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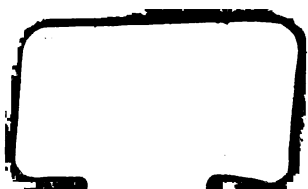
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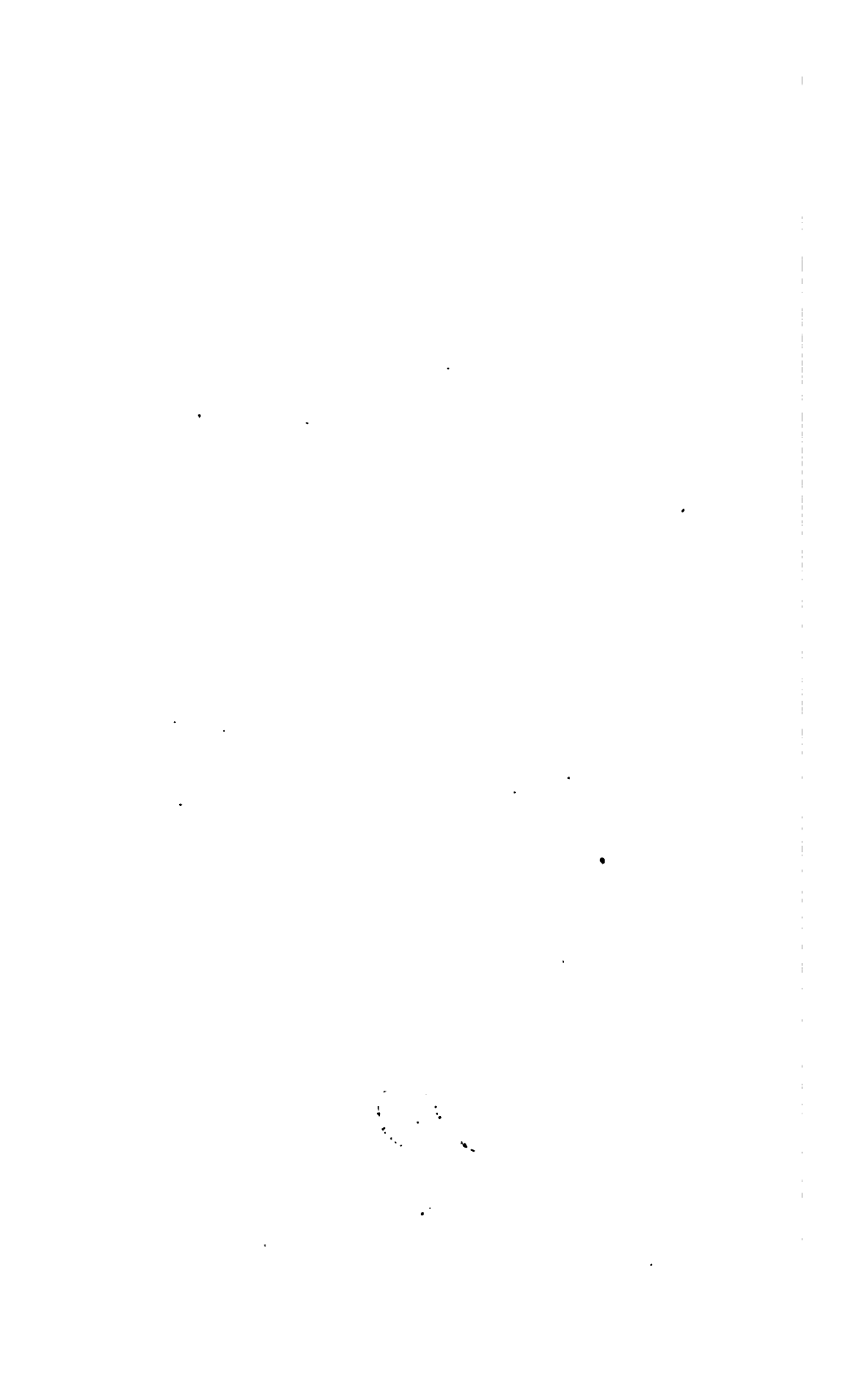
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FOR
THE YEAR

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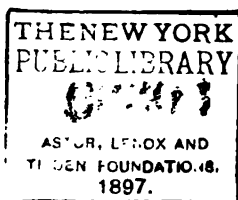
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A SKETCH

A
S K E T C H
OF THE
HISTORY OF THE BRITONS,
EPOCH I.

(Continued from Vol. I: p. 25.)

C H A P. VII,

OF THE ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF BRITAIN, AND THE NAMES OF
THE VARIOUS TRIBES, BY WHICH IT WAS INHABITED.

THE three grand divisions of *Loegyr*, *Cymru*, and *Alban*, or England, Wales, and Scotland, properly so called, did not exist before the Roman conquest, for to that event the cause of their origin must be attributed, but which was not fully developed before the Saxon period. Originally the different people were content to have the natural barriers of the country, the courses of rivers, mountains, and fo-

rests for the limits of their respective territories; and perhaps in no instance did several of the British tribes unite under one government for any considerable length of time, or were comprehended under a common name. To each district its inhabitants gave some appellation that was characteristic of its appearance; however, influenced by the prevailing partiality for a native spot, it generally

conveyed an idea of what was fair, pleasant, or beautiful.

The whole number of tribes, or independent states was about forty-five, at the coming of the Romans into the island, whose names, a little disguised by a foreign orthography, were the following:—

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Cantii | Brigantes |
| Regni | |
| Bibroges | Ottadini |
| Attrebates | Gadeni |
| Segontiaci | Selgovæ |
| Belgæ | Novantes |
| Durotriges | Damnii |
| Hædui | |
| Carnabii | Horestii |
| Damnonii | Veſturonet |
| | Taixali |
| Silures | Vacomagi |
| Ordovices | Albani |
| Dimetæ | Attacotti |
| Trinobantes | Caledoni |
| Iceni | Cantæ |
| Coritani | Logi |
| Cassii | Carnabii |
| Dobuni | Catini |
| Huicci | Mertæ |
| Ancalites | Carnonacæ |
| Carnabii | Cerones |
| | Creones |
| Sistuntii | Epidii |
| Volantii | |

The situation of the different tribes*, and the meaning of their names.

I. The CANTII inhabited the present county of KENT, being bounded by the Thames on the north and the *Lemanus* or Rother on the west, and their capital town was *Durovernum*, *Cantiopolis* or Canterbury.

They called their country *Caint*, an aggregate noun from *Cain*, fair, open, or being descriptive of its general appearance, consisting of fair or open vallies and slopes, and the appellation is common in Wales for regions that are like it; and this derivation is corroborated by the Welsh calling Canterbury the city of *Caint*. They might have called themselves CEINTI, *Ceintiaid*, *Ceintion*, *Ceintwyr*, *Ceintwys*, *Ceintwyfion*, and *Gwyr Caint*; or they could change *Caint* into *Ceintwg*, and *Ceintog*, and named themselves *Ceintgyi*, *Ceintgyiaid*, *Ceintygion*, *Ceintygwyr*, *Ceintygwys*, *Gwyr Ceintwg*, or *Ceintogi*, *Ceintogiaid*, *Ceintogion*, and *Ceintogwys*; so flexible is the British language, and at the same time so regular!

* This rests mostly upon the accuracy of Mr. Whitaker.

II. The REGNI resided in Surry and Suffex; and *Regnum*, *Regentium*, or Chichester appears, from its name, to have been their metropolis. This people inhabited a region very similar in appearance to Kent, and the name was the same with the discriminating prefix *Rhy*, implying the foremost, or farther *Cantii*; for thus would the name be formed, RHYGEINNI, *Rhygeinniaid*, *Rhygeinnion*, *Rhygeinnwys*, and *Gwyr Rhygaint*; or without the mutation of the last letter,—*Rhygainti*, *Rhygeintiaid*, *Rhygeintion*, *Rhygeintwys*, and *Gwyr Rhygaint*; also thus; from *Rhygeinnwg*, *Rhygeinnog*, *Rhygeintwg*, and *Rhygeintog*, *Rhygeinnygi*, *Rhygeinnygiaid*, *Rhygeinnygion*, *Rhygeinnygwys*, *Gwyr Rhygeinnwg*, *Rhygeintygi*, *Rhygeintygiaid*, *Rhygeintygion*, *Rhygeintygwys*, *Gwyr Rhygeintwg*, or *Rhygeintogi*, *Rhygeintogiaid*, *Rhygeintogion*, *Rhygeintogwys*, and *Gwyr Rhygeintog*.

III. The BIBROCES or *Rhemi*, occupied the south-eastern parts of Berkshire, from the Loden on the west to the Thames on the east, and had *Bibroicum*, *Bibraete*, or Bray for their capital.

This people inhabited a district covered with tufts of wood,

brakes or thickets, as the name would imply, if derived from *Pau* a region, or country, and *Brôg*, a brake or thicket, that is *Pau Brôg*, thicket country; or compounded, — *Peuwrog*, braky region; *Y Beuwrog*, the braky region; thence the inhabitants would be denominated Y BEUVROGWYS, *Peuwrogi*, *Peuwrogiaid*, *Peuwrogwyr*, and *Gwyr Pau Brôg*. I am the more inclined to suppose that the above derivation is right, as the other name of *Rhemi*, implies nearly the same thing.

IV. The ATTREBATES occupied nearly all the western parts of Berkshire, were bounded by the Loden on the south-east, the curving bank of the Thames on the north-west and west, and the hills of East-Ilkley, Lambourne, and Ashbury, on the south; and had *Calleva* or Wallingford for their chief city.

Their name is thus to be accounted for: *Attrev*, and *Attrevad*, describe a habitation bordering upon any range of hills, woods, or a river, which was the case with respect to this people. Their country being so denominated, they would call themselves, ATTREVATI, *Attreviaid*, *Attrevigion*, *Attrevwys*, *Attrevatiaid*,

The *Belgæ* were driven over into Britain, probably, by the pressure of the German tribes on their borders. Their progress in the island may be plainly marked out along its southern coast to Devonshire, and thence onward over into Ireland. That island was then but thinly peopled, and the few inhabitants, which were there, must have come from different points of the opposite coast of Britain, in consequence of too great a population: and this fact is exactly corroborated by historical documents, and by many ancient traditions in Wales.

The *Belgæ* had not long been settled in Ireland, before they became the most powerful people there, from the greater union and energy of their political economy; and the original tribes, who lived in the woods, by hunting and tending of their flocks, and who were generally called *Gwddyl*, *Ygoti*, *Ygotiaid*, and *Ysgodogion*, or woodlanders, became in a great measure absorbed in the mass of new comers. The original characteristic of the dialect, till then purely *Celtic*, gave way to that of the *Belgic*; and under this form the colonies who came over to Scotland planted it there, where it still remains, whilst the original language of that coun-

try is become gradually lost, partly in the Irish-Belgic, but more extensively in the Saxon dialect.

A regular investigation and comparison of different languages strongly confirm what is above adduced; and it is very observable that all the names of men and places of the *Belgic Britons*, which are preserved, are according to the *Irish* idiom and principles of orthography, and not of the *Welsh*. For example, in some manuscripts the Isle of Shepey is called *Ennis Vliocht*, or the Isle of Milk, which in Welsh would be written *Tynys Vliith*; *Vortigern* would be so written in Irish, or with letters which would give the same sound, but the name in Welsh is *Gortheyrn*, and all the old manuscripts have it so; *Vortimer* is also written *Gortheyvr*, in the Welsh, and other instances might be produced in support of this point. Farther, the *Irish* discovers a nearer affinity to the *Latin* than the *Welsh*, notwithstanding the Romans being settled in Britain for so long a period; the Latin and Irish have also several letters in common, which I deem of *Teutonic* origin, differing from the corresponding sounds in the *Welsh*; the chief of which are *s*, *v*, and *z* in the former languages, for *h*, *g*, and *th* in the latter,

latter, as might be proved by many hundred words.

The meaning of the name of *Belgæ* seems to be preserved in the Welsh: *Belg*, implies that which breaks out, makes irruption, or ravages; so *Belgau*, *Belgiaid*, *Belgwyr*, *Belgwys*, and *Gwyr Belg*, might be rendered irruptors, depredators, ravagers, or warriors.

VII The DUROTRIGES, or *Morini*, lived in Dorsetshire, and had *Durinum*, *Durnovaria*, or Dorchester for their capital.

Both these names are purely Welsh, and of the same meaning nearly; as the former implies dwellers on the water, that is, *Dwrodrigwys*, from *dwr*, water, and *trigo*, to abide or dwell; and the other was *Morini*, the maritime people; from *Morin*, maritime, and the common plural termination for people; or the name might be also formed *Moriniaid*, *Morinion*, *Morinwyr*, *Morinwys*, *Merini*, *Meriniaid*, *Merinion*, *Merinwys*. They might be likewise called *Dwrini*, *Dwriniaid*, *Dwrinion*, *Dwrinwys*; and their capital might be named *Caer Dwrin*, *Din Dwrin*, and *Dwrin-ewr*, which would account for the two appellations of *Durinum* and *Durnovaria*.

The *Morini* are mentioned in a poem by *Taliesin*, called his *Primary Gratulation*, in these words:

" Dytoent guarthvor
 " Guytveirch dyarvor
 " Eingyl yn cynghor:
 " Guelator aruytion
 " Guyniaeth ar Saeson.
 " O ruyvanafion
 " Bytaud pen seiron,
 " Rag Fichti leuon,
 " Moriai Brython."

" Upon the sea there would be coming the wooden wasters full of the tumult of the Angles in counsel: signs are seen, boding the rage of the Saxons. Of those that are wont to lead, let Seiron be the head, against the lion Picts, of the *Morini* Britons."

VIII. The HÆDUI had all Somersetshire to the Estuary *Uxella*, Bridgewater Bay, or the river Ivel on the south; the south-west of Gloucestershire, to the hills of Wotton-Under-Edge; and the north-west of Wiltshire to the Avon and Creeklade.

The Welsh call the country of this people now *Gwlad yr Hâv*, or the country of the summer; and *Havwys*, *Heivaid*, *Heivion*, and *Gwyr Gwlad yr Hâv*, would be the name of the people, which is, probably the original of *Hadui*; unless their

their country was noted for its honey and mead, for then the people might be named *HEIDWYS*, *Heidiaid*, *Heidwyon*, and *Heidionwys*, from *Haid*, a swarm, and generally appropriated for a swarm of bees.

IX. The *DAMNONII*, had the little of Somersetshire east of the Thone, and the parts lying south and west of the Ivel and Bridgewater Bay; all Devonshire; and the north part of Cornwall to the Tamar river*.

The original name of Devonshire is *Dyvnaint*, and is very frequently mentioned in the old writings of Wales; it implies the *Deeps* or *Hollows*, which is very descriptive of the country. The people would then be called *Dyvnainni*, *Dyvnainniaid*, *Dyvnainnion*, *Dyvnainnwyr*, *Dyvnainnwys*, or *Dyvnainti*, *Dyvnaintiaid*, *Dyvnaintion*, *Dyvnaintwys*, and *Gwyr Dyvnaint*; or they might be called *Dyuni*, *Dyuniaid*, *DYVNONI*, *Dyvnonwyr*, *Dyvnonwys*, and *Dyvnwys*,

all implying the inhabitants of the glens, or deep vallies, and which last class of words is the origin of the appellation of *Damnii*, synonymous with *Damnionii*.

X. The *CARNABII* possessed all Cornwall, except a small part to the north of the Tamar.

The name for Cornwall is *Cernyw*, and it implies a projecting ridge, or slope, and also a promontory, and in the last sense it became the name of this country. The inhabitants were called *CERNYWI*, *Cernywiad*, *Cernywion*, *Cernywyr*, *Cernywys*, *Cernywyson*, and *Gwyr Cernyw*, or the men of the promontory.

The above ten nations inhabited the *Britannia Prima* of the Romans, being that part of the island lying south of the Thames and the Severn, and a line drawn from Creekklade on the former to Berkley on the other.

* Mr. Whitaker attempts to trace out the situation of a people called the *Cimbri*, in that part of Somersetshire lying south of the Ivel and Bridgewater Bay, and along the north of Cornwall, (omitting, perhaps from oversight, the intermediate north coast of Devonshire) as far as the river Cambala, Camel, or Padstow Harbour. From the name given to this tribe being the patronymic one common to all the Britons, and from the confusion respecting this district in the old geographers, I am induced to consider that there were no people here who went peculiarly under the appellation of *Cimbri*, but that the *Damnionii* and *Carnabii* bordered upon each other about the place traced out above.

I. The SILURES inhabited the counties of Hereford, Radnor, Monmouth, and Glamorgan*, to the river Neath on the west, and the small portion of Gloucestershire, which is to the west of the Severn, having Venta Silurum, or *Caer Went*, in Monmouthshire, for their metropolis.

The Britons called the country of this people by two names, which are as nearly as can be synonymous, *Esfyllwg* and *Gwent*. For *Esfyllwg*, *Esfyllr*, *Bro Esfyllt*, *Gwlad Esfyllt*, *Syllwg*, and *Syllr*, were indifferently used, all implying an open country of downs, abounding with prospects. But the appellations of *Gwent*, *Gwentwg*, *BroWent*, and *Gwlad Went*, were the most generally used, or at least have been so lately. The names of the people were *Gwyr Esfyllwg*, *Gwyr Esfyllr*, *Gwyr Bro Esfyllt*, *Gwyr Gwlad Esfyllt*, *Gwyr Syllwg*, *Gwyr Syllr*, *Esfyllgi*, *Esfyllgiaid*, *Esfyllgion*, *Esfyllgwyr*, *Esfyllgwys*, *Esfyllgywyson*, *Esfyllryi*, *Esfyllryiaid*, *Esfyllryion*, *Esfyllrwyry*, *Esfyllrwyys*, *Esfyllrwyryson*, *Syllgi*, *Syllgiaid*, *Syllgion*, *Syllgwyr*, *Syllgwys*, *Syllgywyson*, *Syllryi*, *Syllryiaid*, *Syllryion*, *Syllrwyry*, *SYLLRWYs*, and *Syllrwyryson*; or *Gwenti*, *Gwentiaid*, *Gwention*, *Gwentwyr*, *Gwentwys*,

Gwentwyryson, *Gwyr Bro Went*, *Gwyr Gwlad Went*, *Gwenbi*, *Gwenbiaid*, *Gwenhion*, *Gwenhwyr*, *Gwenhwys*, and *Gwenhwysryson*.

Their language, or the *Gwenhwysseg*, was one of the three principal dialects of Wales, in which are written many of our old books, and some of them are very valuable.

II. The DIMETÆ inhabited Pembrokeshire, *Penuro Dywed*, or the proper *Dimetia*; Gower, now a part of Glamorganshire; and the whole of the counties of Caermarthen, Brecon, and Cardigan; and *Muridinum*, *Caer-vyrddin*, or Caermarthen, was their capital.

The Welsh name for the country comprehended in the above-mentioned limits is *Deheubarth*, or *Southernland*; and *Dywed* or *Dimetia* is used in a more contracted sense, being generally applied to Pembrokeshire alone. The language of this district, or the *Deheubartheg*, is one of the three chief dialects of the Welsh.

The name of DYVED implies a region abounding with waters or streams; and it is very applicable, as the country ex-

* Omitted by Mr. Whitaker,

tends into the seas, and Milford Haven likewise divides it nearly through the middle. The people may be called DYVEDI, *Dyvediaid, Dyvedion, Dyvedwyr, Dyvedwys, Dyvedwyson, and Gwyr Dyved*; or, by inflection, *Dyveidi, Dyveidiaid, Dyveidion, Dyveidwyr, Dyveidwys, and Dyveidwyson.*

The ORDOVICES was the name by which the inhabitants of all the present North Wales was known to the Romans; and also as much of Shropshire as lay on that side of the Severn; and as a part of Cheshire is said to have once belonged to them, it is probable that the Dee was their original boundary on that side.

I apprehend that the *Ordovices* were so denominated in allusion to their mountainous situation; as from the primitive words, OR and AR, are formed *Gor, Gorth, Gwar, Gwarth, Gortbo, Gwarthav, Gorthav, Gorthewig, Gorthewin, Gwarthewig, and Gwarthewin*; and from GOR and TAV, are derived *GORDEVIG, and Gordenwin*; and from AR and TAV come *Ardevig, Ardevog, and Ardevin*; and all these words are descriptive of a high or upper region. Out of these I select *Gordevig* as most analagous to *Ordovic*, for the initial of it is

dropt under several forms of construction; as *Bro Ordevig*, a high extending country; and thence the people would be called *Gordevigi, Gordevigiaid, Gardevigion, Gordevigwyr, GORDEVIGWYS, Gordevigwys-on, and Gwyr Bro Ordevig*, the men of the Higher Country, or Highlanders. The following phrase will shew the name without the initial:

Dyma ORDEVIGWYS.

Here are ORDOVICES.

The *Ordovices* was a term for the mountaineers of North Wales in general, and not of any particular tribe; for most certainly the inhabitants were, at least, as much divided into small communities at the time when the Romans came amongst them, as they were in succeeding periods, when the names of several tribes appear in history. The two most comprehensive divisions of this country were *Gwynedd* and *Powys*, and each of these was parcelled out into several petty states, acknowledging in latter ages, however, the princes of *Gwynedd* and *Powys* as their respective lords paramount.

The people of *Gwynedd* were called *Gwyndyd, Gwyndodwyr, Gwyndodwys, Gwyneddiaid, Gwyneddion, Gwyneddwyr, Gwyneddwys, Gwyneddigiaid, Gwyneddigion,*

eddigion, and *Gwyr Gwynedd*: those of Powys were denominated, *Powysf, Powysfaid, Powysf, Powysfion, Powysfwr, and Gwyr Powys,*

of note; and if that difficulty were surmounted, another would arise, for that town had a name, and that name was *Tre Lundain, or Caer Lundain.*

The *Gwynndodeg*, the language of the *Venedoci*, or the men of *Gwynedd*, was the third prevailing dialect amongst the Welsh.

III The three nations above specified were comprized in the *Britannia Secunda* of the Romans.

I. The *TRINOVANTES* resided in the counties of Middlesex and Essex; and *Londinium, Tre Lundain, Caer Lundain, Lundain, Caer Ludd, or London* was their chief town.

The *Trinovantes* were so denominated from their situation on the great expanse of water, or lake, formed by the Thames, as were the *Novantes* in Scotland, from their dwelling in the peninsula and headland of Galloway. With respect to the *Trinovantes* I am dubious whether the prefix should be *Tre*, a town, or *Tra*, ultra or beyond: the last, perhaps, is the best; that is, the *inhabitants of the region beyond the water*; as they must have a denomination anterior to the period when their town became

The Britons would have called the country *beyond the stream Tranovant*; and the inhabitants would have the names of *Tranovanti, Tranovantiaid, Tranovantion, Tranovantwyr, TRANOVANTWYS, Tranovantwys-on, and Gwyr Tranovant*; or else, by the inflection of the word, *Tranovanhi, Tranovanhiaid, Tranovanhon, Tranovanhwyr, Tranovanhwys, and Tranovanhwyfson.*

II. The *ICENI, Cenimagni, Cenomes, Cenomanni, or Cenimanni*, inhabited the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdon, perhaps the north of Bedfordshire to the Ouse, and the south of Northamptonshire to the Nen; and *Venta Cenomannorum, Venta Icenorum, or Caster near Norwich*, was their chief town.

The first name *Iceni*, is derived from *Cyn*, that is first, a-head, forward, before, or foremost, having *Y* or the article *the* prefixed; thence the people would be called *CYNI, Cyniad, Cynion, Cynwyr, Cynwys, and Cynwys-on, or, with the article, Y Cyni, &c.*

&c. that is, the first or forward men, or who are placed farthest, or in the extremity. The other name of *Cenimagni*, or, more properly, *Cenimanni*, and *Cenomanni*, is compounded of the *Cyn* above explained, and *mân*, a place, spot, or region; and with such addition the names, in British, would be *Cyn-y-mani*, *Cyn-y-maniaid*, and *Cyn-y-man-wys*; but more correctly compounded, as *Cynvani*, *Cynvaniaid*, *Cynvanion*, *Cynvanwyr*, *Cynvanwys*, *Cynvanwyson*, and *Gwyr y Cynvanau*; and *Cenomes* implies the same, being derived from *Cyn*, and *Ma*, another word for a place or spot; that is *Cyn-mawys*, *Cynmawys*, or *Cynvawys*, and *Gwyr Cyn Ma*, the people of the headmost or forward regions.

III. The *CORITANI*, *Coitani*, and *Corii*, should more properly have been called *Corani*, as we find a city belonging to them called *Ratis-Corion*, which supports the probability of their being the same with the people called *Coraniaid*, in the Historical Triades. That curious record, wherein they are mentioned, is as follows:

“Tair Gormet a dæth i’r ynys
“hon, ac nid aeth yr un drach-

“evyn: ciudaud y *CORANIAID*,
“a dæthant yma yn oes Lut
“mab Beli, ac nid aeth yr un
“onatynt drachevyn; ail, gormes y Gwytyl Fichti, ac nid
“aeth yr undrachevyn; trydet,
“gores y Saefon, ac nid aeth-
“ant drachevyn.”

“Three molestations came
“into this island, and not one
“of them went away again:
“the nation of the *Coranians*,
“who came here in the time of
“Luth, son of Beli, of which
“none went away again; secondly, the invasion of the
“Gwydhelian Picts, of which
“none went away; thirdly,
“the invasion of the Saxons,
“and they did not go away
“again.”

Another ancient memorial mentions the *Coranians* amongst seven invaders of Britain. these were *Draig Prydain*, y *Draig Estraun*, y *Guyr Ledrithiaug*, y *Coraniaid*, y *Cefariaid*, y *Gwydyl Fichti*, a’r *Saefon*; or, the Procreant of Britain, the foreign Procreant*, the Half-appearing Men†, the *Coranians*, the *Cefarians*, the *Gwydhelian Picts* and the *Saxons*.

Out of several words in the
British tongue similar in sound.

* The word *Draig*, in the original, is here rendered according to its abstract or primary import. See the word in *Owen’s Dictionary*.

† The word *Ledrithiaug* is literally rendered above; its general meaning is abounding with illusion, illusive, deceiving, or magical.

to the names of the above-mentioned tribe, I am rather at a loss which to fix upon as the most applicable: the name of CAWRI means mighty men, worthies, princes, giants; hence CORYDON, *Corydiaid*, *Corydwyr*, *Corydwys*; *Corodon*, *Corodiaid*, *Corodwyr*, *Corodwys*; or CORANI, *Coraniaid*, *Coranion*, *Coranwyr*, *Coranwys*; and *Corcini*, *Coreiniaid*, *Coreinion*, *Coreinwyr*, and *Coreinwys*, appellations denoting men that are liberal, generous, or lavish.

IV. The CASSII, possessed all Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire up to the Nen on the north, and the adjoining parts of Buckinghamshire.

We find the *Cassii* likewise called *Cattieuchlani*; both the appellations are nearly of the same import, except that the last has an addition, denoting that they lived in coverts or woods. The first would be written in the British language CASI, *Casiaid*, *Casfon*, *Caswyr*; or *Casfaid*, *Casfeion* and *Casfeiwys*, that is, men in hostility, or men addicted to hostility; the other would be CATI-Y-GWYLLON, *Catau-y-gwyllon*, *Catwylloni* *Cadwylloniaid*, *Cadwyllonwys*, *Catwylloni*, *Catwylloniaid*, and *Catwyllonwys*, the batlers or war-

riors of the coverts; and, leaving out the word *Gwyll*, a covert, they would be called CATI, *Catiaid*, *Catwyr*, *Catwys*, *Catwyfon*; or *Cateiaid*, *Cateion*, *Cateiwys*, and *Cedwyr*; which last word is used for men of battle, or warriors, in a general acceptation. *Gwyllon*, is frequently used for Satyrs, *spirits of the woods*, or *spirits of the gloom*; and some of the old poets have the fine epithet *Cadwyllon*, or *gloomy powers of battle*.

V. The DOBUNI had that part of Gloucestershire, which lies north of the hill of Wotton-Under-Edge, and east of the hills, which bound the eastern side of the vale of the Severn, and the low vallies of Oxfordshire on the north side of the Thames, down to the confluence of the Tame, and the country about that last river up to its sources in Buckinghamshire; their north-western and northern boundaries being the summit of the chain of hills on those sides of the two last mentioned counties; and their eastern limit were the hills which extend at some distance along the same side of the Tame through its whole course.

The same word is the origin of the names of this people, and of the rivers Thames and Tame: that word is *Táv*, or the spread, and

and it is the appellation of many rivers, which, like these two, run along level vallies, and whose waters spread out much. The people inhabiting such low regions might be indifferently called, TAVEINI, *Taveiniaid*, *Taveinion*, *Taveinwyr*, *Taveinwys*, *Taveinwysen*, and *Gwyr y Tavain*; or *Teivini*, *Teiviniaid*, *Teivinion*, *Teivinwyr*, *Teivinwys*, *Teivinwysen*, and *Gwyr Teivi*, or the men of the spreads or Dales. Particular forms of construction would change the initials, and then the names would be more like *Dobuni*; as *Dyma DAVEINI*, here are DOBUNI.

VI. The HUICCH, or *Jugantes*, had Gloucestershire from the borders of the Dobuni northwards, and the whole of the county of warwick, and nearly the whole of Worcester.

These names are only different forms of the same word, and mean men of gallantry, or brave ones; and they should be correctly written thus, GWYCHI, *Gwychiaid*, *Gwychion*, *Gwychwyr*, *Gwychweis*, *Gwychweision*, *Gwyr Gwychion*, and *Gweis Gwychion*; or thus, *Gwychini*, *Gwycheiniaid*, *Gwycheinion*, *Gwycheinwyr*, *Gwycheinwys*, and *Gwyr Gwychain*; and also *Gwycheinti*, *Gwycheintiaid*, *Gwych-*

intion, *Gwycheintwyr*, GWYCHEINTWYS, and *Gwyr Gwycheint*. From the same word are also formed *Gwychyriaid*, *Gwychyron*, *Gwychyruws*, *Gwychyriaint*, *Gwychyrogion*, *Gwychyrolion*, and *Gwyr Gwychyrr*. In certain forms of construction the initials of all these words are dropt, which shews the affinity closer; as

Dyma WYCHI;
There are HUICCH;
Dyma WYCHEINTWYS,
Here are JUOANTES.

VII. The ANCALITES had the eastern parts of the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and bordered upon the *Huicci* to the west.

The origin of this name, very probably, is UCHELITWYS, or the inhabitants of the high grounds, for that was their situation, and were so distinguished from their neighbours, the *Taveini*, or the people of the dales. They might be also called *Uchel-iaid*, *Uchelwyr*, *Uchelwys*, and *Gwyr yr Uchelion*.

VIII. The CORNAVII, CARNABII, or *Corinavii*, inhabited all Cheshire, and all Shropshire on the north and east of the Severn, and all Staffordshire, with some of the adjacent borders of Warwickshire and Leicester-shire;

shire; and *Uriconium* or *Wrox-*
eter was their chief city.

godunum, *Coccium*, or *Blackrode*
for their chief town.

The small headland between the rivers Dee and Mersey is too inconsiderable, I think, to have given name to this extensive nation, as Mr. Whitaker would have it. Not wishing to take great liberty in altering the word, I am somewhat dubious from what original to trace it, except it may be from *Corain*, circling or winding, and *aiu*, streams; if so, the people would be called COREINEIVI, *Corein-aiuiaid*, *Coreineivion*, *Coreineiv-wyr*, and *Coreineivwys*, or the inhabitants of the banks of winding rivers, names very applicable with respect to the two great rivers, the Severn and the Dee, on which their country chiefly lay.

The eight nations above specified inhabited the Roman division of the island called Flavia, *Cæsariensis*, and Flavia *Cæsariensis*, having the Thames and the hills of Wotton-under-Edge for its southern limit, the Severn on the west, and the Mersey, Don and Humber, on the north,

I. The SETANTII, SISTUN-
TII, or *Sistantii*, inhabited Lan-
cashire, and the southern parts
of Westmoreland, having *Rhi-*

The name of this tribe and of the *Voluntii*, probably, have reference to each other; for it would seem that one occupied a fruitful soil, and chiefly followed agriculture, whilst the latter tended their flocks in the more hilly country. Agreeably to such a supposition I make *Syddynt*, an agricultural farm or tene-ment, to be the original of the appellation of the *Setantii*; from which word the people would be called SYDDYNTI, *Syddynt-iaid*, *Syddyntion*, *Syddyntwyr*, *Syddyntwys*; or *Syddyni*, *Syddyn-iaid*, *Syddynwyr*, and *Syddyn-wys*, from *Syddyn*, the primary form of the word; the import of which is the dwellers in farms, or those who cultivate the land.

II. The VOLANTII, or *Voluntii*, possessed the northern parts of Westmoreland, and all Cumberland, to the wall of Hadrian on the north, having *Volanty*, or Elenborough, in the latter, for their capital.

In contradistinction to the *Setantii*, the *Volantii* were the people of the forests, deriving their name from *Gwyllaint*, a region abounding with coverts
or

or wilds; and hence they would have the appellations of GWYLL-EINTI, *Gwyll-eintiaid*, *Gwyll-eintion*, *Gwyll-eintwyr*, *Gwyll-eintwys*, and *Gwyr y Gwyllaint*, or the Woodlanders. As the name has a mutable initial, it approaches nearer to *Volantii* under some forms of construction, as

Gweli WYLL-EINTI yno,
Thou wilt see VOLANTII there.

III. The BRIGANTES possessed Yorkshire to the Don and Humber on the south, all Durham, and little of Northumberland lying south of the wall of Hadrian.

*Brigant**, from *Brig*, implies in the British, a summit, or upper situation; from which may be formed *Briganti*, *Brigantiaid*, *Brigantion*, *Brigantwyr*, BRIGANTWYS, *Brigantwyson*, *Brigantweis*, *Brigantweifson*, *Gwyr y Brigant*; and also *Brig-einti*, *Brigeintiaid*, *Brigeintion*, *Brigeintwyr*, *Brigeintwys*, and *Brigeintwyson*, the people of the summits, or of the upper regions.

There is a very curious war dance, still preserved in Wales, called *Gware Brigant*, the Play

of the Brigant, or Brigantian Exercise.

The three foregoing nations were comprized in the Roman province of Maxima, or Maxima Cæsariensis.

I. The OTTADINI possessed all Northumberland, except a small part to the south of the wall of Hadrian, all Lothian and Mers, and the half of Tweeddale.

One of the most celebrated bards of the sixth century was *Aneurin*, a chieftain of the *Otadini*. He wrote an elegy on account of a signal defeat sustained by his countrymen, in the battle of *Cattraeth*, wherein he bore a conspicuous part himself. This piece, which is still extant, bears the title of *Gada-din*, and consists of 363 stanzas, being the number of the Otodinian chiefs in that battle; of whom, says he,

“ There escaped but three by
“ feat of arms; two dogs of
“ war from Aeron, Cynon
“ fierce, and I my hallowed
“ muse did save from spilling of
“ my blood.”

* By altering the word to *Brygant*, the name would be synonymous with the definition given of the *Bibroces*, that is, the people of the brakes and thickets.

After the event above recorded the Saxon power prevailed in *Otodia*, and Aneurin retired to the monastery of St. Illutus in South Wales, where he passed the remainder of his days.

From *Gododin* and *Manau Gododin*, the names of the country, which imply regions bordering on the coverts, the people were called *GODODINI*, *Gododinaid*, *Gododinion*, *Gododinwyr*, and *Gododinwys*. From the initial being mutable it may be proper to shew the appellation under a form affected by it, as—

“Gwyr aeth *ODODIN*, chwerthin wnar.”

“Heroes traversed *OTODINIA*, a joyous course.” *Aneurin.*

II. The *GADENI* had the little of Cumberland lying north of the wall of Hadrian, *Tiyotdale*, *Tweeddale* up to the *Tweed*, and *Cluydisdale* to *Lanerk* on the north west.

Very probably this nation inhabited a country which is called *Goddgu*, or the Groves, in our old manuscripts; for, by a different termination, the name will sound like *Gadeni*, as *Goddain*, abounding with groves, and from hence the people would have the appellations of *GODD-EINI*, *Goddeiniaid*, *Goddeinion*, *Goddeinwyr*, *Goddeinwys*, *Goddemwysion*, *Goddeinweis*, *Goddein-*

weision, *Goddeinogi*, *Goddeinogiaid*, *Goddeinogion*, *Goddeinigion*, and *Gwyr Goddau*.

III. The *SELGOVÆ* inhabited *Anandale*, *Nithisdale*, and *Galloway* to the *Dee*; and perhaps the south east of *Kyle*, and south west of *Cluydisdale*.

The name of this people is descriptive of their position in a country upon the dividing water; and it is the original from which *Solway* is to be traced. It is a compound from *Sall*, that branches out, separates or divides, and *Gwy*, a stream. These two radical words uncompounded, would preserve the mutable initial of the latter, thus, *Sall Gwy*; but otherwise it would be written *Sallwy*; the first form accounts for the *g* in *Selgovæ*, and the other shews why it is not in *Solway*. There is another radical word, which is *ma*, a place, very frequently affixed to others in forming names, and then it changes into *va*. With this addition *Sall Gwy* would then be *Sall-Gwyva*, or *Sallwyva*, the region upon the dividing stream, which approaches still nearer to *Selgovæ*. Hence the people would be named *SALL-GWYVÄI*, *Sallwyvääid*, *Sallwyvään*, *Sallwyvawyr*, *Sallwyvawys*, *Gwyr Sallwyva*, *Gwyr ar Sallwy*, and *Gwyr ar Sall-Gwy*.

IV. The

IV. The NOVANTES possessed the whole of Galloway lying west of the Dee.

The appellation of *Novant* signifies a situation abounding with streams, or in the water, and which is descriptive of the country of this people; and they themselves were called *Novanti*, *Novantiaid*, *Novantion*, *Novantwyr*, *NOVANTWYS*, *Novantwyson*, *Novantweis*, *Novantweisson*, *Novantigion*, and *Gwyr Novant*, or the men of the region bordering upon the water.

The country of the *Novantes* is mentioned by *Aneurin*, when he enumerates the forces in *Cattraeth*, in these words,—

" Tri llwyr Novant;
 " Pymmwnt, a pumeant,
 " Tri chwn a thrichant;
 " Tri chwe chad varchawg
 " Eidyn euruchawg;
 " Tri llu llwrygawg;
 " Tri eur-deyrn torchawg;
 " Tri marchawg dywal,
 " Tri chant gyhaval;
 " Tri chyvnaid cyfnar
 " Chwervysgynt esgar;—
 " Tri theyrn maon
 " A dyvu o Vrython."

" Three from NOVANT; five myriad and five hundred; three chiefs and three hundred; three times six troops of horsemen of Eidyn arrayed in gold; three loricated hosts; three princes

wearing golden torques; three furious knights, equalled by three hundred more; three heroes leaping together onward who bitterly mixed with the foes;—three sovereign kings there came of Britons."

V. The DAMNII bordered on the north of the *Novantes*, *Selgova*, and *Gadeni*, being separated from them by a range of mountains; and they inhabited all Carrick, Cunningham, and Renfrew; and, probably the north and western parts of Kyle, and the north east of Cluydisdale; and the wall of Antoninus was their northern barrier,

The name of this people implies that they inhabited the deep vales or glens between mountains; for I imagine that it is to be identified in the British words DYVNI, *Dyuniaid*, *Dyunwyr*, *Dyunwys*, *Dyunwyson*, and *Gwyr y Dyvnau*, or the men of the deeps. The root of these names is *Dyvy*, from which, in another form, is also derived the appellation of the *Damnonii*, or the men of Devonshire.

These five nations above mentioned were included in the Roman province of Valentia,

I. The HORESTII inhabited Strathern, and the recesses of the neigh-

neighbouring mountains of Perth lying south of the Tay.

This people, probably, received their name from the strong position of their country, being the most inaccessible part of the Grampian mountains; for the word *Hyrwyf*, from which I derive it, signifies that easily or aptly hinders, that is easily defended, or an impregnable barrier; whence *HYRWYSTI*, and *Hyrwyfiai*d, the inhabitants of such a place.

II. The *VECTURONES* possessed all Perth, except the little portion lying south of the Tay; the whole of Gawry, Angus, and Merns; and the narrow region of Mar south of the Dee.

There are several words in the British language, which bear affinity to this name; as *Gwychyron**, brave ones; *Gwythyron*, men of wrath; *Peithyron*†, men of the open, or out, country; and *Uchderon*, the inhabitants of the heights. I am induced to reject these appellations, in favour of a country mentioned

several times by *Aneurin*, in the *Gododin*; and especially so, as that name is to be identified in the river Erne, and Strathern. The name, which I mean, is *Aeron*, the original name of the river Erne, and of several other rapid foaming streams. The original situation of the *Veclurones* was above, beyond, or north of that river; whence, accordingly, they would be called *UCHÆRONWYS*, *Uchæroni*, *Uchæroniaid*, *Uchæronwyr*, and *Gwyr-Uchæron*, or the men of the region above *Aeron*.

III. The *TAIXALI* inhabited all of Mar on the north of the Dee, and Buchan.

This nation had their appellation, probably, from *Tachial*, the terminating fair, or open, country; a name nearly equivalent to the fair headland; whence the inhabitants would be called *TACHIALI*, *Tachialiaid*, *Tachialon*, *Tachialwyr*, and *Tachialwys*.

IV. The *VACOMAGI* had all Bannock, Murray, and Inverness

* This is the original from which Mr. Whitaker derives the name.

† *Peithyron*, having a mutable initial, approaches nearer to *Veclurones* under some forms of construction; as, *Dyma Beithyron*, here are *Veclurones*. The root of this word is *Paith*, what is clear, open, or out: And, hence the name *Piſi*, or *Peithi*, the men of the open, or out, country; so, perhaps, with respect to the bounds of the Roman empire.

to the town of that name; nearly all Badenoch and Argyle; and the small part of Braidalbin lying north of the Tay.

By looking at a map of Scotland, it would appear that these people inhabited a chain of deep glens, extending across the island. Such being their situation, it would be appropriate enough to call them PAUCYMOGI, *Paucymogiaid*, *Paucymogion*, *Paucymogwyr*, *Paucymogwys*, and *Gwyr y Bau Gymog*, or the men of the country abounding with glens.

V. The ALBANI, or *Damnii Albani* were situated south of the *Vacomagi* in the parts of Athol and Braidalbin lying south of the Tay, the north of Strathern and of Mauteith.

The word *Alban* means the greatest, utmost, or superior height; hence ALBANI, *Albaniaid*, *Albanion*, *Albanwyr*, *Albanwys*, *Albanwyson*, *Albanweis*, *Albanweison*, *Albanigiaid*, *Albanigion*, *Albanogi*, *Albanogiaid*, *Albanogion*, *Gwyr Alban*, and *Gwyr Albanau*, the men of the upper mountains.

By the name *Alban* the Welsh now mean Scotland in general.

VI. The ATTACOTTI inhabited about the extent of the present district of Lenox.

This nation, probably, dwelt on one of the extremities of *Coed Celyddon*, or the Caledonian forest; at least the name seems to countenance such a supposition; for EITHA-COETI, *Eitha-coetiaid*, and *Eitha-coetwys*, imply the men of the extremity of the wood.

The six nations above specified were comprehended in the Roman province of Vespasiana.

I. The CALEDONI inhabited the interior parts of Inverness, the western of Badenoch and of Braidalban, the eastern of Lochaber, and the north east of Lorn.

These people were so called on account of their dwelling in the coverts of the forest. The Welsh name for that kind of a region is *Celyddon*, which means literally seclusions, or coverts. The appellation occurs very often in old manuscripts, and sometimes with the addition to it of *Coed*, Wood. The people are generally called *Gwyr Celyddon*, the men of the coverts, or woodmen; they might be also named CELYDDONI, *Celyddoniaid*,

iaid, and *Celyddonwys*, or *Caledonians*.

"Avallen beren berav ei haeron
"A dyv yn argel yn argoel Celyddon."

"Sweet appletree, whose fruit is most
"delicious, grows in a shelter in the skirt
"of the wood of Celyddon."

MERDDIN.

II. The *CANTÆ* inhabited the eastern parts of *Rofs*.

The names of this people, and of the *Cantii* of Kent, are of the same origin, which is *Caint*, a word descriptive of their respective countries. That part of the county of *Rofs*, where the *Cantæ* resided, compared with the surrounding regions, is tolerably open, and free from high mountains and rocks. The name of the inhabitants would be, in the British Tongue, *CEINTI*; or otherwise *Ceintiaid*, *Ceintion*, and so forth, as under the name of *Cantii*.

III. The *LOGI* extended along the sea coast of Sutherland, to the *Ale* or *Ila* in Cathness.

The appellation, in the British, nearest in sound to the name of this tribe, is *LYGI*, the inhabitants of the fenny district, or *morafs*.

IV. The *CARNABII* inhabited all Cathness north of the *Ale*.

These people were called *CERNYWI*, like the inhabitants of Cornwall, and for the same reason; which was, that they were both seated on promontories. See a farther illustration in the account of the *Carnabii* of Cornwall.

V. The *CATINI* were situated along the sea shore of Strathnaver.

Some of the Britons were armed with a simple weapon, though a formidable one in the manner it was used, which was a club of about a yard long, with a heavy end worked into four sharp points; to the thin end, or handle, a cord was fixed, which enabled a person, well trained, to throw it with great force and exactness, and then by a jerk to bring it back to his hand, either to renew his throw, or to keep it in his hand, for close action. This weapon was called *Cat*, and *Catai*; the relative adjective to this word would be *Catin*; and the men who used it were called *CATINI*, *Catiniaid*, *Catinion*, *Catinwyr*, and *Catinwys*, but more generally *Cateion*. Probably, the people now spoken of were club-men, and noted for being armed in the manner above described.

VI. The

VI. The MERTÆ inhabited the interior parts of Strathnavern and Sutherland. CERNEINOGI, and *Cerneinog-iaid*.

If the principal occupation of these people was tending their cattle, which, from their situation, was very likely the case, they might have been appropriately called MEIRYDI, *Meiri*, *Meiriaid*, *Meirioni*, *Meirion-iaid*, *Meirionwyr*, *Meirionwys*, *Meirwyr*, and *Meirwys*, or the dairy-men.

VII. The CARNONACÆ inhabited the shore of Rofs from Loch Affynt to Loch Breyn.

If the country assigned to these people abounds with heaps of loose stones, or carns, *Carn-einwg*, and *Carneinog* would be proper epithets for it; whence the inhabitants would be called CARNEINOGI, *Carneinogiaid*, *Carneinogion*, *Carneinogwyr*, *Carneinogwys*, and *Gwyr Carneinog*, or the men of the stony region.

But, by consulting the general form of the country, I am induced to believe that it was called *Cerneinog*, or the region abounding with points, or jutting: for the whole coast shoots out in points into the sea. From a country bearing such a name, the inhabitants would be called

VIII. The CERONES extended from Loch Affynt to the river Itys, or Sheyl, in the county of Inverness.

The original appellation of this tribe might have been *Cawron*, or CAWRONWYS, the mighty ones.

IX. The CREONES had the river Itys or Sheyl, for their northern boundary; and extended to the Longus, or Lóch Long on the south.

Perhaps these people were called *Crëon*, and CREONWYS, or the shouters, from their being more remarkable than others for shouting in battle: or, on account of their fierceness, their name might have been *Creuon*, or CREUONWYS, the men of blood.

X. The EPIDII inhabited Cantire and Knapdale.

These people were so called, from a word, which probably was the name of their country, descriptive of its singular projection into the sea. The word which I allude to is *Ebyd*, implying, abstractedly, a going from, a passing off; and used as

the name of a country, would imply a place running out, or darting from: and, according to the idioms of some of the British dialects, *Ebyd* would be changed to *Epyd*; especially so, with the accession of another syllable. From thence, the inhabitants of the *Ebyd*, or peninsula, would be called *EBYDI*, *Ebydiaid*, *Ebydion*, *Ebydwyr*, *Ebydwys*; or *Epydi*, *Epydiaid*, *Epydion*, *Epydwyr*, and *Epydwys*.

This completes the catalogue of the several principal tribes, who originally inhabited Britain, according to the best information, which the Romans were able to procure. It was by colonies, from some of these nations, that Ireland became progressively peopled; and chiefly from such as occupied the western shores; and who, in general, preserved their original appellations, or other names of the same import. In Ireland, it is worthy to observe, the *Belgæ*, who arrived there in subsequent periods, formed a distinct body of people from the first colonists, until they subdued them; and then these two lead-

ing distinctions gradually ceased to exist; and the peculiarities, which formed the *Belgic* dialect of the *Cymbric* language, became prevalent amongst all the inhabitants of the island*.

Those writers who treat of the period in British history, which I am now discussing, generally run into two extremes, equally injurious to the subject. One party depends too implicitly upon the fidelity of ancient chronicles and traditions; the other rejects every thing, as a silly fable, but what is transmitted from the classic pen of a Grecian or a Roman author.

Guided by a spirit of discrimination, much interesting history might be produced, by investigating all the old chronicles and traditionary memorials; and by comparing them with the laws and customs of the ancient Britons.

Thus, it might be made to appear, that the *Cymbrians*, or, less properly, the *Celts*, agreeably to the tenets of the bardic religion, adhered most strictly

* We have sufficient documents, in British history, to shew what were the leading differences between the *Belgic* and the dialects of the original Britons: and, those documents shew the identity of the *Belgic* and the present Irish language. The following instance will serve to illustrate the point: the name of *Fortigern* would be written *Feartigearn*, by the Irish; but he is always called *Gortheyrn*, or *Gwrtheyrn*, by the Welsh.

to the principles of the liberty of individuals, even to the prejudice of general security; and that they were so jealous of this maxim, as never to delegate great power to a supreme chief, but in times of imminent danger, as an invasion by a foreign enemy, and the like; and that they must consequently have been always divided into small states; and therefore, according to their constitution, that they never could have united in an extensive and efficient empire.

By pursuing the inquiry, in the way above mentioned, the disputed point, whether writing was known to the Britons, prior to the arrival of the Romans in the island, may be fully established in the affirmative*. It must consequently follow that they applied this art to some uses; but, before those are particularized, it may be proper to notice, that it was not applied to preserve any of the bardic institutes, either political or religious, on account of the strict regulation, which required every member of the order to be able to recite the whole from memory; and which was done with all possible publicity at the stated meetings: And, this re-

gular system of oral tradition was so strictly followed, that it was considered as a more certain means of guarding against lapses and innovations than even could be established from the use of letters, according to the then confined state of written composition.

The principal use, therefore, which would be made of writing, would be to note remarkable events, next to the recording of some particular proofs, enjoined by the laws, some of which it may be proper here to mention. The law of Gavelkind, or equal distribution of property, amongst corelatives, had an universal operation; and many usages were founded upon this law, which required a direct proof of kindred pedigree for several generations; and to attain this, with facility, resort would be had to writing. For instance, it was incumbent on a man to produce a clear record of his pedigree for nine generations, to entitle him to the rank of a freeman; and consequently to his allotment of property, in his community. His pedigree was then in fact his title deed to whatever was possessed by him; therefore those

* See the matter discussed, in treating of the Roman period, being the next Epoch of this Sketch.

records were not the vague list of names, which writers, unacquainted with the laws of the Britons, have generally considered them.

Another instance of law usage, requiring a clear proof, was that system of fine and compensation for crimes, by which the family of a guilty individual was affected, to the ninth degree of consanguinity, with respect to the contribution to be levied; as also was the family of the person suffering the injury, in partaking of each his respective share of the compensation made by the other party; and which was done on both sides in ratios, according to the degree of relationship.

Such precautions being required, as are above mentioned, in preserving proofs of kindred, amongst private persons; it must necessarily follow, that the British chieftains were not less jealous of having a clear title to the supremacy, which they exercised over their respective tribes; for, it was only by being regularly the heads of the most ancient families that they could aspire to their situations.

Some of those pedigrees having escaped the ravages of time; and being preserved under the before-mentioned necessity of being correct, we cannot do less than consider them as curious and valuable.

To be continued.

HISTORY.

WELSH CHRONICLES WITH TRANSLATIONS.

Continued from Vol. I. page 48.

AC yna yrannwyt yr ynys yn deir ran rwg ytri broder, nyd amgen, nogyd ylocrinus canys hynav oed aganav ohen deuawd gwyr groec ylle penav, sev oed hynny lloygyr mal ydycho yteruynv o vor humyr hyt yn havren, ac oy henw ev chun ydodes ar yran lloygyr. Ac y Albanaet y doeth o humyr hwnt, ac ydodes ynteu oy henw chun ar y ran ev or ynys yr alban. Ac y Camber ydoeth or tu arall y havren, ac ydodes ynteu ar y ran kymre oy henw chun. Agwedy ev bot velly ydagnauedus yn hir, ydoeth humyr brenhin hunawt allynghes ganthaw hyt yr alban yr tir, gwedy yryuot kyn no hynny yn anreithiaw germania. Agwedy gwybot hynny o albanaet ef adoeth abychydic nyuer gyt ac ev ygeifiaw y wrthlad or tir. Ac yna ybu kyvrang kalet alladu uawr, ac yno yllas albanaet ac adienghis oy lu afoas hyt ar locrin'. Agwedy gwybot o locrin' hynny, anvon aoruc

THE island was thereupon divided into three shares amongst the three brothers; that is to say, to Locrinus, as he was the eldest, and according to an ancient custom of the Greeks, the principal place, which was Loegyr, as it was bounded by the Humber sea and by the Severn; and from his own name he called his part Loegyr. And, to Albanaet was allotted all beyond the Humber; and he also, from his own name, called his share of the island Alban. And, to Camber was allotted the other side of the Severn; and he likewise called his part Cymru, from his own name. After they had continued thus peaceably for a long space, Humyr, king of Hynod came with a fleet to Alban, where he landed, after having been theretofore laying waste Germany. Being made acquainted with this, Albanaet came, accompanied by a few troops, to endeavour to drive him from the country, and there-

aoruc ar camber y vrawt yuenegi hynny idaw. Ac yna o gyt kynghor kynnullaw llu aorugant adyuot yr alban, ac yn ev herbyn wyntheu ydoeth humyr ay lu, ac yna ybu ymlat kadarn ac aerua vaur oboptu, ac or diwed yfoas humyr ygeifiaw ylogheu ac ny atpwynt idaw onyd gymell yr avon y ymvodi, ac ohynny allan ydodet y henw ev ar yr avon humyr ual ydelei cov yr genedil adeley racllaw ykyvrang hwnnw

upon a severe conflict took place, and a great slaughter, when Albanaſtus was killed, and his army fled to Locrinus. Upon knowing that, Locrinus ſent to Camber, his brother, to inform him thereof; and then, from mutual conſultation, they aſſembled an army, and came to the Alban; and againſt them Humyr came with his hoſt, and thereupon a mighty battle took place, with great ſlaughter on each ſide; and, at length, Humyr fled, to attempt to gain his ſhips; and this he was not ſuffered to do, but was driven into the river to be drowned; and thence forward his name was given to the river Humber, ſo that the generation afterwards to come ſhould have that tranſaction in remembrance.

Agwedy cafel o locrin a-chamber yvrawt y uudugoliaeth, wynt adoethant lle yd oed llongheu hum', ac yny llongheu ycauſſant teir morwyn anryued ev tegwch, ar benaf or teir oed effyllt verch breuhin germania adugaſſei humyr ganthaw pan vuafſei yn anrheithiaw ywlat honno, ac yna y kymyrth locrin' effyllt yn wreic gwely idaw. Agwedy gwybot o corine' hynny lliidiaw aoruc, am ry adaw olocrin kyn no hynny kymryt gwendoleu y verch yn wreic bwys idaw, ac anvon attaw aoruc

After Locrianus, and Camber his brother, had obtained the victory, they came to the place where the ſhips of Humyr lay; and, in the ſhips they found three virgins of extraordinary beauty; and the principal of the three was Effyllt, the daughter of the king of Germany, whom Humyr had carried away with him, when he had been ravaging that country. Upon this, Locrinus took Effyllt to be his bed companion. When Corineus was informed of it he became enraged, becauſe Locri-

nus,

aoruc ac erchi idaw ydillwng ymeith hi or wlat, agwedy nas dillynghei kynullaw llu aoruc corine' ydyuot am ben locrin ac ygymell y dehol or wlat. Agwedy gwybot olocrin hynny peri aoruc gwneithur dacar dy yn lle dirgeledic adodi effyllt yndi heb wybot y neb, ac yna anvon ar corine' y venegi rydaruot idaw dehol effillt or ynys, a gyffot oet dyd cariat ryngthunt. Agwedy ev dyuot y oet ydyd ydoeth corine' adan droi bwyalldeuvinyawc yny lawadywedud yn lliadiawcwr thaw, ay tydy vabyn drythyll, am tremygei, vi am merch gwedy geniver gweli ageueis yn ennill kyuoeth ytti ac yth tat kyn no thi, ac yn mynassu ygyrchu ar vwyall, ac yna ydaeth kedymeithion ryngthunt ac eu tagnefuedu. Ac yna y kymyrth locrin' gwendoleu verch corine', yn wreic bwys ydaw ac yn vrenhines, ac agauas mab ohoney a madauc oed y henw. Ac yn yr un amfer hwnnw yganet merch y effillt ac y dodet henw arney haren. Ac val hynny ybu locrin' yn hir, ac yn rith mynet y aberthu yr dwyweu iday ef ar effill pan elei, ac adrigei yno ay dwy nos ay teir heb wybot dim ywrthaw yny delei ehun drachevyn. Agwedy marw corine' y gwrthladawt ef gwendoleu ywrthaw, ac ydyrchauaud ef effyllt yn vrenhines. Ac yna ydaeth

nus, previously to that, had promised to take Gwendolau his daughter, to be his lawful wife; and he sent to him, demanding that he should let her depart out of the country; and since he did not chuse to let her go, Corineus assembled an army, and came against Locrinus, to compel him to send her out of the country. Upon hearing that, Locrinus caused a subterraneous house to be made in a secret place, and he put Effyllt in it, without the knowledge of any one; and then he sent to Corineus, to declare that he had sent Effyllt out of the island, and appointed a day of accommodation between them. And, when they were come to the day of appointment, Corineus made his appearance, brandishing a two-edged battleax in his hand, and saying angrily to him,—“ Dost thou, heedless “ stripling, dare to contemn “ me and my daughter, after “ the many wounds I received “ in gaining dominion for thee “ and thy father before thee!” And then taking a threatening posture to assault him with the battleax, whereupon some friends came betwixt them, and made peace. Then Locrinus took Gwendolau, the daughter of Corineus, to be his wedded wife and queen; and he had a son by her, and Madoc was his name.

ydaeth gwendoleu ynghwyn hyt yngkernyw ar ychenedyl yvenegi yr amharch awnaethessit ydi. Ac yna ycafsant yn ev kynghor kynullaw llu ydial ar locrin' amharch ev cares. Agwedy gwybot hynny olocrin' kynullaw llu aoruc ynteu yn ev herbryn wyntheu. Agwedy dyuot y deu lu ygyd hyt ar lan avon sturham oed y henw ymfaethu a orugant yn gadarn, ac o ergyt faeth y llas locrinus. Anaw mlyned ygwledychaffei kyn no hynny.

name. At that same time a daughter was born to Effyllt, and the name of Havren was given to her. In that manner Locrinus long conducted himself; and, under the pretence of going to sacrifice to the gods, he would repair to Effyllt, and would remain there two or three nights, without any thing being known of him, until he came back again himself. And, after the death of Corineus, he put away Gwendolau from him, and he raised Effyllt to be queen. Then Gwendolau came, with her complaint, to Cornwall, amongst her kindred, to declare the dishonour that had been done to her; and thereupon it was agreed in their consultation, to assemble an army to revenge upon Locrinus the disgrace of their relation. And, upon being informed of it, Locrinus likewise raised an army to oppose them. When the two armies were come together, on the banks of a river called Sturham, they shot severely against each other, and from the discharge of an arrow Locrinus was slain: and, nine years had he reigned before that event.

Agwedy cafel ogwendoleu y nudugoliaeth hi agymyrth llywodraeth ydeyrnas yny llaw y hun, ac aberys kymrit effyll ay merch ac ev bodi mewn avon aod yn teruyn

After Gwendolau had obtained the victory, she took the government of the kingdom into her own hands; and she caused Effyllt, and her daughter, to be drowned

teruyn rwnng kymre a lloygyr, adodi henw ymerch ar yr avon, ydwyn ar gov yr genedyl adelei rac llaw ygweithredoed hynny. Ac yna ydodet havren ar yr avon yr hynny hyt hediw. Agwedy gwledychu owendoleu pe-deir blynyd ardec gwedy locrin', hi arodes llywodraeth ydeyrnas y vadawc y mab. A hitheu agymyrth kynryw yn offymdeith ydy hi tra vei vew. Ac yn yr amser hwnnw yd oyd daniel pphwyt yn gwledychu yn wlat iudea, a nai eneas yn yr eidal, ac omir yn traethu oy vardoniaeth.

Agwedy urdaw madawc yn vrenhin gwreicha aoruc, adeu vab auu ydaw ohonei, fev oed ev henw, mymbyr, a mael. Ar madawc hwnnw awledychawt yhedwch dagnaued' chwech blyned arugeint ac yna ybu varw, fev oed hynny o vlwydynet gwedy dilu. M.CC.LXXIII.

Agwedy madawc y kyuodes teruysc rwnng y veybion mymbyr a mael am rannu yr kyvoeth, agwedy mynhu ymlad onadunt, ydoeth gwyrd a ryngthunt a gyf-fot oyd dyd y dagneued ryngthunt. Agwedy ev dyuot y oyd ydyd y doeth mymbyr odifyuyt creulonder a llat mael y vrawt, ac

drowned in a river, which was a boundary between Cymru and Loegy, and the name of her daughter was given to the river, to be a memorial, to the generation that should come in future, of those transactions; and thereupon that river has been called Havren to this day. And, after Gwendolau had reigned for fourteen years after Locrinus, she resigned the government of the kingdom to Madoc her son; and she took Cornwall, as a provision for herself whilst she lived. At that period Daniel the prophet governed in the country of Judea, and the nephew of Eneas in Italy, and Homer was reciting his poetry.

After Madoc had been crowned king, he took a wife, and he had two sons by her, whose names were Mymbyr and Mael. And this Madoc reigned in tranquil peace for six and twenty years, and then he died: this was after the deluge M.CC. LXXIII. years.

. After Madoc, there arose a commotion between his sons, Mymbyr and Mael, about dividing the kingdom; and after they had fought for a while, some good men interposed, and appointed a day of pacification between them: and, when they were met together, Mymbyr, in a sudden

ac yna ykymyrth y kyuoeth yn eiliaw chun achlan, ac agymyrth creulonder yndaw yny ladawt deledogyon yr ynys kenmwyav, ac adaw y wreic bwys yr hon yganess mab ydaw ohonei aelwyd yn efracw, ac ydymrodes y bechawd fodoma yr hon aoed gas gan duw. Ac ual yd oed diwyrnawd gwedy y vynet ybely mewn forest ef a ymgolles ay wyr ac adoeth hyt mewn glyn coedawc ac ydoeth bleidieu idaw acy lladaffant ef. Sev oed hynny gwedy diliw. M.CCC. o vlwydynet. Sev y gwledychawt. XXVI. o vlwydyned. Ac yn yr amser hwnnw yd oed faul yn vrenhyn yn yr israel, ac euristieus yn lacedemonia.

Agwedy mymbyr y kymyrth efracw y vab y deyrnas, ac ay gwledychawt pedeir blyned arbymthec arugeint, achyntav gwr gwedy brutus aeth allynghes y ymlad ar freinc uu ef, ac ef agauas y uudugoliaeth ac ay darist yngawt idaw. Ac yn yr amser hwnnw yd oed dauid brofwyd yn vrenhyn yngacerusalem, afilui' latin' yn yr eidal. A gad a nathan ac affav yn brofwiid yn yr israel. Ac yna ygwnaeth ybrenhin caer efracw, Achaer alklut, A chafell mynyd agnet yr hwn aelwir yr awr

sudden fit of cruelty, came and slew his brother Macl; and he then took the authority entirely into his own hands; and he became filled with cruelty, so that he put to death most of the nobility of the island; and he forsook his wedded wife, of whom he had born a son, who was called Efrac, and he gave himself up to the sin of Sodom, that was odious to God. And, as he was on a certain day gone to hunt in a forest, he lost himself from his men, and came into a woody valley, and wolves came upon him, and he was killed by them. That was after the deluge M.CCC. years. He reigned XXVI. years: and, at that time, Saul was king in Israel, and Euristieus in Lacedemonia.

And after Mymbyr, his son Efrac took the kingdom, and governed it during nine and thirty years; and he was the first man after Brutus, who went out with a fleet, to fight against France; and he obtained the victory, and he subdued it to himself: and in that period, David, the prophet, was king in Jerusalem: and Silvius Latinus in Italy; and Gad, Nathan, and Affau were prophets in Israel. It was then the king built the city of Efrac, and the city of Alclud, and the castle of Mount Angned, which

awr hon castell y morwynyon ar mynyd dolurus. Ac ef auu idaw vgein meib o vgein wraget aod idaw, adeng merchet arug-eint. Henwew y vebion oed Brut' darean las, Maredudd, Seisfill, Rys, Morud, Bleidud, Iago, Botlan, Kyngar, Spaden, Guaul, Dardan, Eidol, Ivor, Hector, Kyngu, Gereint, Run, Affer, Howel. Enwew y uerchet oedynt, Gloywgein, Ignogen, Eudaus, Gwenlliant, Gwaurdyd, Angharat, Gwendolen, Tangoystyl, Gorgon, Medlan, Mechael, Ofrar, Maelure, Cainreda, Regan, Gwael, Ecub, Nest, Kein, Stadud, Efreu, Blaengein, Auallach, Angaes, Galaes, atechhaf morwyn oed honno or awelat yn ynys brydein yn un oes ahi, Gueiruy, Perweur, Eurdrec, Edra, Anor, Stadyaid, Egron. Ahynny oll o verchet a anuones Efrauc hyt ar Silui' ygar brenhin yr eidal, y ev rodi yr gwyr dyledockaf or ahanoedynt ogededyl tro. Ar meibion oll onyd yr hynaf onadunt a anuonet allyngghes ganthunt hyt yr eidal ac affer ev brawt yn dywyffaw canadunt. Ac ody-na yd aethant hyt yn germania, ac oganorthwy filui' wynt aorfegynnaffant ywlat honno ac ay gwledychaffant hi ohynny allan. Brut' darean las a drigawd gyt ay dad yn ynys brydeiny ny deruynawd buchert ydat. Sef oed hynny

which is called at present the Maidens' Castle, and the Mountain of Lamentation. And he had twenty sons, by twenty wives that he had, besides thirty daughters: the names of his sons were, Brutus with the blue shield, Maredudd, Seisyll, Rhys, Morudd, Bleidud, Iago, Bodlan, Cyngar, Spaden, Gwawl, Dardan, Eidol, Ivor, Hector, Cyngu, Geraint, Rhun, Afer, Howel: his daughters were called, Gloewgain, Ignogen, Eudaus, Gwenlliant, Gwawrdydd, Angharad, Gwenddolen, Tangwystyl, Gorgon, Medlan, Mechael, Ofrar, Maelvre, Cainreda, Rhegan, Gwael, Ecub, Nest, Cain, Stadud, Evren, Blaengain, Avallach, Angaes, Galaes, and she was the fairest maid of her time in the isle of Britain, Gweirvyl, Perwevr, Eurdrec, Edra, Anor, Stadiaid, Egron; and all those daughters were sent by Efrog to his relation Silvius, king of Italy, to be given to the noblest men that were descended from the nation of Troy; and all the sons, except the eldest of them, were sent with a fleet of ships, to Italy, with Afer, their brother, for their leader. And, from thence they went to Germany; and, through the assistance of Silvius, they conquered that country, and they governed it

hynny gwedy diliw. M.CCC.
XXXIX. o vhwynyed.

it from that time forward. Brutus Blue-shield continued with his father, in the isle of Britain, until the end of his father's life. That was M.CCC.XXXIX. years after the deluge.

Agwedy efrawc ykymyrt brut' darean las yuab yntheu ydeyrnas, ac ay gwledychawt yn hedwch dagnauedus deudengmlyned gwedy ydad, ac ef agarei gwirioned achyuyander, ac un mab a oed ydaw oy wreic briawd alleon oed y henw. Ac yna ybu varw brut.' M.CCC.LI. ann'. gwedy diliw.

After Efrog, his son Brutus Blue-shield possessed the kingdom; and he governed it in peace and tranquillity for twelve years after his father; and he loved truth and justice; and there was one son to him by his wedded wife, and his name was Leon: and, then Brutus died M.CCCLI. years after the deluge.

