavated with stone implements, have been discovered. Some of the most interesting in the valley of Petit-Morin, near Epernay, have sculptured representations of stone axes mounted in their hafts, and a female divinity with an owl-like face like the Mycenaean idols,

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 71.

² *La France Préhistorique*, pp. 153 and 240; Baron de Baye's *Archéologie Préhistorique*.

indicating that religious ideas were beginning to influence sepulchral usages.

Another way of imitating the natural cave¹ as a place of burial was to construct a chamber of huge blocks of stone, having a passage leading to it, and cover the whole with a mound of earth ; in other words, to build a dolmen or chambered cairn.

Before proceeding further, however, it may be as well to define what is meant by a dolmen, and this question again necessitates an inquiry into the essential points of difference between the burial customs of the Neolithic and of the Bronze Age.

The word "dolmen" in its most restricted sense may be applied to what in Wales is called a cromlech (*i.e.*, a horizontal slab of stone, supported on three or more upright stones); although in a wider sense it is used in France to describe megalithic structures which are in reality the interiors of chambered cairns. Dolmens, in the restricted meaning of the word, or cromlechs, are now generally recognised to be the megalithic sepulchral chambers which at one time must have been covered by mounds and approached by an entrance passage. That this is the case must be obvious to anyone who has visited the great prehistoric cemetery near Auray in the Morbihan, where dolmens are to be seen in every stage of decay. The tumulus of Kercado, near Carnac, shows what a dolmen is like when complete, with its chamber entrance, passage, and mound above it. Next we have the Dolmen des Marchands, near Locmariquer, which still preserves its chamber and entrance passage intact ; but the upper part of the cairn has been removed so as to expose the cap-stone of the chamber. Lastly, the dolmen of Crucuno, near Plouharnel, has been deprived of its entrance passage, denuded of its mound, and now presents exactly the same appearance as an ordinary Welsh cromlech.

¹ It has been suggested that the chambered cairn is copied from the Eskimo type of dwelling, and that the burial mound is intended to be the house of the dead.

It will be as well, therefore, to confine the use of the word "dolmen" to the interior structure of such tumuli as contain chambers roofed over with horizontal slabs of stone forming a single span from upright to upright; it being a matter of absolute indifference of what the ground-plan of the chamber and passage is like. This is the only kind of megalithic sepulchral monument which, through the process of natural decay, or the advance of agricultural improvement, eventually becomes a simple cromlech or horizontal slab, supported on uprights like a huge table of stone.

Besides the dolmen there is another type of sepulchral chamber, covered by a mound, in which the roof, instead of being formed of a single slab spanning the whole width between the uprights, consists of over-sailing courses corbelled out until the span is so reduced that it may be bridged over by a comparatively small stone at the top. The best-known examples of tumuli containing chambers constructed on this principle are at Newgrange, Co. Meath, and Maeshowe, in Orkney. It is proposed to apply the term *chambered cairn* only to sepulchral mounds of this class, and to reserve the term *dolmen* for chambers roofed over with single-span lintels.

It will be seen that we attach far more importance to the way in which the roof of the chamber is constructed than to its ground plan. The varieties of the plans of the dolmens and chambered cairns are almost infinite, as may be seen from Dr. Oscar Montelius' admirable classification of them in the *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* (vol. 13, pts. 1 to 3); but as no special plan was adhered to at one time or at one place, the amount of information derived from the study of this feature has proved to be inconsiderable. With regard to the relative age of the dolmens and the chambered cairns, it may be noted that the sculptures at Newgrange are obviously of the Bronze Age, which would seem to indicate that the latter are probably the more recent.

In order to clear the ground for further investigation, we will now endeavour to contrast the burials of the Later Stone Age with those of the Bronze Age, in such a way that one may be easily distinguished from the other ; but in doing so it must be distinctly understood that the characteristics given are those of burials of pure Later Stone Age type, and pure Bronze Age type, there being intermediate or transitional forms due to an admixture of race between the non-Aryan aboriginal Iberian population of Great Britain and the Goidelic Celts who succeeded them. The differences between the two kinds of burials are shown in tabular form below.

Method of Dealing with the Body after Death.

LATER STONE AGE.

The body appears in some cases to have had the flesh removed by artificial means, or by exposure, and the bones afterwards placed in a megalithic osuary chamber. In other cases, the body or skeleton was placed in a doubled-up position in a megalithic sepulchral chamber, or buried in a mound, or in the earth.

BRONZE AGE.

The body was usually cremated, and the ashes of the bones collected and placed in a cinerary urn ; but numerous examples of inhumation occur, showing that the sepulchral usages of the Later Stone Age and the Bronze Age overlapped.

Nature of the Tomb or Receptacle in which the Deceased was Deposited.

LATER STONE AGE.

The body or skeleton of the deceased was usually placed with those of the other members of his tribe or family in a dolmen, or a megalithic sepulchral chamber, having an entrance passage to allow of successive interments. The dolmen or chamber was not intended to be permanently sealed up until it was full. Sometimes the body was buried in a mound, or in the earth.

BRONZE AGE.

The cinerary urn containing the ashes of the bones of the deceased was usually placed within a kist or rectangular chest, constructed of flat slabs of stone ; or sometimes placed in an inverted position on a flat slab or stone, or upright with a cover stone. If the body was unburnt, it was placed within a kist in a doubled-up attitude. A kist was intended to contain the remains of only one or two individuals buried at the same time, and once closed up it was never intended to be opened again. The kist of the Bronze Age differs from the stone-lined graves of the Iron Age, in having its length more nearly equal to its breadth.

*Nature of the Superstructure above the Tomb, or the Exterior
Indication of its Existence.*

LATER STONE AGE.

The dolmen, or megalithic sepulchral chamber, was usually covered by a mound of stone or earth of oval or long shape; but in the transition period between the Later Stone Age and the Bronze Age, circular mounds came into fashion. The mounds have generally a retaining-wall round the foot of the mound, and are also in many cases encircled by a ditch and setting of standing stones. At the end of Later Stone Age or the beginning of the Bronze Age, the chambered cairn began to degenerate, and the stone circle alone survived, with a kist in the centre in place of the chamber and passage. There are other burials of the Later Stone Age in long barrows without chambers, or simply in the ground, with no exterior indication of the place of burial.

BRONZE AGE.

The cinerary urn containing the ashes of the bones of the deceased, whether enclosed within a kist or not, was usually covered by a circular mound of earth or stones, and there were generally several different burials within one mound, each having its own urn or kist. The first burial, which is, as a rule, on the original surface of the ground, or only slightly below it, is termed the "primary" interment, and the subsequent ones at different levels within the mound are termed "secondary" interments. Sometimes natural hillocks of gravel or sand were utilised as natural burial-mounds.

Nature of the Grave-Goods.

LATER STONE AGE.

Urns.—These are of various forms, but principally either shallow bowls with rounded bottoms, or taller vessels somewhat resembling the "drinking-cups" of the Bronze Age. The ornament is often in alternate horizontal bands of pattern and plain surface. It seems to have been executed with a pointed stick, and not with a string impressed into the clay when wet, as in the Bronze Age.

BRONZE AGE.

Urns.—These are of three kinds (exclusive of the cinerary urns, which cannot be classed as grave-goods), called by archaeologists drinking-cups, food-vessels, and incense-cups, exhibiting characteristic Bronze-Age decoration in which the chevron motive predominates. The drinking-cups and food-vessels are probably the oldest, as they are found chiefly with unburnt bodies. The incense-cups are never associated with unburnt bodies, and are generally placed amongst the bones within the cinerary urn. The arrangement of the ornament on the drinking cups, in horizontal bands of pattern alternating with plain bands, is a feature which is characteristic of the dolmen pottery, and indicates survival from the Later Stone Age into the Bronze Age.

Nature of the Grave-Goods.

LATER STONE AGE.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.—These usually consist of polished stone hammer and axe-heads, in some cases mounted in deer-horn hafts, leaf-shaped and barbed arrow-heads of flint and rock crystal, flint knives, lance-heads or daggers and flakes, and bone piercers.

Personal Ornaments.—These usually consist of necklaces of stone beads, not symmetrically shaped but highly polished, and sometimes with stone pendants in the shape of axes; necklaces of amber beads, occasionally in the shape of a stone hammer; necklaces of shells and animals' canine teeth, artificially perforated, and rings of stone and shell.

Ethnological Peculiarities of the Human Skulls and Bones.

LATER STONE AGE.

Skulls usually dolicho-cephalic (or of long oval shape), indicating a non-Aryan Iberian race, and platycnemic (or flattened) shin bones.

BRONZE AGE.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.—These usually consist of bronze daggers, with a triangular blade fixed by three rivets to a wooden handle, which is occasionally ornamented with gold; bronze razors, in some cases ornamented with a diagonal chequer-work of finely-engraved lines; highly finished flint knives, with leaf-shaped blades; small perforated axe-hammers of stone, beautifully polished; wrist-guards of stone, and whetstones perforated for suspension.

Personal Ornaments.—These usually consist of necklaces made up of beads and plates of jet, ornamented with lozenge patterns formed of rows of small dots, necklaces of amber beads, armlets of gold and bronze, and bronze pins.

BRONZE AGE.

Skulls usually brachycephalic (or nearly round), indicating the Celtic race, but often mesati-cephalic (or slightly oval), indicating an admixture of aboriginal Iberian blood.

It will be seen from the above comparative tables that the Later Stone Age and the Bronze Age overlapped one another to a considerable extent; partly because bronze was a scarce material when it was first introduced by the Goidelic Celts, so that those who were not rich enough to obtain bronze implements continued to use those of stone; and partly because the Celts, being numerically inferior to the aboriginal Iberian inhabitants, the latter to a large extent absorbed the former, and continued their Stone Age custom of burying the dead in a crouched-up position,

instead of adopting the newer practice of cremation. It is this overlap of the two stages of culture which makes it so difficult to classify the transitional forms of sepulchral monuments in a satisfactory manner.

We will now proceed to give an account of the explorations of the dolmens and chambered cairns of northern and western Europe which have yielded the most complete sets of grave-goods. The general distribution of dolmens in Europe may be seen by consulting the maps given in the *Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*, Salomon Reinach's *La Gaule avant les Gaulois*; and the *Compte Rendu du Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques à Stockholm*, 1874, vol. i, p. 176.

SWEDEN.

Illustrations and descriptions of the different kinds of sepulchral monuments of the Later Stone Age in Sweden will be found in Dr. Oscar Montelius' papers in the *Compte Rendu* of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, held at Stockholm in 1874 (vol. i, pp. 152 to 176); the "*Bohuslänska fornsaker från hednatiden, beskrifna*" (pt. 1, p. 10); and in the *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* (vol. xiii, pp. 29 to 40, and 137 to 184). The chief localities where they occur are (1) in Bohuslän on the west coast of Sweden; (2) in Vestergötland, between Lakes Vernern and Vettern; and (3) in Skäue, at the southern extremity of Sweden.

There are more than 500 burials of this period in Sweden, and they are divided into the following classes by the archæologists of that country:—

(1) *Dösar*, or chambers roofed over with a single slab, like the Welsh cromlechs, and without any entrance passage. These are generally on the top of an oval (*långdös*) or round mound (*runddös*), surrounded by a setting of upright stones, either arranged in a circle or a rectangle.

(2) *Gångrifter*, or megalithic chambers with an entrance passage, the whole being roofed over with horizontal slabs and covered by a mound.

(3) *Hällkistor*, or kists made of flat slabs and not covered with earth at the top.

(4) Kists similar to the preceding, but entirely covered by a cairn.

The following Swedish dolmens have yielded specially complete sets of grave-goods:—

The Ranten Dolmen (near Falköping, Vestergötland).

CONTENTS.

Human Remains.

Several skeletons.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

Ten poignards or lance-heads of flint.

Four arrow-heads of flint.

Several flakes of flint.

One perforated axe-head of trap.

Two polishers of black schist.

Three needles of bone.

Personal Ornaments.

A head of amber.

Pottery.

Three decorated earthenware urns.

(Described and illustrated in O. Montelius' *Antiquités Suédoises*, p. 13, and Figs. 51 and 93.)

The Åsahögen Dolmen (at Quistofta, Skåne).

CONTENTS.

Human Remains.

Several skeletons.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

Forty flakes of flint.

Several chips of flint.

Five axe-heads of polished stone.

Pottery.

A beautifully-ornamented earthenware urn with a chequerwork pattern on it.

(Described and illustrated in O. Montelius' *Antiquités Suédoises*, p. 20, and Figs. 94 and 95.

Other Swedish dolmens have been explored with similar results.

Axvalla Heath, near Lake Venern, Vestergötland (S. Nilsson's *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, p. 126).

Karleby, near Falköping, Vestergötland (P. B. du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 75 ; and *Compte Rendu* of the Stockholm Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, vol. i, p. 173).

Luttra, Vestergötland (*Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 70).

Broholm, Fyen (*Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 77 ; and F. Schested's *Fortidsminder og Oldsager fra Eugen om Broholm*).

(To be continued.)

Archæological Notes and Queries.

THE POSSESSIONS OF CONWAY ABBEY.—A document at the Public Record Office: *Court of Augmentations; Miscellaneous Books*, vol. 117, f. 19, contains the depositions of four of the inmates of Conway Abbey, relative to one of the abbatial properties which had been illegally withheld from the Crown at the suppression of the house. The names of the monks are Dan John Canonke, Dan John, porter, Dan Thomas Bryckdalle, and Dan D'd Vaghan, and they each witness by their several signatures to the testimony they had given. The charge was that a fraudulent lease of part of the abbey lands was executed by the abbot in favour of his *children*, after the date of the Act of Parliament which vested all the property in the Crown; and when attention was drawn to the irregularity, the abbot and Dr. Ellis [? Ellis Price] substituted a fresh lease bearing an earlier date. The upshot of this pleasing little transaction does not appear.

EDWARD OWEN.

CHILD-MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—I have given, on p. 116, vol. 1890; of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, some curious examples of child-marriages, but the undergiven bond, relating to a divorce in consequence of a marriage "in tender years," is still more curious:

The bond is one of £100, entered into by Roger Jones, gent., of "Bedwall," in the county of Denbigh, to Hugh Meredith, gent., of "Abymbury," in the said county, and is dated 22nd of April, thirteenth year of James I (1615).

The condition I quote in full: "The Condicon of this obligacon is such that Whereas a marriage was Latelie had and solempnized betweene Edward Jones sonne and heire apar'nt of thaboue bounden Roger Jones and Rose Meredith one of the daughters of thaboue named Hugh Meredith At wch tyme the said Edward Jones and Rose were infants of tender yeres And whereas sythence the said marriage the said Roger Jones and Hugh Meredith for good causes and Consideracons them moveinge and for the good of their said children are agreed upon their equall Costs and Chargs to have the said mariag dissolved and the said Edward Jones and Rose Meredith devorced and sett at libertie free from the said marriage to match and marie w'th others Now therefore if the said Roger Jones vpon the reasonable request or requests of the said Hugh Meredith and at the equall costs and chargs in the Lawe of the said Roger Jones and Hugh Meredith doe and will bringe the said Edward Jones at such tyme as hee the said Edward Jones shalbee in respect of his age able to gine his Consent to dissolve the said

marriage before a Competent judge w'thyn the dioces of St. Assaph their to giue his full consent to dissolue the said marriage and to bee devorced from the said Rose Meredith as by Learned Councell shalbee devised So allwaies that in case the said Edward Jones doe Continue sicke and bedred as hee now is that then the said Roger Jones and Hugh Meredith shall at their equall costs and chargs bringe the said Judge to the place where the said Edward Jones shall lye and hee bedered there to receaue and take his consent for the disolucon of the said marriage as aforesaid, That then this p'nte obligacon to be voed aud of noe effect or els the same to bee stand and remayne in full power strength and vertue.

Sealed and delivered in the p'nce

ROGER JONES.

of Robert Pemberton

John Saunders

Will'm Lewys

David Johns

Edwarde

Howell Jones”

The Roger Jones above mentioned is returned in Norden's *Survey of Bromfield*, as holding in Bedwal an estate of 31 [customary, or 65½ statute] acres of land. Rose Meredith, daughter of Mr. Hugh Meredith, was living in 1626, and was, I believe, never again married.

Wrexham.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

THE EARLY COAL WORKINGS OF MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Archæology is defined as a discourse on antiquity, so that any leaflet from ancient times comes within the compass of our investigation, and does not necessary demand cromlech or cairn, church or battleground. In this industrial age, when science has come so much to the front, it is well, I submit, that we deviate a little way from old tracks, and note the beginning of some of the great employments of men, such as coal-delving, which have become of paramount importance. When it is understood that the mountains of Wales now contribute over twenty million tons a year to the coal needs of this country and of the world, it is evident that few subjects are so absorbing, especially when it is considered that all has been done in so brief a period. Records of coal-mining of a slight character in Wales are known to the antiquary. The aborigine knew the uses of coal, as an attested instance is given by Llwyd of a flint axe in a coal seam, and by Pennant (*Tour*, vol. i, p. 25), similar finding at Craig y Parc, Monmouthshire. The Romans had further knowledge of coal, and at Caerleon (*vide* Cardiff Free Library) coal was found in a half-burnt state under a tessellated pavement. The Normans used coal. Amongst other places, the smithy heap at Morlais

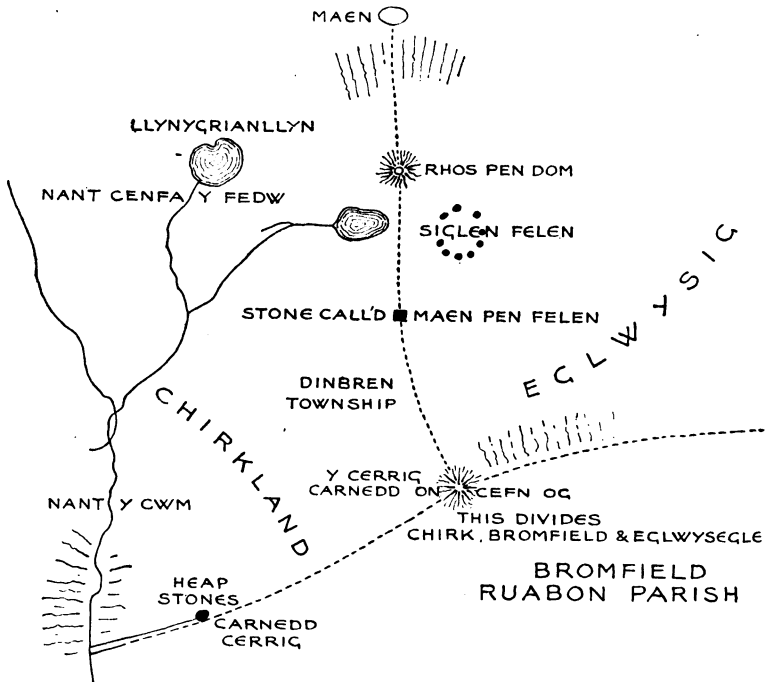
Castle, Merthyr, attest this ; and so on down the centuries we have evidence, all more or less slight, yet of value to the antiquary, until the days of warfare ended, and in agriculture first, and next in primitive industries, the attention of men was turned to pursuits of peace. The Normans did much indirectly to this end : not only were the monks occupied on historic manuscripts and illumination in their cells, but skilled builders raised the noble abbeys and mansions which called forth the strains of such as Iolo Goch and Gatty'n Glyn, domestic bard to the Abbot of Valle Crucis. The Norman, too, who amongst his retainers had the smith and armour-makers and craftsmen of various kinds, equalling, if not excelling the the native prince, who, judging from the evidence of the "Laws of Hywel Dda," nourished various industries by the requirements of domestic and hunting life in amongst the Welsh houses, which, in the Middle Ages, afforded indications of state, like those associated with Rhys ap Thomas and Owen Glyndwr.

But we must not wander from the coal-delvers, attractive as the subject may be. Previous to the nineteenth century, coal working in the Merthyr district was insignificant. In the annals of the Guest family, in the closing years of 1790, John Guest, the founder, coal was worked at the crop and sold by him to the farmers for 1*l.* per sack. The same thing was done at Dyllis, above Llwydcoed, in the Aberdare valley ; and I myself knew an old man who, when a boy, carried coal from this part into Breconshire and other counties. With the growth of the iron industry coal working increased ; but its extent is indicated by the fact that at Plymouth, in the early years of this century, only three men were employed, while now three thousand find full occupation. Following the industrial uses of coal came the shipment, which dates from 1830. Thus, steam coal comes into notice in the early days of steam, and side by side they may be said to have crept for a time, increasing in vigour ; until now we are confronted with the fact of an unparalleled exhibition of steam power on land and sea, in workshops, and in all the industries of man, and a development of the coal export so vast as to arouse fears lest the removal of our mountains may not entail physical changes and disasters. The working of the 4 ft. steam coal in the Aberdare and Merthyr valley was almost contemporaneous, and both were insignificant. In the first named, the earliest sample was sent in a parcel done up like a pound of soap ; and, in the second, the earliest consignment, simply filled a butter-cask. The contents of the butter-cask came from a level driven in to the 4-ft. seam, by Robert Thomas of Wernlaes. After his death the level was carried on by his widow, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, a member of the family of Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart. The coals were sent by canal to Cardiff, and then by sloop to London, and in the venture Lockett and Marychurch figured. Several men may be cited who did great work in the young days of Welsh steam coal, Mr. Insole conspicuous ; and in bringing practically its value before the French consumer few laboured more effectively than Mr. Nixon. In the

history of the Welsh coal trade, effort has been made to do justice to all the pioneers ; here limit only enables one to take a cursory retrospect, and make our chief objective, the level at Waun Wylt, Abercanaid, still to be seen, from whence the few tons were first taken which proved the forerunner of millions, and the expansion of an industry represented in Wales by the employment in one way and another of half the population of the Principality.

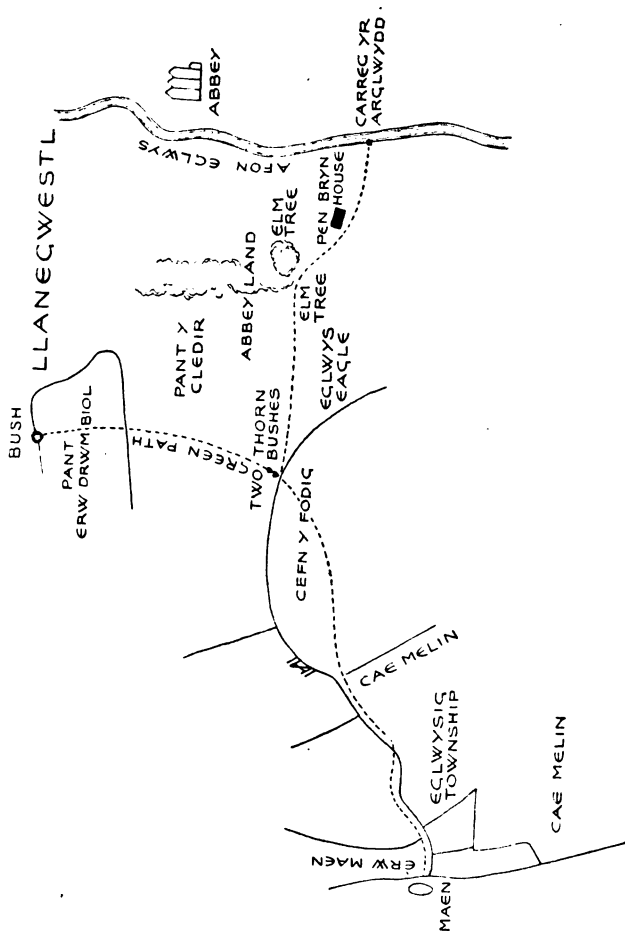
C. WILKINS, F.G.S.

VALLE CRUCIS.—The accompanying plans, one relating to the immediate neighbourhood of Valle Crucis, and the other to the meeting-



place of the hundreds of Bromfield and Chirk, and to the township of Eglwyseg, are taken from an old survey book now in the possession of my friend, Mr. Edward Hughes, of Wrexham a member of our Association. Mr. Hughes readily gave me permission to make tracings of the plans, and to place them at the disposal of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The surveys were taken on October 31st, 1791, and are particularly interesting for the *carneddau*, *meini*, and stones

marked on them. As to the names, I have reproduced the exact spelling given in the survey, so far as those names are still discernible. But, in respect of spelling, there are some obvious



mistakes. Who the surveyor was is not clear. He may have been the "Edward Edisbury" whose name is written on one of the leaves; but, more probably, Mr. Edward Edisbury was merely a former owner of the survey book.