Agwedl brut' y kymyrth lleon y vab llywodraeth yr ynys ac ay gwledychawt yn hir oamferoed yn hedwch dagnauedus, ac ef awnaeth dinas yngogled yr ynys, ac ay gelwys oy enw chun caer lleon, ar henw hwnnw adrigawd ar ydinas yr hynny hyt hediw. Agwedy llithraw talym o amfer ysfyrthawt gorthrwin heint arnaw hyt na allei na marchogaeth na cherdet, ac yna y kyuodes kiwdaudawl deruyfc yny deyrnas oy lefged ef hyt yn diwet y oes. Ac yn yr amfer hwnnw yd oed Selyf vab dauid yn adeiliat temyl crift yn gaerusalem, ac ydoeth sibilla brenhines faba ywarandaw ardoethineb selyf. Agwedy gwledychu

And after Brutus, his son Leon took the government of the island; and he ruled it for a length of time in peace and tranquillity; and he built a city in the north of the island, and he called it by his own name, Caer Leon, and that name continued on the city from that period to the present day. And when a considerable time had elapsed, he became oppressed with a disorder, so that he could neither ride nor walk; and then a civil commotion was raised in the kingdom, owing to his infirmity, which raged to the end of his life. At that time, Selyf the son of David, was building the temple of Christ in Jerusalem;

ychu o leon pypm mlynnet ar-
ugeint y bu varw, sef oed hynny,
M.CCC.LXXVI. ann'. gwedy
diliw.

lem; and Sibylla, the queen of
Saba, came to hear the wisdom
of Selyv. And, after Leon had
reigned for five and twenty years
he died; that was M.CCC.
LXXVI, years after the de-
luge.

Agwedy lleon ygwledychawt
Run baladyr bras y vab, un vl-
wydyn eifieu o deugeint, a
hwnnwaduc y bobyl ardagneued.
Ac a adeiliws caer geint, a chaer
wynt, achastell mynyd paladyr,
yr hwan a elwir yn sayfnecc
sefftyfburie, ac yna tra uuwyd
yn deiliat y gaer honno ybu yr
eryr yn proffwydau ac yn dy-
wedut daroganeu ynys brydein
ar ymadrodion ynny mod hwn.

After Leon, his son Rhun
Thick-spear reigned one short
of forty years, and he conducted
the people peaceably: and he
built the city of Caint*, and the
city of Gwynt†, and the castle
of Shaft Mount, which is called
in English Shaftesbury: And
then, whilst they were building
that city, there was the Eagle
prophecyng and uttering the
oracles of the Isle of Britain, in
words after this manner.

Prophywdoliaeth yr Eirir.

Megis y gwrthlat ywen ydreic
coch, velly ybrwrw y dywyll
ywen. Dreic aruthyr waethaf
athecca ac ochwythat y geneu
oflamawl dan alyfc yr holl ynys
gan y llyuu. O arennev hwnnw
ydaa maharen man ygnv, adi-
wyllya dyrnodieu ygyrn yny
dwyrein. Odyna ydaa ystlum
gwenwynic y olwç ac ar y ed-
rychiat ydechryn fyd achreuyd.
Odena ydaa llew anesao yr yst-
lum lluchyadenawc, ac adan
ylywodraeth ylygryr sychet
gwirioned. Crang or mor ady-
nessa

The Prophecy of the Eagle.

As the white opposes the red
dragon, so the dark will over-
throw the white. A dragon the
worst and the fairest, the breath
of whose mouth, of flaming
fire, from her licking, will
burn all the island. From the
reins of that will proceed a ram
of fine fleece, the buttings of
whose horns will darken in the
east. From thence will proceed
a bat of noxious aspect, and by
his looks faith and religion will
be made to tremble. Then a
lion will proceed, that shall be
brought

D

* Canterbury,

† Winchester.

neffa yr llew ac adan y vediant ydiwlanna rydit o rydit gwedy y troffer y keibieu yn waywyr. Baed danhedawc aneffa yr crang ac awalhaa yny mieri tew ac alymhaa y danned yngkedernyt ydeyrnas. Ochwant y baed y kynnyd kenev er hwn a ryd am agheu ydad megis am anghau ki. Gwaet ytat agynyd y meibion ar kyntaf onadunt aefgyn yoruchelder ydeyrnas yn defynyd hagen vegis blodeuyn gwaenwyn kyn noe frwyth y gwywa. O bechawt yr hen ypechia ymeibion wrth eu tat, ar caret cyntaf a vyd devnyd yr rei ol. Meibion agyuodant yn erbyn eu tat ac aundial pechawt, emysgaroed a gyffroant yn erbyn y groth. Gwaet agyuyt ynerbyn eu gwaet yny daruo yr alban wylaw penyt yperheryn ac anobeithus boen avyd. Yna ydaw kynhwrf kadam owynt dwyrein, ac aruthra yr gorllewin ac adiwreida holl gedernyt iwerdon. Rac bron hwnnw ygoftwng twyfogion agwedy y kyngreirier tagneued yd ymgarant. Dolor adroffir yn llewenyd, pan drychont ytat yngkallon y vam. Ef aneffa lui adifgynno ohat yllew ae lymder adylla kedernyt hacarnawl ac un elechawl. ymynediat hwnnw ygedeu normandi ydwy ynys. ac odiruawr vod symudedigaeth ygwehenir ykledyf ywrth ygoron. Oachaws anvlhndep v brodyr ygwledycha vn adelei
ole

brought near by the fire-gleaming bat, and under his government the thirst for truth shall be polluted. A crab out of the sea shall come next to the lion; and under his authority liberty of liberty will vanish: Afterwards the mattocks shall be turned into spears. A tusky boar shall draw near to the crab, and shall madden in the thick brambles; and he shall sharpen his teeth in the strength of the kingdom. From the lust of the boar a cub shall grow up, which shall seek the death of his father as much as the death of a dog. The blood of the parent shall nourish the sons; and the first of them shall ascend to the summit of the kingdom as a protector; but like the flower of the spring, before its fructification, it shall fade away. From the sin of the old, the sons will sin against their father, and the first excess will be the origin of those who shall be last. Sons shall rise up against their father; and for the vengeance of sin, the bowels shall be agitated against the womb. Blood shall rise against their blood until Alban shall mourn the affliction of the pilgrim, and there shall be hopeless pain; then shall come a mighty tumult of an east wind, and shall rush towards the west, and shall eradicate all the strength of Ireland. Before that princes shall bow; and after

oſe arall. Kerbyt ypymet adreig-
 lir yr petweryd agwedy y dyr-
 chauer ylluneu priawt yfarret
 aetiaug afathyr yteyrnaſſoed, yn
 dydyev diwethaf ydreic wen
 ygweſgerir yhetivet yn deir ran,
 ran adyn yr pwyl odwyreiniawl
 ſwllt ykyuoethogir, ran adifgin
 y ſwerdon, o orllewiniawl ar-
 dymyr ydigrifheir, ydryded ran
 adric yn ywlat dielw agorwac
 ykeffir. Tanawl beleu adifgin
 ordwyrein allydaw yny kylch
 ogyrch alynga. Wrth ylluver
 yd ehetta adar yr ynys, arrei
 mwyaf onadunt wedy yd ennyn-
 ner eu heſgyll adigwydant yn
 dalyedigaeth. Or tan hwnnw
 ygenirgwreichionen; ac oe chy-
 nwrſ y dechrynant yr nynſſed,
 yngwyd yrei mwiaf ygwelir yr
 abſent; ar eil mynedyat avyd
 gwaeth nor kyntaf. Gwedy bo
 marw llew ywirioned, ykyvyt
 ybrenhyn gwyn bonhedic yn
 ynys brydein yn gyntaf yn ehe-
 dec, odena yn marchogaeth,
 odena yn diſgynnu, ac yny diſ-
 gynyat hwnnw ykeir ef yny
 glud. Odena ydygir ac adang-
 offir abys ac ydywedir mae
 ybrenhin gwyn bonhedic. Yna
 y kynullir y vydin ev agwyſtyl
 droſtaw agymierir, ac yna ybyd
 porthmanyaeth ydynyon megys
 am eidion neu am dauat, ac
 ymendaat hynny ageſfir ac ny
 byd yr un; onyt pen dros pen.
 Ac yna ykyuyt ygwyn ac ydaa yr
 lle ykyuyt yr heul, ar lle digwyd
 heul

ter peace ſhall be agreed upon,
 they ſhall become friendly to
 each other. Grief ſhall be turned
 to gladneſs, when they ſhall
 wound the father in the womb
 of his mother. There ſhall
 come next a timid one that ſhall
 deſcend from the ſeed of the
 lion; and his ſharpneſs ſhall
 pierce through iron powers with
 that which is weak. In the
 going forth of that Normandy
 will leave the two iſlands; and
 from the extraordinary manner
 of the movement the ſword ſhall
 be ſeparated from the crown.
 On account of the diſſention of
 the borders there ſhall reign one
 that comes from another place.
 The chariot of the fifth ſhall be
 turned to the fourth, and after
 the appropriate pictures ſhall be
 raiſed up for inſult, a bluſterer
 ſhall trample the kingdoms. In
 the laſt days of the white dragon,
 her progeny ſhall be divided into
 three parts: a part ſhall draw
 towards Poland; with oriental
 wealth it ſhall be enriched; a
 part ſhall deſcend into Ireland;
 with weſtern temperature it
 ſhall be rendered happy; the
 third part ſhall dwell in the coun-
 try that ſhall be found unpro-
 fitable and empty. Fiery balls
 ſhall fall from the eaſt; and
 Brittany round about ſhall be
 ſwallowed up. By their light
 birds ſhall fly into the iſland; and
 the largeſt of them, when their
 wings

heul arrall, yna ydywedir yn ynys brydein brenhin na vrenhin. Gwedy hynny ydyrcheif yben ac ydengis yuot yn vrenhin ar lawer o weithredoed dybryt, ac nyd arun elwedic. Gwedy torrer llawer ny byd atkyweirdeb, yna ybyd byt ybarcuttanot; adycko pawb ydreis avyd eidaw chun ahynny abery feith mlyned. Ac yna ybyd treis agordineu gwaet, ar fyrnev agyfflybir yr eglwifau, ar hyn aheo un arall ay met, ac ar yuuched druan ygoruyd angheu ac yn ychydic odynyon ybyd kariat kyuan. Ar hyn agyngreirer ar ofser ybore y-llygrir. Odena ydau or deheu ar veirch pren ar ewyn mor kyw eryr ac ymordwya ac ydau y ynys brydein yr tir, ac yny lle ef afaetha y dy yr eryr, ac agogresgyn, ac yna ybyd ryuel yn ynys brydein blwydyn ahanner, ac yna ny thal dym dwyn kyfnewit, n.myn paub abrydera pa furyf ykattwo yr eidiaw ehun ac ykeisio da arall. Odena ydaa ybrenhin gwyn bonhedic tu argorllewyn ay vydin yny gylch yr henn lle gar llaw ydwfyr redegauc, ac yna yda y elynion yny erbyn, ac y lluniethir pawb yny le yny gylch ef. Allu y elynion afurfheir ar bon taryan. Yna yd ymledir oc eu taleu ac eu hyfflyffeu, ac yna y llithyr ybrenhingwyn bonhedic yrawel. Odena y nytha kyw yr erir yn goruchelder kreigeu holl ynys brydein,

wings shall be kindled, will fall and be caught. From that fire a spark shall be produced; and by its tumult the islands will be made to tremble. In the presence of the greatest ones will be seen the absent; and the second going shall be worst than the first. After the death of the lion of righteousness, there shall arise the white illustrious king in the isle of Britain, first flying, then riding, then coming down; and from that descent he will be caught in the snare. Then he will be brought, and will be pointed at with the finger, and it will be said, behold the white illustrious king. Then his army will be assembled, and hostage will be taken for him; and then there will be dealing for men, as if for a bullock or for a sheep; and redress for that will be tried for, and there will be none, but every thing in confusion. And then the white one will ascend, and will go to where the sun rises, and where the sun again goes down; then it will be said in the isle of Britain, a king or no king. Afterwards he will raise up his head, and will shew that he is king over many tremendous works, and not over any transient one. After the breaking down of much there shall be no reparation; then shall be the world of the vultures; what every

brydein, ny digwid yn ieuang,
 ny daw ynteu ar heneint, yna
 gogonyanus fyynniant ny odef
 amreint na farhaet idaw. agwedy
 ytnagauetter ydeyrnas ydigwyd.

every one shall take by force will
 be his own property; and that
 shall last for seven years. And
 then there shall be violence and
 spilling of blood; and the fur-
 naces shall be compared to the
 churches; and what one shall
 sow another will reap; and over
 that wretched state death shall
 prevail; and amongst few men
 will there be true friendship; and
 what shall be covenanted at
 night will be transgressed in the
 morning. Then shall come from
 the south, on wooden wafers
 over the foam of the sea, the
 chick of an eagle, and he shall
 steer his course, and shall land
 in the island of Britain; and on
 the spot he shall shoot towards
 the house of the eagle, and shall
 overcome him; and then there
 shall be war in the isle of Bri-
 tain for a year and a half; and
 then it will be useless to carry on
 exchange, but every one will be
 contriving by what means he
 may keep his own, and may ob-
 tain the property of another.
 Then the white illustrious king
 shall go towards the west, with
 his host about him, to the old
 place contiguous to some run-
 ning water; and there his ene-
 mies will go against him; and
 every one will be disposed in his
 place round him. The army
 of his enemies will be formed on
 the base of a hill. Then there
 will be fighting, as well in their

fronts as in their flanks, and then the white illustrious king will glide into the air. Afterwards the chick of the eagle shall nestle in the summits of the rocks of all the island of Britain: he shall not fall when young, neither shall he attain to old age. Then glorious prosperity shall not permit nor disgrace nor insult to him: and, after the kingdom shall be tranquillized he shall fall.

Ac ynyr amfer hwnnw yd oed capis filui' yn vrenhin yn yr eiddial, ac aggeus ac amos ahieu, aioel azacharias yn brofwydi yn yr israel, a selyv ab dd. yn gaeruffalem. ac yna yteruynawd buchet Run. sev oed hynny gwedy diliw. M. CCCC. XV. mlyned.

And at that time were Capis Silvius king in Italy, and Aggeus, and Amos, and Hieu, and Joel, and Zacharias, prophets in Israel, and Selyv son of David in Jerusalem. And then the life of Rhun concluded: that was after the deluge. M. CCCC. XV. years.

Agwedy Run ydoeth Bleidud y uab ynteu ac y bu yn vrenhin ugeint mlyned. Ahwnnw aad-eilws caer vadon ac aoruc yndi yrenneint twymyn yr medegynn-iaeth ac ardymhyr yr rei marw-aul. Ar gweithret hwnnw a aberthws ef yr dwywes aelwit minerua. Ac adan yr enneint hwnnw ygyfodes ef tan andif-odedic byth nac yn wreichion nac yn lludu, namyn pan dechreuo difodi yna ydechreu y onni onewyd yn bellenev kerric tanvydau. Ac yn yr amfer hwnnw ygwediws hehas brof-wid

And after Rhun came Bleiddud his son, and he was king during twenty years. And that person built the city of Badon; and procured in it the warm unction, for the cure and relief of those that were mortal. And that action he consecrated to the goddess who was called Minerva. Under that unction he placed a fire, never extinguishing in sparks or in ashes; but when it should begin to go out, then its force would be again renewed in fiery balls of stone. And, at that period Hchas the prophet prayed, that

wid hyt na bei law yn gwlad gaerussalem, ac y bu hep dyuot glaw chwemis at heir blyned ar un tu, odial enwired ar y bobil. Ac ydaeth pawb ydorseftu ac yproffessio ac ywediaw yny gauffantardymhyrafrwithlonder yr daear megis ygnotae gynt. Ac ethrelith vu ybleidud hwnnw yngkeluydyt nigromans, ac yn llawer ogeluydodeu ereill, ac ny orfwisfei byth odechmygu am-mriuaillion keluydodeu achywr-einrwyd, yny wnaeth esgyll ac adaned idaw ehun ybroui ehedec. Agweddy kymryt y ehedua yar ben twr uchel yn llundein ef asyrthiawd ar depmyl apollo yny vu yn yffio oll, ac yn llundein yclatpwyd ef yn enrededus. Sev oed hynny gwedy dwfyrdiliw. M.CCCC. XXXV.

that there should be no rain in the country of Jerusalem; and there was no rain for the space of three years and six months, as a punishment for the iniquity of the people; so that every one at length came to fast, to profess, and to pray, until they obtained temperature and fruitfulness, as was usually theretofore. And that same Bleiddud had a knowledge in the art of necromancy, and in many other arts; and he was never at rest from devising various kinds of inventions and works of ingenuity, until he had formed wings for himself for the purpose of flying. And after he had taken his flight from a high tower in London, he fell upon the temple of Apollo, so that he was bruised all to pieces; and he was honourably buried in London. That event was after the deluge. M.CCCC. XXXV. years.

Agweddy bleidud ydaeth llyr y uab ev yn vrenhin ac ygwledychawd yn hedwch tagnaued' pypm mlyned arugeint, ac ev a wnaeth dinas ar avon Soram ac ay gelwis yn gaer llyr, ac o ieith arall leir cestyr. Ac nybu un mab idaw namyn teir merchet, sef oed henw y merchet, Goronilla, Regau, Cordeilla, adiruawr gariad oed gan ev tad arnadnut, ac eisywys; mwy y carei ef y verch icuav nor dwy ereill.

After Bleiddud came Lyr his son to be king, and he governed in peace and tranquillity for five and twenty years; and he built a city upon the river Soram; and he called it Caer Lyr, and in another language Leir Cestyr. And he had not one son, but three daughters: the names of the daughters were Goronilla, Regaw, and Cordeilla; and their father had excessive fondness for them; and

ereill. Ac yna medylliaw aoruc pa furf y galley ef adaw ygyuoeth yw verchet gwedy ef. Sef aoruc proui pwy mwiaf oy verchet ay carei ef yn wahanredawl, val ygallei yntev rodi yhonno y ran oreu or ynys. Agalw attaw aoruc Goronilla y verch yr hynaf agouyn idi pa veint y carei hi ythad. tynglu aoruc hitheu yr nev ac yr daear, bod yn vwy ycarei hi ythad; noc ycarei yheneit yhun. Achredu aoruc ynteu bod hynny yn wir, ac adaw idi traean yr ynys ar gwr adewifei o ynys brydein, yn wra idi. Agwedi hynny ygelwys attaw Ragau y verch yr eil hynaf agouyn idi pa veint y carei hi ythat, athyngu a oruc hitheu y gyuoethau nev adaeir hyt na allei ar y thauot leuerid menegi meynt y carei hi ythat. achredu aoruc ynteu hynny yn wir, ac adaw idi traean ynys brydein gyd ar gwr adewifei or ynys yn wra idi. Ac odna ygelwys attaw Cordeilla y verch yr ieuaf ar vwyaf agarei ynteu onadunt, agouyn idi pa veint y carei hi ythat. Ny thybygaf vi bod merch agaro ythat yn vwy-noc y dylyo. amivi athkereis di er-moyt megys tat ac ath caraf ettwa. Ac arglwyd o mynne gwibot pa veint yth kerir: sef yw hynny y meint yw dygyuoeth, ath yechyt, ath dewred. Achyffroi aoruc ynteu ar lid adywedud, canys kemeint ahenne ytremygeist

yet, he loved the youngest daughter more than the other two. And thereupon considered, in what manner he might leave his dominion amongst his daughters after him. Wherefore he designed to prove which of his daughters loved him the most in particular, so that he might give to that one the best part of the island. And, he called to him Goronilla, his eldest daughter, and asked her how much she loved her father. Whereupon she swore to heaven and to the earth, that she loved her father dearer than she loved her own soul. And he believed then that that was true; and bequeathed the third part of the island, and the man she should choose through all the isle of Britain to be her husband. After that, he called to him Regaw, his second eldest daughter; and asked her, how much she loved her father. And she swore to the powers of heaven and earth, that she could not by the expression of her tongue declare how much she loved her father. And he then believed that to be the truth; and he bequeathed her the third of the isle of Britain; and the man she should choose in the island for a husband. And then he called to him Cordeilla, his youngest daughter, and whom he loved the most of all; and he asked her

ytremygeist ti vyhencint vae nacharut ti vimegis dy chwioryd; mynneu ath diuarnaf di yn diran o ynys brydein. Ac yna yn diohir yrodes ef y dwy verchet hynaf ydeu dywyffawc nyt amgen tywyffawc kernyw ar hwnn yr alban. ahanner ykyuoeth ganthunt hyt tra vei vvw yr brenhin. Agwed ynteu yr ynys yn deu hanner ryngthunt. Agwed mynet ychwedyl honno dros wyneb y teyrnaffoed y kig-leu aganipus brenhin freinc doethineb cordeilla ay phryt ay thegwch. anvon aoruc kennadeu hyt yn ynys brydein yeruynieit yr brenhin cordeilla y verch yn wreicka idaw. ac ynteu ae hedewis, ac a venegis yr kennadeu na chaffe ef na thir na daear na da arall o ynys brydein genthi. Ac aganip' adyuat nad oed reit idaw ef wrth ydir na ydaear na yda onyt y verch vonhedio dyledawc y planta o honei etiuedion deduawl. Ac ny bu golud ynygymyrth aganip' y vorwyn ybriawt. ac ni welas neb yn yr oes honno morwyn kyn degged na chyn doethet ahi.

her how much she loved her father.—I do not imagine that there is a daughter who loves her father more than she ought; and I have loved thee through my life as a father, and will love thee yet. And, Sir, if thou must learn how much thou art loved, know then that that is according to the extent of thy power, and thy prosperity, and thy prowess. And thereat he was moved with anger, and said, since it is thus that thou hast despised my old age, so that thou shouldest not love me equally with thy sisters, I then will adjudge thee to have no share of the isle of Britain. Thereupon, without delay, he gave to his two eldest daughters the two princes, namely the prince of Cornwall, and that of Scotland, and half the kingdom with them, whilst the king lived; and after his decease the island in two parts between them. And, after the report of that was spread over the face of the countries, Aganipus king of France, being struck with the wisdom of Cordeilla, and her form and her beauty, sent ambassadors to the isle of Britain, to demand of the king, Cordeilla his daughter, to be his wife. And he promised her; and declared to the ambassadors, that he should not have any territory, or other wealth with her,

her, from the isle of Britain. And, Aganipus said that he had no occasion for his territory, nor his riches, but his noble and illustrious daughter, to beget of her honourable heirs. And nothing intervened before Aganipus took the maid in marriage: and, no body in that age beheld a maid so fair and so wise as she.

Agwedy lithraw talym o amfer adechreu o lyr lefgu oheneint, ydoeth y dowion gan ydwy verchet ac y gorësgynaffant yr ynys or mor pwy gilid, ac y rannaffant yr ynys ar llywodraeth rygthunt yll deu. Sef oed hynny gwedy diliw. M.CCCC.LX. mlyned. Ac yna ykymyrth Maglaun tywyssawc yr alban ybrenhin attaw adeugeint marchauc gyd ac ef y eu gofmeithaw ar y offymeith ef. Ac ny doeth pen ydwy vlyned kwbyl yny lidiawd Goronilla rac meint niveroed ythat, adyuot aoruc attaw ac erchi idaw ellwng y niveroed hynny ymeith olldieithyr ugein marchauc, adywedud bod yn digawn hynny y wr ny bei ryueloed arnaw na chyfrangheu. Ac yna llidiaw aoruc llyr wrth y verch am ydremygu yn gymeint a hynny. Ac adaw llys Maglaun a oruc, achyrchu llys Henwyn tywyssawc kernyw odybygu caffel kynnal y vrcint ay anryded ganthaw

After a length of time had elapsed, and Llyr beginning to be feeble from age, his sons-in-law came with his two daughters, and subdued the island from one sea to the other; and they divided the island, and the government between them two. That was after the deluge M.CCCC.LX. years. Thereupon Maglon, prince of Scotland, took the king to him, with forty knights in his train, to be maintained at his own cost. But the conclusion of two years had scarcely come before Goronilla grew displeased, on account of the retinue of her father; and she came to him, and desired that he would send the whole of such retinue away, except twenty knights; observing that that was sufficient for a person, who had no wars nor weighty affairs to be engaged in. Thereupon Llyr became angry with his daughter, for slighting him to such a degree; and

ganhaw yna yn well nogyt yn llys Maglawn. Allawen vu henwyn wrthaw ay dreithu yn onrededus mal ydylyci. Ny doeth hagen pen y mis ablwyd-yn, yny lidiawd Ragau y verch wrthaw rac meint y niuer, ac orchi idaw ellung y holl niuer, ymeith eithyr pypm marchawc, athyghu na chynaliei hi onyd hynny wrth y ofgord ef adigon oed genthi hynny. Agwedy goruod arnaw ellung y uarchogion ymeith dolurlaw a oruc am yhen deilygdawd, ac ymchwelud eilweith ar y verch er hynaf odebygu ytrugarhae wrthaw achynnal ydeilyngdawt ganhaw. Ac yna y tynghawd hitheu ygyuoetheu nef adacar na chynhalieu hi onyd un marchawc gyd ac ef, ahynny oed digon genthi, gyd a bod marchogion y harglwyd hitheu wrth y orchymyn ef. Agwedi na chaffei ef dim oy adolwyn, ellwng aoruc yuarchogion ymeith oll dieithyr un marchauc adrigawd gyd ac ef. Ac yna gwedy medyliaw am yhen deylyngdaud ry gollassei ay digrifwech ay gedernyd goueilieint agymyrth yndaw athristau hyt ar anghau. Ac yna ydoeth cof idaw geirieu y verchet ac ev hedewid. Ac yna y gwybu vod yn wir adyweddassei Cordeilla y verch wrthaw. mae val y bei y iechit ay gdernyt ay gyuoeth y kerid ef. Ac yna medyliaw aoruc gouoyaw

and he quitted the court of Maglon, and repaired to the court of Henwyn, prince of Cornwall, expecting to have his dignity and honour better supported there, than in the court of Maglon. And Henwyn received him joyfully, and treated him honourably, as it was his duty so to do; but a year and a month had not quite elapsed, before Regaw, his daughter, grew angry at him, on account of the greatness of his train; and desired him to send away the whole of his train, except five knights; and also declared that he would maintain only so many in his retinue, and which she deemed sufficient. After he had been obliged to send his knights away, he became grieved for the loss of his former dignity; and he returned a second time to his eldest daughter, expecting that she would have compassion on him, and would preserve him his dignity; and thereupon she swore by the powers of heaven and earth, that she would maintain only one knight with him, and that was enough for her to do, as the knights of her lord were at his command. And, since he could obtain nothing by his intreaties, he sent all his knights away, except one knight, who continued with him. Then, after meditating upon his former

gouoyaw Cordeilla y verch y ervynneit ythrugared, ac y edrych ochaffeï ef amdiffin yny byd genthi y geifiaw ennyll y gyuoeth dracheuyn. Agwedy kychwyn yr mor ohonaw ar y dryded gan doluriaw y boen ay anghyfnarth yny wed hon adan wylaw agriduan. Och awyr pan ym ardyrchauaffauch ar oruchelder enryded canys mwy poen coffau enryded gwedi coller, nogyd diodef achanotit heb ordyfneit pryduerthwch. Oy adwiweu nev adaeor a daw amfer ettwa y gallwif vi talu chwyl yr gwyr aoruc ymynheu bod yn yr achanotit hwn. Och Cordeilla vvg caredic verch mor wir adywedeist wrthyf, pan yw val ybei vyngallu am mediant am kyuoeth ym kerit, ac am dywedut ohonor yforreis wrthit. Och vy caredic verch pa furyf y gallaf vi rac kywilid kyrchu attat ti weithion, gwedy yth ell-yngawn mor diran o ynys brydein ac y gwneithym. Ac adan doluriaw yboen ay aghyfnarth yny wed honno ef adoeth hyt ymharis, yr dinas yd oed y verch yndaw. Ac anvon kennat a oruc attei y venegi y uod ef yn dyuot yn wr tlawd gwan gouudus ygeiffiau ythrugared ac y ymwelet a hi. Aphan gogleu hi hynny wylaw aoruc agouyn pa fawl marchauc aoed gyt ac ef. Adywedud or gennat nad oed onyd un yfgwier. Ac yna drychyrerth

mer dignity, which he had lost; and his happiness, and his power, he became oppressed with cares, and sorrowful almost unto death. Then the words of his daughters, and their promises, came into his mind; and thereupon he knew, that what was said to him by Cordeilla, his daughter, was true; that according to his prosperity, his power, and his wealth, would he be beloved. On this, he bethought him that he would visit Cordeilla, his daughter, to implore her mercy, and to see if he could obtain any kind of assistance from her, towards regaining his dominion. And, after he had gone off to sea with three attendants, bemoaning his affliction and wretchedness, he exclaimed, with weeping and groaning, after this manner:—Oh! heavens, why did ye exalt me to the summit of honour; since it is more painful to remember honour after it is lost, than to suffer want, without the experience of prosperity! Gods of heaven and earth, let the time yet come, when I may be able to retaliate upon the persons who have reduced me to this distress! Ah! Cordeilla, my beloved daughter, how truly didst thou speak to me: as my power, my possession, and my wealth might be, so should I be respected: and, for thy speaking,

drychyruerth yn dostach no chynt aoruc, ac anvon eur ac arean idaw, ac erchi idaw vyned yn dirgeledic hyt yn Amiad', nev y dinas arall lle mynheu, y gymryd ardyhereu ac enneint ac ireidieu gwyrthuawr, afymudaw yansawd ay orneu ay dillat, a chymryt attaw deugeint marchauc yn un wisg ac ef chun, aphan vythynt yn gyweir ac yn barawt, anvon kennat ar Aganipus brenhin freinc y venegi idaw y vot ef yn dyuot gwedy ry dehol oy deu douyon ef, yn amharchus o ynys brydein, ac y eruynneit y nerth ef y oresgyn y gyuoeth dracheuyn. Ahynny oll aoruc llyr megis yd archassei Cordeilla y verch idaw. Aphan doeth ygennat y venegi yr brenhin bod llyr yn dyuot y ymwelet ac ef, llawen y ganthaw ac ef adoeth yny erbyn a niver tec adwynn gyt ac ef hyt ymhell odieithyr ydinas yny gyuaruu llyr ac ef. Ac yna disgynu aorugant amynet dwilaw mynwyl yn garedic amynet ygyd hyt ympharis. Ac yna ytrigafant ygyt hir amferoed yn hyvryt lawen. Agwedy menegi y Aganip' amharch llyr yn ynys brydein gorthrwm y kymyrth arnaw. Ac yna y cawsant yn ev kyghor lluhudaw freinc agoresgyn yr ynys dracheuyn. Ac yna y rodes aganip' llywodraeth freinc y llyr tra vythi ynteu yn lluhudaw eithauioed freinc. A gwedi

ing, I became offended with thee! Oh! my beloved daughter, in what way shall I be able, for shame, to approach thee now, after having suffered thee to go away from the isle of Britain, so destitute as I have done! Continuing to lament his pain and wretchedness in this manner, he came near to Paris, the city wherein his daughter was; and he sent a messenger to her, to announce that he was coming, a poor, weak, afflicted man, to seek her mercy, and to see her. When she heard that, she wept, and asked how many knights there were with him. The messenger declared there was but one squire; she then wept more bitterly than before; and she sent him gold and silver; and desired that he should go privately as far as Amjad, or to some other city, that he might think proper, to take perfumes, and baths, and precious ointments; and to change his condition, his ornaments, and his garments; and to take to him forty knights, in the same dress as himself; and when they should be complete and ready, to send a messenger to Aganipus, king of France, to announce to him his coming, after being driven away, by his two sons-in-law, disgracefully from the Isle of Britain; and to implore his aid to get possession again

gwedf bod ev llu yn baraud ac ev kyureidieu, yn eu kyghor ycauflant ellwng Cordeilla gyt a llyr rac na bythei yfreinc vfyd y lyr. A gorchymyn aoruc aganip' yr freinc ar eu heneit ac ev hanreith eu bod kyn vfyded y lyr ac yw verch ac y bythynt idaw ef chun. Agwedy kymryt ev' kamnyat kychwyn aorugant tu ac ynys brydein. Ac yn ev herbyn wynt ydoeth Maglawn tywyssawc yr alban, a henwyn tywyssawc kernyw ac ev holl allu, ac ymlad yn wychyr calet ac wynt. Arac lluosfoget y freinc ny thygiawt ydunt, namyn eu gyrru ar fo ac ev hymlit a llad lluosfogrwid onadunt. Agoresgyn yr ynys aoruc llyr ay verch erbyn pen y vhwyrddyn or mor pwy gilyd, adchol y deu dowion ymeith or ynys.

again of his dominion. All that did Llyr do, as Cordeilla, his daughter had desired him. And, when the messenger came to announce to the king, that Llyr was coming to have an interview with him, he was rejoiced; and he came to meet him with a fair and splendid retinue, to a great distance from the city, proceeding till Llyr met him; and thereupon they alighted, and went with their arms round each others neck affectionately; and they proceeded to Paris. And, there they dwelt together for a long time happily and joyfully. When it was told to Aganipus of the disgrace of Llyr in the Isle of Britain, he was greatly affected; and thereupon it was agreed in their council, to assemble the armies of France, and subdue the island again. And then Aganipus gave the government of France to Llyr, whilst he should be assembling the extremities of France. And when their army and their necessities were ready, it was agreed in their council to send Cordeilla with Llyr, lest the French should not be obedient to Llyr. And Aganipus commanded the French, as they valued their souls, and at their peril, to be as obedient to Llyr, and to his daughter, as they would be to himself. When they had taken leave,

leave, they sat off towards the Isle of Britain. And, against them came Maglon, prince of Scotland, and Henwyn, prince of Cornwall, with all their power, and fought bravely and severely with them; but from the French being so numerous, it did not avail them, for they were put to flight, and they were pursued, and a multitude of them were slain. And Llyr and his daughter subdued the island before the end of the year, from one sea to the other, and chased his two sons-in-law away out of the island,

Agwedy gorefgyrn o lyr ynys brydein ydoeth kennat ofreinc y venegi y cordeilla ry varw aganip' brenhyn freinc. Agor-thrw m y kymyrth arnei hynny. ac ohynny allan y bu gwell genthi trigaw yn ynys brydein gyd ay that, nogyd myned y freinc ar y thraean. Ac yna gwedy yftwng yr ynys ydunt, wynt ay gwledychaffant hy yn hir amseroed yn hedwch dag-nauedus; nny vu varw llyr. agwedy yvarw y clathpwyt ef yn enrededus mewn temmyl awnaethoed ef ehun yn gaer llyr adan avon foram yr enryded y ryw duw aelwit bifrontis iani'. Aphan delei gwilua y demphyl honno, y deuweint holl creftwyr ydinas yw hanrydedu, ac yna ydechreuweint pob gweith or adechreuwyd

And after the isle of Britain had been subdued by Llyr, a messenger came from France to inform Cordeilla of the death of Aganipus king of France. And she took that very heavily to heart; and from thenceforth she preferred to dwell in the isle of Britain, with her father, than to go to France upon her dowry. Whereupon, after they had reduced the island to them, they governed it for a long time in peace and quietness, until Llyr died. And after his death, he was honourably buried in a temple, which he had himself built in Caer Llyr, under the river Soram, to the honour of some god, who was called Janus Bifrons. And upon the festival of that temple, all the craftsmen of

adechreuwyd hyt ymphen y
vlwydyn.

of the city used to come to
honour it; and then they would
begin every work that was to
be taken in hand to the conclu-
sion of the year.

Agwedy marw llyr ykymyrth
Cordeilla llywodraeth ynys bry-
dein, ac ae gwledychws pypm
mlyned yn hedwch dagneuedus,
ac yn y chwechet vlwydyn y
kyuodes y deu neint meibion y
chwioryd yn weiffyon ieueing
clotuwyr, nyt amgen margan
uab maglaun tywyffauc yr alban,
achunedd aab henwyn tywyffauc
kernyw, achynnullaw llu attadunt
a ryuelu ar Cordeilla. Agwedy
mynych kyfrangheu rygthunt,
y goresgynassant wy yr ynys,
ac ydalyassant hitheu ac y
dodassant yngharchar. Agwedy
medyliaw phoney am y hen
deilyngdawd ry gollassei, ac nad
oed obeith idi ymatkyuot ohynny,
o diruawr dolur hynny ygwnaeth
hy hun y lleith, nyt amgen
nogyd y brathu hy hun achillell
adan ybron yny gollas yheneid,
ac yna ybarnwyd mae dybrytta
agheu ydyn yllad ehun. Sef
oed hynny mil, a hanner o
vlwynyded gwedy diliw,

And after the decease of Llyr,
Cordeilla took the government
of the isle of Britain; and she
managed it for five years in
peace and tranquillity; and in
the sixth year rose her two
nephews, the sons of her sisters,
who were young men of great
fame; namely Margan, the son
of Maglon prince of Scotland,
and Cunedda, the son of Hen-
wyn prince of Cornwall; and
they assembled an army to them,
and made war upon Cordeilla.
And after frequent conflicts be-
tween them, they subdued the
island, and they took her, and
confined her in prison. And
when she thought of her former
grandeur, which she had lost;
and that there remained no hopes
that she should again be restored
from that, out of extreme an-
guish she killed herself, which
was done by stabbing herself
with a knife under her breast;
so that she lost her soul; and
thereupon it was judged that it
was the foulest death of any for
a person to kill himself. This
was a thousand years and a half
after the deluge.

Ac yna ykymyrth, Cunedda a
Margan ac y rannassant yr ynys
y ryingthunt,

And, thereupon Cunedda and
Margan took and divided the
island

yr rhyngtheit, ad yboeth vargan at
parth draw y hufnyr ar gogle
adan ytheruynov. Ac y gunoda
er parth yma lloegy: a chenn
a chernyw dany's odynd yr
hamod. Agwedy eu bod velly
yn bodwch peddi blyned yboda
tortyfo wyndrow. ryngthina
adywedud. with vargan: bet yn
gywilid ydau kynnal ydagnesued
dy gwyned, ad ymies hyn vab
yr voreh hynaf ylyr. ac yla
lloaf y canor kydyah. Agwedy
y hynaf efis lid y geirida
hynny. kyndillaw ille laone
arple argunelary geuyndra.
ylyr yd arerbyn yma yboda
hancdamad lloaf. Ad yna yla
ymlad girad creulawn, ar gweft
goreu asyrthiaffant yn gyntaf,
ar yla dilymargan fo dy waf
griedir. Ad gan en hymlid o
gynada aynlowlit iwlau. Agwedy
fo arargan yny doodyr
maes mban ynghedre, yhu twell
ganthar y hufnyr yndwrydgyr,
llogydnynt. Ir timor y jannoda,
maes nark oed it y fo pellach
hynny. Ac yna ynochruchel
goruc a modir cat ar vaes, at
yna yhu kyfianc kalet, no aerna
haur okoptan. Ac yn y kyffranc
hwnnw yllan Margan. Ac yr
hynny hyl hedyw y galwir yll
hwnnw maes margan. ac yna
ycladpwy ef yn lle mae man
achloc margan yr aurihon. Sef
oed hynny, mil, a banner, aphyra
mlyned gwedy dilyn.

island between them: and to Mar-
gan came the part beyond the
Humber and the north under its
boundaries: and to Cunedda
the hither part of England, and
Wales, and Cornwall, for from
thence was his origin. And
after they had continued so in
peace four years, some rest-
less men came between them,
and insinuated to Margan, that
it was a shame for him to pre-
serve the peace with his cousin,
and he being the son of the
eldest daughter of Elyr, and
possessing the least share of the
kingdom. And when he had
been filled with anger by those
words, he assembled an army,
and made war upon Cunedda,
his cousin, and against him
also came Cunedda with his
host: and thereupon a fierce
and cruel conflict took place;
and the choicest men fell on
both sides; and Margan was obliged to
fly with his scattered army, being
pursued by Cunedda and his
men from country to country.
And after Margan had continued
his flight until he came to the
Great Plain in Wales, he
thought it preferable to die by
the power of men, than to be
driven into the sea to be drowned,
as there was no opportunity for
retreating farther than that; and
thereupon he turned back, and
gave battle, when a severe con-
flict took place, with great

E

slaughter

Ac yna y kymyrth Cunedda
y ynyys yn tidaw elhun, ac ay
gwledychawd teir blyned ar dec
afugeint. Ad yn yr amfer
hwnnw yd oed yfaias ac ofee
yn prophwidi yn gwlad garuf-
falon. Ac yd adeilwyd Ruueyn
ygan ydsu wrth Remus a
Romulus.

Agweddy Cunedda ykymyrth
Riwallawn llywodraeth yr ynyys
y vab ynteu, ac ay gwledychawd
deudeng mlyned yn hedwch
daghauedus. Ac yny amfer ef
ydoeth glaw gwact teir nos
athri dieu, a ryw bryded val
ednóc trwy y glaw hwnnw, a
ryw val gyrthynny, ac adaff-
lon llawer o dygion. Ac yna
yghu varw Riwallawn deng
mlyned adégeint a phymp cant
a mil gwedy dafyr diliw.

Ac yna y kymyrth Gorwst
y vab ynteu llywodraeth y
deyrnas, ac ay gwledychawd
feith mlyned yn hedwch dag-
hauedus,

slaughter on both sides; and in
that conflict Margan was slain:
and, from that day to this, that
place has been called the Plain
of Margan; and there he was
buried, where the monastery of
Margan now stands. That was
a thousand five hundred and five
years after the deluge.

And after that, Cunedda took
the island into his own pos-
session; and he governed it for
thirty-three years. And at that
time Isaiah and Hosea were pro-
phesying in the country of Jeru-
salem; and Rome was built by
the two brothers, Remus and
Romulus. And after Cunedda, the go-
vernment of the island was taken
by Riwallon his son; and he
governed it twelve years in peace
and tranquillity. And in his
time there rained blood during
three nights and three days; and
some insects like gnats came in
consequence of that rain; and
besides that a kind of plague;
and by them a multitude of men
were killed. And then died
Riwallon, a thousand five hun-
dred and fifty years after the
deluge.

And then Gorwst his son took
the government of the kingdom;
and he governed it seven years
in peace and tranquillity.

Ac

And

Ac yny ol ynteu y gwledychawd feiffill uab Gorwst chwech blyned.

And after him Seiffill son of Gorust governed for six years.

Agwedy ynthen y gwledychawd Iago nei y gorwst feih mlyned.

And after him Iago the nephew of Gorust governed for seven years.

Ac yny ol ynteu y gwledychawd kymuarch vab feiffill, naw mlyned.

And after him governed Cynvarch, son of Seiffill, nine years.

Ac yn neffaf y hwnnw y gwledychawt Gwruyw digu vab kynuarch. Ac y hwnnw ybu deu vab, nyd amgen no feruex aphorrex, agwedy syrthiaw eu tat yn heneint, ykyuodes teruysc rwng y mcibion am y kyuoeth. Ac y keisiaud porrex llad feruex y vraud. Agwedy gwybod o feruex hynny ef afoes, hyt ar siward brenhin freinc y geisiau yborth ay nerth y oresgyn ynys brydein iar y vraud. Agwedy caffel ohonaw hynny gan brenhin freinc, ef adoeth ay lu hyt yn ynys brydein. Ac yny erbyn ynteu y doeth porrex ay lu. Ac yna ybu kyfranc kalet ac aerua vawr oboptu. Ac yno y llas feruex ay lu. Agwedy gwybot o indon eu mam ry lad o porrex feruex y vraud. Sef aoruc hitheu medyliaw llad ymab bew yn dial y mab marw. Ac val ydoed porrex yn kyfgy yn y ystauell diwyrnawd gwedy y vwyd, ef adoeth y vam yr ystavell ay llau vorynnyon gyd a hy

And next to him governed Gorvyw Lack-love, the son of Cynvarch. And, to him there were two sons, namely Ferwex and Porrex: and when the father was grown old there arose a dispute between the sons respecting the dominions: and Porrex attempted to kill Ferwex his brother; and when Ferwex became acquainted with that, he fled to Siward king of France, to seek his assistance and power, to conquer the isle of Britain from his brother. When he had obtained that from the king of France, he came with his army to the isle of Britain: and, to oppose him came Porrex with his army; and thereupon there was a severe conflict; and a great slaughter on each side; and then Ferwex and his army were cut off. When Indon, their mother, heard that Ferwex was killed by Porrex his brother, she formed the design of killing her son that was living, to avenge

a hy ay fustiaw yny gwŷg yny
 vu yn dryllieu man. Ac odena
 drwy llawer o amseroed y bu
 kywdaudaul deruyŷc ymplith
 ybobil, ar deyrnas adan pŷmp
 brenhyn yn rammedic. Ac
 wynteu yn ryuclu pob un onad-
 unt ar y gŷlid.

her dead son; and as Porrex was
 asleep in his chamber after his
 meal on a certain day, his mo-
 ther came into the chamber, ac-
 companied by her hand-maids;
 and they beat him all to pieces
 in his sleep. And, afterwards,
 for a long time, there was a
 civil commotion amongst the
 people; and the kingdom was
 divided, under five kings; and
 they were each of them warring
 against the other.

To be continued.

A

HISTORY OF PEMBROKESHIRE,

FROM A MANUSCRIPT OF GEORGE OWEN, ESQ. OF HENLLYS, LORD OF KEMES, WITH * ADDITIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY JOHN LEWIS, ESQ. OF MANARNAWAN, THE SAME THAT IS REFERRED TO AND CITED IN GIBSON'S EDITION OF † CAMDEN, AND NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE ORIGINAL, BY HIS GREAT GRANDSON, RICHARD FENTON, ESQ.

C A P. I.

Of the Situation, Forme, and Quantitie of Penbrokshire, with the Longitude and Latitude of the same, and of the Ayre of the Countrey, and Qualitie of the Soyle.

PENBROKESHIRE is seated in the furthest parte of South Wales, and most westerlie corner thereof, neerlie opposite to the townes of Waterford and Washford, in Ireland. The city of St. David's (standing in the western promontory of the shire) and the city of London, stand west and by north, and east and by south, each of others; and from the city of Yorke it standeth south west and by west, distant from it 187 miles; and from the great town of Barwicke south south west, distant from it 254 miles; from the lise of Wight three pointes of the compasse of the west, which is north west and by west, and distant from it 151 miles; and from the landes ende of England north north east, distant from it 100, want-

* As the vast mass of supplementary matter collected by my ancestor, was never meant to meet the public eye in the state I found it, having undergone very little arrangement, and as it was very richly interlarded with personal invective and private anecdotes of families, which, from respect to their descendants, men of high honour and character, I could not with any degree of delicacy suffer to go abroad, I have been able to make use of but a very small portion of his collection, which, if ever I have leisure thoroughly to garble and methodise, may serve not only to elucidate the history of Pembrokehire in particular, but to enrich the general stock of antiquarian knowledge.

† See Gibson's Camden, 2^d. edition, page 758 and 759, vol. 2.

ing 5 miles; and from the Isle of Lundy west and by north, distant from it 42 miles.

The center, or middle of the same shire, which I lymyt to be about Heythok Moore, is in longitude 17 degrees and 20 minutes west of the Canarian Islands, and hath the north pole elevated above our horizon 52 degrees, which is 40 minuts higher then that of the citye of London, after the account of those that calculat 51 degrees and 20 minuts from London; soe that our longest days should, by that account, exceede those at London by 13 minuts, and theareby our longest sommers day must be of 17 houres and 43 mynutes long, and the shortest night 6 houres and 17 minutes long. (This much touchinge the situation of Penbrokshire, shall breefly suffice.)

As touchinge the forme and fashion thereof, by the topographical description, it is neither perfect square, long, nor round, but shaped with divers corners, some sharpe, some obtuse, in some places concave, in some convex, but in most places concave and bending inwarde, as doeth the moone in her decreasing, as where the sea thrusteth itself in betwene Milford and St. David's Head, making a

great and large bay; and againe towards the landward, from Kilrhedyn to Cronweare, betweene the two which places Carnarthenshire hath thrust itself in almost to the hearte of this shire; where at Egermont it cometh within a mile of Lanhadden, being accompted a place neere the middest of Penbrokshire; were it not for the incroachmente by Carnarthenshire in that place. Soe hath the same divers other inbowing places, as betweene Ludfop and St. Goven's Point, where the sea occupieth a great inlett, and in other parts round about the shire, where the sea doth the like, dealing soe unkindly with the poore countrey, as that it doth not in any where seeme to yeald to the land in any parte, but in everie corner thereof eateth up parte of the maine. By these concavities in the countrey's circumference, it must consequently follow, that the shire must be but little, much lesse than other shires, which seeme lesse in viewe, and which have their extreame partes extended outward, without any such straitnings or partes worne thereof by the sea, and encroached by lands.

This much I have sayd, for that I have heard Penbrokshire accompted of those that knew it

it. not, to be a great, rich, and welthy countrey, as though it were large and well peopled, which indeede is cleane contrarie, for that it cannot be eyther stored with wealth, being but smalle, having in it naturally much barren land, except it be forced to proffit, and one of the least shires in Wales; neyther can it be well peopled for many causes, as shall be declared hereafter. This report of the shire (grounded I know not upon what uncertain foundation) hath of late yeares benn the occasion (as it is thought) to overburden the same towards her majestie's service, for that it hath bene charged with greater numbers of men, then some other shires in Wales, of farre more largeness and better peopled. And here I doe thinke good this occasion being offered here to speake of the quantity of the shire, to mention of one other cause, which hath been thought to have ben conducive to the overcharging of this shire, towards these and other of her majestie's services, which is the printed mapps of the shires, made and published by Mr. Christopher Saxton, which mapps are usuall with all noblemen and gentlemen, and dayly perused by them for their better instruction of the state of this realme; by which mappes, if they be viewed

only superficially, without having any other regard, Penbrokeshire seemeth to be one of the biggest shires of Wales, having the roome and place of a whole sheete of paper allowed to it selfe, as though it were so large to be joyned to another shire; whereas all the rest of the twelve shires are placed told at the least, and somatymes four together, each of them having their proper scales of 19 miles, which may be the true cause of the error of all; for he havinge couched together in one mapp, or sheete of paper, the shieres of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Brekinocke, and Radnor; and given these four shires noe more rpoime then to Penbrokeshire alone, it may seeme to such as are not skillfull in cosmographie, but judge only of evry shieres biggnesse as the same appeareth to the view, that Penbrokeshire is equall in bignes to any two of the last recited foure; whereas in deede and truth it is, and I will, if occasion be given, prove and make it manifest, that eyther of three of these four shires is largier, and contayneth more ground then Penbrokeshire doeth. Therefore, to unfold the hidden error hereof, and to the ende that those that will may examine and finde my sayings to be true, I will (as well to cleare Mr.

Saxton from any fault either in art or meaning herein) as also to make Penbrokeshire appear in his true quantity, crave pardon of the gentle reader to open unto him the means to know and see the same, which is, diligently to mark the difference of the scales of both mapps; for Mr. Saxton beginning his paynfull and commendable labour of the description of this realme of England, and soe coming throw Wales, passed first the upland shires, and therein having joyned together the shires of Merioneth and Montgomery, Anglesey and Carnarvon, Denbigh and Flint, in three severall mappes. Coming further, he joyned in one mapp and sheete of paper, the great shire of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecknock, and Radnor, by reason whereof he was forced to wring them soe neere together, thrusting one town-redd upon another, that he was forced to make the scale shorter, almost by halfe, of that of Penbrokeshire. But when he came to Penbrokeshire, being next the sea, and finding non other sheere to joyne with it, he was forced to make a mapp for that sheere alone; and then he gave a large space to that shire, and placed every town-redd far of from the other in distance, as may appear by the mapp thereof, soe

that he made the sapp in view as large as that of the other last four shires. Now, if you will judge rightly, to know the quantity of these shires, you may not doe it by looking onely upon both mapps, but by comparing the two scales together, and thereby you shall find that the scale of ten myles of Carmarthenshire, maketh but seaven and about a quarter of the scale of Penbrokeshire; soe that by this you may prove and finde out, by the true trial of the scale, that each of these four shires containeth more land of length and bredth, the myles being multiplied together, and reduced into plemametrie, (the onlie means to know the content of any thing) then Penbrokeshire doth, and that by a great quantity; and yet in view by both mapps, Penbrokeshire doth shewe much largier than any of them. And if this be a cause that hath any way induced our superiours soe to judge of Penbrokeshire, I could hartly wish their honours would be more throwly enformed thereof, both in this, and all other thinges fitt to be known to their lordshipps, for their better inducement in these affayres.

The length of this shire, from the furthest pointes that can be imagined to be measured for length,

length, is from Kents head, called Penkemes point north, to St. Goven's poynt in the south, 26 myles; and in breadth, from the river Cledde, at Egermont, in Carmarthenshire, on the east side of the shire, to St. Davids head, being a sharp and narrow headland, stretcht far out into the sea (wherein I doe my countrey wrong, if it were not to make it appeare, that being allowed to be one of the least shires of Wales) is 17 myles 3 quarters. It is severed from Cardiganshire, lying north of it by the river Teivy, and from Carmarthenshire, by the river Kych, which enters the Teivy at Blainkeach, above Kilrhedyn, Carmarthenshire, that way shooting itself on the north east, forming land meares from Kilrhedyn aforesaid to Cronwere water at Erewere, in which course, in some nooke, Penbroke-shire reacheth to the river Tave, and then Carmarthenshire requyting, it reacheth to the river Cledde, but in all this tract, between both shires, Carmarthenshire hath encroched upon Penbroke-shire, making itself larger, and diminishing its neighbour. The rest of Penbroke-shire is compassed with the sea, from the south east, and by south to north, it being as it were hanging to the land by one quarter. The situation of this

countrey, as it yealdeth conveni-
ence, being placed on the sea
coast for the easie vent and utter-
ance of the countrey's prodage,
by water, as allsoe by the resort
of forraigne shipping, homeward
and outward bound, for France,
Ireland, the Straites, or any
other south or west voyages,
being forced by the south and
west windes, sending by them
commendations to the safe and
saire harbour of Mylford; by
which means, the gentlemen
of the countrey are often well
served of many forraigne com-
modities for their provision, as
with wynes, sugar, oyles, spice,
iron, linae, cloth, &c. Soe on
the other side, the remoteness
thereof for land journeys, as to
the citie of London, and the
towne of Ludlowe, and other
like, are very tedious and troubl-
some, whereby one galle is
found of the troublefomest sort,
vexing the quieter, by proces
from London, and the coun-
cell of the marches, occasioned
by Promoters, newly named Ro-
tators, a generation hated both
of the good and bad, who often-
tymes urge the pooer sort, more
for their ease then theire offen-
ces, to yeeld them composition,
the courses of justice being so
remote from this place.

The ayre of this countrey, is
sayd of strangers that resort thi-
ther

ther from the inland partes of England, to the very cold and piercing, but found to be very helthy to the countrey inhabitants; seldom subject to infirmities, whereby the people live long, and continywe very perfect of health and memorie: for experience whereof, my dearest ancestor at his death was accounted to have lyved 105 yeares, and was at his latter dayes lustie of body, and always in health, well able to travell, and dayly used to walke a good swift pace, 4, 5, or 6 myles a morning for his pleasure; and lesse then six yeares before his death, he, taking his journey from the towne of Penbroke, towards his house in the country, began his journey a foote, willing his man to bring his horse after him, for that his horse was not then taken, (and indeede was not that daye) he having began his journey a foote, was forced soe to ende the same, and come to his house by one of the clocke, being 20 myles: he carried all his teethe with him to the grave, and a fewe years before his death, woulde cate a handfull of nuttes, shells and all: he was the yongest of his ancestors, that died the two last descents before him. My mother alsoe, yet living (God grant it long) and two other gentlewomen of the same parish, all three in perfect memory, can reckon

between them at least 260 yeares, soe helthful is the ayre and soyle.

The countrey is more subject to showers then to snow or frost, the reason whereof, as I gather, is the neernes of the sea, compassing it, whose watrie vapoures ascending by the heate of the sunne, is in the middle region of ayre turned to rayne, which, if it excoede not, harmeth not the soyle, being naturally more inclined to drynes then moysture, soe that it is a saying among the husbandmen, that in the summer, " rayne every day is to much, and every second day " to little." Snowe is not soe frequent, and continueth not in any parte neere the sea, whose heate (as some say) but I think, rather the moysture; soe that you shall seldome see any parte of the coast continue covered with snowe one whole day, but the husbandmen may daylie goe plow and harrow neere the sea, when those more inward dwellers, have their land fast knitt with frost. This is the nature of all sea coastes, being a matter of noe small benefit to the inhabitants; yett shall you see the topps of the few high mountains in this countrey tipped with snowe, when all the country about them have shifted off its white clothing.

The

The south and south west wind are very sharp and tempestuouse; above all others to this soyle; and the trees every where appear bending and shorne with those windes, soe that a stranger may discover what pointe of the compasse his journey lyeth by the bending of the trees.

Gerard Mercator commendeth the helthy ayre of this countrey saying, it is purified by the Irish ayre, blowne across the channell into this parte of the land, accounting the climat of Ireland to be soe pure, and soe rarelie endued from nature, as to be free from all venomous creatures, and therefore to beget ayre less pestiferous, than that of any other countrey not so gifted.

¶ My author appeareth to be neerer the mark; when he places the centre of the shire at Haythog Moor, then the surveyors employed by Sir John Barlowe of Slebege, Bart. who fixed the same at a place about 5 miles more to the south east, thence called Midd-County.

At this distance of time, it may be difficult to account for his having (in my opinion) overlabor'd the topography of this county, with such tedious pro-

lixity. The argument he draws from Saxton's mapps proveth but little, and would hardly carry conviction to a school boy, (who knows that the scale of every map is proportioned to its contents) much less to the ministers and counsellors of so wise a princess as Elizabeth, on whose attention he wishes to hammer it. It is probable that he, in common with the whole shire, was at the time he wrote tingling from the smart of some fresh subsidy.

That the trees of Pembroke-shire do manifest a singular inclination to cower from the tyrant blasts of the Atlantick, is an observation, that there is no one who has traversed the country but must subscribe the truth of; yet, with as much justice it may be remarked, that it is the only maritime exposure unfavourable to the growth of wood here, and which the thriving groves round my own house furnish a most striking proof of, where plantations of my own rearing, open to the Irish Channel, only sheltered from the shearing winds above-mentioned, have shot up with a rapidity hardly to be exceeded in any situation.

Here Mercator, with all deference to that great Cosmographer,

grapher, talks like an old woman, and with a bigotry unworthy of a true philosopher. That Ireland is so blest as to number venomous creatures amongst its wants, may still require confirmation, and seems a popular error engendered by

pious fraud, and propagated without examination; unless, as I heard a witty lady observe of that island, it would be overcharging it with the ills of Pandora's box to give it any other noxious animals than its inhabitants of the human species.

C A P. II.

Of the ancient Names of the Countrey, and that the same in ancient Tyme was a Kingdome, and shortly after the Conquest created an Earldom, and then raised to the Degree of a Marquessdom, and what Kings, Earles, and Marquesses have bene of the same, and why it is called little England beyond Wales.

THE most ancient name of the countrey of Pembroke-shire that we find in any authors, is Demetia, a Latine word coyned out of the auncient British name thereof; Dyvet, for soe was the ancient name thereof, which then did containe a farre larger territory then now it doeth, but the certaintie of that extent, as yet, I have not learned. And that it was a kingdome in ancient tyme, it appeareth by the kings thereof, which we read of in manie histories, of whom these that follow are some. It appeareth in Ponticus Virunnius, an auncient and well reputed writer, that in the time of Julius Cæsar it was a kingdome; for, sayth he, King Cassibelan had with him, in the battell against Cæsar,

three kings, being his subjects; Cerdionus, king of Albania, Gwithaet, king of Venedotia, and Broghmael, king of Demetia, in which battell he put Cæsar to flight. Alsoe, Doctor Powell in his annotations upon Giraldus, maketh mention of an auncient author that sayth that Morgan, king of Demetia, with others, were in the ayde of Broughmael, king of Powis, against Ethelfred, king of Northumberland. And John Bale, in his booke of the Learned Men of Britons, sayth, that in the tyme of Alfred, king of the West Saxons, there lived a learned man named Afferus Menevensis, being chancellor of St. Davids, who was cruelly persecuted of Hemedius, king of that province, so that he was forced

forced to forsake his place, and went to king Alfred. Alsoe, the Auntient British History, translated by Doctor Powell into English, sayth, that in the yeare of Christ 800, died Run, king of Dyvet. Alsoe, sayth the sayd history, that Ethelwolf, king of England, subdued the kingdom of Dyvet or South Wales. Divers other kings of Demetia we find often reherſed in the bookes of the ancient Genealogies of Wales, as Aylan, king of Dyvet; Marius, whom, in the ancient British tongue, we calle Meyrik, king of Dyvet, and many others, from whom many gentlemen of the countrey doe yet to this day derive their descent from father to child down to themselves, all which manifestly prooveth that Demetia or Dyvet was, in times past, a kingdom.

But how farre soever the kingdom of Demetia extended in ancient tyme, it is very probable, that the boundes thereof were much broken and incroched by the Saxons in their warres, soe that it cleane lost the dignitie of a kingdom, and held onely the name of a county or province so called, and as it seemeth in the ende it was so worne, that about the conquest tyme noe more was left under the name of Dyvet, saying Pen-

brok and Carmarthenshires, for soe much doe I find to be called Dyvet, sythence the conquest; for sayth the Welsh Historie, lately translated by Doctor Powell into English, Griffith the sonne of Rees ap Tewdwr being betrayed by Griffith ap Cynan, prince of North Wales, was forced to flee to Dyvet, and there at Ystrad Tywi leaved a power of men, which Ystrad Tywi is the proper name of Carmarthenshire, soe that then being about the tyme of Hen. I. Carmarthenshire was part off Dyvet or Demetia; but shortly after it soe decay'd that noe more was taken to be parcell of Dyvet, saving Penbrokshire onely, and so is it accounted at this day.

The name of Penbrokshire began first about the tyme when Earle Strongbowe subdued the countrey, and builded the towne and castell of Penbroke, and thereof called all the countrey thereabout; and sithence the name of Penbrok hath soe worne out the ancient name of Dyvet in the same countrey, that few or non of the countrey themselves knew that ever their countrey was called by that name, and one onely place as yet retaineth a memoriall thereof, that is the church and parish of Llandissilio, which, for difference

serence betweene that, and the other parishes of that name, in sundrie partes of Wales, is commonly called, of the inhabitants adjoyning Llandissilio in Dyvet; whence arose a merry jest; &c. And at this day the name of Dyvet is onely found in ancient writers, as the names Albion and Britain are of England.

It was called Penbrokshire from the towne of that name, which towne was soe named of the Cantred or Comott wherein the sayd towne was first builded; for soe do I find that Cantred, called in the ancient division of Wales, and why the sayd Cantred was soe called, it plainly appeareth by the etymologie of the word, to all those that understand the ancient British or Welsh tongue; and especiallie the soyle itself sheweth the same to be soe, to all that doe knowe the fertilitie and *butfulness* thereof; for this is the very same place which is so greatly commended of Giraldus Cambrensis, in his description of Wales: soe that of the fertility it first took the name of Penbro, for this word, Pen, in Welsh, signifieth the head, principally or cheefe part of any thing; and Bro signifieth a vale, or any playne soyle,

fertile, and fit for corne, and for that this place of all Wales is the cheefest vale; therefore it was, and not unworthily, called Penbro, or Penvro, by the euphronic of the speech; and hereby is to be noted that they misse and erre, who write the word Pembrok with an *M*, for the true orthographie is: Penbrok, with an *N*.

And, touching the etimologie of Penbro, I must discent from Giraldus, who saith, *Unde et Penbrochiâ caput maritimum sonat*; whereby I gather that Giraldus, although he bare the surname of Cambrensis, yet he altogether was ignorant of the British or Welsh tongue, for, betweene those two wordes there is no kinde of analogie, as unto all those who understand both speeches, it is apparent.

§ * * * * *

The sayd county of Penbrokeshire is usually called Little England beyond Wales, and therefore I think good to shew my opinion why the sayd name was given it; and that notable antiquarian, Camden, calleth it Anglia transwallina. The reasons why it took that may well

§ Here comes in rather awkwardly, a brief description of the earldom of Pembroke, and a catalogue of the earls, which are retrenched, for the reasons assigned in the observations at the end of cap. 21.

be conjectured, for the most parte of the country speaketh English, and in it noe use of the Welsh. The names of the people are meare English, each family following the English fashion in surnames. These buildings are English, in townes and villages, and not in severall and lone houses. Their dyett is as the English people use, as the common food, beef, mutton, pigg, goose, lambe, veale, and kynd, which usually the poorest husbandmen doth dayly feede on, whereas the Welshmen doe more usually feede on milk, butter, cheese, and such like. The names of the country places are altogether English, as Wiston, Biston, Hazellston, Robertston, Johnston, Williamston, Norton, Weston, Southhill, Southhocke, &c. &c. Soe that a stranger travelling from England, and having ridden four-score myles and more in Wales, having heard noe English, nor English names of people, or of places, and coming hither to Penbrokeshire, where he shall heare nothing but English, and seeing the rest before agreeable to England, would think that Wales were environned with England, and would imagine he had travelled through Wales, and came into England againe. These reasons, and alsoe for that the most

of the ancient gentlemen came thither out of England, as is before declared, might very fitly procure it the name of Little England beyond Wales, but one thing more ere I give over here, which perswadeth me much to think, that it was in ancient tyme in judgment of the lawes of England, helde as parte of England, for whereas Wales was in the eye of the lawes of England, held to be a kingdom of it selfe, and noe parte of the kingdom of England, and therefore the lawe courtes of Westminster would not, nor could not direct procees to the officers of Wales; for that these courtes did not hold Wales within, or subject to their jurisdiction, and thereupon is grounded the maxime, *quod Breve Domini Reges non currit in Walliam*—yett is it manifest, that the king's writt in ancient tyme did runne into Penbrokeshire, for it appeareth by the new booke of Entryes, folio 229, that a plea of Dower, depending in the countie court of Penbrok, anno 2^o. Hen: 6. was remov'd to the court of common pleas at Westminster, by a writt directed to the earle of Penbrok, to remove the cause, Humfrey, duke of Glocester, being then earle of Penbrok: whereupon, as it appeareth, the sayd record was removed. Alsoe, it is apparent, that tempore Edw: 3^o.

fines

finer were levied in the common pleas at Westminster, of lands in Penbrokeshire. And in the sayd newe booke of Entryes, fol: 74. tit: Affise in Office, that in anno 3^o. Hen: 6. it alsoe appeareth, that an affise was brought before the justices at Westminster, for the Office of constableness of the castle of Llawhaden; as also by many other ancient matters of recorde it appeareth, that contrary to the former maxime, the king's writt did runne in auncient tymes into Wales, as though the lawe did then account Penbrokeshire as parte of England, and not any parte of Wales, and for might also the rather be termed Littell England.

* ¶ It is most likely, and I am apt to suppose, that Giraldus Cambrensis was not skilled in the British tongue, yet for his definition of Penbro, I think my author bears too hard upon him. For Pen certainly signifies head, and bro, in many parts of South Wales, signifies a maritime situation; but why may we not seek out another etymology for Penbrock, which very probably was the original word, which is the head of the foam; a character that belongs peculiarly to the estuary of Pen-

broke, every tide bringing with it a great foam or froth, as rising suddenly and forcing through a narrow got.

¶ There are some who have made a division of the principality into North, South, and West Wales, which latter portion only they allow to be what was antiently called Dyfed in its fullest extent, and of that opinion, my friend Mr. Edward Lhwyd, with whom I lately mooted that point, endeavouring to convince him that he had not given the subject due consideration, as from evidences of great antiquity it clearly appeareth, that Dyfed comprehended what is now called South Wales, at least, however, it is now shrunk up into Penbrokeshire alone. Sir John Pryse, who was not meanly skilled in the antiquities of his country, calls Dyfed "*Demetia Regio quæ nunc Australis Wallia*," and the *Liber Landavensis* might be cited in many places by way of confirmation, but one extract from that antient and curious repository, which I have it in my power to refer to may suffice to put the matter beyond dispute. At the head of my family card (which was the joint labour of two of the greatest

* These marked thus ¶ are the additions and remarks of John Lewis, Esq.

heralds of their day, Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate, and Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt) there is taken from the *book of Landaff* an account of *Arcol Law Hir*, a prince of Dyfed, from whom I trace my descent, endowing the Church of Landaff, with certain parts of his territories in Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire, which at once oversets Mr. Lhwyd's notion that Dyfed included only Cardiganshire, Penbrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire, which he calls West Wales*.

C A P. . III.

What Nations and People inhabited this Country in ancient Times, and from whence the now Inhabitants are anciently descended, and from what Countreys and Places, and when and how they came thither.

WHAT people hath been sent into Penbrokeshire to inhabit the same, will be often touched upon in divers partes of the description of the sheere, as of the Normans and Flemings that were brought thither by Arnolph Montgomery, Earle

* Whether Dyfed and Demetia were ever commensurate, or what was the certain extent of it, may be perhaps difficult to ascertain, yet the book of Landaff, above referred to, clearly proves that it contained more than what was understood by West Wales; allowing of such a division, and there is ample evidence that, however, Dyfed might have comprized all South Wales, the Reguli of that petty kingdom had always their royal residence in Penbrokeshire; for in that antient collection of Welsh romances, entitled *Mabinogion*, Pwyll, prince of Dyfed, is said to have once set out a hunting to the vale of Cuch from his palace of Narberth; and Gwynfardd, prince of Dyfed (improperly called Gwynfawr in the list of Howel Da's assistants in compiling his laws) had a hunting seat at *Ty Gwyn* on Taf, then in Penbrokeshire, which he made choice of to hold his parliament at, on the solemn occasion of settling his code of laws.—As the names of both Pwyll and Gwynfardd occur in the pedigree of my ancestors above cited, now in my possession, forming links in the family chain, which runs up from the time of William the 3d. to that of Julius Cæsar, for the gratification of such as might wish to see a specimen of unbroken Welsh genealogy, I shall here extend out a part of it, by going up to Pwyll, and his immediate ancestors, thus: John Lewis, Esq. of Manafmawan, ap John, ap George, ap Lewis, ap Richard, ap James, ap Jenkin, ap Howel, ap Jenkin, ap Rhys, ap Rhotpert, ap Owen, ap Robert, ap Gwrward, ap Gwllim, ap Gwrward, ap Gwllim, ap Gwrward of Kemeys, ap Kihyllia Vardd, ap Gwinfardd Dyfed, ap Pwyll Pendefig Dyfed, ap Meurug king of Dyfed, ap Arcol law hir, ap Pyrr y dwgrain, ap Lliw hen. I could go farther, placing one end of the chain in Penbrokeshire, and fastening the other to Mount Ararat, but that I am fearful of incurring a suspicion of giving in too much to that Cadwalader Mania, which possessed our former Heralds in rather a violent extreme.

Strongbow, and the Flemings sent by King Hen: I^r. thither, and by King Stephen: But to discourse some what more particular thereof in this place, it may require to go further back and treat a littell of all Wales. For till the coming of William the Conqueror into England, the same was quietly possessed by the Britaines, (the Welshmen, soe now called, who were the first inhabitants, and of whom there are to this tyme many ancient gentlemen, which can, by good authoritie, trace their descent from diverse famousse and illustriousse families, that did possesse great patrimonies, as shall appear in the particular places, whereof I shall have occasion to speak then when I come to treat of their proper habitations and houses. These ancient inhabitants had for their sovereigns, princes of Wales being in those dayes, to whom they yielded their whole obedience, not owning another superior on earth, untill shortly after the conquest, the Normans having subdued and supplanted the Saxon kings and nobles out of England; thirsted likewise, for the right and countrey of the Welsh princes, and began to shake waeres upon them also, and daily intruded their borders, giving such partes of the countrey to the lordes of England as

they would or could wynn and keepe from the Welshmen, whersby divers English lordes woon from the princes of Wales and their subjects, whole countreyes in Wales, and builded castles, townes, and strong holdes, and peopled the same, with English garrisons to keepe the same; by this meanes Fitzhamon wonn the countrey of Glamorgan, Bernard, Newmarch, Brecknock, Hamelin de Baladon, the lordship of Abergavenny, Londre, the countrey of Kidwelly, Lacies, earles of Lincoln, the lordship of Denbigh, Gray, the lordship of Ruthin, Mortimers, Bromfield, and Yale, Brewise, the lordships of Gower and Buellt, Martin, Towres, the lordship of Kernes, and to conclude, by this means came Arnolp Montgomery, and Gilbert Strongbow to Dyvet or Penbrokeshire, and subduing it, planted there his Norman gentlemen and others he brought with him, whose issues enjoy divers lordships and manors, then given to them by those their lordes to this day; but as for the Flemings, there is no shewe of any remnant of them left, for if any of their progenie be remainning, yet is the memorie thereof with their language quite forgotten; but I am persuaded, that divers of the common people, swaynes, and labourers

bourers of the countrey, are descended of those Flemings, for some reasons that induce me soe to think, which I will in mine apt places declare hereafter. That which persuadeth me to thinke that the most part of the gentlemen of the shire now living are rather Normans than any other nation is, theire names, which most commonly in the beginning was coplyd with these French articles *De la* or *De Fitz*, and such like, which doe manifest theire descents to be of the French; yet, notwithstanding many of them, if not *major parts* were Saxons, for otherwise the English tongue had not been theire common and mother speech as it was, for the conqueror brought with him, for the most parte, moere Frenchmen, and purposed to have unrooted the Saxon or English tongue out of England, with the Englishmen themselves, as may be perceived among many other things, by his turning of their lawes into the French, and soe, long after the conquest, the English tongue was had in such contempt, that the better sort refused to speake it, and those that used to talk in English were yet used to write to each other in the French tongue, as it is now used among the Welshmen, who, although they usually speake the Welsh tongue, yet

will they write each to other in English, and not in the speeche they usually talke. The reason is the use they have to write in the one, and not using to write in the other, and soe was the English growne out of fashion for the space of a 100 or 200 yeares after the conquest, and used onely among the basest sorte of people, the nobles and gentlemen using onely the French tongue, and of those letters in French I can yet shew some very ancient written between those, that in all likelihood and presumption, did not understand the language, but only that the clerks, who wrot those letters, were as unapt to write in English; as the Welshmen, at this day, in theire owne language; and by this theire English speeche here in Penbrokeshire, I gather that the greatest parte of those people that came into Penbrokeshire, with these earles, were Saxons and Englishmen. And it is very like that the conqueror having a purpose to supplant the English nation out of England, would rather imploye them and the Flemings in the warres against the Welshmen then the Frenchmen he brought with him, saving such as were of account, and which he meant to prefer by the service. I have sought, therefore, to confirme my assertion herein, by gathering

together the French names, which I finde to be of ancient tyme, men of sort in Penbroke-shire, a few of which follow, and for the rest, I referre you to them in their place, when I come to treat of their habitations.

¶ Here occurs one of the many *hiatuses* which we have to regret in this work, which the author, no doubt, had in contemplation to fill up, but which, though I have made all the enquiries, and have been put in possession, most liberally, of every thing supposed to have been collected by him, I can find no document wherewith to supply; and I must confess, that however fresh they might have

been in his time, the traces are now so faint, of there having been many French names, beginning with *De la* and *Fitz*, that I cannot cite one to justify a supposition of a French descent: but that there are many of Flemish extraction, the names frequent and common in the country, do clearly prove; the manners, customs, and a certain jargon of language of the inhabitants of Roos and Castlemartin Hundreds, being so dissimilar from what we meet elsewhere in Wales, unless it be in Gower; and, as I learn, a kin in many respects, to the character of the low countries, that thence undoubtedly they have derived their origin.

C A P. IV.

That the Countrey is now inhabited by three severall Nations; as, Welshmen, the remnant of the ancient Britons, and first Inhabitants of the Countrey; Englishmen, brought thither at the Conquest thereof; and by Irishmen, which doe dayly ferrie over thither out of Ireland; and of the languages spoken by these three severall Nations.

THIS shere is taken to be divided into two partes, the Englisherie and Welsherie, as shall be more largely declared hereafter in the particular chapter thereof. The upper part of the shire, which I call the Welshery, is inhabited by Welshmen, the first known owners of

the countrey; and are such as were never removed by any conquest or stranger that wonn the country: these are the people of the hundreds of Kemes, Cillgerran, and Dewisland, and parte of Narberth, in which hundreds there are divers ancient gentlemen, that to this day doe hould
and

and keepe their ancient houses and descents from their anncestors, for 400, 500, 600 yeeres, and more; for, notwithstanding that Kemes was conquered by Martin Towres, yet for that the people of the countrey did not hould out till the uttermost, but ycelled after one battell, he gave divers of them their ancient landes to hold of him, and did not utterly unroote them, as was done with the inhabitants of Rouse Naiberth, Castle Martin, and parte of Dougledy were, and Englishemen placed in their roomes; and therefore the inhabitants of Kemes, doe vaunt of their great antiquitie, much before any others of the shire, accounting themselves more ancient gentlemen in the countrey, then any of those that came thither with Strongbow; and these gentlemen have yet many ancient families in the countrey, which preserve their descents to this day, and well knowne by goode prooffe of ancient writings and recordes, that their ancestors have benn owners of those lands they now enjoy, many yeares before the coming of Strongbow into this countrey, which was in the tyme of Hen: 1st.—Alsoe it seemeth that another cause moved him to suffer the ancient inhabitants of Kemes to enjoy their pattrimonies, and made the Welshmen the more

willing to yield their obedience to him, is the agreement which was made betweene his sonne, Sir William Martyn, when he married the Lord Rees his daughter, then Lord of Kemes; soe that it should seeme, that the sayd William came to quiet possession of the same, as well by his own matche, as by the conquest of the same: and of this Giraldus Cambrensis speaketh, of the injurious dealing of the sayd Lord Rees with Sir William Martyn, when he purposed to breake with him for the Castle of Nevarne; but howsoever it fell out, certain it is, that the ancient men of Kemes were not utterly destroyed, as we finde, that to this day, notwithstanding the countrey was subdued by an invader, still the first inhabitors remain there, and this is the cause that they yet retain their inheritance, and their ancient language, the Welsh.

Dewi's land being long before given to the bishopps of St. Davids, by the ancient princes of the country, the men of warre of that age, accompted it a prophane and impious offence, to attempt any thing against the possessions of the church, and therefore they remayned in quiett, and the countrey, never harraided; wherefore this hundred retaineth and useth the ancient

language; the Welch, as like-wise doth Cilgerran, by what means I know not for sure I am, the same was won by William Marshall.—But the countreyes of Rowse, Castell, Martin, Narberth, and most of Dowlody Hundred, the bishop's lordships excepted, were wholly put to fire and sword by the Normans, Flemings, and Englishmen, who utterly expelled the people thereof, and peopled the countrey themselves; whose posteritie remaine there till this day, as may appeare by their names, manner, and language, speaking altogether the English, and differing in manners, diett, building and tilling of the land, from the Welchmen; and although this bee now neere 500. years past, yet doe these two nations keepe ech from dealing with the other, as meete strangers, soe that the meaner sorte of people will not, nor doth not usually joine together in marriage, although they be in one hundred, and sometymes in the same parish, nor comerce or buy, but in open faires soe that you shall finde in one parish, a pathway parting the English from the Welch, and the one side speake all English, the other all Welch, and differing in tilling and measuring of the land, and divers other matters. And now this diversitie of speeches breedeth

some inconveniencies, for that oftentimes it is found at the assises, when in a jury of twelve men, there will be one half that cannot understand the others words, and yet must they agree upon the truths of the matter before they depart; and I have seene two triers sworn for trial of the rest of the Panell, the one were English, the other, not understanding any word of English, have fasted out three dayes upon the matter, the one not able to speake to the other.

As for the Irishmen, they are soe powdered among the inhabitants of Rowse and Castell Martyn, that in every village you shall finde, the 8th, 4th, or 5th. household an Irishman; and some of late they swarmed more than in tymes past, by reason of the late warres in Ireland; and if it bee continue for the tyme to come, in short tyme they are like to matche the other inhabitants in number: these for the most parte speak and use here the English tongue, yet in such sorte, as that all men may discern them to be that countrey people, as alsoe by the rudenes of their manners, for the servants will usually *thou* his master, and thinketh it noe offence; as many as come out of the countie of Wesford, say they understand noe Irish, neither doth any well understand

understand English. They are soe increased, that there are whole parishes, inhabited by the Irish, having not one English, or Welsh, but the Parish of the parishie. And those Irish people here, doe use their countrey trade, in making of *Aqua Vitæ* in great abundance which they carie to be sold abroad the countrey, on horsebacke and otherwise; so that weekly you may be sure to have *Aqua Vitæ* to be sold at your doore, and by means thereof, it is growne to be an usuall drink in most mens houses, instead of wine, some of them making exceeding good, and would better cheape then in any parte of England or Ireland, for I have dranke as good as some *Rasa Solis* made by them, and this sold usually for 16^d a quart, but commonlie you shall have very good for 10^d. or 12^d. the quarte, which is better cheape then ever I could buy the like elsewhere.

¶ I cannot agree with my author, in supposing it was owing to the faintness of their resistance; the men of Kernes had better terms from the invaders; But on account of their spirited opposition and intractableness, which made the compromise between him and the ancient possessors of the countrey ne-

cessary, and induced him to shelter his violence under a match with Angharad, natural daughter of Rhys, prince of South Wales, commonly called *Yr Arglwydd Rhys*, which step alone could have prevailed upon them to have accepted of any terms, however liberal, at the hands of an usurper: but this marriage was a salvo for these concessions, which were made, not to the descendant of the encroaching Norman, but to the blood royal of their hereditary princes.

That Kilgerran, the inhabitants of which and Kernes, may be considered as one family, or clan, descended from the same *Pencenedl*, should boast of retaining its original language, people, and tenures, notwithstanding the titular conquest of William Marshall, is not at all to be wondered at, as we may suppose they could not fail to have caught the same spirit that had animated their kindred neighbours, and would scorn to have submitted to baser conditions than they had done. Hence it happeneth, that in these two districts may be traced more of the native manners, customs, and character of the ancient Britons, than in most parts of Wales.

I have noted that there is not a better criterion, by which to fix the line of the Norman and Flemish settlers in this county, than their building, particularly the churches, which, in the parts they took possession of, uniformly are seen with towers, or spires; whereas, in the other parts of the county, the true old Welsh churches are of very mean fabric, having no external or internal decorations, neither steeple without, nor monuments within.

We have cause to congratulate ourselves, that the lapse of a century hath rid us of the Hibernian swarm that had lived here, though not before they had introduced the pernicious taste for strong distilled liquors,

which certainly have made the gout among us more frequent, and bid fair to bring into disuse the only beverage calculated for a British constitution, ale, in all its various forms of brewage, either simple, or incorporated with spice and honey into Bragawd. I venerate the true philosophy of the French physician, mentioned in Master James Howel's Letters, which, superior to prejudices of birth and education, when the discourse happened to turn on the liquors of different countries, notwithstanding his palate had been habituated to the grape of Burgundy, induced him to pay compliment to Howel, and his country (Wales) by saying, it produced "the noblest liquor a man could put into his guts."

C A P. V.

Of the Constitution of the Bodies of the People, and of the Inclination and Nature of the Inhabitants, as well by ancient writers as otherwise.

WHAT I shall here speak touching the constitution of the bodies of the people, is confyned to the generall and common forte, being the greatest number. As for gentlemen, or townesmen, of those I will afterwards speak in particular. This kinde then are very meane

and simple, short of growthe, broad, and shrubby, unacceptable in sight for the most parte, howsoever they prove in action, when they are put to it. Soe that of all the countries of Wales I am bold to pronounce, (and I speake by experience,) Penbrokeshire to be worst of mannered,

red, and hardest to finde proper serviceable men; so that the lieutenants and commissioners for musters, are more toyled in seeking 50 personable men, then their neighbour sheeres are to finde 100. And when they have used their utmost industrie therein, in the ende they are forced to sett furth many to their onne dislike. The cause of this disabilitie of persons is easily to be discerned, if a man but looke into the state of the countrie, and education of the meaner sorte of people: for this countrie of Penbroke-shire, being almost environed with sea, bare champion, and naked of woode and shelter, is more subject to extremitie of stormes, sodaine tempestes, and sea flawes of winde and haile, then other the inland countries are, and therefore there are fewe hedges or inclosures to be founde; by reason whereof the husbandmen are forced to keepe herdes for their cattell, and that in greater numbers then other countries in England doe, or that they themselves neede, as I shall hereafter touche more largelie, when I come to speake of the inconveniencies of this countrie; for, I have by good accompt, nombred three thousand young people, to be brought up continually in herding of cattle, within this shire; who are put to this idle

education, when they first come to be ten or twelve yeares of age; and turned to the fieldes to followe their cattell, where they are forced to endure the heat of the sun, in his greatest extremitie, to parche and burne their faces, hands, and legges, feete, and breastes, in such sorte, as they seeme more like tawny-moores, then people of this land; and then with the cold, frost, snowe, haile, raine, and winde, they are so tormented, having the skin of their legges, hands, face, and feete, all in chinks and chappes, (like the chinks of an elephant's skin, wherewith he is wont to take the flies that com thither to suck his blood) that, poore soules, they may well hould opinion with the Papists, that there is a purgatorie; and being thus tanned with heate of the sun, and dried up with the heat and cold, as the fishermen doe their stock fish in the frost; and poor Johns with the summer's heat, for many of them as are of that name, may well heere be reckoned with these latter sorte, differing as much from other people that are brought up in warme houses, by good fires in winter, and sheltered by house or shade in summer, as the stock-fish or poor Johns doe from the large organ ling; and when they redeemed their libertie out of this pur-

purgatorie, by attaining to 20 or 24 yeates of age, then are they held in such continuall labour, in tilling of the land, burning of lyme, digging of cole, and other slaveries and extreame toiles, as while they live they never come in shape, favour or outlines, to be accompted among the number of personable men; and yet, perhance, his deformity, notwithstanding, as serviceable in prooffe, as he that looketh with a fairer countenance. This is one chiefe cause, as I take it, why this country cometh so farre behind the rest of Wales, for manred, and able persons as it is found to doe; beside this, the country, especially of late yeares, is fallen much to trade to sea, and a greate parte of the country people are seamen and mariners, which may not be taken up for land services, and many of them continually abroad at sea, and seldom to be found at home; which is a speciall matter that should be regarded in laying numbers of men for foreine services upon this shire. Beside this the country norisheth, neither willingly harboureth, any idle people, which alwaies are found to be the most personall men; but everie man applieth diligentlie to his owne business, that he liveth by; and, in this respect, I am induced to thinke,

that these meaner sorte of people, although they have lost their language, are the remnant and offspring of those Flemings, that were sent hither to Pembroke-shire by Hen: 1st. and king Stephen, and placed about Pembroke and Haverfordwest, if we may be allowed to judge, from the cleanness of their houses, and carefull plying their labours they have in hand, and for their true and plaine dealing, in which they much resemble the Cozens, the low countrymen; who, for the qualities above expressed, carie the praise of all other nations. In one thing indeede they have strangely altered their stomach from the rest over the sea, for in that excess with which they are taxed for drinking, are these their kinsmen for excessive eating, for of custome they will have five meales a day, and if you will bestow the sixth on them, they will accept it very kindly, and if they be but a little intreated, they will bestow labour on the seventh meale. But of this I will more largely speake hereafter, among the inconveniences pertaining to this country.

Generally for the inclination of the people, as well gentlemen yeomen, riche and poore, they all embrace peace, quietness, and neighbourly love, hating con-

contentions, troubles, strivings, and factions; more bent to put up with an injury, than to revenge a wrong; easily intreated after an offence received, and if there be one or two of contrary dispositions to be found among us, they are not to be reckoned off: but my speech is of the most parte of the people, not regarding a few, if any be. And to conclude in fewe wordes, very obedient to the magistrates of the countrey, undertaking willingly to their power, any burden or charge layd upon them for the princes service, or their countreys good, without repining therat; provided that there be no oppression, or partiality offered which grieveth them more then the burthen, and will quickly move them to complain.

The gentlemen, serving men, and the townesmen of this countrey, are not soe unserviceable; but very personable, comely, and tall men, which confirmeth my former assertion, that the hard labour, parching of the sun, and starving with cold, is a cheefe cause of the unseemlines of the common people of the countrey; seeing the gentlemen, serving men, and those brought up in townes, which are not tormented with these extremities of

heat and cold, nor tired with toyle, doe prove more personable; and of the common peoples of this countrey, the Wellshmen, whom the rest call the mountain men, are found to be the more personable, as people not soe cloyed with labour, as those who live by tillage; yet notwithstanding the unseemlines of the men, I have heard diverse captens, that have had the leading and trayning of this countrey men, in foreign partes, commend them for their services, as people docible, and apt to receive instruction in martial discipline, and able to endure travel and hard lodging; and it should follow, that those which are soe acquainted with the force of heat and cold, must prove lesse daintie thereof, than those that have not tasted of it before. It was a special commendation given to the Roman conjurator, Catylin, that he was *patiens frigoris & inediae*. Wherein if our countrey may receive prayse for the one, it is like they will much repine at the other, if their stomackes be no more cold abroade then at home.

¶ My friend, the * Rev. Dr. Gibson, was much pleased with the curious reasoning concerning the growth, look, and constitution of the common people of

* The editor of Camden, and bishop of London.

this country, as resulting from the exercise of an acute mind, and which I doubt not, were perfectly just; but the country now, though there be too much champaign still left, is so much altered by inclosures that it is not liable to the same censure, as it might have merited in Queen Elizabeth's days; there being not a more slightly people any where, take them promiscuously. Our women, particularly for beauty and wit, yield to none.

I cannot find, that in a general way of speaking, the people of this country have such voracious appetites at this day, as to entitle them to the censure of my author, whatever might have been the case in his time; though indeed, if we may judge of the capacity of the stomachs of his particular household, by that of the oven at Heullys, his family mansion, which, formed on a truly gigantick scale, is now in being, but rarely used; we may justly infer, that there was something more than common under his roof, to have induced such out of the way dimensions,

and sufficient to justify his reproach, as far as it related to his own family.

That the inhabitants of Pembroke-shire, are composed of less turbulent elements, than those of the other part of the principality, a little acquaintance with them, will incline the most prejudiced to acknowledge, not being of such a gunpowder quality as to blow up, before it can be discovered, that scarcely the match is put to, which I particularly noted to be too much the case in north Wales, when I had occasion to accompany my honoured friend, Sir Hugh Owen, to Anglesey, when he went to make overtures of marriage to the heiress of Bodowen; the best bred men there being of a much more combustible nature than ours, all touch wood and tinder: nay the ladies seemed addicted to catch rather quicker. And this difference of temperature, so observable in Pembroke-shire, may be owing to a considerable cross in the breed it hath experienced for some centuries.

C. A. P. VI.

Of the Division of the sayde Countrey in antient Tyme, into Cantreds and Comottes, how now it is divided into the Englisberie and the Welsherie, as also how the same is lastly divided into seven Hundreds.

BEFORE I declare unto you how the same was in ancient tyme divided into cantreds and comottes, it were necessarie to shewe what the same names doe signifie, and when the same partition was made; and first as touching when the same was soe parted, it is of that antiquity, that there is not extant any matter of credit to ground any certainty thereof upon: but manifest it is that all Wales was in the tymes of the Britains divided into comottes and cantreds, each of them knowne by their proper names and boundes, many of which names as yet remayne, and the places well knowne by the same, whilst some (though not many) are buried in oblivion, yet to be found out by some memoriall of these names. Rodri mawr, prince, or rather king of all Wales, about the yeare of Christ 843, had three sonnes, among which he divided all Wales, consisting of 53 cantreds, whereof he gave unto Cadell, his eldest, all the countrey of South Wales to his parte and portion, which included this province of Pen-

broke, and of which onely I will speake in this place, containing 7 cantreds, each cantred being divided into 3 comottes, whose names, as I finde them written of ancient tyme, I have thought good to insert here, that is to say—

Emlyn cantred, contayning 3 comottes, (viz.) Uwch Keach, Is Keach, Levethir.

Doyglethe cantred, 3 comottes, (viz.) Amgoed, Pennant, Evelfrey.

Arberth cantred, 3 comottes, (viz.) Penrinarclais, Eskyrolef, Talacharn.

Penvro cantred, 3 comottes, (viz.) Coedyrhaf, Manerbir, Penvro.

Roose cantred, 3 comottes, (viz.) Hwlfordd, Castell Gwalchmai, Y Garn.

Pebidiog cantred, 3 comottes, (viz.) Minyw, Pencaer, Pebidiog.

Kemes cantred, 3 comottes, (viz.) Ywch Nyfer, Is Nyfer, Trefdraeth.

The name of Cantre is an ancient British word, and well understood of the Welshmen by the

the etymologie thereof; for *tref*, signifieth a town or village, and *cant*, is a hundred, from the Latin *centum*: so that cantred signifieth a 100 townreds, or villages, and eche townred consisted of a certain number of acres of land, soe that for the most parte, eache Cantred seemeth to be neere of equall quantity. The word Comot, signifieth a neighbourhood, or concourse of people, and may very well be expounded by the Latin word used by the clerks of the common lawe, in their writts of Venire facias, *Vicinetum*; for as the Latin word *Vicinus* signifieth a neighbour, soe doth the Welsh word *Comodog*, signifie the same; and as the word *Vicinetum* is taken in the eye of the lawe for the hundred, so was eche of those comots ancient hundreds, and had hundred coortes kept in them. Thus much of the comotts and cantreds of Penbroke-shire the most ancient division of the same. Now will I speake of the second division thereof, as it now standeth divided betwene the Englishmen and the Welshmen of the shire; but first, as I before have declared, the same being in ancient tyme inhabited wholly by Welshmen, a greate parte thereof was wonn from them by the English, under the conduct of Earle Strongbow and divers others; and the same

planted with his followers whose posteritie enjoy it to this day, and keep their language among themselves, without receiving the Welsh speeche, or learning any parte thereof, and hold themselves so close to the same, as to this day they wonder at a Welshman coming among them, the one neighbour saying to the other, look there goeth a Welshman. The shire is well neere equally divided into two partes, between the English speeche and the Welsh, for the hundreds of Castle Martin, Rowse, and all Narberth, excepting the parishes of Landewi and Lanpeter, and all Dougledy, excepting the parishes of Lanvalteg, Langain, Landysfilio, Lanykeven, and Crynow, doe speake the English, and then the hundreds of Kemes, Kilgerran and Dewisland, speake all the Welsh tongue, soe that about 74 parishes are inhabited by the Englishmen, and 64 parishes more by the Welsh, and the rest being about 6, speake both languages, being as it were the marches betwene both these nations. The Lansker that parteth the two languages, beginneth at Cronwre, by Carmarthenshire, and soe passeth up to Lanhaden, where both languages are spoken, and from thence, betwene Bletherston and Lanykeven, to New Mote, and soe between
Castlo

Castle, Bythe and Anbleston, and soe betweene Trefgarne and St. Dogwells, and over the hills, betweene Hayfe Castle, and then turning down Newgall Moore, as the same river leadeth to the sea, betweene Roche Castle and bridge, the souther parte of which Lanſker ſpeaketh all English, and the norther ſide Welſhe, well neere, as I ſayed before, parting the ſhire in two equall halſes betweene them.

Laſtly, as touching the diſiſions thereof into hundreds, the ſame conſiſteth of ſeven, as of old; four of which ſayd hundreds being the firſt that follow, doe agree eche of them in quantity, with the ancient cantreds before expreſſed, and the three laſt are altered in name, though the two firſt of the three containe the ſame quantity under other names.

1. Kemes. 2. Doygledy. 3. Rowfe. 4. Narberth. 5. Dewiland. 6. Caſtle Martin. 7. Kilgarran.

Dewiland is that which in ancient tymes was called Cantre Pebidiog, and ſoe is it called of Welſhmen to this day; it took the name of Dewiland among the Engliſhmen, for that it was given to the Biſhop's ſee of St. Davids, at the firſt tyme it was

made a hundred, which St. Davids was called in Welſhe Dewi.

Caſtle Martin hundred, is that which was called the Cantre of Penvro, but it containeth but two of the three ancient comotts thereof (viz.) Maner-Pyr and Penfro; the other Comott; called Coedrhaf, or rather Coedtraeth, as I finde it writtē, is now put to the hundred of Narberth, to make it compleat, for a greates parte thereof that was taken away from it, and annexed to Carmarthenſhire. Kilgarran hundred is parte of the cantred of Emlyn, and conſiſteth onely of the 3^d parte of the ſayd cantred as anciently divided (viz.) Iſkeach, and to this day the ſayd hundred is called of the inhabitants, by the name of Emlin Yſkeach, the other parte Ywchkeach, being taken from Penbrokeſhire, and added to Carmarthenſhire, and is that parte wherein the towne of Newcaſtell ſtandeth.

I have many other matters ſit to be ſpoken of eache of theſe hundreds, which I here omitt, for in that in my ſeconde booke of the deſcription of the ſhire, where I mean to handle each hundred, and every pariſhe in the ſame in particular, onely this one thing I thought good to give

give note of, that at such tyme as the shires of Wales were divided into hundreds, that the same was don by allotting certain manors and lordships to make up every hundred, and not by allotting parishes together to make the same, neither had they any respect of rivers, hills, mountains, or such like notable markes, which might well have served for good bounds or limitts for every hundred. This is plainlie to be perceived, for that you shall finde in divers places, one parish divided into two hundreds, and some tymes into two shires; as for example, the parish of Brydell in Kilgerran hundred, parte of which is in Kemes hundred, the like for Llanvair, the parish being parte in Kemes and parte in Dewlland, and the parishes of Kilrhedyn, Llandiffilio, Llangain, and Castell Dyram, are parte in Penbroke-shire and parte in Carmarthen-shire, each as they were parted before betweene the lordshippes that were allotted to eche shire or hundred, neither did they follow any straight way, path, river, or marke, to make the hundreds of good forme, but tooke the Lanskors as they found them to serve those manors which they allotted to every hundred, whereas the rivers of Tâf or Clethe had been very good and apparent

markes to have parted Carmarthen and Penbroke-shires; yet doe both these shires reche over these rivers, sometymes Penbroke-shire streching close to and over Tâf to Carmarthen-shire; and againe, Carmarthen-shire reching close to Clethe, making betweene both rivers divers uneven and crooked lanskors, such as parted the lordshippes of both shires before the division of hundreds.

¶ My author must have been a bold man to have asserted that Cadell was Rodri mawr's eldest son, in opposition to every writer and opinion on that subject, and yet one would think that a man of very universal learning as he certainly was, and no mean antiquary, would have hardly hazarded such an assertion unsupported by any documents; whether he had published his sentiments, touching this point more fully and roundly than he has done in this place, I have not been able to learn; but it is most probable he did, as certainly he roused all the sticklers of North Wales in favour of Anarawd's reputed primogeniture, and in Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt alone, a whole host against him, who wrote a very elaborate treatise to overset the doctrine here advanced, which, by means of
my

my friend Mr. Vincent Corbet of Ynysymangwin, I was favour'd once with a sight of, but which, my author having been dead before it was written, hath hitherto remained unanswered, and perhaps may be unanswerable.

The second book of the description here referred to as proposed to be written, I have reason to believe was never compleated, a collection of materials for the work only having been made, which somehow came into the hands of my worthy friend * Mr. Lloyd of Vair-

dref in Cardiganshire, who kindly permitted me to make such use of it as would answer my purpose towards throwing a light on this first part. Some few extracts I found worth making, and but few, which may occasionally be adverted to as I go on. However, it is to be regretted, that the design, as originally planned, was never accomplished, as my author, from his fortune, his connexions, and his learning, and I may say, his industry in antiquarian researches, was enabled to illustrate the history of this respectable county more fully

* In an original letter of Mr. Robert Vaughan lately shewn me, I find a reference to the above manuscript, which, as it serves to shew the *adora vis* of antiquarians, I shall beg leave to transcribe.

"Honoured Cousin,

In my late vagary to South Wales, I lay a night with Mr. Lloyd of Vairdre, who shewed me many old and new manuscripts, whereof some were loose leaves and sheets, almost rotten with ill keeping, and he promised me the loan of them, but since I heare he is dead. I presume you may be acquainted with his eldest sonne, whom I desire you to treat with for the loane of them before they be scattered and haply lost. You may, peradventure, meet him in sessions, and if soe, be pleased to acquaint him with this-I write unto you; and if he will condescend to lend them, I promise to do my endeavour to place the leaves and sheets aright, and withall will returne them safely, newly bound and covered, whereby they may last an age or two longer, and more handsomely adorn his study, and shall rest heartily thankfull unto him. There is one late manuscript, treating of the lordship of Kemes in Pembroke-shire, written by George Owen, late lord thereof. I should be most glad if he did lend it, for I have one at my hand that will copy it for me. Thus, being very troublesome unto you, I rest your cousin, to serve you in any thing he can.

Robert Vaughan."

"Address'd to my cousin R^d. Herbert of Llwyn Iorwerth."

This volume of collections is now in the possession of my friend Col. Lloyd of Bronwydd, to whose politeness in indulging me with more than a hurried perusal of it, I own that I have it in my power to say, that it is the same which my ancestor alluded to and had made extracts from, and which Robert Vaughan had been in pursuit of.

than most of his contemporaries; in that he professes his intention of going into the marrow of antiquity. he reserved his whole force, for his second part; in this, he is but skin deep in the business,

C A P. VII.

Of the Manner of Husbandrie and Tilling of the Land; and of the natural helpe and mendments, the Soyle itselfe yeldeth for battering and mending of the Lande, as Lyme, 2 kindes of Marle, Sande, and Woze or Woade of the Sea.

THIS countrey hath of winter wheat onely two sortes, that is, bended and notted wheat, as the husbands terme it, the first having a beard along the eare, the other having none, but is bald and smothe. This notted wheat is accompted the best and finest of both, and is moste used in the hundreds of Castlemartin, Narberth, and partly in Rowse. There is a third kinde of wheat, not well knowne in other countreys, which is called holy wheat or somer wheat, this is used in the Welsh partes of this shire, as alsoe in Cardiganshire, and is sowed in the later ende of March and beginning of April, and is a dainie graine like the barlie, and cannot endure to be pinched with cold, it is a very profitable grain, and yealdeth more increase then the winter wheat, it beareth a great eare and stalke; the ground that this graine must

have must be well dunged and handled, or else it will not prosper; the onely discommoditie of this corn is, it is long a ripening, soe that if the harvest be not very timely, and the weather warme, it will hardly be saved, the bread of this wheat is sayd to be somewhat more browne in colour then the winter wheate, but in all other things equaleth the best sorte; and I have very faier and white manchet made of this kinde of wheat, so as noe difference was to be found betweene it and the best winter wheate. This kind of wheat is alsoe sowed in fold land, which I shall describe unto you hereafter, and thriveth therein very well with once plowing and sowing it in the greate swarthe.

That parte of the shire, inhabited by the Welshmen, as before is sayd, following their fore-

forefathers husbandry, regard more of oates then of the former graines; but yet, in many places, they use to sowe barbie in greate plentie. The causes why the mountenly partes doe use this tilling of otes, whereas their land is good and apt enough to beare wheat are divers, the one and not the least is the use thereof in ancient tyme, and being brought up therein are lothe to alter their custome, although it be for the better; such force hath custome in man's nature, one is the use of gavel kinde among most of these Welshmen, to parte all the father's patrimony equally among the sonnes, soe that in proceesse of tyme, the whole countrey was brought into small peeces of ground, soe as in every 5 or 6 acres you shall have ten or twelve peeces in the countrey to remaine champion; and without inclosures or hedging, and winter come, if any sowne among them, would be grased all the winter, and eaten by sheepe and other cattell, which could not be avoided; for all the winter long the sheepe and other cattell, as are not in houses, range the fields without restraint over all the country; and there this wheat and rye being eaten and troden of cattell all the winter till midd March (would be half

spoyld) when the weather waxeth warme, and nights short; when the cattell are put into folds all night, and kept before herdes all the day. This, in my opinion, was one cheefe cause they refrayned from sowing winter come; but as now sithence the use of gavel kinde is abolished these threescore yeares past, in many partes, the ground is brought together by purchase and exchanges, and hedging, and inclosures, much increased, and now they falle to the tilling of this winter come in greater abundance than before. Another cause was and yet is, most of the countrey wanteth hay, and in these Welsh partes there are greater breedes of cattell then the English partes can have by reason of the mountens and commons which they have not so greate extent of; and therefore the oten strawe, which is the finest fodder for cattell, was the more desired for the use of their cattell in winter tyme. Those be the reasons, as I can gather, why the Welshmen doe more incline to tilling otes then other graine; but now to their order of tillage, they seldom use to carry manure to their ground, but use, for the most parte, running folde of hurdells of cloven oake, having the two side postes sharpened at the

lower ends; with an iron barre they make holes in the earth, and with a sledge they sett these hurdles fast in the ground in such fort as they are able to keepe each other up; and these folds they will put upon some piece of ground where they meane to till, in which they shut up their cattell every night, from midd March to mydd November; this fold they remove everie 3 or 4 nights till the whole peece be thoroughly mucked: after this manner a peece of ground is prepared every yeare; and in March they sow otes in it, crops of which for 7, 8, or 10 years it is doomed to bear, till the land becomes soe weake and barren that it will not yeelde the seede, then let they the land lye for 8 or 10 years in pasture for their cattell, which long following the land with otes soe weakneth the land that it becometh very barren; for good husbands know that one crop of otes pulleth downe the pride of good ground very low, and therefore must this kind of tillage much harme the ground, yet cannot these doting husbands be drawne to forgoe their father's folly. Neither doe I commend this kinde of folding, although it be a very good way to mend the lande, for in this forte 200 sheepe and 20 other beastes will muck nigh

two acres of a ground in a whole somer season; whereas, if they were kept in folds and yards upon strawe or other bedding, they would well such mendments as would suffice for six acres of wheat and rye land; but in this they account saved the caredge of this muck to the land intended to be sowne, and the twise or thrife plowing and harrowing of the same; but the husbandman that spareth paine, spareth thrifte. The Welshmen plowe commonly with two oxen and two horses before them, their land being shallowe and light by reason of this ill kind of tillage used among them. Among the English divers have plowes of horses alone, and oxen alsoe, but commonly six beastes in their plow. They use alsoe in this countrey much betting and burning the land, wherein they sow most commonly rye and sometimes barley, which kind of tillage is alsoe in two fortes, either clene bettland or pied betland, the clene bettland is dug up with the bottax clene, leaving no parte of the turf uncutt, and in this they sowe rye and sometimes wheat, as it requireth; this they doe in May, June, and July, and letting it lye with the grasse side downward till it become dry by sun and winde, and fitt and apt to take fire; then they pile them

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in heapes and give it fire on the winde side till it consumes into ashes, which they spread in October and November; when they sow their rye, which is sayd to be a great impaying of the ground; for after the rye and one bad crop of otes, no corn is to be had thereof for twenty or twenty-four yeares after, and for a yeare or two scarce any pasture. In the most mountenous parte of this shire, which is nothing but heath and small furse, and shallow withall, this kinde of ill husbandry may be borne, but husbandmen who use this kinde of betting in land, which otherwise would have been tilled to better advantage, are much to be blamed for doing themselves, the land, and the countrye harme. The pied betland is that which is but half digged with the bortax, leaving half the turf whole and uncutt, which is burned as before is sayd; and in March the hepes of ashes being spread abroad, the husbandmen sows his corn, which it beareth to great profit; this pied betland is found to endure larger in strength, and to yeald more than the other cleane betted land, for this will continue to beare otes well five or six yeares, whereas the other hath spent all his strength in two yeares. Some landlords having store of this barren land, found

it more commodious to keepe it in their owne hands, then to rent it out at twelvecence an acre, which is the usuall rent thereof; for in twenty yeares he hath but twenty shillings; whereas, if he kept it void, and at twenty yeares ende till the same, most commonly the acre will yeld him £4. *de claro* above all charges the first yeare, besides the pasture of the ground all that space it lyeth without eorn.

Now that I have breefly over-run the tilling of the land, I will speake somewhat of the natural helps, which is in the countrye, to better the lande, and to make it more frutful, and apt to beare corn and grasse. The cheefest therefore I reckon the lyme, for that it is most commonlie used, and found to be lesse charge then the marle, which I take to be the best kindes of these naturall helps, yeelded by the soile itself; and first you shall understand, that the lymestone is a vayne of stones running his course for the most parte right east and west, although sometymes the same is found to approache to the north and south; yet is the mayne course thereof, as I take it all other vaynes of this realme are, alsoe found from east to west. Of this lymestone there is found

of ancient, two veynes, the one small and of noe great account, which is first seen in the cliffes at Galtop, in the parish of Talbenny, and lying there very deep, is not dug till it com to Johnston Ground, which lyeth east of Galtop. At Johnston some is dug up, but it scarce requiteth the charge, and therefore there is little use made of it: from Johnston it runneth further eastward, and sheweth itselfe in the cliffe at Haroston, somewhat south of the old church there; and soe crosseth over there the first branch of Mylford to Boulston Ground, where it is found againe, and burned, and goeth on to Picton Land and Slebech, and thence crosseth the other branch of Milford, and holding eastward, appeareth at Moncton by the wood, and soe eastward to Ludchurch, and thence to the sea, passing out of Penbrokeshire. This veyne is not of bredth above a butt length, or stone's cast, and therefore, whosoever seeketh southward or northward over the bredth, misseth it; but eastward and westward, it is found to continue although not in every place, appearing by reason of his deepe lying in the ground in some places. And although it be somewhat from my purpose to treat of matters

out of Penbrokeshire, yet because I have sayd that this veyne of limestone naturally taketh his course from west to east, I will follow on the course of this vayne soe farre as I have seene and learned the same. This vayne, continuing his course eastward, at Cromweare entreth into the sea, passing south of Ereweare, sheweth againe at Castell Hobly and Pendine, in Carmarthenshire; and then passing under Laugharn Marsh, appeareth againe at the wood in Laugharne, and holding still eastward, sheweth at Lanstephan; from thence it entreth in betweene the two rivers of Gwendraeth in Carmarthenshire, and is found at the Glyn. Betweene the sayd two rivers of Gwendraeth there ariseth a great hill, called Mynith Kyvor, which runneth eastward, and is all lymestone; which passeth on in the same course to Castell Kyrig Kynon, and all along the topp of the black mountaines south of Capel Gwinfay, by Blaen Cumarw, betweene the rivers Clydach and Aman, and soe by Llwyn y Constable, and betweene the risings of the rivers Neath and Uske, to Blaen Cray, and to the great hill of Blaen Cwm Collwyn, and soe to Llanygrwyne, crossing the Uske to Tawara y Maith fyr.
Further

Further then which I have not learned the course of the sayd wayne.

The other wayne of Lyme-stone, and chieftest of the two, beginneth at the mouth of Milford Haven, west of the Nangle Pile, where the one side of the Pile you shall perceive the lymestone, and the other a red stone, which for the most part accompanyeth this veine almost throweout, being in colour and substance like a stone burned with fire. This veine of lymestone is very broad, for southward as it goeth, it reacheth to the sea, both in Penbroke-shire, Glamorganshire, and Monmouthshire; and therefore will I follow the norther lymitt thereof, and soe follow on eastward, as his general course runneth. This wayne is about seven myles distant from the former, more southerly then it, and soe or neare they continue together as shall be declared. But now to my purpose: the northern lymitt of this veine passeth as the former did, right eastward, and goeth to Peter Church, and to Williamston, by Carew, and so eastward to St. Florens, and to the norther side of the towne of Tenby, where, betweene it and the windmills, it alsoe goeth to the sea; and still continuing an

easterly course, there it taketh water, and passing under the sea there, as reason and the course thereof leadeth us to think, sheweth itself right east of Tenby, in the clifles at Llandridion in Gower, being, as we may judge, about twenty miles from Tenby; all under the salt water from Llandridion, it passeth right est throw Gower, to the Mombles by Oystermouth, leving all the countrey betweene it and the sea, all of lymestone; but more northerly it is not to be found. At the Mombles the sea cometh more northerly then the veine, therefore at the Mombles it goeth againe under the salt water, and continuing right est, is found againe at the sea side, at Kynfig Water, a little above Margam; and from thence passeth all the sweete and fruitfull vale of Glamorgan, al along under the mountens to Keven Mably, where, passing over the river Rumney, it entreth Monmouthshire, and is found at or neare Tombarlon Hill; and from thence, with an estward course, throw Monmouthshire, directly towards Chepstow towne, there crosseth the river Wey, intending itselfe into the Forrest of Deane, to the becon above Wolcaston; from thence it passeth to Aust, and there crossing, goeth towards Sudbury: but where the norther lanker there

is, I know not as yet, but I find it Bristoward at Westburie, and soe to Bristow all the estward, till you come to the hill, right over against that cittye; and there, I take it, it turneth into a kind of freestone, which alsoe in that place is burned into lyme.

This digression concerning these two waynes of limestone, taking their original here in Penbrokeshire, I have thought good to insert in this place; for, at the request of a deare friend of myne, and famous for his learning, I took some paynes about it, and finding the naturall course thereof to be as before, a thing perchance not so well noted as fitt to be knowne, and being noted and knowne, it may be a guide to some parties to seeke the lymestone, whereas yett it lyeth hidd, and may save labour to others in seeking it, where there is noe possibility to finde it.

For the veyne of coales which is found betweene those two waynes of limestones, as a benefit of nature; without the which the profit of the lymestone were neere lost, though in some places they burn it with wood, I will defer to speake of till hereafter, where I meane of the severall sortes of fuell in

Penbrokeshire; onely this I thinke fit to say in this place, that betweene the sayd two waynes, from the beginning to the ending, there is a vayne (if not severall waynes of coles) that followeth those of the lymestone, and serveth for a principal fuel in most countries where it is found, and carried into foreign partes alsoe, if the commodiousnes of the sea do soe permit. This vayne of cole in some partes joyneth close to the first lymestone vayne, as in Penbrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire; and in some partes it is found, close by the other vayne of lymestone, as in Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Somersetshires. Therefore whether I shall say there are two waynes of coles to be found betweene these two waynes of limestone, or to imagine that the cole should wreathe or turne itself in some place to one, and in other places to the other; or to thinke that all the land betweene these two waynes should be stored with coles; I leave to the judgment of the skilfull miners, or those which with deep knowledge, have entrid into these hidden secrettes.

There is alsoe a third veyne of lymestone found in Penbrokeshire, more northerly then the other two, discovered more of late then in tymes past, and found

found in places where it was not knowne to be, and, as I judge, to be in places where it yett lyeth hidden. It hath been lately found neere Clarbeston and Bullhook, and is a browner stone, and burneth into browner lyme then the former, as profitable for the land and building as any of the rest, but not soe fair in collor for plaister. This stone is softer, and not soe gray and harde as the former quarries, and is but smalle and narrow, for as not much above three or four foote broad, and it hath been used in tymes past for marle, as shall be declared hereafter. This vayne seemeth to hould the same course as his former fellows, that is, east and west; but for that this place already named, is the farthest parte westerlie that it hath been yet sought for in, I will a little touch the easterly course thereof, east of Bullhooke and Clarbeston three miles, at the spring of the river Marlais, above Llwyngwathan, in a piece of the Churchland, where it hath been lately sought for and found; and from thence, as I guefs, it goeth to Llanbeder towne, where it hath been anciently found, and digged in great abundance; and then it hideth itselfe, or, at least, is not sought for, till it come to Clog y Vrane, in Llangynyn parish, in Carmarthen-

sheere, which is five miles from Llanbeder, where it has been rayfed for many years past, and is found to be the self same stone, both in smallness of the vayne, and brownes of collour. From Clôg y Vrane eastward, I heare not of this vayne any more untill I came to Droflywn Castle Langathen, where it is found a growing in quantity and qualitie, as I sayd before; and in another place I am much deceived if I did not see this vaine of stone lesse than a mile out of Brecknock towne, neare a farm house, called Traffyng, belonging (as I guefs) to the priory of Brecknock. Now if this lymestone vayne should followe his course westerlie, as the other two doe, and as by the nature thereof, and all probabilitie it doth, then might the neighbours which dwell directly west of Blethenston and Bullhooke, be somewhat animated to seeke out this good relation of theirs, which would be a joyfull thing unto them, and therefore it were not amysse to try which way this vayne should be found westerly, which is in the grounds about Walton and Spittel, and betweene Camrofs on to Browdey ground, and to Eweston, or Owerston, in Dewisland, for here there are cole pits, where cole hath been digged, which is a great argument that the lyme vayne

vayne is not farr off from the one, is most commonly found to accompany the other. But this vayne is now hardly hit upon and found, yet should not the industrious husband despaire or neglect, hoping that God would bleſs his good endcavours. Now, after my long digreſſion out of Penbrokeſhire, it beho- veth me to returne to my former purpoſe, and to ſhew how the husbandmen of the countrey make their benefit of this, in bettering the land therewith. This lymestone being digged in the quarrie in great stones, is hewen leſſer, to the bigness of a man's fist and leſſe, to the end they might the ſooner burne throw; and being hewid ſmalle, the ſame is put into a kill, made of wall, ſix foote high, four or five foote broad at the brimme, but growing narrower to the bottom, having two lope holes at the bottom, which they call the kill eyes. In this kill firſt is made a fire of coles, or rather colme, which is but the duſt of coles, which is layd in the bottom of the kill with ſome ſewe ſtickes of wood to kinde a fire; then is the kill filled with theſe ſmalle hewed peeces of lymestones, and then fier being given, the ſame burneth for the ſpace of

and maketh the lymestones to become meere redd

fiery coles; which being done, and the fier quenched, the lyme ſo burned is ſuffered to coole in the kill, and then is drawen furth throw theſe kill eyes; and in this ſort is carried to the land, where it is layd in heapes, the next ſhoure of rayne making it to molter, and falle into duſt; which they ſpread on the land, and ſoe ſowe wheat or barley therein, as the tyme of the yeere requireth: but in the lower parts of the ſhire, where the lyme is moſt uſed, and theire land very dry of itſelfe, they are forced to muck theire land the firſt yeare with the lyme; the reaſon of which, as I gueſſe, is the extreame heat of the ſame lyme, being in full ſtrength, wheare the land being drie of itſelfe, becometh ſoe hott, that it requireth ſome moiſture to ſeaſon it, or otherwiſe the growth and proſperitie of the corn would be hindered, which is beſt nourished by a temperate diſpoſition of heate and moiſture. But in the very mountaines, where the ground is rather too cold, the lyme being caſt thereon, the ſame bringeth forth faire corne, without any muck at all the firſt yeare, and thus amended, beareth great abondance of corne for ſix or ſeven yeares. This trade of lyming hath been more uſed within theſe thirty or forty yeares paſt, and it deſtroyeth the

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the furse, fearn, heath, and other like shrubbes, growing on the land, producing a fine sweete grasse, and quite changeth the hue and face of the ground, to the great enrichment of those who have used it: but in those partes where it hath been most used in tymes past, it is now changed for a kinde of husbandrie, (as they take it,) lately found out, which is, fanding their ground, as shall be declared hereafter.

The next, and cheefest kinde of mending of the land, is the clay marle; so called for difference betweene it and the sea marle; this kinde of clay marle is digged out of the earthe, where it is found in great quantitie, and thought to be in rounde greate heapes and lumpes of earth, and is of nature fat, tough and clammy, and must be cast and sett in the ground very thick, in smale pieces, close one by another, soe thick that it must cover all the ground. The opinion of the contrey people where this marle is found is, that it is the fatnes of the earth gathered together at Noah's flood, when the earth was covered with the sayd flood a whole year, and with the surging and tossing of the sayd flood, the fatnes of the mud being clammy and slimy of nature, did gather to-

gether, and by rowling upon the earth became round in forme, and when the flood departed from the face of the earth the same was left drye in fondry partes, which is now this marl. How the common people came to this opinion I know not, but it is very like to be true, for where-soever the same appeares, it is lappid and covered with sande, gravell and round pebble stones, such as you shall finde at the sea side, it very plainly appearing that the stones have been worne by the sea, or some swift river; alsoe in the hearte of the marle is formed divers sorts of shells of fish, as cockle shells, muskell shells, and such like, some altogether rotted, and some yet unrotted; as alsoe we shall therein finde pieces of tymber that have beene hewen with edge tooles and fine brands, the one end burned, and divers other thinges which have been before tyme used, and this twenty foot and more deep in the earth, in places that have been digged before, and over the which great okes are now growing; and this seven or eight myles from the sea, so that it is very probable that the same came unto those places at the great and generall flood. They use the marl thus: it is digged and cast up out of the pitt, carried to the land, and there cast either upon the

the fallow or lay ground unplowed, and thus in the somer-tyme, in the months of May, June, July and August, or after harvest, and at all tymes of the year fit for casting of it, if the weather be fine, where it lyeth soe on the land all the summer and winter, the rain making it to melt, and run like molten ledd over all the face of the erth; and if it be cast on fallow, it beareth barlie the next May; and if it be cast on lay ground, the same is sowed with otes, and every yeare after with barlie, for twelve or fourteen yeares together, without giving any other mendment; and yealdeth corne very pure, cleane, and of much yealding, exceeding the little kinde of corne, being otherwise tilled both on the land, the barne floor, and in the mill. It will carie barlie, wheat, and pease continually for twenty yeares, without dong, and holdeth for many years after in bearing of corne; being donged once every three yeares, it will not seeke to have any rest or pawling tyme to recover harte. If the land before bore either furse, ferne heath, brome, or any other kinde of shrubbes, the marle utterly destroyeth it, and causeth the ground, be it never soe ill conditioned and baren before, to bring furth fine grasse, full of the hearbe called *trifolium*, or

three leaved grasse, and of the cuntry people honey suckles, both white and redd, soe that in the somer tyme the lands will be covered with these flowers, and looke with a claret collar, mingled with white and red, and will yeld a most pleasant and fragrant odor and smell, proceeding from these sweete flowers. I count this kinde of mendment, the best of all other found in this parte of Wales. This marl is of collar with us most commonly blew, and in some places redd. Plynye, who writeth severall chapters of this marle in his naturall history, sayth it is to be found in France and Brittain, and is of sondrie collors, as *alba, rufa, colombina, argillacea, harrenacea*; he alsoe describing the substance thereof, calleth it *adepts terræ ac velut glandis in arbore densante se pinguetudinis nucleos*.

This marle being fat and clamy, is of nature fertile and binding, and therefore is to be cast on barren land; first, if the land be moist, the lyme rather serveth than this; ferny ground is found to be much amended with marle, for it being loose and drie, is made fast and moist by it, and is brought to a good soil for corne and grasse; yet it is very hard to digg, by reason of the toughnes, much like to wax, for the spade or mattock

mattock being stroken into yt, is hardly drawne out againe, so fast is it holden; it is a heavy substance, and therefore hard to be carried, especially up the hill, so that it is chargeable; but all things being considered, it payeth in commoditie the charge every yeare after: this I speake by myne owne experience. Marle long sithence was much used about a hundred, or a hundred and sixty years past, as appeareth by land marled, and many ancient marle pitts yet extant; but it was wholly neglected till about twenty-four yeares ago, that divers poore people begun to finde commoditie thereby. It is found, by prooffe, to continue good to bring corne and grasse for a hundred and a hundred and sixty years together; for there are many pieces of land knowne to have been marled above a hundred yeares past, and yet continueth under corne to this day, and found to be good. This marle is found in Kemes, and

both Emlyns, from Dinas up to Penboy, in Catmarthenshire; being about twenty miles in length, and about four in breadth, in most places to the sea side; and out of the compasse, I cannot heare that the same is found, I thinke more for want of industrie than otherwise; for if this kinde of marle be the fatnes of the earth gathered together by the deluge, as it is very probable, then seeing the deluge was over all the face of the earth, I see noe reason but that the same should be alsoe found in most countries; and who so list to learn more of this marle, let him peruse a pamphlet which I have written thereof*, wherein I have declared the nature of the marle, how to knowe it and finde it, and the order at large of digging, and laying it on the lande, the severall sorts thereof, for what it is good, and for what ill; and soe for brevities sake, I cesse here to report any more thereof.

* The Treatise on Marl here alluded to, I observed amongst the collections in the MSS. volume, I have already acknowledged myself indebted to Col: Lloyd, of Bronwydd, for the sight of; whereof it is said—"There is an antient memorial, by continuance of report, that the use of marl in Kemeys, was first found out by one Cole, a Frenchman, who was said to have come into this country with Martin de La Tours, the conqueror of Kemeys; who gave unto this Cole, being one of his company, the land called Lliwngwair, (now the beautiful seat of Geo: Bowen, Esq.) where this Cole first found out the marl, and there did cast it first on the land. What truth this report carrieth with it, I refer to the judgment of the reader; but true it is that Lliwngwair continued in the name of Coles for many generations; and on that land there is store of marl found, and several antient marl pitts."

The third kinde of amendments for the lande that this country yeeldeth, is the stone marle, being a kind of stone digged out of a quarrey, and being laid on the land, casteth yearly a fiese of sand, which in proceſſe of tyme doth ſoe mend ground, that neither the lyme, nor the clay marle goeth beyond it, and carieth corne and graſſe in great abundance: theſe ſtones may not be removed from the land, for then the ground decayeth. The diſcommodity of this marle is, that the land will be long before it cometh to yeelde crops; for, that the next twelve yeares after the mending of it, it yeeldeth ſmalle or noe profit, becauſe the ſtones have not caſt ſufficient on the ſoile, and therefore this kinde of marling is neglected for theſe many years; for I know not of any now living that hath ſeene land amended with this ſtone marle, but there are extant many goodly feldeſ full to this day, that have been mended with this ſtone, before the memorie of any man living: this was much uſed about Piſton, Slebech, Wiſton, Clarbenton, Llawhaden, and in many places adjoining, where the beſt land is of this ſorte, and the ſtones found in great plentie yet in the land. The quarries of this kinde of

marle are found at Slebech, and the partes adjacent; and it is ſayd, that it will be burned into lyme, and that it is a ſoft kinde of lymeſtone, but in ſubſtance very gravelly: this is, of all others, accompted the moſt durable, though long ere it come to the prooffe.

The fourth kinde of amendment that this country yeldeth is the ſea ſande, which is found in many places, but not in all partes of the ſea coaſt. What is found in Newport, Dinas, and about theſe ſhores, is reckon'd the beſt, and the people knowing this, doe uſe upon ſpringtydes or after great rigs of the ſea, at which time the ſea will caſt the ſame in more abundance together into greate heapes, and lay it out of the full ſea mark, and therehence fetch it in ſackes on horſebackes, and carie the ſame three, four, or five myles, and caſt it on the land, which doth very much better the ground for corne and graſſe, but this dureth not paſt ſix or eight yeares. This alſoe is much uſed in Cardigan, Mount Verwick, and Llangoedmor in Cardiganſhire, where it bringeth forth the beſt barley, the moſt cleane, and in greater abundance, greatly enriching the huſbandmen there.

I have

I have scene of late yeeres at Fresh-water East in Castle Martin hundred, where they have digged sand out of the coney burrowes, which is not at any tyme overflowne with the sea, and have cast the same to their lande; and I have heard from many an honest and good husbandman, that they finde this kinde of husbandrie more profitable then the lyme which they used as manure on their land, in so much that they gave lyming, which they have alwayes practized, and have taken to casting of this kinde of dry sande, so that by their experience it should seeme to excell both lyme and sea sand for fructifieing of the earth; this practice in Castlemartin hath not bin used past six or seven yeeres, but with good successe.

It is sayd by some writers, that the ose or flyme of the sea carried and layed on the land proveth provitable, but this hath not been used by any of this countrie that I could heare off, yet doth the sea yield plentie of it in creeks and havens.

The sea ore (as some call it) which is verie weedes growing under water in the sea, which are torne up by tempestes and rigges of the sea, and cast ashore with the wind and tyde, and under low water marke, may be gatherid and cut off the stones. The same is used of many rather as muck or dong, (serving for one yeare onely) then to be accounted among the former durable kinds of amendment. This kinde of ore they gather and lay it in great heapes, where it heteth and roteth, and will have a strong and loathsome smell, which being soe rotten, they cast on the land, as they doe their muck, and thereof springeth good corn, especially barley.

It is a saying among the countrymen of the continuance of these foresayd amendments, that a man doth sand for himselfe, lyme for his sonne, and marle for his grandchild, thereby describing and comparing the durability of eche kinde thereof.

C A P . VIII.

Of the maner and order of Buildinges, both of Townes, Castles, Churches, and Howses, used in this Countrey, and of the Quarreys of Stones that are found fitt and serving for that purpose.

TOUCHINGE the build-
ings of this countrey, the
same is altogether of stone and
not of tymber, which I thinke
was in former tymes more for
the commodiousnes of the abon-
dance of sondrie and severall sorts
of stones fit for building, then
want of tymber; for that I finde
in olde tyme there was in many
places of the countrey, sufficient
wood wherewith to have framed
faire buildings, but now and
henceforward they must con-
tinue the former manner of
building with stone, for want
of wood, and shall have much
a doe to finde tymber for other
uses. The buildings of the an-
cient castles were of lyme and
stone, soe verie strong that none
of the masons of this age can
doe the like, for although all or
most of them have endured for
diverse hundred yeares past, yet
are they in such wise knitt to-
gether, as if the lyme and stone
did incorporate the one the other,
and it were easier to dig stones
out of the mayne rock, then
pull down an old wall and to
take stone out of the same;
whereas, if you break a wall
but twenty or thirty yeares past,

you may take with ease and
pull out the stones thereof,
whereby it appeareth that work-
men of this age, are not soe
skilfull, or at least soe carefull
as those of the former ages,
wherein is verified an adage or
very usual proverbe in the Bri-
tish or Welsh tongue, *Gwaeth-
gwaeth maen Sâer*, well-well
pren Sâer, which is, that the
masons shall grow worse and
worse, and the carpenters better
and better till the world's end.
The masons were soe skillful in
old tyme in these countreys,
that most castells and houses of
any accompt were builded with
vaults, very strongly and sub-
stantially wrought, continuing
in good estate, and you shall
finde many houses of good ac-
compt that had few or noe
loftes, but all vaults, especiallie
for the kitchen, sellers, larders,
brew-houses, and other houses
of office; whereas, now in all
new buildings these vaults are
altogether neglected, and in
ancient tyme you shall finde
that the roofes of divers churches
and chappells were all vaulted
over, and that of a great height,
whereof many be yet standing,

as Worran St. Daniel's Chapell by Penbroke, Flimston, and the chapell of Llawhadden, with many other of those kinds of buildings with vawtes, which were most common in the partes neere Penbroke, the hundred of Narberth, and in places where lyme was at hande, and where they built all with lyme; but in Kemes, Kilgarran, and Dewisland, where lyme wanteth, those kindes of strong building are not soe commonly to be seene, for in these partes where there is no lime, they use mortar of clay or earthe, to make their stone walles, and herein it seemeth that nature has provided for the neede of all those partes; for in those partes where lyme is to be had for mortar, there the stones are round and smooth, and as if lyme were not, as it were, to glew them together, there could noe building be substantiall; and the contrarie in Kemes and other partes, where lyme wanteth, there hath nature afforded a different kind of stone, being thick slate and very broad, which serveth, with the mortar of clay onely, to build a wall more harder to breake then that with lyme, and the small square stones. You may get these slate stones of four or five foote long, and three or four foote brode, and of what thicknes you please to cleave the

same, which kind of stone most commonly being straight and smooth, as though the same had been by a workman hewen and planid, and being of that length and bredth, maketh the walle very strong and firme, so that it is a thing impossible to take those stones out of the middest of any walle. Of these two fortes of walles are all the buildings in this country, but that with lyme is most strong and most durable, yet it is accompanied with a shrewde discomoditie, which is, that the wall made of lyme of this countrey continueth for ever moist in itselfe, and thereby maketh all the roomes damp and apt to corrupt with rost, and rotting any thing that is kept in the roome, especially if it be iron, writings, or the like; whereby is found one great inconvenience in this present age, that armour will not indure in this countrey halfe the tyme it will doe in the inland countries of England; for let the armour be cleaned ever soe well, and put in any roome of this building, in one weeke it will grow rustie. What should be the cause thereof I cannot judge, but a naturall instinct engrafted in the stones or lyme; for in these buildings, you shall finde the very stones in the wall against wett weather to sweate with great drops of

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water,

water, and all the walles in the house to be weeping and covered with streams of water running down; and this persuadeth me to be one of the causes why in old buildings are found so many vaultes and so few lofts, for that in these watry walles the beames in short tyme doe rot and so the lofts decay. But in the other partes of the countrey where the buildings are made of stone and clay mortar, the walles are not of that nature but continue drie, and yet not so drie, but that sometymes before wet weather they will shew some signes of moistnes, and these last walles are for the most parte accompted wholesomer dwellings then the former, or lesse subject to corruption. Now as concerning the severall sortes of stones that are found fitt for building, and serving for divers purposes, I reckon first the lymestone, which is noe lesse fit for walling then to burn for mortar, and will not onely endure to be hewen with tooles, but will be brought to shine with a faier glasse like the marble, and is inlaid with grey sparkes, which much beautify the same; next unto this lymestone for building is the Nolton stone, being a kinde of freestone, but in colour a dark grey, which doth make good grindstones, as alsoe mustard milles; this stone is

easily hewen to make windowes, doores, chimneys, arches, cornices, and water berges, or any other hewen worke, and the collar excepted, in goodness and strength, against the force and fretting of the sea winde passeth the Hartleberg quarry of Somersetshire, for this stone endureth all forces of the sea without fretting or wearing; but the stones of Somersetshire being farr sett and deere bought, is so found to be eaten with the sea winde into smalle pittes, as snayles doe eat fruit under trees, and in the ende are consumed to nought, and therefore are found by experience unserviceable for this countrey, saving for mantell trees for chimneys, or other worke within doores. This stone I call by the name of Nolton stone, for that it is found there, and thereof taketh the name, but the same is found in most of the sea. cliffes round about the sheere, especially neere Newport, where there is great stone, and differing in colour, some vaines white, some yellowe, and most greye; most of the ancient castles have much of this kinde of stone, which continueth perfect to these dayes, a good prooffe of long during. It hath besides a speciall propertie to endure the force of fier; for of these I have seene a glasse-maker make his furnes, which did

did beare the extreme heat of his occupation, which noe other stones of this countrey could abide. There is also found in the cliffes about St. Davids, another kinde of hewing stone, profitable in continuing, which is digged in very great and large blockes, as some four foote square; of this the cathedrall church of St. Davids, the bishop's pallace, and divers of the canons houses, are builded; it is browne of collor, and some of it darke redd, much like the stone of the colledge at Worcester, and is easily hewen to any forme. Next these there is a stone found in the mounten above Newport, and in Coed Cadw in Nevern parish, lardge and tuffe, yet easie in hewing, and most commonly full of little holes. As these stones rise in vast masses, soe thereof you may make large mantells for chymnies of one stone, and of three stones the whole frame of a dome, (viz.) one pillar for every side, and one other to cover the same, either archwise or square, as you please. This stone serveth for coyne stones, windowes, and gates, and is very strong and profitable in building; but above all thinges, it serveth best for stayres, as a stone whereon a man may boldly tread, without ftyding by reason of the roughnes thereof,

which will not be worne smoothe and slippry as the lymestone and most other stones will.

There is another kinde of freestone, which for fayrnesse and collor passeth all yet spoken of, which is a bludd redd stone, and will be hewen very well and make fine worke; this is very perfect redd mixed with some browne, and will serve to make faire and lardge windowes, mantell trees, and all other hewen worke, both within and without the house, and against weather is most durable. This, in my simple opinion, for the buildings of this countrey were most profitable and beautifull; for as in England, where the buildings are mostly of bricke, and in collor redd, there is desired the white freestone for windowes and doores, because of the beautie thereof, in making varietie of collors to deleyte lookers on: soe in this countrey where all our walles are white by reason of the lyme; doores and windowes of this stone would make the like varietie and muster to the eye, and would be very deliteful to behold. This stone is not soe received of as it deserveth; it is found in Moelegrove in the corne fields, there lying loose in the plaine ground and not in any quarries, and riseth sometimes very large; it is alsoe found in

the sea clifles there, and in many other places if it it were sought for, for I finde it in many places in the ruines of the abbey of St. Dogmells, and therefore of lykelihood not farre of to be found. Of other walling stones there is such abundance, and of such severall sorts, differing from eche other, almost in every parish, that to speake particularly thereof, it were both superfluous, infinite, and unnecessary, yet doe they serve to many purposes, as walling, hodging, and such like.

Now having described the chiefeft sortes of stones serving for building, it cometh in course to speake of slates and tiling stones, which abound in divers places of this countrie, and are of diverse qualities, but generally very plaine, smoothe, and faire, blacke and blew in collor, nothing inferior to those sett from beyond the seas, which are layd on the Royal Exchange, as alsoe on severall houses in the city of London. This stone is found about Newport and Dinas, in Kemes, in the sea, are there quarried and carried by water to Haverford, Penbroke, and Tenby, and to divers partes of Ireland, sometymes sell deere and sometymes cheape, as the plentie and scarfitie in those townes doe require. But the

best sorte of these stones are found about two myles from the sea side, at Coed Cadw, in the parish of Nevern, which excell those of Newport in all the former qualities: and one thing is to be noted, that in these stones there is found lumpes of mettall shining like perfect copper, and to vywe nothing differing from meken mettall, and in weight massie and heavy, but brittell; well beaten into powder, to what perfection this might be brought hath not yet been tried.

Next to the blacke and blew tile is the redd tile, being of a light redd collor, in use very durable and hard, in all respectes equall with the former, differing only in collor, of which alsoe there is great plentie, and sent to the great townes as the former.

The third is a ruffet stone, more large and rougher then the other two, but more profitable to the owner, for his house be tymbered thereafter, and the lathes and nayles agreeable; this stone is digged very large, three foote, and some four foote long, which layd on of that bignes, eleveth more fast then the rest, and therefore the lyme taking better hold then between the smooth stones, dureth the longer
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on the house; these stones being well layd on by a good workman, and of a good bonde, endureth wel sixty yeares and more; for there are some houses covered with these slates, that scarce any person lyving hath seene a tyler on their roofes. With these the great Fratre at St. Dogwell's is covered, many yeares sithence. The best stones of this kind are found at Pant y gwenandy, Coom Dogwell, Llantood Henllis, and almost in every quarrey betwene the river of Nevaun and the sea. This kind of stone serveth alsoe for walling in Kemas and Kilgerran hundreds, for in the quarrey it is found to lie in great flakes, alwaies leaning to the south, soe that you must begin the quarrie from the north, soe shall you have the backe of the quarrey towards you, and dig it with ease; for it is found by experience, that all the quarries of this brode kind of stone are cast southward, soe that alwaies you begin it from the north, and follow southward, and then shall you finde the quarrey loose before you. This is thought to be don by the violence of the generall flood, which at the departing thereof fell southward, and tare the earth in pieces, and separated the islands from the continent, and made the hills and vallies as we now finde

them, and turnid the courses of the springs and rivers, which was thought to be in another forme at the first creation thereof.