Wrexham.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

THE SUBMERGED TOWN OF HAWTON.¹—Though locally spoken of as a town, it seems probable that Hawton was merely what we should call an insignificant village. Visitors who hear vague traditions in these parts of the "submerged town" must not run away with the idea, as some have done, that they are listening to a half-mythical tale, like that of *Cantred y Gwalod*, which is said to have been overwhelmed, in remote, quite pre-historic, times, by the waters of Cardigan Bay, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith. No: Hawton had a real existence, and that at no very remote period. Its site, now covered by the waves, must have extended inland towards the north-east, pretty close to St. Ishmael's Church. At least two Carmarthen gentlemen possess old maps on which this town or village is distinctly marked. Mr. C. E. Morris, solicitor, has two such maps, one by Saxton, and both belonging apparently to the year 1690, or a little later. Mr. Rowland Browne, another Carmarthen solicitor, who is also Mayor of Kidwelly, has two or three sets of county maps of about the same period, one being a second or later edition of Speed. The first, we believe, dates back to 1610 or 1612. On all these we have Hawton plainly set out.

On the western side of the railway, near St. Ishmael's, there was, within living memory, a green field which remained dry ground during ordinary tides. Some Ferryside men, such as Mr. John Williams of California (as his neighbours name him), say they can remember in boyhood chasing rabbits there. All round this shore the sea has long been gaining on the land at such a rate that the disappearance of a village built on the margin of the water could easily be accounted for, without inventing a catastrophe to explain how it happened. However, there are extant certain printed documents which go far to confirm the local tradition that the catastrophe really occurred.

There was reprinted, some years ago, in the *Western Mail* newspaper, a graphic account of a great storm and inundation which temporarily destroyed and almost submerged considerable portions of Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanstephan, Laugharne, and tracts of country adjoining those places. Hawton is not, indeed, mentioned, but it was probably not of much note, and we have, moreover, no account of the terrible event from anyone who was likely to know much of this locality. Besides, we learn that Llanstephan and Laugharne close at hand suffered greatly. Now, a difficult question arises here. Is it likely that Hawton perished at this time? The inundation occurred in 1606, and we do not hear of anything like it subsequently. It has been said that the place appears on maps as late as 1690, or later. There are two theories which may help to explain the discrepancy in dates, and the reader is free to choose between them or reject both. The greater portion of Hawton may have been swept away in 1606, and the gradual alteration which thereafter took place in the coast-line would easily account for the disappearance of the rest. Again, is it not possible that the

¹ This note has been inserted at the request of Prof. John Rhys, and we need therefore make no excuse for reprinting it from *The Welshman*.—ED.

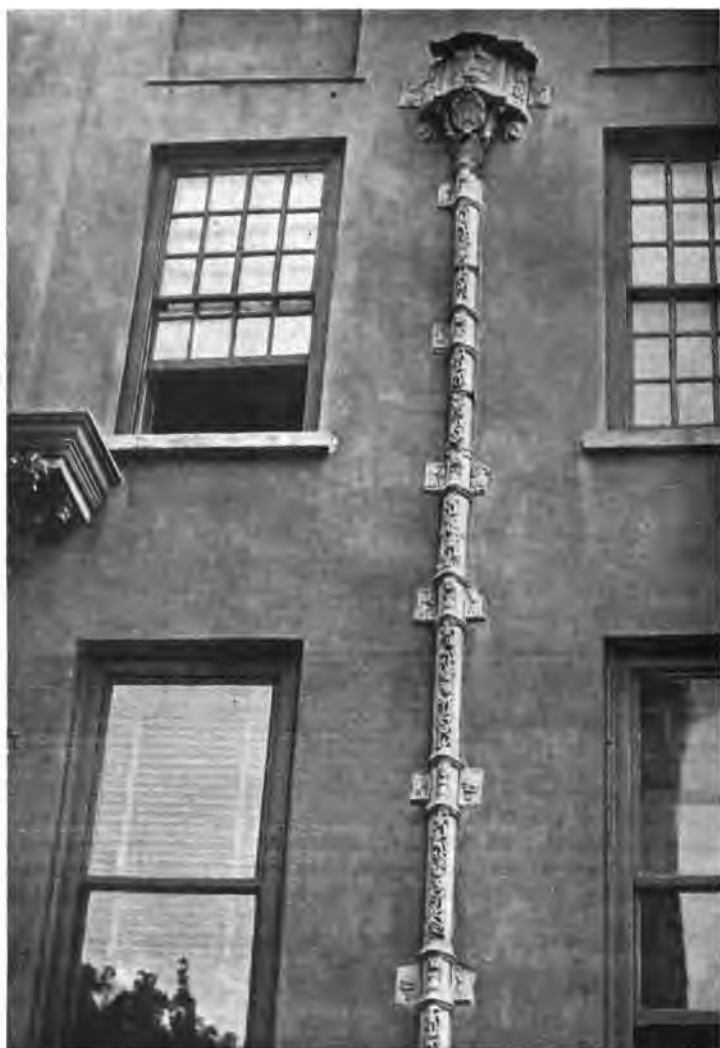
work of destruction was completed in 1606, and that the map-makers went on copying from their predecessors in the trade? Gentlemen who drew maps in London two hundred years ago would not be likely to have a minute knowledge of every little alteration caused by storms on the shores of South Wales.

It appears to be an unquestionable fact that this storm of 1606 was of a very extraordinary kind, insomuch that the inundation is believed to have been wholly or mainly the result of a violent volcanic disturbance which burst forth at that time in the bed of the sea, extending up the Bristol Channel and all through Carmarthen Bay. So far as our researches go, it would seem that all eye-witnesses agree in stating, not only that the agitation of the sea was terrible beyond expression, but also that the waves were mingled with volumes of flame. Clergymen made it the subject of sermons, and scholars wrote of it in the pamphlets and reviews of the time, describing how the sea, "having the appearance of mountains of fire," rushed in landwards, "swifter than any greyhound could run." At first, people felt in their terror that the end of all things was at hand. "In less than five hours' space," we are told, "most parts of these countreys [Gloucester, Somerset, and the coast of South Wales], especially the places which laye lowe, were all overflown, and many hundreds of people, both men, women, and children, were then quite devoured by those outrageous waters."

Very near where the village must have stood, the sands at low water are covered in places with large, rough stones. The fishermen, who called these rugged tracts "scars," used to say that the stones came from the ruined buildings of the lost town. Mr. John Williams says he was told by the late Sir Roderick Murchison that the scars represent glacial deposits of the ice age. About the scars, one often sees exposed quantities of buried trees, looking almost like petrified timber. There was evidently a forest of oak here at some time, but whether it existed or not down to the submergence of Hawton is a question which we must leave others to solve.

Often, when the tide is out, the visitor will be able, a little below St. Ishmael's, to trace the course of what appears to have been a pitched causeway, running out seaward for a mile or so. But this is not the sole vestige of the lost town which remains to us. On several occasions—and once or twice of late years—when exceptionally heavy tides had receded, temporarily carrying with them a large part of the sand that ordinarily covers the beach, several intelligent inhabitants of Ferryside and neighbourhood have traced remains of the walls of numerous houses so plainly, that the size and form of the rooms in many of them could be ascertained. The masonry was apparently of a rather modern character, and by no means rude; and this accords with the evidence of the maps, which bring down Hawton to comparatively modern times. There is a place in Gower called Hawton, and it is possible, not to say probable, that our lost town was built and inhabited by some of the race—said to be of Flemish origin—that still occupy the peninsula of Gower and the southern part of Pembrokeshire.—*The Welshman*, June 2nd, 1900.

RAINWATER PIPE AT LLANELLY.—The highly ornamental and beautiful example of old lead work here illustrated is still to be seen at



Ornamental Leaden Rainwater Pipe and Head at Llanelly.

the former residence of the Stepney family (now used as the estate offices) at Llanelly. The photograph of the rainwater pipe was

taken for Sir Arthur Stepney at the request of Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A. Illustrations of other leaden pipes and pipe-heads will be found in Mr. W. R. Lethaby's *Leadwork*, pp. 139 to 148. The production of artistic lead work has become almost an extinct handicraft, though attempts are being made to revive it. Any specimens which exist should be carefully treasured as precious possessions.

THE TRESISSILT IDOL.—The piece of sculpture here illustrated



The Tresissilt Idol.

appears to be of soapstone, and has been greatly mutilated. The following letter was received with the photographs :—

“ 2, Montpellier Parade, Cheltenham,

July 20th, 1897.

“ DEAR MR. ALLEN,—I send you the photographs of the little idol, which I hope may be of use and interest. It was dug up on the cliffs at *Tresissilt*, a farm belonging to the Harries family, situated about five miles south-west from Fishguard, near St. Nicholas. I think it was discovered prior to 1850. I have been

told that it is likely to be a Phœnician idol. I think I told you this when you were here, but I believe you asked me to repeat it when writing.

“We go down (D.V.) to Pembrokeshire next week, and I hope we may meet there during the summer,

“With kind regards,

I am, yours sincerely,

E. E. F. HARRIES.”



The Tresissilt Idol.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

AN ANTIQUARIAN SURVEY OF EAST GOWER, GLAMORGANSHIRE By
Col. W. LL. MORGAN, R.E., President Royal Institution of
South Wales. London: Chas. J. Clark, 36, Essex Street.
Strand, 1899.

FEW districts offer a field of greater interest to the archæologist, the ethnologist, and the historian, than that of Gower; and it has been happy in having two residents to take up its story in the east and



Base of Cross, Llangavelach, near Neath.

west respectively. The Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A., Rector of Cheriton and Llanmadoc, gave us, in 1887, the first part of his *History of West Gower*, and now Col. Morgan has supplied that of *East Gower*. The standpoint of the two authors is somewhat different, and each has its special value, while both have much in common. Mr. Davies may be described as the literary, Col. Morgan as the practical, historian. The former has built mainly on the evidence of books and documents, the latter has brought a skilled

eye, as a Royal Engineer, to bear upon the remains with which he has had to deal; and there is a freshness and an independence in his method which appeals to our sympathy, even when it fails to secure conviction. The original intention, he tells us, was simply to give "an antiquarian survey of the country, and to refer the description of any particular place to the accounts published in



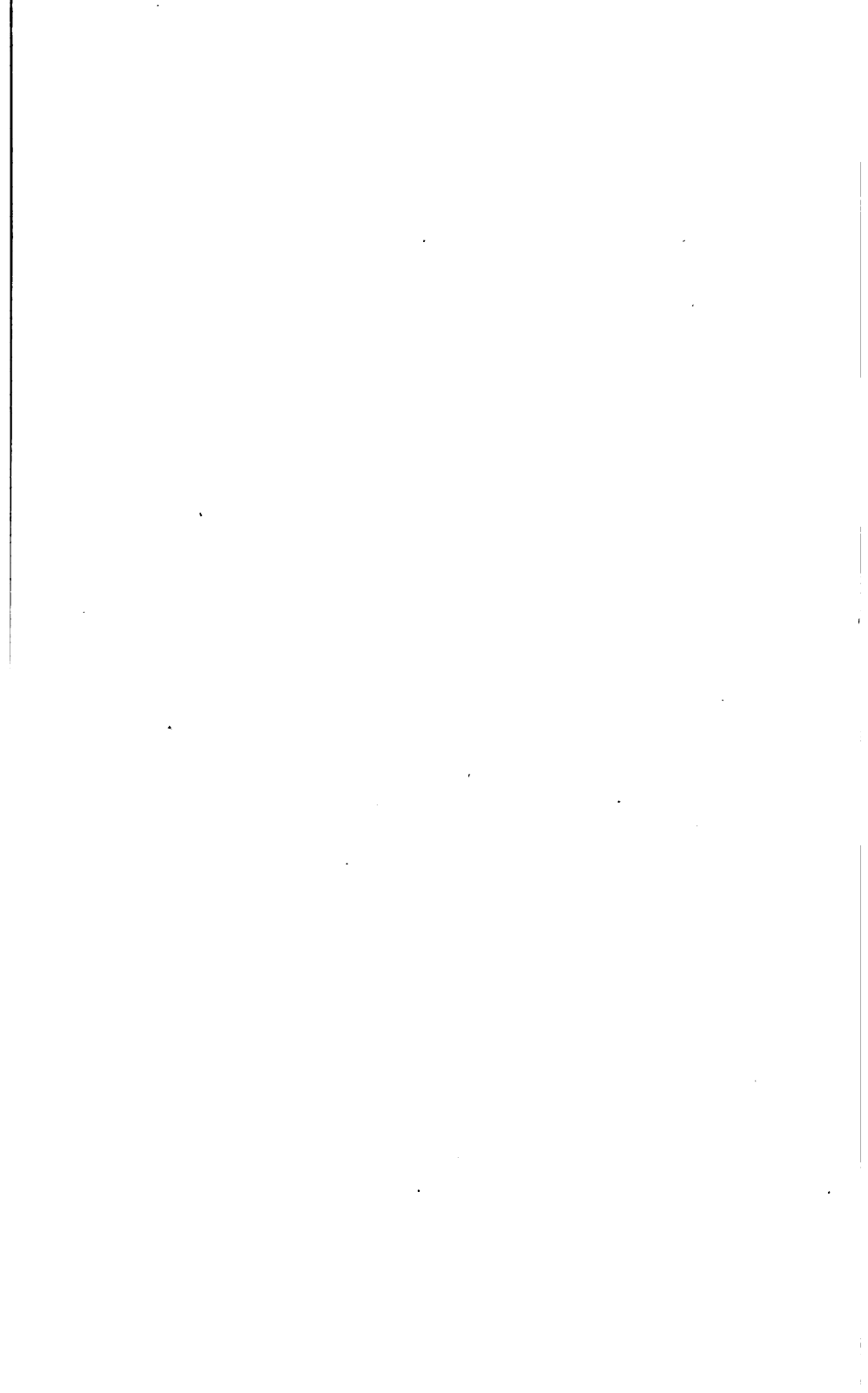
Decorated Window, St. Mary's, Swansea.

books and documents:" a very useful service to the historian and the student supplied with an ample library, but of little use to the general reader; and we are all the more grateful to him for having altered his plan, when we learn that, "with few exceptions East Gower was an unknown land," and that there was no account to be obtained in any publication, not even a guide-book, of the great mass of the numerous antiquarian remains in those parts.

Col. Morgan has, however, given us lists of the different types of



Sculptured Stone, Gellyonen.





Maen Hir, Llansamlet.

antiquarian remains in which the district abounds: *e.g.*, Neolithic, Bronze Age, *maenhir*, cromlechs, stone circles, cairns, earthen tumuli, Roman remains (roads, camps, finds, coins) ecclesiastical remains (sites recorded in the *Book of Landâf*), sculptured stones, existing churches on old sites, brasses, effigies, monumental stones, ruined chapels, holy wells, religious houses; military remains (camps prior to the Conquest and time of Conquest; castles, sites of battles), and manor houses, the bare enumeration of which shows what a rich field there has been to work upon. Three maps, showing the location of the remains, megalithic, military and ecclesiastical respectively, are most useful in giving a bird's-eye view of their relative positions. A "List of Books relating to Swansea and East Gower" is added. Col. Morgan describes the district parish by parish, and prefixes to each a table of the locality, object, and references to existing accounts, with occasional remarks. In his treatment he passes lightly through those which have been previously described, except where he has some new matter to impart or a different theory to offer; but he goes fully into those which have not been already recorded. He takes nothing for granted, but sees and examines each object carefully, and we feel that we can trust his descriptions; and indeed nothing seems to escape him, except the correcting of the proofs, for we have noticed a good deal of want of care in this direction.

It is unnecessary, nor indeed would space allow, to quote from a work which we hope our members will procure for themselves; but, as archæologists we cannot but sympathise with the disappointment expressed (p. 124) on the destruction of the old church of St. Mary's Window, Swansea, and the sweeping away of a link that so visibly bound the church of the present with the past; but if for some reason unknown to us it was a necessity—and it would seem, from the large and munificent support it received, that there must have been—we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that its features have been fully described and illustrated by our author, and so survive and are perpetuated. The illustrations throughout are excellent, and form quite a feature in the survey. The appendices, on the name of Swansea and the ethnography of Gower, with a handy index, complete the volume; which is a definite addition to archæological literature, and will prove a most helpful companion to the antiquary, and the visitor who wishes to combine with the genial atmosphere of Gower a knowledge of the multifarious remains of the past that face him in every direction.

We are indebted to Col. Morgan for the loan of the illustrations which accompany this review.

THE CEFN COCH MSS: Two MSS. of Welsh Poetry, written principally during the Twelfth Century. Edited by the Rev. J. FISHER, B.D. Liverpool: J. Foulkes, MDCCCXCIX.

MR. FISHER has proved himself so competent a Welsh scholar by his learned articles on "The Welsh Calendar" and "The Private Devotions of the Welsh in Days Gone By," that we opened his new book with eager expectation: partly because of the variety of the material it contains, and still more from his ability to make old writings vivid with interest. In his Preface, indeed, he tells us that the two MSS. here reproduced are "almost entirely collections of poetry, and for the most part by North Wales writers;" and "that, apart from all poetical merit, they contain much valuable matter of an historical character, which, in the hands of the painstaking student, could be made to throw very considerable light upon Welsh family histories, and the social life of Wales generally, from at least the sixteenth century." This, indeed, is the chief recommendation of the MSS.; but we are a little disappointed at the limited area of the family histories, and at the meagreness of references to the stirring events of national life, and to the great men of the period which they embrace. From the large number of poems addressed to the Hughes' of Gwerclas, who represented one of the Barons of Edeyrnion, we infer that the MS. once belonged to that house, or at least to their domestic bard. But the most voluminous contributor was Captain Thomas Price, the eldest son of the noted Dr. Elis Price, of Plas Iolyn. Other bards whose poems are given range from Dr. Sion Kemp, or Kent, and Davydd ap Edmwnd, down to Archdeacon Edmwnd Prys, the translator of the Psalms into the twenty-four Welsh metres. Remembering that Edmwnd Prys was one of those who assisted in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, we naturally looked among his poems for some information about the great men of that work, but found none; he does not even mention them. The only allusion among all the bards is the amusing, but well-known, dialogue between Sion Tudur and his horse, when he proposed to visit Bishop Richard Davies at Abergwili (p. 191):—

"Carria fardd uwch Caerfyrddin
Ar gais gael aur a gwin
i dy Esgob dewis coeth
Dewi drwy stad didrwt doeth
Abergwili brig aelwyd
Aber beirdd ai bir ai bwyd
blyssiais i mewn blassus wart
gwledd wresog Arglwydd Risiar!"

Nor do we find any notice of such a national event as the Spanish Armada, though the Captain does give a curious bilingual account

of one of his marauding adventures with a multilingual crew ("Cwydd i ddangos heldring a tu i wr pan oedd ar y mor") :—

"Dilynais diwail ennyd
y dwr i Spaen ar draws byd
tybio ond mudo ir mor
y trowswn wrth bob trysor."

But we do find an interesting "Cywydd i yrru yr Eryr at brydyddion i neges," in which Thomas Price enumerates his contemporary bards,¹ and hits off cleverly their characteristics. The list is a long one, and includes nineteen names. And what he has done here for the bards, he does in another poem for his lay friends (p. 30), and follows it up by an elegy on the second generation: "Marwnad ir ail tŷ o cymdeithion da" (p. 34). And there is a curious list of towns through which he sends a "Llygoden i Gymru yn gennad o Lundain": such as Heigad, Saintabon, Fircid, Dwnsierst, Frimisiem, which we leave our readers to exercise their ingenuity upon in identifying.

Mr. Fisher's "Preface" and "Notes" are brief and to the purpose, and Mr. Foulkes, the publisher, has done his part well.

¹ Edmwnd Prys, Huw Lewys, Sion Tudur, Simwnt Fychan, Owen Gwynedd, Sion Philip, Rhys Cain, Huw Machno, Sion Mowddwy, Dafydd Matthew, Huw Pennant, Ivan Tew, Edward Brwynllys, Rhisiart Philip, Dafydd Goch, Lewis Dwnn, Morus a Thomas o Benllyn, Edward ap Ralph o Glwyd a Robert Ifan.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
1898, December 31st:			
To Balance in hand . . . . .	. 131	14	0
.. English and Foreign Subscriptions . . . . .	. 68	5	0
.. North Wales Subscriptions . . . . .	. 105	0	0
.. South Wales Subscriptions . . . . .	. 178	10	0
.. The Marches Subscriptions . . . . .	. 16	16	0
.. Dividend on Consols . . . . .	. 6	19	2
.. Sale of Back Numbers. . . . .	. 100	3	2
	£607	74	

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
1899, March 22nd:			
By Editor, Salary and Disbursements (5 Quarters)	. 54	10	0
.. Mr. A. E. Smith, Illustrations . . . . .	. 105	1	0
.. Bedford Press, Printing . . . . .	. 165	9	10
.. Mr. C. J. Clark, Binding . . . . .	. 1	13	0
.. Mr. David Nutt, Storage . . . . .	. 6	0	0
.. Messrs. Thurgood and Martin, Rent . . . . .	. 9	7	6
.. Congress of Archæological Societies . . . . .	. 2	0	0
.. Treasurer, Postage . . . . .	. 1	11	10
.. Messrs. H. Williams, Photographs . . . . .	. 0	15	3
.. Mr. T. Owen, Printing Circulars . . . . .	. 0	4	6
.. Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., Index . . . . .	. 2	12	9
.. General Secretary for North Wales, Salary and Disbursements . . . . .	. 17	9	6
.. General Secretary for South Wales, Salary and Disbursements . . . . .	. 8	17	6
.. Bank Charges . . . . .	. 0	11	1
.. Cheque Book . . . . .	. 0	2	0
	0	13	1
Balance . . . . .	. 231	1	7
	£607	74	

J. LLOYD GRIFFITH, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct by

D. R. THOMAS,

C. H. DRINKWATER.

May 2nd, 1900.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. XVII, NO. LXVIII.

OCTOBER, 1900.

THE CELTIC MONASTERIES.

BY THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

UNTIL Dr. Reeves broke ground with his *Adamnan's Life of St. Columba*, in 1857, the peculiar character and composition of Celtic monasteries was hardly understood. Since then some important contributions have been made to the study, notably that of Mr. Willis Bund in his *Celtic Church in Wales*, 1897. In this paper it is my object to give a clear view—as clear as can be obtained from the documents accessible—of these monastic societies from which radiated the Christianity of Ireland, Wales, Scotland, the Dumnonian peninsula of Devon and Cornwall, and Armorica.

Wherever we see Celtic Christianity at work, where unfettered by Latin restraints and unaltered by Latin influence, there we find that the nucleus was always a monastery. But the monastery was something very different from that of which we obtain ideas from such institutions in the Latin Church, after the great work of St. Benedict had given to western monachism its definite form by impressing on it the stamp of Roman organisation.

If then we would know what was Celtic Christianity, we must look to the Celtic monasteries, whence issued all the instruction in the faith, and system of religious life, that were given to the people. I cannot for a moment doubt that the Celtic monks entered simply into the empty shells of the Druidic organisations, which they

found ready to hand. Druidism was effete, and ready to vacate its place with little struggle, and the moulds of ecclesiastical form that had been occupied by the Druids were found by the Christian missionaries to be admirably adapted for their own occupation, and required but little adjustment and alteration. This was, doubtless, the condition at first; but we know that it lasted for only about a century in Ireland, after which the monastery assumed a somewhat different complexion. In Wales, whence Ireland drew its Christianity in large draughts, almost certainly the condition of the monastic establishments was like the first state of the Irish, but lasting for a very much larger period of time. I may be allowed to enter at some—I hope not unnecessary—length into the constitution of the Druid and cognate associations, and I shall be able to show that the Celtic monasteries were at first the same, only with some change, and that change consisted in the religious instruction given in them, and with the substitution of Christian worship for that which was pagan. In every other particular there was no change at all.

All we know of the Druids we derive from two sources: the classic Greek and Latin authors, and the early Irish writers. We will take each, and show how precisely similar is the picture drawn by each of the pagan ecclesiastical organisations. The Druids are mentioned by eighteen classic writers; but some of these evidently report only the vaguest hearsay, and others repeat almost in so many words what other of these writers, and those earlier in date, had already said.¹ I will quote only the most important testimonies. According to Theagenes, the hierarchy among the Gauls consisted of Bards, Eubages, and Druids, and to them

¹ Præ-Christian authors, Aristotle and Sotion quoted by Diogenes Laertius, Posidonius, Julius Cæsar, Cicero, Diodorus Siculus and Theagenes, of whom Ammianus Marcellinus has preserved a fragment to the point. Post-Christian era writers: Strabo, Pomponius Mela, Lucan, Pliny the Naturalist, Tacitus, Suetonius, Dion, Chrysostom, Clement of Alexandria, and St. Cyril.

the barbarian Gauls owed their civilisation. "The Bards were accustomed to employ themselves in celebrating the brave achievements of their illustrious men in epic verse, accompanied with sweet music on the lyre. The Eubages investigated the system and sublime secrets of Nature, and sought to explain them to their followers. Between these two came the Druids, men of loftier genius, bound in brotherhoods . . . and their minds were elevated by investigations into secret and sublime matters; and from the contempt which they entertained for human affairs, they pronounced the soul immortal."¹ Theagenes accordingly shows us a triple order in the hierarchy of the Druids living in confraternities, "sodaliciis adstricti consortiis."