These in effect are the Kindes of stone worth the noting, which experience hath brought to light, but Mr. Hollingshed speaketh, upon what certaintie I knowe not, that at St. David's, in Wales, there is marble and alabastrer to be found; but I could never heare of any found by any man: but upon the mountaine of Percely there are many loose stones found, which are very hard and smoothe of gritt, and hath, in divers of them, many white sparkes and veynes; but of these stones were never yet any hewn, neyther is it knowne to what perfection the same might be brought, if skilful workmen had the handling thereof; for, if they might be hewn with tooles, doubtles for any qualitie else, they would be little inferior to the marble.

Alsoe at the toppe of Moel-trigarn, in Whitchurch, being a very high mounten, I found there great store of loose stones, which were very white of color, and would be cutt with a knife, and therefor might be easily hewn with tooles. Whether the whole rock be of this

stone, or to what it might be turnid, it hath not yet been proved by any. And now to close up, I will ende with speaking of a strange kind of stone found in a brooke in Percely, which is cole black in collar and soft, and his property is to collar upon any thing that it is rubbed on, much like black ledd; but that which is most strange, it serveth to marke sheepe; for countrey people taking two of these stones, rubbe theme against the other, being wett, and with the same rubbe their white sheepe, marking them with an azure blew collar, which, without any other thing, will remaine all the winter very

plaine to be seene on the woolle; which argueth that this stone hath some clammy substance in it, which maketh it so sticke to the wooll, that all the stormes and showers of winter cannot washe the same away. To give a colour there are many thinges, but to cause this to sticke on against the force of weather, there must be some strange propertie in it, beside the colloring. This kind of stone is found in a little rille of water, descending from Percelly hills, in the parish of Meliney, and the countrey people call it *nôd glâr*, which in English is blewe raddle, or blewe marking stone.

C A P. IX.

Of the Castells, Fortes, and Strong Houlds, in this Sheere, and of the Cities and Townes thereof.

CONCERNING the first building of the castles and townes of this countrey, I had once determined to have written thereof a parte by itselfe, but afterwards looking unto the ende of my worke, I saw, if I soe did, I should be forced to write twice of eche of them, and soe to iterate my words, which were labour lost, and tedious to the reader, and therefore I have deferr'd to speake thereof, till I come to intreate of each parti-

cular parish and places of note within the same; whereof I will deliver my knowledge of eche towne and castell, and what memorialls I have seene or redd, touching them, as to a place more fitt and apt to intreat thereof then here. Onely one generall note I thinke good to give in this place, that all the castles and townes of this countrey, for the most parte, were built by our conqueror, Erle Strongbowe, and his knights to whom

whom he gave the lande, and to theire posteritie, as places in which to defende themselves against the incurfions of the princes of Wales: foe that fuch townes and castles as were built here before the coming of the sayd Erie Strongbow, were foe altered and transformed, by his coming, as that the former state thereof is utterly forgotten, only some antient names, and nothing else remaining. Neither is it knowne perfectly what townes or castells were here before their coming, nor in what state of abilitie or strength they were; for untill the coming of Strongbow hither, this countrie of Dyvett was never conquered, eyther by Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans; but the antient inhabitants still continued theire possessions, although divers

tymes interrupted by sodaine skirmages by lande, and spoilers from sea. Onely the cittie of St. David's, and the territories thereabouts, even after Strongbowe's coming, continued under the same masters as before, for that the conquerors protestid the same as holy land, consecrated to the servants of God, and therefore it was counted among these bloody men an impietie to offer violence to any land or people being in the possession of the church; though in these days of peace, our sered consciences will not blushe to take it, and to snatche away parte of the churche livings, yea and the churche itselke, if we see it but hang loose: foe are the mindes of men, altering with tyme, untill tyme turn men into dust.

C A P. X.

Of the severall Sortes of Fuell that the Countrey yieldeth.

THE severall kinde of fuell that serveth the inhabitants of this shire is, wood, sea cole, turfe, furse, both Frenche and tame, broome, serne, and heath, all which are used in severall partes of the sheere, and for severall purposes: and first for woode; this countrey groweth with the generall complainte of

other countries, of the decreasing of wood, for I finde, by matters of recorde, that divers greate corne fields were in tymes past great forests and woods. The best standing woods at this present in Penbroke shire, where-with the countrie is servid for buildings, and other necessities are these that followe: Narberth

Forest, Kilgarran, Coedtraeth, Caneston, Mynwer, * Pencelly, Kilreth, Hooke Wood, Upton. Woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses of fuel, and some for buildings, are—Piston, Bulston, Wiston, Coed Kanles, Llannerch, Killkythed, Dyffryn Gweyn, Angoed, Henllys, and Wenallt, Benton, Throstwood, Llwyn-gwair, Peamesbush, Periskily, Upper Talch, Nether Talch, Crefwell, Mote, Walton, Woodstock, Western Trefgarn, Eastern Trefgarn, Llognygorres, Drim, Nashe, Langwm.

Woodes and forestes in tymes past, and now destroyed, and arable lands were Llydiarth Forest, Rywgran, Moelgrove, Coed Cadw, Coed Llônk, Moun-ton Park, the wood by Newgall Cron Lloyn. With these woods and others of the meaner sorte, which I cannot remember, most

of the gentlemen of the shere are well servid with wood for their fuel; but, for the most parte, those that dwell neere the cole, or that may have it caried by water with ease, use most cole fiers in their kitchings, and some in their halles, because it is a ready fiere, and very good and sweete to roast and boyle meate, and voyd of smoake, where yll chymnies are, and doth not require a man's labour to cleve wood and feede the fiere continually. Next unto the wood, or rather to be preferred before it for fuel, is cole fiere, for the generalitie of it, as that which serveth most people, and especially the cheefe townes. This cole may be nombrid as one of the cheeffe commodities of this countrey, and is soe necessarie, as without it the countrey would be in great distress. It is called stone cole, for the hardnes thereof, and is bur-

* From a manuscript belonging to my worthy friend, Col: Lloyd, of Bronwydd, the use of which I have already gratefully acknowledged, I am enabled to give an account of this forest, as it existed when George Owen wrote this history of Pembrokeshire.—“The Lord of Kemes hath a wood in the manor of Eglwysurw, called Pencelly, containing, of the usual measure of that country, about 500 acres of wood, enclosed with quicksett and pale, in compass 900 perches, each perch being 24 feet in length, which make about 4 miles 3 quarters. It is all grown with great oaks, of 300 and more, and some young wood of 60 years growth; and most part of it well grown with underwood, as orle, hazel, thorn, and willow; the herbage whereof will summer 30 breeding mares, and winter 300 sheep and 200 cattle, well and sufficiently, besides swine, which may be kept there. Also there is in said wood 13 cock shots, wherein is great store of woodcocks taken yearly, which cock shots are the Lord's own, to do with them what he pleases. He has also paunage of hogs and wild honey. There also breedeth in said wood sparhawk, which are the Lord's own.”

ned in chimnies and grates of iron; and being once kindled, giveth a greater heate then light, and deliteth to burne in darke places: it serveth alsoe for smithes to worke with, though not soe well as the other kinde of cole, called the running cole, for that, when it first kindloeth, it melteth and runneth as wax, and groweth into one clodd; whereas this stone cole burneth a parte, and never clyngeth together. This kinde of cole is not noysome for the smoke, nor nothing soe lothsome for the smell, as the ring cole is, whose smoake annoyeth all things neere it, as fine linnen, mens hands that warm themselves by it; but this stone cole yeeldeth in a manner noe smoke after it is kindled, and is soe pure, that fine camerrick or lawne is usually dried by it, without any staine or blemishe, and is a most proved good dryer^e of mault, therein passing wood, fern, or strawe. This cole, for the rare properties thereof, was caried out of this countrey, to the cittie of London, to the late lord treasurer, Burley, by a gentleman of experience, to shewe how farre the same excelled that of Newcastle, wherewith the citie of London is servid; and I thinke, if the passage were not so tedious, there would be greate use made of it. And now that I

am come to entreate of this our countrey coles, I must remember my promise made before, where I spake of the veynes of lymestone, which, I sayd, was found to accompany the veynes of coles. And therefore I will, in as fewe wordes as I can, shewe you the naturall course of this cole, and how the same doth accompany the lymestone veyne. I sayd that I found out two veynes of limestones, to have their originall here in Penbrokshire, and that their course holdeth eastward, as before I have declared at large. Betweene both which veynes of lymestone the cole is found to followe, though but not soe open as the lymestone in every place with the lymestone; but in many places where the stone sheweth, the cole hideth himselfe; and where the cole is found, sometimes the lymestone lurketh under ground; but in many places they are found neere together. And first, our coles have been found neere Talberye, and soe followeth on to Johnston, and there found; then at Frestrope greate store, and soe at Picton; it is alsoe founde by the souther veyne of lymestone at Jeffreston, and from thence to Begelly. This first veyne of cole followeth the first veyne of lymestone, keeping on the south side of it, to the water,

water, and soe to the mouth of Towye, over the barre of Carmarthen, where the very veine of cole is found in the barre, by sounding, and soe throw all Carmarthenshire and Breknocksheere, on to Monmouthsheere, as I have before declared the course of that lymestone veyne.

The other veyne of cole, which I spake of at Jeffrestons, accompanyeth the second veyne of lymestone, on the north side thereof, within halfe a mile of the lymestone, and passeth est to Sander Foote, and there with the lymestone into the sea; and sheweth againe neare Llanydian and Loughor, as I sayd before, and soe throw Gower, to the Mombles, and under the sea over to Kynfig Water, and throw all Glamorgan and Monmouthsheeres, over Aust, and to Briftow; the cole alwaies accompanying the lymestone a myle on the north of it: but in this course of both of the veynes of lymestone and cole, one thing is to be noted, that the further est the veynes runne, the softer groweth both the cole and lymestone, and the easier to be digged.

The diggin of this cole is of ancient tymes used in Penbrokshire, but not in such extent and skilfull sorte as now it is; for

in former tyme they used not engins for lifting up of the coles out of the pitt, but made theire entrance slope, soe as the people carried the coales uppon theire backs along stayers, which they called landwayes; whereas nowe they sinke theire pittes downe right foure square, about six or seaven foote square, and with a wyndles turnid by foure men, they drawe upp the coles a barrell full at once by a rope; this they calle a down-right dore. The lords of the land have eyther rent, or the third barrel, after all charges of the worke deducted.

The cole is first found by a small appearance thereof, which they call edge, which being found, they search which way the veyne leaneth, and on the contrarie side they begin to sinke, for the cole is found to lye slope in the ground, and seldom down right; the cole being found, the workmen follow the veyne every way, untill it ende, or be letted by water or rocke, the veyne will not be for the most parte passing five or six foote deepe, soe that the cole is caried stooping; for they commonly leave a foote of cole in the bottome undigged, to serve for a strong foundation, except they finde the rocke under foote, which they calle the *Down Stone*, which

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if they finde, then they dig cleane all the cole, and further then that stone they looke for noe cole; and over head they are driven to tymber their worke, to keepe the earth from falling, which is chargeable; but in some grounds they have a rocke above, and then they save much labour and cost in sparing of tymber.

In these workes the water springs are troublesome, which they avoid by sinking a great pitt right under the dore, to which all the water will run, and from thence draw it up with a wyndles, by barrells or els, by making a levell (as they call it) which is by a way digged under ground, somewhat lower then the worke, to bring a passage for the water; this is very chargeable, and may cost sometimes £20, and oftentimes more. They now most commonly sinke down right twelve, sixteen, or twenty fathom, before they come to the cole, whereas in old tymes four fathom was counted a great labor; when they finde it, they worke sondrie holes, one for every digger, some two, some three or four, as the number of diggers are; eche man working by candle-light, and sitting while he worketh; then have they bearers, which are boyes that beare the

coles in fitt basketts on their backs, going alwayes stooping, by reason of the lownes of the pitt; each bearer carrieth this baskett six fathome, where upon a benche of stone he layeth it; where meeteth him another boy with an empty basket, which he giveth him, and taketh that which is full of coles, and carrieth it as farre; where another meeteth him, and soe till they come under the doore, where it is lifted up. In one pitt there will be sixteen persons, whereof there will be three pickaxes digging, seven bearers, one filler, four winders, twoe ridlers, who ride the coles when it is a lande, first to draw the small coles from the bigg, by one kinde of rydell, then the second rydling with a smaller rydell, with which they drawe smaller coles for the smythes from the colme, which is indeede but very dust, which serveth for lyme burning. These persons will lande about eighty or a hundred barrells of cole in a day. There tooles about this worke are pickaxes with a round pole, wedges and sledges to batter the rockes that crosse their worke.

All tymes of the yeare is indifferent for working, but the hott weather worst, by reason of sodaine dampes that happen, which oftentimes cause the workmen

workmen to found, and will not suffer the candells to burne, but the flame waxing blew of collos, will of themselves go out. They worke from six a clock to six a clock, and reſte an hour at noone, and eate their allowance as they terme it, which is 6d. in bred to every man, and 4d. in drinke amonge a dozen : this is of custome on the charge of the pitt, although they worke on their owne charge. All their worke is by candell-light throweout the yeare.

The cole they finde is cyther an ore cole, a string, or a ſlathe, as I have learnid their termes. The ore is the beſt, and is a greate veyne ſpredding every way, and endureth longeſt ; the ſtring is a ſmall narrow vayne, ſome-tymes two, three, or foure foote in bignes, and runneth down right, and is alwaies found betwene two rocks ; a ſlathe they call a piece of cole by itſelfe, found in the earth, and is quickly digged about, and no more to be found of that peece. The firſt of thoſe three fortes is the beſt, then the next, and the laſt countid worſt of all.

The dangers in digging theſe coles, is the falling of the earth, and quelling the poore people, or ſtopping of the way forth,

and ſoe dye by famine, or els the ſodain irruption of ſtanding waters in old works. The workmen of this blacke labour obſerve all abolifhed holy dayes, and cannot be wayned from that follye.

About three yeares paſt there was a generall and new impoſition or cuſtom rayſed upon the coles, throwout the realme, which was that for every chaudiſon transported, her majeſtie ſhall have of cuſtome at the rate of 4d. for every barrell, whereas the pryce of the barrel is but 6d. ſoe that the cuſtome is neare as much as the price of the cole ; and the like cuſtome was demanded for the cokne, which was ſold but for one penny the barrel ; for which the Iriſhmen who are ſervid from this country and the ſeamen greatly complained, alledging their trade impayred, and that it would turne to the decaye of ſhipping ; but the country people well liked of it, as that which might be the meanes to ſtay the transporting, which hath greatly enhanced the price, and is feared that in tyme will wholly were out the cole, and ſoe leave the country deſtitute of fuel ; but upon complaint of her majeſties ſubjects of Ireland, this impoſition is remitted for the Iriſhmen, And now I being among the colepitts,

colepits, I will speake of a strange event that happened * in a colepitt at Jeffreston lately.

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Next unto the cole, the cheefest fuell is the peate, called commonly turfe, which is a kinde of black rotten earth, and is found in low moores where standing water annoyeth the ground, and in the topp of the high and wett mounten of Percelly, where it is digged in greate plentie. Most of the people adjoining to this mounten use this kinde of fuell, which being well usid, is singular good; but if the same be either ill seasoned, or ill placed to burne in the house, as out of chymnies, the smell thereof is loathsom, which is the onely discommodity of this fuell, for otherwise it is little inferiour to the cole. There is greate difference of these turffes according to the place where it groweth, some being very good, yelding a better heate, and sweete without ill favoure, other worke in burning, and having a lothsom smell; the best of which leaveth smalle or noe ashes behinde it, and those white of collor; the other that leaveth great quantitie of ashes, and that gravelly and reddish, black and browne in collor, is ac-

compted of a worser kinde.— These turffes are digged with an iron for the purpose, and are in forme square, two ynches, like barres of iron about a foot long. When they are digged they are carried out of the pitt, and being halfe dry, piled upon end every 5 or 6 together to drye, and being thus dried throwly they are ledd home and layd then up in dry roomes to use at neede. There have been great proffers made by men of experience to bring this kinde of fuell to be very commodious for the realme; and, as I have heard, some have obtained a monopoly of the same as to turn it to chark cole, to make it burn without anoyance, but what successe it taketh, I have not learned, yet I am perswaded that it might be brought to farre better perfection than it is as the common people now use it; for I have heard that, in some partes of this realme, it serveth for iron workes; and in Cardigan-shire, it is sayd, that the smithes worke with them; but if by the industrie of some good and well practized man, it might be brought to any good perfection, doubtlesse it would prove very beneficiall to the whole commons of this country; for that the mountens doe yeald thereof

* A blank was left in the original MSS. for this strange event, but never filled up.

such plentie as would ever serve and continue. Guicherdyn, in his description of Holland, commendeth this as a principall and the second cheefte commoditie of that province; that the custome thereof payd in one towne onely amounteth in the yeare to 3000 ducats to the king of Spaine.

The fourth principall and most usual fuell is furse, called in some partes gorse, which every parte of the sheere yealdeth in great abundance as a shrubbe, whereunto the soyle is naturally inclined, soe that where the same once groweth, the land will hardly be rid of them, but eyther by liming or marling of the soyle. This fuell serveth especially for baking and brewing; but in some partes growne to that greatnes that the tymber of them serve as a principall wood for fires in halles, chambers, and kitchinnes, for it is very usuall to have the stalkes of a foote compas, and eight or nine foote highe; and of late, for tryall of a wager, there was a furse stalke measured to be a yarde wanting three inches in compas. The fier made of the wood of the stalkes of these furse is very sweete, and yeeldeth greater heat and cleerer fier then any other wood. These furse keepe greene all the win-

ter, and the toppes of them are good for the cattell, which being generally allowed of, makes me not a little to marvell that the witt of man hath not devised some machine to breake them soe that they may be servid to the cattell with greater safety, when the weapons they are armed withall are bated. Beside when they growe to any greatnes it is the best shelter the cattell have, and giveth them warme lodging in the winter season. And the land that beareth this kinde of furse is accounted good corne land. The onely meane to procure this shrubbe to spring up, being once decayed, is to plowe the lande, and till it for three or foure yeeres, then let it lie, and presently the furse will rise againe, as the fenix is sayd to doe out of the ashes of her ancestour.

Another kinde of furse there is, called smalle or tame furses, of some Welch furse which is a small short shrubbe growing on bad ground, which never reacheth to any great height, yet serveth to bake and brue with, and the lande that beareth this is compted barren and shalow. This last kinde blossometh with the heathe in the latter ende of harvest against winter; whereas the former accompanieth the broome and bloweth

in May against the summer. The former kinde beareth his feede in smalle coddles like pease coddles, and being sown will prosper.

Ferne is but a weake fuell and serveth for bruceing, and otherwise for the poorest sort of people that cannot better provide themselves.

The heath groweth in the mountaines in this countrey of a great hight, and is pulled up by the rootes by poor people and serveth for fier, as well as for meate for cattell, when the hye mountens are coveryd with snow and nothing open but the topps of this heath, whereon the cattell in this extremitie will feede and save themselves till the ground be uncovered; but I have heard that this kinde of heath being cut in sommer and made in ricks, is the cheefest and sweetest fuell for drying of mault, therein passing both wood and strawe. I would I might see the experience hereof, which, as yet, was never tried in this countrey.

¶ If there was such cause to complain of the decreasing state of timber in this county in Queen Elizabeth's time, how is that cause increased in the course of another century, for in my me-

mony most of the great mansion houses have been stripped of their shelter, a principal object with our ancestors, when they made choice of their place of residence, and some few new raised on eminences, whilst in vindication of their rage for destroying their woods, and their neglect of providing a future supply, the possessors of the new raised bleak dwellings would contend, that thick groves generated dampness, and that an open situation was more favourable to health, whereas the clear contrary is the truth: for as one Clermont, a foreign physican, who resided sometime in Pembrokeeshire, told me trees feed on foul air, and are known to thrive best where it is foulest; therefore when we bare our houses too much we get rid of our best friends.— I remember when my neighbour Sir W^m. Wogan of Lanstinan, was pondering where he should erect a new mansion instead of the old, grown ruinous, and was on the point of shifting the old site, which was low, near water, and shelterly, to the summit of a hill that would give him a view of the sea; I urged the above philosophical remark, and was the means of prevailing with him to place it where it now stands, a few feet only elevated from the antient habitation, for which persuasion,

sion, the current of fashion rather setting against me, I was much reflected upon.

It would be well for the country if the gentlemen, particularly who have property in coal mines, would dive a little more into their subterraneous treasure, and that mining was more studied, new veins of coal as well as lyme might then probably be discovered, and small ducts leading from the present great arteries be found to extend even to the upper part of the country, and this great blessing be more equally distributed over the shire.

The furze of this country, formerly left unmolested, was knowne to grow to an uncommonly large size, and I have rode a hunting, mounted not on a very low horse, through avenues of furze, much higher than my head, near Newgall and elsewhere; nor do I hear that they attain to that size in any other county of Wales, which inclines me to think there be something peculiar in the soil, to forward the growth of that shrub.

The ashes of fern in North Wales, is beginning to be an article of profit, which, when I was in that country, I observed great quantities of in many places; it is used in the composition of soap. But in Pembrokeshire we are very slow to adopt schemes of advantage, and of this commodity we make nothing of in general; indeed of late I use nothing but the smoke of fern in a red-herring work I own at Fishguard, which I find to be superior to any other in curing the fish, as on that account they have the preference at market.

Ever since I read what my author advances respecting the heath, I have employed it for the purpose he recommends, and am assured that he doth not speak of it in higher terms than it deserveth, as the ale brewed from malt thus dried has a colour and flavour peculiarly fine, and imbibes from the fume a subtle quality, which causes the liquor to be much more diuretic than that which is produced from malt made in the ordinary way, and highly efficacious in gravel complaints.

Probatum est.

CAP. XI.

*Of the chieffe Rivers of this Shire, that have their Course throw-
out the same, or that have their Risings in the same, and Endings
in other Countreys.*

IN this place where I purpose to intreate of cheefe rivers in generall, I have determined to speake of none but such cheefe rivers and brookes as keepe their course and name untill they falle into the sea, and runn at the least two myles; breefly mentioning such rills and brookes as they receive in their way; for the rest that falle into those rivers, and soe ende before they come to the sea, although some be bigger streames, than some other that continue their name to the sea, yet have I determined to forbear them in this place, and will entreate of them in the particular hundreds, where they rise and spring. And of these principall rivers I will first entreate of the both Cleddyes, whose joynt falle maketh the famous porte or haven of Milford, and in the British tongue taketh name of these two rivers, and is called Aberdoyglethe, that is, the mouth or fall of both Clethes. And in describing of them, I must vary a little from him that gave instructions to Mr. Holingshed of the rising and courses of all or most of the rivers of England, in his second booke of the description

of Brittain, and second chapter (for yt is contrarie to myne owne knowledge) as alsoe from Mr. Saxton's mapps, who hath as I perceive, followid the sayd description of Mr. Holingshed for most ryvers. And first, whereas both Mr. Holingshed and Mr. Saxton in his mapp, sheweth that the sayd ryver Cledder riseth out of Vrennyvawt Hill; it is not soe, for it springeth in Blaen y gors, in Managlogddu, and running west, receaveth into it a rill from the north, called Kewgill, rising at Bwlch Ungwr, and passing further, receaveth from by est a rill, that riseth above Capell Cawey, called Bray, and is in that place the lankar betweene Penbrok and Carmarthensheeres; from thence the sayd Clether runneth as a lankar betweene the sayd sheeres and Managlogddu Church, where it receaveth the ryver Clydaghe, from the north, springing out of Coomkerwyn Hill, and from thence continueth lankar betweene both sheeres, and cometh to Llangolman, where it receaveth from the north a rill called Llony, and running betweene the parishes of Llandissilio and

Llanykeven, still parteth both sheeres, untill a rill running from Ryd y Miler fall into it, which at that place parteth both the sheeres; and then cometh Penbrokeſhire over the ryver againe at Llandiffilio, which continuing his courſe, receaveth into it the river Breynan ddu, whoſe ſpring is from Carn yr avar, and runneth weſt of Lloydarthe; and further down at Tregindeg it receaveth Breynan wen, whoſe ſpring is in Blacknocke Moore, and runneth betweene the pariſhes of Man-clochog and Moate, by Merlan; and then the ſaid river Clethe paſſing by Egermont, leaving it in Carmarthenſhire, although by Mr. Saxton's mapps in Penbrokeſhire, beneath Egermont, receaveth a rill called Cryning, which there parteth Penbroke and Carmarthenſheeres againe; Pembroke againe ſtretching itſelf over the ſame, and beneath Egermont receaveth into it the river Syvynvey, being well neere as big as itſelfe, which cometh by Longridge from Walton. Clethy running forward under Llawhaden Bridge, receaveth from the eſt the River Marlais, coming from Longfoord, and before it cometh to Careſton Bridge, it receaveth into it a rill called Gloyn, running throw Narberth Forest; and from thence it runneth by Talche

Wood to Slebeche, and between Piſton and Mynweare, at Roſe Caſtell Point, meeteth with the other Cleddy, that cometh from Harford, and there joyning, where Aberdaugledde beginneth.

The other Clethe, called Clethe wen, riſeth at Llygad Clethe, which in Engliſh is called Clethe's Eye, in the pariſh of Llanfair Nant y gôf, and goeth by Kelli'r moch, where it parteth the lordſhip of Kemes and Dewiſland, and there falleth into a great moore, called Lanſtinan Moore; paſſing by Lanſtinan Church to Lanſtinan Bridge, where a little beneath it receaveth in a rill from the north, that riſeth ſhort of Trebrithen, in the pariſh of Manarnawan, and ſoe holding on her courſe weſtward, a little above Llwyngwaran Bridge, it receaveth from the Eſt the Kyll-eth, which riſeth above Trecoon, at Carn Diao Moore, and running together under Llwyngwaran Bridge, before it cometh to Pont melin Moris, it receaveth the Marlais, that riſeth neere Caſtell Kynles, and paſſeth by Caſtell Moris, and ſoe to Perſkely; and then under Stone Hall, in St. Lawrence pariſh, on to Wolfe's Caſtell, where from the eſt it receaveth a nameleſs river, that cometh from Pontehardiſton; from
whence

whence it turneth towards Trewgarne, but first receaveth in a rill from Brimeston, which parteth the hundred of Dewysland from Rowse; and soe running betwene both Trewgarnes, yt there receaveth from the est a forked rill, that riseth neere Ambleston, from whence forward it continueth the lanket betwene the hundreds of Rowse and Dongledy; and soe continuing westward beneath Rubaxton, it receaveth a forked brooke from the est, the one branch whereof riseth in New Towne Moore, the other cometh from Poiston; from thence it runneth forward towards Haverfordwest, but before it cometh to Elliott's Hill, receaveth the brook that passeth under Pelcam Bridge and Camros, and a little lower receaveth another rill that cometh from Lamston, and soe passeth to Prendergast, and under Haverford Bridge, beneath which it receaveth another ryver at Carllod, which riseth neere Walton Bridge, and then beneath Haroldston it receaveth a brook from the west, which riseth in the moore east of Hareston West Beacon, and runneth by St. Margrett's Chappel, and soe to Denant, and on under the Mawdens and Hareston Bridge, discharging itselfe into the sayd Cleddes; where Cleddes being now turned salt, continu-

eth on bending somewhat south-east, runneth between Hooke-wood and Boulston, and soe with joy meeteth her other sister of like name, and lovingly joyneth to make the fair haven of Mylford; the both thus wedded, become a salt sea of a mile broad, and sixteen myles longer before they forsake their native countrey, for whose good they send furth many fairer branches on eyther side, serving divers townes, villages, and gentlemen's houses, with easie transporting and cariage of necessities, and commodious fishings; and at the Dale turneth right south, making a goodly porte or entrance of two miles brode; and then by course of nature yeald themselves to the sea, the ending of all ryvers, where, not forgetting the naturall love of native country, twice every day returne, as it were, with a loving care to see and salute their antient offspring, and not soe content with daily travell, every fortnight force themselves to presse further up, making a greater tyde, which we for difference of the other calle spring tydes.

The next river that cometh now in course to be spoken of in this place, is the river that falleth into the sea at Newgall, and parteth the hundred of

Rowse and Dewysland, which although it be but a smalle brooke, yet for that I finde it to make a falle into the sea, and is of that length that my purpose admitteth to speake of, the name thereof, as of all other smalle brookes that are among the English inhabitants, is cleane forgotten, although the smallest brookes and rills to this day retaine their ancient names among the Welshmen. This water riseth in the moore neere Treth-yog, a village in St. Edrin's parish, and passeth from thence by Castell Vilia, Tankardston, and Eweston; and before it come to Roch Mill it receaveth into it a rill from the east, which parteth Roch from Hayscastell parish, between Newgall and the wood falling into the sea under Newgall Bridge, in the large and great bay called Bride's Bay. Although this be a brooke of some note, and for many causes to have been respected, yet did Mr. Saxton, in his mapp of Penbrokeshire omitt the same, by what meanes or cause I cannot judge, having taken paynes with those of lesse quantity and moment.

Then followeth next at hand Salvaghe Water to be spoken of, whose spring is out of Gwern y barry, and running by Llanri-than, at Lochmeilir receaveth a

rill coming from Llandcloy, and soe passing by Kerbytt and Cacr-voriag, and then turning south-erly her course, dischargeth it-selke at Solvaghe Haven, where it maketh a portlett for small shipping, and safe upon many necessities.

Then next cometh the Brooke Alan, which rising neere Llan-digige vach in St. David's parish, runneth by Tretio Hendre Eynon, and under Gwryd Bridge to Ymlech, and to the close of St. David's throw the valley, passing betweene the cathedrall church and the bishop's palace, where remayne St. David's trowtes, for bignes exceeding any in these partes, and for tameness against nature, that they were not ascard at the sight of many people looking on them, and approaching almost to mens hands, to receave any thing that should be cast into the brooke for foode; from whence a mile belowe it taketh the sea at Port Clais.

The next that cometh of course to be spoken of is the Ryver Gwayn, whose spring is out of Percely Hill, in the north side of Wayndyvet, and taketh her course westerly, hastening downe the hill to Pencelly vôr, and there falling head-long into the valley, which she christneth

christneth of her owne name, called Dyffris Gwayn, a valley well wooded of ech side though narrow; presently turneth south-west, and first receaveth in the Loger running from the south-east, and at Llanvaschan it receiveth in a rill from the north-west called Nant Marchan, and a little lower receaveth in the Kead, coming from the south-east, and rising at Cwainkead; then turning more westerly, it runneth under Pontvaen, where a little beneath it receaveth into it a rill called Wala, which riseth out of Gwern y Wala; and soe running by Llanyrchilloydok Church and Llanerchaeth, receaveth by the way divers rills from the north, and soe to Pontnewydd, neere which it receaveth from the south a rill, coming from Croallwyn; and there turning more northerly, it receaveth a rill that riseth neere Kynhydre, falling under Fishguard Bridge into the sea, making a faier haven and good harbour for barkes and shippes of small burden, much haunted for store of herrings taken there yerely.

From Fishguard the next river is Nevarn, that falleth into the sea at Newport town, whose spring is out of the mounten of Vrenny vawr, and is about nine or ten miles in length; her first

course is westerly, and out of the south it receiveth a rill called Nant y Saeson, and shortly from by south it receiveth another tribute from the rill, called Crymmych; rising at Coom crymmych, and there turning north-west untill it receaveth from the north-east the brooke called yr Arhelh, whose spring is above St. Meigans, whence it runneth right west and neere Nantgwyn Chappel, receaveth the cleere rillet, called Nantgwyn; then hastening towards Jordan's mill from the south-east, receaveth the brooke called Nevarn Parva, alias Banon, whose rise is at Blaen Banon; and soe continuing her course from the south, receaveth the river Brydellach, and passing under Pont Gynon Bridge, turneth a little northerly, and hastening throw a rocky valley towards Pont y Coom, under Pont rywvelch, receaveth out of the south the river Eastern Clydagh, whose spring is neere Bwlch y Penant da, from whence; turning againe north-west, throw rocks and stones and some bendings; runneth to Wenallt, and under Henllys, at Pont y Baldam, receaveth into it the sweete river Deyad; coming from Penkelly Forest, and soe passing to Melyndre Marchog, receaveth the Rill Gloyn (called more properly Gloywen) running

westward by Gwern y Gwythel and to Nevarn Church, where it receaveth Kaman from the north; then crooking itself about Llywngwayr, receaveth from the north two rills, the one called Nant ryd berw, rising neere Tredrifle, the other called Keney, confining the Bury; then turning from Llwyngwayr towards Newport Bridge, receaveth from the south another Clydagh, which riseth above Kilgwyn Church; thus united, they runn both together direct west; and under the towne of Newport take sea, making there a fair lardge porte and haven to the view, but in prooffe very perillous, being altogether barrid by reason of a great banke of sande raysed by the sea, crossing all the entrance of the haven, being a mile broad, which maketh the porte unprofitable.

From Newport, traversing the north coast of the county, I omytt the brooke Kybwr, for that although it fall into the sea without losing its name, yet doe I here passe over the same for the smallness thereof, as fitter to be spoken of in the same parish where it springeth. The next porte therefore I come unto is the fall of the fair river of Teyvy, which parteth Penbroke sheere from Cardigan. This ryver, although it be the uttermost

bound or lymitt of the sheere, yet I thinke fitt to speake somewhat thereof in this place. This is a fair goodly deepe river, which hath its rise above the abbey of Strata Florida, in Cardiganshire, out of the fresh poole or lock, called Llyn Tivy; from whence it hasteth to the abbey aforesayd, and passing by Tregaron Llandewy bresi to Kellan, where it receaveth the brooke called Natharne; and from thence downe, parting Cardigan and Carmarthen sheeres, runneth by Llanbeder Pont Stephen to Newcastle, Emlyn, and Kanarth, where a little below it receaveth the river Keach, which there parteth Carmarthen and Penbroke sheeres afunder; at Aberkeach the sayd three shires meeting where there is small sande or ilande, not knowne to which sheere it belongeth. From Aber Keach forward, the sayd river Tyvy is the Lanfkar betweene Penbroke and Cardigan sheeres, a meadowe neere Manerdeivi Church excepted; and soe passing down under Lechryd Bridge, a little beneath, receaveth a brooke from the south called Morgeney, and therehence approaching to Kilgarran between great, deepe, and narrowe hilles, over which is framed the Weare of Kilgarran, strongly built of stone and tymber worke, where abundance
of

of most excellent and sweete salmons are taken; a little farther downe it receaveth, from the south-west, a rillet, called Plisfoge; and therehence it proceedeth downwards by the forest of Kilgarran, called properly Kevan Drim; at the lower parte whereof it receaveth the brooke Breyan, coming from Dyffrin Breyan, which there parteth the hundreds of Kemes and Kilgarran; and soe running by Cardigan Castle and under the bridge, saluteth St. Dogmel's as it passeth to the sea, where alsoe it receaveth a rill, and a little below, before it cometh to the barr, another at Myniawmoore, and soe to the sea, where a ridge of sands maketh a discommodious and dangerous barr, hindring much the trade of shipping to these partes of the country.

¶ The rivers and brooks of this country are so numerous, and of so beautiful a character,

that they constitute one of the principal attractions of it; for I may venture to affirm, without being charged of prejudice, that no spot in the kingdom of the same dimensions is so well furnished with water, a small portion only excepted the western extremity of Castlemartin: sainted wells every where occur, to the waters of which rare virtues are ascribed, and in many of which certainly very rare and salutary qualities are found inherent. The principal rivers are above enumerated, but in all directions many pretty rills cross the way at the distance of every half mile, richly deserving a name; which, though they be lost in the sea, or unite their waters with those of a larger stream within a mile or two of their source, yet abound with trout, and narrow and shallow as they be, are penetrated by salmon and sewin in spawning time.

C A P. XII.

Of chief Hills and Mountains of this Sheere.

THE cheefest and principall mountaine of this sheere is Percelley, which is a long ridge or ranck of mountaines running east and west, beginning above Pencellyvôr, where the first

mount of high land thereof is called Moel Eryr; and soe passing eastward to Cwmkerwyn, being the highest parte of it, runneth east to Moekrigarn and to Llanvirmach. This mountaine

is about six or seven miles long and two miles broad; it hath in it many hills rising in the high mountain which are to be discerned twenty, thirty, nay forty miles off and more, and from this hill may be scene all Penbrokeshire, and some parte of nine other sheeres, (viz.) Cardigan, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Carnarvonshires; Devonshire and Somersetshire; the island of Lundy, and the realme of Ireland. The commodities of this mountaine is great, for it yealdeth plenty of good grasse, and is full of sweete springs of water; it yealdeth alsoe store of fuell for the inhabitants adjoining, for most of the mountaine furnisheth good peate and turffe, as well the lower parte and playne thereof, as the toppe of the mountaine. Alsoe, out of this mountaine have many fine rivers their originall and beginnings, namely, Navarne, Tâf, Clydagh, Clethe, Syvynvey, Gwayn, Clydach againe, and the third Clydagh, which water most parte of the countrey. This mountaine is so high and farre mounted into the ayre, that when the countrey about is faire and cleere, the toppe thereof will be hidden in a cloude, which of the inhabitants is taken a sure signe of raine to follow shortly; whereof grewe this proverbe,

"When Percelley covereth a hat, all Penbrokeshire shall weete of that." The greatest parte of this mountaine is a common to the free tenants and inhabitants of Kemes, within which lordship it standeth, yet in divers partes thereof claymed to be the landes of divers particular persons, and this name of Percelley is a genus, as Contswald is in Gloucestershire; divers particular places therein having speciall and proper names. Cwmkerwyn is the highest pointe or peake of this mountaine, and is the first and cheefest land marke that mariners doe make at sea, coming from the south or south-west, and is their fare marke whereby they make for Milford, and it appeareth unto them at the first sight a round black hill; sayling twelve or sixteen houres after they first make this land, before they come to the sight of any other land, by reason the sea shores is so lowe; and therefore the name of Percelley is as well knowne at sea as on land. I finde in an ancient and faire deede, that in tyme long since, one Nicholas, the son of Martin, lord of Kemes, granteth to the heyres of Gwrward, the son of Cuhilyn; and to the heyres of Lewhelm, another son of the sayd Cuhilyn, the lord of Percelley aforesaid; and nameth the Landskarres thereof to hold

to them and to their heirs for ever. This deede was before the use of date, yet this notwithstanding, the free tenants and inhabitants doe to this day enjoy it as common appurtenante to their freehold, and doe suppose that this deede should be a charter or graunte to them of this common. Along the sayd hille toppe of Percelley, from the beginning to the ende, there is seene the tract of an ancient way now cleare out of use; yet such hath been the trade of old that way, that to this day markes of it are apparently discerned, and this way is usually called yet the Flemings way; and in the sayd ancient charter of Sir Nicholas Martin it is so named "*Sicut via Flandrensis ducit per summitatem montis a loco vocato, &c.*" which doth greatly confirme the opinion touching the coming of the Flemings here to Penbrokeshire, and well they might make this usuall way for their passage, for that thus passing along the toppe of the highest hill they might the better descrye the privie ambushes of the countrey people which might in straites and woods annoy them.

The next mountaine of note and bignes is the high sharp rocke over Newport, called *Earn Englie*; supposed to take

the name of a giant of that name. This is a very high, steepe, and stony mountaine, having the toppe thereof of sharpe and all rocks, shewing from the east and by north in forme like the upper parte of the greeke letter Ω . The pasture of this mountaine was given in common by the fore named Nicolas, the son of Martyn, then lord of Kemes, to his burgeses of his town of Newport, which they enjoy to this day, with divers other freedomes and liberties to them granted, by divers charters, yet extant and sayre sealed with his seale of the armes of the sayd Lordship of Kemes, all the deedes of that antiquity being sans date. This mountain is large, five or six miles in circuit, and surmounteth all other for good sheepe pasture, both for fating and foundaies, and especially commodiouse in this, that noe snowe stayeth on it, by reason of the neernes of the sea. This mountaine is well watered with fine and clere springs, and is of the same veyne as the former hills of Percelley, saving that it is cut from it with a deepe and narrowe valley.

The last and third mountaine of name in this shire, is that which is placed at the east ende of Percely hills, called *Vrenny vawr*, but more aptly, the

the Vryn vawr, which in English is the great hill. This hill is round and black in sight, by reason it is overgrown with heath, yt hath noe rock or stone on it, but for the most parte is arable land, and heathie; it is secne from far, especially from the east partes of the countrie, and serveth as a mark to guide the way to strangers that have occasion to visit these partes. This hill is the lande of particular men, and some parte of it hath borne corne. This Vrenny vawr and the last Carn Engly, stand as captaine and lieutenant, the one leading the vauntgarde, and the other following the rerewarde, having Percelley hill ranged in ranke betweene them both, among whom Cwm Kerwyn before mentioned, being neere midway betweene them both, may well, for his high stature, overlooking the rest, clayme the place of ensign bearer.

These, in effect, are the cheefest hills to be spoken of in generall, although there be divers others worthie of note, as Mynith Dwygrig above Pontefardston, Castlebigh hill, Mynith Tyrch in Manachlogddy, and Crigie Du, all which I reckon as scouters, attending upon Percelley, and seeme as members thereof. There are

also in some hundreds divers partes, seeming as mountaines, in respect of the playnes adjoining; such is the wayne beginning south of Trewent, and passing to St. Petrack's, St. Twynell's, and betweene Castell Martin and the moore, and soe to the sea: the like is that which passeth by Cosseton above Lanfey, and soe to Holloway and Penaley, being a high hill running betweene two fair valleys. The like is another passing from the windmills of Tenby to Jeffryston *crossely*, and soe to Milford; but these are reckoned hills more in respect of lowe vales on each side of them, then for any propertie of mountaines in themselves, for although the same be bankes of high lands, yet are they inclosed, tilled, and well inhabited.

There is alsoe a wast and barren veyne of land beginning neere Coed Kynles, and runneth east of Templeton, Ludchurch, Cronwere, and Amroth, and soe to the sea; which, although it be barren and a wast above ground, yet hath it treasures in its bowels, such as plenty of limestone, which enricheth the countrie on both sides; but this is a flat, and noe rising. There is alsoe a mountaine passing from Trewgarn to Plumstone Rock, and soe to Roche Castle, whose

whose course is somewhat easterly by these last veynes of hills and wastes, which have their course east and west, or neere, and seldome north and south, as I have sayd before of the vaynes of lymestone and cole. It is a thing of noe small moment to consider of the nature of those matters which have their course in the bowels of the earth.

The rest of the shire, the forementioned places excepted, is plaine and champion, yet hath it divers perspicuous places to be seene from most open places of the shire, which I thought good to note in departing from the hilles and mountaines, diverse of which places for their open ayre, holsome and pleasant seates, and delightfull extensive prospects, aford long and pleasant lyveing to the gentlemen and others dwellers there: the chiefest of them are these that follow.

Gentlemens Houses, Villages, and Townes, on high Places.

Wiston, Llawhaden, Roche Castle, St. Thomas in Haverfordwest, Trewgarn Owen, St. Petrokes, St. Twynells, Woram, Teaby Town and Church, Stainton, Johnston Church, Bul-ton Hill, Mathrye, Jeffreyton, Crossely.

Places not inhabited, as High Rocks, Tumpes, and Steeples.

Creigie, Kemes, four little tumpes of earth, and yet to be seene forty myles off (viz.) from Penplymon, Castle Martin, neere Ludchurch, Tenby Windmilles, St. David's Chapel, neare Penbroke, Ugarston Wyndmill, Marlas Becon, Ramscastle, an old fort or trench, St. Anne's Chapell, neere the entrance of Mylford, Benton Becon, St. Leonard's Rathe, an old fort on high ground.

Rocks.

Garn Vawr in Dinas, Carn Penbyry, Carn Llydy, Ramsey Island, which last three are neere St. David's, Pencoere, Burton Becon.

Now having occasion to speake of the most high and open places, I thinke fitt here to speake a litle of places of a contrarie situation, as those which are built in deepe, lowe, and close places, environed with hilles, and not to be seene most wayes, untill you come into the very townes or places themselves, such was the difference of mens mindes in choosing of their seates, some preferring health and open ayre, thought these the best and most pleasant

pleasant places; other liking better close, warme and lowe places, perchance theire constitutions of body not being able to endure the parching ayres, framed theire dwellings there; after which are these—St. Dog-

mell's Abbey, Pyll Priory, St. David's Church, Close and Cannen's Hoofes, called the Valley, Stackpole Elider, Dale Towne, Llannerch y Blythe Howse, Newarne Towne, Melindre Marchog.

ADDITIONS TO CAP. XII.

FROM the manuscript book which I mentioned before to have had the inspection and use of, by favour of a worthy gentleman of Cardiganshire, Mr. Lloyd, of Vairdref, most part of it undoubtedly of my author's own collecting, I have extracted some account of Nicolas Martin, lord of Kemes, mentioned in this chapter, together with the deeds at large there glanced at, respecting Percely Mountain, and the other to the burgeses of Newport.

“ Nicholas Martin, the fourth
“ of the name of Martins, was
“ lord of Kemes, he lived in
“ the reign of Henry the third,
“ king of England, untill about
“ the 12th year of Edward,
“ Warren de Monchensey,
“ Warren de Monchensey his
“ son, and William de Vallance,
“ being earles of Pembroke.
“ This Nicholas was lord of
“ Kemes about 40 yeares; he
“ in his life time having brought
“ the country of Kemes to ac-

“ knowledge him to be their
“ lord, endeavoured to obtain
“ the love of the people, and
“ for expression thereof, granted
“ unto his tenants of Kemes,
“ the mountain or common of
“ Percely, by his deed under the
“ seal of arms, the tenor where-
“ of followeth in these words.

“ *Sciant presentes & futuri*
“ *quod ego Nicolaus filius Mar-*
“ *tini de Kerneys, dedi & con-*
“ *cessi & hac presenti Carta*
“ *mea confirmavi hæredibus*
“ *Gwrwared filii Kuhylin, &*
“ *hæredibus Llewelyn filii,*
“ *totam terram meam in Pres-*
“ *felw, ad incrementum tene-*
“ *mentorum suorum infra divi-*
“ *fas subscriptas (viz.) sicut Via*
“ *Flandrensis ducit per summi-*
“ *tatem Montis, a loco qui dici-*
“ *tur Wyndy pete indirecte ver-*
“ *sus Orientem usq; ad Blaen-*
“ *vanon. Et sic descendendo usq;*
“ *ad tenementa eorundem (viz.)*
“ *usq; ad Ecclesiam Albam, Me-*
“ *line Trefthey, Perketh, Kilven*
“ *& Kilgwyn tenend & habend*
“ *fibi*

" sibi & hæredibus suis de me
 " & hæredibus meis liberé
 " quieté & pacificé integro
 " jure hereditario in perpetuum.
 " Et ego vero Nicus Daus de
 " Kemeis, & hæredes mei pre-
 " nominatis hæredibus Gwr-
 " wared & Llewhelin filiorum
 " Kuhylin & hæredibus eorum
 " totam prenominatam terram
 " cum pertinentias contra om-
 " nes homines & foeminas
 " warrantizare tenendum. Et ut
 " hæc mea donatio concessio &
 " chartæ meæ confirmatio et
 " warrantio rata et inconcussa in
 " perpetuum preservetur hanc
 " presentem Cartam meam sigilli
 " mei impositione corroborans
 " his testibus. Dño Galfrido,
 " de Rupe, Roberto de Valla,

" militibus Jordano de Can-
 " lington, Jordano Hode How-
 " elo ap Trahaearn, Cadivor ap
 " Griffith, Griffith ap Howel,
 " David Buyaill, Laurentio
 " Cappellano, qui hanc Car-
 " tam scripsit duplicatam.

This Nicholas likewise
 granted to the burgeses of
 Newport, in Kemes, certain
 liberties and privileges, as by
 his deed or charter appeareth,
 the tenor whereof followeth
 in these words,

" Sciant presentes & futuri
 " quod Ego Nicus Martin*,
 " filius Wilhelmi filii Martini
 " Dnus de Kemeys, dedi concessi
 " & hac presenti mea Carta con-

* This deed gives his Pedigree more accurately than the former, though still dif-
 fering from the genealogical accounts of that family which have fallen under my
 observation, for they run thus.—

Martinus Turonensis or de la Tour
 Conqueror of Kemes, came from
 Touraine in France.

Sir Robert Martin, Knt. Lord
 of Kemes.

Sir William Martin married Angharad Daur,
 of the Lord Rees, Princes of So: Wales.

Wm. Martin died in King John's time;

Nicholas Martin (the person named in the above deed) married
 Maud, daughter of Guy de Brian, Lord of Laugharne,

" fir-

“ firmavi Burgenſibus meis de
 “ Novo Burgo omnes libertates &
 “ conſuetudines ſubſcriptos quos
 “ Wilhelmus filius Martini
 “ pater meus eidem conceſſit &
 “ dedit per Chartam ſuam ſci-
 “ licet quod habeant commu-
 “ nem parturam in terra mea
 “ & communem in aqua &
 “ paſſato qui claudit Villam
 “ verſus Orientem uſq; ad Mare
 “ & aſſiamentum de Boſco ad
 “ domus & edificia ſua & ad
 “ Ignem per Viſum Forreſtarii.
 “ Item ſi Burgenſis moritur, de
 “ quacumq; morte moriatur
 “ niſi indiſtatus de fellonia, vi-
 “ tam ſuam amittat. Ego ni-
 “ hil habeo de Catallo ſuo niſi
 “ Relevium ſuum ſcilicet 12d.
 “ Item ſi Burgenſis tradit alicui
 “ viva averia ſua, & ille de fel-
 “ lonia vel latrocinio indiſta-
 “ tus, vitam vel catallam ſuam
 “ amittat, Burgenſis per bonos
 “ & probos homines probet a-
 “ veria ſua & habeat. Item ſi
 “ Burgenſis locavit terram de
 “ aliquo libero homine, & ille
 “ liber homo conventionem ei
 “ infringere voluerit. Ego de-
 “ beo illum diſtringere, ad con-
 “ ventionem illam tenendam,
 “ Eadem modo debeo diſtrin-
 “ gere Debitores Burgenſium
 “ unde habent talem & teſtes
 “ quod eis reddant debitum ſuum.
 “ Item ſi Burgenſis *reſtat* de
 “ aliquo forinſeco replegiatur
 “ vicinis ſuis. Item debent ha-
 “ bere Prepoſitum & Catchpo-
 “ lum per commune conſilium
 “ meum & ſuum. Item nullus
 “ Mercator forenſis emet vel
 “ vendat extra Villam meam de
 “ Novo Burgo. Item Burgen-
 “ ſis Indiſtatus de fellonia vel
 “ latrocinio ſi dicit. Ego de-
 “ fendo Felloniam vel Latroci-
 “ nium & quicquid ſuper me di-
 “ cis, bonam fecit deſenſionem.
 “ Item Burgenſes non veniant
 “ in Exercitum niſi ſicut Bur-
 “ genſes de Penbrok facient.
 “ Item cum predictis libertatibus
 “ conceſſi eis omnes libertates
 “ & bonas conſuetudines de
 “ Pembrok. Omnes iſtas con-
 “ ceſſi & confirmavi eis & hæ-
 “ redibus ſuis tenend de me &
 “ hæredibus meis libere & inte-
 “ gré & pacificé, Et quod iſta
 “ mea donatio & conceſſio &
 “ confirmatio rata & ſtabilis
 “ inperpetuum permaneat, huic
 “ chartæ & confirmationi ſigil-
 “ lum meum appoſui huius teſti-
 “ bus Dño Johanne de *Arunde*,
 “ Jordano de Continton, Robto
 “ filio Oweni, Henrico Goec,
 “ Howello ap Evan, ap Mere-
 “ dith, multis aliis.”

C A P. XIII.

Of Salt Iſlandes ſeperated by the Sea from Penbrokeſhire, and yet Parte thereof; and of divers Rocks and Stones neere the Sea Shore, yeelding Fowle or other Commoditie; and of two Peninſulas.

OF ſault iſlandes adjoyning neere the maine of Penbrokeſhire, I finde ſome greater, ſome ſmaller, and ſome very rockes, having noe graſſe. Of theſe there are foure of cheefeſt account, for they exceed the reſt in greatnes, whoſe names are Caldey, Stockholme, Scalmeſey, and Ramſey; of theſe, and of the iſettes, or ſmalle iſlandes adjoining to eche of them, I will ſpeake firſt, and then to the reſt.

Caldey is an iſland, as I ſhould judge, a myle long, and halfe as broad, it ſtandeth two miles from the mayne, ſeated oppoſite to the towne of Tenby, it is called by Giraldus by the old Britiſh name Ynys Pyrr, (that is the Iſland of Pyrus.) There was in it in tymes paſt, a priory, called, as ſayeth Leland, *Lille*, a pariſh church, and a chapel, dedicated to St. ——— It did belong to the Abbey of St. Dogwells, and was purchaſed by Mr. Roger Bradſhaw, father to the laſt Mr. John Bradſhawe, grandfather to Mr. John Bradſhawe that now is, who

about four yeares paſt ſould the ſame to Mr. Walter Philipſin of Tenby, whoſe inheritance now it is. The iſland is very fertile, and yeeldeth plenty of corne; all their plowes goe with horſes, for oxen the inhabitants dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirates, as they themſelves told me, whoe often make theme proviſions there, by their owne commiſſion, and moſt commonly to the good contentment of the inhabitants, when conſiderable thieves arive there. The iſland is of eight or ten houſholds, and ſome parte of the demaynes annexed to the ruines of the priory, the lord keepeth in his hands. It is now growen a queſtion in what hundred of Penbrokeſhire this iſland ſhould be, whether in Kemes, as parcell of St. Dogwells, to which it appertayned; or parte of the next hundred of the Maine, and untill this doubt be decided, the inhabitants are content to reſt exempt from any payments or taxation to any hundred.

There is adjoyning to the north ſide of this iſland, a good and

and safe rode for shipping, from twelve to six fathoms deepe, in good owfe, secure from all windes, those of the east pointes excepted. It may receave betweene it and the rode of Tenby 200 shippes, as hath been certified upon a late surveye, all in safe riding, and good anchor hould.

There is also adjoyning to this great Caldey, a smalle island placed betweene it and the land, called Little Caldey. It beareth good grasse for sheepe and conyes, and store of gulls, and is the Queen's Majesty's lande, parcell of her mannour of Man-lerbyr and Penalley.

* The next great island that cometh in course to be spoaken of, is Stockholme, neere the mouth of Milford Haven and next to it Scalmey, being both great and large islands, though not inhabited, but serving onely for feeding of sheepe, kyne,

oxen, hores, mares, and great store of connyes. These islands are not soe good lande as the first, by reason, I thinke, that it is suffered to lye waste and not manured.

These are now her Majesties, being somtymes the inheritance of Sir John Perrott, Knight; and of ancient tyme were parcell of the Lordship of Haverfordwest, as appeareth by recordes, at which tyme the pasture of the sayd islands was valued to fifty five shillings, and the conyes to fourteen pounds five shillings, by which it should seeme that they were greatly replenished with conies in those dayes.

I find adjoyning to these two islands, the one adjoyning to Scalmey, called in Mr. Saxton's maps, Midland Island, but in ancient record, Midholme; the other betweene Stockholme and the Maine close to it, called in Mr. Saxton's maps, Gatholme,

* Amongst many other irreparable losses by fire in the Cottonian Library, we have to lament that of a manuscript account of these islands, being enumerated in the list of such articles as perished on that occasion, which no doubt involved some curious particulars, and probably might have served to throw light on an almost evanescent tradition, that the large bay, called Bride's Bay, which the above islands contribute to forme, was once a tract of low land, known by the name of St. Martin's Hundred. The creek, appropriate as it were to these islands where their produce is landed, is to this day named Martin's Haven, and I am informed they pay tithes to the parish of St. Martin's in Haverfordwest. Tradition, if coolly and judiciously investigated, may aid history more than we imagine; and certain I am that it may be overlooked and rejected as much too fastidiously, as it often is adopted with too much haste and credulity. F.

both

both which are small patches, yet bearing grasse, and serving for sheepe pasture; both these small islands are accounted as appendants to the two larger.

Far off in the sea standeth the island Gresholme, soe called of Mr. Saxton, but of the neighbours, Walleyes, eight miles from the maine, and for the remotenes thereof, and small profit it yeeldeth, seldom frequented.

The next last and greatest of these four islands, is called Ramsey, of Ptolemeus Lymon, and is placed at St. David's head lande, in forme triangle, much like the Isle of Cyprus. This island alsoe is waste, and not inhabited; but hath in it two decayed chappells, and store of fresh water, as all the former have; one of the sayd chappells dedicated to St. Davids, the other to Devanok, in English, Devanus, who, with Faganus, was sent by Bishop Eleutherius to the Brittaines, to preach the word of life, in the year 186, after the ascension of our Saviour Jesus Christ, Lucius then being king of Brittain. This island belongeth to the Bishop of St. Davids; it feedeth sheepe, horses, heefes, and conies. The sheepe of this as of the other islands, yeeld not soe much

profit, as those of the maine, their woolle being courser, and much impugned with the salt water: the milke and the mucke of these sheepe are lost alsoe. Being brought a land, they are soe amazed at the sight of the people, that they runne, become wilde, and will not be taken more then will deer, and their woolle yeelds not such price as that of the maine doth, neither is soe commodiouse in cloth,

On the east side of this island, and towards the lande, are two islands, or rather rocks, the one called Ynis y pyry; the other, the Chaunter's Rocke, but yeeld small profit, saving some gullies,

A sea borde this island Ramsey rangeth in order the bishop and his clerkes, being feaven in number, alwaies seene at low water, who are not without some small quisters, who shewe not themselves but at spring tydes and calme seas,

The cheefest of these, is called of the inhabitants, the Bishop's Rocke, and another Carreg yr Rossan; the third Divych; the fourth Emskyr; but of the rest, as yet, I have not learned the names if they have any. These rockes are accounted a great

danger to these that seeke Milford, coming from the south-west seas, and are to this headland of St. Davids, as the Serlinges commonly cleped Silly to the landsende of England. And if the better skill guide not the passengers, the proverbe may be fulfilled, "*Incidit in Scillam*," &c. The bishop, and these his clerkes, preached, deadly doctrines to their winter audience, and are commendable in nothing but their *good residence*, which it were much to be wished that every other Bishop and his clerkes would imitate. These all yeeld store of gullies in the tyme of the yeare.

Having now briefly come over these foure great ilands, with their sequell, I will now returne and speake of the lesser sorte of ilands, being for the most parte rockes, yeelding small profitts, saving wilde fowl that breede thereon, wherein I note, that although these smalle ilands or rockes, be separated from the maine by some arme of the sea, yet doth the propertie of these remaine to the owners of the next adjoyning lande. In speaking of these, I will returne backe to Milford Haven, where treating of the great, I overpassed two smalle in the mouth of Milford, the outmost called Sheepe Iland, being neere the east side

of Milford, at the entrance without the blockhouse, which is but a small *tumpsod*, called, because, as I gueffe, Sheepe have onely accessse thereunto, for at low water it is drie, and, therefore, scarce deserveth the name of an iland, and hath nothing in it worth the noting.

Further within the mouth of the Haven, on the same side, is the iland called Rutt Iland, but of the inhabitants, more commonly called Thorne Iland; this is a prettie iland, but very little, full of deepe grasse, a musket shot from the maine, this and the preceding belong to Walter Rees, Esq. Within Milford-Haven lyeth the Stacke, a rocke without grasse, and not worth many wordes to be spoaken for the purpose I have now in hand; but heretofore by speciall directions from her Majestie, and the Lords of the Counsell, touching a description to be made of Milford-Haven, I have more exactly handled the two last as places fitt for fortification, the particulars wherefore are not fitt here to be disclosed.

For rock and stones adjoyning to the maine, yerely yeelding gullies, and such like sea fowle, there is one adjoyning to the iland of Barrey, and parcell thereof, one at Abermawr, one

at

at Dinas, Carreg y trynuir, one neere Voelgoch, and two at Moelgrove, all belonging to the next parte of the maine, all which, more or lesse, according to their quantities, yeelde store of sea fowles to their owners.

The two peninsulas, or halfe ilands, which I purpose to speake of, are called Ilands, for that in effect they are ilands, saving that eche of them hath a smalle valley, or bogg, betweene it and the land, which the sea pofesseth not, but are such as with industrie might be cutt, being bogg, and with smalle charge the sea drawne about them; the one is called the Iland of Dinas, the other, the Iland of Barrye, in the parish of Llanrian, both of late yeares being the inheritances of Thomas Bowen, of Pentre Evan, Esq. after whose decease these ilands were shared betweene his two daughters, ech taking one; this iland of Dinas, is very good corne land, especially for wheat, which it is sayd to beare without muck or other mendment, and for all other kinde of graine very fruitfull, as alsoe well nourishing sheepe. It hath been in ancient

tyme parted in two, with a stone hedge, for that, the one side being tilled, the cattell might graze the other without damage, It is a mile one way, and neere as much the other. I finde the name thereof in ancient writings to be Ynys bach llyffan gawr, and that it was in old tyme the inheritance of diverse persons; and by purchase brought to one hand, and hath for all the tyme of man's memorie, been occupied with the house of Pentre Jevan, as a grange for the maintenance of hospitalities.

The other iland, called the iland of Barry, is the demayne and parcell of the manor of Llanrian, in Dewisland, which manor and Iland fell to the parte of the youngest daughter of the sayd Thomas Bowen, being sometymes the patrimony of the Wogans, of Wiston, and sold by the last John Wogan to the sayd Thomas Bowen. This iland is more fertile then the other, especially for barley, and is well stored with hay, a commodity wanting to the other, and for bignes, I judge it little inferiour to the former,

C A P. XIV.

Of the severell Sortes of Fishe taken in this Shire, as well in the Fresh Rivers as the Sea Coasts, and of the great Plenty thereof.

HAVING spoken of the salt islands of this countrey environned by the sea, it followeth aptlie in this place, to speake of the fish which is yearely taken in the maine sea, the creekes and armes thereof, and the fresh ryvers that passe throw the countrey. For pond fish there are none, wherein I cannot but condemne our whole countrey of carelesnes and sloth, for that want, for of all the countries that I ever travelled, this soile yeeldeth most convenient places for fish-ponds, and to be builded with least cost and paine; for in all, or most partes of the shire, there are fine and sweete springs, running in smalle little valleys, as it were worne by their course not deep, but broad and shallowe, not headlong or steepe, but almost one plaine ground, the springs not too great, whereby the violence might breake the damme hedde, but sufficient to maintaine a ponde, where there needeth nothing but the erecting of a hedde, or were for stopping of the water, and the pond would be readie, soe that in many a hundred places of this countrey,

lesse than five pounds charge would make a large fishe pond, which, besides the commoditie of the fish, would prove commodious for watring of, and standing of cattell in parching seasons; and alsoe a nurserie for swans, a fowle, that of all other, the countrey hath least store of; whereas, I see in other countreys a hundred pound, and more, consumed in rayfing a fish pond, and yet thinke the charge well bestowed; I meane not onely the want of ponds of fresh fishe, but alsoe those of fault water, upon the sea coastes and creekes, which the ingenious myndes of divers gentlemen, in other countries, have lately and rarely invented, whereby intruding upon maritime jurisdiction, fish in salt water, and bring the same subject to their command, and commoditie, and in such sort as that they have ready at their call, the baile, millett, flookes, and plaifes, sole, whiteings, sea smelts, crabbs, shrimps, and divers other sortes of salt-water fish, as it were in a parke. To these salt pondes there are infinit, apt and fitt places, especially on all, or most
most

most of the creekes, spread out on every side of Milford Haven.

But omitting that which we might have and have not, let me speake of that which we have and want not, the fishing of Penbrokeshire, which, as I have sayd before in the Seventh Chapter, is one of the cheepest worldly commodities wherewithall God hath blessed this countrey, which fishing are of divers fortes, followed at divers tymes of the yeere, and that at divers places. The names of some fortes most commonly taken on this coast, are these, that I shall speake of, which I will divide into four fortes, that is, river fishe, sea fishe, shell fishe, and the 3 strange nature fishes.

And first in this place I will speake of the river fishe, whereof the salmon shall have the first place, partly for the plentie and store thereof, taken in many partes and places of the countrey, but chiefly for the excellencie and daintiernes thereof, wherein it exceedeth those of other countreys; the principall place for taking thereof is in the river Tivy, and there chiefly at Kilgarran, where the greatest weare of all Wales is to be seene, chargeably built of strong tymber frames, and arti-

cially wrought therein with stones, crossing the whole ryver from side to side, having six slaughter places, wherein the fish entring, remaine enclosed, and are therein killed with an iron crooke proper for that use, where there have been oftentimes taken a hundred, or a hundred and forty, more or lesse, in some days; the fish being most excellent, and for fatnesse and sweetnesse exceeding those of other ryvers. There is alsoe great store of this fish, as alsoe of fueinges, mullets, and botchers, being all neare of kinne to the samon, taken in the sayd river, neere St. Dogwels, in a sayne nett, drawne after every tyde; as alsoe in the river of Nevarne at Newport, where they take them in a draught nett sometymes by the scores at a hawle; as also in samon weares, of which there be two or threes upon that ryver. There is alsoe store of salmones taken at Fishguard, in the river Gweyne, and in both Clethes, the one coming up to Haverfordwest, the other to Stebec and Canaston; and in eche of these places store of fueinges, samon, trouts, mullets, and botchers, taken in the spring, which is theire season. One especiall thing is to be noted of the salmones of Tivy, that at all tymes in the yeere there are found some in season, yea even

in winter; when in most places they are found *kipper*, leane, and unwholsome, there they are found newe, fresh, fatt, and ruddie, between All Saints and Christmas. This fish cometh from the sea upp the ryvers, and in the sandy places both the male and female are founde in the night labouring to make bedds with their snouts, by heaping gravell and sand for their spawning places; and in this their busynes they are in the night time watched, and with lights of fire drawne to wonder thereat, whiles the fishers from the land with Neptune's weapon, the samon speare, bereafe them of their life, being then for the most parte unwholsome and leane; yet it is sayd, that this fish and the gooseling, concurre in growth, meaning thereby, that in one yeare they come to their full bigness. Giraldus sayth, this fish is called *Salmo*, a *faliendo*, because, saieth he, taking his tayle in the mouth, becoming in forme like a ring, with his strength at the loose, mounteth soe high that he will cast himself up a great bancke or rocke, and doth instance of a great steepe rock at Kilgarran; wherein he was deceived, for the same is indeede at Kennarth, three miles above Kilgarran, where the river falleth over a

perpendicular and steepe rock, of ten or twelve foote high, at which place the samons are imagined to ascend, for that they are found many myles in that river above the sayd place, which is called therefrom the Samon's Lepp. This fishe is best in season at his first coming from the sea, where he goeth to wash himself, and returneth into the fresh ryver most bright and shining, fat and delicat, and the longer he travelleth up the ryver, beating himselfe against the bankes, rocks, and shelves, the leaner he goeth. They are cheefly in season in the spring, and all the somer. This fish the sooner he be boyled after his taking, the more sweete and delicat he proveth in eating, whereas long keeping or carrege before boyling, decayeth his sweetnes, and therefore is sayd to be best when he is cast alive into the panne (the water being hott and boyling) where presently it crompeth and turneth up the corners and sides, waxing redd in collour, interlarding the redd with white cruddy fatt, that yeeldeth meate very sweete in taste. A merye writer, likening the partes of this fish to a faire woman, sayth, that about the jawes, the eyes, and the belly, are the sweetest partes of the samon.

The fueinge, botcher, mullett, famon peale, or famon trout, are synonymous and all one, but differing in name onely, are in forme, taste, and taking, all one with the famon, but lesser and shorter in eating than the famon. Some thinke they are the famon indeede, but want in growth; but the best fishermen are of opinion, that they are of severall kindes, and will never become a famon. These, if they be of severall kindes, yet are never found to come upp the river to spawn, or to make spawning pitts, as the famons doe. Plynie sheweth in his naturall history, that the old famon is knowne *per duritiem squamarum*, for the smaller, the brighter and thinner the scales of the famon are, the younger you may judge the fish to be.

The troutes of this countrey are nothing for good as those I have eaten in other countreyes, being white in colloure, smalle, and drier in eating, wanting fatnes and growth; yet are there great store taken in every small brooke and rille, as alsoe in the greater rivers. They come in, and are best in season in Marche and Aprill, and continue good all the somer. They are caught with the angle, wherein the skillful fisher taketh great plea-

sure, finding it a pleasant healthy exercise; as alsoe in wheeles at certaine stopped places, and at tayles of mills, where they are slaughtered in greate plenty. The trout also is taken with divers kinde of netts, as with trammell and fork netts, but most of all the drag nett, which sweepeth away great and smalle, for want of which the poorer sorte of people fowe divers winnowing sheetes and raw woollen clothes together, and with force of men drawe sondrie pooles in rivers where the fish most frequent, where all sizes are taken without respect, and somtymes if a famon hitt in, they never use to cast him to the ryver againe. The ryvers of this shire differ, some having more, and some lesse store of this kinde of fish, and some excelling others in goodnes and growth.

Eeles and lampreys are found in every river, and the more muddie the river, the better the eeles; alsoe in olde marle pitts have been found eeles very large, some 3 or 4 foote in length, and the bignes answerable to the same; but the chiefe store is found and taken yeerely in the river Cleddy, neere Llanstinan, where the great moore or bog being of three miles long, serveth for the nurserie of this slipperie fish, the taking

of which is in August, their nature being then to move and breake asunder out of their bedds in the muddie moore, and being sturred, the fluds after great showers, carry them to the ryver running throw the bog, and at certaine stopped passages, called weares, they are in the night tyme taking in wattled wheelles and nettes, pitched of purpose, where in the mornings they are taken up by the bushell and salted; they are alsoe taken in the ryvers by clotting, which is a clewe of yarne all covered with angle touch wormes, and cast into the ryver or poole, whereat biting, they are fastned by their crooked teeth, and soe landed. Plynie writeth that the eele liveth eight yeares, and will live drie seven dayes, soe the north winde blow, but not soe long with the south winde.

The lampreys are in the fresh rivers with the eeles, where be some of reasonable bigness, which I have often seene taken, but seldom dressed, because there is a conceived doubt of a wayne or gutt in some parte of the fishe, which must be drawne furth, which gutt, if it breake, poysoneth the fish: a doubt that preserveth the life of the fish in most places where they breede.

The river muskells are not for meate, being great and long, of 7 or 8 inches, and soe rancke of taste as on that account to be rejected, being of the countrey people termed for their bignes horse muskells. They are chiefly taken for the pearles that are found in them, in most of which are mett with from one to foure pearles, orient, but most commonly corneryd and darke, which maketh them of lesse account. The chief rivers for this kinde of fishe are Tâf and Nevarne, where they be in noe great plenty.

Of sea fish there is great store taken in every part round the coast, and as the severall places where they are taken are many, soe are there divers kindes of fishe; among the which I will first begin with the herring, which, for the great use it supplieth, and for the abundance thereof taken, above all other sorts, is called the king of fishe. This fishe is taken more common aboute this realme then in any other countrey of the world; for, as sayeth the history of Lewis Guichardine, herringes are onely bred in the septentrionale, or northern seas, but not in the southern seas, or any ryvers, nor yet in the Spanish seas: and sayeth, that they come
out

out of the extreameſt parte of the northern ſeas, and with the firſt cold, in great numbers, to avoyd the rigour of the pole, and that their courſe is to compaſſe once the ile of Brittain, and ſoe to the ocean. It is ſayd they ſwim in great ſcooles together, approaching neere the ſhore, delighting to ſee fiers, or any humane creatures, and are guided by kings, as the bees are, who going formoſt, are followed by the multitude; and that the brightnes of their eyes ſhine in the water like lightning, by which marke they are diſcerned from the lande; and it is written that their kings are marked on their heads like a crowne, and are ruddie of colloure. This fiſh, contrary to the nature of all other, are ſaid to feede and live only by water, and as ſoone as he is brought into the ayer, preſently dieth. Rondeletius writing of the herring, Lib. 7. de piſcibus cap. 16. ſayth, *Gregalis eſt piſces, & tam magni ſunt Herringarum greges ut capi non poſſint, ſed poſt autummi Equinoctiam, in aries ſe dividunt; locaq; mutant, & gregatim per oceanum vagantur, quo ſit, ut multi ſimul capiantur.* This kinde of fiſh is taken on the ſhores of this countrey in great abundance, eſpecially for the eight yeares paſt, more then in former yeares: the places of

their taking in this ſhore moſt uſually were, Fiſhguard, Newport, and Dinas, where for many yeares, and even from the beginning, there hath been quantity ben yearely taken; but of latter yeares they have reſorted to Broadehaven, Galtoppe Rode in Brides Bay, Martin Haven, Hopgaine, and St. Brides, and have been plentifully taken to the great commoditie of the country; nay of late they have been taken in Milford Haven, and in the Rodes of Tenby and Caldey, and neare St. David's, and generally from the fall of the Tivy to Erewear, ſoe that it ſeemed they had layd ſeege by ſea about the county:—ſoe greatly has God beſtowed his bleſſings that way upon this poore countrey. The Lord make us thankfull therefore.

This fiſhing is cheefly from Auguſt till neere Chriſtmas, but the middle or firſt fiſhing is counted beſt, as that which is full-eſt and fatteſt; the order of taking them is with drovers and ſhooting of nets in knowne places, chooſen eſpecially for the fairnes of the ground, which nets are ſhott in the evening, the later the better, and drawn up with ſuch ſtore of fiſh as pleaſeth God to ſend, from tenn to forty meſes in a boate, each meſe contayning thirty-one

thirty-one score, or 520 herrings.

The pilchers, which now of late yceres are not soe rise as before, and the makrell are taken with them; but of these two sortes nothing in respect to the herring.

Other kinde of sea fishe this countrey yeeldeth in great plenty at seasons, which for that they are of soe many severall sortes, it would require a particular volume to write of every sorte separate, and the order of taking of them, wherefore I will onely name soe many sortes of fish as my memorie will suffer me that this shire yeeldeth, which are as followe—turbut, hylibut, byrte, sole, playse, flooke, flounder, ling, codd, hake, mullett of both kindes, gurnett, grey and redd whiting, haddock, sea smelt, the sprat or sand eele, the earle, whose fins grow forward, contrarie to the nature of all fish; rough and smooth hounds, thornback, and ray, with many others which I cannot remember, which make the markets and gentlemens houses to be plentifully served, beside the greate releefe for the poore neare the sea coastes. The cheefe places of fishing in this shire, though every place

yeeld some, are Milford Haven, Broade Haven, St. Brides, Stakpoole, the Rodes of Tenby and Caldey, where for the most there is noe fayle.

Now for shell fish—this sea is alsoe noe niggard, both for plentye and severall kindes, among which, before all, I will give place to the oyster, which Milford haven yeeldeth most delicate, of severall sortes and in great abundance, being a commoditie much vented in many shires, for by water they are transported to Bristow, and to the forest of Deane; from whence by land they are sent to Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and some parte of Wiltshire, and oftentymes up the river as far as Worcester and Salop; they are alsoe carried by lande to the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Radnor, Monmouth, Hereford, Montgomery, and soe to Ludlowe, and other partes of Shropshire. The cheefest places of taking these oysters is at Lawrenny, the Pill, and the Crowe; the first of which is accounted the fattest, whitest, and sweetest; the Pill oyster, for that he is lesse washed with fresh water, tasteth more fault, and therefore more pleasing to some, and is larger growen; and the Crowe oyster

oyster striveth with the both for delicacie.

The oysters are taken by dredge within Milford Haven, which is done with a kinde of yron, made with barres, having a peece of horse or bullocke's skinne sowed to it like a bag, in such sorte as that it being fastned to a rope's ende, is cast into the bottome of Milford at 8 or 10 fathomes deepe, and is dragged at a boates ende by two rowers who rowe up and downe the channel, and soe the bagg of leather being made apt to scrape up all manner of things lying in the bottome, gathereth up the oysters that breede there over certain knowne places, which bag being filled they drawe up and emptie the oysters in their boate, applyinge their labour to soe all the day, and when they have done, they rowe to some appointed places neere the shore at full sea, and there cast out the oysters in a great heape, which they call bedds, where every tide overfloweth them; and soe are kept for lading of boates to Bristowe and other places.

Were it not that the Wal-fleete and Gravesend oysters are better frinded in court then this poore country oyster of Milford is, noe question but he would

and well might challenge to have the cheefe prayse before them both; and I presume if the Poet Horrace had tasted of this Milford oyster, he would not have preferred the oyster of Circæi; which, in a towne in Campanie before this, where he commendeth divers fishes for the countrey's breedes, saying, Satyr: lib: 4.—

*Lubrica nascentes implent conchilia lane,
Murice Baiano melior Lucrina Peloris.
Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Taren-
tum,
Sed non omne mare est generosa fertile
testæ,
Ostrea Circæi, Misero oriuntur Echini.*

Thus Englished.

The moone's encrease doth fuller much
the slippry cockles make
The Baian welk, but hensish best are in
Lucrina lake.
For goodly scallops bove the rest doth fair
Tarentum boast,
In every sea ye shall not store of dainty
shell-fish take,
The Circen oyster, lymppins breed about
Misero's coast.

A pleasant minded man imagining the worst that might be spoken of the oyster, saied it is an uncleane meate, an unprofitable meate, and an ungodly meate; uncleane for fowling of hands in opening of them, soe that alwaies you must have water to cleene the hands after them; unprofitable, for let a man eate never so good a meale

at

at oysters, presently he sitteth to dinner and eateth as earnestly as if he had not eaten any thing before; ungodly, because it is never used to say grace before oysters as before other meate.

Beside this Mylford oyster, there is a greate kinde of oyster gathered at Caldey and Stackpole, which being eaten rawe, seeme too strong a meate for weake stomakes, and must be parted in two, three, or foure peeces before he may be eaten, by reason of his exceeding bigness, and are not counted soe pleasing as the former, and therefore are used in pies, stueings, broths, fried, and boyled, wherein he is found most delicate. The oyster in ancient tyme were accounted seasonable in those monethes onely that had R in them; but experience now teacheth, that in May, June, July, and August, there are some found to be very sweete and holsome, though some be unholsome, which are easily discerned, for being opened, they are filled with a cruddie matter, like creame, about the fishe, which Plynie speaketh of, Lib. 9. cap. 51. and as Petrus Gillius sayeth, the oyster is strangely engendered of this milke, by casting it on any stack or rocke that is overflowen; but we finde by experience that the

oysters breede their young as the beggars doe, by bearing them on their hackes; yet those that are found without this milke are as good and sweete in those Reliefe monethes as at any other time of the yeare.

Lapsters and crabbes are alsoe found in the sea cliffes and other places, are very sweete delicate meate, and plentifully taken. The lapster, sayth *Darion*, sett whole on the table hath three speciall qualities, for, sayth he, he yieldeth exercise, sustenance, and contemplation; exercise in cracking his legges and clawes, sustenance, by eating the meate thereof, and contemplation, by beholding the curious worke of his complete armour, both in hue and workmanship, by beholding of his *tases*, vauntbraeces, pouldrons, cuilbes, gauntletts, and gorgetts, curiously contrived and forged by the most admirall workman of the world. The crabbe doth sensibly feelee the course of the moone, filling and emptying it selfe with the increase and decrease thereof, and therefore is sayd to be best at the full of the moone.

The shrimpe is alsoe an inhabitant, and taken upon every spring, from the beginning of May till harvest, which are most delicat and sweete meate; they are

are cheefly taken about Tenby, in pitts in the sande, after the ebbe. Muskells, lypins, crevices, sheth, or huff fish, cockles, fleminges, hens, and divers other shell fishe, are taken abundantly in sundrie and most partes of the shire.

Lastly, I will ende my fish messe with the three strange nature fishes, that is the seale, or sea calf, the porpoise, and the thornpole; I call them strange of nature, for where as all other fishe that breede doe, but these doe ingender after the nature of beasts, and the female doth grow great and bring forth young.

The seale is covered with hair like a calfe, and hath foure short legs, and broad pawed, like the moale, this fish cometh to land to rest, and sleepe, and lye together in heards as swine, one upon another; and at birth tyme, as Plynie sayeth, cometh a lande, and is delivered, and giveth sucke to the young till he be able to swimme, which he sayeth will be in twelve dayes, and never bringeth above two at a tyme; the faune at the first is white, and is more delicate meate then his ancestor, being strong and fufsome to the taste, yet it is accounted a daintie and rare dishe of many men. This fishe is very fatte, as bacon, and

the skinne serveth to many uses, being dressed, especially in tymes past, for covering of tents, because it receaveth noe hurt by lightnings, as saieth Plinie, and alsoe Rondeletius after him. The haire of the seale stareth at the southwindes, and goeth smothe with the northwinde;—but certen it is, that it doeth see at the flood and ebbe, staring with the one, and smoothing with the other.

The porpoise is in forme like a makerell, long and round, but much more huge, some being of twelve or sixteen feet long, and his skin is smothe, without haire, or scale, like to the eele, or lamprey. This fishe is ramish, fatt, and strong for a weake stomack to digest; there is of this fishe, and of the thornpole, made store of oyle, though very strong, and of evill smell.

The thornpole is of like forme, bignes, and taste, and in all other things to the porpisse, differing onely in having a great rounde hole in the pole of the heade, throw the which he useth to spout out water in great streames, receaved in throwe the mouth.

These three kindes of fishes being ravenous by nature, follow the sculls of herrings, feeding
on

on them, and devouring them; taken oftentimes wrapped in the and soe, in herring fishing, are herring netts.

C A P. XV.

Of Abondance of Fowle that the Country yeeldeth; and of the severall Sortes thereof.

HAVING spoken somewhat of the fishe taken in the countrey, one cheeffe commoditie of the same, it standeth in course next, to speake of the fowle which yeerely breed in, and haunt the lande and sea coast, which are not soe diverse in kinde, as abundant in multitude and plentie, which is almost incredible to be reported, together with the cheapnes of them, at some tymes and seasons, whereof some are found alwaies in season, as the growse, the heathcock, and wood quail; the crane, the heronnshaw, the gull, kept and feld; the curlewe, &c. Some others are but at seasons, as the woodcock, the wild goose, wild duck, bittern, wild swan, &c.

But of all fowle we of Penbroke-shire clayme interest in two sortes cheeffly, that is the gull and the woodcock, for the great plenty we assure ourselves of yeerely; the first being our owne naturall and native countrey fowle, bred among us; and

for his good stomach, much of disposition with the baser sorte of laboring people, of some partes of the countrey, that are truely slandered with eating five meales a day, and in such abundance, that in their season, the townes and countrey about, are very plentifully served therewith. The chief nurserie of this fowle is in small islands, in the sea, and neere the maine lande, whereof I have made mention before, in the 13th Chapter, where I intreat of salt islands, where, in May and June, they are founde to breede in such plentie, that you can hardly walk on the lande of some small islands without treading on the eggs in the nests upon the ground. These fowles breede alsoe in the sea clieffs, in great store, and are ripe about Midsummer, at which time they become flushe, and are taken, being ready to forsake their nests, and such as are flushe, are followed with boates, and taken swimming, not being able to flie, are brought a land, and are very

very daintie meate, presently as soon as they are caught, and will be fedd and kept as a readie dishe all the yeare over. Beside the provision which the gentlemen and others of the shire doe make to serve their houses, there is a great store sould into England, and sought and sent for out of the inland shires, a hundred miles and more.

The woodcocke, although he be not oure countreyman borne, yet we must needes thinke him to be of some affinity to many of our countrey people, by reason of the love and kindnes he sheweth in resorting thither, first of all before other partes of Wales or England, and in more abundance then elsewhere, and staying longer with us then in any other place; and if I may in sporte suppose a cause thereof, let it be for that the people in generall of this countrey are found to be of more plaine meaning, simple, harmles, and furthest from Machiavell devises, or bearing high and prying spiritts. This fowle being noted likewise for his simplicitie, (of some called foolery) it may be guessed he maketh choice rather to the converse among these people, being neerest to his innocent, plaine, and simple humour, according to the old adage, *Si-*

miles similem sibi iquerit, but whatsoever the cause be, we are most beholding to him of all other fowle; and first, for his tymely visiting us; if any easterly winde be aloft, we shall be sure to have him a fortnight, and sometymes three weeks before Michaelmas, and for plentie it is almost incredible, for when the cheefe tyme of haunte is, we have more plenty of that kinde of fowle onely, then of all other sortes layed together: the cheefest plentie is betweene Michaelmas and Christmas, and in these three moneths, he visiteth most houses; their cheefe taking is in cock rodes in woods, with netts erected up betweene two trees, where in cock shute tyme (as it is termed, which is the twilight, a little after the breaking of the day, and before the closing of the night) they are taken somtymes two, three, or foure, at a falle. I have myselfe oftentimes taken six at one falle; and in one mode, at an evening taken, eighteen; and it is noe strange thing to take an hundred, or a hundred and twenty, in one woode, in 24 hours, if the haunt be good, and much more have been taken, though not usually. It is strange to thinke from whence these fowles should come in such sodaine sorte, as they are found to do, for if there be not
one

one scene, or to be found in the countrey, if at any tyme the est, south est, or north est winde blowe cold and sharpe, this countrey will be full within twelve hours; and yet in the countreyes which lye east of this, not one to be scene, or found in a moneth after. Then, againe, the nature of the fowle is not to flee in the day tyme, nor in the night, but resteth all day in the wood, and all night abroad in the fieldes feeding; and only fleeth one flight every evening, out of the woode into the fields, and every morning returneth againe into the wood, and soe resteth all day and all night; soe that it is to be marvelled from whence they come, or whence they breede, for if they should come from out of the eastern countries, yet were very likely they should be scene to flee by day or night, which, as I sayd before, is against their nature; alsoe they should be found in those countries which lye easterly of this sheere, as are the countries of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecknock, Radnor, and Salop, in which countries you shall hardly finde any three weekes or a moneth after this countrey is filled with them; further, they come not one by one, or few, but at sodaine, all partes are replenished with them, soe that some men of judgment

are of opinion, that they are to be nombred inter animalia imperfecta, and that they are engendered and raysed by the moere easterly winde of some substance here in the countrey, the like wherof you may reade concerning divers other fowles and worms in Plynie. The plentie of this and other kinde of fowle, hath beene such, in a hard winter, as I have heard a gentleman of good sorte and credit reporte, that he hath bought in St. Davids, two woodcocks, three snipes, and certen teales and blackbirds, for a peny, and surely it will not be beleaved in other places, what peny worthes are had of fowle in this countrey yeerely.

Beside these two kinde of fowle, which we account among household fare, the countrey yealdeth great store of other sortes, as the mountaines foster the growse and heathcock, which are alwaies in season, and the plover, both grey and ruffet; the sea cliffes harbour the wild pigeons, the dole house the tame; in the boggs breedeth the crane, the bytter, the wild duck, teale, and divers others of that kinde; on high trees the heron, shewes, the shoveller, and the wood quistes. The heronshewes are alsoe found in many places of the sea cliffes, but chiefly on high

high and statelie trees, to which places they are soone allured, by placing of horsched bones upon branches of trees, which will provoke them to like of the places; where they breede they come in companies, soe as you shall have in some places twelve or sixteen nestes upon a tree. They breede three tymes in the yeare, if the young be taken away, otherwise but once; they hatche first about Aprill and May, and comunonly bring forth at the first sitting foure, the second three, and lastie two young.

In the field breedeth the partridge, quaille, raile, lapwing, and larke, and many other sortes of smalle birds; and in shrubs, groves, and hedges, breedeth the pheasant, though rarely in this countrey.

The curlew continueth alwayes in this countrey, yet never found to breede, and they flee in smalle herds together.

The countrey yealdeth alsoe divers other fowles, as wild geese, whynards, the puett, the curlew knave, the gwylin, sheldrake, both sortes of divers or dippers, the pilwater, the wigion, and the coote which alsoe keepe in companies, sea-pies, and diverse others. And

as I ended my last chapter of fishe with three strange natufed fishes, soe lett me shutt up this chapter of fowles with the like, of which I find two, the one strange in account, the other in nature. The first of these is the puffin, a birde in all respects, bred of birdes of his kinde, by laying eggs, feathered, and flyeing with other birdes in the ayre; and yet is reputed to be fish: the reason I cannot learn. But if I were so ceremonious as to refraine flesh at seasons, I should hardly adventure to eate this fowle for fishe; yet is a water fowle lesser then the duck, and larger then the teale, footed and beaked like unto them, and breedeth in the iland of St. David's, and other like places.

The second is the barnacle, a goodly bird in all respects, like the wilde ducke, but much larger, having a head and foote like to the duck, and is in eating like it alsoe. This featherlesse bird is bred of noe parent, but engendered by secret nature, out of some piece of tymber, remayning long in the sea, and at ships sides, having continued long in the salt water, out of which upon long strings or ropes shall be seene, ten, twentie, or thirtie of these birds, growing out of two shells, like muskell shells, where you shall finde

some beginning to peep out of the shells, having the perfect forme of a fowle, some more ripe, readie to fall off, having wings, leggs, and buddes of feathers hanging onely by the bill. Of these I have seene many, and as the people reporte, and verily are perswaded, these be the barnacles, for other breeding there is not found of them.

¶ Either there be no disputing about taste, or the taste of the country be strangely altered since my author's time; for we would as soon think of eating kites or cormorants as gulls now a days. If taken young, and cooped up, by a change of food, they may be brought to eat differently and less fishy, than those in a state of nature; but I should be apt to think, that "what is bred in the bone, will never be out of the flesh;" yet how are we to take this gentleman's recommendation, who, I am informed, was himself *Epicuri de grege?* Is he serious, or does he mean to gull us.

How far the analogy between the woodcock and the Pembrokeshire men may hold out, let every man speak as he findeth; but I fear the greatest likeness between them will be found in the *length of the bill*, our tradesmen taking wonderfully after the bird in this particular—A compliment too much strained, proves only a severer satire.

The cock shots my author talks of were very numerous in Pembrokeshire in his time, no gentleman's mansion being without one or two; but he, as lord of Kemes, had a great number, particularly in his forest of Perkelly, which were an article of some profit to him, for in the *Vairdre* book, in an account of the various rents incident to the barony of Kemes, under the article *Redditus Gladorum*, I find this memorandum—"Grif-
" *finus Willmus Powell, tenet*
" *unum Gladum dictum a Cock*
" *shoote ex parte Australi Bosci*
" *de Perkelly & reddit Domino*
" *per annum ad festum natalis*
" *Domini quinque Solidos.*"

CAP. XVI.

Of the usuall Measure of Land in Penbrokeſhire, and how the ſame differeth in the ſondrie Partes thereof.

THE usuall measure of land used in this shire, much differeth from the statute acre, for it differeth altogether in summing up, as alsoe in the land pole, being the originall of all the measures of ground; for whereas the statute *de terris mensurandis* appointeth the pole to be sixteene foote and halfe, and that foure of these poles in bredth and forty in length make the acre, which being summed sheweth the acre to containe of planometry, one hundred and sixty of these poles in length and bredth. In Penbrokeſhire the pole differeth almost in every hundred of the shire from other, for in some places the pole is but nine foote, and in other twelve foote, and soe differing betweene both as shall appeare; and this seemeth to be first soe devised according to the goodnes of the ground, for in the best soyle is used the least measure, and soe of the contrary. The pole being knowne, they differ altogether in summing the acre from that of the statute, but doe agree therein among themselves, which is as followeth. Eight poles in bredth and

twenty in length, or four in bredth and forty in length, make the stang, which is just in account (though not in measure) with the statute acre, and the difference is onely in the length of the land pole; and foure of those stangs make the Penbrokeſhire acre, soe that in accompt the Penbrokeſhire acre is foure English acres; but by reason the pole of Penbrokeſhire is lesse then that by statute, the acre of Penbrokeſhire is soe much lesse then four English acres. And this must be proportioned according to the difference of the pole, for where the pole is found to be twelve foote long, there the Penbrokeſhire acre is somewhat lesse then three English acres, (viz.) by so much as the halfe foote in the statute pole doth yeeld in surplufage; for if the English pole were sixteen foote, then should the acre of twelve foote to the pole have been just three statute acres. And for the true knowledge of the length of the land poles throweout all Penbrokeſhire, I have reduced the same breefly into a table here following, where is shewed how the pole

differeth in every parte of every hundred throwe the shire by every halfe foote, from nine foote, the shortest, untill twelve foote, being the longest land pole; wherein if I shall seeme

to misse in some particular hamlet or townred, which perhance of late hath been altered, yet for the generality the same is the neereft to the usuall meafures observed throwout the shire.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----|---|-----------|--------------|
| The lande batt or pole of Penbrock- shire is in | { | Kemes | - | - | - | } 12 foot | } in length. |
| | | Kilgarran | - | - | - | | |
| | | Dewisland | - | - | - | | |
| | | Rowfe | - | - | - | | |
| | { | Dungleddy | { Anglicana | 11 | } | | |
| | | | { Wallicana | 12 | | | |
| | { | Narbeth | { Wallicana | 12 | } | | |
| | | | { Anglicana | 10 | | | |
| { | Castle Martyn | - | - | } 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Of the acres are made ox landes, of ox landes plow landes, of plow landes knights fees, and knights fees, in some parte of the shire, are made into baronyes, which is the uttermost and greateft portion of lande

meafure that this countrey yeeldeth, which for the better vywe and ease to the reader I have reduced in tablewise as followeth, shewing alsoe how many acres eche containeth of the countrey meafure.

8 acres maketh an oxland.

8 oxlands maketh a plowland, being 64 acres.

10 plowlands maketh a knight's fee, being 640 acres.

20 knight's fees, holden of the king, } 12800 acres.

5 holden of the earledom of Penbroke, }
maketh a barony, - - - - } 3200 acres.

There is alsoe a quantity of land measure, called a yarde of lande, in Latine, Virgata terræ; the knowledge whereof Virgata terræ rather serveth to understand the ancient writings, then for any thing els to our present purpose; and this yarde of land containeth foure poles of land,

and this much shall suffice for the land measure of Penbrock-shire in this place, onely adding this, that I finde by experience, that about four and twentie of these knights fees doe make an ancient cantred in Wales, which most commonly containeth three comotts or 100 townreds.

¶ Finding

¶ Finding in the *Vairdre Book* already mentioned, a paper in the hand-writing of George Owen, which, in all likelihood, he meant to have incorporated with this chapter; and, which, as it lets us into the state of husbandry at that time in this country, I have transcribed for this place.—

“ A guess what reasons the antients had to make a plowland in Penbroke-shire, and how much of the same may yearly be sowed with corn by the continual labour of one plough, and how much may be employed for corn, pasture, and for sheep yearly; what quantity of corn he may yearly sow, and how much he is like to reap thereby; what number of people he may maintain upon the same, and what number of kine, sheep, and other cattle, he may keep on the land.”

The plowland in Penbroke-shire now doth, and of antient tyme hath consisted of 64 acres of that country measure, (viz.) 8 oxlands, each oxland 8 acres, which quantity of land was sufficient and a fit portion for a plough's work or labour in the yeare, and to be sufficient employment for a household of people, and to keep such convenient number of cattle as should be necessary to bestow their labour about the manuring thereof, and to have thereby sufficient maintenance of meat, drink, and apparel for them by the same, which, as it seemeth, they grounded upon the reasons following.—First, they allowed for ploughing season seven months and a half, beginning at Michaelmas, when wheat sowing comes in, and end at Mid-May, when barley sowing endeth, in all which time there are numbred 227 days,

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----------|
| Whereof they did allow these days to be deducted for the plough to rest. | { | 3 weeks for Christmas and Easter | 21 days. |
| | | Sundays in that space | 24 |
| | | Holydays in that space of all sorts that plowmen observe in these parts | 16 |
| | | Days of hindrance by weather, a day a week, 34, if more be, let him reckon it by setting 2 ploughs for some space | 34 |
| | | | 95 |

—
Total.
Which

Which being deducted out of 227, there } 132
 remain of ploughing days in the season, }

For which, if you account a stang for every day's ploughing, which a plough may do with ease, it amounteth to 33 acres of land. And yet will a plough after Candlemas, plough every day half an acre, but the over-

plus of this had need be allowed for the lett and hindrance of the plough, which 132 days of ploughing, let them be thus divided for the severall fortes of graine sow'd in that country, (viz.)

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|-------------|
| For wheat 4 acres, which is | - | - | 16 yokings. |
| Barley, 4 acres, which must be 3 times | | | |
| ploughed, | - | - | 48 do. |
| Oats, 15 acres, | - | - | 60 do. |
| Peas, | } 2 acres, | | |
| Pulse, | | - | 8 do. |
| Turneps, | | - | |
| | | | <hr/> 132 |

So, that by this account, he is allowed to sow yearly 25 acres of land, wherein he shall spend his 132 yokings, or ploughing days, so remaineth towards feeding of his milch kine, sheep, horses, oxen, and other cattle, 39 acres, which will feed of cattle as follows: A plowland of middling, or indifferent ground of that countrey, would maintain 10 milch cows, and 100 sheepe, which are necessary to muck and dung the land yearly, and to keep the household; and that an acre of the middling ground would summer a cow, so that 10 acres would summer

10 kine; but if it be good and principal ground, less will perform it; if a very bad, more is requisite. And the residue, being 27 acres, would feed the 100 sheep, and yield cattle.—Of which 100 sheep, allow 5 milch ewes for every cow, (viz.) 50, and the 10 kine, with their offspring, (viz.) about 15 young beasts, 4 oxen, and 4 horses, (viz.) into 33 beasts in all, would be sufficient upon the land to find the people labour all the year, with sufficient meat, drink, and apparel, and make sufficient amendment for the land,

Of corn may be sown on the quantity of the land afore said,

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Wheat, 4 bushels | } of Cardigan measure. |
| Barley, 10 do. | |
| Oats, 18 do. | |
| Peas, 11 do. | |

And may be reaped, *communibus annis*, between the third and fourth fold of increase.

Thereof allow $\frac{1}{4}$ part for seed

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| To spend in the house half the | } wheat, 6 bushels. |
| corn, (viz.) of - - - | |
| | |
| | |
| | barley, 15 do. |
| | pilcorn, 9 do. |
| | Which will maintain |
| | 10 or 12 people. |

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| And so will remain for the husbandman to sell $\frac{1}{4}$ part, (viz.) | } wheat, 2 bushels, |
| | |
| | |
| | barley, 5 do. |
| | pilcorn, 3 do. |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| Beside he may sell some | } | Weather, |
| | | Wool, |
| | | Butter, |
| | | Cheese, |
| | | Calves, |
| | | Pigs, |
| | | Poultry, |

C A P. XVII.

Of Weights and Measures used in Penbrokeshire, as well Drye, as Liquid.

FOR weights and measures this country, although in many kindes it doth differ from that which is the common and usuall measure observed throw-out the realme, yet doth it agree, in ynch, foote, and yarde, in the quarte, gallon, and pound weight, saveing that in such places as I shall hereafter shewe the difference: But for the stone, bushell, gallon, and in divers other, they use difference, as well from the usuall measure of the realme, as in divers partes among themselves within the shire.

And first to begin with the corne measure; the same in the three market townes is accounted and ought to be sixteen gallons, or double Winchester, though some townes seeme to encroche upon it, and, on that account, I have seene and heard much exclamation, but hereof little reformation. This kinde of corne measure is used in all partes of the shire that frequent these three market townes, and in Dew-island, or St. Davids, the bushell is accounted to be somewhat

more; but the higher Kemes, and the hundred of Kilgarran, for that Cardigan towne is their common market, use the measure of that towne, which is double Haverford measure, or neere about a barrell of Bristowe bande, and in all these bushells, oates, and oaten mault, is pressed or wrung downe in the pecke, and then filled by heape, when other graine is stricken. To sell corne by the quarter is not usuall in this country, neither are the cranoke, or way measures, used in selling thereof, but by the bushell onely, and soe making up their higher account thereof, by the scores and hundreds.

The stone of woll is in those partes of the country that haunt the shire markets aforesayd, accounted 17lb. but there is no woll fold usually in these three marketts, within the shire, as shall be shewed hereafter.

By the todd there is non sold, except it be to an English buyer, that cometh a purpose, and maketh his bargaine by the todd,

as

as a weight best known to himselfe.

For liquid, or wett measure, as I sayd before, we use here, the usual pinte, by which we proceede to make all other measures of greater accompt, as quartes, gallons, bushells, &c. which is the custome in most of this shire, saving upper Kemes, and Kilgarran, where two wine quartes make a Cardigan quarte, and eight wine quartes to the Cardigan gallon, by which they sell butter and honye; but in Cardigan and those partes that use that large measure, they have taken up the former small quarte to sell wine, ale, and beere by, and so contented use potts and cannes of farre smaller measure to deceive the people, although they well know how to enhance the price, which is one of the greatest abuses that is borne withal in these partes, a matter that doth not a little impoverish the commons, being the most vendable marchandize that unthrifty people seek after.

Silver, gold, plate, and pearle, are bought and sold by troy weight, as is used in other partes, and all spice, iron, rosen, pitch, and other drugs, uttered by the mercers, are sold by the haverdepoies pound.

Iron is sold by the stone, which consisteth of sixteene pounds haverdepoies, of which stones eight make the hundred of iron, and twentie hundred make the tonne.

Coles are sold by the barrell, which is of Bristowe bande, or neere about four Winchester bushells, and not by the chaudron, as is used in other partes of the realme.

Lyme is sold by the bushell, and soe by the hundred, and not by the seame, or horse loade, as in other places. This lyme bushell is a very small measure, the true quantitie whereof I have not yet learned. The hundred of lyme is now usually sold betweene four and five shillings, being finely sifted for plastring, and such like worke, but for land, at three shillings and fourpence.

Herrings are sold fresh by the mese, which is 500, eche hundred contayning six score, over which there is by a custom used among these kindes of fishmongers, to have fifteen of warpe, that is, three with every hundred, and five of tale, that is one cast by after every hundred, to keepe tale and true reckoning, how many hundreds are told out, soe that being accounted

compted together, the mese consisteth of 31 score of herrings.

Oysters are alsoe sold by tale, as by the hundred and thousand, and not by the bushell, as is used in London; the thousand of oysters, at the water side, is usually sold for ten pence or a shilling, if it be not exahnsed of late yeares.

Salt is sold to the countrey people by the salt bushell, which is a measure by itselfe, smalle in respect of the corne bushell, it consisteth of ——— gallons, but the merchants bargaines are commonly by the barrell, and oftentymes by the tonne; but in bargaining by the tonn, it requireth that it be expressed what number of barrells the tunn shall be, for of late yeares it is much altered, and tunne tight, which commonly is used in bargaines of freight, differeth from the tunne by measure, both of corne and salt.

¶ It hath ever been a question, and yet never satisfactorily answered, how, when weights and measures were once fixed by the laws of the land, the minds of men could differ about such a point, and wish to entail endless confusion and uncertainty on their posterity. Statute amended by statute, hath been tried to correct this abuse, but in vain; it is rooted prejudice, which nothing can reach; but for the general convenience of the realme, a reformation, in this particular, were much to be wished; yet, from the slender attempts to bring such a reformation about in this country, which, as a Justice of the Peace, I had a hand in, I discovered, that by opposing such inveterate habits, we were likely * to produce greater evils, than those we meant to remedy.

* Montefquieu, in his Spirit of Laws, says, that "*it is the mark of a little mind to attempt regulations of this kind,*" a sentiment worthy only of the French Convention, whose object is to subvert and confound. Can it be a mark of a little mind to wish to produce order and conformity? But there ever will be a crooked kind of philosophy in the world, which never will admit of excellence in any system, but what is composed like Pan's Pipe, *imparibus Calamis*,

C A P. XVIII.

Of Faires and Markets yearly used in Penbrokeshire.

I HAVE before declared, that there are three market townes in Penbrokeshire, (viz.) Penbrok, Haverfordwest, and Tenby, the second whereof being seated in the midst of the shiere, and most convenient for trade, is greatly frequented of the country people, and therefore is the greatest and plentifullest market of the shire, and is kept once every weeke, on the Saturday, wherein me thinketh the towne is very backward in their owne profit in not suing for another market in the middle of the weeke, which would be to the great good both of the town and country; alsoe they have but one faire in the yeare, whereas if there were more purchased from her majesty, it might be beneficiall both for towne and country. This market of Haverfordwest is thought to be one of the greatest and plentifullest marketts (all things compared) that is within the marches of Wales, especially for the plenty and goodness of victuall, as namely, for beeffe, mutton, porke, bacon, vele, goose, capon, lambe, conie, turkie, and all sorts of wild fowle in there season; that it is

a marvaller to many where the victualls that are there to be seene at noone, should be shifted away ere night, and for fish it passeth all others in Wales, without any comparison, both for plenty and variety.

Penbrok market is alsoe on the Saturday, and Tenby on Saturday, and on Wednesday for corne.

These two townes for their markets are much inferior for plenty of victualls and corne to that of Haverfordwest, by reason those townes are seated, the one very neare the lower partes of the shire, and much hindered by reason of a ferrie on the one side; and Tenby seemeth as it were a towne, running out of the country, and stayed on the sea cliffe, by reason whereof they stand not soe commodious for resorte of people, which maketh lesse trade, and utterance in their marketts; but both these townes being seated in a more fruitfull soile than Haverfordwest is, for goodness of victuall are nothing inferior, if not better then, and soe for goodness of corne and for fish,

fish, especially Tenby, where is a dayly market thereof, that passeth either of the other, and therefore it is called in Welsh *Dynbych y Pysgot*, that is the fishie Tenby, for difference betweene it and Denbigh in North Wales. But as these marketts are highlie to be commended for plentie and goodnes of victualls, soe hath eche of them a great mayme, of a good markett, which being reformed, as easily it might be, would greatly turne to the good of the markett, and the markett men; that is, there is noe use of sale of live cattell in any of these marketts, which is the chiefeft commoditie and commendation of many great markets in England; for in the markets of this shire there are neither horses, oxen, kine, calves, sheepe, lambs, swine, nor any other kinde of living cattell, brought or offered to be sold, soe that the poore man wanting money, and having cattell to spare, cannot have money for the same till summer faires come, which begin not before the 16th of June, and ende in November, whereby it cometh to passe that whatsoever the husbandman buyeth in the six moneths of December, January, February, March, Aprill, and May, he buyeth all to be payd for at the fair dayes, when he may have money for his cat-

tel; and by this means the riche man eateth up the wealth of the poore man, soe as in this respect, it may be sayd of the poore man of this countrey, as the poete sayth of the oxen, sheepe, and bees, &c. "*Sic vos non vobis*," &c. This is a mightie inconvenience in the commonwealth of this poore countrey, and with a little industrie of the better sorte of people, might be redressed; for if they did but begin the use of bringing cattell to the marketts, the poore man that wanted money, should knowe where to have it to serve his use; and alsoe, those that want either oxen, cowes, sheepe, or hogg, know not where to supplie their wants, for want of this usuage which I have long wished I might see some good men would enterprise to induce, and noe doubt God would prosper the action, and all good commonwealth men would commend and further.

There are alsoe marketts of victualls used in St. Davids and Newport, not worth the speaking of, partly for that they be soe smale and bad, but specially for the abuse, for that the same is used every Sunday before service, even about sunn rising.

There have been in tymes past,

past, diverse marketts used in diverse other places, and by reason of the povertie of the townes and unaptnes of them, altogether decayed, as at Kilgarran, St. Dogmels, Fishgard, Rose, Market Wiston, and Llawhaden, where, by reporte of ancient men, marketts heretofore have been kept.

Alsoe it appeareth there hath ben a great markett at Newporte every Thursday, as well by tolle received from the same, as may be seene by ancient accompts, as alsoe by a faier deede yet extant, which passed betweene the Lord of the Manor and all his tenants, and freeholders of Kemes, in Edward the first's tyme, whereby they binde them and their heires and tenants not to sell any thing without first offering the same

to be sold at the market of Newporte, and there to pay toll for the same, but now there is noe use of this, nor any regular market there, which among other things, I suppose to have been the cheefest cause of the decay of the towne.

Having now spoaken thus much of the conveniencie and inconveniencie of the marketts of this sheere, I will speake somewhat of the faires now in use in this countrey, wherein, for brevities sake, I will observe and lay down what faires are kept within the sheere, and not observe the usual order annexed to the prognostications in placing the faieres of every moneth together, for that there are not faires within this shire for every moneth.

Faires in Penbrokshere.

Haverfordwest—7th July, St.

Thomas day, a greate faire

Penbrok—St. Peters, a small faier

Munckton juxta Penbrok—both Holy Roode dayes

Tenby—St. Margaret's day, 20th July, 8th Sep^r. Nat. Mar.

Newport—16th June, St. Krick's day, a great faier

Eglwyferow in Kemes—Ascension day, Corp. Christi, the

Monday after St. Martin's, a greate faire

Llawhaden—18th October, St.

Luke's, a great faire

Narbeth—St. Andrew's day

Wiston—28th Octo^r. St. Simon and Jude, a great faire

Kilgarran—10th Aug^r. St. Laurence, noe cattell

Marthry—Michaelmas day

Trevyne—St. Martins, 11th Nov^r. a small fair

Stackpole—St. James's day, a small fair of small ware

Jameston—in Manerbyr Parish, St. James, a small faire.

These

These faires I finde granted by charter from the king among the records of the towne, but not used or kept.

At Dale, a markett on Wednesday, a faire in vigilia festo & crastino Exaltationis sanctæ Crucis, which is 14th Sep^r.

At Redwalles, a market on Monday, a faire in Vigilia festo & crastino Sⁱ Edmundi Regis, which is 20th of June.

At Henllys, a market on Thursday, a faire in Vigilia festo & crastino Apostolorum Petri & Pauli.

¶ In the Vairdre collection I have been fortunate enough to meet with the very deed, establishing a market at Newport, which my author refers to, which runs thus.—

Sciant presentes & futuri quod Anno Regni Regis Edwardi sexti octavo Decimo Calend. Maii Ita convent: inter Dñum Nicum filium Martini Dñe de Kemeys ex una parte & omnes liberos hospites suos de Kemes ex altera parte Videlicet quod predicti Hospites concesserunt pro se & hæredibus suis & assignatis Dño Nicō predicto & hæredibus suis

& assignatis in perpetuum quod hospites eorum scilicet Gabularii cum rebus suis quas habent vendendas illas vidt de quibus tolnetum debet dari scilicet de equo & aqua bove & Vacca Ovibus & porcis coriis & pelli-bus Lana & aliis de quibus tol-netum debet dari & autea dari solebat debent venire ad merca-tum de Novo Burgo per unum diem in Hebdomada scilicet per diem * Jovis qui est dies Mer-cati in qualibet Hebdomada per Annum & ibi exponant res pro-ditas & vendant si possint.

Si autem vendere non possint ibidem eodem die infra Meri-diem vel *Nonam* tum poterint recedere & vendere res illas ubicunq; voluerunt.

Et de omnibus rebus venditis apud Novum Burgum quacunq; hor adare debent tolnetum si talis sit res de qua tolnetum dari de-beat.

Nec de rebus illis quas postea vendiderint alibi dabunt tolne-tum Dño de Kemes.

Et si suspicio oriatur quod ali-quis gabularius aliquum nem vendiderit extra mercatum de qua tolnetum dari debeat ante-quam eam in Mercato de Nova Burgo venditioni exposueriat

* Friday at present is the market day at Newport,

predictum est poterit se ipsum purgare sola manu sua propria si voluerit, & si non possit se purgare dabit Dno de Kemeys septem solidos pro misericordia Concessit etiam dictus Nicus pro se & hæredibus suis & assignatis dictes liberis hospitibus & eorum hæredibus & assignatis quod possent emere & vendere vicissim inter sæ & gabularios suos extra Mercatum sine Tolneto.

Non licebit alicui Gabulario vendere victualia aliqua extra Limites de Kemes antequam ea duxerit at Mercatum de Novo Burgo, sed si ibidem vendere non poterit, vendat post modum ubicunq; voluerit, licebit tamen vendere Victualia infra limites de Kemeis ubicunq; placuit quando prius ad mercatum predictum non ducantur.

Item concesserunt predicti liberi hospites de Kemeys pro se & hæredibus suis & Assignatis per totum terram de Kemeys

quod habeant eandem mensuram, quæ habetur in Novo Burgo, in modio in petra, in Ulna, in Gallone & quod non ematur, nec vendatur per aliquam aliam mensuram infra limites de Kemeys.

Et quod libertates Nundinarum in omnibus observentur non obstante aliqua conventionione in hoc scripto natata de Mercato. Omnes vero prescriptos articulos firmiter, & fideliter observandos in perpetuum permittit predictus Dñus Nicus per sacramentum corporaliter prestitum pro se & hæredibus suis & assignatis & omnes liberi homines de Kemeys ex parte sua similiter nec non & Gabulariis. Et ad maiorem firmitatem observationis perpetuæ predictus Dñus Nicus uniparti presentis Chirographi sigillum suum apposuit & quam plurimi liberi hospites de Kemeys de divisis feodis subscripti sigilla sua pro *tata Communia* terræ de Kemeys alteri parti apponi fecerunt, &c. &c.

C A P. XIX.

Of the Wants and Defects that the Countie of Penbroke naturally hath, and of divers Inconveniencies in the State of the Countrey.

HAVING before spoken of such commodities as the countrey yeldeth, it might thereby be guessed what wants are

alsoe in the countrey; but I will here brestly touch some defects and wants which the countrey naturally hath; as alsoe remember

ber some incommodities and annoyances found in the country, which, by the good industrie of the people, might be redressed; which inconveniences practized in the country are noe lesse noysom then the naturall wants of divers things which the soyle yeeldeth not.

The greatest want that this country accounteth it selfe to have is fruit, as apples, peares, warders, plums, apricocks, wallnuts, and such like, whereof there is small store or none at all, which want, although it may be thought partely to proceede of the nature of the soile, not being naturally apt to nourish wood, yet certes it is as much by negligence of the inhabitants, in not planting, preserving, and cherishing of fruit trees; for it is found by experience, that in diverse places there are found good orchards, well thriving and proving; for although the country be much bordering on the sea, and subject to the vehement flowes thereof in winter season, which nippe and make the naked bushes to stoope, yet are there fewe or noe villages but the same is sheltered from the winds, by some hilly land, and in such valleys the fruit tymber are

found to be very fruitfull; and especially in old tyme about religious houses, as alsoe gentlemen's houses, and by divers good husbandmens houses, not onely orchards stored with all kinde of fruit tymber, but alsoe about most houses of account, and countrie villages, pretie groves of wood, as the ashe, maple, elme, and such like, and divers rare tymber, as the * pine-apple tree, the spruce and firre trees, the mulberry tree, and others; which tax our country people of great negligence in this point. But although Penbrokeshire wanteth fruites of the countrie breede, yet may it say of fruit, as England may of wines, that there is noe greate want thereof, but that store of apples, peares, warders, and wallnuts, is yearly brought hither by sea, out of the forest of Deane, and from Somersetshire, in such plentie, as you shall in every market be served as good cheape therewith, as you shall be in the cheefest fruit countries, especially from Michaelmas till Easter, during which tyme botes come continually with fruit to be sold, which most commonly return laden with oysters: but you will say, this draweth a great store of money out of the country, which, by good care and indus-

* I suppose he means the pineaster, which bears large cones in shape like a pineapple, trie,

trie, might be reserved here; where I speake of the ill man-
which cannot be denied. nered of this country.

Another want that pincheth this country, is scarcitie of tymber and wood, for the soile being naturally unapt for wood, there are but few places to be found stored therewith, and that not in generall, as in the woodland countries it is to be seene; where everie man hath somewhat, were it but his hedge rowes: but where wood is in this country, it groweth together in one forest, which is of late yeares, by ill management, much impaired, and almost in mens memorie living utterly decayed; whereof I have spoken more before, cap. 10. where I discoursed of the severall sortes of fuell.

A third want is want of enclosures, whereby a multitude of towardly young witts are spoyled, by employing them to be herdes, spoyling in that idle trade, both outwardly their shape of body, and inwardly the giftes of the mynde, of which forte I finde by just account, that there are 3000 and more young people employed in this idle education, which is not the least inconvenience of Penbrokshire, and which deserveth more speech thereof, then I now purpose to afford in this place, for that I have touched it before,

Another thing is the want of good schooles, for the bringing up of youth in the knowledge of God and good artes, being the cheefest ornament of the minde, without the which, as Cato hath sayd, "*Homo est quasi Mortis imago.*" In this I have not found our ancestors so provident as zealous, in their concept towards the religious houses; for of abbies, priories, and nunneries, there were divers erected and founded by particular men, yett never one free-schoole or colledge, for the bringing up of youth, hath ever yet by any been provided, and if any were the same is now otherwise employed, to the burden of their soules that misemploy the same. But I account one cheefe impediment, of not having good schoolemasters in the country, to proceede from the last inconvenience which I named, that is, that most of the youth of the husbandmen are employed in herding of cattell, when their age requireth to be instructed in learning, or in some manuell or mechanicall arte; soe that if store of schoole-masters were procured out of the universities, yet could not the parents spare their children from bringing them up among

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their

their *Bieffe*, as they calle them, to attend for good instructions; and although considering the championesse of the countrey, this inconvenience might hardly be redressed, yet if every man would joyne to redresse the same, as much as his power would yeeld, the same might be rendered to a farre lesse number, if every village would maintaine one or two common herdes for the townredd, as in most places of England is used, and not every householder of the towne to employ two or three young people herein; and to take order that he who was brought in his youth therein, should continue in the same all his lyfe tyme, and not employ him that hath been a herde a dozen or sixteen yeares, to smother as vile an occupation, and in his steele to traine up another youth therein, and soe by consequence to bring them up all among beastes, to be beastlie people:—but this will be remedied when it please God.

A fift inconvenience, is the not bringing of live cattell to the weekly markets, the inconvenience whereof I have already spoken of in the chapter of faires and markets, and soe doe onely remember it in this place for order sake.

The want of fish ponde is another greate want, whereof alsoe I spake before more at large; to which alsoe may be added the want of hopp gardens.

Another want and inconvenience is the not working of our own countrey wool by our own people, but sell the same unwrought to other countreyes, it being one of the greatest commodities that this countrey yeeldeth, and was able to set all the idle people of our countrey, and many more a worke. It is lamentable to see and remember how the trade of cloathing used in tymes past in this countrey is now utterly neglected, whereby thousands were maintained, which now live either idle, or upon other trades; and yet by estimation, I judge, that there is now twice as much woll shorne in Penbrokeshire as was forty yeares past, and then all occupied and wrought within the shire, and sold in frises, and now alsoe sold unwrought. I know not how this blindnes hath dymed our eyes, not to look into this maladie soe easie to be cured, but to say that it is the predestinate will of God, to whom I leave it to be reformed.

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The last want that I will here recite, although I over-slip many, shall be a breede for horses, whereof the countrey yeeldeth few or none, which is more by negligence, then for any urgent cause; although the want of forestes, parkes, and enclosures, may seeme to be a great cause, yet are there some gentlemen, if they were soe inclined, that might well keep two or three breeding mares upon their demeynes; which, care being taken for the well covering of them, might well furnish their stables with sufficient; and surely for three or foure mares to be well kept for the studd, I know it, by experience, yeeldeth more profit then any other cattell of that number and like charge.

I have spoken of eight wants that I chiefly note in this countrey, of which the first foure, although they cannot be repayed and altogether redressed by man's industrie, the nature of the countrey soile being against it; yet the four last might with care and diligence of the people, be wholly reformed; and what good thereby would ensue to this poore country, let the discrete reader judge.

Having now spoaken of the wants that breede discommoditie, and decay of profit, which is grievous for me to write, and to all well-wishers of our countrey good to reade, I will trouble the reader with a want or two of our pleasure; which is the nightengall and pheasant, whereof our countrey hath few or none. Of the first there are certainly none to be founde, nor ever any heard in any age whereof we read or heare; which some judge to proceed of the coolnes of the countrey, or for want of pleasant groves, but that is not likely; for although generally the countrey be champion, yet there are in the same some partes many sweete and pleasant groves and valleys; and I have heard the nightengall in countries and places in Wales, as subject to cold, more then many partes of Penbrokeshire is; neither doe I consent with the fable fathered upon St. David, who, as the tale goeth, being serious occupied in the night tyme in his divine orisons, was soe disturbed with the sweete tunings of the nightengall, as that he could not fasten his minde upon heavenly cogitations as at other tymes, being letted by the melodie of the bird, prayed unto the Almighty,

that from that tyme forward there might never a nightengall sing within his diocese: and this, say our women, was the cause of confining of the bird out of this countrey.—Thus much to recreate the readers spirits.

As for the pheasant, in my memory there were none bredd within the shire, untill about sixteen yeares past, S^r. Thomas Perrott, Kn^t. procured certain hens and cockes to be transported out of Ireland, which he purposing to endemise in a pleasant grove of his own planting, adjoining to his house of Haroldston, gave them libertie there, where they partly stayed and bredd there, and neere at hand; but afterwards chose other landlords in other places, and, as I heare, of no great multiplying: soe are they not altogether destroyed, but some fewe are yett to be found in some places of the sheere, though but thinne.

Having mingled together the wants of the countrey with the inconveniencies of the same, I cannot overpasse a great and enorrmouse inconvenience, which I had almost forgotten, which is the multiplicitie of sheepe marks used and kept by one owner, in one cott or fold; which *prima facie* may seeme as a thing of

noe importance, but being thoroughly weyed, is of noe small moment; for by this meanes, the rich overreacheth the poore, that those (lawfully as they think) steal from the true man: the mightie man oppresseth the meane, and all this is and may be done without danger of lawe, and without redresse of the wrong; and therefore let me crave patience to speake a little thereof as breefie as I may. The use of the country is to turne sheepe to go at libertie all the winter, without guiding or herding of them, for that all the neighbours sheepe are mingled together; in which sort they continue till Aprill or May, when every man gathereth together soe many of his sheepe as he can finde, and bringeth them to his fold, which then he setteth forth. The evill minded man will have in his cott 8, 10, or 12, or more markes, under collour of which he will send his people immediately after St. David's day, to look for his sheepe up and downe the countrey, 6 or 8 miles round about him, and looke how many sheepe he findeth with any of his masters 12 markes, he bringeth them home, whosoever they be it forceth not, soe they be thus noted; nay, let them somewhat differ from all his markes, yet are they his owne, and

and he will collar that by faeing it was a sheepe he bought in the faire, and could not get his full marke upon the same; and if he be taken with this, why sayeth he it is noe felonie, for he tooke it to be his sheepe, and verily believed foe; and if the true owner have any to prove the sheepe to be his, let him take it; and foe if the owner followe not his sheepe very speedilie, and be not onely earnest, but eager in demanding it, his sheepe is lost, and foe *Si spy, sport. Si non spy, tunc stele.* It is not a few hundredes of sheepe that are yeerely stolen in this country by this collar of eare markes, insoemuch the enormitie growing foe great, that upon complaint made to the counsaile of Marches in An^o. Regina Elizabethæ 35. very profitable orders were devised for redresse of this mischiefe, and for surprizing of other felonies in Wales, and sent inclosed to the sheriffe and justices of the peace of this sheere, to be put in execution, which at first being hotly and heedfully looked into, did much good; but as all good inventions in proces of tyme, receive either corruption, or growe fastidious, foe these good orders are now almost forgotten, but utterly neglected,

Thus having been too tedious in this chapter, yet not foe tedious as the enormities themselves are to oure poore country, I will onely recount and close up this speache, with the onely nameing of one more, which is the diversity of weights and measures used in this one shire, as of the acre of lande, the bushell, the gallon, the stone, and such like; which breedeth noe small inconveniences in the commonwealth, the which is already sufficiently provided by good lawes, if our evill custome would suffer us to conforme ourselves thereunto,

¶ I am persuaded, by experience, that the lack of fruit trees, as well as all kinds of timber, is more owing to the neglect of planting than any constitutional unaptness in the soil of this country; for I have lived to see extensive groves and orchards of my own raising, and from the produce of the latter, have for some years past made a considerable store of cyder annually, although my situation is open to the sea, and not remarkably sheltered; and I wish I could influence the practice of others, and beget a more general cultivation of orchards and hop-gardens, as I find the

hops I raise no way inferior to those of Kent or Worcester-shire.

With regard to schools we are not much mended since my author wrote. 'Tis true we have two or three free-schools, and not meanly endowed; but from some mismanagement, or shameful inattention in the persons who have the nomination of the masters, of late our schools have fallen into great disrepute, the original institutions being scandalously abused, not only in the appointment of the master, but the free scholars, and party governing every sort of election. In the upper part of this county we have nothing that deserves the name of a school; but I trust that more of those whom heaven hath made stewards over much, will follow

the example of that right virtuous and good * lady, Mrs. Mary Lucy, of Trecoon, lately deceased, who hath left by will £10. per annum, for the maintenance of a school free to the poor children of the parishes of Llanfair and Letterston.

The ear marks in sheep form a sort of pastoral heraldry, and are now so well understood and distinctly defined, that every family hath its hereditary mark, which is duly registered in the Leet, as coats of arms are in the Herald's College; and though the terms creating distinction be but few, yet so many changes are rung on them, that scarce any confusion arises in the blazonry; and it is so far reduced to invariable rules, that there may be as bad heraldry in ear marks, as in armorial bearings.

* Mrs. Mary Lucy, by will dated March 11th, 1690, devises a perpetual annuity or rent charge of £10. out of the tenement of Trehale, in the parish of St. Edrin, for the purpose abovementioned; a bequest which, on account of some informality not provided against, was never carried into execution. Mrs. Lucy died at Trecoon, and was buried in the church of Llanfair, one of the parishes she wished to have benefitted, where a neat tablet is inscribed to her memory.

C A P. XX.

Of the Administration of Lawe and Justice, within the Countie of Penbrok, as well by Common Lawe of this Realme, as a Lawe for Causes Maritime, and apertaining to the Admiraltie of England; together with Government, Civil and Ecclesiasticall, practized and used by Lawes Civil and Canon, by the Archbishop and Bishop of the Dioces, and how and where this Sheere doth participate therein, with other Countreys of the Realme, in generall, and where, in particular, within itselfe; and lastly, of the Government Martiall and Military there, under the Lord Lieutenant.

IN speaking of the government and administration of justice now used, I will here somewhat touche how the common lawes of this realme were many yeares practized and used wholly in this countrey, in more large and full sorte then now it is by force of the statutes, made for the ordinances of Wales, in the 27 and 34 yeeres of Henry the 8th, for, whereas, it was the meaning of king and parliament to reduce all the countrey of Wales to one uniforme government, and to be governed by one generall lawe, and that as neere as might be to the lawes then used within the realme of England, yet is it not the common lawe practized in foe francke and free a course in Penbroke, as the same was before the sayd statutes, for that for many things we are in ge-

nerall wordes included with other partes of Wales, which before that tyme was not sheere ground, and referred for originall writs, proceffe, pleadings, and some other matters to the forme used in the three sheeres of North Wales, which parte of Wales was reduced into sheeres the 12th yeare of king Edward the 1st, who, in the eleventh yeare of his raigne, flewe Llewhelyn ap Griffith, the last Prince of Wales, of the British lyne, and tooke the principalities of Wales into his possession, and in the 12th yeare of his raigne, made the statutes of Ruthlan, called Statuta Wallie, whereby he divideth that parte of Wales, which was in the possession of the sayd Llywhelin at his death, into sheeres after the manner of England, and ordayned officers therein, as in

sheeres of England, as sheriffes, bailiffes, coroners, &c. and ordayned the common lawe of England to be practised there, in such sorte as is layd down by the said statute, which could not then be induced in soe full manere as it was used throwe-out the realme, but was forced to conforme his ordinances, applicable to the then state of the countrey, and as the nature and condition of the people might best endure it, and so it continued untill the 27th of Henry 8th. But long before the time of the sayd king Edward the 1st, Penbrokefhire had been subdued by Strongbowe, our first Earle (viz.) in the tyme of king Henry the first, furnamed Beaulcerke, and by him made a countie, and the lawes of England fully and absolutelie brought by him, and soe practised and used there without any alteration or diminution thercof; and soe it continued untill the sayd 27 Hen. 8th, when all the rest of Wales was made shire ground, where in many things, we of Penbrokefhire, for conformitie to be had in government throwe-out Wales, were referred in many pointes to the use and customes of the three sheeres of North Wales; soe that to bring our neighbour sheeres more English, we were forced to become more Welsh; and truly,

this hath bredd, and still doth foster inconveniences to us of Penbrokefhire, in the administration of lawes fitter to be concealed then opened in this place.

But to come to my purpose, we have now the selfsame practised in Penbrokshere as used in the 12 sheeres of Wales, by the sayd statutes of Hen. 8th, which in effect are the common lawes of England, saving, in some few pointes where it differeth as well by the sayd referment to the customes of North Wales, as in some alterations by the sayd two statutes of king Henry the 8th.

And first, in generall, we taste, with the rest of England, of the rule and government of the high court of parliament; and have, by the said statutes of Hen. the 8th, place and voice in parliament as other sheeres of England, differing onely in this, that we send but one knight for every shire, and one burgeffe for all the borowghes of the sheere; whereas, every sheere in England have two knights, and every ancient borough, two burgeffes; and the state and povertie of our foure cities in Wales, being then well knowne to the king and counsell, they send noe citizens to the parliament.

ment. This freedome we now have, which was not permitted to Welshmen before, neither were we subject to the statutes of England.

We are alsoe sythens' the sayd statutes and ordinances for Wales growne subject to the authority of the Courtes of Starre Chamber, Cancerie, and Courte of Requestes, at Westminster, by what means I knowe not, *quia non fuit sic ab initio*, neither are there any wordes in those statutes to that effect. We are alsoe forced to be subject to the Courtes of Exchequer, at Westminster, wherein it is thought of some, that the subjectes of Wales are much wronged, and the Prince nothing furthered, but rather hindered; for, by those statutes, there is an Exchequer erected in every three sheeres of Wales, and officers appointed for the king's receipts, and adwarding furth of proceffe against all farmers, accomptants, and debtors of the king's to appeare before them in their Exchequer, where the king's debts out of Wales are better payed then at Westminster; and yet is there yearly proces sent down from Westminster into every sheere in Wales, soe that the Exchequers here erected, for the ease of the

subjects of Wales, are places onely so named, but not practised.

Alsoe the Court of Wardes and Liveries at Westminster, doth alsoe calle all wardes in Wales to sue furth their liveries thereof, to sue furth commissions, *post mortem*, and all inquisitions are returned into the Chancery at Westminster; whereas, in all kings tymes before the sayd statute, and long after, we of Penbrokeshire did all these things at home in the Exchequer of Penbroke, which, if it were yet soe used, were more ease for the subjecte, and would prove farr more beneficial for the Prince, as I can make evident by playne prooffe, and yet there are noe words in the sayd statutes to force us to this matter, onely use is that hath induced this.

We are alsoe subject to the Courtes of King's Bench, and Common Pleas, in some especiall matter of debt, and for statutes and recognizances, but not in any other matters.

We are alsoe governed by the Lord President and Councell of the Marches, as all the 13 shires of Wales are, and the four sheeres of the Marches, which Lord President and Councell, have the authoritie of the
Starre

Starre Chamber and Chancery; which court, in some things, yeeldeth great ease and benefit to the subject of Wales, although, in some other things, they feele grief.

But to come neere home, all pleas of the crown, as apeles, indictments of murder, rape, felonies, and trespasses, &c. Pleas reall and mixt for lands are, and must be sued at home in the shire; neither have the courts at Westminster any autoritie in any of these matters; but all must be begun, pleaded, and tried within the shire, (errors onely excepted) which in real and mixt causes, the King's Benche; in personall, the Counsell of the Marches have to determine. But all other actions, personall and mixt, are, and must be sued at home, in the great sessions, and there to be tryed without apele, or removing to any higher court, which is the greatest benefit that we of Wales enjoy above all other the subjects of the realme; whereas many other partes of this realme have it as the proverb is, "farre fett and deere bought."

We have alsoe Sheriffes yeerely of our owne countrymen, who execute all the judgments and precepts of the lawe, which sheriffe is ordayned and erected by the sayd statutes of King Hen. the 8th, to be yeerely charged and chosen by the king himselfe, and his counsell; whereas, before it was sheere ground, we had a sheriffe which used the office by patent for terme of life, and for the better memorial of such gentlemen as have borne that office sithence it came to be shire ground, I will here insert a * catalogue of the names of all those that have been sheriffes in Penbroke sheere sithence the sayd statute of shire ground, and place them in order as they succeeded. * *

* * * * *

We have alsoe by the said statutes of Hen. the 8th, justices of the peace, of gentlemen of the shire, which are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, by the advice of the Lord President, and Councill, and Justices of Assizes of Wales, and they have their commissions

* My ancestor having left behind him a list of the Sheriffs of the 3 counties of Penbroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, to his time, interspersed with several curious biographical anecdotes, which I have been at some pains to continue, on the same plan, to the present time; I, therefore, purpose by omitting, in this place, the names of such as had served the office of Sheriff for Pembroke shire, from its commencement to the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the above history was compiled, proposing soon to give my collections on that subject to the publick, having found an appropriate vehicle in the Cambrian Register,

under the great seale of England. Of these were none in Wales, before the statutes of Hen. the 8th, but are onely ordayned and erected by the same; for before that tyme, securitie of the peace was had before the stewardestes of lordshippes royall, either by precept, or by writt to the sheriffe. These justices keepe sessions of the peace quarterly, and doe appoint constables of hundreds, as is used in England, and in all things exercise their

office as justices of the peace doe in England. The number of these justices of the peace are more or less, as pleaseth the Lord Keeper, or Lord Chancellor, to alter or appointe; but the number now inhabiting within the shire are 19, besides the 9 first, who are cheefe officers of state, or els of the counsell of the Marches, and of course, put in every commission whose names I have thought good to insert here.

QUORUM.

- q. 1. Thomas Egerton Miles, Custos M. S. Angliæ.
- q. 2. Thomas D^{nu}. Buckhurst, Thes. Angliæ.
- q. 3. Edward D^{nu}s Zouch, D^{nu}s Presidens Walliæ.
- q. 4. Anthonius Epus Menevensis.
- q. 5. Richardus Lewkener Miles, Justic. Cestriæ.
- q. 6. Ricardus Atkins, } Justic. Magnæ Sess. Comitatus
- q. 7. Willielmus Oldisworth, } Penbrock.
- q. 8. Willus Leighton, Ar.
- q. 9. Henry Townsend, Ar.

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- q. 1. Georgius Owen, Ar.
 - q. 2. Jacobus Perrot, Ar. Custos. Rot.
 - q. 3. Johannes Wogan, Ar.
 - 4. Willus Wogan, Ar.
 - q. 5. Johes Philipps, Ar.
 - q. 6. Alban Hepneth, Ar.
 - q. 7. Willus Bradshaw, Ar.
 - q. 8. Thos. Lloyd, Ar.
 - q. 9. Thos. Jones, de Armeiston, Ar.
 - 10. Henricus Adams, Ar.
 - 11. Edmundus Winstanley, Ar.
 - q. 12. Hugo Butler, Ar.
 - 13. Johes Owen Philipps, Ar.
 - 14. Willus Warren, Ar.

- q. 15 Thos. Canon, Ar.
- 16. Henricus White, Ar.
- 17. Devereux Barrett, Ar.
- 18. Nicolaus Adams, Ar.
- 19. Thomas ap Rice, Ar.

The Sheriffe hath alsoe a countie court erected, to be kept monethly, for matters determinable in the same.

There are alsoe two coroners in this as in every other sheere in Wales, chosen by the commons of the shire, by the king's writt obtayned furth under the great seale; and alsoe an eschetor yerely chosen, whose patent is alsoe under the great seale; these two last officers were alsoe here in Penbroke sheere before it became sheere ground; but then they held their offices for life, as I sayd before of the sheriffe. Pettie constables are alsoe in everie parishe or lymite, as the same is knowne by ancient custome, which is an ancient officer from the beginning, and not erected nor spoken of in the new statutes of Hen: the 8th.

The shire is alsoe divided into divers lordshipps or feignories, some large, some lesser, in which are court barons holden *de quindena in quindenam* for triall of small matters; and a leete courte twice every year

for punishment of common enormities.

The townes alsoe, being corporations, have respectively courtes of recorde for tryall of personall actions of what summe soever, Before the cheeffe officers there, and out of all these courtes in the countrey before named, all matters are removeable to the sayd greate sessions, and not elsewhere, by writt of *Corpus cum causa, certiorari*, recordare, false judgment or error, as the case requireth, and this in effect is the substance of all the temporall government, as the same is used in Penbroke shire at this day.

Next unto the temporall government aforesayd, for the preserving of the life, lands, and goods of the people, cometh in course to speake of the lawe maritime and civil, used within the sayd county, which causes civil and marytime, consist of two kindes, that is, of causes criminall and civil; of causes criminall, as treasons, felonies, robberies, murders, confederacies,

racies, spoiles, piracies, conspiracies, and all other offences don or committed within the jurisdiction of the King's Admiralty of England; that is, of all those and the like offences don in or upon the mayne sea, or in any creke, arme, or branch of the same; or within the full sea marke, and beneath or betweene the first bridge and the sea; and for the hearing and determining all these and the like offences; as alsoe, for any offence don against most of the penall statutes of this realme; and for the observation of the peace within the admirall's jurisdiction aforesayd; there are speciall justices of Oyer and Terminer, made by commission under the great seale of England, who, by force thereof, keepe

sessions of *Oyer and Terminer*, and of goale delivery, and there are all the sayd offences heard, tried, and adjudged, according to the course of the common lawes of this realme, and of the lawes civill and maritime, and according to the lawes of the Admiraltie of England, and for the speedy triall of prisoners and delivery of the gaole; for these offences a commission always is extant in the countrey; and as before I have done for sheriffes and justices of the peace, I will lay down the names of justices of Oyer and Terminer, for maryne causes within the counties of Penbrok, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, by commission, dated 27 Maii. An^o. Reg: Reginae, Eliz: &c. 40.

- q. Charles, Earle of Nottingham, Lord High Admirall of England.
- q. Henry, Earle of Penbrok, Lord President of Wales, and Vice Admiral in So: Wales.
- q. Julius Cæsar, Doctor of Lawes, Judge of the High Court of the Admiralty of England.
- q. Sir Thomas Jones, Kn^t.
- q. Sir Jn^o. Wogan, Kn^t.
- q. David Williams, Serjeant at Lawe.
- q. Francis Burton, D^r. of Lawes, Judge of the Admiralty in the Countie of Penbroke.
- Geo: Owen, Esq^r. Deputy Vice Admirall in the sayd Counties.
- q. Philip Jones, Batchelor of Lawes.
- Jones Philipps, Esq^r.