According to Cæsar, it was the tradition in Gaul that the institution of Druids was of Britannic origin. These Druids went to Britain to finish their studies. The Druids formed a class apart from the rest in the nation, and recruited itself. None of the functions were hereditary. The supreme head of the institution was elected. Cæsar speaks of the Druids only, not of the Bards and Eubages, and he calls the Druids "sacerdotes;" they, however, had under them not only the religious teaching and conduct of worship, but also intervened as judges. They were invested with high prerogatives, and were exempt from bearing arms and from all charges; consequently these privileges drew to them a crowd of disciples, who either came to their schools of their own accord, or were sent to them by their parents. Their duties exacted of them lengthy studies. The instruction consisted in teaching the pupils to acquire by heart a great number of verses, and it was sometimes protracted through twenty years.²

Diodorus, almost certainly drawing his information from Posidonius, who had visited Britain, also divides the Gaulish priesthood into three classes: the Bards, Diviners, and Druids. He says: "The Gauls are

¹ *Ann. Marc.*, xv, s. 8.

² *De Bel. Gallico*, vi, 13.

intelligent and capable of instruction. They have poets whom they call Bards, and who sing praise and blame, accompanying themselves on instruments like lyres; they have philosophers and theologians highly honoured, who are called Druids. They have also Diviners, who are held in great veneration."¹ Strabo says much the same thing,² mentioning the three classes.

There were, as well, colleges of priestesses or prophetesses, some doomed to a celibate life, others, however, married, but only visiting their husbands at long intervals. Most of these female communities lived in islets. At Sæna was the celebrated oracle of nine virgins. None might consult them who were not sailors, and they must cross to the island with the sole object of inquiring of them as to the future. They prophesied, but they also raised storms.³ The priestesses of the Nanneti occupied an islet in the Loire. On a certain day in the year, they were bound to pull down and reconstruct the roof of their temple. If by chance one of them let fall any sacred object, her companions rushed on her with hideous cries, tore her limb from limb, and then scattered her blood-stained flesh about the island.

Now look at what we learn from the early Irish writers. There also the educational and ecclesiastical hierarchy was composed of the "fileadh" or Bards, the Druids, and the Brehons, or law propounders. The "fili," or poet, had to recite the ancient poems in honour of the heroic deeds of the ancestors of the race; to preserve historical records; and to belaud those who favoured them, or satirise those who incurred their anger. They were often moving about the country in great peripatetic schools, and were such a nuisance, that on several occasions, the princes of Ireland endeavoured to curb their licence and restrict their numbers.

The Druids had as their function to bless the arms and undertakings of the chiefs and kings, and to curse

¹ *Diod. Sicul.*, v, 31.

² *Strabo*, iv, 4, 4.

³ *Pomp. Mela*, iii, 6.

their enemies, and educate the young of the tribe. The office of the Brehons was to preserve the law and state the amount of *eric*, or fine, every transgression entailed. We have not more than stray allusions to the Druids, and know little from Irish sources of their organisation, because they rapidly disappeared as they were supplanted by Christian monks; but the Bards were not thus effaced, and we can hardly doubt that the organisation of the Druids was very similar.

“The Poet, and the Druid, according to Seanchan, when attached to the court of the king or chief, had his pupils about him, and taught and lectured them wherever he found it convenient, often within-doors, but often in the open air; and when he travelled through the territory, or from one territory to another, his pupils accompanied him, still receiving his instructions. When, however, they exceeded the number which he was entitled by law to have accommodated as his own company at a respectable house, the excess was almost always freely entertained by the neighbours in the locality.

“The Druid, in his simple character, does not appear to have been ambulatory but stationary.”¹

In the reign of Conor Mac Ness, King of Ulster, there was such a rush of the Irish into the schools of the Poets and Ollamhs, or Professors, that it was found a third of the people were to be discovered claiming on that plea exemption from taxation and from military service. The producing class found the weight intolerable, and the complaints became so loud and threatening throughout the east, west, and south of Erin, that the professional Fileadh met to take measures for their safety, and thought of flying into Alba till the storm had abated. However, Conor Mac Ness, with the consent of his people, invited them to Ulster, and there the legion of bards and professors were hospitably entertained for the space of seven years.

¹ O'Curry, *Manners and Customs of the Irish*, ii, p. 49.

On two subsequent occasions the bards were again menaced, and had to take refuge among the Ultonians in 622 and 646; but they were most severely threatened at a still earlier period in the reign of Aed Mac Ainmire (568-594).

It was their habit, whilst travelling in gangs of thirty through the country, to carry with them a silver pot hung by nine bronze chains, which was suspended at the end of nine rods or spears. When a chief bard arrived with his pupils at a house, this pot was set down in the midst, and the *fili* began intoning his poems. Now, if those present did not throw a sufficiency of gold or silver into the pot, the bard broke forth into a satire of the most abusive and scurrilous nature, mingled with imprecations which carried terror to the hearts of those satirized.¹ They carried their audacity to such an extent that they demanded of King Aed the Royal Brooch, which from the remotest times had descended from monarch to monarch of Erin, and they threatened to satirise him if he did not surrender it. Aed, however, had the moral courage to refuse so audacious a demand, and ordered the banishment of the whole profession out of the country, and again they took refuge in Ulidia.

Now, no sooner do we see St. Patrick organising the Church in Ireland, than we find him adopting the practice of the "filleadh," and going about with a gang of disciples, quartering himself on the people, and gathering to him pupils, ordaining clergy, furnishing them with an A B C, as it is called, *i.e.*, a summary of Christian Belief, some altar utensils, and then despatching them in gangs over the country, in the same way. But there was a notable distinction in the conduct of St. Patrick that differentiated it from that of a peripatetic bard. He had no "Pot of Avarice" to protrude under the nose of his host. Indeed, his reticence in the matter of begging aroused the indignation of St.

¹ O'Curry, *Manners and Customs of the Irish*, ii, p. 56.

Sechnall, who said, "Patrick is a good man, no doubt, but he has one great fault; he does not beg enough."

"What is that you have been saying of me?" asked the Apostle.

"I said," replied Sechnall, "that you did not sufficiently preach charity."

"It is out of charity that I do not," answered Patrick.¹

But as soon as the first results of his mission had been achieved, then his successors, indeed his disciples, occupied the places of the Druids and Ollhams, as stationary teachers annexed to the several tribes, and drew their revenues, and recruited themselves in the same way, conducted the same course of studies, exercised the same discipline, led precisely the same lives, but with a teaching of Christianity in place of paganism.

Mr. O'Curry says: "After the introduction of Christianity into Erinn, the enthusiasm which marked its reception by the people, and more particularly by the more learned and better-educated among them, gave to almost all the great schools a certain ecclesiastical character. The schools of the early saints were, however, by no means exclusively of this kind; but as the most learned men were precisely those who most actively applied themselves to the work of the Gospel, and as it had always been the habit of students to surround the dwelling of the most learned, to dwell near the chosen master, and thus (somewhat as in ancient Greece) to make for themselves a true academy wherever a great master was to be found, so did the laity also, as well as those intended for the sacred ministry, gather in great numbers round the early saints, who were also the great teachers of history and general learning. And so, while from such academies naturally sprang hundreds of priests, saints, and religious, there also were the great bulk of the more

¹ *Tripartite Life*, i, 240.

comfortable portion of the lay population constantly educated. Every part of educated Europe has heard of the great university of Ardmacha, where so much as a third of the city was appropriated even to the exclusive use of foreign, but particularly of Saxon and British, students, so great was the concourse to its schools from all the neighbouring nations."¹

Let us now pass from the first period of Celtic monachism to the second, when it assumed a character more in consonance with that in Egypt and the East. This was due largely to the enormous popularity attained by the *De Institutio Cœnobitorum* and the *Consolationes Patrum* of Cassian, also the *Vitæ Patrum* of Rufinus, and the *Life of Saint Martin* by Sulpitius Severus.

According to the *Life of Saint Cadoc*, his monastery at Llan-carvan comprised a hundred clerks, a hundred free men, and a hundred workmen. "This comprised the family at Llan-Carvan, without reckoning the serfs and daily visitors, the number of whom was uncertain."²

St. Columba took with him to Iona twenty bishops, fifty priests, thirty deacons, and fifty scholars.³

In order to secure a site for a monastery, someone must be buried in it. When St. Columba arrived at Iona, the question arose who was to be buried, and Odhran offered himself.³ In late writers the horrible truth is disguised; and more recent legend, unable to account for the burial alive of a monk under the foundations, explained it another way. Columba, it was said, buried Odhran because he denied the resurrection. So, the sisterhood at Cill Eochaille, founded by St. Senan of Inis Cathy, complained to him that they had no corpse to protect their establishment. I will quote the words exactly. "They entreat Senan that the body of a lowly monk of his community might be given to them 'to be buried by us, so that his relics

¹ O'Curry, *Manners and Customs of the Irish*, ii, p. 76.

² *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 45.

³ *Book of Lismore*, p. 178.

may protect us.' 'Verily,' saith Senan, 'this shall be granted to you. Be in no distress as to one from whom your protection shall come.'"¹ So also Senan was hardly secure of his hold on Inis Cathy, till he had buried two little boys in it who had been drowned.² This was, no doubt, a relic of paganism carried over into the new faith.

For the consecration of Clonmacnois, a leper who had been in St. Patrick's retinue was buried, apparently alive. "The leper found a hollow elm with two branches issuing from one stem. He seated himself between them. Then a certain man came up to him. 'Art thou a believer?' asked the leper. 'Yes,' replied the man. 'Bring then tools for digging the earth, that thou mayest bury me here,' said the leper. This was done. He was the first dead man that went to make the clay of Clonmacnois."³ Something less was occasionally considered to suffice. St. Patrick gave one of his teeth as a relic for the dedication of Cill Fiacla.⁴ St. Finnian of Clonard did the same for another dedication.⁵ St. Columba, of Tir-da-Glas, cut off one of his fingers for the same purpose.⁶ This craving after relics, if not originating in paganism was in complete accord with it. St. Patrick found that the Irish soaked the bones of a Druid in a well, and then employed the water to work miraculous cures.⁷ St. Cainech ascertained that the people of Connaught offered religious cult to the skull of a dead hero, or Druid;⁸ and the men of Leinster were wont to carry with them into battle the skeleton of the heathen king Ailill, son of Dunlang, in a chariot before them to ensure victory; precisely as, after that they became

¹ *Book of Lismore*, p. 221.

² *Ibid.*, p. 217.

³ *Tripartite Life*, i, p. 85.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i, p. 149.

⁵ *Book of Lismore*, p. 225.

⁶ *Acta SS. Hibern.*, Cod. Salamanc., p. 451.

⁷ *Tripartite Life*, i, p. 123.

⁸ *Acta SS. Hibern.*, Cod. Salamanc., p. 367.

Christians, they had the *cathair* of the Saint borne before them.

Having established the monastery, the great abbots next drew up their rules. According to that of St. David, a postulant who desired admission into, not the tribe, but the inner community, was required to remain for ten days at the gate, an object of derision to all. If he stood this ordeal, he was allowed within, and was placed under the orders of a monk, as his tutor; but he was still put to severe tests before he was granted full privileges.¹ This was copied directly from the usages of the Egyptian Cenobites.²

Few features are more amazing in Irish or Welsh ecclesiastical history than the way in which whole families embraced the religious life. In a good many cases they could not help themselves; the fortunes of war, a family revolution, obliged members of a royal family to disappear as claimants to a secular chieftainship, and to content themselves with headships of ecclesiastical institutions. But religious enthusiasm was also a potent power determining them in their choice. We see this among the Northumbrians. Bede says that the same phenomenon manifested itself there; for chieftains who were entirely undisciplined in religion all at once posed as saints, founded monasteries, and placed themselves at the head of these institutions.³ Into these monasteries they invited their friends and dependents, who brought in their wives and families. Bede was so concerned at this condition of affairs, that he wrote to Archbishop Egbert, of York to entreat him to put a stop to such irregularities, as he with his Latin ideas considered them. He says that in Northumbria, there were many nunneries over which the chiefs set their wives.

In the Irish monasteries, as at Iona, the brethren constituted a monastic family, divided into three

¹ *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 128.

² Cassian, *De Instit.*, iv, 3.

³ *Hist. Eccl.*, A.D. 731.

classes: 1. The Elders, *seniores*, dedicated to prayer and the instruction of the young, and to preaching; 2. The lay brothers, *operarii*, who were principally engaged in manual labour; and 3. The students and servitors, *juniore alumni*, or *pueruli familiares*.¹ When St. Samson constituted his monastery at Dôl, he had, as his biographer says, the same three classes: *monachi*, *discipuli*, *famuli*. When he went to Paris to visit Childebert (*circ.* 554), he was attended by seven monks, seven pupils, and seven servitors.²

The head of the monastic family was called abbot, *abba pater*, *pater spiritualis*, or simply *pater*, very often *senex*. He lived apart from the rest of the monks, probably on higher ground than the rest, so that he might command the entire community with his eye. Under him was the *æconomus* or steward, often mentioned in the "Lives of the Saints," notably in those of St. David, St. Cadoc, and St. Samson. His duty was to look after the temporal affairs of the monastery, and in the abbot's absence he took his place. Below the *æconomus* was the *pistor* or baker, who was not limited to making the bread for the community, but had oversight over all the food required. St. Samson was invested with this office on Inis Pyr, and was accused of having been extravagant, and wasting the money belonging to the convent.³ The only other office of significance was that of the cock, *coquus*.⁴ Among the pupils, the students were not limited to study: they divided among them the looking after the sheep and oxen, and the grinding of the corn in the mill.⁵ They were set an A.B.C. to acquire, but this probably means, not only the letters, but the rudiments of Christian belief. They had also to acquire the Psalms of David by heart.

¹ Reeves, *Life of St. Columba*, 1874, p. cvii.

² *Vita*, 11th ed., Plaine, ii, c. 20, p. 66.

³ *Vita*, 1st ed., i, c. 35.

⁴ *Book of Lismore*, p. 207.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 206, 207, 269.

The Irish monks were habited in a tunic and cowl ; the tunic was white, and the cowl the natural colour of the wool. In addition, in cold and bad weather, a mantle (*amphibalus*) was worn, sometimes called a *casula*, or chasuble.¹ A good many of the abbots, and even monks, seem to have delighted in clothing themselves in goat or fawn skins.²

The Greek tonsure, which is called that of St. Paul, consisted in shaving the entire head ; the Roman tonsure, as that of St. Peter, was restricted to the top of the head, leaving a band of hair around it. The tonsure of the Britons and Scots consisted in shaving all the front of the head from ear to ear. As we see by the Bayeux tapestry, a non-ecclesiastical tonsure was practised by the Normans in the eleventh century, which was that of shaving the back of the head. The meaning of a tonsure was the putting a mark on a man to designate that he belonged to a certain class or tribe, just as colts or sheep are marked to indicate to whom they belong. The knocking out of certain teeth, the deforming of the skull, and tattooing among Indian and other savage races, has the same significance. All men are born alike, and to discriminate among them, artificial means must be had recourse to. Circumcision among the Jews, and Egyptians and Kaffirs, has the same meaning.

The tonsure was known in pagan Ireland, and was probably—almost certainly—general among all Celtic races, the Druids being tonsured to mark the order to which they belonged ; and each tribe, if it did not wear its tartan, was distinguished by some sort of trimming of the hair.

The Celtic tonsure for ecclesiastics was possibly purposely adopted from that of the Druids ; but this is not certain, as “adze-head” was a term applied to the Christian clergy as derisive, because their long faces and curved bald brows bore a sort of resemblance to a

¹ Reeves, *Life of St. Columba*, p. cxviii ; *Book of Lismore*, pp. 218, 219, 273.

² *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 128.

tool, the so-called Celt. Probably it was the Druidic tonsure with a difference.¹

At first, in the constitution of an ecclesiastical school, there was no mention of celibacy, and many of the schools were mixed, not always with satisfactory results. And this led to the separation of the sexes. We now come to the second stage of Celtic ecclesiastical organisation, which was monastic, developed out of the Druid communities, and moulded on the type of the *lauras* of Egypt and Syria.

The three obligations now required of a monk were obedience, chastity, and poverty. Obedience, according to the "Life of St. David," must be implicit.² According to the penitential statutes of Gildas, a Breton monk who neglected executing at once the orders of his superior, was deprived of his dinner. If he forgot an order, he was let off with half a meal. If he should communicate with one whom the abbot had excommunicated, he was put to penance for forty days.³ According to the rule of St. David, if a brother should say even of a book that it was his own, he was subjected to penance.⁴ This, however, may be a later redaction of the rule, for certainly, as we see by instances given in the Lives of the Saints, it was not a universal rule. With regard to transgressions of the rule of chastity, great severity was shown. St. Patrick even, when he found that his sister Lupait had erred—she being one of his religious community and his embroidress—drove his chariot thrice over her body, although she lifted herself up with tears, imploring forgiveness, and did not desist till he had beaten and crushed the life out

¹ Three kinds of tonsure are mentioned by the early Irish writers: the monachaic (*berrad manaig*), the servile (*berrad mogad*), and the Druidical (*airbacc giunnae*).—*Tripartite Life*, i, p. clxxxv.

² *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 128.

³ *Præfatio Gildæ de Pænitentia*, cc. ix, xi, xii, in Haddan and Stubbs, i, pp. 113-114.

⁴ *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 128.

of her.¹ A nun who had transgressed, when she died, was sunk as an accursed thing in a bog.²

It is difficult to say with any amount of confidence how many were the offices of devotion performed by the monks during the day and night, because so many of the "Lives" are late, and writers described the routine in the early monasteries very much as it was known to them in Benedictine abbeys of a far later date. They would seem to have had the Mass said, not daily, but on Sundays, and daily to have recited the entire psalter; not, however, invariably in choir, but privately in most cases. They had, however, common offices: one only of these has been preserved, and is found in the *Book of Mulling*. It is that of Vespers, and is in part illegible. It began with an invitatory, then came the Magnificat, then something that cannot be deciphered, followed by three verses from a hymn of St. Columba. Then ensued a lesson from St. Matthew, followed by three stanzas from a hymn by St. Secundinus, and three from a hymn by Cumman Fota. Then the three final verses of the hymn of St. Hilary of Poitiers, the Apostles' Creed, Lord's Prayer, and a Collect.³

The instruction given in these great institutions was altogether oral. "There were no books except a few manuscripts, and they were highly prized. The instruction was generally given in the open air. If the preceptor took his stand on the summit (of the *rath* enclosure), or seated his pupils around its slopes, he could be conveniently heard, not only by hundreds but even by thousands. They were easily accommodated, too, with food and lodging. They built their own little huts throughout the meadows, where several of them sometimes lived together like soldiers in a tent. They sowed their own grain; they ground their own corn with the quern or hand-mill; they fished in the neighbouring rivers, and had room within the termon lands to graze cattle to give them milk in abundance.

¹ *Tripartite Life*, i, p. 235.

² *Book of Lismore*, p. x.

³ *Liber Hymnorum*, 1898, p. xxii.

When supplies ran short, they put wallets on their backs, and went out in their turn to seek for the necessaries of life, and were never refused abundant supplies by the people. They wore little clothing, had no books to buy, and generally, but not always, received their education gratuitously."¹

The routine in Clonard can be gathered from the "Life of St. Finnian." We are told that on one occasion he sent his disciple Senach to see what all his pupils were doing. Senach's report was: "Some are engaged in manual labour, some are studying the Scriptures, and others, notably Columba of Tir-da-Glas, are engaged in prayer."²

As we have already seen, in the first century of Christianity in Ireland—and the same doubtless applies to the Christianity of other Celtic lands down to about 540, there was no interdiction of the society of women, but after that the monastic form of religion became distinctly one of celibacy. Scandals had been so many and so frequent, that it was deemed advisable to forbid women altogether from entering the monastic precincts. We see that in St. Senan, who would not suffer a female, however aged, to enter the isle in which he lived with his monks. As the remarkable and oft-quoted early catalogue of the orders of saints says of the second stage, "Secundus ordo Catholicorum presbyterorum . . . Abnegabant mulierum administrationem, separantes eas a monasteriis." In some monasteries the interior within the *rath*, with its churches and dining-hall, was interdicted to women, and this interdiction subsisted at Landevenec from the close of the fifth century for four hundred years.³ At the close of the sixth century the rule was in full rigour in the monastery of St. Maglorius at Sark. Some went even further, like St. Malo, who would not allow even a layman to come within the embankment.⁴

¹ Healy, *Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum*, 1896, p. 202.

² *Cod. Salamanc.*, p. 200.

³ *Vit. St. Winwaloei*, ii, c. 9.

⁴ *Vita 1^{ma} Sti. Maclouii*, i, c. 40.

That in spite of every effort to raise artificial barriers, a very pure morality did not always reign among the monks and pupils, appears from the *Penitential* of Gildas; indeed, that reveals a very horrible condition of affairs.¹

The diet of the monks consisted of bread, milk, eggs, fish. On Sundays a dish of beef or mutton was usually added.²

Beer and mead were drunk, and sometimes so freely that in the *Penitential* of Gildas provision had to be made for the punishment of drunkenness. At Inis Pyr, or Caldey Isle, where the Abbot tumbled into a well when drunk, we are assured that St. Samson by his abstinence gave great offence to the monks. "In fact," says his biographer, "in the midst of the abundant meats and the torrents of drink that filled the monastery, he was always fasting, both as to his food and his drink."³ The liquor drunk was not only ale, but also "water mixed with the juice of trees, or that of wild apples," that is to say, a poor cider; and we are assured that at Landevenec nothing else was employed.⁴ At Llan-Iltyd "it was usual to express the juice of certain herbs good for health, that were cultivated in the monastery garden, and mix this extract with the drink of the monks, by pressing it, by means of a little tube, into the cup of each; so that when they returned from the office of Tierce, they found this tippie ready for them, prepared by the *pistor*."⁵ This was clearly a sort of Chartreuse.

As has been frequently pointed out, in the earliest monasteries the Abbot had under him one or more bishops, subject to his jurisdiction. This condition of affairs did not last very long.

The kings and chiefs had been accustomed to have

¹ Haddan and Stubbs, *Eccl. Doc. and Councils*, i, p. 113.

² Reeves, *Life of St. Columba*, 1874, p. cxvii.

³ *Vita*, 1^{ma} *Sti. Samsoni*, in *Acta SS. O. S. B.*, sæc. i, p. 175.

⁴ *Vita Sti. Winvaloei*, ii, c. 12.

⁵ *Vita*, 1^{ma} *Sti. Samsoni*, i, c. 16.

their Druids at their sides, to furnish them with charms against sudden death and against sickness, and to bless their undertakings and curse their enemies. The abbot could not be with the chief or king; as head of a tribe he had to rule a territory, and attend to the thousand obligations that belonged to his position. Accordingly, a bishop was sent to the chieftain to do the work of medicine-man for him; this was the beginning of a change in the system, approximating it to that of the Church in the Empire. The bishop about the person of the chief eclipsed the abbot, and became the chief man in ecclesiastical matters belonging to the tribe. The *Lebbar Brecc* describes the duties of a bishop: "A bishop for every chief tribe—for ordaining ecclesiastics and for consecrating churches, for spiritual direction to princes and superiors and ordained persons, for hallowing and blessing their children after baptism (*i.e.*, confirming), for directing the labours of every church, and for leading boys and girls to cultivate reading and piety." And the same authority gives as the duties of every priest in a small church: "Of him is required baptism and communion, that is the Sacrifice, and sung intercession for the living and the dead, the offering to be made every Sunday, and every chief solemnity, and every chief festival. Every canonical hour is to be observed, and the singing of the whole psalter daily, unless teaching and spiritual direction hinder him."¹

We may, I think, fairly consider the sketch I have given as illustrating the condition of Christianity among the Celtic races of Britain, up to the moment when the Latin Church prevailed, and stamped out all its peculiarities, reducing all to one uniform level.

As already indicated, it passed through two marked stages; the first was that of the fusion of Christianity with the ideas and superstitions of Celtic paganism, and the penetrating of Christianity into institutions of hoar antiquity. The new wine in about a century

¹ *Tripartite Life*, i, clxxxiii.

burst the old bottles, and entered into a stage purely monastic : not indeed very different in many particulars from that condition in which it had been at first, as to its outward appearance, and yet different in that it was invested with the obligation to celibacy.