Francis Meyrick, Esq^r.
Thomas Revell, Esq^r.

Alban Stepneth, Esq^r.

James Rydderch, Esq^r.

The Maior of the Town of Tenby for the time being.

Hugh Butler, Esq^r.

Nicholas Adams, Esq^r.

q. Richard Grafton, Esq^r.

John ap Rees, Esq^r.

James Reade, Esq^r.

Devereux Barrett, Esq^r.

For causes civill there is a vice admirall appointed over all South Wales, who hath deputies under him, who have commission to deale in all causes of the Admiraltie, and to determine all causes civill arising between partie and partie, and to keepe courtes for tryall thereof; as alsoe of enquire of causes criminall, and for that these causes marityme are determinable by the lawes civill; there is alsoe assigned a judge of the Admiraltie, learned in the civill lawes, in these partes of Wales, who alsoe keepeth courts for triall of causes; and besides there is a register and serjeant of the Admiralty substituted for the serving of these courtes and officers, which court of the Admiralty hath to determine all causes concerning the fraighting of shippes and vessels, all contracts, debts, accompts, strifes, and trespasses, arising or made within the full sea marke, or bargaines, and contractes, made or to be performed beyond the seas; and

to the Lord Admirall belongerth all traytours and felons goodes, or felons of themselves, and deodands, wreck, flottson, jettson, and lagan, shackfeyes, and treasure trove, had or found within the admirall jurisdiction; alsoe, he is to enquire of anchorage, lastage, and balast; and lastly, the admirall and his deputies, is coroner within his authoritie, and to take inquisition *super visum corporis* of persons drowned, killed, or otherwise dying within the sayd jurisdiction. But for that fewe or noe matters arise in this countie concerning the same, there are fewe or noe dealings practised in that behalf in the countrey, and the officers little or nothing occupied therein.

Lastly, as concerning ecclesiasticall government and jurisdiction: this countie of Pembroke is within the dioces of St. Davids, and province of Canterbury, who execute the authoritie ecclesiasticall over the
 subjectes

subjectes of this countie. The archbishop hath his primer visitation the first yeare of his consecration, and during that yeare, receaveth all civill causes to be determined before him, and hath procurations of the clergie, and hath the like upon the death of every bishop within his province. The bishop alsoe hath under him officialls or commissioners, to execute the law, civill and canon, at home, among the people in each archdeaconrie, who heareth and determineth causes of tythe, matrimonies and testamentarie, and of like nature, as alsoe criminally to punish incest, adultery, fornications, heresies, simony, usurye, perjurye, and such like offences against the lawes, civill and canon; they alsoe receive probats of testaments, and grant lres of administration and colligend: the countie of Penbroke, is, for the most part, within the archdeaconrie of St. Davids, which is subdivided into deanryes, which, in tymes past, had eche of them denes rurall, who executed the authoritie spirituall within their severall deaneries, by commission from the bishop of the dioces, as I do finde, by divers letters of administration and probations of testaments in old tyme; but this hath been reduced and given to one commissary wholly, who dealeth

with one, and some tymes two archdeconryes. The names of the deanryes in the countie of Penbroke and archdeconry of St. Davids, are these that follow:

Deanery of Pebidiawke, deanery of Dongledy, denrey of Rowse, denerey of Penbroke, and some few parishes of the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, are in Penbrokeeshire. Alsoe the denry of Kemes, and half the denry of Emlyn, (viz.) Ifkeach, are in Penbrokeeshire, and in the ardeaconrie of Cardigan.

And now as concerning the government militaire, the same in former tymes was for arming, mustering, and levying of men, done as in the rest of the shires of England and Wales, either by commission or letters to the shiref and justices of the peace of the countie directed from the higher powers, untill the 29th yeare of Queene Elizabeth, that all Wales and the Marches was committed to the government of a lord lieutenant, and when as Henry late Earle of Penbroke, then lord president, was made alsoe lord lieutenant by her majestie's letters patents, who for that he could not attend the execution of soe great a charge in his owne person, in soe many shires, it pleased her majesty,

majesty, by her letters, to authorise the said Earle of Penbrok, to make choice of certaine principall gentlemen in every countie, to be his deputies, to exercise the sayd office of lieutenantancie in his absence, whereupon the said Earle, by commission, under his lordship's seale of armes, dated the 9th of Aprill, An^o. Eliz. 29th, did nominate and apointe Sir Thomas Perrott, Kn^t. and George Owen, Esq^r. to be his deputies, within the countie of Penbrok, and all privileged places within the same countie, joyning with them the mayor of the towne and countie of Haverfordwest, for the tyme being, whom he alsoe made his deputie with them, in the sayde towne and county of Haverfordwest onely, and gave them, his sayd deputies, his absolute power to execute all things in his absence, who, thereupon, according to instructions from her majestie, viewed the forces and people of the countrey, and reduced the number of 500 into trayned bands, under seven captaines, which were trayned and instructed in feats of warre, and use of their weapons for the defence of the realme, by a muster-master chosen for his skill, for that purpose; which number of 500 trayned men, although the same exceeded the abilitie of the shire, being but smalle, poore,

and weak of manred, yet were they forced soe to doe for their owne defence, being a county most subject to invasión, by reason of Milford Haven, for in the year following, being 1688, the Spaniards then having vomited their malice, to the view of all men, the country men of themselves entering into consideration of the imminent perill they were subject unto, were forced to their great charge, and impoverishment, to augment the number of their trayned bands. And for that afterwards, question arose, whether her majesties letters, under her signett, were sufficient warrant to the sayd Earls of Penbroke to appointe deputies, it pleased her majestie by advise of her councell, to renewe the sayd Earles comission of lieutenantancy, under the great seal of England, dated 2^d Decembris, An^o. regni sui 30, and therein to give him auctoritie to name those gentlemen by name, whom he before had appointed, and soe the sayd Sir Thomas Perrott, and George Owen, were by her majesties letters patents aforesayd, appointed deputy lieutenantes of the sayd countie of Penbrok, which deputie lieutenants continued their place till the troubles of Sir John Perrott, when, by means of Sir Christopher Hatton, An^o. Eliz. 32, 1590, Sir
Edward

Edward Stradling, Sir William Herbert, Kn^t. Thomas Mansell, and Richard Bassett, Esq^r. of Glamorganshire, were appointed deputie lieutenants of this countie, who soe continued untill the 25th of October, An^o. Regni Reginae Eliz. 37^o, that Sir John Wogan, Kn^t. George Owen, Thos. Revell, and Francis Meyrick, Esq^r. were appointed deputie lieutenants, under the great seale, within the sayd countie, under the sayd Earle, who so continued untill the 19th day of January, 1600, that the sayd Earle of Penbrok died, by whose death their auctorities ceased; after whose death Edward Lord Zouche was made lord president of the counsell of the Marches, and had commission to be lord lieutenant of Wales, dated 20th Julij, An^o. Reginae Eliz. 44^o. and then were appointed deputy lieutenants of this countie, William Wogan, George Owen, and Alban Stepneth, Esq^r. Unto these deputies was the care and charge of all matters martiall and militarie committed; who according to the uttermost abilities of the countrey and people, tooke care therein; having alsoe a well practised gentleman appointed for muster-master of the same countie, to instruct the trayned bands in marshall discipline, who hath his pay of

£.30 per annum, of the countrey. There are alsoe two common store houses of armour, powder, and shot, carefully looked unto; and attended by two severall stipendiarie armourers, payd alsoe by the countrey, all which, as one united bodie, joyne in care and readines for defence of their countrey and service, when occasion shall require, to the uttermost, and somewhat beyonde their power and abilities, being more forward in heart, then able in purse, withing that their neighbours, by whom in perill they must be seconded, would example themselves herein, by this poore and little sheere.

¶ The consequence of Milford Haven to the realm, doth not seem to have been sufficiently considered, otherwise more would be done for its defence and improvement; for I have been informed by an experienced officer, grown grey in the service of his country, that in case of Ireland being ever invaded and dismembered, it would be impossible for the enemy long to hold it without securing Milford, which would be their great aim, so that it behoves government to take every step to prevent its falling into their hands in such event; and it likewise was his opinion, if they

ever should attempt it, they would begin by a descent on the coast about Cardigan, or Newport, to throw the country into alarm, that so the Haven might be left defenceless, and an easier prey.—My author, to his praise be it spoken, in his time, laboured this point most indefatigably, as it appears by several original papers and letters, now in my hands, which passed between him and the ministers of the queen, where he discovers great love of his country, and much knowledge of the business he interested himself in; and it were to be wished, that the same spirit of patriotism would move our members of parliament to revive a subject which so nearly concerns them, as well as the kingdom at large. Our great poet Shakspear, puts in the mouth of one of his characters, these words. "*How came Wales to be blest with such a Haven;*" but if it be not soon properly attended to, this boasted Haven may prove other than a blessing to poor Wales. And here it may not be amiss to insert a remonstrance touching the defenceless state of the said harbour, one of the documents above mentioned, and which may be said to have paved the way for all the others.

"Right honourable and our singular good lords; the bounden duty we owe to her majesty, the conscience we have for the safeguard of the whole realme, and the care that in nature, and reason, we carry of this our country, have emboldened us to offer this discourse unto your honour, concerning the safety of them, and us all.

"It becometh us not to fear, neither do we doubt of the wise and good consideration, that you and the rest of the lords of her majesty's most honourable privy council have had, and shall have for the preservation of her majesty and the realm; but, yet, fearing your want of due information touching the estate of Milford Haven, and the adjoining partes, it may please you to understand, that the Haven itself, being neither barred to hinder entry, nor to be embayed to lett issue forth, is a sufficient harborow for an infinite number of ships, which haven being once gotten by the enemy, may draw on such fortification at Pembroke town and castle, standing upon a main rock, and upon a creek of the haven, and the town and castle of Tenby, with other places near unto them, as infinite numbers of men, and great expence of treasure,

ture, will hardly, in a long time, remove the enemy, during which time her majesty shall lose a fertile country.

“ Also, it is to be remembered, that the soil near the sayd haven yieldeth corn in such abundance as would suffice to maintain a great army; and the sea coast near about it, yieldeth great plenty of fish: the haven also standeth very commodiously to receive victualls from France, Brittany, or Spaine; all which things may be an occasion to move the enemy to affect that place before others.

“ And also, there are in Pembroke-shire, eighteen castles; of which, though there be but two or three in reparation, yet are the rest places of great strength, and easily to be fortified by the enemy, some of which are so seated naturally for strength, as they seem impregnable; also, there are, in that shire, to be seen, in sundry parts thereof, divers sconces or forts of earth, raised in great height, with great rampires and ditches to the number of 26 or 27, which, in times past, have been places of strength in time of wars; all which castles and fortes would yeeld great advantage to the

enemies, to strengthen themselves in such sort that it would be an infinite charge to remove them from thence.

“ Again, the same is situated within 7 hours sailing to Waterford, and Wexford, in Ireland, so that the enemy having intention to invade Ireland, (and by report we have heard, he hath) this harborowe, in this haven, may serve him to great purpose.

“ Furthermore, being lord (as it were) of these seas, by possessing the Haven, what spoil he may make along Severn, on both sides, even to Bristol, may be easily conjectured. And if he (which God forbid) should enjoy Brittany withall, our English merchants can have noe trade, which will decrease her highness's customs, and decay the navy.

“ If it be thought that he may be kept from landing, neither the force of men, nor furniture here, will serve the turn, considering here be many places where he may easily land, and he may come upon us within half a day's sailing, we having no ships at sea to descry him. And how these our small forces

may be in readines to withstand him; we refer to your honour's judgment.

" Or, if it be thought that her majesty's navy royal be able to conquer them, being once in this Haven, (and that by them fortified) it would be found very hard, by reason, that upon every little storm, for want of other harborowe, or bay, to abide in, they should be in great danger of wrack, and no land forces are able to expel them; whereupon, we humbly pray your lordships to consider, whether it be not expedient for the withstanding of the enemy, that he obtain not this harborowe, to have a convenient number of ships of war, and fortifications, to defend the same, which preparation if the enemy might perceive, we believe verily it would alter his mind from adventuring his navy upon this coast.

" And, whereas, of late Mr. Paul Ivy, was sent hither to survey the Haven, and to consider of fit places for fortifications,

what report he hath made of his opinion; we know not; but sure we are, that his abode about that service, was very short, and his survey very speedily dispatched; so, that because none of us were privy to his intent or concept; we do yet retain some hope, that if some other men of experience were sent down hither, to consider of all the said circumstances, some such report would haply be made unto your honour, and the rest, as some better event might ensue, for the safety of this poor country, and the whole realm; then (as far as we ought to know) hath been determined upon, especially, if the party shall have instructions to view the town and castle of Tenby, being a place which may be easily made of exceeding strength, and was not seen by Mr. Ivy * nearer than two miles distance, for ought we can learn.

Thus having, we hope, discharged the duties of true and faithful subjects, we humbly commit your good lordship, and all your grave counsels, to the

* At a place, as some pretend to say, on what authority I know not, called from him *Ivy Tower*, now the residence of William Williams, Esqr. where it was believed the voluptuous surveyor found a magnet of more powerful attraction than either Milford or Tenby.

bleſſed protection and direction marthen, the 8th of November,
of Almighty God, from Car- 1595.

Subſcribed thus.

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble at Command,

* Anth. Menev.
John Wogan,
George Owen,
Francis Meyrick,
Alban Stepneth."

Four ſeveral Letters, verbatim, were ſent to

The Lord Keeper,
The Lord Treafurer,
The Earl of Effex,
The Lord Buckhurſt.

And a copy thereof enclouſed in ceiver of South Wales, to be
a letter to my Lord of Pembroke, delivered to their lordſhips.
ſent by Robert Davy, Eſq. Re-

C A P. XXI.

*Of the Uſe, Order, and Forme of Conveyances of Lands and Tene-
ments, uſed in ancient Time within the Countie of Penbrok, and of
divers ancient Words and Phraſes uſed in old Tyme, now grown
out of uſe, and not underſtood; and how the Conveyance differs at
this Day from that of ancient Tyme.*

HAVING ben occaſioned ſerence in the forme and man-
to viewe and peruſe many ner of conveyance in this age,
ancient decdes, writings, and from that uſed in ancient tyme,
recordes, concerning landes and which now is grown ſtrange,
tenements in Penbrokſheere, I and unknown to many people
finde in many things much dif- at this day, and therefore I

* Anthony Rudd was at that time Biſhop of St. David's, he lived at Aberglaſney,
in Carmarthenſhire, and was buried in the church of Llangathen.

thought fitt to speake somewhat thereof in this treatise, to the ende that the memorie thereof might not decay, as alsoe for the better understanding of some strange and unusuall termes and phrases not known to every clerke of this age; about the which you shall understand, that as this countrey was called *Little England beyond Wales*, soe had it in ancient tyme receaved the ordinarie meanes of conveyances of lands then used in England. For whereas the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan being the next shires adjoining, and soe the most parte of Wales before the statutes of 27 and 34 of Hen: 8th. (whereby Wales was made shire ground) all lands and tenements passed by surrender in the lord's court, according to the laws of Howel Da; soe that in these countreyes you shall finde noe deedes, releases, fines, or recoveries of any lands, before the 27th of Hen: 8th. except in certain boroughes and English townes, where the same was used of the English people; yet ever sithence the coming hither of Earle Strongbowe into Penbroke-shire, which, as I sayd before, was in Henry the first his tyme, when he brought with him and his followers the use of the English lawes, and he and his people used hence to passe

all their land according to the ceremonies of the lawes of England (viz.) by fines and recoveries, feoffments, and livery of seisin (saving in few lordships where the use of copiehold was induced, and soe continued where the tenants keepe their old customs to this day, and doe passe all lands by surrender in courte, as in many lordships is used in England). But nowe to shewe in what courtes, by what order, and with what termes and phrases these conveyances passed, is worth the knowing for many purposes, without the knowledge whereof you may peruse many deedes, and not understand the meaning of them.

And first you shall know that fines and recoveries for the most parte passed in the countie court of Penbroke, holden before the steward of Penbroke, the sheriffe, and certaine iurers of the sayde courte, which countie court was a court of recorde, holding all manner of pleas of the crowne, reall, personall, and mixed; but this court, upon the bringing in of sheere ground, as before is shewed, was holden to be dissolved, and hath ever sithence discontinued, and in lue thereof, a new county court erected by the sayd statute, holden now by the sheriffe alone,

not

not any thing approaching to that old dissolved one in prerogative and magnificence. In this ancient countie courts were all fines leavied (saving in certaine lordships of Penbrokeshire that had peculiar jurisdiction within themselves) and these fines were prosecuted upon writts of covenant, and other writts as was used in the common plects at Westminster; and recoveries were alsoe passed upon writts of entrie, in *Le Poss* and other writts, as before is sayd, and used in the same single and double vouchers very formally: as to such lands as were passed by feoffment, the same feoffments were made in Latin or French; and of these there were deedes and livery of seisin and attornment upon the same, and afterwards to have releases to extinguish further right, and somtymes letters of attorney in the deedes to execute livery of seisin.

The difference that I finde in those ancient conveyances from these of our tyme, I will briefly run over, with as few wordes as I may,

In fines in old tyme, if there were divers tenements in severall townreds, the use was to expresse how many messuages, and what quantitie of lands,

and of the severall sorte of land was in every townred; and thus if a man passed by fine 3 messes: and a mill in the townrede of A and B, the fine shall be thus: *de uno messuagio, uno molendino aquatico granatico duabus acris terræ, duabus acris prati, duabus acris pasturæ & duabus acris bosci cum pertinent: in A duobus messuagiis duobus gardinis duabus acris terræ, tribus acris prati, duabus acris pasturæ & duabus acris bosci cum pertinent: in B.*—So that thereby would be apparent, how many messuages, and what quantitie of land should be in ech townred, and in which townred the mille lay; whereas now adayes the use is to huddle the severall parcells of many townreds together, and now the fine afore sayd should be thus leavied (*viz.*) *de tribus messuagiis, uno molendino aquat: granat: uno tofto, 2 gardinos, &c. &c. &c. cum pertinent: in A & B.*—it appearing by the former how many messuages, and what quantitie of land were in ech townred, which by the latter is obscured,

It was alsoe usuall upon all fines, wherein any reversions were to passe, to enter in the fine the attornments of the tenants, which was and is a thing very materiall, and a good

course, though now a dayes wholly neglected; and for the better understanding thereof, I will here lay downe the copie of an ancient fine leavyed in tymes past, wherein is entered the sayd atturment.

*The Constat of some ancient
Fines leavied in the Countie of
Penbroke.*

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia * Dna: Elizabethæ de Burgo dnæ: de Clare Cust: Com: Penbrok ex concessione Dni: Regis durante minora ætate Lavrentii de Hastings apud Penbroke die Martis proxima post festum Sⁱ. Petri at Vincula; Anno Regis Edwardi 3ⁱ. post conquestum octavo, coram Stêpho Jacob tenente locum Thoma de Chedworth, Sen: Penbroc: ipso Stephano Vic: Guidone de Brian Rico de Barrey, Roberto de Rupe, Waltero de Malefant, Johanne Woghan & aliis dictæ dnæ: Eliz: fidelibus tunc ibidem presentibus inter Willm: fil: Thomæ de Rupe militis patentem, & Walterum Alex: Cleam: de forciantem de uno Messuagio & quinq; bovatibus terræ cum pertinent: in Aylle-

worston, &c. &c. unde plitn: conventionis sum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia scilt. quod predictus Willmus: recognavit tenta: predicta cum pert: esse ejus predicti Walteri & herædum seuorum in perpetuum. Et pro ista finali Concordia & Junis magnicionem predictus Walterus concessit quod tenta predicta cum pertinent: quæ Ricus: Symond Miles & Alienora uxor ejus tenent at Vitam eorum, & quæ post decessum eorum ad predictum Walterum reverti deberent, remaneant predicto Willmo: hæred: suis & suis Assignatis in perpetuum. Habend & tenend: de Capitalibus Dnis: feodi illias per Servicicia quæ ad tenta. illa pertinent in pertetuum. Et predictus Walterus & Heredes sui tenentæ: prædicta cum pertinent: predicto Willor: heredibus suis & suis assignatis contra omnes homines warrantizari tenent in perpetuum. Et iste suis ingrossata fuit & recitata present: predicti Rico: Simond & Alienora Uxore ejus qui tenta prædicta cum pertin: ad terminum Vitæ eorum tenent & qui se inde Willo: attornaverunt & ei inde fidelitatem fecerunt.

* This lady's name was Isabel de Burgo, and not Elizabeth, to whom the wardship of Lawrence Hastings, the son of John Hastings, by Isabel, the eldest sister of Aymer de Valence. Whilst she was custos of the earldom of Pembroke, he confirmed the charter and liberties of Tenby with an augmentation.

Hæc est finalis Concordia facta in Caria Dni: Adomari de Volentia Dni: Haverford die Mercurii in festo Marci Evang: Anno Regis Edw: fil: Regis Edw: duodecimo Coram Hugo de Panton tunc Senesc: Haverford, Johe: Joice, Willo: Arnold, Johe: Gerard, Edmundo Wadding & aliis fidelibus tunc ibidem present: inter Thomam de Rupe fil: Thomæ de Rupe querent: & Johem: Cole, de forc: de duobus Messuagiis & una Carucata terre cum pertinent: in *Zeinballe*, unde pluit: suum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia per breve de Conventione (viz.) quod dictus Johes: recognovit predicta Messuagia & terram predictam cum pertinent: esse jus ipsius Thomæ ut illud quod idem Thomas heret: ex dono & concessione ejusdem Johis: Habend & tenend: predict: Messuag: & terram predictam cum pertinent: eidem Thomæ & hered: suis & Assignatis de Capitellibus Dnis: feod: per redditum & servicia inde debita & consueta. Et prout: Johes: & heredes sui prout: Messuagia & terram predictam cum pert: predict: Thomæ & hered: suis & Assignatis contra omnes mortales in perpetuum warrantizabunt. Et pro hac conventionem warrantia sine & concordia predictus Thomas concedit prout: Johi: ad terminum Vitæ

dicti Johis: unum messuagium & dimid Carrucat: terre de predicta terra. Et sciendum est quod Margeria quæ fuit Uxor Johis: Cole venit & recognovit se tenerè unum mess: & dimid: Carucat: terre de pda: terra ad terminum Vitæ dictæ Margerie & gratis dicto Thomæ se atturnavit & fidelitatem fecit.

For recoveries they passed in antient tyme, as they now doe, with single and double voucher, as the case required, only thus differing; in tymes past, all or most common recoveries passed upon writts of Entrye in *Le poss*, but now lately it is doubted whether the same be warrantable by the statute of Rutland, before mentioned, to which the statutes of 27 and 34 Hen. 8th, referrett us now as before is sayd, and therefore, of late years, another course hath been devised and followed.

The feoffments were all by deed, living, and atturment, and releases sealed, made usually in Latyn, and sometymes in French, as the use then was. Of these feoffments there are infinite numbers yet extant of great antiquitie, sealed with sundry faire scales of armes of divers gentlemen, curiously engraven, some before the use of date, and some dated in the tyme

tyme of King John, Henry 3^d, and the three Edwards, and soe downward; and thereby I finde the course of deedes and writings observed in very anient tymes to be without date, and within the body of the deede in the latter ende, to have the names of the witnesses written, and not to have them indorsed, as now it is used; wherein I alsoe take note, that in most of these ancient deedes I finde the principall officer and men of every countrey, as yett well known to be named as witnesses, and most commonly equall in degree, or neere to the parties to the deede; as, if the deede were made by or to a lord, lords were commonly the witnesses; if betweene knights, then knights, &c. whereby it is at this day conjectured, that all deedes were don with solemnitie, and sealed in some great assemblies as at sessions countie or leete courtes, or such like meetings, or els it is thought that soe many cheefe persons could not be brought together soe usually to sealing of deedes, as we find them named almost in every deede of that age. And although the deedes of those tymes bere noe date, yet by reason of such principal men, as are commonly found to be witnesses in those deedes, who are men known and noted in memory to this our age, the

tyme may be guessed when the same was written, for that most commonly these witnesses are in the countrey, men knowne when they lived, and where they dwelled, as John de Gaunt, Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Richard Nevell, Earle of Warwicke, and such like are in England; wherefore for the better knowledge hereof I have collected together the notes and witnesses of divers ancient deedes of Penbroke-shere, reduced into a perfect and easie forme to be vywed, amounting to the number of about 1800 names of men of note that lived in Penbroke-shere.

In these ancient deedes I finde divers formes which now would seeme very strange to the clerkes and scriveners of our tyme, whereas now they use to take statutes and obligations for performance of covenants in indentures; the use, in old tyme, was to sweare the parties for performance of the covenants as shall appeare by the copies of ancient writings, which I will, in the ende of this chapter, insert for the better understanding of the reader.

Another use was to have a clause in deedes, that if the seller or his heires should sue, molest, or trouble the buyer, or his

his heires for the same land, or breake any covenant, that then the land in whose lordship the feller or his heires should be found, should destrayne him and his heires by all his lands and goods, untill he should enjoy the land quiet, and untill he performed the covenants, and a summe of money or butt of wine given to the lord and to the officer that should foe distrayne him, for his paynes in taking the distresse.

And in some deedes the feller and his heires would, by his sayd deede, submitt himselfe to the bishop and to the ecclesiasticall jurisdiction, to excommunicate the partie till he should performe the covenants, or suffer the partie to enjoy the lands quietly.—This uncothe and strange manner of conveyances used in Old tyme, I thought good to give a taste of to the reader in this place, whereof I have, in my tyme, seene a multitude, and have presently many in my custody, yet now is it a course foe strange as that divers men wonder even to here of it.

The use of subscribing witnesses in the bodies of the deedes began in this countrye, as farre as I have observed by perusing of those ancient writings about the tyme of Edward the 1st and

2^d, in whose raignes I finde of both sortes, some having witnesses and some not; and it seemeth to have continued here in Penbrokesheere till the tyme of King Henry the 6th. and Edw⁴. 4. and then, and about the beginning of King Henry the 7th. deedes were sealed without eyther wytnesses names in the body of the deede, or any indorment thereof on the back; and about the middest of the raigne of Hen: the 8th. the use began to indorse the witnesses names on the back of the deede; and this to be don by the witnesses themselves, if they were litterat, otherwise by some clerke or other for them; about the tyme also of Hen. the 8th. began the use of subscribing of the parties name under the deede neere the seale, which, at this day, is growne to be a matter esteemed foe necessarie, as many thinke the deede very weake without it, although our lawes require noe such ceremonie.—They differed alsoe in ancient tyme from the present use in the clause of warrantie, thus—“*Et ego vero predictus A: B: tenet predicta cum pertinent: contra omnes homines et feminas warrantarie zare tenemur.* Belike *Homa* was the masculine gender in those dayes, or at least *Femina*, not so well knowne to be of the common gender as many are in this

this age. Alsoe, I have seene warrantics “contra omnes Christianos & contra omnes Mortales.” And among all others a clause of warrantie, I thought worth the noting for the rarenes thereof, which I finde in a deede by Galfridus de Rupe to the Monks of Whiteland of Lands in Parvey, whose words are these “Et hunc eis donationem “contra omnes homines Justiciabiles Francigeros Flandrensēs Anglicos & Walenses warrantizabo & heredes mei.” This deede is without a date, whereby alsoe is gathered one proffe, that Flemings, as alsoe Frenchmen, were then in Penbrokeeshire.

In the quantitie of lande mentioned in fines, recoveries, and deedes, there was difference also from the present use, usually, the number of acres or leye is layd downe, whereas in ancient tyme, they used to expresse the same by the names of a knight’s fee, plow landes, ox landes, acres, stangs, and yard lande. And in divers ancient deedes I have seene expressed what plowland, and what knight’s fee, in what baronie and countrey the lande lay, whereof alsoe I will hereafter lay downe the copies of some deedes to that effect.

You shall alsoe finde certain termes used in ancient tyme in deedes, which now are scarce understoode of clerkes of our countrey, as the words in Rodvallo or in Rodvallis, and sometymes written Rudvall. I have found these termes in many ancient deedes, and for a great tyme I took the same to be the proper name of some townred or parcell of land, untill by conference of many deedes I found the same properly applied to landes lying scattered in many peeces in some field or townred, and this word *Rudvall* is used of the common people of this countrey at this day for any land that is taken as a common among the neighbours at certain tymes in the yeare, as appeareth by a deede of *Llewbelin Wynn* fact: *Howello filio Johannis Cantington de ter: arabil: jacent: in Rodivall infra Carucat terr: de Tregunwron in feodo de Bayvill* in Baroni a de Kemes dat: die Lunæ in crastino S^{ti}. Hellarii Anno Regis Edwardi tertii post Conquestum 43°. Alsoe the deede of Howel ap Philip Yscollaig dat—*fororibus suis omnia Messuagia & tēta totum terram suum, totum pratum suum, totum boscum suum & totum jus suum apud Henllys Tregunwran, Crugion Pont y groes*

groes & Eglofinere in feodo de Bugville cum pertinent: & liberatibus quibuscunq; habend: & tenend: predicti Messuagia terræ, tenta: pratum, totum jus predictum ut jacet in Rodwall per suas certas notas & Bundas, &c. hiis testibus Philippo de Honkerton Constabulario de Kemes, Owen ap Howell, David Pevell, Griffino ap Philip Vychan, Philippo Llwyd & Griff: ap Llewbelin ap Philip dat: apud Henllys die Jovii proximo post festum Pentecostes Anno Regis Edwardi tertii post Conquestum 23^o, and yet is there noe place neere any of these called Redwalles, saving that the land named in the deede lyeth scattered in sundrie peeces in the places aforesayd, and not entire.

Alfoe it appeareth by a deede, of Nicholas, son of Martin, Lord of Kemes, that Redwall was soe understood as by the copie following may appeare: Nicholaus filius Martini dus: de Kemes dat Philippo Vychan filio Philippi ap Riccard unam bovatom terræ cum pertinent: quam Ievan Goch quondam tenuit in tenemento de Baybill & hoc in Rudivallis juxta terram predicti Philippi parvi tenend: & habend: sibi & heredibus

fuis de me & heredibus meis & assignatis tamdiu predictum tenetum: de Bayuill sit in manu mea & heredum meorum. Hiis testibus Llewbelino Goch tunc Constabulario de Kemes Eynon ap Gwilim, Llewbelino rectore de Baywill, Willo: ap Riccard, Llewbelino Vychan ap Bwa Gadarne cum multis aliis Ante Datum.

Alfoe I finde in many ancient deedes this word *tenemento*, which signifies some tymes the manor or lordship, some tymes the parish libertie, or townred, wherein the land lyeth, as appeareth, by a fine betweene Richard Symon, p^lr: and William Beneger*, of Penbroke, deforc: de uno Messuagio, sexaginta Acris terræ cum perten: in Aylwardstone, in *Tenemento* Penbrok," and this Aylewardston, now commonly called Aleston, was a townred within the liberties of Penbroke, east of the towne half a myle. Alfoe in a fine, inter † Wilum: de Bolvill, militem, & Thomam de Rupe, anno Ed: Regis secundi," is "mentioned lands in Westfield, in tenemento de Burton, which Westfield was a townred in the parish of Rosemarket,

* This Beneger was of Benegerstown, (improperly now called *Bangesson*) the seat of the late John Campbell Hook, Esq. Lion King at Arms for Scotland.

† Sir William de Bolvill had his residence at a place on the banks of Milford Haven, now called Bullwell,

but within the manor of Burton, for that the *tenementum* there, is taken for the manor, whereof the lands are holden. Alsoe I have some deedes, "de uno messuagio vocat: Cwmeog in tenemento de Bayvill, where Baywell is the manor wherein Cwmeog standeth."

You shall alsoe finde in divers ancient deedes, this word *Gabellum*, or in *Gabello*, and somtymes *Gabalaris*. Now this word *Gabellum*, which I never saw or read in any writings or surveyes (saying those concerning lands in Penbroke-shire) signifieth the state of the tenant that holdeth the land to be eyther at will, for yeares, or for life, paying rent for the same, and not of land holden in fee simple, or fee taile, for in many deedes you shall finde, "Quam quidem terram Johes: Philip, tenet in *Gabello*," that is as much as to say, that John Philip is tenant in the lande, and that he holdeth the same at will, for yeares, or life, paying rent; and you shall alsoe finde in many ancient rent rolls, and surveyes, this difference in the rents, as *Redditus liberorum tenent*: and, *redditus gabulariorum tenent*: the one being cheefe rent,

as it is usually called, payd by the freeholders, or those that have state of inheritance; the other is ment of rent of all tenants that hold of the manor at will, or by lease for life, or yeares; and this, among the common people of this countrey, is yet usually called *Gael Rent*, and such tenants, *Gael Tenants*.*

Alsoe, I have found in many ancient court rolles, the hedding of the rolle to be *Curia secreta de N*. This was always the leete court of the manor; because at these leetes, it was used to call all people to departe when the jurie gave up their presentment.

The use was alsoe among the clerks of the age, in old tyme, upon mortgaging of lands to make absolute estates by feoffment, without any condition of redemption in the deedes, and to have besides a paire of indentures, mentioning the mortgage, or most commonlie an obligation from the mortgagee to the mortgager, for the redemption of the landes, which oftentimes bred much lawe and discord, and arrested the meaning of the parties to wrong;

* *Gael Tenants*, in short, was a term applicable to all manner of Tenants, who had not an estate of inheritance.

therefore,

therefore, at this day, the same is almost forgotten, and a better course brought in place, to make the deeds of mortgage conditionall.

The copies of certain ancient deeds and writings, verbatim, as the same are to be seene, proving the matters before alledged.

In Carta inter Daum: Nicholaum filium Martini Dni: de Kemes, & omnes liberos homines suor: de Kemes, tam Anglios quam Walleſus sic Inſcribitur. " Omnes vero preſcriptos articulos firmiter & fideliter, obſervandos in perpetuum premitſet dictus Dnus: N. per ſacramentum corporaliter preſtitum pro ſe & heredibus ſuis & assignatis & omnes liberi homines de Kemes ex parte ſua ſimiliter pro ſe & hered: ſuis & assignatis nec non & gabulariis, &c.

Omnibus ad quos preſentes Lre: peruencrunt Johes: Stackpoll, Cappellanus ſalutem in Duo. Noveritis me pro me & heredibus executoribus & assignatis meis de diſſa & conceſſiſſe Willmo: filio Thomæ de Rupe militis hered: & assignatis ſuis quatuor centum Libras Sterliſingorum annui redditus exeuntis & percipiend: annuatim

predicto Willmo: heredibus & assignatis ſuis de maneris meis de Barton, & de Oggeſton, & de omnibus aliis terris & tenementis meis cum omnibus eorum pertinentiſ: in Com: Penbrok, ad duos anni terminos, (viz.) ad Paſcha & ad feſtum Sⁱ. Michaelis æquis perpenniſus. Et ſi contingat predictum Willmum: hered: & assignatis ſuos de predictis quatuor Centum Libris Sterliſingrum: annui redditus vel de aliqua parte eorundem terminum ad predictum non fore perſolut: volo & concedo pro me & heredibus Executoribus & assignatis meis quod liceat predicto Willmo: hered: & assignatis ſuis in omnibus predictis maneriis terris & tenementis omnibus eorum pertinent: & in qualibet parte eorundem diſtringere & diſtinctione retrinere, & abducere ubicunq; voluerint quicq; eidem Willmo: hered: & assignatis ſuis depredictis quatuor centum libris Sterliſingrum: annui redditus plenarie fuerint ſatiſfacti. Et ſi contingat predictum Willmum: hered: & assignatos ſuos diſtinctiones ſufficient: in predictis Maneriis terris & tenementis cum omnibus eorum pertinent: ad ſolutionem predicti quatuor centum Libri Sterliſingrum: annui redditus terminis predictis non inuenire volo & concedo pro me hered: executor: & assignatis ſuis meis

meis quod extunc liceat predicto Willmo: hered: & assignatis suis omnia pda: Maneria & tenementa cum omnibus eorum pertinent: sine aliqua contradictione mei hered: Executor: & assignatorum meorum & ea jure hereditar: libere quiete bene & in pace obtinere in perpetuum. Et insuper si contingat me predictum Johne: hered. Executor: & assignatos meos in solutionem predictarum quatuor centum librarum sterling: annui redditus terminis predictis deficere, vetare aut elongare vel distractionem sufficientem non habere aut ingressum in predictis Manerijs terris & tenementis cum omnibus eorum pertinent: predicto Willmo: hered: & assignatis suis negare aut aliqui modo impedire, vel predictum Willmum: hered. & assignatos suos de predictis Manerijs terris & tenementis cum omnibus eorum pertinent. vel de aliqua parte eorundem implacitare aut aliquo modo contra tenorem presentium ut scriptum est venire quod absit volo & concedo pro me hered. executoribus & assignatis meis quod teneamur predicto Willmo: hered: & assignatis suis in quinque mille libris argenti bonæ, & legalis Moneta, pro damnis & expensis suis nomine puri debiti ad quemlibet demonstrationem hujus litteræ & quod Dni: vel eorum Ballivi

in quorum Ballivis inventi fuerimus vel bona nostra inventa fuerint destruant non per omnia bona nostra mobilia, & immobilia terræ redditus, & possessiones de die in diem quousque predicto Willmo. hered & assignatis suis de predictis quinque mille libris argenti plenarie satis fecerimus, principal: conventionem in suo Robore nihilo minus firmiter permanent: Et qui distractionem fuerint habere de bonis nostris viginti libras argenti prodistractione, quotiens necesse fuerit faciend: In cujus rei testimonium present. sigillum meum apposui dat: apud Oggeston octavo die Mensis Marti Anno Regis Edwardi tertii post Conquestam decimo.

Universis Christi fidelibus hac literas visuris vel auditaris Galfridus Hascard salutem in Dna: Neuerit universitas vestra quod cum David de Rupe feofasset me & heredes meos de dimidia marea annui redditus in Villa Johis: in Roos cum Dno: relevio & maritagio Johes: de Lehard decadem Villa Johis: & in orto Marcis argenti præ maribus selveffet pro quarta parte anius carucat. terræ in Le Winkhill, quam Willmus: de Middlehill recuparevit de in Com: Pemb: Et ego predictus Galfridus vocavied warrantium hered: Roberti de Valle qui nenerunt

uererunt & warrantizaverunt predictam terram in predicto Comitatus me pata & spontanea voluntate mea recepisse de predicto David predictum redditum cum predictis Dno. relevio wardo maritagio & pecunia pro extent: predictæ quartæ partis terræ contingentis dicto Davidi proportionem suam. Unde volo & concedo pro me & hered: meis quod si contingat me vel heredes meos cetera aliquod Jus.—clam vel aliquod aliud de predicto Davide vel hered: suis extenta predictæ quartæ partis terræ predictæ exigere quod absit vel clamare, quod ego, & heredes mei teneamur predicto Davidi & heredibus suis in viginti Libris argenti nomine puri debiti subjiciens me & heredes meos distractioni quorumcunq; Dominorum & ballivorum sub quorum potestate & dominio facerimus invent: quod ipsi possint distringere nos per omnia bona mea mobilia & immobilia ubicunq; fuerint inventa ad solvend: predictas viginti Libras predicto Davidi & heredibus suis sine placito Judicio & contradictione, si contra prescript: venerimus. Et qui distractionem fecerint habeat de bonis nostris dua dolea vini pro distractione sinecesse fuerit faciend. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui Dat. apud Harford die Mercurii prox.

post diem S^æ. Mariæ Magdalene A. D. 1303.

Universis Christi fidelibus Walterus dictus Gwrda salutem in Dno. sempiterno, notum sit universitati Vestræ, me de bene facere Sectam curiæ & in exercitum sine & omne servitium facere quod quodocunq; faciend erit pro tota terra de Villa Tonen cum pertinent: tam ex parte orientali quam ex parte occidentali quam tenet Magister Tancredus de Rupe, & ego nec Sectam curiæ, nec exercitum, nec aliquid servitium de dicta terra sive predicta terra potero aliquo modo vendicare nec homines predictam terram habitantes naniare sive aliquo modo desfringere mihi sicut vicinus vicinum suum aliquid dampnum vel injuriam aliquo modo non inferre salves mihi duntaxat homagio wardo & relevis cum accidere poterint de predicta terra & ab omne sive totum servitium ut predictum est, de dicta terra sive predicta terra quod poterit de Jure vendicare faciend: obligo me & heredes meos Magro: Tancredo & heredibus suis sive assignatis. Et totatm meam terram de Villā Kehnge atq; totam hereditatem meam quod si contra prescriptum superius in aliquo venero vel pro defectu alicujus servitii cujuscunq; habitatores totius prefecæ

perfectæ terræ dampnum possi fuerint de satisfaciendo ipsis de dampno induplum & de dando dno: Comiti de Gloucestræ vel heredibus suis decem Marcas nomine penæ. Et decem marcas D^{no}. Willmo de Valentia, vel heredibus suis nomine similiter penæ Et decem Marcas Dno: Menevenensi Espisc: qui pro tempore fuerit consentiens quod si in aliquo contra prescriptum venero & in premisis omnibus vel singulis fidem a me corporaliter prestitam non observand: quod dictus Dnus: Espisc: Menev: qui pro tempore fuerit vel Archidiaconus Menev: vel Decanas de Roos me seu heredes meos excommunicat & ad observationem omnium prescriptorum per sententiam excommunicationis compellat omni appellatione ac impetitione cessantibus. In cujus rei testimonium litteris presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Galfrido de Huscarde Rico: de Huscarde Rico de S^a. Brigida, Gilberto de Musselwicke Rico: de Mannos. Oweyn de Filbache, Willmo: de Filbache & alijs.

Universis Christi fidelibus Gilbertus filius Thomæ de Villa Thoner salutem in Dno: eternum Noverit universitati vestræ

me & heredes meos de bene solvere singulis Annis Mro: Tancredo de Rupe vel suis heredibus seu assignatis suis tres Marcas & quinque solidos ad duos terminens Anni (viz.) medietatem predictæ quantitatæ ad Nativitatem Dni: & aliam medietatem ad festum S^{ti}. Johes: Baptistæ pro duabus Carrucatis terræ quas teneo de prefato Mro: in Villâ Thonere quæ jacent inter Villam Thonere occidentalem & Villam de Pelcam & terram de Stridehoc & acquietare tenemus ipsum heredesq; suos seu assignatos de omni servicio forinseco quod de dicta terræ exigi vel ab aliquo poterit aliqui: & seq: molend & carium prefati Mri: de * Villa Lamberti tenemur. Et ego & heredes mei salvo prefato Magistra vel heredibus suis seu assignatis septem Marcas Sterlingorum si per Judicium Comitatus vel Curie cujuscunq; Hugo de Villa Thonere vel aliquis de filiis seu heredibus suis aliquam partem terræ quam ab ipso teneo evincerit, alia quin non tenabantur mihi vel heredibus meis excantium facere de terra evicta. Item concessi pro me & heredibus meis seu assignatis quod memoratus Magister libere & sine contradictione possit sadere & habere turbas & glebas ad sufficientiam usibus

* Now called *Lambton*, the seat of William Bowen, Esq.

fuis & domas suâ ubi voluerit more quæ sunt in dicta terra dum *vicerit* Concessi & Consensi pro me & heredibus meis & assignatis meis quod si cessavera in aliquo terminorum predictorum solvere quod fuerit in termino solvend: sicut scriptum est quod magister memoratus libere & heredes meos de tota terra quam per Cartam de ipso teneo sine iudicio alicujus curiæ & sine aliqua impetratione autoritate propria excludat & dictas carucatus terræ cum terra de Stride hoc sicut suas proprius in perpetuum tam ipse quam heredes ipsius vel assignati libere pacifice & quiete possident. Et consensi pro me & heredibus meis vel assignatis quod si contra prescriptas concessiones meas quas jure jurando corporaliter prestitito firmavi observaturæ alicui venero vel conquerendo vel aliquo modo impetrando quod dictus Epus: Menev: vel Archidiaconus loci vel Decanus me vel heredes meos excommunicant usq; ad debitam satisfactionem. Hiis testibus Dno: Gilberto de Valle, Galfrido de Rupe, Mauricio filio Simonis, Willo: Gowrda Johanne Allard Symon Innen, Hay Calvo Adan de Villa Thoner, Henrico Fulco, Rico: Hufcarde Waltero Gwrda Gilbert Clerico, & multis aliis. In cujus rei testimonium pre-

sent' Irris duxi apponend testes subscriptos.

Omnibus prefens scriptum viris vel auditoris Isabella uxor Rogeri Scifforis eternam in Dno: salutem. Noverit quod si contingat me vel hæredes meos terram quondam meam apud Novum Castrum in Kemes Dno: Roberto de Valle venditum & quiete clamatum de eodem Dno: Robto: vel hæredibus suis eandem terram petere obligo me & hæredes meos ad solutionem centum Librarum argenti prefato Dno: Robto: vel hæredibus suis plenariè faciend nomine pari debiti, subjiciens me & hæredes meos coercioni Dna: Menevensi Episcopi qui pro tempore fuerit, quod me & hæredes meos compellat per sententiam excommunicationis & interdicti de die in diem faciend: ad dictæ pecuniæ solutionem prefato Dno: Robto: vel hæredibus suis plenarie faciend: sine contradictione aliqua. Et quod idem Epus habeat de bonis nostris sexaginta libras Argenti pro districtione facienda, vola & concedo me pendente petitione mea, terræ memoratæ esse excommunicat: & ab omnibus tanquam excommunicat evitari, ita quod auctoritate apostolica nec alterius prelati inferioris potero, absolvi donec de dicta pecunia memorato Dno: Roberto debit: satisfacero

& de petitione terræ predictæ cessavero renunciâns omni exceptioni cavillationi regię prohibitioni & omni juris remedio tam Canonico quam civili, quod mihi super his appetare possit. In cujus rei testimonium prefert scripto sigillum meum apposui hiis testibus Dno: Galfrido de Rupe, Simone Tanke, Philippo Warlaghe, David Warlaghe, Waltero Lewell, Johe: Ryn & aliis.

¶ Although well affected to his country, and very conversant with its antiquities, yet my author in more than one instance betrays an ignorance of the depth of his native language, seeming to have but a shallow knowledge of it. If he had been better read in it, he might have found a solution of the term

Rudwall, or *Rudival*, without any violent straining of etymology.

When lands were granted to be held in *Rudwall*, they were lands unconfined, to be enjoyed in common with others which were depastured by cattle, without a herd, in a wandering state. - Now *Rhyddfal* signifies to wander, out of which clerks coined a law Latin term, to suit their purpose, and sufficiently descriptive of that sort of tenure it was applied to. The name of *Redwall* attached to many places where lands had been so held, long after the custom ceased, and being considered as an English word in its common acceptation, was literally translated *Vagur gâch*.

C A P. XXII.

Of divers generall and particular Customes used and allowed of within the County of Penbrok, as well Temporall as Ecclesiasticall.

FOR that there are some customes received and allowed in generall throw all or most parte of the sheere, it were not unfit to speake of them, letting the learned judge of their validitie as the law will. And first I will begin with the tenantes of the coun-

tre, wherein I speake in generall, including therein the greatest number, which in tymes past were tenantes at will, and few sought leases, for most commonly the landlord made rather suite for a good tenant to take his land, then the tenant to the landlord; such was the scarcitie
of

of good tenants in those dayes there to be found, that glad was the landlord to hitt upon a good thriftie and husbandlie tenant: and as for fynes to be paid, it was not a thing known among them a 100 yeares past, saving onely an earnest peny at the bargaine making, which the plaine men called a God's Pen-
 nic. And within this 60 yeares the poore tenants were wont to say, that the paying of fines was an ill custome rayfed among them of late. And surely the letting of lands was of soe small commoditie, that I knowe lands in *Caer Cynerg* betweene heires, where the next to the land hath had the setting and letting thereof these 60 yeares and more, the other contenting himselfe with his parte of the rent, not esteeming what might be made by fines thereof. But this ancient good custome within this 40 yeares past is sore shaken, and almost banished the cuntry; for now the poore tenant, that lived well in that golden world, is taught to sing unto his lord a new song, and the landlords have learned the text of the damned discipule, "*Quid vultis mihi dare & ego vobis illum tradam.*" And now the world is soe altered with the poore tenant, that he standeth soe in bodily feare of his greedy neighbour, that two or three

yeares ere his lease ende, he must bowe to his lord for a new lease, and must pinche it out many yeares before, to heape money together: soe that in this age it is as easie for a poore tenant to marie two of his daughters to his neighbours sonnes, as to match himselfe to a good farme from his landlord.

This use of tenants at will was soe common, that there were many other customes grounded upon the same, for they were not tenants at will at the common law, to be put out at the lord's will at any tyme of the yeare; but they were tenants at will according to the custome of the cuntry, and were not removable without two lawful warnings to be given at usuall feastes, that is, the one on our Ladie Eve in Marche, the other at May Eve; and then was the old tenant at Midsummer to remove out of the *Hall* house, and to leave it to the new tenant, and the pasture to be common betweene them till Michaelmas, and then the old tenant to departe *cum pannis*, and to leave it wholly to the new comer; and divers other orders there are duly observed as yet among these tenants, which for brevities sake, I here over passe.

These kinde of tenants by the custome of the countrey, were to pay heriots at their death, (viz.) their best beast, and also were chargeable to the repaire of their houses, hedges, &c. And there is observed an order worth the noting, and for the same hath ben about 12 yeares past found and presented before my selfe, and other commissioners, upon a survey for the queen's majestie, the last was within this countie, which I think worth the remembrance in this place, that is as followeth. If the tenant suffer his houses, hedges, or buildings, to growe ruinous, the landlord useth to summon a jurie of six of his tenants of the like tenure and custome, whose turnes may be next to tast of the like sawse, to vywe the decay, who must and aught, accordingly, upon their oathes, present the same indifferently, betweene the lord and tenant; which done, the landlord by his baylife, or reeve, useth to arest soe much of the tenants goods upon the landes found upon decay, and the same to keep, if the tenant will not give sureties to answer the goods, or to make the repaire; these goods must be prised by the sayd jury, or two of them, or two other honest men, and then a reasonable day is given to the

tenant for making of the repaire, which, if he doe not performe by the day, then may the landlord take soe much of the tenant's goods as the jury hath found, and sell, or keepe the same, as him pleaseth.

And if the sayd jury so summoned doe find lesse then the decay is in favour of the tenant, then may the landlord sweare a new jurie of 6 other like tenants, to enquire as well of the repaire as of the concealment of the first jury, and if the second jury finde more repaire and decay, then the first jury did, then must the landlord levey soe much money of the tenants goods as the first jury found, and deliver the same to the sayd jury, and then is the first jury to make the residue of the reparations upon their owne charge, and the lord by the sayd custome, hath like remedie and meane to come by the repaire against the sayd first jury, as he had before against the tenant.

Alsoe the lord, by custome, used tyme out of mind in this countrey, may have his action of debt against the tenant and his executors for the sayd repaires, wherein I have seene divers recover in my time, and the defendant, in such action, shall not wage his lawe for soe much repaire as is found by the jury.

jury. This custome of repair held onely for thatched houses, but for slate houses, the landlords were to reparaire them, except it were by speciall covenant. This much have I been bold to insert in this place, because I have been present where severall juries have severally founde the customes aforesayd, in every pointe upon their oath, and the same certified up to the Exchequer at Westminster, of which jurors being in the whole the number of 34 persons, divers of whom were gentlemen and freeholders of good discretion and living.

There is alsoe a custome used in the courts at the common lawe, in this sheere, which I doe not heare is used in other higher courtes, that is, that a plantiffe, in an action of debt, upon any specialtie, or other contract, if the defendant lose by default, or confession in sorte, then must the plantiff sweare his debt before he shall have judgment, this is not used onely in the meaner courts but alsoe in the higher.

In ancient tyme, I alsoe finde a custome used in most base courtes within the sheere, that for matters presentable and inquireable, either in court baron, or court leete, that the common

amerement was 7 shillings, let the trespass be great or small; or the default of necessitie or wilfull, which I have seene used and allowed in my tyme; but this is much altered of late yeares, and, as I judge, upon good reason, in answering every man, *secundum quantitatem delicti*.

Alsoe, by a generall custome of Penbrokeshire, all courtes baron were holden and kept, de quindena in quindenam, and not from three weekes to three weeks, as by the lawes of England is allowed.

There was in tymes past, in some parte of this sheere, especially where *gavel kinde* was, a custome used called *Redwall* custome, which was that noe action of trespass lay for pasture in open fields out of inclosures, which custome I myself remember to heare much spoken of, though mightily *cracked*, in my young yeares. This custome seemed somewhat reasonable among the gavelkind men, for that at every descent, the lands were shared, and soe the whole land of the countrey grewe into smalle peeces, that of necessitie the owners must graise in common, and, therefore, some reason there was at the first for inducing the same; as alsoe in

townreds, whose lands lay parted in common fields, but this custome, in most partes, as the lands grow now to be entire foyles, is soe almost worne away, although among some troublesome people, it were good the sayd custome were restored to lyfe, but for the generall, otherwise, and this custome, although it be almost abolished, yet remaineth in name and terme thereof very usual among the common people, for the tyme of the yeare after harvest, when all the neighbours cattell runn together, in the common helds, they call *Redwall* tyme, but of this term *Redwall*, I have spoken more before in the last chapter, as may appeare.

There goeth alsoe a reporte of a custome for women to have the thirds of all their husband's goods and leases, and many have it without denial; but this custome hath beene of late sore shaken; and yet languisheth very weake, hardly like to recover, except the women of our countrey would erect an inn of court, and studie the law to defend their common cause, wherein I would thinke they were like to profit, for that there are of them many ripe witts and all readie tongues.

Although there be many particular customes used in sundrie places for paying of tythes, with which it is not my purpose to deale, yet is it not impertinent to speake of some generally used throwout the whole sheere, and liked and allowed of all hands.—Such is the paying of tithe cheefe, by paying only 9 cheefes for all the yeare, (viz.) 3 for every moneth of May, June, and July, for all tyth of milk, butter, and cheefe, for all the yeere, and doe not pay *decimas de lacte*, as by lawe is due.

They alsoe pay noe tithe calves, or coltes, but ob: for bullock, heiffer, or filly, at a yeare old, and a peny for every horse colt of that age. Alsoe, one tithing pig for every farrow after the first, be there piggs fewe or many, and one goose, and one kidd of every owner, if he have two or upwards. But of these ecclesiastical customes, I might write a whole volume, but this shall suffice for this place.

¶ As my author affects to treat of particular as well as general customs, he might have enumerated severall more, and some within his own Lordship of Kemes, such as *Arian Aredig*, or *Plough money*, which was 4d.

paid

paid by every *Gael Tenant*, in the manor of *Eglwysfwrw*, for ploughing, and was continued and paid by that name in his time—likewise *Arian y Vidir*, paid only in the said mahor, by divers houses for having a way through the lord's land, which now the houses that pay for the same, have enclosed, and use it for pasture, or otherwise, at their pleasure, continuing the antient rent for such easement, There were besides, in his time, (and, I believe, subsisting to this day) 2 customs incident to the

barony of *Kemes* at large, peculiar to that only, the one called *Ymado*, or *Fare free*, which was 5s. paid by every tenant who departed without warning given him by the lord, for which he might distrain, or bring his action of debt at his election; the other, called *Marw Dywarchen*, which was 1s. 4d. paid by the lord's gael tenants, for any person dying in their houses, being no household servant, or child of the householder, and having no cattle of his own on the land,

C A P. XXIII.

Of divers famous and learned Men, that have lived or been born in the Countie of Penbroke, in former Tymes, whose Works are left and be extant to Posteritie.

THIS little shire of Penbroke being but small in circuit, yeeldeth but a small number of learned men to be spoken of, that have left any of their works behinde them, yet for that I finde some mentioned in former writers, I thought good for the better memory of these worthy and profitable members, not to suffer them to be forgotten in this my description of their countrey, most of them being naturally countrey men born, the rest being the fewer number, for that

their native soile was uncertaine; yet for that I finde and knowe by certaine meanes that they were Penbroke-shire men, by habitation and long abode, I thought good rather then to omit any worthy of remembrance, to insert them here, wherein as I have been chiefly ayded herein by the painfull works of Mr. John Bale, who hath written among many other good workes of his, a particular volume, *De Scriptoribus Britannia*. Soe I finde some alsoe mentioned by other good authors, and some

some of the later age of myne own knowledge and memorie, adding altogether to make up a smalle number of this my countrey writers; wherein I for some respects omitt the now living writers, recommending theire names to be registered by theire owne workes, till further occasion be ministered to catalogue theire names with these that follow.

Beginning first with the most ancient, I finde Patric, called Patricius Magnus, who, as sayeth Humfrey Lloyd, was born in Roose, whom in this point I take for my author: he lived about the yeare of Christ 482, as saith Bale; he was brought up in great learning with his unkle Martin, bishop of Towres, a man famous in his time, he instructed the Scotts and Irishmen in the Christian religion, and died in Ireland Anno Salutis 491, in the 122^d yeare of his age. This St. Patrick founded a monasterie at St. David's, out of which was afterwards founded the cathedral church there, as shall be shewed after. He lyeth buried in Down in Ireland, together with St. Bridgett and Columba, as appeareth by these verses—

*Hic tres in Dunno tumulo tumulantur in uno
Brigitta Patricius atq; Columba pius.*

He wrote these books:—Ad Cereticum Tirannum Epist. 1.—Ad Avalonias Incolas Epistola una.—Ad Hibernenses Ecclesias Epistolæ plurimæ.—Ad suos Britannos Epistolæ plurimæ.

Dubricius Gwaynianus, born neare the river Gwayn, and thereof took his surname, a matter very usuall for the learned forte among the ancient Britons, as Owén Kyveilcog, David Ddu Hiraethog, David Nantmor, Lewis Morgannwc Asserius Menevenfis, &c. and is used at this day of our chiefe Bards now living. This river Gwayne is that which goeth to Fishguard, and runneth throw the valley called Diffryn Gwayn; neither doe I know any river in Wales or England of that name, but this river onely, for that of necessity this must be the river, whereof he took his name, and the soile wherein he was born and dwelled, and therefore there is noe likelyhoode that he should take his name of the river Wey, called in Welsh Gwy, for sayth John Bale writing of this Dubricius, *a Solo apud Demetas sic dictus*, for that it is playne he was a Penbrokeshire man borne, which people onely are the Demetæ, for the river Wey approacheth not neere any parte of Penbroke sheere, neither is there any other river or brooke

in all the shire, called Gweyn, save this onely that runneth by Fishguard, beside he is remembered yet in ancient writings in the Welsh tongue, by the ancient Bards, by the name of *Dubric o Langweyn*, founding the *B* in that place after the Greeke Beta, as is usually don in that language. This Dubricius, saith Mr. Bale, in his youth was famous for his singular learning, saying, *Maximus apud Britannos Vir erat*; insoemuch that not onely out of his owne countrey, but of the regions round about, there resorted great flocks of scholers to be by him instructed in learning, soe that he kept famous schooles upon the river side of Gwayne. He was a mighty overthrow to the Pelagian heresy, which in his tyme had corrupted the whole church of Britaine, and for his excellent learning he was made Archbishop of Caerlegion, and Metropolitan of Wales, by Aurelius Ambrosius, King of Britaine; he being Archbishop, crowned Urther Pendragon, and after him the worthie King Arthur, in whose tyme he died the 13th day of November, in the yeare of our Lord 522, as saith myne author. His fame soe flourished after his lyfe, that 598 yeares after his death, his body was removed from his first buriall to the church of Landaf,

by the meanes of Urban, bishop of that see. The works left behind him were, as sayth Mr. Bale, these—

Declamationes eruditæ—Viri Christiana professione, &c.—In Arthuri Coronatione Oratio.

David, commonly called St. David, born in the citie of St. David, called then Menewe, or Mynyw, in the British tongue, and thence of him called St. David's. This David was a man of great parentage, and neere of kinne to the worthie Arthur, King of England, by whom he was preferred to be Archbishop of Caerlegion, the Metropolitan See of Wales, and Primas of the same, being in the tyme of King Arthur one of the cheefe flourishing cities of all Britaine, as is yet to be seene by the ruines thereof, found a mile out of the now decayed towne, in corne fieldes and other places, where vaultes, streetes, and other buildings are found, by ploughing and digging. Mr. Bale saith, this David over and beside his fame for learning and knowledge, was comely, fayer, and beautiful, and 4 cubits of hight; he buylded, saith he, 12 monasteries, and by his unceffant labours utterly confuted and purged the church of the Pelagian heresye, being thought be-

fore

fore his tyme irrecoverable; he was foe inward with King Arthur, that he obtayned of the King to transferre the archbishop's fee from Caerleon to his owne towne of St. David, where to this day it remayneth, although without arch dignitie, which long since hath been surrepted, as in my second booke, treating of that place, I will declare. He lived in the tyme of King Arthur (viz.) in the yeare 542, and in the 147th. yeare of his age, therein agreeing with the age of the patriarch Jacob at the tyme of his death, and was archbishop 65 yeares, and was buried in St. David's, in a monasterie which St. Patrick had founded there. He wrote the following bookes—*Contra Pelagios Liber unus*—*Homelius Evangeliorum Lib: 1,*

Merlin, the great prophet and chiefe bard of his tyme, as faith Mr. Bayle, was borne in Demetia. This Merlyn is famous yet among the people of this age, for the great learning he shewed. Bale speaketh of two Merlins, the one living in the tyme of King Arthur, the other in the tyme of Aurelius Ambrosius.

Sampson Demeta is onely remembered of Mr. Bale, in the

addition annexed to the ende of his book, who lived about the yeare of Christ 560, and soe passed him over; and soe alsoe must I, making onely mention of his name, for want of further information.

Johannes Patricius, alias Eri-gena, a man born in St. Davids in Penbrokeshire, was a student at Athens, and was expert in the Greeke, Chaldean, and Arabian tongues, and visited all the schooles of philosophie of his tyme; he having travelled Italy and France, and there receiving great intertainment of Carolus Calvus and Ludouicus Bulbus; translated the workes of *Dionisius Ariopagita* into the Latin tongue; being sent thither from Constantinople Anno Christi 858, and then returning to his countrey, purposed to live privately at St. David's; but his fame not suffering it, he was sent for by Alfred, King of England, to instruct both him and his children; which King Alfred being by meanes of his good instructor, inflamed with the desire of learning, by his good perswasion first founded the university of Oxford, and appointed this his schoole master, to be the first teacher and reader of liberall artes in the same universitie; but in his later
yearcs

yeares he withdrew himselfe to he was slaine Anno Christi 884
the abbey of Malmsburie, where —of his works these are extant.

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|----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| De maculatis Ministeriis | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| De fide contra Barbaros | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| De Corpore & sanguine Dno: | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| In Hierarchiam Commentarios | - - - | Lib: 4. |
| In Theologiam Mysticam | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Pro Instituendis Nobilium Filiis | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Versiones Dionnisi | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Moralia Aristotelas | - - - | Lib: 9. |
| Paraphrasticos Thomas | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Epistolas ad diversas | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Dogmata Philosophorum | - - - | Lib: 1. |

Afferius. Menevensis, a famous hystographer of his tyme, a man born in St. Davids, and was chancellor there till by the tyranny of the King of Demetia, he was forced to forsake his countrey, who afterwards for his learning was by King Alfred made Bishop of Salisburie. He wrote—The British History, and The Life of King Alfred.

Giraldus Cambrensis, our dear and loving countreyman, to whom above all other, our countrey is most beholding, was born in Manor Byr Parish, of honourable discent and parentage, was master of the English schooles, in the Univerfitie of Paris, and moderator of divinity there; afterwards, for his learning, required to come to England, was secretary to King

Henry the 2^d. and had the education of King John in his youth, and was with him in Ireland, where he wrote the description and originall history of that countrey. He travelled with the Archbishop throwout Wales, and wrote the description of that countrey alsoe, and then accompanied the archbishop to the Holy Land, and returning home he followed the cause for the church of St. Davids at Rome, against the prerogative of Canterbury, then first pretended over St. Davids. He was archdeacon of St. Davids and Brecknock where he dwelled, he was 70 yeares of age, and lyeth buried at St. Davids; he was a great writer in his time, and a diligent searcher of antiquities, among many of his workes, these following came to light.—

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| Togographium Hibernizæ | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Distinctionum ejusdem | - - - - | Lib: 3. |
| Itinerarium Cambriæ | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Topographium Cambriæ | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Epitomen ejusdem Rhythmicæ | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Vitam Henrici Secundi | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Institutiones Principis | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Speculum Ecclesiasticum | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Acta Regis Johis: | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| De mundi mirabilibus | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| De Machmeti requities | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| De Vita Saxonum Regibus | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Anglorum Cronicon | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Pro Guidone Warwicensi | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Prerogativorum Corporum | - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Dialogorum quoque | - - - - | Lib: 1. |

He alsoe in his painfull travells and journeys to Rome, in defens of the prerogative metropolitane of St. Davids against the archbishop of Canterbury, wrote a book intituled De Sudoribus circa sedem Menevensem, which, as it appeareth, came to the hands of Sir John Price, Kn^t. a

painful and affectionous gentleman to his countrey.

Mauricius Morganensis, faith M^r. Bale, born in Penbrokeshire, lived about the yeare 1210, he was a famous poet in his tyme, and learned, and wrote,

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| Epigrammata quædam | - - - | Lib: 1. |
| In patrio sermone | - - - | Libri plures. |

Adam Hatton, born at Caer Voriok, in Dewisland, descended of a worshipful parentage, and for his learning preferred to the see of St. Davids, was Lord Chancellor of Eng-

land to King Richard the 2^d. he was founder of and builded St. Marie's College in St. Davids, in the tyme of Edward the 3^d. He wrote * Statuta Ecclesiæ Menevens:

* This curious work now exists in the archives of the cathedral church of St. David's; a copy of which is to be found in the British Museum, amongst the Harleian manuscripts, being part of Mr. Hugh Thomas's collection.

Henry Chichelsey was made bishop of St. Davids in the year of Christ 1409, was afterwards translated from thence to Canterbury; he was founder of All Soules Colledge in Oxford, and gave the churches of St. Clares and Llangennith in Carmarthenshire, to the maintenance thereof; he was of singular witt and flowing eloquence, and was one of the three that were sent to the generall Counsel of Pise, Anno 1409. He, alsoe, in the parliament of Leicester, in the second year of King Henry the 5th. by his witt, learning, and eloquence, uttered in an oration, did defend the temporall livings of the bishops, abbotts, and clergie of England, which then, in the sayd parliament, was valued to be able to sustaine to the king's honour and strength of the realme, 15 erles, 1500 knights, 6200 esquiers,

and 100 almshouses for the poor, and £20000. a yeare to the king, and shold have been seised into the king's hands, and preserved the same from a mighty downfall, which fore terrified the hearts of the clergie of that age, but by this good bishop, was quashed, and never after remembered till the tyme of King Henry the 8th.

Thomas Rodburne, bishop of St. Davids, lived in the tyme of Henry the 4th. and, Anno 1412, wrot a Chronicle of England.

Stephen Patrington, bishop of St. Davids, although a northern man borne, yet ingrafted by his place, in this soile, was confessor to Henrie the 5th. and wrot these volumes, obiit Londini 1470.

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|------------------------------------|---------|
| Commentarias Sententiarum - - - | Lib: 4. |
| Repertorium Argumentarum - - | Lib: 1. |
| De sacerdotali functione Lect: - - | Lib: 1. |
| Contra Wicklevistas - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Sermonum 72 De tempore - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Contra Nicolaum Herford - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Sermonum de Sanctis - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| In Eglogas Theodosii - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| In Esopi Fabulas - - - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Questionum Ordinationes - - - | Lib: 1. |
| Epistolarum ad diversos - - - - | Lib: 1. |

John a Kent, a famous doctor of divinity, as appeareth by his divine works, which will not be forgotten till the world's end; he was a learned poet, wherein he had a favour of nature, and therefore hath, in the Welsh tongue, left many notable workes; he lived in the tyme of King Richard the 3^d. as Mr. Hollinshed noteth; he was borne in the lordship of Kilgerran in Penbrokeshire, as is manifest by some of his own workes. I finde another John of Kent that lyved in the tyme of Henry the 3^d. but what countryman he was I know not.

King Henry the seaventh, King of England, was borne in the castle of Penbroke, and therefore may properly be sayd to be a Penbrokeshire man.

Reynold Pecocke, a learned man, born in Lougharne, then being parte of Penbrokeshire, though sythence wrongfully wrested away.

Sir Thomas Eliot, kn^t. anciently descended of Penbrokeshire, where his chiefe house, name, and family is well knowne, a man whose fame as alsoe his workes, are sufficiently knowne at this present, and my selfe farre too meane to commend this kn^t. besides the good service of

his person in the commonwealth while he lived, imployed his labours for his countreys good, after his death, and left to posteritie very worthy workes, as a Dictionarie in Laten and English. The Castell of Health, 4 bookes.—The Floures of Wytt.—The Governour, a work both rare and excellent for the instruction of gentlemen.