If the early phase of Celtic Christianity was one strangely mixed with paganism, we must remember that in many points Druidism furnished a singularly pure and exalted teaching ; and next that these men who stepped direct out of Druidism into Christianity, passed almost in an hour from one religion into another, and became almost immediately teachers of this new religion ; they had not time to get rid of their hereditary superstitions, and were unable to assimilate at once the highest doctrine of the religion they had embraced.

In the first period there were the fanatical ascetics, a relic from paganism, who gloried in frightful austerities, and thereby acquired an enormous influence over the common people, but they were few. In the second period there was little of this ferocity of asceticism, but the principle was applied generally to all the community that was assembled about the saint. In the first age there was only one ascete ; in the second, the whole community was supposed to be severe in self-denial. This was largely due, as already said, to the introduction of such popular books as the *Life of St. Martin*, by Sulpicius Severus, and the Institution of the Monks of the East, and the *Historia Lausiaca*.

We may note, and repudiate if we are Pharisees, the imperfection of the Christianity of these early saints of the Celtic Church, but in one point they read us a most wholesome lesson. They were thoroughly in earnest as far as their lights went, and they were by no means what we are—self-indulgent ; and if I mistake not, self-denial lies at the very basis of a Christian life.

We come now to the material structures of the monasteries.

In the *Life of St. Aed Mac Bric* we read of a builder of forts coming to him and offering to construct a *rath*

for him. The Saint sent him to a friend who wanted one. The man dug deep moats and threw up banks forming three concentric rings, and this was called Rath Balbh. The payment was as many sheep as the *rath*-builder could drive away.¹

This account shows us that the monastic *rath* was very much like the military camp. When St. Cadoc set to work at Llancarvan, "he raised up a great bank of earth, to make therein a very handsome cemetery . . . where the bodies of the faithful might be buried near the church. The bank being completed, and the cemetery also constructed therein, he made four large footpaths." "Likewise he chose another place for himself, and caused another round mound to be raised therein, of the soil, in the shape of a city (*tumulum in modum urbis rotundum de limo terræ*), which in the language of the Britons is called Castel Cadoc."² Here, I take it, Cadoc did not heap up a great tump, but threw up an earthen circumvallation, otherwise it would hardly have been like a city, *i.e.*, a *caer*, and have had four paths through it. Precisely the same thing was done by the British Saints who settled in Armorica. In the Legend of St. Gouzenou, the Cornish Winnow is a fable that contains a substratum of truth. When he was about to form his monastic establishment, he bade his brother, St. Majan, take a pitchfork and draw it in a circle round the place determined on as a suitable site. St. Majan did so, and lo! the fork formed a deep moat, and cast up a mound of earth within, resulting in a circular enclosure, defended by moat and embankment.³

Bede describes the monastic enclosure of St. Cuthbert on Lindisfarne thus: "He had there built himself, with the assistance of the brethren, a small dwelling, with a dyke about it, and the remaining cells, and an oratory The mound that encompassed his habi-

¹ *Vitæ SS. Hibern.*, Cod. Salamanc., p. 340.

² *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 34-5.

Le Grand (Alb.), *Vies des SS. de Bretagne*, ed. 1837, p. 660.

tation was so high that from thence he could see nothing but heaven, to which he so ardently aspired."¹ "It was built of sods and stones so large that four men could hardly lift them, and was nearly round, being four or five perches in diameter, and the wall outside was less in height than inside."² The Irish ecclesiastical enclosures were always 140 ft. in diameter, or thereabouts, in accordance with the measurement said to have been adopted by St. Patrick for the monastery built under his direction at Ferta: "Seven score feet for the fort, and seven and twenty for the great house, and seventeen feet for the kitchen, and seven feet for the oratory."³ This rule applied only to Ireland, but it is conceivable that the Irish settlers in Western Cornwall may have introduced the same traditional measurements into their settlements there. The enclosure is called either a *rath* or a *lis*. When a woman saw the monks of St. Carthagh throwing up an embankment for their new monastery, "What are you doing there?" she asked; "We are making a little enclosure, *lis beg*," they replied. "Lis beg!" exclaimed the woman, "I do not call it a *lis beg*, but a *lis mor* (*i.e.*, a large enclosure)," and Lismore became the name of St. Carthagh's establishment.⁴

The restricted limits of St. Patrick's *Ferta* can never have contained more than those who were professed monks; for the disciples were in some case so numerous that they could not have been contained within a vallum that enclosed so small a space. At Llancarvan, Cadoc had under him three hundred pupils. At Bangor, in North Wales, there were two thousand. At Clonard, in Ireland, under the direction of St. Finnian, there were three thousand; St. Lasrian ruled over one thousand five hundred, St. Cuana over one thousand seven hundred and forty-six. That these numbers are not an exaggeration we know from the testimony of Bede. Speaking of Bangor, he says that the monastery was divided into seven parts, with a ruler over each, and that none of

¹ *Hist. Eccl.*, iv, p. 28.

² *Vit. St. Cuthbert*, c. xix.

³ Todd, *St. Patrick*, p. 477.

⁴ O'Curry, *op. cit.*, iii, p. 4.

the subdivisions contained less than three hundred men;¹ and he tells how St. Fursey fairly ran away from Ireland to escape "the crowds that resorted to him."² Nor is this at all surprising when we consider how a saintly tribe was constituted. It stood as an ecclesiastical entity over against that which was secular and military. It was well endowed, and the saints exercised enormous power and enjoyed extraordinary privileges. It is therefore more than probable that the habitations of the disciples were without the *vallum*, and that within were only the cell of the Saint, the church, a large refectory and the kitchen, and the cells of such monks as acted as professors in his college, and assisted him in ruling the tribe, and the college. The buildings were for the most part of wood or wattle, but where wood was scarce and stone was abundant, there they were constructed, in the rudest manner, of unhewn blocks of stone, not laid in mortar, but one on another, and the interstices filled with spalls and clay.

The true Celt was never a builder. He constructed his hovels and palaces, his churches and halls, of wood and wattle.

In Ireland there is no hesitation among the ancient authors in attributing the stone forts, or *cashels* and *cathairs*, to the primitive population divided into the two branches of Tuatha da Danann and Firbolgs, who were subdued by the Scots or Gadhaels. All the great stone forts, with but one exception, are stated to have been erected by this conquered people.

From their predecessors in the country the Irish Gaels learned to build with stone as well as with wood; but they give us the names of the great builders with stone as a distinct class, and all probably belonged to the subjugated race.

It must have been much the same in Britain. Bede tells us that the Britons were wont to cover their churches and domestic buildings externally with withies,

¹ *Hist. Eccl.*, ii, 2.

² *Ibid.*, iii, 19.

woven together to protect them from storm and rain ; and we know that at a considerably earlier period the Britons showed this structural expertness in building with wattles and plastering with coloured clay.

The early Christian Britons, who seem to have acquired nothing of the building art from the Romans during the three centuries of their occupation of the isle, constructed their churches of importance, such as Glastonbury, of wattles only.² St. Gwynllyw built his church near his caer at Newport of boards and rods.³ When St. Columba was about the construction of a cell at Rathinis, and had collected three bundles of rods, he abandoned his purpose, because he supposed that others would follow who would build each a cell out of a single bundle.⁴ When St. Bridget had marked out her enclosure for Kildare, she saw a hundred horses laden with pealed poles, the property of a prince of the country, which were going for the construction of his palace. She begged them of him for her own monastery.⁵

When St. Finnan of Clonard was engaged with other monks in building near St. David's, it was with timber cut in the forests.⁶

St. Kieran of Clonmacnois built his monastery of stakes and wattles.⁷

There is a pretty story in the life of St. Baithin, the nephew of the great Columba. The latter had placed him under the tuition of St. Colman Elo. Baithin's understanding was clear and acute enough, but his memory failed him. It happened one day that St. Colman was so irritated at the dulness of his pupil that he boxed his ears ; whereupon the latter ran away

¹ *Hist. Eccl.*, ii, 14 ; i, 20 ; iii, 25.

² *William of Malmesb. Chron.*, i, 2.

³ *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, p. 147.

⁴ *Acta SS. Junii*, i, p. 316

⁵ *Book of Lismore, Anecdota Oxon.*, 1890, p. 194.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 192.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 276.

into a wood, to hide himself, and escape from his lessons. There he sat, watching a man who was building a house; and the process is described, for the story relates that as soon as the artificer had woven one osier into the wattle wall, he immediately introduced the head of another, and so worked on, from rod to rod, setting one only at a time. Slow as this process was, the young student saw the house rising apace; and he said to himself, "Had I pursued my studies with the assiduity of this fellow, it is probable that I might have become a scholar." It came on to rain; Baithin was under a tree, and watched the drops distil from the leaves. He made a hole in the ground with his heel, and amused himself observing the water trickle into the depression, till at last it was full. That settled the matter. If the little drops could fill up the small basin he had made, then the daily instruction in the school would in time fill him with learning. And he returned to his master.¹

There is a characteristic story of St. Moling and the building of his oratory. A great yew tree had been blown down at Ross, and St. Molaise, on whose property it was, gave to St. Moling sufficient of the timber for his church. Moling got together eight carpenters and their wives, and eight apprentices, to build his oratory for him. The artisans contented themselves with living at his expense for a twelvemonth, discussing how they were to begin and proceed with the structure. Then St. Moling's patience was exhausted, and he went to work himself on the timber with an axe. But a chip flew into his eye, and nearly blinded him. However, the eight carpenters began now to consider it was time for them to commence work, and they set themselves to the business of constructing his church.²

St. Aedan, or Maidoc, wanted to build a church when in Wales. His steward said to him, "We will build; the necessary timber is cut in the forest, but we have

¹ O'Curry, *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, iii, p. 32.

² *Ibid.*, iii, p. 34.

not got men or oxen to draw it." The Saint replied, "Go to your cell and remain there. Mind and not peep, whatever you hear." However, the steward, hearing much noise during the night, did look out, and saw angels drawing the timber to the site. Because he peeped, we are told the angels took flight; and had he not done so, they would have finished the church before dawn.¹

Another curious story is that of the building of the great church of Rathau, in 747. Rumann was the royal bard of Ireland. He came to Rathau at a time when the people were suffering from famine, and at the same time building their church. They were much vexed at his visit with a large retinue at such a time, when short of food, and they bade the architect of their church meet the bard before entering Rathau, and forbid him nearer approach. The builder did not dare do this in so many words, and accordingly sent him a message that he was not to enter the town till he had composed a poem in which there should be an enumeration of the boards that were employed in the building of the *duir-theach*. Then the poet composed this quatrain:—

"O my Lord! what shall I do,
About these great materials?
When shall be seen in a fair jointed edifice
These ten hundred boards?"

For actually the oratory was constructed of a thousand planks.²

It was not till late that the Irish began to build their churches of stone. When St. Finnan was returned from Iona, "he built at Lindisfarne a church suitable to his Episcopal seat; but, as is usual with the Scots (*i.e.*, Irish) not of stone, but of hewn oak, and he covered it with reeds."³ The successor of Finnan, however, encased the church in lead. The church at York was originally of wood.⁴

¹ *Acta SS. Hibern.*, Cod. Salam., p. 484.

³ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, iii, 25.

² O'Curry, iii, 37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ii, 14.

There are scanty traces of Roman structures used as churches in Britain, at Reculver, Canterbury and Lyming, and there is the interesting little basilica unearthed at Silchester. St. Martin's, Canterbury, is said by Bede to have been "built in honour of St. Martin, while the Romans still inhabited Britain;"¹ and of the cathedral, he says that it was "a church which he learnt had been there built by the ancient work of the Roman believers."² But, so far, no evidence has been produced of any churches erected by the Britons themselves of stone or brick.

In 710 Naiton, king of the Picts, summoned to him architects to erect for him "a new church of stone after the manner of the Romans."³ In 676 Benedict Biscop, of Monkwearmouth, brought masons for his monastery from Gaul, to erect buildings there of stone, after the Roman manner.⁴

Even in Gaul, at the beginning of the sixth century, the art of building with mortar was all but lost. St. Genoveva was desirous of building a church *more Romano*, but none knew how to burn lime. However, she heard that some old lime kilns had been discovered in the forest that had been employed by the Romans, and insisted on the experiment being made to burn for mortar, and so had St. Denys built, and the fact was regarded as phenomenal.⁵

At the very time that Benedict Biscop was constructing his stone monastic church at Monkwearmouth, Derlaissec, abbess of Kil-slieve-culin, had her church built of hatchet-split planks; "for the Scots (Irish) did not set up walls, nor did they keep in repair such as have been constructed."⁶

The building *more Romano* was with cut stone set in mortar. Of this sort of building neither the dusky non-Aryan race that preceded, nor the Celtic in its

¹ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, i, 25.

² *Ibid.*, i, 33.

³ *Ibid.*, v, 21.

⁴ Bede, *Vitæ Abattum in Wiramuth*, 5.

⁵ *Vit. Stæ. Genovevæ. Acta SS.*, Jan. 3.

⁶ *Vit. Stæ. Monenæ, Acta SS.*, July 6.

two branches, Gaelic and Brythonic, knew anything; and there is no evidence that the latter acquired the art from their Roman masters.

The great *caers* or *cashels* in Ireland, Wales, Scotland and the West of England had been built up of large stones reposing one on another, the interstices filled in with clay, the walls very thick, and bonded either with huge stones, where these were available, where not, with balks of timber, morticed together, as Cæsar describes was the mode of construction adopted by the Gauls. And where wood was not to be obtained, there the monastic builders did occupy stone *cashels*, and lived in beehive huts of stone, and had stone quadrangular oratories.

When St. Cadoc was about the construction of Llan-carvan, he built of wood, in the well-timbered country fringing the Severn; but when in Alba and in Armorica, he erected churches of stone.¹ So, also, St. Iltyd, in the valley of the Hodnant, "erected a church of stone materials, and surrounded it with a quadrangular dyke."²

Till the twelfth century the Irish remained attached to structures of wood, as may be seen by St. Bernard's *Life of Archbishop Malachi*.

The very interesting remains of stone-built monasteries on the West Coast of Ireland show that such structures did exist. At Ty Gwyn, near St. David's, the monastery was of stone. It got its name from the whitewash applied to it. So did Withern, or Candida Casa, in Galway, and many of our Whitchurches doubtless derive their appellation from the very primitive stone sacred edifices which were washed over with lime, and probably none was used as mortar. It was so with the *cathairs*, the stone forts of unhewn blocks. The only use made of lime in them was to whitewash them. Thus, in the *Leabar na h Uidhri* it is said that a Druid

¹ *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 338.

² *Ibid.*, p. 472,

built a *dun*, and his wife limewashed the walls with her hands.

“ Pure white was the lofty firm *dun*,
As if it had received the lime of Erin,
From the two hands wherewith she rubbed the dwelling.”

And another Irish MS. describes a *dun*, the wall of which was white as chalk, and the *clachans*, or beehive huts, were also as white as snow.¹

Off the coast of Britany, on the north, is the island of Bréhat, which was occupied by St. Budoc. And here are the remains of the ancient monastery; not of the enclosure, but of the beehive habitations of the monks, and the foundation of their quadrangular church.

The best preserved monastic as well as Pagan *cashels* are those on the West Coast of Ireland.

Miss Stokes says, in the introduction to Lord Dunraven's magnificent work on the early architecture of Ireland: “To judge from the existing remains of the earliest monasteries in Ireland, it would appear that the monks merely adopted the methods of building then practised among the natives, making such modifications in form as their difference of purpose and some traditional usage required. The earliest ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland are the monasteries, consisting of two or more oratories, together with the dwellings of the monks, enclosed by a wall, termed “caisel,” pronounced “cashel,” i.e., stone fort, a word derived from the Latin *castellum*. The remains of these circumvallations so strongly resemble the Pagan fortresses, that Dr. O'Donovan was inclined to regard them as having been such originally. However, a comparison between the two proves that, while their similarity in structure seems to point to the same degree of knowledge in the builders, yet differences do exist that mark their independent purpose.” Four of the old Firbolg *cashels* were actually surrendered to the monks, who converted them into

¹ Sullivan, Introduction to O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, 1873, i, ccciii.

monasteries. These were the Dun of Muirbhech Mil, in Aran Mor, that of Lugaidh, that again of the Chief-tain Conall, and the palace of the kings of Ulster. The Christian *cashels* erected by the monks resembled these, and only departed from the type in certain particulars.

“The island monasteries, of which such fine remains exist, were not permanent residences, but were places of temporary retreat; and the founders of these hermitages were men at the heads of large and important schools of religion and learning, such as Clonfert, Devenish, Ardfinan and others, who either used them as places of probationary effort at an early period of life, or visited these retreats at rare intervals, or in their old age retired thither to die in quiet. But they were men of hard hands and tender hearts, sustaining themselves by their labour; men of indomitable courage and no mean skill, who crowned these storm-beaten cliffs with their uncemented but still enduring walls.”

That there must have been some such settlements in Wales, who can doubt? Maelgwn Gwynedd surrendered his *caer* to St. Cybi, who erected his church within the enclosure. There are doubtless others in Wales, and in Cornwall similar camps converted into religious settlements exist.

WELSH RECORDS.

BY JOHN PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.

THE authority of Welsh genealogical MSS., from an English standpoint, is of very great importance; not merely to the genealogist (who is regarded generally as more or less a mere faddist), but to the capitalist and to the lawyer: the right to property, whether real or personal, is frequently controlled by proof of pedigree. The necessity for investigation arises frequently, probably because so many English adventurers have wandered into Wales, picking up heiresses; or, more frequently, acquiring their estates and the estates of their fathers, through political jobbery, and sometimes by purchase; so that frequently English pedigrees can only be traced by Welsh records. Welsh genealogy, properly understood, is in some respects, spite of the want of surnames, very superior to the English system, inasmuch as it is not confined simply to the heads of the family as holders of estates—which is the reproach of the latter—but gives information relative to the junior branches of the family, and especially with regard to the families and descents of the wives of which English visitations are frequently deficient. Unfortunately, there exists in England a profound distrust, not to say contempt, for Welsh genealogy; and for this Welshmen are very much to blame, because they do nothing, or next to nothing, in illustration and development of their treasures, either to inspire confidence or to encourage a reference to them: besides this, they are surrounded by an air of mystery which is very repulsive to the English mind, and they are generally without dates or names of places; and, worse than this, usually without any reference to the sources from which they are drawn—blots absolutely fatal to their being of any use or

acceptance in English legal procedure. Nor are they esteemed of much greater value by the authorities of Heralds' College: as a rule they will only accept Welsh pedigrees which are recorded, that is, which can be found upon their own shelves, and they have but very few of them; the great works of Dwnn, David Edwards, and George Owen, are put aside, as well as most of the original visitations of English counties, because forsooth these works, although well known and undoubtedly genuine, are not to be found at Heralds' College: a great number are to be found in the Harleian collection, and in other repositories some of Dwnn's and Owen's, and others are in the Egerton library, some at Cardiff free library (purchased from Sir Thomas Phillipps' collection). These works ought to be accepted as authorities, although not in the College, because there is no law giving it an exclusive right to their custody; whilst quite unreasonably the College will accept the evidence of the *Golden Grove MSS.*, which the Earl of Cawdor has most liberally placed at the disposal of scholars and the public, by depositing it at the Public Record Office; but, unfortunately, it is by an unknown writer of an uncertain date, of so recent a period that it was by one who was certainly not a herald. It was formerly erroneously attributed, by the late Mr. Horwood, in his report to the Royal Historical Commission, and by many others, to the deputy-herald, Hugh Thomas. If this could be proved by evidence of handwriting, it would make it a work of authority; but it is of a much later date, and the handwriting is not like either of those used by Thomas in his works. The date is clear, from the internal evidence of the work itself: it was compiled between the years 1751 and 1771—possibly other dates may be found which may expand this period, but they cannot contract it.

It is very strange how writers of eminence have contented themselves with guessing at the age and authority of MSS., without making any real attempt to prove them; and this may account for the difficulty to obtain

recognition of them as authorities. The idea of comparing other works with the one in question does not seem to have been thought of ; and yet an author has so stamped his individuality through his handwriting, that in most cases proof may be attained, so approximately that it may almost be deemed absolute ; and for all practical purposes it is absolute, because the proof of identity can be so supplemented by evidence of extraneous circumstances, that no moral doubt remains.

In these days of photography there ought to be no difficulty in establishing the authorship of any MS., though unfortunately separated from the other works of the author, although the process of photography is sometimes of doubtful value ; and it is greatly to be regretted that Lord Cawdor's valuable MSS. cannot be transferred to the British Museum, where it could be directly compared with other MSS. This axiom may be laid down, universally, that all Welsh MSS. are copies, some by Heralds, and others by equally eminent—and some by not eminent—authorities, from the works of their predecessors. Until this truth is acknowledged there can be no confidence given to special MSS. ; but once it is accepted, the clues to prove it are in our hands.

Take the *Golden Grove Book*, almost the latest of the great authorities ; that is obviously drawn from many sources, and a list is given to distinguish some of them (since they are only quoted in the body of the book by initials), but this list curiously omits the two leading lights which inspired it, William Lewis and David Edwards, whose notes are *passim* ; both of them are constantly referred to, and generally by name, so that it was unnecessary to mention them amongst the list of the initialed. It is well known to Welshmen that William Lewis, of Llwynderw, "copied Edwards' works and arranged them on a new method, setting the one under the different chieftains, and the others together in a separate volume." This is stated by Edward Prothero, junior, under date August 12th, 1842, in a series of letters, to be found with the volumes now in the

Bodleian Library, under Additional C, 177. Now this is precisely the arrangement of the *Golden Grove Book*, so that it is obvious that the writer, as he acknowledges, had access to Edwards, though possibly through his copyist Lewis.

It is then necessary to inquire for the works of David Edwards, and here the *Golden Grove Book* is of immense value, for its constant references to the several distinct volumes of David Edwards—who generally arranged his pedigrees under counties—absolutely proves the identity of Edwards' MSS. The *Golden Grove Book* often preserves the very forms, and even the pagination of David Edwards; and, more than this, it proves that the volumes at the Bodleian Library which relate to the several counties of Radnor, Montgomery, Cardigan, Carmarthen and Monmouth, were part of the collection at the Heralds' College, which are erroneously entitled there as Prothero's MSS. That they were separated at an early date is clear from page B 263, of the *Golden Grove Book*, when referring to Edwards' Radnor pedigrees, he writes "*que mihi desiderantur.*" Prothero records, in the letters now in the Bodleian, all that he knew of the history of these MSS., and gives it as his opinion "that they are the originals, or more probably copies of David Edwards," and he refers to a note at p. 35 of the Radnor volume in which there is this statement: "David Edwards his book lent to John Lloyd, Mai 9, 1726, R.B.P." This writing he attributes to David Edwards, of Rhyd-y-gors, but it is more likely to be that of the borrower, or someone who wished to preserve proof of the author; possibly this David Edwards was the Sheriff of Carmarthen (1721), and not the author of the books. Prothero writes: "This (Radnor) book is in the same handwriting as similar books of pedigrees now in Heralds' College, and which I had attributed to David Edwards. There is no reason to doubt that they are all parts of the great collection of pedigrees made by that gentleman, of which we have but imperfect portions like this volume, which is apparently de-

ficient in several parts, and probably they were but rough copies of some better books. Mr. Edwards of Rhyd-y-gorz, near Carmarthen, told me in 1829 that his great-aunt, the widow of David Edwards, sheriff of Carmarthen, 1721, who was first cousin once removed of David Edwards, the genealogist in question, possessed several folios of pedigrees written on vellum.

"Mrs. Edwards was a Davis of Cwm, in Carmarthenshire (and she remarried one Lewis of Harrybrook, who by a former wife was ancestor of Mrs. Taddy, the owner of these volumes ;" a note added by someone to account for their being called by that lady's name, though it seems to be hardly accurate if Prothero is writing correctly).

"Mr. Edwards could not tell me (writes Prothero) what had become of these volumes ; I do not remember whether he had really seen them. The portions of the MSS. now in the Heralds' College were formerly in Mr. Lloyd's, of Alltyndine's, possession, from whose son I bought them ; and I subsequently sold them, after thoroughly sifting them in order, and making indices to all of them, separately and collectively, to the Heralds' College for the money I gave for them, £70."

The writer had endeavoured to get access to the Prothero volumes at the Heralds' College in order to follow out the clues given by the *Golden Grove Book*, but failed, owing to the fact that the volumes he sought were not to be found there ; and he was assured by some of the Heralds that what they had were "mere copies of the *Golden Grove Book*." A subsequent visit to the Bodleian resulted in finding Edwards' five volumes there, with Prothero's account of his sale of the others to Heralds' College. That Prothero's not very positive belief that the whole of the volumes in both collections were the work of David Edwards, was accurate, has been proved by the aid of photography, the University authorities (unlike some Welsh owners of MSS.) having very generously permitted photographs to be made of parts of these books, which

prove that they formed part of the collection at Heralds' College, and were in the same handwriting.

Prothero's suggestion that they were probably "only rough copies of some better books" is most improbable; their very roughness proves that they were the working copies of some maker of pedigrees; they are full of corrections, additions, rearrangements, and other signs which stamp them with the authority of originality. On the other hand, the *Golden Grove Book* is obviously a copy, for it is wanting in all these signs of original composition. Possibly it is the copy which Mrs. Edwards took "for pedigrees written on vellum." If Lord Cawdor could be prevailed upon to give the history of his MSS., this might be cleared up, and their value and true place in Welsh genealogical MSS. might be better ascertained. A MS., like a witness at a trial, depends for its value upon its character—like Cæsar's wife, it should be above reproach. Very curiously, and suggestive of a connection between Edwards' book and that of the Golden Grove, at folio 119 of Edwards (Radnor volume) is a pedigree of the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery, of Golden Grove, brought down from Hugh Vaughan of Kidwelly—whose great-grandson, John Vaughan, was created Earl of Carbery—to his grandson, John, the third and last Earl of that family, who had two wives: 1st, Mary, daughter of Humphery Brown of Cawdor Castle (in another MS. called Green Castle), who died *s.p.*; and 2nd, a daughter of George Saville, Earl of Halifax, whose only daughter married Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton. This curious combination of the Golden Grove family with Cawdor Castle must surely relate to the *Golden Grove MSS.*, though it does not explain (nor does *Burke's Peerage*) how they came into the possession of the Earl Cawdor. This pedigree is an interpolation in David Edwards' work, and is written by the same writer who recorded the fact that the Radnor volume was the book of David Edwards, lent to John Lloyd; and in the vol. for *Montgomery*, p. 113, there is a pedigree of Price of Ystrad-

fyne in Carmarthenshire, by David Edwards, to the year 1690, which is continued by this same writer to Edward Price, who died without male issue, but who left issue by his daughter (who married David Lloyd of Wern newydd, County Cardigan) several sons and daughters, three of whom were then married, showing that this continuator lived probably at a much later age. The Earl of Cawdor is descended from a marriage of John Campbell, of Cawdor Castle, with a daughter and heiress of Lewis Price.

It is not difficult to discover the date of David Edwards' work, though unfortunately he gives but few references and few dates, except those of the taking of his pedigrees; which only includes a small percentage of the whole number of pedigrees; thus only seventeen out of seventy pedigrees are dated for Radnor, four in 1670, three in each of two other years, and the rest one per year.

In Montgomery only seven are dated, out of a much larger number. In Cardigan sixty pedigrees are dated; of these twenty-three in 1683, twenty-four the next year, eleven in 1685, and one in 1686.

In Carmarthen sixty pedigrees are dated; eight in 1670, twenty-seven in 1684, twelve in 1685, three in each 1686 and 1687.

In Monmouth only twenty-eight are dated, all in different years, except in 1684, when four are dated. From this it would appear that Visitations were made in 1670, 1684, and 1685; or does it prove more than this—that Davies entered pedigrees when he liked, and had seldom a regular Visitation? It would seem that these dates referred to the head of the family; if their estates had vested in co-heirs it is accurately stated.

It appears that Edwards was appointed deputy to Sir Henry St. George (Clarencieux) 1 August, 1684, and it was probably not his first appointment; he appears to have ceased to act in 1686, the later pedigrees not being his work.

Some of the sources of his work may be gathered

from the following initials and references, which are taken from the Radnor book only; probably the other Bodleian volumes, and those in the Heralds' College, would, if examined, produce many more. Compare these with the initials in the *Golden Grove Book*, and their connection is apparent. "W. H." (according to the *Golden Grove Book*, Walter Hopkins), at pp. 2, 5, 45, 71, 37; Wm. Lyn, p. 5; Wm. Lad, p. 65; "G. O. H." (Griffith Harry Owen, G.E.), pp. 5 and 20; Mr. Powell of Ednop, pp. 6 (twice), 7 (twice), 40 (twice), all relating to Ethelston Glodrud, from whom he was descended; T. H., p. 6; Gr. H. (Griffith Hiraethoc), pp. 6, 19, 45, 49, 61; Gr. M. (Griffith Morgan, G.G.), p. 70; Wm. B., pp. 7, 19; B. K., p. 7; D. H. W. (Rich. Howell Wms., G.G.), pp. 9, 13, 24 (2), 36; E. J., pp. 13 (2), 15, 19; Mr. Pres Williams (Richard Williams, G.G.), p. 13; The Old Roll, p. 17; "T. I. C. (Tom Sion Catti, G.G.), p. 18; T. p. C., p. 69; P. E. (query Peter Ellis), p. 32; Morgan R. D^m, p. 40, and M. R. Wm., p. 42, both on pedigree of Elystan Glodrudd (query the same writer, Dwn, p. 19), pp. 45, 47; Lewis Dwn, p. 70; H. P., p. 62. Mr. William Lewis and Mr. Edwards, *passim*. Welsh scholars can probably supply the missing names at fo. 9 of the Carmarthen book; there is a reference to George Owen, no doubt the *Egerton MS.* 2586. Here is ample evidence to show a common origin between the *Golden Grove Book* and David Edwards; or, rather, that Edwards was the groundwork of the other, and that he made his book up from the older authorities, probably presented to him through William Lewis.

There is a MS. in the British Museum which to an English lawyer is of infinitely greater value than any other known Welsh composition; it is entitled modestly, *Peter Ellis Icti Maelorensis Armiger corpus genealogicum inchoatu' destinatu' nondu' consumatu'*, it is to be found in *Additional MSS.* 28,033 and 28,034, catalogued as the work of Peter Ellis, *jurisconsultus* of Maelor. The British Museum Catalogues and Calendars give no information respecting this Peter Ellis; recourse was

had to that invaluable medium of enlightenment, *Notes and Queries* (see 9th series, iv, 412, 483, v. 109, 358), which produced replies from the Honble. George T. Kenyon, of Ellesmere, which resulted in an interchange of ideas between several eminent Welsh authorities with Mr. H. R. Hughes, of Kinmel Park; Mr. Edward Owen, of the India Office; and that able and indefatigable Welsh genealogist, Mr. A. N. Palmer, the learned author of *The History of Wrexham*, which happily resulted in a full discovery of Peter Ellis, and gave an approximate date for his work. Peter Ellis was an attorney of Staples Inn, and was admitted to Gray's Inn November 21st, 1608 (see Foster's *Gray's Inn Records*, which also gives the admission of David Edwards, the Deputy Herald, on October 27th, 1668, as son and heir of David Edwards, of Rhygorse). The *Icti* attached to his name may be intended for *jurisconsultus*, but as he was a lawyer he would hardly have added at the end the Esquire to which—if he were an attorney—he was not properly entitled, that, if he were so entitled, would precede the legal title; but a stronger objection is that Maelor is the hundred in which Peter Ellis lived, and there is an Iscoit in it which adjoins the property of his family. Peter Ellis himself resided at Wrexham, but his will, proved in the P.C.C. ult. January, 1637, describes him as of Bersham, Denbigh. He does not describe himself or his property, but he refers to his lands in Denbigh and Flint; and amongst his feoffees in trust was one Humphrey Lloyd, whom he also appointed his executor, and who proved his will with Wm. Hughes. That this Peter Ellis was the author of the book is clear beyond any reasonable doubt, from the fact that the name of "Humphrey Lloyd of Bersham" is written on it, and he would appear to have been the writer of the name of Peter Ellis, with the curious additions.

This Humphrey Lloyd was a Master-Extraordinary in Chancery, and was buried at Wrexham, December 27th, 1673, as it is recorded on a small brass plate still

existing. A pedigree, very kindly produced by Mr. H. R. Hughes, of Kinmel Park, proves that no less than sixteen of the legatees of Peter Ellis referred to in his will were his near relations, fourteen of them standing in the relation of first cousins on his father's side. Robert Ellis, a Royalist colonel, was his first cousin, and Thomas Ellis, of Barbadoes, was his brother. The mother of Peter Ellis was Ann, the daughter of Hugh Vychan of Prestatin, and her brother, Thomas Hughes, was Sheriff of Flint, 1611. Rys Lloyd, who appointed him his trustee, and who married Margaret, the widow of Edward Puleston, was his second cousin.

Mr. A. N. Palmer, of Wrexham, supplies a pedigree showing that Humphrey Lloyd, of Bersham, was closely allied to the same families. He married a daughter of Ffoulk Middleton, of Lansilen, and their daughter married Richard Middleton of that place, whose sister married John Lloyd of Ferme, son of Rs. Lloyd, who married the widow of Edward Puleston.

The extraordinary value to the English genealogist of Peter Ellis's work is that he gives his authorities for nearly every paragraph in each pedigree: so that, although he was not a Herald but a mere lawyer, evidence may be obtained in support of each link of his pedigrees. He not only gives amongst his authorities all the great authors of his time, but, by giving the very pages from their works, a large number of them now hopelessly lost, or perhaps buried in the libraries of modern Welsh gentlemen, are preserved in these MSS. Welshmen generally, unhappily, regard these priceless treasures as their own peculiar property, and not (as in fact they are) the heirlooms of the Welsh people and their common property, in which the temporary owner has but the right of a trustee; and they should be accessible, under proper restrictions, to all scholars and people interested in them, just as the Parish Registers are properly the inheritance of the people. The Earl of Cawdor has set a noble example,

which it is to be hoped will be followed by others, so that English and Welsh alike may profit by them.

Without in any way desiring to detract from the merit of Peter Ellis, to whom is owing the invaluable boon of, doubtless, an accurate copy of all these great works, it may be pointed out that he was not even the original compiler of this work, but that it was chiefly taken (as he himself acknowledges) from an older writer—one Edward Puleston, of Havod y Wern, a Norman family long settled in Wales, and for generations holding high offices there. In the time of the "cruel" King Edward I, there was at Emrall, Sir Roger Puleston, of whom the Welsh poet Evan Evans, in his ode, "The Love of our Country," thus wrote: "His minion Puleston, though beloved, they slew"—which was cruel, if chivalrous, on the part of these lovers. His descendant, John Puleston, was Chamberlain of North Wales in the time of Henry VI (or Edward IV). His son, John Puleston, married Ellen, daughter of Piers Stanley, and it was the pride of Peter Ellis—though he was a Welshman by descent—that he had English blood in his veins. He had a double descent from the father of Piers Stanley, through his grandmother Gwenhevar, daughter of John Ithel Wynn, of Coed y Llay, and through his mother, Ann, daughter of Humphery Vichan; and, on the same pedigree, he records the descent of his friend "John Edwards, of Stanstey," who writes on the margin of the pedigree: "This note was under Mr. Peter Ellis' own hand—the Antiquary and Lawier." Piers Puleston, son of John and Ellen Stanley, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer (a relative of the wife of Owen Glendower), and their grandson, Edward Puleston, presumably the chief author of the Peter Ellis book, married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Ellis, of Allrhey, whose mother was Jane, daughter of John Edwards, of Chirk—a great genealogist, much quoted by Peter Ellis; so that it is probable that Edward Puleston was himself a copyist of the works of Edwards

of Chirk or of Stanstey. That this is probable appears from the fact that Margaret Ellis, after the death of Edward Puleston, probably retained possession of the book. She re-married Rs. Lloyd of Ferme, and Peter Ellis would seem to have been her trustee. This appears from the will of Rs Lloyd, proved at St. Asaph, 1642, who calls him his dear friend then deceased.

This work of Peter Ellis evidently always appears to have been considered as entitled to the highest respect, for it contains upon it the handwriting of many celebrated antiquaries—Mr. Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, John Davies, of Rhiwlas, and others—and so highly did Mr. Vaughan esteem it that he had a copy made of it by his son, Griffith Vaughan (also a noted genealogist); and this copy, notwithstanding the lamentations of Evan Evans over the dispersion of the *Hengwrt MSS.*, is still at Peniarth, in the library of Mr. Wynne, who has many other treasures of Welsh genealogy, including some small pieces of Lewis Dwn. In process of time, Mr. Vaughan's copy came to be supposed to be his own composition and in his own autograph.

Hugh Thomas, the Deputy Herald, appears to have had another copy of Peter Ellis (or was it the original which became divided?), and to have bequeathed half of it to Lord Harley, and that portion is now No. 2299 in the Harleian Library. The other half of it was sold, in 1807, to Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth. W. Owen writes of it that it was bought at the sale of Sir John Sebright's MSS., and was formerly part of the collection of Edward Lhwyd, of the Ashmolean Library. It would not appear that its true history was known, for it is merely marked in the sale catalogue, now in the British Museum, as No. 1232, "a book of pedigrees," sold to Mr. Wynne for £20 10s. It was No. 359 in the *Hengwrt* collection.

Mr. Wynne, who was a keen antiquary, supposed that it was a transcript of MS. No. 96, which at one time was generally supposed to have been in the autograph of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, and he wrote a note to this

effect which is now inserted in *Harleian MS.* 2299, at the British Museum; whilst in his own MS. No. 96, he subsequently wrote, no doubt, through further enquiry: "This is, I believe, a MS. of Griffith Vaughan, son of Robert, and not of Robert himself." This was most honourably acknowledged, partly, no doubt, in consequence of a reference to it in the *Cambrian Register*, vol. iii, p. 289, in these terms: "This is undoubtedly the most perfect and authentic collection of Welsh pedigrees now extant, digested with wonderful ingenuity into a form totally new after an unremitting labour of many years; nor is it the least part of its merit that it is written as neatly as it is curiously planned, so that well the handwriting might be called Parlous (it is written Parhous), an epithet peculiarly adapted to its character, which, however, the fashion of penmanship may alter, can never become difficult or antiquated, being like the style of our great Shakespeare, suited to every age. It is in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the well-known antiquary of Hengwrt." Mr. Wynne was too true an antiquary to care that any false statement should be made respecting his MS. It is perfectly certain that Mr. Wynne was accurate in stating that his MS. No. 96 was not in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, because, as before mentioned, that distinguished scholar has annotated Peter Ellis's work, and signed or initialed his annotations, and the Peter Ellis MS. is, besides, of a much earlier date than Robert Vaughan's copy; and certainly Robert Vaughan's copy as well as Peter Ellis's, is later in date than the copy which was partly Hugh Thomas's and partly Edward Lhwyd's; indeed, it is absolutely certain that this so-called copy of Mr. Wynne's copy is the oldest of the three, and it may be the lost copy of Edward Puleston, or perhaps of one of the Edwards' of Stanstey or Chirk. There is a very curious likeness between them, and there cannot be a question that, somehow, papers belonging to the other have been bound up with them. Peter Ellis and Hugh Thomas's volumes have the same table of con-

tents : but the arrangement of the books and the pagination is entirely different. It is difficult to see how both of them could use this Index. Unfortunately, in the *Additional MS.* 28,033, the list of authorities is gone, although there is part of such a list in the handwriting of Peter Ellis, improperly bound up with it at p. 54 ; but the whole of this document, including Ellis's portion, is set out in 2299. It would be very valuable to prove that another list of authorities bound up in *Harleian* 2299 was in fact a portion of Peter Ellis's book, since it would prove that he copied Edward Puleston. There is a note in the Hengwrt book, No. 329, in the handwriting of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne. "The old part of this Index is a transcript of part of the index to Hengwrt 96." Several pages of Peter Ellis, photographed, have been compared with Griffith Vaughan's copy 96, as well as with Hengwrt 359, and they are, except in arrangement, practically identical ; but in Peter Ellis's there are many additions to it in his handwriting showing that it is of later date. It has been added to subsequently by other writers. John Davies, of Rhiwlas, Editor of the *Display of Heraldry*, 1716, seems to have owned the Peter Ellis volume, and to have made many additions to it in his peculiar handwriting. John Edwards, son of Thomas Edwards, of Llangollan Fechan (a student of Jesus College, Oxford), appears to have possessed the volume by right in 1714 ; the grandfather of this John Edwards, Thomas Edwards, son of John of Hendebrays, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Davies, of Rhiwlas, and so probably brought the book into the family.

The orthography of the two indices differs : Aethun in one is Aedan in the other ; Seitsyllt, Seisyllt ; Bachymwyd, Bachemvid ; Efel for Evel. The names in Peter Ellis under K are so inserted in the other book, but are spelt with C.

The Index in Peter Ellis has been added to by inserting names, but they are all written straight off in the other, and some of them have no pages given for them, which would seem to indicate that the Peter Ellis was

the elder, from which the other was copied. The matter is precisely the same, so that one must be copied from the other, or both from the same original. Peter Ellis's, like David Edwards', MS. shows proof of original work, whilst the other fails in such evidence, and, moreover, it is not written by the same hand: the writer of pages 1 to 263 is not the writer of pages 271 to 544, so that it is certainly a copy.

A curious point arises with respect to Margaret, verch Humphrey Ellis, of Allrhey. Peter Ellis was her trustee on her second marriage to Res Lloyd of Ferme, and gives both matches in his book, but in the copy 2299 (*Harleian*) in the Puleston pedigree, her marriage with Edward Puleston, of Havod-y-Wern, is given, but not her second marriage, and if this MS. is Edward Puleston's, of course he could not enter his widow's second marriage; this would seem to go far to prove that this was Edward Puleston's copy, but the evidence vanishes or becomes less conclusive when the pedigree of Res Lloyd is looked at. Peter Ellis gives his marriage with Margaret Ellis, but makes no mention of Edward Puleston, and *Harleian* 2299 does the same. Edward Puleston, the husband of Margaret Ellis, had an uncle named Edward, who may have been the author of the book; and the Puleston pedigree, which is worked out very elaborately, gives two other nearly cotemporary Edwards. Again, it may be noticed that some of the watermarks on the paper of each volume are nearly similar. Both copies, though agreeing in date with *Hengwrt* 96, are much earlier than the period of Robert Vaughan, and consequently take precedence of his book; besides, 96 is clearly a clean copy, and has no sign of original work; but each of the three has its value in establishing the authority of Edward Puleston's work; and of Peter Ellis, who followed him, the least that can be said of *Harleian* 2299 is, that if it is not the work of Edward Puleston, it is probably a copy of it.

The writer in the *Cambrian Register* is quite mistaken in supposing that the mode adopted in *Hengwrt* 96,

was novel ; it certainly was used in the reign of Elizabeth, and there are many pedigrees in the handwriting of Lord Burghley, now at the Public Record Office, in the same style, but it was probably a very ancient mode. It is certainly a very convenient one, though it is a little troublesome to follow the branches over a great number of pages, and some pedigrees are spread over 50 different pages. The handwriting is simply the old English Court hand, prevalent amongst lawyers in Peter Ellis's time. So much for these valuable MSS. It is a pity that both the books called *Peter Ellis* and *The Golden Grove* should not be properly edited and published. A mere copy of the latter would be of small value, because it gives so few authorities ; but edited by the light of *Peter Ellis* and other books, the proper authorities would be brought out in notes, and the value be fully ascertained.

It is not generally known, even amongst genealogists, that the accuracy of Welsh pedigrees can be tested, and they can be confirmed for 500 or 600 years by the aid of the Plea Rolls. Peter Ellis, who was a practitioner in these Courts, must have been well aware of this, and probably made use of them. They commence in 33 Henry VIII. There is a very fine collection of Welsh pedigrees in these Plea Rolls, going back sometimes for eight and ten generations ; and these relate not merely to the litigants, but to the sheriffs and coroners of the several counties. It would appear that these officers, who had the manipulation of the jury lists in their hands, were very corrupt ; and it was not an uncommon thing for one of the parties to object that the jury was selected by a relation of one of the parties, and the relationship of eighth or ninth cousin was used in proof. These pedigrees were set out step by step, and form a very valuable collection of pedigrees relating to all the chief families of each county. What is very curious and perplexing is, that the objection quite as frequently came from the side of the relation of the official objected to as from the other : so that probably

this system was abused in order to postpone the trial, or possibly because some hostile person had been accidentally returned as juryman. Surely, Welsh societies ought to take this matter in hand, and publish a complete collection of these pedigrees. This publication would enhance the value of Welsh MSS., because it is surprising how much these legal pedigrees agree with them. Possibly they are taken from the pedigrees of the bards, at least of those who survived the destruction by Edward I, and in these Rolls is to be found a means of restoring much that is lost.

The Welsh clergy have been terribly careless with their parish registers. Very few can go back even to the time of Cromwell; but the admirable collections of Plea Rolls, gaol files, fines, and Court Rolls of many kinds help to bring down Welsh pedigrees with tolerable certainty for at least 500 years. The same cannot be said of our English counties, though generally parish registers, wills, etc., have been better preserved in England.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in all probability the *Golden Grove Book* is the work of Evan Evans, the Welsh poet before mentioned. It is of his period, dated 1751 to 1771, and is initialed as the work of E. E.; but, as there is no direct evidence that he copied it, and his handwriting varies so much at different times, it would take too much space in this article fully to state it, that question must be deferred to a future publication. Very certain it is that the Heralds are nearly a century out of date in supposing that these volumes of Edwards, which they erroneously call Prothero, are copied from it.

THE BELLS OF THE PRIORY CHURCHES OF ABERGAVENNY AND BRECON.

BY EDWARD OWEN, ESQ.

WHILST at work at the Public Record Office a short time ago, I accidentally alighted upon a document which fills up a blank in the sadly incomplete story of the fate of some of the bells belonging to the dissolved religious houses, set forth in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for October, 1897, vol. xiv, p. 285. It relates to the bells which hung in the tower of the Benedictine priory of Abergavenny at the period of the suppression of the lesser monasteries, 27 Henry VIII (A.D. 1536), and which by the Act of Parliament of that year became vested in the King. When the priory of Abergavenny was visited by a royal official for the purpose of formally dissolving the religious corporation, and of making arrangements for the disposal of the marketable furniture of the house, the parishioners denied the right of the Crown to the bells of the church. The ground taken was no sentimental one. It was based upon a more powerful if less pleasing motive—that of self-interest. The people of Abergavenny cared not what became of the vessels and vestments that had been used in the holy offices of the church; but they had subscribed for the bells, and were consequently not going to give them up without a struggle. The ethics of the matter are not the business of the antiquary; his it is to be thankful that the parishioners of Abergavenny refused to allow the bells of the priory church to be removed, and that the course of the dispute which ensued is still dimly traceable by the student of our public records.

The document printed in the number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for October, 1897, affirmed—

“That sithens the Suppression of the said late priorie Edwarde Gostwyke and [blank] Waters to whome o’ late sou’aigne lord King Henry theight directed his highnes comission amongst other things for the survaie of the said bells did finde and apperceyve as well by the views and situacion of them as also by other manifest profes and evidences then taken before them that those bells and none other did belong to the parishioners.”

It is the commission, or, rather, the “manifest proofs and evidences” here alluded to, that I have just come across. To endeavour to draw out their features of special interest to Cambrian antiquaries would be superfluous; the highly interesting touches in which they abound, and the peculiar circumstances to which they testify, will, I feel sure, make their presentation in the Journal a pleasure to my fellow-members. It should be borne in mind that the document is prior in date to that given at p. 289 of the number of the Journal already quoted. The decree of the Court of Augmentations is still wanting to wind up the story, and I am hoping that it will yield itself up to a further search.

Public Record Office. Court of Augmentations: Miscellaneous Books, vol. 117, f. 18.

“The deposic’ons of certene parsons off the towne of Ab’genny taken by Edward Gostwyk and Edward Watturs com’yssion’s of the courte of augme’tac’ons in South Wales accordinge to the com’aundme’t of maister Chauncello’r and other of the counsell of the same as hereafter ffolloweth cons’nge three bells of the late pryore there. That is to sey

“Ffurst Thomas ap Lethin beynge of the age of 66 saieth and deposeth upon his othe taken the vjth day of November in the xxixth yere of our sov’aigne lord kinge Henry the viijth that one called Jenkyn ap Lethin of Aburgenny his father, beynge a smyth dide worke of his owne p’per costs and charges to the settinge upp of the said bells in the late priorie, and also besides pade his parte to the byenge [buying] of the saide bells, howe muche he can not tell, and otherwise he knoweth not.

“John ap Po’ll ap John beynge of the age of iiij^{xx} yeres saieth upon his othe taken at the same tyme That one John ap Jjeuan Vaghan of Ab’genny, his father in lawe, did paye xxs. for his parte, and his ffather in lawe’s brother called Thraherne ap

Jean ap Gr'ff' paide for his parte xiijs. iiij*d.* to the byenge of the saide bells; furthermore, he sayeth that the p'ishe of Aburgenny shuld ringe and did ringe the same bells if any of their seru'nts dyed, withoute lycence or restraint of the priorie or covent, and so dide use till the suppression of the saide late priore. And also the saide p'ishe shuld ffynde all man[er] of costs and charges belonginge to the saide bells; also, further, he saieth that he was one of them w'th one Jenkyn da blether, John Bengreth, Thomas Coke, Jenkyn ap Gwill'm, Ll'n vynneth and Will'm ap Po'll ap Jean that went aboute into the countrie with games and playse to gather money to pay for the forsaide bells; and otherwise he knoweth not.