William Owen, Esq. borne in Penbrokeshire, as alsoe that country man by ancient descent and progenie, was fellow student and neare cosen to the last recited Sir Thomas Eliot, and of familiar conversation together; he was alsoe chamber fellow with the reverend judge Sir Anthonies Fitzherbert, and studied the lawes together. He wrot out the large volume of his chamber-fellowes Abridgment of the Lawes of this Realme, being the first worke of abridging the lawes that was done, which travell in writing foe huge a volume, was no lesse tedious to his body, then it was profitable to his studie, whereby he imprinted in his mynde as much knowledge of the lawe, as by many yeares studie he had gained (as I often heard him selfe confesse). He profited by the studie of the lawe, but not greatly by the practise thereof, which he gave over long ere his

his death, he was the first (among other workes of his) that abridged the Statutes of England, and reduced them under common titles, to the great ease of the readers, which he did in the tyme of Hen. 8th. in soe small a volume, as the price thereof was but 12^d. whereof some are yet to be seene printed by Richard Pynson, A. D^o. 1528, under his name and title. He alsoe wrote other workes; yet, notwithstanding his hard studie in his youth, and continuall toyle and travell, all his tyme, he carried to his grave so many yeares as that he sawe in ripe yeates, the fifth issue, made by dissent of the body of his godfather, and was present at the coronation and proclamation of thirteene kings and queens of England, and lived under the 14th.

One king and one queen were never married; he alsoe sawe 8 bishops in St. David's; and all his life tyme, was never sick but once, and at his dying day, which was on the 29th March, 1574; wanted not one tooth.

Robert Record, doctor of phisick, a Tenby man borne, in his tyme was a man as much renowned for his learning, as he was afterwards honoured for his workes, which for cosmographic, arithmetick, and geometric, are the rudiments best esteemed, above any others before or since his tyme. Much is our English nation beholding to the author, neither can his prayse be sufficientlie blazed for the good he left him; he compiled

The Ground of Artes.

The Whestone of Wytt.

The Castell of Knowledge.

The Path Way.

The Urinall of Phisick.

He died in the raigne of Queene Mary.

Thomas Phaer, doctor of phisick, a man honoured for his learning, commended for his government, and beloved for his pleasant natural conceits, he chose Penbrokeshire for his

earthly place, where he lived worshipfully, and ended his days to the greesse of all good men at the Forest of Kilgarran, being his chosen seat; he translated the *Eneydes* of Virgil, a worke none worthily commend, though commended of most, shewing in the author, his great skill,

P

learning,

learning, and aptnes of nature.

Harry Morgan, doctor of lawes, for his learning preferred to be bishop of St. Davids, in Queene Mary's tyme, was borne in Dewisland, as worthy in place, as he was generously descended.

Thomas Yong, doctor in divinitie, succeeded the sayd bishop Morgan, in St. Davids, and there hence advanced to the see of Yorke, he was borne in Haggeston, near Lamphci.

Richard Davies, bishop of St. Davids, a man noe lesse in his tyme much revered for his rare vertues and excellencies in learning, agreeable to his place and calling, then honoured for his publique hospitalitie and liberality in his life tyme, though susteining many troubles and great crosses, yet so bearing himselfe, as he was inwardly affected of the good, and never detracted but of the bad. He, for the advancement of God's glory, translated into Welsh

The New Testament—The Common Prayer Book—Many Notable Sermons. He died 7. Novembris, 1581.

Thomas Huett, Chaunter of St. Davids, a man that all his life bare himself alwayes in good accompt and estimation, tooke alsoe much paynes with the sayd bishop, in translating the former bookes, as may appeare by the Epistles of them: He died 19. Die Augusti, A. D. 1591.

Robert Lougher, a doctor of lawes, a Welshman, borne at Tenby, was, for his learning, of great estimation, and held the chyer in Oxford for many yeares, beside other cheef places in the Universtie; till worthily he was advanced to be Chancellor of Yorke, holding which place, he died the 3d of June, 1585, where he was borne.

¶ In some degree to confirm what is related above of *Dubri-cius*, there is a * spot belong-

* This sequestered spot, now my property, exhibits a situation most happily adapted to the life of a pious recluse; which, though not very remote from the haunts of man, is curiously shut out from the world, and environed with objects of the most awful kind, and best calculated to inspire devotion.—*Dubricius's Cave* still exists, but the games have been some time discontinued, which, it is said, were celebrated on the day dedicated to that Saint in the Romish Calendar.

ing to me on the Banks of the Gwayn, called *Pwll Dyfrig*, probably the scene of his religious retirement, amidst tremendous rocks and wilds, where there are many caverns, such as hermits used to occupy; below the principal of which, there are, to this day, annual games solemnized by the country people, and ale and bragawd exposed to sale in the cave, as it were commemorative of some circumstance, to which they attached peculiar veneration.

As my author did not think it foreign to his purpose to introduce into this catalogue of famous men, the names of such who had no other relation to the county of Pembroke, than that, by long residence, they had been, as it were, naturalized to it, as many of the bishops and dignitaries of St. David's; I rather marvel that he did not find room for Robert Ferran, the martyr, whose children matching with very re-

spectable families in this county, became perfect Welsh people; a man whose life and death entitle him to honourable mention, notwithstanding malice hath endeavoured to fully his fame, and even to obscure, if possible, the blaze of his martyrdom.

Mr. Edward Llwyd, of Oxford, to whom I shewed this work, and communicated my intention of collecting materials to fill up the author's original design, seeing that I had got together many very rare documents relative to Pembroke-shire as a county palatine, and to the Earls thereof, recommended it to me to finish that apart; therefore, in deference to his judgment, I have taken the substance of Cap. 25, which treated of this county in its palatine capacity, meaning to make it the ground work to raise all my collection on that subject upon, and assign this as the reason why it is here suppressed.*

* Being in possession of the materials here alluded to, and flattering myself, that by applying them to the purpose for which they were originally intended, a very interesting treatise might be produced, and having it in contemplation to fill up my ancestor's outlines, I have not restored Cap. 25 to its place, but reserve it to form the basis of the work, agreeable to the original design.

C A P. XXVI.

Of divers Wonders and Curiosities of Penbrokeshire.

IN speaking of wonders, least the reader should wonder too much, I think it fitt first to describe these things, which I will here call wonders; and, therefore, I will call wonders these things that for the rarenes thereof will draw people to marvellel thereat, and yet noe unnaturall cause, or matter to be found, for if it swarve from nature, it is more properly (if it come by the handie work of God) a miracle; if by the operation of nature, then more aptly called a monster then a wonder, for many naturall things for the rarenesse thereof will drawe people to wonder at it. Of these such fewe, as I have noted, to be found in Penbrokeshire, I will briefly note, which I comprise under the number of nine.

The first whereof shall be the shaking stone, neere within half a mile of St. Davids, towards the sea cliffe, where there is to be seen a huge stone, so massie, as by estimation, passeth the draught of 100 oxen, which stone is in forme cornered di-

versly, and somewhat round and broad, being a stone as hard as marble, unpolished or hewed by any arte or labour; this stone is mounted upon divers other stones, about a yard high from the ground, and soe equally poised, as that with one finger a man may soe shake it as that you may sensibly see it move; and if two or threes men, or more, sit or stand on it, yet may you soe move it, that the men on it may sensibly see and feele themselves moved thereby. This is reckoned for a strange and rare thing, and is visited of many that have cause to resort to St. Davids; it is reported of this stone, that you may move it with one finger, and if you put the whole strength of your body, it will not stirre; the cause whereof is, for that the motion of the stone is but very little, and, therefore, it is not soe well to be perceived, if you put both your hands, or your shoulder to move it, as when you put but one hande, or one or two of your fingers. A learned and worthie man seeing this

this qualitie of the wonder, described it thus:

*Concussit huius levis motus quæ non
mouet ullus,
Cumq; minus moveas, tunc movet
ecce magis.*

It is a thing strange to see how equiponderous this stone is placed upon two stones, under propping it, that soe small strength should be able to move soe massie a body, and it is the more rare, for that it should seeme that the placing was not don by arte of man, but by naturall meanes, or chance, as we call it. The like stone have I found mysele in the Haven of Caldei Island by chance, going over stones there, under the full sea marke, and over flowne every tyde, but much lesse in quantitie then this of St. Davids.

The second wonder that I finde worthy noting, is a well spring on the top of a high rocke, neare St. Davids aforesayd, half a mile and more from the sea, the water being freest and sweete, that keepeth course with the sea in ebbing and flowing twise every 24 hours, and be full at full sea, and very lowe at the ebbe. The little children that herd cattrell neere the place, are soe acquainted with this well, that they will re-

sorte to the well on purpose to know how the tyde goeth, and will declare the state of the ebb and flood presently by inspection of the well.

There is not faire from the shaking stone, at a place called Perchmawr, out of a chamber, a passage under ground, a quarter of a mile, leading to the sea. I have not mysele seene this passage, and, therefore, I cannot soe largely treat of it as I wishe, but it is a thinge worthie of place among things rare and strange, as I am informed by them that are acquainted with the same.

Another matter I will note here as a strange and rare thing, that is, shells of fishes, as oyster shells, muskell shells, cockles, lympitts, and other shells of sea fish, are found in digging of marle, and this upon high hills, where the marle is found 3 or 4 miles from the sea, and this twentie foot deepe under the earth, soe that of necessity these shells must have remayned there since the fludd of Noe, being now 3909 yeares since. These shells are very commonly found in the marle pitte very deepe under the earth, and are fresh of colour, but most of them putrified and rotten; yet some I have seene sounde and strong,

without any kinde of putrifaction. There is alsoe found in the sayd marle pitts all manner of stones of the sea shore, worne round and smooth by the sea; and all sortes of sea sand, as alsoe pieces of tymber unrotten, with the apparent signes of cutting with edge tooles, and fire-brands with black coles on the one ende; all which confirmeth the opinion of the common people, that the marle is the fatnes and clammy substance of the earth, by the beating and washing of the fludd, and soe gathered together, including within it whatsoever touched the clammy substance, and soe left in great lumpes at the departing of the fludd. This kind of marle was found onely in the upper parte of Kemes, and in the hundred of Kilgarran, of all this shire.

Another rare and strange thing is to be remembered of certen rootes of tymber, which about 12 or 18 yeares past were seene on the sandes at Newgal, by reason, as it seemeth, that the violence of the sea, or some extreame fresh of the rivers in the winter, washed away the sandes (which dayly is and was over flowen with the tyde soe lowe) that there appeared in the sandes infinit number of butts of trees, in the places where

they had been growing, and now every tyde, and there appeared the very stroakes of the hatchett at the falling of those tymber. The sandes being washed away in the winter, the butts remayned to be seene all the sommer following, but the next yeare the same was covered againe with sands, by which it appeareth, that the sea in that place hath intruded upon the land; and neere the place in Rowse side, there is a townred, called as yet the Wood, although there be not any other signe of wood upon the land thereof at this day. This thing Girald. Cambrensis, who wrote his description of Wales, in the tyme of Harry the 2^d. noteth; for in his tyme alsoe, these butts of tymber were seene, and layeth it as a strange memoriall to posteritie. It hath been told me by the neighbours of Coedtrueth, neere Tenby, that the like hath been seene there upon the sandes; and Mr. Hollingshed reporteth the like to be found betweene Penfance and St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall. Fol: 14.

There is alsoe a pitt in the earth in Botherston parish, which is called Bother's Meere, whereof there are strange things reported, as that at certaine tymes there are ugly and terrible noyses and sounds heard to proceede from

from the same pitt, and that a fame or smoake (to mens appearance) oftentimes scene rising and mounting out of the same pitt, as out of a burning furnes, and alsoe great flakes of boyling froth cast up out of the hole; and which is more strange, if sheepe, or other like cattell, be grazing neere the pitt, oftentimes they are forcibly and violently drawne, and carried into the pitt; and if a cloke, or other garment be cast on the ground, neere the pitt at certaine seasons, you shall stand as farre off, and see it sodainly snatched, drawne, and swallowed up into the pitt, and never scene againe: all which I heare to be true, by creditable reporte of the neighbours; and of purpose I went to see the place, and I doe verily believe the reportes, and therefore I may well place it here as a strange and rare matter. The cause is, as I guesse, for that the pitt is round and narrow, and is within two or three butts length to the sea cliffe, the land being all lymestone rock, soe bare and barren, that scarce any grasse groweth on the ground, although it be plaine. Looking downe into the hole, I finde it very deepe and broad downwards, and from the bottom there is a greate breech to the sea, soe that it should seeme all the ground be-

tweene it and the sea to be hollow underneath; and when the sea is tempestuous, the surges enter the concavities with great furie, and the place being hollow, yealdeth strange and loathsome noyses, as were all clyffes are heard, the sound whereof ascendeth through the hollowes of the earth, and is heard neare the hole mouth in strange sorte; and when the waves are forcibly driven into the straitnes, the sprays are forced up throwe the hole, as they doe in breaking against the cliff, which sheweth as farre off as smoake, issuing out of a chimney, and casteth up pieces of white foame, that swimmeth on the water; and this is the smoake that the people reporteth to see: and when the cave is violently filled with the sea surges, soe that noe ayre is left in the concavities of the earth, the sea returning soddenlie, the ayer being soddenlie alsoe drawne downe throwe the narrow hole, is soe attractive, as if any sheepe, or what thing soever be founde neere the brinke of the pitt, the same is violently by the ayer drawen into the gulf, and this is the reason of this wonder.

Another rare thing there is, and strange indeed, if it be true, as I am perswaded it is, for that the place is within the lordship of

mytic, and within two miles of my dwelling; and all the inhabitants, both young and old, doth affirme and confirme the same; which is, that in the parish of Whitechurch, in Kernes, being a parish of 20 or 30 householdes, and large in quantity, having in it both playne ground, hills, and rocks, there was never seene any adder alive, although in the parishes round about they are found continually, as in other places of the countrey. This being true, as I am perswaded it is, is a thing to be marvelled at indeede, and what affinitye this parish onely, and none other, should have with the land of Ireland, or with the countrey of *Buchanan*, in Scotland, which, as Boetius writeth, breedeth noe ratts, neither will they live brought thither from elsewhere.

* Another thing worth the noting, is the stone called *Maen y Gromlech*, upon *Pentre Jevan Lande*. It is a huge and massive stone, mounted on high, and set on the topps of 3 other high stones, pitched, standing upright in the ground, which far passeth

for bignes and hight, Arthur's Stone, in the way betwene Hereford and the Haye, or *Lach yr Aft*, neere Blaen Porth, in Cardiganshire; or any other that ever I sawe, saving some in Stonehenge, upon Salisbury Plaine, called *Cherco Gigantum*, being one of the chiefe wonders of England. The stones whereon this is layd are soe high, that a man on horseback may well ryde under it without stowping. The stone that is thus mounted is 18 foote long, and 9 foote brode, and 3 foote thicke at one end, but thinner at the other; and from it, as it is apparent since his placing there, is broken a piece of 5 foote brode, and 10 foote long, lying yet in the place, more than 20 oxen would draw. Doubtlesse this stone was mounted long tyme since, in memorie of some great victory, or the buriall of some notable person, which was the ancient rite, for that it hath pitched stones standing one against the other round about and close to the huge stone, which is mounted high to be seene afarr off, much like to that which is written,

* This account, Mr. Edward Liwyd, of the Ashmolean Museum, acknowledges to have received from my ancestor, John Lewis, Esq. of Manaraavon, which he has introduced into his additions to Camden's Account of Wales, as published by Gibson; but by a marginal memorandum of Mr. Lewis's, prior to his having received any information respecting those ancient monuments from a gentleman of Glamorganshire, that served to influence his opinion concerning their origin.

Lib. 1^{mo}. Machab. cap. 18. of the buriall of the patriarch Jacob. (Et edificavit Simon super sepulchrum patris sui & fratrum suorum edificium altum visu, Lapide polito retro & ante; & stavit septem Piramides unam contra unam, patri & matri & quatuor fratribus & hies circumposuit Columnas magnas & super Columnas arma ad memoriam eternam & juxta arma navet sculptas quas videntur ab hominibus navigantibus mare) or such notable thing, but there is noe reporte or memorie, or other matter to be found, of the cause of the erecting of this trophen. They call the stone *Gromlech*, but I thinke the true etymologie is *Grymlech*, the stone of strength, for that great strength was used in the setting of it, to lye in sorte as it doth. There are other stones in 3 or 4 other places in the countrey adjoyning, as *Lech y tribedd*, neere Riccardstone, and one in Newport, neere the bridge; another beneath the towne, but not comparable to this, either in bignes, or in standing soe high.

And because I have read of wonders of divers countries, which most commonly I have found to be 9 in number; let me make up the like number, with a strange event that hap-

ned in this countrey, in the beginning of June, in the years of oure Lord God 1601, which was this—There hapned that suddenic, as if the same had fallen by a shower out of the ayre, a great peece of ground, to the quantity of 200 English acres, was covered in a manner with a kinde of caterpillers, or greene wormes, having many leggs, and bare without haire; they were found in such abundance, that a man treading on the ground should treade upon 20 or 30 of them; and in this sorte they continued for the space of 3 weekes or more, noe man knowing how they came, nor were any of the like sorte ever scene in the countrey before or since: and being killed and opened, there was noe gutt or any thing els within them, but onely grasse which they had devoured: the place was on a hill, in the parish of Maenclochog, above Fynnon Dewy; they were found as it were with one accord to goe one way, (viz) upp the hill, and went over the hill a quarter of a myle and more; and as they went, did devoure and consume the grasse, that the ground appeared bare and redd, like fallowe; and after they had continued there three weekes, there resorted thither an infinite number of sea mewes and crows,

as if all of many countreys had been summoned to the spot, who in a few dayes consumed them all, after they had consumed all the grasse of the mountaine; alsoe swine fedd upon the wormes eagerly, and waxed very fatt. This, for the rare event thereof, I thought good to speake of among the wonders, although it be one permanent, yet more strange then any of the other.

I could have noted some other things in this country, which for their raritie might have claymed roome in this place, but for that I tyed mysele to the number of 9; and least I might become too wonderfull, I will rest here, and speake somewhat of them in my second booke, when I shall have occasion to speake of the places the same are in.

¶ I was long of that belief, that the *Gromlech* my author gives an account of, with all of the same description, had been erected in memory of victories,

or burial of ancient chieftains; but having had occasion a few yeares back, to go to the sessions of Glamorganshire, and falling into an acquaintance with * Sir Richard Bassett, who discovering in me a passion for investigating the antiquities of my native country, shewed me some curious writings respecting the ancient bards, which have totally changed my opinion of such monuments. I told him of the stones so much talked of in Nevern parish, which he was certain was the place where the chief bard presided at the *Gogfedd*, which was held in a high open situation, as is the case here; the whole space round consisting of overturned monuments of the same sort: but when some time since he paid me a visit, and was led to view the spot, he pronounced it to be one of the principal *Gor-feddau* in all Wales. † Besides, to confirm me in my opinion, that it is as he said, the mountain that overhangs the spot that is called *Carn Englyn*, on the

* We are taught to expect a very curious publication soon from the hand of the ingenious Mr. Edward Williams, of Glamorganshire, on the subject of Bardism, which will involve all the learning that can be brought forward to elucidate it; and I am informed, from collections chiefly made under the patronage of the above gentleman.

† There is another very striking proof of this region having been devoted to the Bards and their institutions. In a MS. treatise, *de Dignitatibus Baronie de Kemes*—in enumerating them, the 16th peculiar honour annexed to it occurs in these words—*Cithara argentea dispositio ad istam pertinet Baronum quasi ad mansionem Principis quæ in absentia Domini ad Monasterium suum (de St. Dogwael's) custodienda traditur.*

other

other side of which, nearer Fishguard, there is a spring, called *Fynnon Ofydd*, the *Ofydd* being an inferior order of the bards; and it is remarkable, that in this parte of the coun- try were settled the ancient princes of Dyfed, my ancestors, who had many of them the distinction of *Fardd*, such as, *Gwinfardd Dyfed*, and *Kibyllin Fardd*.

C A P. XXVII.

Of the Worthynes of Penbrokeshire, and the People thereof in ancient Tyme, and what Benefit that Countrey hath yelded to the Realme of England; how Ireland and the cheefest Partes of Wales was first and chiefly subdued by it to the Crowne of England

IN speaking in prayse and worthines of the people and this countie, if I shall seeme ferwent therein, yet I should therefore partly deserve pardon, (the love and affection of my countrie egging me thereunto) and in the same I shall, in some things, iterat that which I have already spoken before in the 5th. chap: where I speake of the constitution of the people.

Yet seeing this countrey among other of Wales, hath been famous for their love, loyalty, and service to the kings of this realme, and soe affected of the kings and people of England for the same, that they have termed it a second or little England; let not therefore the same be buried in oblivion, and rather I had herein be taxed with the fault of *tautologia*, in too often repeating

one thing, then obscurely to use the figure *Synecdoche* in laying downe *pars pro toto*, although when I have done all, I may, I must say *inutilis seruns sum*, in not being able to say herein as much as it deserveth.

And first, as touching the worthines of the countrey in ancient tyme, I have before declared how it was a kingdom; and further, to cyte here the words of Giraldus, which sayth, that by the people of this countrey, the sea coastes of Wales have been kept in obedience to the crown of England, and overcome and conquered the realme of Ireland; has wordes alsoe in another place, in commendation of Penbrokeshire men, are these.—*Erat autem gens hæc originem a Flandria ducens, ab Anglorum Rege Hen: 1^{no}. ad hos*

hos fines habitandum transmissa,
gens fortis & robusta, conti-
nuoq; bellis conflictu, gens
Cambrensis inimicissima gens
(inquam) insidiosa gens mer-
cenaries usitatissima quocunq;
labore sive periculo terra mariq;
lucrum querere gens pervalida,
vicissim loco & tempore nunc
adarmatum, nunc ad Arma gens
promptissima utiq; felix & fortis
si vel Regibus ut deceret Cam-
bria condi fuisset, vel prestituta
saltem & perfectis injuriarum
dedecus animo vindice disp-
cuisset, that is to say—This na-
tion, meaning the Englisherie
of Penbrokeshire, derive their
descent from Flanders, as men
sent thither to people these partes
by King Hen. 1st. They are
a valiant strong people, in con-
tinuall conflict of battell; a na-
tion most hatefull to the Welsh-
men; a people addicted to clothe
making and merchandize; spar-
ing noe payne, nor fearing any
perill by lande or sea, to in-
crease their wealth; valiant in
warre, and as tymes and place
require, indifferent for the full
or the sword; a nation both
stout and happy; if Wales were
(as it should be) pleasing to the
king, or that the rulers thereof
would redresse oppression and
punish offenders. This was the
opinion of Giraldus Cambrensis
of these countrymen in the tyme
of Hen. 2^d. at which tyme he

wrote his description of Wales;
 and whereas Wales was not
 fully subject to the kings of
 England, as you may well ga-
 ther by his wordes, onely this
 countrey then held for the kings
 of England, and had continuall
 conflicts with the then princes
 of Wales; and who soe will
 carefully looke into the nature
 of the remnant of these people,
 shall finde them not much to
 differ from Giraldus his wordes
 to this day, and confirme his
 wordes therein; certaine it is
 that the subduing of the countrey
 of Glamorgan to the crowne of
 England, proceeded from hence,
 for Einion, the son of Cadivor
 ap Collwyn, who first procured
 and brought Robert Fitz Hamon
 and his knights to come to Gla-
 morgan, was the sonne of the
 Prince of Dyved, that is Pen-
 brokeshire, and was with his
 Penbrochians partakers of the
 conquest of Glamorgan, who
 had the land of Sangennith in
 Glamorganshire given him and
 his heires; and this was one of
 the first countreys of Wales that
 was subdued to the crown of
 England, procured by means of
 a Penbrokeshire man. And af-
 terwardes the manfullness of
 Earle Strongbow in conquering
 this countrey, and in preserving
 and keeping of it against the
 princes of Wales, and conti-
 nuing meere English in name,
 blood,

blood, and language, and defended it to hold of the kings of England, never suffering the ancient inhabitants to returne to the same againe, as many partes of Wales did, being once subdued by the Englishmen, but soone lost againe, (namely, Cardigan, Carmarthenshire, Anglesey, and divers other partes of Wales) a thing worthy of note and remembrance. Alsoe, the subduing of Ireland, being a whole realme, by Strongbowe, earle of this country, and his people, and bringing it in obedience and subjection to the kings of this land, as before I have more largely declared.

And out of this countrey are descended some of the cheefe and principall men of Ireland, as the Giraldines, of whome the Earles of Desmond and Kildare, drawe their paternal descent, the Viscount Balingkaffe, the Lord Roche, the Lord Barrey, the Flemings, Baron of Slane, Fitz Morice, Baron of Kerry, Mak Jordan, Baron of Deserres, the Wogana of Greene Castle, a great and mightie people there in tymes past, and many other gentlemen, whose names yet shewe them to be descended from hence, where their originall houses are yet knowne by and after their owne names; and in

the possession of their kinred in this countrey.

If Penbrokeshire people then were the meanes of subduing Ireland and Wales to the kings of England, the one being a kingdome, the other a principallitie; what glory can be greater, and what praise more worthy, and what other countreys in this land may vaunt themselves of such valiant attempts and happy successe? and therefore no marvell that this countrey was magnified above all the rest of Wales to be a county palatine; and well might the kings of England call this their little England beyond Wales. Beside the worthynes of the people of this countrey in generall, I may speake somewhat of the worthines and estimation of our ancient earles and other famous men that have lyved there in tymes past, for the which I referre to the catalogue of earles in the beginning of the book, where you shall finde that many of the Earles of Penbroke have been the chieffe peeres and pillars of this realme, as William Marshall, who slew, in one battell, 9000 of Prince Llewelin's men, and who alsoe obtayned the great charter of the liberties to all the nobles and commons of this realme.

Alsoe it appeareth, that in Anno 4^o. Edw: 2^o. Annoq; Christi 1311, when the king gave commission to the lords and barons of this lande, to chosse and select certayne of themselves to make lawes to govern the realme and king; when, as of all the baronage spirituall and temporall, there were chosen but 21 persons to make those lawes, whereof there were 7 bishops, 8 earles, and 7 barons, 3 of them were of Penbroke-sheere, namely, the bishop of St. Davids, the earle of Penbroke, and Sir William Martine, lord of Kemes, then baron of the parliament by that name.— William de Valence was alsoe a noble peere of the land; John, Duke of Bedford, who, in Anno quinto Henrice quinti, was made regent of England, and afterwards regent of France; and Humfrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, and many other famous and valiant men have been Earles of this county and poore countray, who with their men servants and tenants have done famous and worthy exploits in service of the king and realme.

What shall I say of the people seeing the lande and soyle itselfe, and all the actions attempted therein have fatallie, from age to age, prognosticated

joy, peace, love, and tranquillitie, to the whole realme, as namely, that here was borne the prince of peace, King Henry the 7th, who knitt the knott of peace by uniting the redde rose and the white, out of which knott, hath sprung the quiet of this land, after soe many bloody broyles and shedding of the blood royall of this imperiall crowne, in which domesticall sedition, 80 peeres of the blud royall (and that in 36 yeares, as faith Bodin, out of Philip de Commynes) have been killed by untymely death, besides multitudes of other nobilitie, and commons *sans number*.

Here was the sayd King Henry besieged in the castle of Penbroke in his great weaknes, with his unkle Jasper, where he wanted noe relieffe, but was, by his people, here defended and safely sent to sea to save his life; at Tenby towne he was speedily conveyed away, which the good prince not forgetting, at his coming to the crowne, rewarded Mr. — White, ancestor to Mr. Harry White of Henllan, now living, then maior of Tenby, for his good services, with lease of all the king's lands about the sayd towne of Tenby; a good recompence done to one man for a good deede to the whole realme.

Here

Here againe in Penbrokeshire hapned his landing and first footing, when he came to enjoy the crowne, and to confound the parricid and bluddy tyrant Richard the 3^d. here found he the heartes and hands first of all this land readie to ayde and assist him, and frequently after breathing of this his native countries ayre began his forces to increase.

The good king seemed to acknowledge this foyle fatal and happy to him, for in the place, where he first touched land in Mylford Haven, he builded a chappell, as though he wished to have the luckie place halowed to God's service. Of the body of this Penbrokeshire prince have sprung and budded out such joyes as make the

heartes of all good subjects to leapp for joye, as first, in extinguishing our home and domesticall sedition; as alsoe in thinking upon the issue out of his loynes, namely, the famous King Henry the 8th, in his tyme, most famous in the world; King Edward, Queene Mary, and lastly, our most gracious sovrain lady, Queen Elizabeth, whose long and peaceably government may be a myrror, or rather an admiration to all princes; and herein I must not omit how King Henry the 8th. when he resolved to marry her majesty's mother, Queen Anne Bullen, among all the honourable tytles which he had to bestowe on his best beloved, choose to create her Marchionnes of Penbroke, as a title fall to the mother of soe gracious and peaceable a princes.

C A P. XXVIII.

Of Pastimes and Recreationes, fitt for Gentlemen, which Penbrokeshire yealdeth, and of Feates and Exercises of Activitie, wherein the Play called Knappan is described.

IN treating of pastimes for recreation of gentlemen, this countrey is not destitute of such solaces, but of it selfe yeeldeth aptnes for the same, though by industrie of gentlemen, other countie doe far surmount for

preserved game: first, therefore, among those I will place and speak of hunting, which the countrey being for the most champion and plaine, is for the same very pleasant and delitefull, though scarce of some store

of

of game; but herein I must crave pardon of gentlemen, and expert herdmen, if I shall offend in my termes in speaking about this matter, for therein I must confesse myselfe unskilfull, about which I must give to note that there neither is, nor (to my knowledge) ever was forest or chase in this countrey, I meane any parte or territorie of ground privileged for beastes or fowle of forest chase, and warren, or being endowed with the lawes, privileges, immunities, or courts of lawe, or officers belonging, and proper to a forest, although there are divers woods, and other places, called and termed by the name of forests, yet are they neyther forrest, chase, or warren, indeed. Neverthelosse, there are in this countrey, some beastes of forrest; though fewe partes of England have all the sortes, for, as I remember, the beastes of the forest are these, that are called *Fera sylvestres*, and differ from those of the chase, which are called *campestres*. Beastes of the forest, or beastes of venerie, called Sylvestres, are 5 in number. 1st. The harte. 2^d. The hinde. 3^d. The bore. 4th. The wolfe. 5th. The hare.—As for hartes and hindes, although there be a fewe, not worth spending any speech upon, yet some there are, and those live without sanc-

tuarie or privilege of forest, free for every man to chase and hunt, at his pleasure. As for the wild bore the same is soe rare, and I heare little or none of that kinde of venyson in England, but sure I am, there is none in this countrey, although I have scene wyld swine kept, yet never preserved for the game, and, therefore, as they and the wolves are banished the lande, soe I will expell them out of this treatise, although it seemeth they were plenty in former tymes, seeing our forest lawes and the treatises of ancient woodmen of England, number them among *Fera Sylvestres*, soe that for me to speake of in this place, there is onely the silly hare left, of which kinde of beastes I think no countrey in England yeeldeth more plentie; yea, in such number, neere unto woods and courts, that the neighbours corne is by them greatly endamaged, and I have knowne, in my tyme, a husbandman that rose often a nights out of his bed, to chase away the hares from his corne, soe much harme he found by their feeding. And although the tracing of hares on the snowe, (an offence forbidden by parliament) be not looked unto or severely punished in these partes, and that tracing is used ordinarily, soe that some one man among

among many others, hath bene knowne to slaughter, in a forenone, 16 or 18 hares to his parte; yet is there increase such as no man feeleth greeffe, or perceaveth wante. Therefore, this beaste affordeth sufficient pastime to hunt with hounds, and chase with greyhounds; many places of this shire being little or nothing inferior for plentie to the special warrens of hares preserved in many partes of England for the pleasure of the nobilitie and gentlemen, and this pastime of hunting the hare is the greatest and most used in this countrey of all other.

Beastes of chase, as the book of the Antiquities of Britaine, and Sir Tristram, in his Treatise of Hunting, sayeth, are alsoe five in number, that is to say—The bucke, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe.

The beastes of chase are not in estimation soe rayale as the former, and differ in this, that those of Venerie, or of the forest, live in woods and coverts all day, and goe to feede abroad in the night, to the meadowes, pastures, and fieldes, as the kingly Prophet, speaking to the Lord, describeth them—"Quum tenebras indacis fit nox, in qua omnes feræ silvestres prodeunt,

ubi Solertus est, se recipiunt & in cubilia sua cubitum eunt."

The beastes of the forest differ alsoe from those of the chase in this; the trespasse of the one is punishable by the forest lawes, and the latter by the lawes of the realme onely, and not otherwise.

The buck and doe are, in this countrey, very scarce, preserved in two smalle parkes onely, and not in any forest or chase, and the number very fewe.

For the third, I meane Mr. Fox, his neighbourhood among us, is more common then commendable, and if, for pleasure, he be desired of some for his conditions, he is hated of most. This grave gentleman, for his furies, seemeth to be a townsmen; for his witt and invention in stratagems, an engineer; for keeping his castle male pardus, a Spaniard; he is beloved in generall, as the executioner of tyburne, and as profitable in the commonwealth as a Relator.

The marten is the fourth beast of chase, who, although he be more innocent then the last, as preying onely upon bees, hath many tymes with his sweete meate soure sawce; yet, in one

Q

thing

thing they concur, that they are desired onely for the two last syllables of their *carcases*: of this kinde of beastes there is good store, and much hunting of them, wherein divers gentlemen are often solaced.

For roes the country yeeldeth not any, neither did I ever heare of any by reporte of the ancient men, to have been usual in this country.

Thus having spoaken of the 5 sortes of beastes of the forest, which alsoe are called beastes of venerie, as alsoe the 5 sortes of the beaſts of chase, all which tenn sortes are comprehended under the name of venyson: next cometh in course to speake of beastes and fowles of warren, which are in number 4—(viz.) The hare—The coney—The pheasant—The partridge. Whoſoever hath libertie of fence warren, may have his speciall action of trespassse at the common lawe, against any that shall hunt or chase therein; and as I have said before of parkes and chafes, soe of free warren. I knowe fewe or none that have the libertie, though divers gentlemen have good warrens of conies, yet all unpriviledged. The pheasant and partridge, I referre them to my words, where I have spoaken of wild fowle.

The rest of the game that the country yeeldeth for chase of huntmen, are rather vermyne, then beastes of game; such is the wilde catt, the brock, and such like, whereof there is more store then necessarie, creating good sports to the huntsman.

I have alsoe seen good in hunting and killing the wild bull, wild ox, and wild calfe, by horsemen and footmen; whereof there is yet some store reared upon the mountains, though lesse then heretofore, the owner finding more profit by the tane, then pleasure in the wilde.

For hawking, the country, both for playnes of the soile, plentie of game, both for the field and ryver yealdeth store, which I referre to my former speeches, treating of wilde fowle, and in this place will onely speake of the aptnes of the country, which for plaine downes, high mountaines, pleasant brookes and ryvers, there needeth not to be wished more then there is.

Next unto those exercises of pleasure, fishing is to be preferred, whereof the country yeeldeth plentie, either for the angle, nett, wheele, hooke, or otherwise, as well in the fresh rivers,

rivers, as in the mayne seas, as before I have declared in the 14th Chapter, where I treat of the sortes of fishe, which fishing, although I spake of it, in that place, as a matter of profit and commoditie of the shire, yet, for that many sortes of fishing are alsoe used more for recreation and exercise, then for profit, I will afford it a place here among the pleasures of the shire.

Fowling alsoe claymeth a place with pleasures of this countrey, which for that I cannot justly denie it, it shall gang among them, and truly not unworthily, considering the great abundance of fowle that yearly haunt the countrey, whether the same be taken with line, nett, crossbowe, longbowe, and bolt, stone bowe, tranke, or dog; the particulars thereof would require a whole treatise, certes the same is accompanied with as much pleasure and delight as profit and commoditie, for the better understanding whereof, I referre to the 15th Chapter, wherein you may see the severall sortes of fowle yearly haunting the countrey; and thereby imagine the fundrie kindes of taking of them, and

what variety of pleasure may be found thereby.

As for gaming at cards and dice, I knowe noe countrey using lesse, and archerie the fairest game of England, as in other partes; the same is yet talked of, but rarely practised, for farre are the modern mindes alienated from their forefathers; but bowles and tenys play, being both games and exercises, are much frequented; and although they be prohibited, yet, in my simple opinion, they are not *mala in se*, and being moderately used of persons, and in seasons fitt, they are the games that yeeld more exercise to man's body then any other.

The youthes also practise wraffling, throwing the stone, barre, and sledge, therein to shewe their abilities, as alsoe in running and leaping*.

¶ My author here closeth the first part of the work—professing to be the *general description of Pembrokesbire*, and that he had an intention of writing a second part is evident from his own declarations in many places of this first part; but which, I am

* The most interesting part of this Chapter, which treated most minutely of the game called *Knappan*, having already appeared in the first volume of the *Cambrian Register*, it was thought unnecessary to repeat it here.

justified in thinking, he never and enquiry, for that purpose, lived to compleat, as I have have produced nothing more been at no small pains to retrieve satisfactory than the following, any papers respecting such de- in his hand writing, giving a sign of his, if they haply were sketch of his plan in the profe- in being.—Yet all my search cution of his work.

“ After which general description of the whole sheere,
 “ I mean to describe particularly every hundred by
 “ itself, and therein to treat of every particular parish,
 “ townred, manor, lordship, castle, house, under-
 “ wood, forest, park, chace, abbey, priory, and
 “ other things of name, which I shall think worthy
 “ to be spoken of, towards the which particular de-
 “ scription of each hundred, I am to crave furtherance
 “ of some gentlemen, in each part of the shire, and
 “ for their better remembrance, I have drawn some
 “ speciall notes, whereof they may enquire, and to
 “ note down in writing, such things as they shall
 “ learn, and think fitt, as well upon the former point
 “ of the general description of the shire, and upon the
 “ particular description of the hundred, with all
 “ other matters that they shall think fit for such a pur-
 “ pose.”

1. Imprimis.—The meers and landfkars of each hundred to be perfectly laid down, and the most notable things of name upon the landfkars, as rivers, tumps of earth, heaps of stones, rocks, paths, or ways, or whatsoever thing else carrieth name.

2. How many manors or lordships are in each hundred, their names, who were owners thereof in times past,

who are now, and how they came to be the owners, whether by inheritance, or by purchase, or from whence.

3. The names of all the villages and townreds in every parish, and whence they took first their name, if known, and whose the same were of old, and are now, and whether the same be yet standing or decayed.

4. Of

4. Of all parishes and townreds that are inhabited with Irish people, when they came first to inhabit, what trade of life they are, whether they and their children continue Irish like in speech, &c. or are become English.
5. Of all castles, and gentlemen's houses decayed, or now remaining, and who were owners thereof in old time, and at present, with pedigree and arms of the owners.
6. Of all arms and tombs that are to be found in every parish church and chapel, as well in the windows, as else where, and whose arms and tombs they are.
7. Of every parish, whether inappropriate, or not, and to what religious house it did belong, in whose gift, what saint patron, and which day votive to him.
8. Of all chapells of ease, in every parish, and other chapels, if decayed or not.
9. Of all abbeys, monasteries, friarries, priories, hospitals, mawdrlins, alms houses, in every hundred or parish, and what may be learned of them, and of the founders.
10. Of all other chapels and crosses, and what report of them.
11. Of all other places of pilgrimage, or superstition, in times past, as wells, stones, shrines of Saints, where they stand, what called, at what times resort to them was, and what disease or end they served.
12. Of all places of name whereof remains any memory, any wonders, any field fought, any hold or castle, in times past, what tump of earth or stones erected.
13. Of all rivers and brookes, how called, whence they spring, by what places of note they run, where they fall into the sea, or other great rivers.
14. Of pooles and famous bogs.
15. Of all great fisheries in times past, where they lay, of what fish, whether decayed or used, of the season of the same.
16. Of

16. Of all boroughs and towns incorporate that now are, or were, and their constitution.
17. Of all antient deer parks, forests, chaces, how large, and whose they were and are, how long disparked or decayed, how enclosed, and to what castle or manor house they belonged.
18. Of all fresh wells that ebb and flow as the sea doth.
19. Of the usual measures of lands, in every hundred, manor, or parish, and how they differ.
20. Of all islands in the sea, how the same are called, of what size, what places of note in those islands, of all small rocks or stones in the sea on the coast, and of what profit.
21. Also to enquire of all other notable things or matters, that you shall find or think fit for such purpose, be it of any matter that you shall see or perceive with the eye, or any history, or act done, or report of old time, or lately, and fit to be remembered, and briefly to note the same in writing.

BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHY.



SOME ACCOUNT OF MR. LEWIS MORRIS.

THERE is reason to apprehend that our materials are likely to turn out more scanty with respect to biography, than as to most other branches of information, which we have

promised to lay before the public; for the Welsh have been exceedingly neglectful of the memorials of such characters, as have been eminent amongst them, and who have contributed

ted to the honour of their country, by giving it some rank in the history of the world. But, we will not despair of being able to bring forward the names and actions of some distinguished men, who otherwise might have remained unknown; and perhaps, what is thus endeavoured, may also be the means of stimulating others, to pursue this pleasing topic of investigation, with a greater degree of attention than has been done heretofore, by the people of Wales.

Of Mr. *Lewis Morris*, the subject of this short memoir, several particulars may be gathered from his own letters, which have appeared in the preceding volume of the *Cambrian Register*, and especially the one to Mr. *Pegge*, in page 367; but still it may be necessary, for the sake of connexion and of order, to give room for what is here collected together, with regard to the periods, and the leading occurrences, of the life of a man, to whose memory a tribute of respect is due from his fellow countrymen, upon account of his indefatigable exertions in the cause of ancient British history and literature.

His father, *Morris Pritchard Morris*, originally a cooper by trade, but who afterwards became a corn-dealer, and lived at *Pentrev Eirianell*, a village in the parish of *Penros Llugwy*, in the isle of *Anglesey*, had four sons, *William*, *Richard*, *John*, and *Lewis*; and a daughter of the name of *Margaret*.

Lewis Morris, the youngest of the five children of *M. P. Morris* and *Margaret* his wife,* was born on the first day of March, 1702.

It does not appear that the father was enabled to give to *Lewis*, and his other children, any education, except what the village school furnished, of the first rudiments of reading and writing, with that little smattering of the English language, which is customary in the secluded parts of the principality. But, what is remarkable and highly to their credit, all the brothers became, through self-education, eminent characters in various branches of knowledge and science.

John died mate of the *Torbay* man of war, in the expedition of 1740, against *Cartha-*

* She died on the 10th of September, 1752, in the 52d year of her age.

gena, aged 34 years. He is said to have been the most promising genius of all the brothers; but of the three, who enjoyed the common duration of life, *Lewis* had the credit of being the most vigorous character.

William, besides being a tolerable Welsh scholar and a collector of ancient manuscripts, was distinguished for his knowledge in botany. Through the influence of the younger brother, he filled the office of comptroller of the customs, and collector of the salt duty at Holyhead; and he resided altogether in Wales, and died there in January, 1764.

Richard was very indefatigable, correct, and methodical in every thing that he executed; he was therefore a proper person to superintend the printing of the two editions of the *Welsh Bible*, of the years 1746 and 1752, which were intrusted to his care. In the early period of his life he wrote a good deal of poetry in his mother tongue, of which there is a manuscript collection in the Welsh school in London. The interest of his brother *Lewis*, procured him the

situation of first clerk in the Navy Office, which he filled for many years; but some time before his death, which took place in 1779, he was put upon the superannuated list, in order to make room for the political accommodations of the day*.

Margaret, the sister of Mr. *Lewis Morris*, is still living, in Anglesey.

Lewis Morris, was originally brought up to the business of land surveying, which he followed occasionally: however, most of his time was taken up by being employed in different offices under government. The first post which he procured, was that of collector of the customs, and the salt duties, at Holyhead. In the year 1737, the admiralty appointed him to survey the coast of Wales, which he satisfactorily accomplished; and the work was made public in 1748. In the same period we find that he had the appointment of the surveyorship of the crown lands in Wales, and in the year 1750, he had the additional offices of agent and superintendant of the king's mines in the principality. He drew up an historical description of the

* There are three of his children now living: a son of the name of Richard, who is a country merchant in India; and two daughters, who reside in London.

mineralogy within the sphere of his jurisdiction, but the work was never published.

It must appear obvious, from the multiplicity of Mr. Morris's employments, that he was too much immersed in the bustle of business, to give full scope to literary pursuits. However, at every opportunity of leisure time, he sedulously applied himself to the study of the higher branches of science, without being able to fix his mind upon any one in particular; but he was considered eminent for his knowledge in mineralogy; and still more so for his skill in mechanism. He bestowed much attention upon music, and was a good performer upon several instruments, as the harp, violin, flute, and horn. It was *Lewis Morris*, who first put the harp into the hands of blind *Parry*; and he gave the rudiments, which taught that son of harmony to delight the world.

Mr. *L. Morris* was a good poet in his native language; and there are several of his compositions printed in the collection, by David Jones, of Trevriw, called *Diddanwch Teuluaid*, wherein it is to be discovered, that his

chief excellence lay in satire and humour. But, with respect to Mr. *Morris's* literary acquirements, we revere him the most as a critic, and for his knowledge in ancient British history; yet, in these two branches, he left nothing behind him in a state prepared for the press. He wrote a vast variety of notes upon the different authors, and the obscure points of the more early account of these islands. He also planned a valuable work, entitled *Celtic Remains*, in two volumes, of the nature of an historical, topographical, and etymological dictionary, into which was entered, by way of common place, every article, which occurred in the course of his reading, that appeared appropriate for the design*.

It ought not to be forgotten, that it was the fostering hand of *Lewis Morris*, which brought forward *Goronwy Owen*, one of the first Welsh poets of modern times. This truly fine genius, who received his education, and who was afterwards maintained at the university of Oxford, by the munificence of Mr. *Morris*, buoyed himself up, for some years, with the hopes that his talents would be the means of

* This manuscript is in the hands of the Rev. *Walter Davies*, late of Jesus College, Oxford, and now of Meivod, Montgomeryshire; who is preparing it for publication, with numerous additions and improvements.

bringing him to a small preferment in the church; but at length he despaired of finding a patron of sufficient influence, and in consequence he removed with his family to America; and he finally settled as professor of humanity at the college of Williamsburg, in Virginia, where he died, as it is supposed, about the year 1770.

Mr. *Lewis Morris* passed the latter part of his life at Penbryn, in Cardiganshire, a small mansion of his own, which devolved to him by his second marriage. As he had, amongst his various pursuits, bestowed some attention upon physic and surgery, he was of great benefit in administering relief to the afflicted poor of his neighbourhood.

Towards the close of his days, Mr. Morris suffered severely in his health, from the ague, the dropsy, and the asthma; and, in consequence of a complication of those and other disorders, he died on the eleventh day of April, 1765, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried at Llanbadarn Vawr, in Cardiganshire.

Mr. *Lewis Morris*, was first married on the 29th of March, 1729, to *Elizabeth Griffiths*,

heirefs of *Ty Wrdyn*, near Holyhead. Of this marriage he had issue, *Lewis*, the first son, who was born the 29th of December (his mother being sixteen years and five days old) and who died young; *Margaret*, who was born the 30th of January, 1731, and died on the 31st of March, 1761; and *Eleanor*, born on the 30th of January, 1732, and who is now living in Anglesey.

His second wife was *Ann Lloyd*, heirefs of *Penbryn*, whom he married on the 20th of October, 1749; and she died on the 10th of March, 1786. There were nine children by this marriage, that is to say,

Lewis, who died in 1779, at Kingston, Jamaica, aged 29 years.

John, who died at Penbryn, aged 14.

Elizabeth, now living.

Jane, who died nine months old.

Jane, the second, now living.

William, now living in Cardiganshire. He is engaged in re-publishing his father's Survey of the Coast of Wales, with additions; and is also bringing out his own Map of Anglesey, which will be a valuable acquisition, as it will be upon a scale

scale large enough to admit the insertion of every house and cottage in the island.

Richard, who died young.

Mary, who is now living.

Pryfe, who died in September, 1797.*

The portrait at the head of this account, is taken from a mezzotinto print, of about the same size, after a drawing done by Mr. Morris of himself; and it is said to be a very correct likeness of his person.

* At the time of his death he was mate of the ship *Thomas*, of Liverpool, the whole crew of which were murdered by the slaves, on the mid-passage from Africa to the West Indies, excepting two persons, who are since arrived at Liverpool.

A SKETCH

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM JONES.



Communicated by W. D—, with Notes.

TO depicture the characters of persons deceased in their natural colours, to draw their features from life, is an employment that cannot fail of being interesting to society. The biographer should, like the sta-

tuary, place his subject in the most favourable light; but he should cover no blemish with the drapery of omission. *Men as they are*, should be the motto in the title-page of a biographical dictionary. It is necessary, that

that every quality which may be ranked in the class of virtues, should be held to public view, as objects of imitation: it is equally just that every vice, and even foible, should be impartially exposed, in order to excite in the spectators its consequent sensation, whether of pity, disgust, or abhorrence. Were men thus critically to inspect into the causes of exaltation and depression, of prosperity and misery, of every thing that is amiable or disagreeable, in others, as they pass in procession before them over the theatre of life; and judiciously to apply these causes as springs of action, of attraction and repulsion, in their own conduct; it might be expected, that the precipitancy of the depravity of manners, national as well as individual, of which moralists so loudly and justly complain, would be stemm'd, rendered stationary, become retrograde, and why not return to primæval perfection. The fatalists, and abettors of the necessity of evil, may laugh at this dream of benevolence; but the suggestor thereof is willing to give up the scheme as impracticable. Biography however must have a tendency to promote that desirable end. As a link in the chain, the writer of these pages begs leave to introduce the character of a person, who merits

public notice. It is not that of a warrior, the scourge of heaven to plague mankind, who leads his squadrons to depopulate; neither is it that of the accomplished courtier, who, in the intoxication of refinement, despises and deserts that frank sincerity which adorns humanity, to ape the gestures of the brute creation;—but it is that of a man, who, in spite of situation, poverty, and want of education, arose triumphant over every obstacle, and secured to himself the celebrity of being at once a scholar, a poet, and philosopher. This is the man, a sketch of whose life is here intended; and the writer flatters himself that he has not been unhappy in the choice of his subject. *Pope* had a much worthier character to celebrate in the *Man of Ross*, than *Quintus Curtius* had, in the conqueror of the world; and *Monf. Hirzel* dignified human nature more in bringing to light the domestic virtues of *Kliyg*, a Swiss farmer, than *Voltaire* did, with all his parade of style and eloquence, in enumerating the victories of *Charles the twelfth*, of *Louis le grand*, or even of *Peter the great*.

William Jones, the person above alluded to, was born in the parish of *Llangadfan*, in *Montgomeryshire*, about the year

year 1729. It does not appear that he ever resided a fortnight out of his native place, from the day of his birth unto the day of his death, which happened in August 1795. The education he acquired at school, was but what that country in general affords; a little broken English, and an ability of writing his name. He got his livelihood in the beginning of life by farming a few acres. Indolence is an endemic among the rustics of these parts, to which they sacrifice about two-thirds of their time. But the days, in which Jones neglected the cultivation of his farm, were not entirely lost, for he spent them in the improvement of his mind. In the sister-arts of music and poetry, he soon became an accom-

plished proficient. In Welsh syntax and prosody, he ranked among the profoundest critics that Wales ever produced. Of his acquisition in the English language, his account of the three parishes, in this volume, may serve as a specimen. But although he could write English tolerable well, yet in conversation he was so deficient that he was frequently reduced to a nonplus, and forced to finish the sentence in his own vernacular tongue. His thirst after knowledge prompted him to attempt to learn the Latin language, and he succeeded so far as to be able to translate some of the odes of Horace, and Ovid's *Metamorphoses** into excellent Welsh verse. Some may be prone to insinuate that he

* The following may serve as a specimen of his translations from Ovid.

"Effodiantur oves irritamenta malorum," &c.

Aur a gaeid i yrru gwall,
 Ac arian, gwraidd drwg arall;
 Nid llai fydd ôl eu dolur
 Na hacarn, neu ddarn o ddur,
 Gyda'r ddau diau y daeth
 Gaianus a gelyniaeth;
 Dwyllaw grym, diluw o grau,
 A thwrf ac ymgnith arfau:
 Bryd y byd; trais, brâd a bêt,
 Yn lle tegwch llesteugar.
 Ni charai an ei chwær fêh,
 Ni feithrin ei gyfathrach;
 Brâd y llall ac ni phallai
 Bwriad naill briod a wnai;
 Llwsfam a wnai gam mewn gwyn
 Ag einioes plant a gwenwyn;
 * * * * *

translated

translated the odes, &c. from an English version; but his knowledge of Latin was otherwise obvious, from his skill and facility in decyphering old Latin manuscripts, and deeds, of the 10th or 12th cent. which were full of abbreviations and difficulties, such indeed as would puzzle the brains of many of our black-lettered lawyers.

No man ever expressed greater inward satisfaction than he did, when he had an opportunity of instructing such young men of his acquaintance, as had a propensity to learn. Indeed he had not enough of patience to throw away his time upon others. When he was once explaining the heathen mythology of Pandora's box, his pupils asked him what those *evils* were, which were let loose so upon mankind? He answered with his usual sneering smile,—Why, George 'Whitfield, John Wesley, Tom 'Vernon, Fr. Chambre*, all 'the quack-doctors, petty-fogging attorneys, and others.'

By solitude, and retirement from society, he had imbibed a kind of cynic disposition; and misanthropy at times appeared to be the most prominent feature

of his mind. A flow of satire seemed to be interwoven with his very constitution; and its poignancy has been severely felt by as many as fell under the lash of his displeasure. Scorning, as it were, to be a citizen of the world at large, he was bigotted to the frozen regions of *Nant yr eira*. Being what they call a red-hot Welshman, he as cordially hated the English as our ancestors did the Saxons, about eleven hundred years ago. This will appear by an extract from his preface to a book of pedigrees, which he left behind him in manuscript.

* * * "I see no reason to
" be so servilely compliant to
" the numerous scoffings of
" our good neighbours the En-
" glish, as to suffer them to
" brow-beat us out of this use-
" ful amusement. It may be
" presumed, that the pretended
" inutility or insignificance of
" the science, is not the true
" motive of their seeming con-
" tempt of it; but an invidious
" disposition and peevishness,
" arising from a sense of inabi-
" lity to produce any such
" vouchers of their own descent
" and gentility, as we are pos-
" sessed of. The fox in the

* These two were agents to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and were said to be active in distressing his tenants.

" orchard being asked, why he
 " did not eat fruit? replied,
 " *that it was too sour.* The
 " English are as ambitious of
 " gentility and titles of honour,
 " as any nation whatsoever.
 " Their mean mechanics have
 " (forsooth) a seal of arms;
 " and many of their mushroom
 " gentry, who can scarcely tell
 " who their grandfathers were,
 " become humble suppliants at
 " the heraldry office, and foot
 " of the throne, to buy or
 " borrow a quality they had
 " not derived from their pro-
 " genitors.

" Perhaps our books of pe-
 " digrees may be an eye-sore
 " to our neighbours in another
 " point of view. It is well
 " known that many lordships
 " and good estates in Wales,
 " are at this time in the pos-
 " session of English families,
 " which were in former times
 " wrested from our ancestors,
 " the lawful owners, by base
 " treachery, and the most fla-
 " grant acts of injustice; whose
 " right heirs we are able by
 " such our records to trace even
 " to this very day.

" No lover of literature can
 " help lamenting the unthink-
 " ing neglect of the present ge-
 " neration, and the consequent
 " waste and destruction suffered

" to be made of our manu-
 " scripts, as well historical and
 " poetical as genealogical; not
 " only by that general devourer
 " *time*, but by the execrable
 " hands of villains, who, ac-
 " tuated by fraud, or the most
 " stupid ignorance, have fre-
 " quently called in the assistance
 " of the two devouring elements
 " of fire and water, to accom-
 " plish their wicked designs.
 " The most part of such as re-
 " main, are penned up in li-
 " braries, where few can have
 " access to them; or carried
 " out of the country, where
 " they will be left in the hands
 " of strangers to the nation and
 " language, and lost for ever."

In one of his letters to a cor-
 respondent, he writes concern-
 ing this same book of pedigrees,
 thus, " My design respecting
 " genealogies, is to draw a ge-
 " neral chart of the ancient
 " and most worthy families of
 " Wales, and bring them down
 " to the 16th century; which
 " I think may be comprised in
 " a thin folio volume. Such
 " an undertaking will require
 " some care to collate manu-
 " scripts, in order to avoid the
 " errors that have crept in by
 " the carelessness or wilfulness
 " of transcribers. I shall not
 " take any notice of English
 " pedigrees (*hil bers ladron!*)

R

" left

“ left I should trace their mufh-
 “ room nob. and gen. to fome
 “ bafiards, arrant thieves and
 “ murderers, whether Saxon
 “ or Norman.”

What oppofite qualities appear in this eccentric character! What greatness, what meanness of mind! Here is evidently the want of education, and of a more extensive commerce with the world, to foften his manners, and to infitil the principles of liberality into his foul. His good fenfe and great abilities ought to have fet him above making fuch invidious national diftinctions, and blowing afrefh the almoft felf-extinguifhed embers of animofity, which fhould be left to reft in eternal oblivion. The caufe of fuch party-feuds is now entirely removed; for, as Judge Blackftone obferved, “ We are
 “ now infenfibly put upon the
 “ fame footing, and Roman-
 “ like, made fellow-citizens
 “ with our conquerors.”

It muft be owned, and it ought to be here premifed, that befides this, he had feveral other foibles which were highly reprehenfible, as will appear by the fequel of this fketeh. The writer hereof may be blamed, by fhort-fighted perfons, for having any connections with a man of his principles; but his

apology is, that (like Paracelfus) provided he received valuable information upon any fubject, he did not care from what quarter it came, whether from profeffors in fcience, or from ftroling gypsies. The bee lights upon the flower, to extract its honey, not its noxious qualities: gold, is ftill gold, in whatever matrix it may be found imbedded: And who would not stoop to pick up gems, even from a dunghill? But to return:—

Jones, as if he were at times tired in thinking upon the various properties of this particle of matter, which we live upon, would be carried in mind by his eagle-winged genius to the fpheres of the planets, upon which he formed many whimfical hypotheses. Such as thefe.

“ Whether there is any ma-
 “ terial difference in the heat
 “ received from the fun, in the
 “ feveral primary orbs which
 “ furround him? And whether
 “ may not Herfchell’s new pla-
 “ net be as temperate, and even
 “ as warm, as Meroury? Be-
 “ caufe their warmth muft be
 “ calculated not only from a
 “ compound ratio of their dif-
 “ tances, but alfo from their
 “ various refpective quantities
 “ of reflecting furface. A given
 “ quantity of the furface of Ju-
 “ piter,

“ piter, will reflect more heat
 “ than an equal quantity of
 “ the surface of Mercury: the
 “ latter being more convex, con-
 “ sequently the rays being re-
 “ ceived obliquely, will not re-
 “ gurgitate on the body of the
 “ planet. I am better adapted
 “ to explain my notions, in
 “ kitchen language, than in the
 “ technical jargon of the learned.
 “ When my mother dressed a
 “ goose, she usually placed her
 “ *large* brass pan behind it. I
 “ was her turn-spit, and being
 “ of an inquisitive turn of mind;
 “ when I found her in good
 “ humour, I asked her the rea-
 “ son of her placing the pan in
 “ that situation? She said it
 “ was to catch the heat of the
 “ fire that was flying off, and
 “ return it upon the goose. I
 “ asked her, why did not the
 “ *little* pan serve as well? She
 “ answered, that the larger the
 “ pan was, the more heat was
 “ reflected upon the goose.
 “ And I remember, that when
 “ the fire was rather too vehe-
 “ ment, I was ordered to turn
 “ the spit faster; by which I
 “ took the whim, that had not
 “ Jupiter’s velocity prevented
 “ it, he might be scorched.”

But after endeavouring to sup-
 port that planets of various dis-
 tances from the sun, might ne-
 vertheless enjoy an equal degree

of warmth, owing to their differ-
 ence in convexity of surface, in
 density or tenuity of atmosphere,
 &c. he seems to have shifted
 sides, by saying in a subsequent
 letter, “ Though the light and
 “ warmth of Saturn be far in-
 “ ferior to ours, yet this needs
 “ not make the inhabitants of
 “ that remote globe to be more
 “ miserable than we are. For
 “ the author of nature may
 “ have formed those beings of
 “ such materials as are adapted
 “ to their situation. The half-
 “ frozen Greenlander would
 “ think himself in hell, were
 “ he transported to the burning
 “ plains of Africa. The vul-
 “ tures of the Andes immedi-
 “ ately die when they are brought
 “ to the lower regions of Lima.”

“ I noted from Whiston,
 “ says he, about 50 years ago,
 “ the times when the supposed
 “ known comets were to re-
 “ appear; and being deceived
 “ in my expectation, I con-
 “ cluded, that those which re-
 “ sembled other former comets
 “ were not the same, and that
 “ *comets never return.* The
 “ curve which they appear to
 “ describe in their approxima-
 “ tion to the sun, is caused by
 “ his attraction: and when they
 “ get clear of his influence,
 “ they proceed in a direct line
 “ until they come within the

" sphere of attraction of another orb; and so on, eternally traversing the infinity of space."

He was much afflicted, in his youth, with an inveterate scrophula; which to remove, baffled all the efforts of the faculty. The malady confirmed its claim to the appellation of *opprobrium medicorum*. This was a cause more than sufficient to turn the versatility of his genius to the study of the *art of healing*. And his first attempt, upon himself, succeeded in a complete cure. He soon came to be considered by the vulgar as the Boerhaave of the day. But those who thought themselves of the better sort, despised his mean appearance, his broken English, his want of pretensions to impossibilities; and as he had never learnt to dissimble, he was wholly destitute of the trumperies and impostures of empiricism. When strangers, by his uncouth appearance, seemed to doubt his ability of healing the scrophula, he used to shew to them what he called his *certificate*: these were the scars left by the evil upon his own body.

With Dr. Girtanner, he condemned the hodge-podge prescriptions of physicians; alledg-

ing, that all diseases originated from simple causes, which should be removed or alleviated by simple medicines. He thought, that two simple drugs, the one to increase, the other to diminish irritability, would be sufficient, instead of numberless gallipots, the thousand engines of death, which crowd the apothecaries' shops.

" Our country apothecaries, (says he, in a letter dated Oct. 22, 1794) " think themselves in the *ne plus ultra* of medical science; and plume themselves on their dignity of being licensed, of having been at sea, and hearing lectures! As for my part, I think the art still in its infancy: there remains yet many absurd notions in the practice, and no great progress has been made in the prevention and cure of contagious and chronic diseases. What ravages are made at sea by the scurvy? Forty days are required to form quarantine: but this might be performed in so many minutes, were the real cause or contagious principle of diseases well understood."

" But as a contrast to our present ignorance in the art of healing, we can hardly form an idea of the ultimate perfection

" perfection to which it may
 " arrive, at some future period.
 " It was some time back thought
 " a wonderful discovery, that
 " persons drowned, and appa-
 " rently dead, should be after-
 " wards restored to life. But
 " could I, by some laws of
 " transmigration, return into
 " this world, at a thousand
 " years hence, I should not be
 " surprised to hear, that the
 " travellers, and the soldiers of
 " the cruel Almagro, who, on
 " their passage from Peru to
 " Chili, attempted to ascend
 " the Andes, but were con-
 " verted, both men and horses,
 " by the intensity of the cold,
 " into mummies of ice; where
 " they now remain in an in-
 " clined posture, the horses, as
 " it were, in the attitude of
 " pacing, and the men in that
 " of whipping or spurring;—
 " I should not be surprised, I
 " say, to hear that those ani-
 " mals, both men and brutes,
 " had been restored to life. Pa-
 " radoxical as this may appear,
 " I am far from thinking it im-
 " possible. A drowned person,
 " before his recovery, has for
 " the time his functions of life
 " suspended: the men and horses
 " on the Andes are but in the
 " same predicament"!

solids; but whether it is the
 same in regard to the fluids, and
 especially the nervous, the pri-
 mum mobile of animation, Mr.
 Jones would have acted wisely
 to reflect, before his broaching
 such a flighty notion.

Early in life, he happened to
 read the writings of Voltaire;
 was so unfortunate as to admire
 them; and they left indelible
 impressions upon his mind.—
 Mons. Hirzel gives Kliyog, his
 favourite Swiss farmer, the ap-
 pellation of the *Rural Socrates*;
 so might Jones, with equal pro-
 priety, be called the *Rural Vol-
 taire*. Voltaire was his favourite
 tutor, both in politics and reli-
 gion. If the writer hereof may
 guess from the portraits he has
 seen of Voltaire, the features of
 the body, as well as of the
 mind, in both, were very simi-
 lar to each other. Owing to
 these principles, his practice in
 physic declined apace in his lat-
 ter years. Churchmen could
 not think of employing a man
 whom they deemed a republic-
 can; nor could the dissenters
 expect the blessing of heaven
 upon the endeavours of an infidel
 to heal. In a letter dated the
 8th of October, 1793, he com-
 plains of being persecuted by
 both parties, in these words;—

It is well known that frost is
 an excellent preserver of animal

** " Chwi fydd; ac awenydd gain,
 " Yn llawnder hawddfyd Llundain;
 " Minnau yn annymunol,
 " Llithro wrtaf i'r llethr yn ôl.

" To be short, there exists
 " not a more pitiable biped than
 " I am, upon earth. Not a
 " whit, not a tittle of comfort
 " left, for this world, nor the
 " next. You too well know
 " that I have offended the elect
 " in these parts, some time ago;
 " and upon that account I am
 " excluded for ever from the
 " list of saints, which are so re-
 " gularly kept here, that the
 " book of life is to be but as
 " it were a transcript of the
 " methodistical registers. I am
 " persecuted also by church-
 " men: our reverend rector,
 " (whose name I forgot to men-
 " tion in my distress concern-
 " ing my poor soul), in his ex-
 " cess of charity, and tender-
 " ness of feelings, for his poor
 " curate, whom he was going
 " to turn adrift, with a wife
 " and five or six children, took
 " it into his head that I had a
 " hand in forwarding a petition
 " to the bishop to continue our
 " minister in his cure. The
 " rector has not scrupled since,
 " publicly to declare me not
 " only a rank republican, but
 " a leveller, and that I wished
 " to equalize him with a poor

" insignificant curate! As for
 " my principles and belief, it is
 " quite an indifferent matter to
 " me, whether Mr. B-k-e or
 " P-ne, will be the false pro-
 " phet; I believe they are both
 " inspired, and I believe they
 " are both liars."

The act which passed in the
 25th of Geo. III. prohibiting
 certain practitioners from vend-
 ing medicines without taking
 out annual licences, gave an ad-
 ditional check to his practice; for
 though he was reckoned to be of
 a levelling principle himself, yet
 he could not brook the indignity
 of being thus put upon a level
 with every ignorant quack; and
 consequently he never took out
 a licence. 'I intended,' (says
 he, in a letter) "to digest and
 " reduce into order my 'crude
 " ideas upon different subjects,
 " and publish them: but the late
 " medicine act has cut me short,
 " so that I must either labour,
 " beg, starve, emigrate, or sub-
 " mit to the meanness of prac-
 " tising under a quack-licence;
 " but then I may, like others,
 " kill as many as I please *cum*
 " *privilegio regis*. One of these
 " licensed quacks, whose ig-
 " norance is too intolerable to
 " permit me to enter my name
 " in the same list, lives at * * *
 " * *, and on being asked his
 " opinion lately, respecting a
 " consumptive

“ consumptive patient, answered,
 “ His lungs are like a sieve,
 “ and his liver all rotten to
 “ pieces; but I shall restore
 “ them anew!” ‘ He also de-
 “ feats the designs of the ministry
 “ of profiting by stamps, by
 “ using his own prepared medi-
 “ cines, infusions, and decoc-
 “ tions of herbs, &c. ; a suitable
 “ hog-wash for the swinish mul-
 “ titude, by whom he is gene-
 “ rally respected as a wonderful
 “ prodigy !”

“ A son of W. R. of * * * *,
 “ had an ulcerated leg, which
 “ had been deemed incurable
 “ but by amputation, by the
 “ united opinion of three regu-
 “ lar-bred surgeons, who charg-
 “ ed half a guinea each for this
 “ their good-will to the *men-*
 “ *carpenters* : but by following
 “ my directions, he is now per-
 “ fectly recovered. But owing
 “ to my not being legally qua-
 “ lified to see myself adequately
 “ recompensed, I was under the
 “ necessity of referring it to the
 “ father’s generosity; and he
 “ very liberally presented me
 “ with the full sum of *five shil-*
 “ *lings*. Thus am I frequently
 “ used; and this I owe to our
 “ so much extolled constitution :
 “ the *Magna Diana Ephe-*
 “ *rum*.”

The motive of Jones’s con-
 duct in this instance, which
 stamps a degree of baseness up-
 on his character that is inex-
 cusable, could not have been
 the payment of five shillings a
 year for a licence; for such a
 trifling sum is no object, even to
 a day-labourer; but it must be
 that latent principle of discon-
 tent, which he had long che-
 rished, and which had now
 grown too refractory to permit
 him to submit to the laws of his
 country.