"Thomas Richard Bouchier beynge of the age of iiij^{xx}, saieth and deposeth upon his othe taken at the same tyme that he knoweth that the towne of Ab'genny bought the bells, and saieth he paid ijs. iiij*d.* for his parte to the byenge of them, and saide the prior nor covent paid never a penny to the byenge of them, but the towne and the countrie. And also saieth that one Jean D'd taillo'r paid xs. to the byenge of the bells for his parte, and the cause in knowinge of the same he saieth he dwelt next howse unto hym. And further saieth where the towne of Ab'genny was not able to pay the some of money for the bells the countrie helped and made owte the rest; and lykewise saieth the said towne founde all costs and chargis belongynge to the said bells; and otherwise he knoweth not.

"M'dd' [Meredith] ap Po'll ap John beynge of the age of iiij^{xx}viiij, deposeth upon his othe taken at the forsaid tyme that he paid viij*d.* for his parte to the byenge of the same bells, and one Will'm Morgan, gentleman, his maister, paid vjs. viij*d.* at one payme't to the byenge of the said bells. And also saieth he never sawe no man pay anythyng for the same bells but only the towne and the countrie that they gatte upon theym w'th games and plays; and otherwise he knoweth not.

"Morice Johns, Thomas Phillip, Meryke Jean Lloyd, Rice ap Phillipe, gentlemen and yomen, and one Will'm flecher of the ages of lxx and iiij^{xx} a pece saieth and deposeth upon their othes taken at the said tym accordinge as the other depon'e's hath saide before; and otherwise they knowe not.

"(Sd.) EDUARDE WATERS, EDWARD GOSTWYK."

The document relating to the bells of the priory church of St. John the Evangelist, Brecon, though not so interesting as that already given, adds to our knowledge of the relations existing between parishioners

and clergy in pre-Reformation days. One wonders what were the decisions of the Court of Augmentation—or, perhaps, the cases may have been by some means transferred into the Exchequer—in the Abergavenny and Brecon disputes, for it is difficult to see how the parishioners could hope to make good their claims. It must also be remembered that the questions would be decided by a trained lawyer, who would regard them from a very different point of view to the episcopal functionary who, before the Act of Suppression, would have had the settlement of the conflicting rights of clergy and laity. Can any of our ecclesiastical antiquaries throw light upon the relative positions occupied by priest and people, from the literature of English provincial constitutions, or Lyndwood's *Provinciale*? The late Mr. Freeman has taught us to recognise in the architectural peculiarities of certain of our Welsh churches, and amongst them Abergavenny and Brecon, the division of the sacred edifice into the parochial church and the conventual church; and it now seems that the bells within the common steeple might come under the same principles of demarcation.

The Brecon document is as follows:—

*Public Record Office. Court of Augmentations:
Proceedings, 1532.*

“To the right honorable S^r Richard Ryche, knyght Ch’un-celler of the king’s courte of Augmentac’ons of the revenues of his grace’s crown.

“In most humble wyse complaynyng shewyth unto youre good maistership yo’r orators Wyll’m Thomas and Will’m Walter of the towne of Brecknoke, and all others the burgesses of the same towne That where the laite pryory of Brecknoke was the tyme owte of mynde the paryshe church of all the hole towne of Brecknoke and the sayd burgesses and other inhabytaunts of the same towne had thre litle bells in the stypell there and the pryor had too [two] great belles there, and the said burgesses and inhabyt’nts of the sayd towne dyd allways paye to the sayd pryor and his p’decessors *iiij*d. sterling at any tyme that they wold have that the said too great bells to be runge at any buryall there, Soe hit good Sir that yo’r said

orators be informyed that certen p'sons do intende to bye the said bells of the kyng's heighnes informyng yo'r mastership that the said thre belles do belong to the kyng's highnes as well as the other too great belles, wherfore pleasith hit yo'r good maistershipe of yo'r goodnes to be so good maister to the sayd powre towne that they may have and kepe ther said thre belles, and that noo sale be mayd therof, and they will dayly praye for the p's'vac'on of yo'r mast'ship's long to coutynewe."

SOME DOLMENS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

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

(Continued from p. 228.)

DENMARK.

ILLUSTRATIONS and descriptions of the different kinds of sepulchral monuments of the Later Stone Age in Denmark will be found in A. P. Madsen's *Antiquités préhistoriques du Danemark—l'Âge de la Pierre*, and *Gravhøie og Gravfund fra Stenaldren i Danmark*, and H. Petersen's paper on "Om Stenalderens Gravformer i Danmark" in the *Aarbøger* of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen for 1881, p. 299. The examples illustrated by Madsen are in Frederiksborg Amt (N. Seeland), Kjöbenhavns Amt (E. Seeland), Holbæck Amt (W. Seeland), Sorö Amt (S.W. Seeland), Præsto Amt (S. Seeland), Laaland, Hjörning Amt (N. Jutland), and the islands of Moen and Bornholm (at the entrance to the Baltic).

Madsen divides the Danish dolmens into the following classes :

(1) *Langdysser*, or long dolmen-tumuli, containing one or more sepulchral chambers, and with the base of the mound surrounded by a setting of upright stones.¹

(2) *Rund-dysser*, or round dolmen-tumuli similar to the foregoing, except that the mound and setting of stones is circular, and that they usually contain one chamber only.

(3) *Jættestuer*, or megalithic sepulchral chambers having an entrance passage.

We give here illustrations of the three classes of dolmens reproduced from Madsen's magnificent work, already cited. The *langdysse* (shown on the first plate,

¹ The settings of stones are usually rectangular in plan and not oval, nor with projecting horns like those found in Great Britain.

facing p. 300) is at Gunderslevsholms Skov, Sorö Amt, in Seeland; the *runddysse* (shown on the second plate, facing p. 300) is at Halskov, Sønder Herred, in Falster; and the double *jættestuer* (shown on the third plate, facing p. 300) is at Smidstrup, Frederiksborg Amt, in Seeland.

The dolmens of Denmark resemble those of Sweden, except that the twin dolmens seem to be peculiar to the former country.

The following Danish dolmens have yielded specially complete sets of grave-goods.

The *Gundestrup Dolmen* (Osterham Herred, Hjørring Amt, Jutland).

CONTENTS.¹

Human Remains.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

Three leaf-shaped lance-heads of flint.

Three flakes of flint.

Two perforated axe-heads of polished stone.

Personal Ornaments.

Fifteen beads of amber, some in the shape of miniature perforated axe- and hammer-heads.

Pottery.

One perfect urn of earthenware, unornamented.

Two fragments of urns of earthenware, with ornament.

(Described and illustrated in A. P. Madsen's *Antiquités préhistoriques du Danemark—l'Âge de la Pierre*, Pl. 15.)

The *Stege Dolmen* (in the island of Møen).

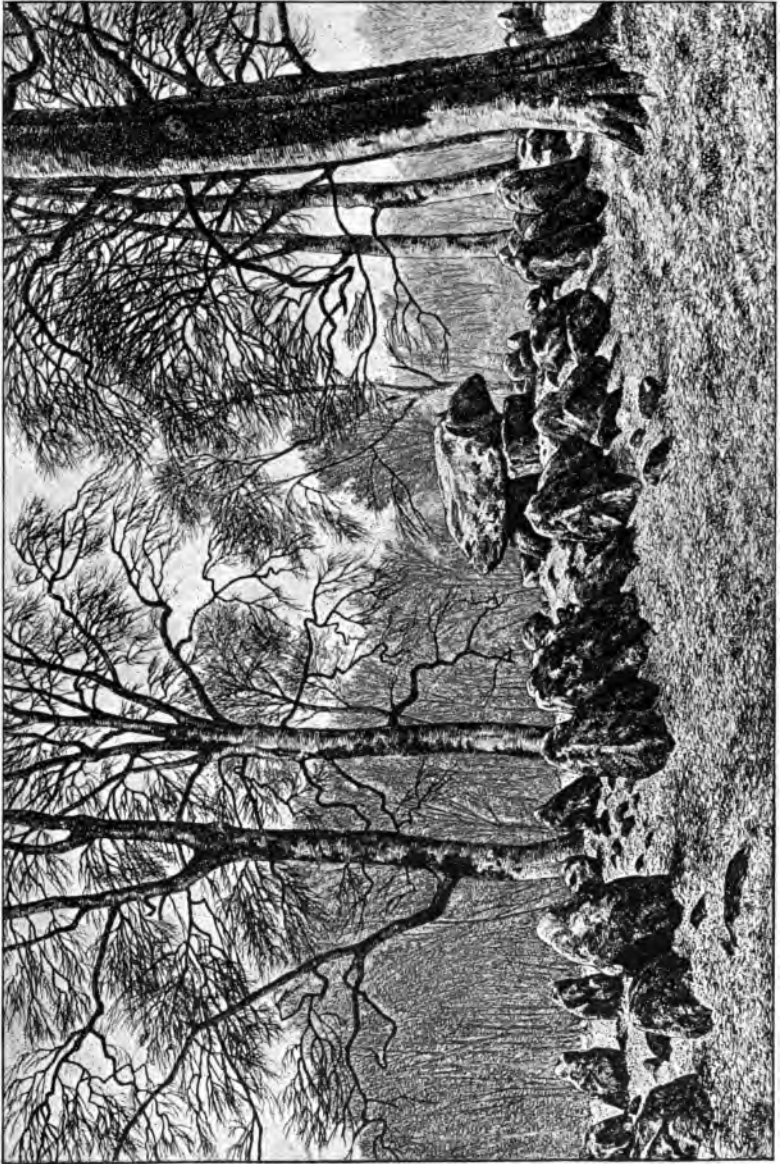
CONTENTS.²

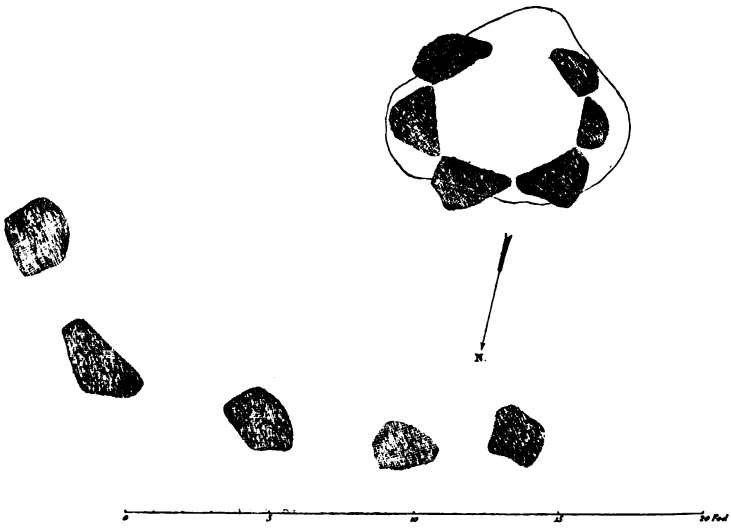
Human Remains.

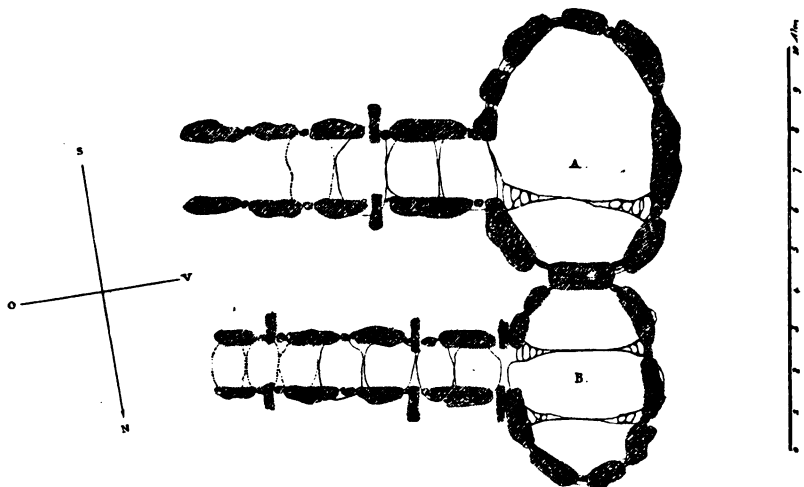
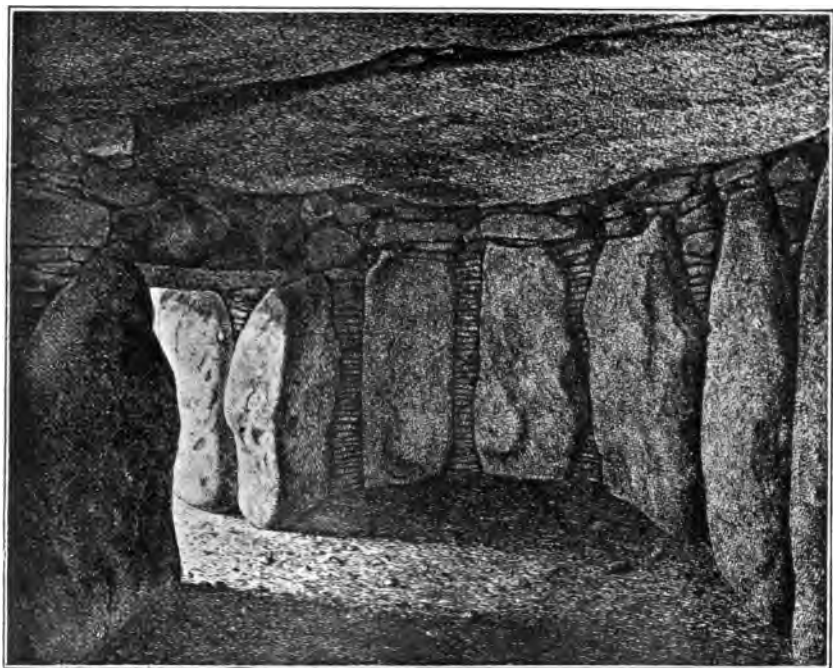
Several skeletons resting on a bed of sand.

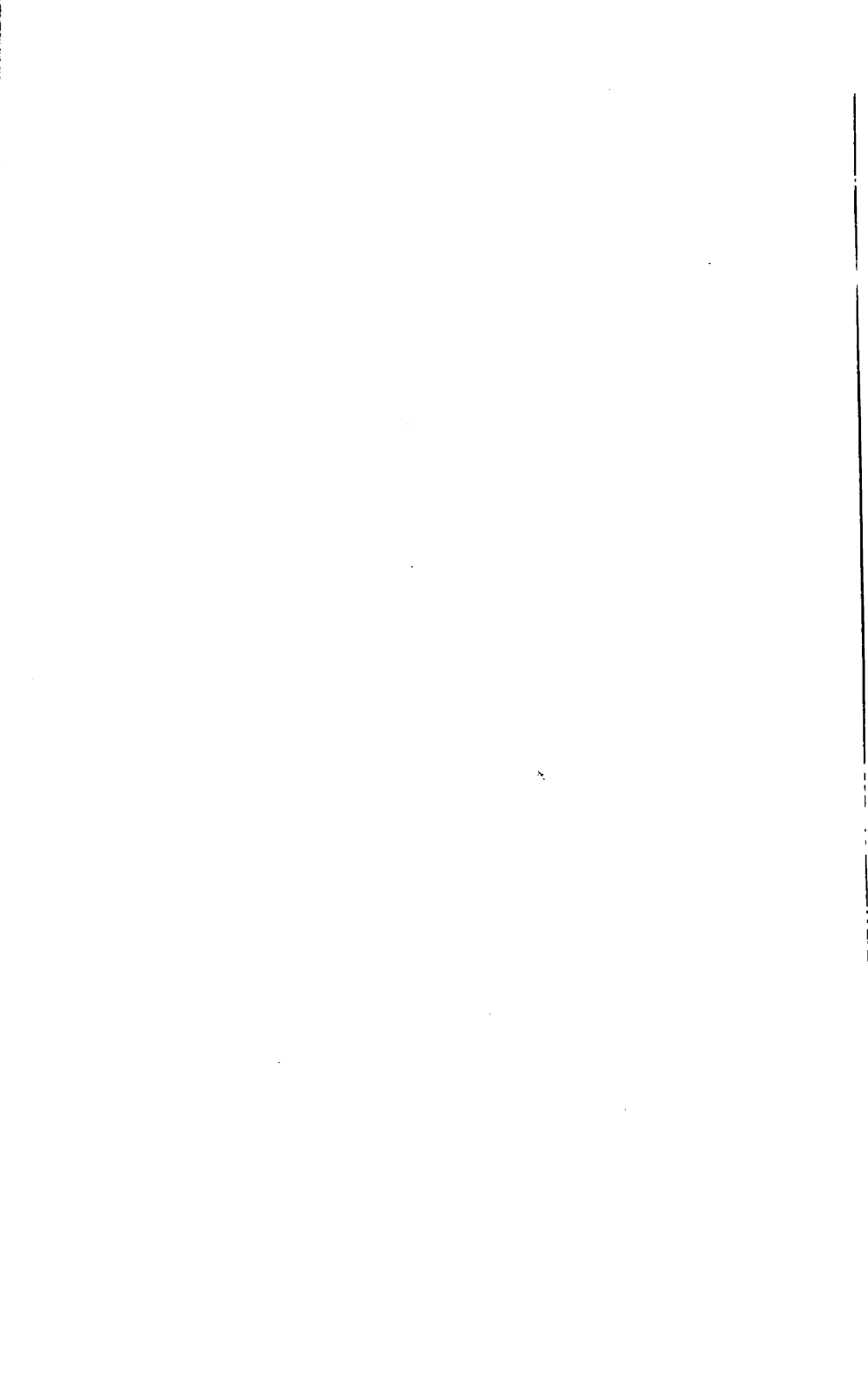
¹ Shown on first plate, facing p. 302.

² Shown on second plate, facing p. 302.









Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

- Fifteen lance-heads of flint.
- Two arrow-heads of flint.
- Two crescent-shaped knives of flint.
- Fifteen flakes of flint.
- Six wedge-shaped axe-heads of polished stone.
- Six chisels of bone.
- One fragment of chisel of bone.
- Two awls of bone.

Personal Ornaments.

- Seventeen beads of amber, several in the shape of diminutive perforated stone hammers.
- One bead of bone.

Pottery.

- One perfect urn of earthenware with two handles, and ornamented with a chevron pattern.
- Four urn-covers, with ornament.
- Several fragments of urns.

Wooden Vessel.

- Fragments of wooden vessel, with ornament.

(Described and illustrated by Madsen, *loc. cit.*, Pl. 16.)

Other Danish dolmens have been explored with similar results at :

Hammer, Præsto Amt (*Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed* for 1862, p. 323).

Hielm, Island of Møen (C. Engelhardt's *Guide Illustrée du Musée des Antiquités du Nord a Copenhague*, p. 6).

Udby, Holbæk Amt (P. du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 78).

Gundsøllille, Somme Herred, Kjöbenhavns Amt, in Seeland (A. P. Madsen's *Gravhöie*, Pls. 8 to 11).

Egby, Voldborg Herred, Kjöbenhavns Amt in Seeland (Madsen's *Gravhöie*, pls. 12 to 14).

Udby, Holbæk Amt in Seeland (Madsen's *Gravhöie*, pl. 18).

Aar, Holbæk Amt in Seeland (Madsen's *Gravhøie*, pls. 19 to 21).

Bidstrup, Hakkebjerg Herred, Sorö Amt in Seeland (Madsen's *Gravhøie*, pls. 26 to 28).

Hjelm in the Island of Möen (Madsen's *Gravhøie*, pls. 34 to 36).

Bogö, Möenbo Herred, Præsto Amt in Seeland (Madsen's *Gravhøie*, pl. 31).

Stensbygaard in the Island of Bornholm (Madsen's *Gravhøie*, pls. 33 and 34).

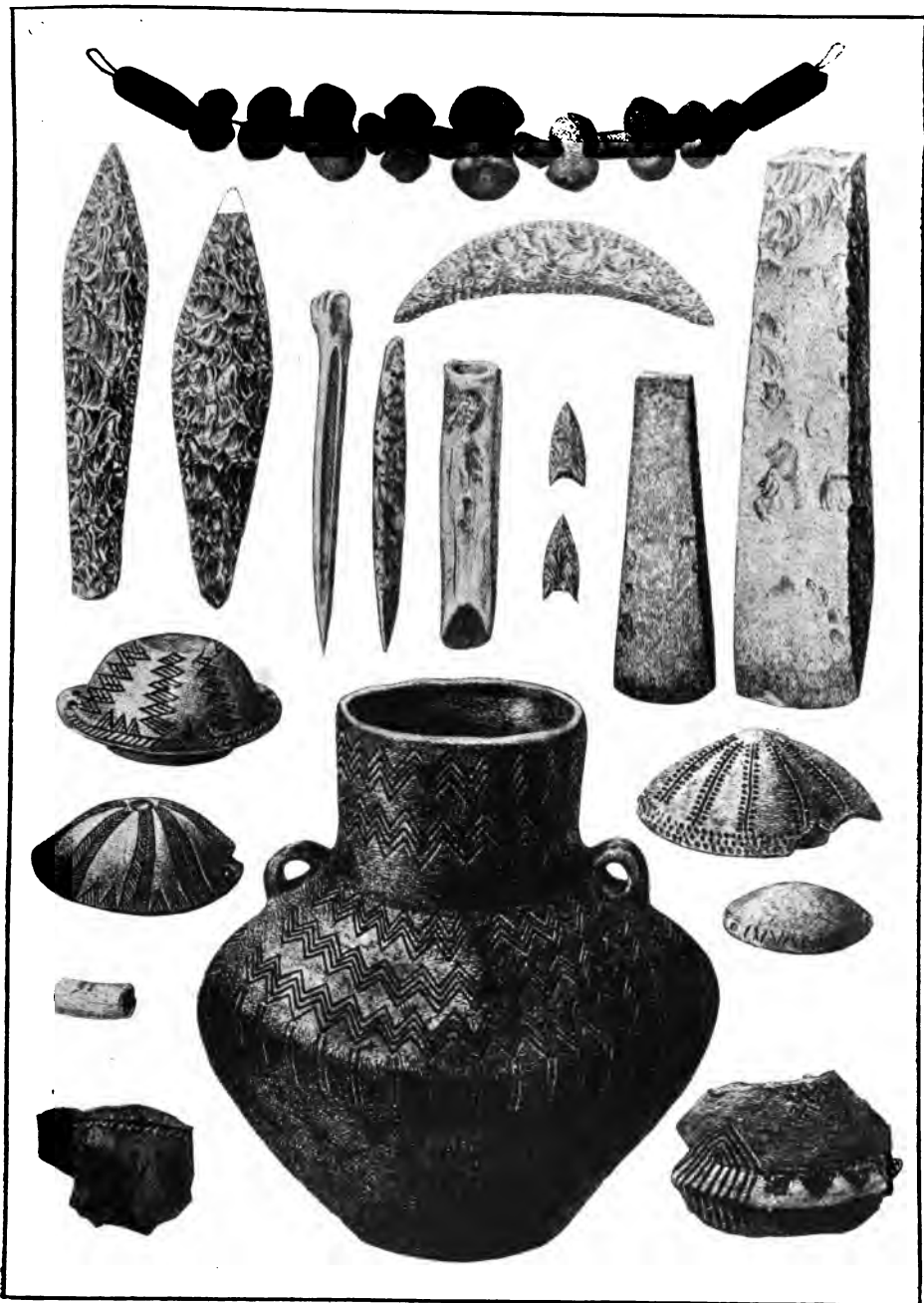
Flintinge Skov in Laaland (Madsen's *Gravhøie*, pls. 35 to 37).

FRANCE.

A glance at the maps given in the *Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*, and A. Bertrand's *La Gaule avant les Gaulois* (p. 128), shows that the part of France where the dolmens and tumuli-dolmens are most numerous extends in a wide belt across the country, from the mouth of the Rhone in a north-westerly direction as far as Brittany. The Departments which contain the larger proportion of them are Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan, Vendée, Dordogne, Lot, Aveyron, Herault, Lozere, and Ardèche; and they are entirely absent in the departments of Landes, Gers, Haute Garonne, Pas de Calais, Nord, Ardennes, Meuse, Meurthe et Moselle, Vosges, Allier, Sône et Loire, Jura, Doubs, Rhone, Ain, Isere, Drome, Vaucluse, and Basses Alpes.

Descriptions and illustrations of the French dolmens will be found in the *Bulletin de la Société Polymathique du Morbihan*, the *Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation des Côtes du Nord*, Paul du Chatellier's *Les Epoques préhistoriques et Gauloises dans le Finistère*, Gaston de la Chênelière's *Inventaire des monuments mégalithiques du département des Côtes du Nord*, W. C. Lukis' *Guide to the Chambered Barrows of South Brittany*, Bradshaw's *Handbook to Brittany*, F. Gaillard's *Guide et Itinéraire*, Dr. A. Fouquet's *Guide des Touristes et*





Archéologues dans le Morbihan; and the Report of the Brittany Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1889, written by J. Romilly Allen, and published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Ser., vol. vii.

The megalithic sepulchral monuments of the later Stone Age in France may be divided into the following classes :—

(1) *The Dolmen* (strictly so-called), consisting of a sepulchral chamber and an entrance passage, all roofed over with horizontal lintel stones, and covered by a mound of earth or stones. This is by far the most common type of monument.

(2) *The Allée Couverte*, constructed in the same way as the dolmen; but instead of there being both a chamber and an entrance passage the two are merged in one, so that the whole monument consists of one long passage, which forms the sepulchral chamber. The *allée couverte* was probably originally covered by a mound. The best-known examples are at Bagneux, near Saumur, and at Esse, near Rennes.

(3) *The Hypogée, or Crypt*, in which the sepulchral chamber consists of a long passage (as in the case of the *allée couverte*), beneath the level of the ground, but with no exterior mound or other indication of its existence. This type is found chiefly in the Departments of Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, one of the best-known examples being the Hypogée de la Justice in the commune of Presles.

(4) *The Tumulus-Dolmen, or Megalithic Kist*, a sepulchral chamber constructed of large stones, like the true dolmen, but without an entrance passage. This is a transitional form between the true dolmen and the Bronze Age sepulchral kist. Good examples occur at Mont St. Michel, near Carnac, and Mané-er-H'roeg, near Locmariaker, in Brittany.

The following French dolmens have yielded specially complete sets of grave-goods.

The Butte de Tumiac Tumulus-Dolmen (near Arzon, at the mouth of the Auray river, Morbihan). This tumulus was opened by Dr. Fouquet and M. L. Galles in 1853, and the relics found in the sepulchral chamber are now in the Vannes Museum.

CONTENTS.

Human Remains.

Part of a skull and fragments of unburnt bones.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

Fifteen axe-heads of polished tremolite.

Fifteen axe-heads of polished jade, the greater number of which had been purposely broken, and three with holes perforated for suspension.

Personal Ornaments.

Three necklaces of jasper, agate, calaïs, and rock crystal.

Miscellaneous.

Portions of decayed wood, possibly the fragments of a box in which the grave-goods were placed.

(Described and illustrated in the *Bulletin de la Société Polymathique du Morbihan*; also a paper entitled "Fouille de Tumulus du Tumiach en Arzon," published separately by the Imprimerie Galles at Vannes, 2nd edition 1878.)

The Mont St. Michel Tumulus-Dolmen (at Carnac, near Auray, Morbihan). This tumulus was opened by M. René Galles in 1862, and the relics found in the sepulchral chamber are now in the Vannes Museum.

CONTENTS.

Human Remains.

Fragments of burnt and unburnt bones.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

Eleven axe-heads of polished jade, two pierced near the pointed end with a hole for suspension, and one of these purposely broken.

Two large axe-heads of polished stone, both purposely broken.

Twenty-six very small axe-heads of polished fibrolite.

Three flakes of flint.

Personal Ornaments.

Necklace consisting of 101 beads and 9 pendants of jasper.

Necklace consisting of 39 bone beads.

(Described and illustrated in the *Bulletin de la*



Stone Axe-heads,
from the Tumulus of Tumiac.

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



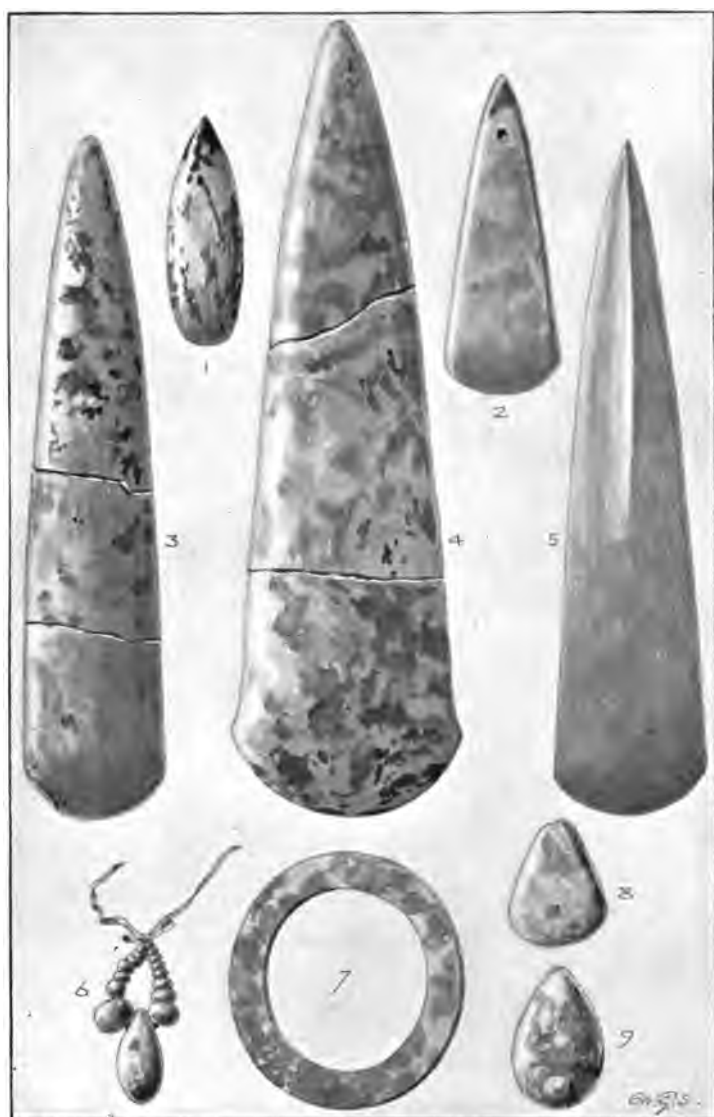
Stone Necklaces,
from the Tumulus of Tumiac.

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



Stone Axe-heads and Necklace,
from the Tumulus of Mont Saint Michel.

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



Stone Axe-heads, Ring, and Necklace,
from the Tumulus of Mané-er-H'roek.

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

Société Polymathique du Morbihan for 1862; and *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. x, p. 47; and 5th Ser., vol. vii, p. 69.)

The Manné-er-H'roëk Tumulus-Dolmen (at Locma-riaker, near Auray, Morbihan). This tumulus was opened in 1862 by M. René Galles, and the relics derived from the sepulchral chamber are now in the Vannes Museum.

CONTENTS.

Human Remains.

No trace found.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

Thirteen axe-heads of jade, several purposely broken, and one pierced near the pointed end for suspension.

Ninety-two axe-heads of tremolite.

One fragment of an axe-head of tremolite.

Three flint flakes.

Personal Ornaments.

One circular ring of jade.

Nine pendants of green jasper.

Forty-four small beads of jasper, quartz, and agate.

Pottery.

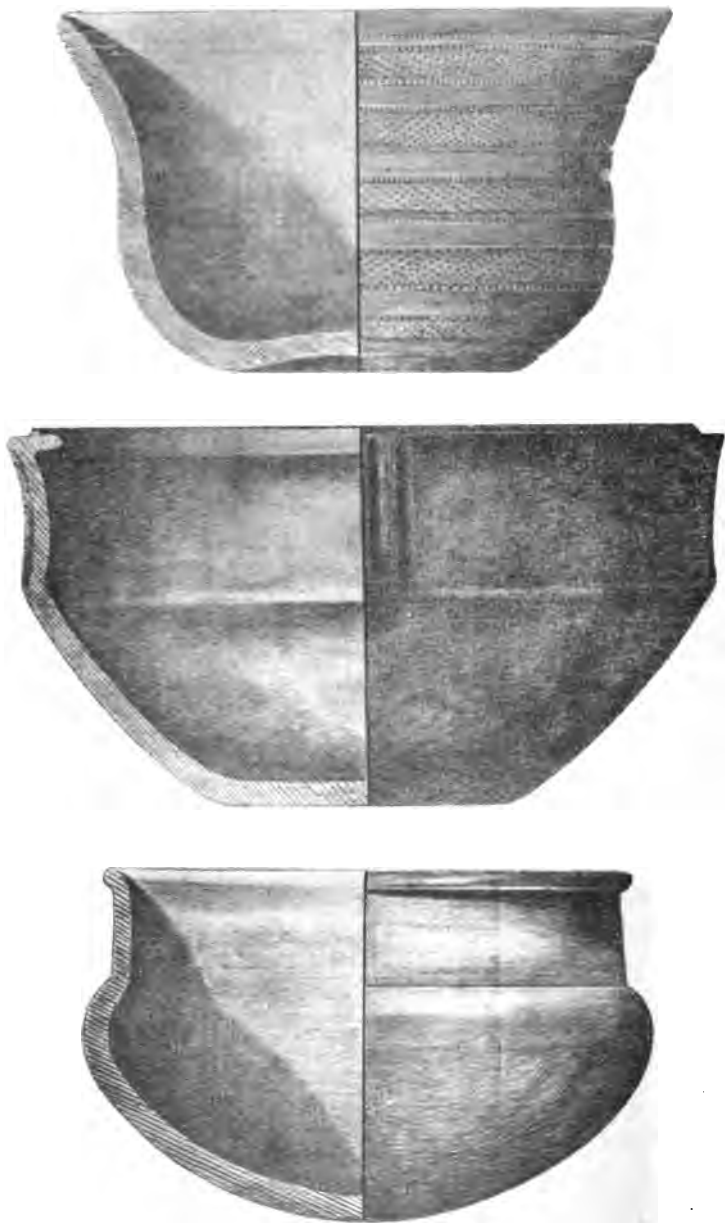
Fragments only.

Miscellaneous.

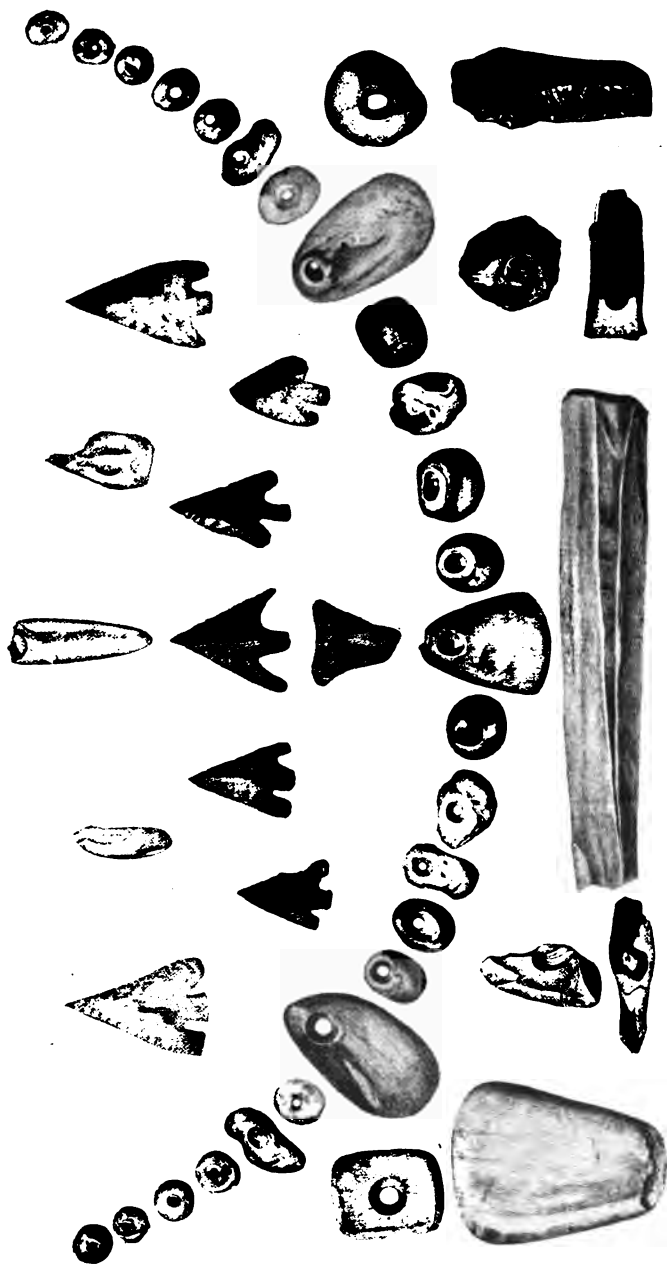
Quantities of charcoal.

(Described and illustrated in the *Bulletin de la Société Polymathique du Morbihan* for 1863; and *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol vii., p. 56.)

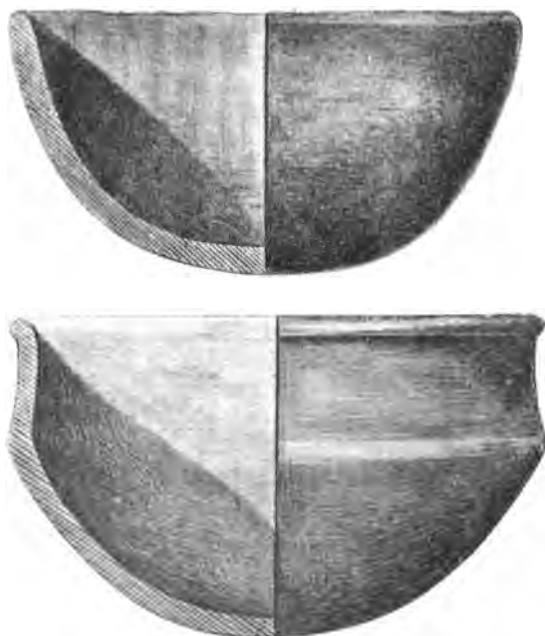
The Rogarte Dolmen (between Carnac and Crach, near Auray, Morbihan). This dolmen was explored in 1883 by Mons. Félix Gaillard, in whose collection at Plouharnel the relics were placed after their discovery.



Pottery from Rogarte Dolmen.



Stone Necklace, Flint Arrow-heads, &c., from the Dolmen de Rogarte, Carnac.



Pottery from Rogarte Dolmen.

CONTENTS.

*Human Remains.**Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.*

- One axe-head of talc.
- Seven barbed arrow-heads of flint.
- One triangular arrow-head of flint.
- Six flakes and scrapers of flint.
- One awl or borer of rock crystal.
- One square spindle-whorl (?) or dress-fastener (?) of baked clay.

Personal Ornaments.

A necklace, consisting of five beads of talc, one of granite, four of green serpentine, seven of quartz, three of rock crystal, and two of calais; with three pendants of quartz, fibrolite, and talc, one being in the shape of a miniature axe-head.

Pottery.

Several bowl-shaped urus, one ornamented with horizontal bands of dotted pattern, alternating with plain bands.

(Described and illustrated in F. Gaillard's *Report to the "Société Polymathique du Morbihan,"* published as a separate pamphlet by the Imprimerie Galles at Vannes, 1884).

The Hypogée de la Justice (commune of Presles, Seine-et-Oise). This crypt, or subterranean passage-grave, was explored in 1867 by MM. de Quatrefages, Brunet, and A. Bertrand, and the relics derived therefrom are now in the Saint-Germain museum.

CONTENTS.

Human Remains.

Several bones and six or seven dolicho-cephalic skulls.

Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.

One polished stone axe-head, mounted in its deer's-horn haft.
One axe-head of polished jadeite, with part of its deer's-horn haft.

One axe-head of polished flint.

Two leaf-shaped arrow-heads of flint.

One large knife of flint.

Two piercers of bone.

Two perforated hammer-heads of deer's horn.

Personal Ornaments.

Four beads of rose-coloured quartz.

Twenty beads of bone.

Two miniature axe-heads of fibrolite, with holes for suspension.

One pendant of schist, with two holes for suspension.

One pendant made out of a boar's tusk, pierced for suspension.

One pendant of tortoise-shell.

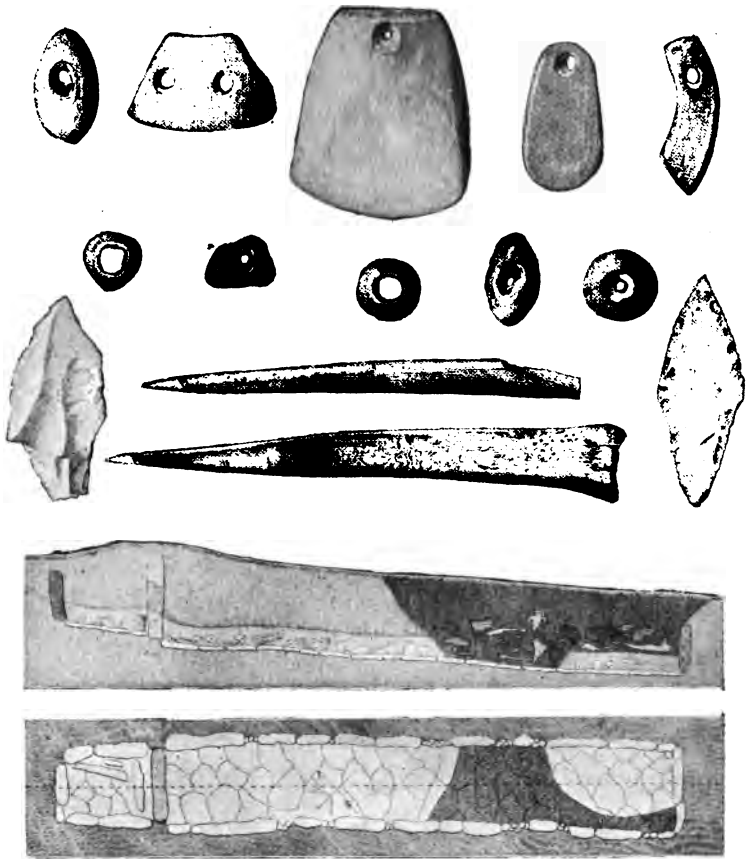
Pottery.

Fragments only.

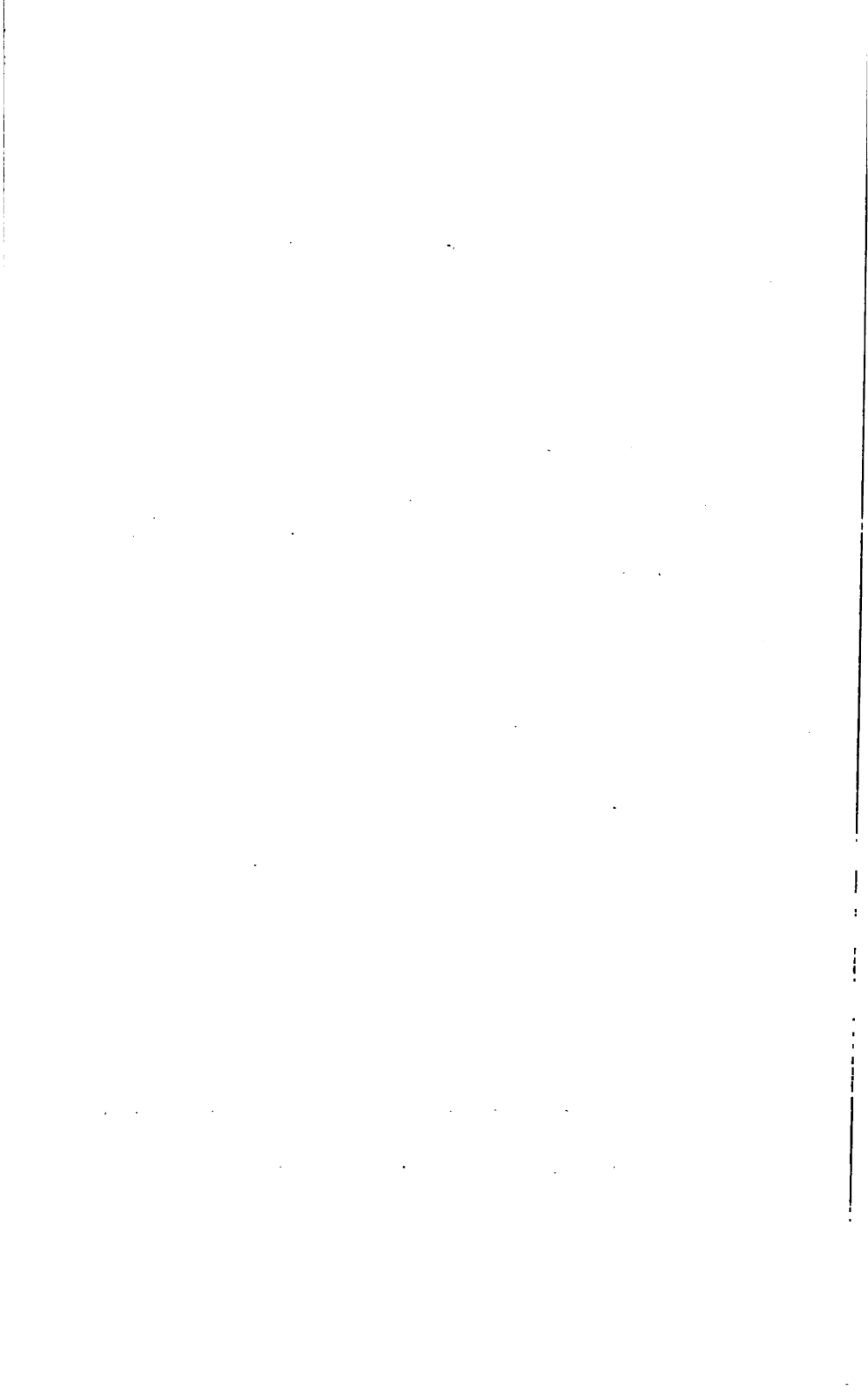
(Described and illustrated by Louis Leguay in the *Revue Archéologique*, for May, 1867, p. 364, and pls. 8 to 11; and in the *Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*).

Other French dolmens have been explored with similar results at the following places:—

In the Morbihan, near Plouharnel, Carnac, Locmariaquer, and



Allée Couverte de la Justice, Canton de Presles (Oise),
and some of the objects found in it.





Polished Stone Axe-head, fitted into Haft of Deer's
Horn; Two Hammers of Deer's Horn; and Flint
Knife; from the Allée Couverte de la Justice.

Arzon, described in W. C. Lukis's *Guide to the Chambered Barrows of South Brittany*:—

Kernoz (explored in 1844); Mané Lud (explored in 1864); Dol-ar-Marchand (explored in 1811); Moustoir (explored in 1865); Kerlescant (explored in 1868); Kercado (explored in 1863); Kergavat (explored in 1866); Ker-roh; Runesto (explored in 1866); Grottes de Grionec (explored in 1866); Keriaval (explored in 1866); Kluderier (explored in 1866); Grottes de Roche Guyon (explored in 1849); Mané Remor (explored in 1866); Le Roche Breder (explored in 1866); Petit Mont (explored in 1865).

The contents of these dolmens, which were explored chiefly by M. René Galles and Mr. W. C. Lukis, but in a few instances by strangers, are now in the Vannes Museum and the British Museum.

In the Morhiban described in M. F. Gaillard's *Guide et Itinéraire* (Tours, Imprimerie Paul Bousres, 3rd edition, 1889):—

Port Blanc (explored in 1883); Erfouseu (explored in 1883); Beker Noz (explored in 1883); Mané-Remor (explored in 1883); Mané-Bras (explored in 1883); Griguen (explored in 1884); Kergouaren (explored in 1884); Beg-en-Hâvre (explored in 1884); Pendrec (explored in 1884); Mané-Hyr (explored in 1885); Kergouret (explored in 1886); Kervilon (explored in 1886); Kerdaniel (explored in 1886); Mané-Kelvezin (explored in 1886); Lann-Poudeque (explored in 1886); Kéran (explored in 1886); Tenat-Bras (explored in 1886); Mané du Lizo (explored in 1886); Ile de Houat (explored in 1887); Er Mar (explored in 1887); Mané-Lys (explored in 1887); Kermarker (explored in 1887); Kergalad (explored in 1887); Kergo (explored in 1888); Roch'-Parc-Nehué (explored in 1888).

The contents of these dolmens were in M. F. Gaillard's museum at Plouharnel. The positions of the dolmens are shown on the map in his *Guide et Itinéraire* and on Edmond Bassac's *Carte Hydrographique et Archéologique du Golfe du Morbihan* (Paris, Imprimerie Monrocoq).

A large number of dolmens near Quimper have been explored by M. Paul du Chatellier, and the objects obtained from them are in his private museum at the Château de Kernuz (see his works on *Les Époques*

préhistoriques et Gauloises dans le Finistère and *La Poterie aux Époques préhistorique et Gauloise en Armorique*. Many other dolmens in the Loire-Inférieure have been explored by M. P. de Lisle.

An extremely interesting account of the contents of a Neolithic sepulchral crypt, of the same character as Allée Couverte de la Justice already described, will be found in Émile Bouillon's *La Sepulture dolménique de Mareuil-les-Meaux (Seine et Marne)*, published in Paris, 67, Rue Richelieu, 1892. In it was found a polished stone axe-head mounted in a deer's-horn haft, together with seventy-three other objects of stone, bone, and shell.

Fine examples of dolmen pottery similar to that found in the Morbihan and Finistère are illustrated in Émile Cartailhac's *La France préhistorique*, p. 262.

The results of the exploration of the dolmen at Grailhe (Gard) are given in the *Compte rendu* of the "Congrès international d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie préhistoriques," held at Copenhagen in 1869.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The dolmens of Spain and Portugal and their contents are described and illustrated in Émile Cartailhac's *Les Âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et Portugal*. The Auta de Freixo dolmen (see p. 169 of this work) yielded several triangular flint arrow-heads.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES
 IN THE
 FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 188.)

LLANARMON (ST. GERMAN).

June 20th, 1861.

THE church, rather large for this part of the country, consists of two equal aisles or bodies—no unfrequent arrangement in North Wales—and is wholly of plain Perpendicular character. There is neither steeple nor porch, only a bell-cot over the west end, for one bell, in an open arch. There is a break in the arcade marking the division of the chancel, but none in the roof, and the chancel portion is about equal in length to the nave. There are two wide flat arches in each, of late date, upon octagonal columns and clustered octagonal shafts, attached to the pier which forms the break, whence spring the arches. The two east windows are of three lights, that ending the southern aisle the best, the other having a transom. The other windows are very poor, of two and three lights, but many have been mutilated. The roof is of the open Welsh kind, with quatrefoil piercing in the timbers, all very rude. The condition of the church is miserable: the walls and floor damp, and the windows with broken glass.

LLANDUDWEN IN LLEYN (ST. TUDWEN).

May 28th, 1873.

This small church is obscurely situated and not easily found, and, withal but a mean structure of the local

type. It has a nave with north and south transepts set on at the east, and no regular chancel. The walls are very low, and there is only one window in the nave, which is debased, on the south side. The transepts have square-headed windows of three lights, debased and unfoliated. The roof is of open timbers. Over the west end is a bell-cot for one bell, in an open arch.

LLANEUGAN (ST. EINION, FRENHIN).

July 31st, 1852.

A large church, comprising a nave and chancel, each with south aisle, a west tower and south porch, the whole late Perpendicular. There is no architectural distinction between the nave and chancel, but there are fine screens, with lofts extending across both the chancel and south aisle, which forms the remarkable feature in this church. The arcade of the nave is of four Tudor-shaped arches, the piers moulded with capitals. In the chancel there are two coarse arches of dissimilar character—one Pointed and wide, one obtuse and narrow, and both without mouldings, with plain pier, having no capital. The windows are mostly square-headed and of three lights, that at the east of the south aisle Pointed. The roofs are Welsh, with the usual quatrefoils. The screens are very elegant, and panelled; that to the chancel has two vine-leaf cornices. The screen to the south aisle has the loft remaining, with panelling below it, and the same cornices. The roof of the chancel is inferior to that of the nave; there are some stalls in the chancel with poppy-heads; in the east wall is a stone bracket; over the sacrarium the roof is, as usual, boarded and paneled; the tower arch is Pointed and continuous; the tower is embattled, and has small pinnacles; the belfry windows are of two lights; there is no west door; the west window partially built up; the staircase partially displaces the south belfry window. The porch is large, but without parvise; the outer door of

Tudor form, with octagonal shafts ; the inner has continuous mouldings. The font is octagonal and small, with quatrefoils and roses, late and poor. The church is pewed, and, on the whole, neat.

LLANFAIR FECHAN (ST. MARY).

August 21st, 1847.

A very rude cruciform church, with large transepts clumsily put together, and no arches at the crossing. At the west end, a Welsh bell-gable. In the north transept is one narrow slit for a window, with internal splay, and on the east side of the southern transept one somewhat similar. There is a trace of a lychroscope on the south-west of the chancel, set obliquely, and near it appear to have been steps. The east window is square-headed, Third Pointed, of three lights. There are upright wooden posts of rude character forming the divisions of the transepts ; the benches are open, but modern. The windows beyond those mentioned are bad modern insertions. The font has an octagonal bowl alternately panelled with quatrefoils, bearing the date 1665, and inscribed "*ex dono Grifini Rectoris,*" 1848. Llanfair Fechan Church is condemned to be pulled down and rebuilt. The new church consecrated, October 11th, 1849.

LLANFAIR ISGAER (ST. MARY).

August 20th, 1855.

This church has a remarkable site, away from houses, on an eminence close to the Menai. It consists of a nave and chancel undivided, with an open belfry over the west end. The chancel is clearly developed. There are no windows on the north, and the few that are on the south are closed by shutters. The east window of ordinary character.

LLANFIHANGEL, BACHELLAETH-IN-LLEYN
(ST. MICHAEL).

May 28th, 1873.

It is uncertain whether any part of this church is original, but there are indications that the substructure of the walls may be so. There is, however, no architectural character in the church, except the old font, which has an octagonal bowl diminishing downwards, but much mutilated. The church is a plain oblong, with raised walls and modern Gothic windows; in a dreary situation, but in decent order.

LLANGELYNIN (BY CONWAY) ST. CELYNIN.

1862.

This, the original parish church, is now forsaken and dilapidated, on account of its very remote and insulated situation; a new church having been built in a more populous part of the parish. The site of the old church is peculiarly lonely and inaccessible; on an elevated spot amongst the hills, out of sight of all habitations. It is of the Welsh type, of no very uncommon form; a nave and chancel all in one space, with a large transverse chapel clumsily added on to the north of the chancel, and ranging very nearly with its east end. There is a south porch, and over the west end a small bell-gable for one bell. The walls are low. The porch has a wood gable and stone benches; near the door is a stoup. There is no chancel arch, but the base of the rood-screen remains; the roof is of rude timber, and barnlike, but in the eastern part of cradle form and ribbed. The east window is Perpendicular, of plain character, square-headed, and labelled of three lights. In the east wall internally is some puzzling work, consisting of unfinished panelling, with trefoiled arches of no very different character from the window, yet looking as if an original design had been interrupted and supplanted. The transeptal chapel opens by no

arch, but merely has rude posts of wood supporting a horizontal beam: its floor is raised, and it appears to have been used for burials; its east window is a sort of lancet, but of doubtful age. There are no windows whatever on the north side. The font has a plain octagonal bowl, upon a short, rude stem. Nothing can exceed the wretchedness of this church; externally, the roof is much out of repair, and the slates kept on chiefly by large stones placed upon them: within, the arrangement was always miserable, with a small, confined sacarium and altar, flanked by pulpit and reading-pew. The pews are rotting. One south window is of three lights, unfoliated, merely with a mullion, square-headed.

LLANGIAN.

July 30th, 1852.

This church has been in great measure rebuilt, and has a completely modern appearance. The windows are quasi-lancets, inserted; and a west door has been added in the same style. The form is the common one, without aisles. The original Welsh roof seems to have been untouched.

LLANGWNADL (ST. GWYNODL).

September 4th, 1855.

This church, though small, is remarkable for having the triple division, *i.e.*, a body with north and south aisles, very unusual in North Wales. There is, however, no distinction of chancel, and the church being very short, and wide at the same time, has the appearance of being almost square. The whole is Perpendicular. The arcades are each of three arches, wide and low, and of Tudor form; the piers are octagonal, those on the south having capitals, but not those on the north. There are three east windows, of three lights, and rather ordinary Perpendicular tracery. The other windows also are late; some square-headed, some Pointed. The church is in good condition, and very neat within, having

been repaired and restored in 1850. The seats are all open, and there is a new pulpit and desk. The belfry is also new, over the west gable, containing one bell. The font has an octagonal bowl with sculpture on the sides, representing heads.

LLANGYBI (ST. CYBI).

January 20, 1861.

This church has only a nave and chancel, undivided, having a plain bell-gable over the west end. All the windows have been mutilated except the eastern one, Perpendicular, and of three lights; the others, square-headed and labelled. The roof is open in the nave, but boarded over the sacarium. There is a rude recess in the north wall of the chancel. The font has a plain octagonal bowl, set on a square. The site is pretty, but there is no one feature of interest.

LLANIESTYN (ST. JESTYN).

September 4th, 1855.

This church has an undivided body with south aisle, and open belfry over the west end. The aisle does not extend quite to the west end, but is divided from the body by five Tudor arches, of low proportions, springing from very low octagonal piers with capitals. The whole is of late date. The windows are all modernised. The font has an octagonal bowl, with rather coarse tracery and figures.

LLANLLYFNI (ST. RHEDYW).

July 16, 1850.

A rude cruciform church of the Welsh type, with awkward transepts, set very close to the east end; a south porch and a small open belfry at the west end. The roof of the nave and transepts is of the Welsh open kind, with rude foliations. That of the chancel is boarded, having a roughish cornice. There are no arches to the

transepts or chancel, but upright shafts of wood. The east window and one in the south transept are Third Pointed, of three lights, merely trifoliated. Others are square-headed, some foliated and some not. Between the nave and chancel is a modern loft, occupying the place of the ancient rood-loft, and on each side of it a rude stone pier, both of which are perforated. That on the north has an oblong recess and niche. There are also the original rude stone steps. The fittings are extremely rude and homely, and some plain open seats. The altar is set at right-angles with the wall, within a ludicrously small sacarium, enclosed by rails, and not in the centre of it. The font is a plain octagonal bowl. Set against the north wall, near the door, and not far from it, is what seems to have been a benatura. The north and south doors are Pointed.

LLANNOR (HOLY CROSS).

September 18th, 1849.

A long narrow church without aisles, but having the chapel tacked on to the south of the chancel. At the west end is a slender tower of saddle-back form, the gables being graduated rudely. It has no buttresses, and the belfry window is a plain oblong slit. The roof is open, and a good Welsh specimen. There is only one north window and that is near the east end, and the aisle itself is a modern one. Those on the south of the nave are also very poor, but the east window is a tolerable First Pointed triplet, without mouldings. The south chapel opens to the chancel by a very plain low arch, with continuous orders. This chapel is large and projects like a transept; has a west door, and square-headed debased windows without foils. There are some open seats and some pews.

LLANRHYCHWYN.

July 1st, 1856.

This small church is on a very secluded site, and is approached through the woods which clothe the steep

side of the hill behind Gwydir and Trefriw. There is, near to it, a good view of Carnedd Llewelyn and other mountains. It consists of two short equal bodies, and has a bell-niche over the west end. The division between the two bodies is formed by four rude square stone pillars, supporting a horizontal entablature or cornice, without arches. The walls are thick and rude. The altar occupies the end of the southern aisle; the east window is square-headed, of two lights, and contains some stained glass. The other east window is modernised. Some other windows are modern, others square-headed, of one and two lights, one without foils. The font is a plain cylindrical bowl on a step. The pulpit bears the date 1691. The seats are open and new. There is a lych-gate to the churchyard.

LLANRUG.

June 25th, 1858.

A quasi-cruciform church without aisles, having the little Welsh bell-cot and north porch.

LLANWYDA (ST. GWYNDAV).

A small, rude, cruciform church, with a turret containing two bells. The transepts have square-headed Perpendicular windows, one of good character, with label and corbel heads. There is a large excrescence on the north side, used as a school, and a rude wooden porch. The east window has three other lancets, but it is not clear whether they are original. There are rude pointed arches opening from the nave to the transepts, but no division of chancel. Above the east end of the chancel the roof is boarded. The interior is very gloomy, and the fittings of the rudest kind. Near one of the doors is an octagonal benatura. There is a bracket for a niche in the north transept, and a rude niche on the south of the altar. The font is a rude octagonal mass. The north transept contains monuments to the Bulkeleyes. Rebuilt entirely.

PENMACHNO (ST. TYDDUD).

October 3rd, 1850.

This church is in an extremely bad state of dilapidation. The plan is a common one: a nave and chancel, with no architectural distinction, and a large chapel on the south side of the latter. Over the west end, an arched gable for one bell. There are very few windows, and the walls are very low. There is a plain north porch. The east window is Third Pointed, of three lights, simply trefoiled. The chapel opens to the chancel by an ugly misshapen arch springing from imposts. At the east end of this chapel is a plain window without tracery, and a door. The roof is of a common character, and not a bad specimen, the timbers being rudely foliated. Over the sacrarium is the usual boarded, panelled ceiling. The principal feature in the church is the rood-screen, which is a fair Third-Pointed specimen, though much mutilated. Its compartments have tracery in the heads. The font is a rude cylinder, on a square base. In the east window is a little stained glass; and in the jamb of it is an ancient painting on wood, representing a French saint, a friar, and an executioner. Nothing can exceed the rudeness of the open benches; but there are some odd pews: one enclosed with a kind of railing, another having at the angles carved posts with coarsely-executed heads. The altar is, as usual, shoved out of its place by the pulpit and pews. There is an old west gallery, and a very rough pavement. The church-yard is very large.

PISTYLL.

July 17th, 1850.

A small church, situated in a lonely spot, on an eminence looking over Carnarvon Bay. It has no aisles nor distinction of chancel, but all in one space; and has the usual arched gable, with one bell, at the west end. There are no windows in the north side, except a slit

near the east end. Those on the south are modern Gothic, and the eastern one a bad square one. The only entrance is at the west end. The interior is primitive, the roof open and rude. On the south-east side is a square recess in the wall. The font is curious: cylindrical in form, swelling towards the base, and set on a square. It is sculptured with rude scroll-work, knobs, etc., apparently of an early character. The seats are chiefly open.

RHIEW (ST. AELRHYW).

September 7th, 1858.

A small, rude church, of the clumsy quasi-cruciform plan, with small bell-cot. The architectural features are poor. The roof is open; the windows modern and without character, except one narrow slit in the south transept, and there are no arches within, and the walls low; but the situation lofty, and commanding a fine view.

TREFRIEW (ST. MARY).

August 21st, 1847.

A small church, consisting of two short and equal aisles, without distinction of chancel, and an ivied belfry over the west end. The interior has a very rough and primitive character; and nothing can exceed the rudeness of the arches, if they can be so called, opening between the aisles. They are very flat and ill-shaped, and between them a solid square pier of masonry. There is a stoup near the south door. The benches all open, and exceedingly plain.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR THE REPAIR OF EGLWYS-CUMMIN CHURCH, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Eglwys-Cummin is situated in the parish of that name, in a remote part of the county, distant seven miles by hilly road from St. Clear's Station on the Great Western Railway.



Eglwys-Cummin Church, Carmarthenshire—West End.

The population of the parish is 240, scattered over 3,724 acres of high poor land occupied exclusively by small farmers. The church in situation and construction is of singular interest. It stands in the midst of an old earthwork, or rath, on a high and exposed situation, and in the simple dignity of its stone-vaulted barrel roof of acute pitch, and other structural details, presents, in spite of the rude countryside appearance of the fabric, much ecclesiastical and historical interest. It also possesses an Ogam stone, which is doubly interesting: first, in that having been found some years since in the churchyard, it may be taken as having a very early connection with the church itself; and secondly, in that in the Ogam ren-

dering of the bilingual inscription, the word "inigena" is used in place of the word "filia," appearing in the Latin version, this being the only instance known of the use of this Romano-Celtic word out of Ireland.

The church itself, in common with other early British churches, appears not to have received any dedication until a later date, when it was dedicated to St. Margaret Marloes. The Ogam stone would, however, appear to refer to a still earlier foundation. The inscription on the Ogam stone, the name of Cummin, and certain details



Eglwys-Cummin Church—Interior looking East.

in the construction of the church, suggest the intimate connection which existed between the early Irish and British churches.

On the interior of the north wall of the nave are traces of polychromatic decorative painting, with two inscriptions painted over at successive dates, one of red, the other of black lettering. Means are being taken to preserve all these, as far as possible, from further decay. The church is so devoid of ornamental detail, that it is difficult to fix any date. There is indeed little to guide us, except the rudely-shaped small lancet window at the eastern end of the north wall of the nave, which would appear to be original and probably of the thirteenth century. Possibly, the peculiar thickening

of the north wall of the nave at its west extremity, in which is found a curious and at present unintelligible small square-headed external opening, and also the rude pointed arch of the northern doorway, may point to an earlier date, while the half-underground arch in the south wall to the west of the porch indicates an even earlier church, covered by the present structure. Owing partly to its exposed position, and partly to unskilful attempts at repair, made some thirty years ago, when the present chancel was built, the church is in instant need of careful attention. It has been thoroughly examined by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, from whose valuable and elaborate Report, made by professional architects of the Society, the above remarks have been taken.

Under the advice of the Society, Mr. William Weir, architect, has been appointed to carry out the Society's suggestions, and the work, instead of being given out to a contractor, as is unfortunately too usual, will be carried out under Mr. Weir's immediate and personal superintendence, so as to avoid anything being done inadvertently for the want of constant capable direction. In so ancient a building, it is of course difficult to estimate precisely the extent and consequent expense of the work of repair necessary until the works are actually in progress, but the cost is estimated not to exceed £500. This includes the provision, by means of a screen and wood-work at the west end of the nave, (1) of a much-needed vestry, without interfering with the original plan of the church by attaching a new vestry of masonry; and (2) for the reverent custody of the Ogam stone, which at present is wholly unprotected.

The Bishop of the Diocese writes as follows:—

“I cordially commend this appeal for the funds required for the repair of this exceptionally interesting church, and am glad that all possible care will be taken for the preservation of its historical character. The parish, in which excellent church work is being done, is small and poor, and cannot bear the expense of the skilled repair of the church without outside assistance from the friends of the Church in Wales, and from those interested in the preservation of ancient buildings.”

The Archdeacon of Carmarthen adds:

“The Vicarage,
Golden Grove, R.S.O., South Wales,
March 27th, 1900.

“I have much pleasure in supporting the appeal made for funds for the proposed reparation of the ancient and interesting parish church of Eglwys-Cummin; as the population of the parish is small, solely agricultural and comparatively poor, help from outside must be solicited. The object, however, is one that cannot fail to appeal strongly to all who wish to see our ancient sacred buildings preserved, and the fact that the work will be carried out under the direct supervision of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient

Buildings, will be a guarantee to the subscribers that it will be done wisely and thoroughly.

(Signed) D. LEWIS,
Archdeacon of Carmarthen."

This appeal is made not only to those who have the welfare of the church at heart, but to those also who care for the preservation of early British architecture, which, partly owing to neglect and decay, and partly to the common practice of entirely altering our simple buildings under the name of restoration, is gradually disappearing.

HENRY JONES, Rector.

MORRIS JAMES, Churchwarden.

MORGAN JONES, J.P., Llanmiloe.

April, 1900.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

The Rev. HENRY JONES,
Eglwys-Cummin Rectory, St. Clear's, South Wales.

EARLY COAL-WORKING IN WALES.—On page 230 of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1900, Mr. C. Wilkins draws our attention to the beginning of coal-delving in the Merthyr district.

I have a M.S. before me which may be of interest with reference to mining in North Wales. From it we gather that certain English gentlemen, some two hundred years ago, took up their residence and settled in the country as mining adventurers. The M.S. is in the handwriting of the Rev. John Denman, who, according to Archdeacon Thomas, in his *History of the Diocese of S. Asaph*, was Rector of Llandegla 1796 to 1831, and Vicar of Llanarmon y Ial 1820 to 1831.

The following extracts may be of interest: "My Grandfather, Joseph Denman, was a native of Winster, near Bakewell in Derbyshire, and came into Wales about the end of the sixteenth century, with several others, as a Mine adventurer, and settled at Minera in this County. He married . . . Hughes, Daughter of a respectable gentleman, who lived at Gwern-y-Caseg, near Minera. In those days there were Pikemen (before the Militia were called out) who were paid by the respectable inhabitants of the County, and one man was paid by my Great Grandfather (Hughes of Gwern y Caseg), jointly with one of the family of Paleston of Hafod y Wern, near Wrexham; and my Grand-mother, when a child, used generally to attend her father, when he went to pay the Pikeman. A sister or aunt of my Grand-mothers married the Rev Rowland Owen, Vicar of Wrexham, who after preaching a sermon against Oliver Cromwell's Usurpation, was taken out of the Pulpit, and put in the stocks in the streets of Wrexham. . . . My father, John, married Elizabeth, Daughter of John Thomas of the Old Hall, in the Township of Brynford, and Parish of Holywell."

Sixteenth century, in the above, is evidently a mistake for the seventeenth.

Aelwyd, Bangor.

HAROLD HUGHES.

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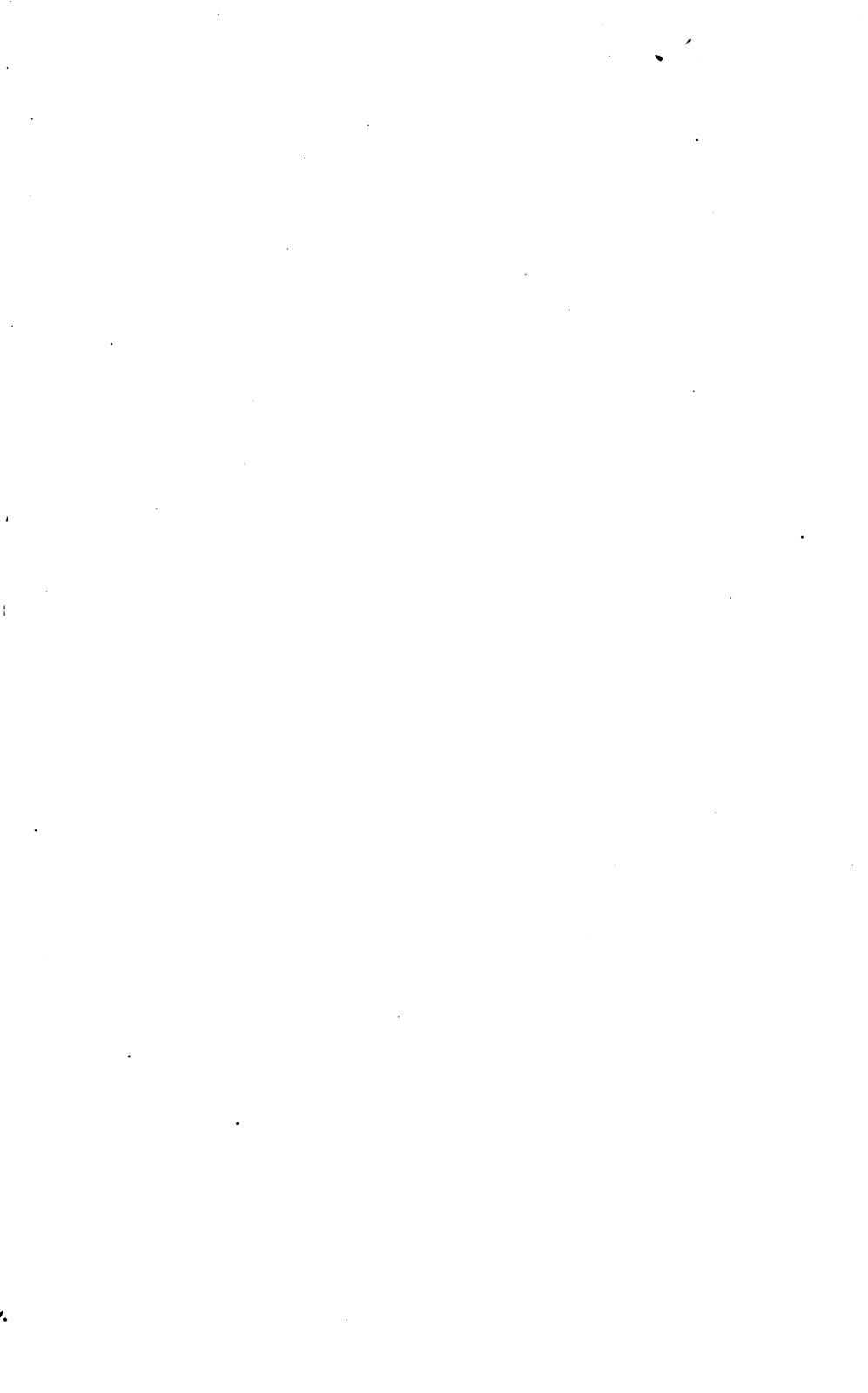
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