“ Emigration to America now
 engrossed all his thoughts. And
 though his body bore some
 marks of decay, yet his mind,
 seemed daily to become more
 vigorous. He was now above
 three-score years old, and there
 is no doubt but that he fondly
 cherished the expectation of
 living another three-score in
 Kentucky.

In October 1792, he wrote
 to Sir William Pulteney, one of
 the members for Shrewsbury,
 upon the subject of emigration;
 the following fragment only of
 the letter has been preserved:—

“ SIR,

The hardships which the in-
 habitants of this barren country
 suffer by the insatiable avarice of
 the

the landowners, have affected my feelings so much that I had determined to write to London to get intelligence of some proprietor of uncultivated lands in America, in order to offer my service in concerting a plan for removing such of my countrymen as have spirit enough to leave these Egyptian Taskmasters, who would fain compel us to make brick without either straw or mortar, and try their fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic.—And being informed that you had some such scheme in contemplation, I presumed to take this earliest opportunity, to represent that * * *, &c. * * * *, &c. &c.

To which, the patriotic and worthy baronet, consistent with his general character and conduct, returned a suitable answer to the following purport, on the 12th of November, 1792:

That he applauded his humanity in wishing to do service to the tenants of his part of the country; but he would willingly hope, that there was no occasion to carry them out of the kingdom. He observed farther, that it was true that the rents of lands had been advanced in most parts of the kingdom, but on the other hand, the prices of every thing, which the farmer

had to sell, had also been increased; and, besides, there had been great improvements made in the method of cultivating land, so that industrious farmers could better afford to pay the advanced rents, if they were willing to cultivate properly, than they could afford to pay the former rents.—At the same time it was natural enough for them to be dissatisfied, at first, with the idea of paying more rent, or to be put out of their old bad methods of managing their farms.—And that there did not exist a better country in the world than Great Britain, and that it was then thriving in a most extraordinary manner; so that a few years of peace would make an incredible change, and would enable government to take off all the burdensome taxes. Sir William, therefore, recommended to no man to leave Great Britain. The expence of going to America, being considerable, and the hardships and difficulties when they got there, were many and great; it would be long before they would become comfortable. The worthy baronet wished, therefore, that his good sense and humanity might be employed, rather to explain to the people, how they might go on well and comfortably at home, than to induce them to go abroad and leave this

this flourishing Island.—And he also said, that his earnest wish was to be of as much service as he could to every British subject, whether at home or abroad. But he thought that he could serve them best by recommending to them not to act from pique, or passion, or hasty discontent; but to consider well the great advantages of remaining in a country, which Providence seemed to have blest in a greater degree than any other country that ever existed upon the face of the earth.

The good sense contained in this advice, does not appear to have had much effect towards the conversion of Jones; for he has written upon the corner of the baronet's letter,—
 “ Thus they abuse the simplicity of the ignorant, and
 “ insult the senses of people of
 “ understanding.” Being not in the least discouraged at this first defeat, he lost no time; for in December 1792, he opens a communication with Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador in London, proposing to make a list of as many of his countrymen as were anxious for emigrating, and to prevail upon each of them to deposit a stipulated sum in a common fund, towards defraying the expences of their voyage, and to bind

them to their engagements. His expectations were now very sanguine, and his imagination teemed with utopian schemes of government. In a sketch of a letter, dated 6 Feb. 1794, but without either address or signature, still harping upon his now favourite string, he says;—
 “ there is plenty of land to be
 “ purchased at different prices,
 “ according to quality and situation, in all the united States.
 “ In Kentucky, land is sold at
 “ the following prices per acre,
 “ with some improvements from
 “ 12 to 15 shillings: plantations
 “ with orchards, and other improvements, from 21 to 25
 “ shillings: good land without
 “ improvement, may be purchased from 1s. 6d. to 8s. an
 “ acre. Dr. Edwards, who
 “ was last year in Wales, has
 “ several thousand of acres in
 “ Fayette County, Pennsylvania,
 “ which he will sell for different prices from 4 pence,
 “ to 2 guineas an acre. There
 “ are 120,000 acres in Pennsylvania, and so many in Kentucky, to be leased in lots of
 “ different sizes, from 200 to
 “ 500 acres, with a liberty of
 “ purchase. But I think it one
 “ of the first considerations for
 “ us, that we chuse a country
 “ and climate of a temperature
 “ as similar as possible to that
 “ of Wales. And I think Kentucky
 “ tucky

“ tucky, is the place that comes
 “ under that description, which
 “ is also one of the cheapest
 “ parts to purchase land, and
 “ altogether a most delightful
 “ country. However, it would
 “ be most prudent, not to fix
 “ upon any place, without first
 “ sending some of the party,
 “ properly qualified, before
 “ hand, to make observations.
 “ The land to be purchased
 “ should be in one lot, for the
 “ sake of the party’s being to-
 “ gether, forming a Welsh
 “ community. But as to all
 “ necessary internal regulations,
 “ I shall not enter upon them
 “ here; whatever they may be,
 “ the principles upon which
 “ they depend must be drawn
 “ up in the first instance, and
 “ agreed to.

“ When once the party is
 “ settled, there would doubtless
 “ afterwards be a continual in-
 “ crease to the number, by
 “ others following from Wales,
 “ in consequence of the way be-
 “ ing once laid open. Who
 “ knows but the colony would
 “ become so numerous in a
 “ short time as to give it a
 “ claim to be considered as a

“ separate state by itself, en-
 “ joying its own legislature,
 “ (subject, nevertheless, to com-
 “ mon law), and that admi-
 “ nistered in the Welsh lan-
 “ guage! Ond nid yw hyn yn
 “ beth i’w ddisgwyl cyn i rai o’r
 “ henaviaid a fyddont yn arwain
 “ y llu cyntav gael gorwedd yn
 “ nhawelwch angau.”

However, Jones’s emigrating spirit experienced a second defeat: but whether it was owing to want of encouragement from Mr. Pinckney, or to the backwardness of his own countrymen, in depositing their money in his proposed fund, does not appear.

His transatlantic scheme thus ending in disappointment, was more than his spirits could bear; he sunk, and died*.

Upon a review of the whole of his life, it appears, how men are led into error by false and partial conceptions of things; by an obstinate attachment to one side of the question, without having prudence or candour, either to give ear to, or examine the apologies and argu-

* Some days previous to his death he expressed his earnest desire of having the sacrament administered unto him, which he received with all the symptoms of sincere penitence.

ments of the opposite party. Had Jones, after admiring the insinuating stile and specious reasonings of Voltaire, read the works of the Archbishop of Anagni, Mr. Findlay, M. Clement, and others, who have detected the harpy under an angelic garb, "his admiration of the writer must have been lost in his detestation of the man;" he would have found in them a sufficient antidote against the venom he had inhaled from the writings of that arch-misanthropist, and illiberal bigot to infidelity: Had he, after calculating the possible advantages to be enjoyed after emigrating to America, reckoned as well the *contra* side of the page, that is, the certain difficulties and dan-

gers attending it; had he credited, what is recorded as a matter of fact, that out of *two thousand* persons, who went from Liverpool, and its vicinity, to America, from the year 1790 to 1794 inclusive, with the same quixotic ideas—*fifteen hundred* have since thanked heaven for an opportunity of returning to their native country; in fine, had he taken Sir W. Pulteney's friendly advice,—he would have lived, and probably he might have been still living—an useful member of society—an oracle to his neighbourhood—an instance of the powers of self-tuition—and, as indeed, in many respects he really was, an ornament to human nature.

THE LIFE of FRANCIS MANSEL, D. D.

Principal of Jesus College in Oxford.

FRANCIS MANSEL, third son of St. Francis Mansel, of Muddlescomb, in the county of Caermarthen, baronet; was born at Muddlescomb-Plâs, and christened on Palm-Sunday, A. D. 1588. He was bred up in the free school at Hereford, and thence transplanted to Jesus-College in Oxford, and took his degrees of batchelor and master of arts, while commoner of this house.

In the year 1613, he stood to be fellow of All-Souls, as founder's kinsman; but that pretension being little welcome there, he was forced to wave it, and came in the following election; and thence, upon the death of Mr. Griffin Powel, principal of Jesus College; he was, in the the year 1620, elected to succeed him in the headship. Within his year of grace at All-Souls also, he resigned in order to make way for Sir Eubule Thel-

wall, knight, one of the masters of chancery, and master of the Alienation Office; who, succeeding in the headship, became an ever-memorable great benefactor to the college.

The zeal of Mr. Mansel, for he did not take his degree of doctor in divinity till the year 1624, did appear eminently for the good of the college in this juncture; for as he did not enter upon this charge, but to the prejudice of his preferment in the world, his fellowship being of greater emolument, and of less expence, than the headship was; so he most readily acquitted it, when Sir Eubule Thelwall appeared willing to accept it, in contemplation of his greater abilities to enlarge the buildings, and to encrease the revenue of the college.

How successful he was in the discipline of the college appears
by

by the choice he made of foundation men; such as were Mr. Phil. Flower, B. D. afterwards dean of Kilmurrey in Ireland; Dr. William Thomas, dean of Worcester; Dr. Daniel Brevint, prebendary of Durham; Dr. Thomas Powel, Mr. Burch, Mr. Daniel Evans, Mr. Henry Vaughan, Mr. Thomas Ellis; the memory of whose respective abilities is a credit to the college, and their merit of very good note in the world.

But the maturity of these, and the hopes of others, were quickly blasted by the late war, which overtook our principal within ten years after his coming on the place. Yet that cheerfulness, wherewith the generality of the foundation-men, and the rest of the students too, engaged for the king; sufficiently evidences the right principles in which they were bred up at the college: for of sixteen fellows and sixteen scholars, there remained but one fellow, and one scholar, that was not ousted at the visitation of the two houses, in 1647.

The buildings of the college were enlarged within the same space of time beyond all hopes; for though our principal had no fund, but that of his own zeal, for such an undertaking, he be-

gan the second quadrangle; and pulling down a ruinous library, that joined the upper end of the hall, he built the north and south pieces as the first half of the two squares of this new quadrangle, by the contributions of his friends, and his own money: and such was the interest which his relation in blood to so many noble families, and, which was more prevailing, his publick spirit had procured him, that he had contributions sufficient in view to finish and perfect his new quadrangle. Sir *George Vaughan*, of *Foulkston*, in *Wiltshire*, having declared that himself would be at the whole charge of the west end, which was designed to be the library. But all those pious designs and contributions were lost by the dispersions and ruin that by the war befell those, who intended to be our benefactors.

The revenues he got augmented very considerably; having prevailed with Dr. Morgan Owen, late Bishop of Landaff; Sir Lewis Mansel, the chief of his family; Sir Nicholas Kemys, knight and baronet, since murdered in cold blood when taken at Chepstow Castle; which he had seized for the king in 1648; Dr. Thomas Gwyn, chancellor of the diocese of Landaff; and several others,

to

to become exhibitors to such of the foundation men as had not places endowed; though that charity suffered by the same interruption of the war, so that none of these benefactors lived to settle what they intended for perpetuity upon the college. Bishop Owen having declared, that he designed the rectories impropriate of *Nevern* in *Pembrokeshire*, *St. Ismael's* in *Caermarthenshire*, and other good and certain inheritances to the value of £200. a year to the college. Sir Lewis Mansel £50. a year, Sir Nicholas Kemeys £20. a year; which they two paid for several years to the college: the first designing to charge it, together with six score pounds a year more, for the better supply of the cure of *Margam* Parish; and thirty pounds a year for a grammar school in the said parish upon the lordship of *Margam*; in lieu of the tythes, which that noble and conscientious gentleman was not satisfied to take to himself, without this considerable provision for compensation to the church. The other intended to make over the impropriate tythes of *Llaniffan* and *Llys-vaen*, out of which his exhibition had been yearly paid to the college, but lived not to do it. Only Dr. Gwyn's next cousin and heir, Thomas Gwyn of Tattenham,

in Norfolk, Esq. and Sir Justinian Lewyn, knight, one of the masters of chancery, being conscious of Dr. Gwyn's pious intentions to the college, did, after the doctor's death, settle the rectory of Holyhead in Anglesey, the one moiety to the college, the other for the cures and the poor, upon the solicitation of our principal at the very time he had been turned out by the visitation.

The war being now come on, and the college dismantled into a part of a garrison; our principal being in the country, soliciting the settling of the benefactions above-mentioned, his return to Oxford was delayed; the passage being unsafe, till the depth of winter, 1642. Only he had the solace of a good company during this his exile; for so he esteemed it, though in his own country. For Dr. Frewyn, Lord Archbishop of York, and Dr. Sheldon, afterwards the most Honoured Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, being forced to leave Oxford by the approaches of the enemy, were retreated into Glamorganshire, and sojourned for several months at Sir Anthony Mansel's, the doctor's brother's house; where their presence among the gentry had the happy influence of confirming

firming them in their duty to the king, and averſion to the rebels.

But theſe three perſons longing to return to their reſpective colleges, now under the king's protection, did run a conſiderable riſk of being taken in their journey, though it was from Worcester to Oxford in the rear of the king's army.

Our principal having diſpoſed of his college, (though with ſome difficulty, by reaſon of orders from the court for the reception of Lord Herbert, ſince Marquis of Worcester, and other perſons of quality that were come out of Wales upon the king's ſervice;) was arreſted in September, 1643, with the bad news of his brother Sir Anthony's deceaſe; who fell with all the circumſtances of ſignal piety and valour in the firſt Newbury fight, where he commanded as field officer under the Lord Herbert of Ragland. This calamity ſo deeply affected our principal, that he fell into ſuch a fit of ſickneſs, that his life was for ſome time deſpaired of. But God Almighty reſerving him for the five orphans, that Sir Anthony Manſel left behind him, he was forced to take a journey into Glamorganſhire in order to ſettle his brother's affairs; where to ſhew

his zeal for, and faith in the goodneſs of the king's cauſe, he lent all the ready money, which was above £1000. that his brother left behind him, to the commiſſioners of array for the king's affairs: which indeed proved that his zeal for the king's cauſe over-ruled that for the orphans, the money being never paid, but buried in the ruins of the king's affairs. Upon this he took occaſion to confirm the gentry, that were moſt of them his relations, againſt the inſinuations of the parliament party, then *viſibly*, though not *fatally* prevailing till after Naſeby fight: he watchfully laying hold of all opportunities, by his counſels, correſpondences, and ſingular example, to promote the king's ſervice in that country.

And as the county of Glamorgan happened to be one of the laſt that became ſubject to the rebels, ſo it was the refuge of many perſons of quality that came for ſhelter to their perſons and conſciences there, when the parliament armies had driven them out of their own home. And, 'twas prodigious to obſerve, how careful he was for the accommodation and ſupply of ſuch perſons: ſince it may be truly averred, that there was no ſtranger of quality, military, or civil,

civil, clergy, or lay, either in that or the neighbouring counties of Monmouth or Caermarthen; who did not receive a supply of ready money at his hands, or else an affectionate tender of such supply, or of any other service.

The garrison of Oxford being surrendered in 1646, and the visitation upon the university coming on in July, 1647, he hastened away from Wales to his station there: and though the Earl of Pembroke, who was chief in that action, owned our principal as his near kinsman, and had a favour to the college, as the natural visitor thereof by *charter*; and though the earl's two younger sons, who had lived for several years commoners in the college under our principal's charge, offered him their service with all affection possible; yet neither the propensions of the earl, nor the kind offices of his sons, could bring our principal to frame himself to any the least evasion, much less to the direct owning of that power. But when his turn came, he published his non-submission with that excellent mixture of modesty and courage, as made his visitors ashamed of their reformation, and openly to bemoan the diffulty of the times, that forced

them to turn out a person not only in his life and conduct unblameable even to the rigour and partiality, his adhering to the king, which was his only crime, accepted; but so highly useful to the college he related to; that they seemed in their confession to take from it the only stay and pillar, that was likely, as the times then went, by his prudence, interest, and zeal, to preserve it from utter ruin and desolation.

While the reformers were busy in turning him out, and his society, he was as active, as if no such thing had been, in settling the possessions, and ascertaining the future revenues of the college, with all the application imaginable; nay, in ordering new accessions from himself and others to the succeeding intruders. For it was in that juncture that he procured that noble legacy of books, which the right honourable and most learned Lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, gave to the college: it was then that he obtained from the heir of Dr. Thomas Gwyn, to settle the rectory impropriate of Holyhead, in Anglesey, in perpetuity upon the college: it was then that he conveyed, as far as in him lay, the corpses of his two prebends, Llangamarch, in St. David's, and the treasurer-ship

ship of Llandaff, which he afterwards lived to settle effectually, upon the College. It was then also that he, by a rare example, being cast out of his beloved college, left behind him in it his own library; which was a very compleat one, and suitable to his great and universal knowledge, whether we consider the choice or the number of the books; there being in it nothing but what was fitting for a great theologist to be furnished with, either in order to ancient learning, or modern controversy, but especially to practical divinity: he being eminent in all those acquisitions that accomplish a great divine, as well as a good christian.

Being ejected out of the headship, which was not actually done by order of the visitors till the 21st of May, 1648; he applied himself to state all accounts between him and the college: and having delivered the muniments, and goods that belong to it, into the hands of the intruders, he withdrew into Wales, and took up his residence at Llantrythd, a house of his kinsman, Sir John Aubrey, Kt. and Bart. which house, sequestration having made desolate, while Sir John was in prison for his adherence to the king, afforded him the convenience of a more private retire-

ment, and of having several young gentlemen of quality, his kindred, under his eye; while they were taught and bred up by a young man of his college, that he had chosen for the employment.

But this retirement, which he was very well pleased with, lasted not long undisturbed by the rebel-soldiery, that quartered upon the country under Major-general *Butler*, as men then called him: for the doctor's very grave and pious aspect, which should have been a protection to him among savages, was no other than a temptation to those, who reputed themselves saints, to act their insolencies upon him. Once meeting him in his walk, they took him for an old priest, as they called him, and searched his pocket for letters. Another time they came to Llantrythd-house, and a barbarous crew of them not contented to deride him openly to his face for his canonical habit, which he constantly wore, and for his using the liturgie in publick twice a day, which he never omitted among the young scholars in the house: they fell to searching for *common prayer-books*; and finding about a dozen of them in the parlour, where he used to officiate, they pleased themselves hugely with making

making one blaze of fire with so many books. But which was yet more barbarous, they laid hands on his person: and one *Clements*, a farrier by trade, but a preacher by profession, ript and tore his canonical cassock about him, that it dangled from his girdle downwards in so many shreds or thongs, as made them great sport. The pious old man, with eyes and hands lifted up to heaven, saying no other, "But that his blessed Saviour had suffered for him, and that his martyred sovereign had suffered by them, infinitely more than he was able to suffer, or they to inflict upon his poor person." And having fatiated themselves with insolencies, in defacing the king's arms, not only in several windows, but in chimney-pieces, and other curious pieces of art and ornament about the house, they ended that scene of mirth upon the *common prayer-book* and apocrypha, which they tore out of the great bible in the neighbouring church; and carried away the young man prisoner, for the better dispersing of his scholars, which was a reformation they principally aimed at in this affront upon the doctor: and the young man being soon after indicted at the quarter sessions, "For a felony of rebellion and sedi-

tion,"—those were the words—he was forced to forego his country: for the indictment was not to be traversed without first owning the usurped powers, and then denying that which as an honest man he ought not to do; and by the doctor's direction, removed with his scholars to Oxford, where he settled at Mr. White's, afterwards Sir Sampson White's house.

This was in May, 1651; and our principal followed September after; partly out of a longing to be near his beloved college, and partly out of a regard to the young scholars now settled at Mr. White's. For one of them was Sir Francis Mansell, the heir of his father's house. Sir Edward and Arthur his brother, Sir Anthony Mansell's two sons, Sir John Aubrey's son and heir, Stepney and Vaughan, two other of his nephews, Sir Sackville Crow's son and heir, and Sir Robert Moyle, of Blackwell, in Kent, Mr. Walter Thomas, of Swansea, who lived retiredly in that house under his eye, without mixing with those of the university.

When our principal came first to town, he took up at Mr. Newman's, a baker, in Holywell; but the good offices he

he daily rendered to the college, disposed the then society so far to comply with his inclinations, which had been always to live and die in the college, as to invite him to accept of one chamber for accommodating himself; where he built several fair ones for the benefit of the college. This motion was accepted, and he lived in the college, near the stony stairs by the gate eight years, where he had leisure to observe many changes and revolutions, within those walls as without them, till that happy one of his majesty's restoration, by God's infinite mercy, to the college as well as to the nation, happily came on.

It were a hard task to give a just hint of our principal's retirement here, so much did his humility labour to conceal his well-doing and gallant suffering in all these respects. His exercise within doors was prayer, without doors charity. He did not go to any of the public assemblies, for the most orderly among them wanted the sacrifice of the the holy *Liturgy* appointed by authority: he therefore either went to his little flock at Mr. White's, where himself solemnly officiated on Sundays and holydays with frequent communions; or else to that loyal assembly, which met not only on

Sundays, but week days too, at Dr. Wallis's house, under the conduct of the incomparable Dr. *Fell*, of *Christ Church*, where the church may be said to have retired to that ~~seclusion~~ there, with such circumstances of primitive devotion and solemnity, as was hardly to be paralleled elsewhere during the storm of that persecution.

Nor was his bounty to the king's friends dried up together with his comings in; for beside his contributions to private supplies for his majesty beyond sea, he had always a collection of his own going on for the relief of our exiled clergy, especially those about the king: which, though it happened to be a little too public, by reason of a memorial written with his own hand, which dropped from him by inadvertency, as he was in his walks abroad, neither discouraged him nor others, but that large supplies were made to them; as afterwards appeared by the ample acknowledgment of Lord Bishop of Derry, since Lord Primate of Ireland, the Lords Bishops Morley, and Earles, and several others. And his zeal for this collection, and other charities did appear eminently by that frugality, or rather austerity, which he practised upon himself: for it was

his constant observation both at his own table, and that of his friends, that it became all good men to consider seriously how many eminent persons for rank and merit, and once for waste fortunes too, were then about the king; whose best meals, we might be well assured, were not as plentiful as the most sparing of ours; and which was very sad to consider, were very often to seek where to find the next meal: and that it was sad to observe, that many men, who had very good affections, disabled themselves from doing that good which they could not choose but wish done to the king, and his sufferers, because they would not allow themselves to retrench those excesses, that might have some excuse in time of peace and plenty; but could pretend to none, while such as are infinitely our betters were under such calamities and distresses.

Those that were friends to the usurpation then reigning, did not at all like of his company here in the university; because it was observed that several persons of quality did resort and hearken to him, and were confirmed in his principles; and therefore they resolved to exterminate his little flock at Mr. White's, by a banition out

of town: which resolution being discovered, it was thought more adviseable by Dr. *Sheldon*, and by Dr. *Hammond*, to dissolve that knot voluntarily, which was done, the chief of them going beyond the seas in June, 1655, rather than come to a dispersion by the usurpers.

However, his zeal in promoting these private collections, and all other charities, was not abated as long as there was need of them; which was more and more pressing, as he was more zealous, till his majesty's happy coming in.

Upon his majesty's approaches he was extremely dissatisfied to see how over-pressing some men were to be restored to their rights and places, nay to be preferred too, before the affairs of the church and kingdom received the wished-for establishment. Therefore he never pressed by petition, or otherwise, to the visitors to settle the university, to be restored to his beloved college, till their leisure gave them leave to send for him. When he came, which was the 1st of August, 1660, he laid before them *an expedient*, as it is called in their journal, for Jesus College; which all persons concerned thought fit to submit to, and his majesty's commis-

commissioners to approve and ratify, so reasonable was it found to be, without any the least opposition or alteration.

Being restored to his headship now the third time, his only care was, the decays of age, especially dimness of sight pressing hard upon him, to settle all that he had in the world upon the college; and to transfer the headship upon some other, that would study the interest of the college with the same concern that he had done. He therefore, by two new leases, settled the two several corpses of his prebends, viz. the treasurer-ship in the church of Llandaff, and the prebend of Llangamarch in the collegiate church of Brecon and Diocese of St. David's, upon the college for twenty-one years; which was the utmost term he, as a prebendary, could give, and such whereby a capacity of renewing with the prebendary for the time being is perpetuated to the college. Afterwards by his will he gave all he had to the college, appointing his successor in the headship to be his executor in trust for that purpose. And though his stock before the king came in could not be any thing at all so great, with his charities to those in distress, and his income since his majesty's restoration was

no other than from those two prebends: yet his personal estate, such was his frugality, amounted to so much as reached, with some addition, to purchase the land which the college is now possessed of in Glamorganshire: so that the college hath at this time of his benefaction about £1600. in buildings erected at his time, £40. a year in freehold, improveable to fourscore, £65. a year in lease under the prebends that succeeded him, besides several other benefactions which came to the college by his solicitation, and in his time.

The headship he would fain have placed on William Bassett, LL.D. fellow of All-Souls, and sometime commoner of our college, and since one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy lieutenants in Glamorganshire: who would have added to the reputation of the college, by his government, and to the revenue of it in all probability, by his generous mind and ample fortune. But Dr. Bassett's want of health not allowing him to accept of the burthen, it was by the unanimous consent of all the fellows at a free election, the 1st of March, 1660, devolved upon Dr. Jenkins.

This being done, he had no other thoughts but for heaven, nor leisure but for prayer; and it was prodigious to observe, how great his agonies were in prayer, the effect of a deep meditation, and a near communion with God: and those meditations founded upon some portion of holy scripture in the new testament, which he had read to him in very great portions every day. The offices of the church he attended constantly thrice a day in the college chapel, and never failed for several years to have the office of the church *for the sick*

read to him twice a day in his chamber. Besides, he had frequent communications, reckoning every one his last *viaticum*, with preparations suitable. He came by degrees to be confined to his chamber, and at last to his bed: which as it was the last scene, so it was the most exemplary and admirable; though it had nothing in it extraordinary but an extraordinary piety in all the arts and exercises of religion, and especially of that perfective one of *desiring to be dissolved, and to be with Christ*. And upon the first day of *May*, 1665, he changed this life for a better of bliss and immortality.

MEMOIRS of *the* LIFE of HENRY MAURICE, D. D.

DR. HENRY MAURICE, was the son of Thomas Maurice, rector of Llangristiolis, in the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales. His hopeful parts and wonderful daily improvement, giving his parents ample encouragement to undergo the expence of keeping him at school, and also of sending him to the university of Oxford, where he was admitted member of Jesus College, at the age of 16, A. D. 1664. Sir Leoline Jenkins, being then principal of that house, A governor so sagacious in distinguishing of merit, and so impartial in rewarding it, was not long before he observed in Mr. Maurice, an uncommon genius, and, therefore, soon had him elected scholar of that house; and upon the next vacancy, advanced him to a Fellowship. He continued in that station with great esteem in the college, until Sir Leoline Jenkins was sent ambassador to Cologn, and afterwards Nimwegen, when Mr. Maurice might be master of arts of about four years standing. Sir Leoline must be supposed to consult the credit of his embassy, as he always did the reputation of his

college, when he made choice of Mr. Maurice to be his chaplain abroad, well judging he had parts and endowments to make a considerable figure among foreign divines. Mr. Maurice attended the ambassador all the time of his useful and active service in that station, In which he embraced the opportunity of making an excellent, though not large, collection of very valuable books, which were after his decease placed in Jesus College library, together with Sir Leoline's own collection, which he bequeathed to that college. Mr. Maurice was much respected by the ambassador, and extremely beloved by all the family, his free and entertaining conversation, and diligent attendance on his duty, endearing him to them all. For I have heard him say, he performed our English service, and preached in the ambassador's chapel every Sunday. But I believe it was a secret to them all with what ease he performed that duty; such was the fruitfulness of his invention, and strength of his memory, that he assured me, no subject he took to discourse upon, cost him any

more trouble but upon the Sunday morning an hour to meditate and form his thoughts, which he could deliver from the pulpit almost in the same words he had conceived them in his chamber. This prodigious art and talent of preaching he used ever after, inasmuch that he told me he had never writ a sermon, but one he preached before the king, on the 30th of January, which was ordered to be printed. No marvel then that there could not be found, after his death, one MS. sermon among his papers. After Sir Leoline had happily finished his embassy, he returned to England, and his chaplain with him. He had opportunities to prefer some others of his domesticks at Doctors Commons, where he was judge both of the Prerogative and Admiralty Courts; but he was no patron himself in Mr. Maurice's profession, and had too much modesty to apply to such as were; so that his worthy chaplain had no other prospect but to return to his fellowship, until Providence provided for him: when coming into an accidental acquaintance with Dr. Lloyd, then vicar of St. Martin's, and afterwards successively Bishop of St. Asaph, Litchfield, and Worcester; that learned and reverend relate soon discovered Mr.

Maurice's worth, and thought it no small reproach to the government to suffer a person who had served so many years abroad in so public a station, to be unprovided for, and to be forced to make his retreat to a college, went to Archbishop Sandcroft, who had a vacancy among his chaplains, and proposed Mr. Maurice to his grace, as a proper and worthy person to fill it, and to serve him in that capacity with fidelity and credit. The extraordinary and deserving character Dr. Lloyd gave of Mr. Maurice, prevailed with the good archbishop to take him immediately into his family, as one of his chaplains. The next act after he had that post, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity at Oxford. The figure he made among them, the reputation he acquired among the London clergy, and others, who frequented Lambeth; the books he published against Clarkson, while he served the archbishop, are such eminent and public transactions of his life, that they cannot be forgotten; and were better known to the worthy divines of London of those days, than to myself, who had not the happiness and benefit of his acquaintance until he came to Newington, upon the death of Dr. Stradling. His station at Lambeth was the most public, and

and best known scene of his life. As often as Dr. Maurice came from Lambeth to reside at Newington, I used to be with him for weeks together, and had frequent opportunities to converse with him alone with familiarity. It was in the late king James's reign, when I began to make any visits to him, and being alone without any other company, our discourse was about popery, and the books published pro. and con. on those subjects, which were the common topics of conversation in those days. Among the rest of excellent observations on those subjects, for he was a strenuous assertor of protestant principles, and of the church of England in particular, I thought he spoke extremely well on the point of infallibility, which made me take the liberty to desire him to put his thoughts, upon that subject, into writing, that they might be published, and might be of public service. He excused it, and as I guessed, chiefly to save the drudgery of writing so much, which was a piece of indolence he was too much addicted to, and I verily believe was the loss of many useful pieces of learning. Upon this, I knowing how readily he could dictate, offered myself to be his amanuensis, which he complied with, and the pamphlet was

printed without any name, under the title of "*Doubts concerning the Roman Infallibility*:" and since reprinted among other tracts against popery, in the Preservative. When that collection was made, there was no certainty that Dr. Maurice was the author; so I was enquired of about it, and gave this account of his being undoubtedly the author. I had only the honour of being the midwife to bring that beautiful offspring into the world. He often complained of the fatigue he underwent in writing his answers to Clarkson: the ignorance and falsehoods of that author he could easily detect, and he used to say, that only with the help of his *Geographia Sacra*, he soon discovered with little labour, besides writing, the fallacies of that author, whose chief arguments consisted in a designed or mistaken account of the seats of the primitive bishops, taking villages for cities of the same name; perhaps this may be no useless hint, if any of Clarkson's stamp should hereafter attempt the like undertaking against Episcopacy. Dr. Maurice's preferments were but inconsiderable in consideration to his merit, viz. the Rectory of Newington, a Prebend of Chichester, and a sinecure in the diocese of St. Asaph, owing no doubt

doubt to the deprivation of his most reverend patron. However, he had neither avarice nor ambition to court more, and shewed the probity of his principles, by being always firmly attached to what he thought the true interest of the Church of England both in convocation, where he made a considerable figure, and elsewhere.

The university of Oxford did indeed, manifest their great esteem of him, by electing him their Margaret Professor.—His friend, Dr. Edwards, principal of Jesus College, then Vice Chancellor, first set him up in his absence, being then at Chichester, but unfortunately not before a fortnight after another candidate had the start in canvassing for votes: which made the contest something doubtful, but it was thought that after Dr. Maurice was publicly known to be a competitor, he had every vote which had not been pre-engaged; so he carried the election but by a majority of six voices. I remember a Flintshire baronet made a severe remark upon that election, being then at Oxford; "That Dr. Maurice's books for Diocesan Episcopacy were scarce dry from the press, and yet two bishops should vote against him."

He was a person of excellent strong natural parts, improved by study, and the most elegant conversation to be met among the most eminent of his profession, for they all courted his friendship: which made his acquaintance very extensive, no man being more free and communicative in his conversation. Bishop Hooper and he were like brothers. I being often with him, had the opportunity and pleasure to attend him in many reciprocal visits made between him and some of the most eminent divines in the university, and parts adjacent, such as Dr. Jane, Dr. Aldrich, and Dr. Edwards, with many others. In their conversation, which always ran upon some points of learning, I observed they paid great deference to his discourse and opinion; for he spoke with that clearness of expression, and with that quickness and strength of judgment, that he seemed to want no deliberation, having all his notions so ready and at command, that it appeared as if he had acquired his treasure of learning more by intuition than study, being never at a loss to give a speedy and satisfactory solution to any proposition which was started.

I was

I was wont to conjecture, that these wonderful talents brought so many visitants to Newington: though he was as generous and hospitable as any prudent clergyman could be, and took great delight in good company, for he spared nothing of his yearly income: and to prove that parsimony and heaping of wealth was beneath his notice and concern, he delivered to me 200 guineas to lodge in Jesus College Burfary, for security, saying, that was the whole sum he ever desired to be master of, and to have by him at his death. I was informed that when he died he had that wish, and no more.

He was in his person of a middle size, strongly put together, and formed by nature to live to a great age; had not the gout, or rather his own remedy against it, taken him off most surprisngly; for he depended so much upon the strength of his constitution, that he could conquer it by violent exercise, so upon every approach of it, his method was to ride 40 or 50 miles, purely to subdue that humour, which he attributed to the cold and moist situation of his apartment at Lambeth, just at the side of the Thames. Being to preach as he did, the

Sunday before he died, before the university, in his course as Margaret Professor, he was just returned from such a journey upon some apprehensions he had of the gout seizing him; but that violent motion had so irritated the gouty humour and dispersed it about his body, which was observed that Sunday by a Doctor of Physick, who dined with him, by an extraordinary swelling of his veins, and advised him to take care of himself, so that trusting too much to the strength of nature, he died suddenly one day that week at Newington, without any other alarm to his family, besides the noise made by his fall from his chair in his chamber. He might be then about the 45th year of his age. Such a sudden and unexpected catastrophe was very surprisng to every body, but I believe to none more shocking than to myself; for he was prepared and ready to take a journey the day following for Worcester, where I was by appointment to meet him to spend some time at his prebendal house: where to damp my full expectation of finding my much esteemed friend, Dr. Maurice, I had the most surprisng mortification to hear of his death. I shall never forget the sorrowful journey I had to Oxford upon that melancholy disappointment

disappointment, and the only alleviation of my grief, was, that I could congratulate with the society of Jesus College (whereof I was then an unworthy member) that we had to boast our having such a prodigy of parts and learning brought up upon our foundation. And I used to suggest to them how much beholding we were to the Honourable Sir Leoline Jenkins (among his other most munificent devises) for giving such a rare and glorious ornament to that college; for had it not been for Sir Leoline's early observation of his promising parts, his fate must likely have been, to be thrown into some obscure corner of his own country, where the bishops short residence at their sees scarce give them opportunity to know their clergy, more than their names in the lists for the payment of procurations, annuals, or lac-tuals.

After he was made Margaret Professor, and seemed neither to expect nor desire any further advancement, he resolved to take a house and spend some part of his time at Oxford, being but six miles distant from Newington; and not only for the sake of attending the duty of his professorship, but also to enjoy a more liberal conversation

among the learned, and to have a better opportunity to compose and publish his lectures as he intended. He had thought of another design of making his conversation at Oxford edifying and his company useful, that was by engaging me to recommend and introduce to his acquaintance, ten or a dozen Fellows of Colleges of reputable parts, with whom he purposed to contract a familiarity, which might tend to their improvement. There was no man alive more capable of conveying instruction over a moderate bottle than Dr. Maurice; for he had an agreeable and wonderful mixture of the grave and serious with the gay and facetious, and was the only person I ever knew, besides Bishop Hooper, who could adapt himself so well to all sorts of conversation,

This plan of his future life he revealed to me, when I attended him to Worcester to take possession of his Prebend, some few days after he was elected Professor: and he fully designed to carry it into execution the next winter.

It is something remarkable, that when Dr. Maurice began to flourish, upon his admission to his post at Lambeth, there were about the same time a considerable

siderable number of eminent men of the Principality of Wales preferred to fill the great offices in Church and State, most of them bred up at Jesus College, infomuch that I well remember it to be observed, it could be said then, that the last Archbishop, Dr. Dolben, of York; the last Bishop, Dr. Lloyd, of St. Asaph; the last Dean, Dr. Humphreys, of Bangor; the last Archbishop's Chaplain, Dr. Maurice; the last Lord Chancellor of England, Sir George Jeffreys; the last Secretary of State, Sir Leoline Jenkins; the last Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Jones; the last Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor; and the last Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Wm. Williams, that had been made, were Welshmen. Which demonstrates that Wales can produce geniuses not inferior to the other parts of the king's dominion. The other great men are to be met with and presented in our annals. But Dr. Maurice, though in his sphere he cast as great a lustre as any of them, his worth and memory had been by this time almost forgotten, had not the pious care of his friends erected him a monument, which is placed in Jesus College Chapel.

ANTIQUITIES.

OBJECTIONS *against* RICE GRIFFITH* *in his Indiſſment, with the ANSWERS thereunto.*

1st. **T**HAT RICE GRIF-
FITH lying at If-
lington, in the countie of
Middleſex, did there plott
and conſpire with Edward
Floyd, and William Hughes,
two of his ſervants, for the
depoſing of Henry the 8th.
and putting his crowne
upon the head of James
the 5th. king of Scotland.

2^d. . . That there was att that
tyme in Wales, a prophe-
cie which gave encourage-
ment to this their practice,
(viz^t.) *James of Scotland
with the red hand, and
the raven, (being Rice his
creaft) ſhould conquer
England.*

3^d. . . That Rice Griffith did
divers tymes imploy Ed-
ward Floyd, his clerk, to
one James ap Griffith, pri-
ſoner at the Tower. There
perſuading him to come

into this conſpiracie, and
that he would receive the
ſacrament of the eucharift
in token of a ſecure and
faithfull covenant between
them for the performance
of the premifes.

4th. . . That the ſaid Rice to
convey himſelf ſecretlie
into Scotland, did mortgage
his lordſhips of Carewe
and Narbeth, to one Ro-
bert White, citizen and
clothier of London, for
two thouſand pounds.

5th. . . That the ſaid Rice tooke
upon him a new name,
(viz^t.) Rice ap Griffith
Fitzurian, to the intent
that under this faire pre-
tence, and title, he might
more worthily obteyne the
principallitie of Wales,
which was the marke he
aſſigned at after the con-
queſt.

The Anſwere to the Firſt.

Rice Griffith ſtood
charged with theſe objec-

tions in the year 1531,
being about the 19th. of

* The grandſon of Sir Rice ap Thomas. See the *Cambrian Register*, vol. 1. page 138.

James the 5th. and the 23^d. of Henry the 8th. at which tyme (and so for the space of 5 or 6 years before) there was a most firme league of amity and friendship betwixt these two kings. Inſomuch that Henry the 8th. to regaine his nephew's good opinion, and to remove all former unkindneſſes chieflie occaſioned by the Duke of Albanie in the time of his government, did then abſolutelie reſuſe to breake the peace with Scotland in favor of the Earl of Angus, though the ſame Earl earneſtly laboured for that purpoſe. This James the 5th. took ſo well at Henry the 8th. his handes, that preſently after he ſent his ambaffadours into England to treat for the contynuance of a peace betweene them, during their naturall lives, which in the yeare following was concluded to the great contentment of both nations. So that theſe kings ſtanding upon ſuch faire terms the one with the other, Rice Griffith had no ground in that kinde to build a conſpiracie upon, and ſo conſequentlie muſt needes be innocent of theſe accuſations laid to his

charge, for James the 5th. was known to have a heart ſo full of honor, that he would ſcorn to enterteyne ſuch a motion, as might tend the deſtruction of his uncle, under the colour of friendship.

Iff James the 5th, who was for his years a moſt valiant wiſe prince, had aym'd at a buſineſs of that high nature, as the conqueſt of this kingdom, without queſtion hee would have been well adviſed in his undertakings:—Firſt, by examining his own ſtrength at home, and making preparations thereafter; ſecondlie, by labouring a partie in England, and trying the affections there, of men more eminent and powerfull then Rice Griffith was (but at that time having newlie taken the government of his kingdome upon himſelfe) he found his ſtrength ſo devided, and his power ſo weakened with civil broils, happening amongſt his peeres during his minority, that he was wholie taken up in quietting and appeazing thoſe home-bred diſcontents, having no leaſure to looke abroad for the

the enlarging of his dominions. Besides there was noe Englishman of note knowne or suspected at that time to favor the Scottish cause, or likelic to have sided with them in such an attempt. It could never be proved that Rice Griffith did ever speake, send, or write unto James the 5th. to offer him his service and assistance, for the deposing of Henry the 8th. or that James the fifth did employ any minister of his to corrupt and withdraw Rice Griffith from his allegiance.

As for Rice Griffith himself he was verie young, being not above three and twentie yeares of age when he lost his head, and therefore not likelic to apprehend so great an enterprise.

He was wholie given to his booke, and retired in the course of his life, neither ambitious of honor, nor hunting after wordlie preferment. Hee lived in a plentiefull fortune, and in grace and favor with the king, so that he had no reason to bee either discontented or disloyal.

Sir Rice ap Thomas (this Rice his grandfather) received Henry the 7th. at Milford Haven, and attended him with four thousand men, never leaving him till Richard the third was slaine in the fiede, for which service he had the spoile of king Richard's tent. Hee was made chiefe governor of all Wales, afterwards advanced to the order of the garter, and lastlie, for the good service he did against those of the Cornish Rebellion, he was made knight banneret att Blackheath. His son, Sir Griffith Rice, (this Rice's father) received likewise a marke of this king's favor, for he was made knight of the Bath to Prince Arthure; and this Rice himself was offered the earldome of Essex by Henry the 8th. but he houlding himselfe unworthie of so high a title, humblie refused the same. These graces and favours summd upp together, sure it cannot be that Rice Griffith should be so degenerate or unthankfull, as to entertayn any ignoble or disloyal thought against that lyne; which alwaies looked

looked upon him, and his,
with the eye of favour.

of the said Rice his ser-
vants.

As concerning Rice Grif-
fith's lying at Hllington
(making that place as his
adversaries would inforce,
the sceane of his disloyaltie)
It was well known he had
neither been there, nor a-
bout London, at that time,
but upon command: for
the king: had then sent for
him to make answer touch-
ing certain affaires between
the Lord Ferrars, and the
Lady Katherine Howard,
the said Rice his wife,
wherein (Rice being absent)
there were slain 5 or 6 of
the Lord Ferrars his ser-
vants, and three or four

There are named in this
objection to be of conspi-
racie with Rice Griffith,
but two of his servants, a
poor council, God wot,
and a weak strength to un-
dergoe so great a designe;
whereof the one fallie an-
swering him, was (as
I shall hereafter prove)
both pardoned and reward-
ed: the other acquitting
him was condemned and
executed. So that here ap-
pears (and we have just
cause to believe it) a trea-
son rather purposed and in-
tended by a servant against
his master, than by a sub-
ject towards his sovereign.

The Answer to the second.

There was no such pro-
phesye knowne in Wales,
untill about the time Rice
was questioned, and there-
fore 'tis likelye his adver-
saries did then invent it, to
give a better colour to their
mischivous designs.

I cannot finde in anie
Scottish historie, nor learne
from any of that nation,
that James the 5th had any
such grimmett marke about

him, as that one of his
hands upp to the wrist
should be as redde, as iff it
had been dip'd in blood:
but admitt we itt were so—
Sure I am we have no
warrant to repose any con-
fidence in such predictions,
the most of them ever vain
and failing, and therefore
not to be regarded.

It was a common thing
(it seems) in Henrie the 8th

T

his

his tyme, to make prophecies upon the bodyes and cognizances of noblemen and others, and to divine the good or ill that should befall them, by the letters of their names, to the utter ruine and destruction of many noble houses and worthie families in this kingdome. To prevent which inconveniencies in future tymes, the high court of parliament, held in the 33rd of the said king's reigne, made it felony for any man to print, write, speak, sing, or declare any such prophecy: so that if Rice Griffith had lived to have been tryed in that sessions, (having no greater matter laid to his charge then a bare prophecy, as more he had not; his adversaries making that the very basis, and foundation of their practice) no question he had been quitted, by act of parliament.

When Rice Griffith had declined the Earldom of Essex (though it were with an humble acknowledgment of his owne unworthiness) yet his adversaries made other construction thereof to the king, by

possessing him with an opinion that Rice his high aspiring thoughts could not be satisfy'd, there being at that tyme in Wales a prophecy, which gave his hopes far fairer promises; hereupon certaine sparkles of jealousy were kindled in the king's heart, which not long after (and that upon a mere trifle) burst out into a flame. The king one daie at Wandsworth hawking at the brooke, his falcon being seized of a fowle, there came by accident a raven, that put his falcon from the quarry, whereat the king chafed exceedingly. One standing by (as malice is ever watchful to do mischief) stepps to the king, and whispered him in the eare, saying, Sir, you see how preremptorie this raven is grown, and therefore it is high tyme to pull him down, thereby to secure your majestie, and to prevent his insolencies. These words (the king's heart already full of suspicion) amazed him straight as a presage of his own fortune: so that from that time forward he was never at peace, till he had removed (as he thought) the disturber of his peace: and this

this is a storie of the Earl of Nottinghame's, the only man of note now living, who came nearest those times; which may serve to

shewe how maliciouslie Rice Griffith was prosecuted by his adversaries to his undeserved destruction.

The Answer to the third.

Of this Edward Floyd, the Ladie Katherine Howard did take much pains to be trulie informed; who, knowing in her own heart her husband's innocencie, and fearing the ruine of herself and children, left no stone unmoved whereby this practice might be discovered. Att length (by the help of her friends, and God's direction) shee found out, that this man was corrupted with a reward of ffive hundred marks, to betraye his maister, and this also was proved by divers others; soe that I hope no credit shall be given to him in this case.

James ap Griffith (to whom this Floyd did often of himself repaire, not sent by Rice, as is suggested) was apprehended by the said Rice, for counterfeiting the great seal, and by him sent up to the lords of the councell, and so committed to the Tower; so

that it had been meere madness in Rice to put his life into that man's hands, whose life at that time by his means was questioned.

James ap Griffith, and Edward Floyd, (the one's heart full of revenge, the other of corruption and treachery) did oftentimes meet and consult by what means they might lay matter of treason to Rice his charge, and (as fitting for their purpose at that time) they called to mind an unfortunate blank of Rice's, which had long layne in the hands of James ap Griffith, and was gotten upon this occasion. James ap Griffith, a man of mean estate, having his chiefest stay of living from the said Rice, and being on a tyme verie famillier together, desired the said Rice his letter to a gentleman in North Wales, for a farm, which was then to be lett, which the said Rice granted him;

but never a clerk being present to write the letter, the said James persuaded Rice to subscribe to a blank, and that Edward Floyd, his clerk, should indite the letter according to his meaning. In this blank by them was set downe matter enough for the indictment, and they two onlie gave in evidence

against Rice, being both of them condemned with him, but afterwards pardoned, and hee with W^m. Hughes, one of his chamber, executed; who took it upon their deaths they were both innocent of the treasons laid to their charge, which no doubt deserveth due consideration.

The Answer to the fourth.

Rice Griffith had so great an estate att that tyme, that he might have commatinded greater sums of money upon his credit, without mortgaging of lands: for the inventory of his goods, jewels, and plate, upon his attainer, amounted to thirtie thousand pounds, besides an estate of a thousand pound land a yeare old rent of assize.

If Rice Griffith would have gone for Scotland, it is likeli he would have made better preparations for his journey, then is sett down in this objection: for he might well assure himself, that whatsoever he left behind him (upon notice given to the state of

his flight) would have been seized upon for the king.

If James the 5th had intended to invade this kingdom, Rice Griffith could have done him better service in his own countrie of Wales, where he had both a great fortune, and many powerful friends to assist him, than by going over into Scotland, to offer his particular service, where he could be of no use, more than a private soldier, bringing with him neither men, money, nor munition, and so no way capable of that great rewards, which his adversaries would persuade the world he looked after.

The

The Answer to the first.

It can be no new name that is of a thousand years standing, and so long this name hath continued in Rice his house, if wee may believe either herakrie, tradition, or those who are well read in antiquities; so that his ~~adversaries~~ were driven to a very narrow straight, to find matter of treason against him, when to owne his owne name, was laid to his charge as a treason.

Vrian Rheged, whose posteritie was called by the name of Fitzvrian, and from whome Rice Griffith lyneallie descended, lived about eleaven hundred years ago, in Kinge Arthure's tyme, and was married to his half-sister, Margaret le Fay, daughter and heire to Gorolus, Duke of Cornwall: this Vrian was, as some say, King of Scotland; others will have him to bee but a prince of a place, called Rheged, in Scotland; and some do affirme he was a great lord in Wales, and a knight of King Arthure's table. Thus our writers do varie; but

bee hee what hee will (for of times so far distant, we have little truth or certaintie) sure I am, that this Rice Griffith could not be so blinde in his understanding, as to think he could ~~thence~~ derive to himselfe any manner of clayme to the principalltie of Wales; so that I am perswaded, no answere is so poore, but will easilie satisfie this, and the rest of theise objections.

Queene Elizabeth, whom it most concerned (for if any such treason had been intended against her father, her expectation of a crown had been frustrated) was with theise reasons so well satisfied of the extreame and hard measure offered to Rice Griffith, that she never looked upon any of his children, but as upon spectacles of infinite sufferance: insomuch that she would often say, she was indebted both to justice and her father's honor, till she had repaired them. But my grandfather, and father after him, met with hereditarie enemies at court, and thus stands our case.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

* * *A good Account of the various Sorts of Religious Houses, within the Principality of Wales, would be a desirable Acquisition for enriching the Cambrian Register; it may therefore be useful, towards obtaining some Information upon that Subject, to give Room to the following List of such Places, extracted from Tanner's Notitia Monastica.*

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Basselech, or *Bassele*.
Benedictine Cell.
Bergavenny, or *Abergavenny*.
Benedictine Priory.
Caerlesn, or *Caerulke*.
Cistercian Abbey.
Goldcliff.
Alien Priory.
Grace Dieu, *De Gratia Dei*,
Trody, *Stow*, or *Newham*.
Cistercian Abbey.
St. Kinmercy, or *St. Kynemark*.
Priory.
Llanhodenei, *Lantony*, or *Lanton*
tonia Prima.
Austin Canons.
Llangkywan, or *Llangwin*.
Alien Priory.
Llantarnan.
Cistercian Abbey.
Malpas.
Cluniac Cell.
Monmouth.
Benedictine Priory.
Hospitals.
Newport.
Friars.
Stroguil, *Strigule*, or *Chepstow*.
Alien Priory.

Tintern.

Cistercian Abbey.
U/k, or *Cairulke*.
Benedictine Nuns.
Hospital.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

.....
Monastery destroyed.
Cardiff.
Benedictine Priory.
Black Friars.
Grey Friars.
White Friars.
Llancarvan.
Monastery destroyed.
Llandaffe.
Bishoprick.
Llangenith.
Alien Priory.
Llantwit, *Llantwit*, or *Llanllut*.
Monastery destroyed.
Margan.
Cistercian Abbey.
Neth.
Cistercian Abbey.
Sweinsey, or *Swansey*.
Hospital.
Wenny, *Gweny*, or *Eweny*.
Benedictine Cell.

CAER-

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Abergwily, or Aberguilly.
 College.
Albalanda, Whiteland, or
 Blancland, Wallice, Ty
 Gwynar Taf; or, the White
 House on the river Taf.
 Cistercian Abbey.
Bachannis.
 Monastery destroyed.
Cadweli, Cadwelle, or Kidwely.
 Benedictine Priory.
Caermarthen.
 Austin Canons.
 Grey Friars.
St. Clare
 Alien Priory.
Lancadauc, or Langadoc.
 College.
Tallagh, Tallaghan, or Talley.
 Premonstratensian Abbey.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Caldey.
 Tyrone Cell.
St. David's, or Menevia.
 Bishoprick.
 College.
St. Dogmael.
 Tirone Abbey.
Haverford.
 Austin Canons.
 Black Friars.
Lowbaden.
 Priory.
Lawardyn.
 Hospital.
Newport.
 Austin Friars.

Pembroke, or Monketon, in
 the suburbs of Pembroke.

Benedictine Cell.
 Hospital.
Pilla, or Pille.
 Benedictine Priory.
Slebach.
 Knights Hospitalers.
Tenbigh, or Tenby.
 St. Mary Magdalene Hospital.
 St. John's Hospital.
Vallis Rosina.
 Monastery destroyed.
Ramsay.
 Monastery destroyed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecknock.
 Benedictine Priory.
 Black Friars.
 College.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Cardigan.
 Benedictine Cell.
Llanbadarn Faur.
 Monastery destroyed.
Llandewi-Brevi.
 College.
Llanleir, or Llanclere.
 Cistercian Nuns.
Llanrustyd.
 Nunnery.
Llanfanchrede.
 Abbey and Nunnery.
Strata Florida, Stratflur,
 Stratflour, or Istratfleer.
 Cistercian Abbey.

RADNORSHIRE.

*Gumhyre, Comehere, or Com-
behire.*

Cistercian Abbey.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Llanlulan.

Cistercian Nunnery.

*Ystrat Marchell, Strata Mar-
cella, Alba Domus de Strat-
margel, Vall. Crucis, or
Pola.*

Cistercian Abbey.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Kinner, Kinmer, or Kemmer.
Cistercian Abbey.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Clwyd Valley.
Monastery destroyed.

Denbigh
Almshouse.

White Friars.

*Maynan, Maenen, or Abercon-
wey.*

Cistercian Abbey.

Ruthin.

College.

White Friars.

*De Valle Crucis, Llan-Eg-
wiste, or Llanegwast.*

Cistercian Abbey.

Witheriac, or Guitherine.

Nunnery.

Wrexham.

College.

FLINTSHIRE.

St. Asaph.
Bishoprick.

*Bancornaburgh, Banchot, or
Bangor Iſkoed, or Mona-
chorum.*

Monastery destroyed.

Basingwerk.

Cistercian Abbey.

Rhudland.

Hospital.

Black Friars.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Aber Conway.

Cistercian Abbey.

Banchot, or Bangor,
Bishoprick.

Black Friars.

*Bardsey, De Insula Sanctorum,
De Insula Henly, alias
Ynis Enlly; The Isle of
Birds, or Aberdaron.*

Abbey.

*Bethkelert, or De Valle S. Ma-
ris in Snaudonia.*

Austin Canons.

Clynnock Vaur.

College.

ANGLESEY.

*Glannach, Priestholme, St.
Cyriol, Praestol, or Penmon*
Benedictine Priory.

Holy Head, or Caer Guby.

Monastery destroyed, and Col-
lege.

*Llanvairs, Lhan-vaes, or Llan-
aufy, near Beaumaris.*

Grey Friars.

SOME

SOME ACCOUNT OF NEATH ABBEY.

THE ruin of this place, of which the vignette in the title page of this volume is a view, is one of the picturesque objects, which enrich the vale of Neath, in Glamorganshire. It stands about half a mile west of the town of the same name, near the road leading to Swansea. At the distance it stands from the road, the garb of antiquity, which it wears, is too attractive, not to entice the traveller to a closer examination of its beauties; but he no sooner approaches, than he meets with a most offensive repulse, in the misery of its present inmates, the ragged and dirty families of the workmen employed at the neighbouring copper smelting houses.

The Welsh call this abbey, *Abatty Glyn Nedd*, or the Abbey of the vale of Neath; and *Nedd* is properly the name of the river running through it, being descriptive of the gentle course of its stream, compared with most of the neighbouring waters.

This must have been a delightful situation in former times :

I allude to its past beauties; for now they are tarnished by the smoke of fires continually burning round it on every side, so that a traveller, who should approach this vale at night, might well imagine he was entering the dominions of Pluto.

The inexhaustible store of coals, wherewith the neighbourhood abounds, has been the cause of erecting large works for iron here, the ore of which is brought from the upper part of the vale; and also of erecting very extensive smelting houses for the copper ore, brought from Paris Mountain in Anglesey.

With respect to the history of the foundation of the Abbey of Neath, and its endowment, no additional account can be offered, at present, to what is contained in *Tanner's Notitia Monastica*, which is here presented to the reader, for his satisfaction, and as an inducement to such as may have it in their power, to furnish some additional particulars, either as to that, or any other religious house in Wales.

NETH.

NETH.

CISTERTIAN ABBEY.— Richard de Grainville¹ and Constance his wife, gave their chapel in the castle at Neth, the tithes belonging to it, a large tract of waste land, and other possessions, *temp.* Hen. I. to the abbat and convent of Savigny, near Lions, in France, that they might build an abbey here. And a very fair² abbey (dedicated to the Holy Trinity³) was built accordingly, on the west⁴ side of the river, a little below the town, for monks of the order of Savigny⁵; or Fratres Grisei⁶, who soon afterwards became Cisterrians⁷.

Notwithstanding the original donation to Savigny⁸, I do not find that this house was ever

subject to that foreign abbey, or accounted as alien. There were eight⁹ monks in it about the time of the dissolution, when it was found to be endowed with £132. 7s. 7d. ob. per ann. as Dugdale, and £150. 4s. 9d. as Speed; and was granted, 33 Hen. 8. to Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Crumwell, in exchange.

Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. i. p. 719. cartam Ricardi Grainville et Constantiæ uxoris ejus: Cartam 9 Joan. m. 7. n. 76. confirm. donationes dictorum Ricardi et Constantiæ: Cart. 9 Joan. m. 4 n. 30. confirm. prædictas donationes, et donationes Roberti com. Gloucestriz, Wilhelmi filii ejus, et aliorum.

¹ One of Fitz Haimon's knights, who came about A. D. 1090, to assist Edwin and Jestin, against Rhys, prince of South Wales.

² Leland. Itin. vol. v. p. 14. speaks of Neth as the "fairest abbey of all Wales;" but in his Collect. vol. iii. p. 92. he seems to give Margan the preference of all the Cisterian houses in these parts.

³ St. Mary, as Ant. Wood. Fasti, vol. i. col. 19.

⁴ Leland. Itin. vol. iv. p. 50.

⁵ Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 719.

⁶ Leland. Itin. vol. viii. p. 66.

⁷ In the ancient catalogue of religious houses, published in Stevens' Supplement vol. i. p. 38. "Abbatia de Neth in dioc. Landaff, Monachi Albi."

⁸ Being an abbey, it could not be a cell, as Stevens, vol. ii. p. 237. Perhaps it might be a daughter house to it only. Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 700.

⁹ As Bennet College MS. Leland, Collect. vol. i. p. 105, saith, this abbey had the privilege of sanctuary, but was not of note on that account.

Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 379, edit. 1730. of Roger, earl of Warwick's giving certain lands and fishing in Gouherland to this abbey.

Lelandi collect. vol. 1. p. 40. 104. ejusdem Itin. vol. iv. p. 50. vol. v. p. 14.

In perambulatione forestarum regiarum in com. Somerset. apud Adamum de Domerham, p. 193. recensentur quedam possessiones

hujus abbatiæ infra bundas forestæ.

In Dr. Archer's Account of Religious Houses, printed at the end of Mr. Hearne's Hemingford, p. 638. of iii. marks. x s. yearly from the manor of Exford.

Registrum penes Ed. Stradling mil. Analecta ex registro MS. Ashmole, 844. et MS. in bibl. Harleiana, 2273. f. 154. Cart. 10. Hen. 3. n. 42.

TO THE EDITOR of the CAMBRIAN REGISTER.

THE Work you have undertaken is highly deserving of Encouragement, and I hope you will persevere in it, especially in the Topographical Department: if you think the inclosed Account of the only Abbey in the County of Merioneth, part of which I drew up after visiting the Spot, in company with my Friends and brother Antiquaries, Messrs. Moore and Lambert, in the Year 1791, worth insertion, it is at your Service.

I am, &c. &c.

GRAY'S INN,
JANUARY 29, 1798.

JOHN CALEY.

K Y M M E R A B B E Y,

MERIONETHSHIRE.

ACCORDING to the Notitia Monastica of Bishop Tanner, was a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, and was founded by Leweline, the son of Gervase, about A. D. 1200, but a note adds, "so (says) Mr. Speed; but though he

he seems to have been a benefactor, and as Prince of North Wales, to have confirmed the donations of others, as well as his own, there doth not appear any great reason to think him founder, nor is the time of the foundation clear, but it seems to have been in a flourishing condition in A. D. 1231, when in the wars of King Henry the Third with the Welsh, the English would have burnt it, but the latter gave them three hundred marks to spare it. This Leweline became Prince of North Wales 1195, and died in 1240.^v

In the year 1291, as appears from an ancient roll in the Augmentation Office, the abbey had in yearly revenues, 11*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* the whole sum arising from Granyes pastures, and other temporal possessions, except sixty shillings for the profits accruing from sixty cows, and six shillings and three pence from twenty-five sheep, which then formed the live stock of the Abbey.

No valuation or survey of the abbey has been discovered between this period and the 26th year of king Henry the Eighth, when it was returned, by the commissioners, to be worth annually, in spiritualities and temporalities, 51*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Not long after this survey had been taken, Kymmmer was dissolved in pursuance of the statute 27 Hen. 8. and the receiver of the crown then answered for the rents and profits.

These accounts of the crown's ministers, or receivers, are deposited in the Augmentation Office, and from the 31st year of Henry the Eighth, it appears that the site of the monastery, with lands, tenements, and mills, £2. 15*s.* 4*d.* The rectory of Llaneltid, £5. 13*s.* 4*d.* The rectory of Llanecryn, £13. 13*s.* 4*d.* The rectory of Llanacreth, £6. 18*s.* 4*d.* and twenty-four cranocks, and two hoppetts of wheat, £10. 6*s.* 6*d.* were all then upon lease to John Pewis. The other possessions there described as lately being parcel of the abbey, were

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|-----|
| Town of Redcrowe, lands and tenements, | - | 3 | 5 4 |
| Town of Llaneltid, divers tenements, &c. | 10 | 15 | 2 |
| Town of Dollogelthy, divers tenements, &c. | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| Town | | | |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|------|
| Town of Cunkadein, tenements and mill, | - | 3 | 2 0 |
| Town of Transbryn, divers tenements, | - | 5 | 0 0 |
| Town of Llanecheth, tenements and rents, | - | 2 | 18 0 |
| Chapel of Kydis, | - | 0 | 10 0 |
| Fines and Perquisites of Courts, | - | 0 | 10 0 |

So that the whole sum of the yearly income of the Crown, in right of the Abbey, was then £65. 15s. 10d.

The site remained in the crown for several successive reigns, not being granted away till Queen Elizabeth bestowed it upon Robert, Earl of Leicester, about the twentieth year of her reign. How it has since descended, or who is the present possessor, is not known.

A view of the ruins of Kymmer is engraved in Mr. Moore's *Monastic Remains*, page 109, and the account cannot, perhaps, be better concluded than by the description there given, viz.

The abbey, a mile distant from Dolgelly, is near to the banks of the river Mowthly; the walls of the church yet remain, of a length disproportionate to the breadth, being almost forty

paces long; and not above eight broad, the east end has three lancet windows, scarcely visible from the clustering ivy which surrounds them; on the south side are three very neatly ornamented arches, and an aperture, in the wall, in which was probably kept the holy water; in this part of the building likewise was a semicircular door, opposite to two small arches, and near them a mutilated stone, representing the head of a human figure.

This view has been particularly described, on account of the obscurity of its situation, it being scarcely known by the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Dolgelly, which is seated in the most fertile spot of the rocky county of Merioneth.

MONASTERIES, ABBEYS, AND CHAPELS, *demolished*
in the ISLE of ANGLESEY.

1. **F**RRIARS IN LLAN-
FAES
2. Monachdy in Llanfair yn Nghornwy.
3. Priordy in Penmon.
4. Abatty Ordderch (Rydderch) Llanfadrwn.
5. Seiriol's Chapel, in Priestholme.
6. Meugant Chapel, near Beaumaris.
7. Pugan Chapel, in Llanddona.
8. Tobias Chapel, near Tal y llyn Llanfihangel Tref y Beirdd.
9. Lidach Chapel, near Trewynn, in the above parish.
10. Llugwy Chapel, in Llanfihangel Penrhos.
11. Euddog Chapel, by Dulus,
12. Tegeryn, by Trysglwyn, Amlwch.
13. Elaeth Chapel in Amlwch.
14. Llanlleianau Chapel, Amlwch.
15. Nawfaint Chapel, q.
16. Gwen hir a Gwen hoyw Chapel, in Bettws Llan Badrig.
17. Anhunedd y Pran, now a cow-house, by Clegyrog.
18. Deiniol Chapel, by Bod Deiniol, Llanfechell.
19. Cadwaladr Chapel, by Bodlew, near Llanddaniel.
20. Prif Chapel, by Dyllffordd, in Bodynolwyn, Llantrisant.
21. Dygwel Chapel, Llanfechell.
22. Y Gadair Chapel, Llanfair yn Nghornwy.

23. Y Bêr Eos Chapel, in ditto.
24. Machwda Chapel, by Tre'r gwehelyth.
25. Llanllibio.
26. Llur Chapel, by Sybyll-dir, Bodedeyrn.
27. Gwýngenaw Chapel, in Crecrist, Holyhead.
28. St. Ffraid Chapel, in ditto.
29. Y Golles Chapel, in ditto.
30. Eglwys y Bedd, or Llan y Gwyddel, ditto.
31. Cybi Chapel, by Ty-croes, near Bryn Gwallan, in the parish of Rhodwydd Ceidio.
32. In the pedigree of Saint *Sirig*, there is mention of Saint *Elnoe*, a Saint of Holyhead.
33. Lochwyd Chapel, in Holyhead Mountain, in length 12 yards, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
34. Beuno Chapel, now the free-school, at Aberffraw.
35. Dindryfal Chapel, in Aberffraw.
36. Cwyrth Chapel, Llan Geinwen.
37. Eithin Chapel, in Llan-fihangel Yfgeifiog.
38. Ilo Chapel, ditto.
39. Mynwent y llwyn Chapel, Llan Griftiolis.
40. Carnedd Maes Elidyr Chapel. Part of the house of Tregarnedd, in Llan Gefni.
41. Mair, or Saint Mary's Chapel, by Tŷ 'n y Coed, Llan Griftiolis.
42. Betrys Chapel, Llan-faelog.
43. Maethlu Chapel, near Plas uchaf, Llanfaethlu.
44. Netti Chapel, Llanfwrog.
45. Cwystryd Chapel, Llan-ddeufaint.
46. Llanddwyn.
47. Bronwen Chapel, near Yr Arw, Llanynghenedl.
48. Heilyn Chapel, near Trefollwyn, Llan Gefni.
49. Gyfa

49. Gyfa Eglwys, in Tywyn
Trewen.

50. Lugors Chapel, by Rhyd-
bont.

51. Llanfeirion.

52. Llo Chapel, in Hwllyhead.

The above is taken from a
MS of the late Hugh Hughes,
of Llwydiarth. Egob. (alias y
Bardd Coch.)

D. T.

A L I S T

O F

CROMLECHAU, OR DRUIDICAL ALTARS,

I N

A N G L E S E Y.

| No. | | Parish. |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 1. | 2 Cromlechs at Plas newydd, | Llan Edwen. |
| 2. | 1 at Bodowyr, | Llanidan. |
| 3. | 1 at Trefor, | Llanfawr. |
| 4. | 2 at Rhôs fawr, | Llanfair Mathafarn. |
| 5. | 1 at Llugwy (just by the road) | Pentrhôs Llugwy. |
| 6. | 1 at Parkiau, near Fedw Isaf. | Ditto. |
| 7. | 3 on Bodafon Mountain, | Llanfihangel, T. B. |
| 8. | 2 at Bod Deiniol, | Llan Babo. |
| 9. | 1 at Cromlech, | Llanfechell. |
| 10. | 1 near Henblas, | Llan Gristiolis. |
| 11. | 1 on Ty newydd land, | Llanfaelog. |
| 12. | 1 partly demolished, on Mynydd y Cawc. | Ditto. |
| 13. | 3 small Altars near Cryghyll River, | Llanfaelog. |
| | | 14. 1 near |

- | | | Parish. |
|-----|--|--------------------------|
| 14. | 1 near Tywyn Trewen, | Llanfihangel yn Neubwll. |
| 15. | 1 near Llanallgo, | Llanallgo. |
| 16. | 1 at Cremlyn, | Llanddona, |
| 17. | 1 at Marian Pant y Saer, | Llanfair Mathafarn. |
| 18. | 1 at Llech tâl Môn, now demolished. | |
| 19. | 1 at Myfyrian, | Llanidau. |
| 20. | 1 Altar at Bodlew. | |
| 21. | 1 Altar at Rhôs y Ceryg. | |
| 22. | 1 artificial Mount at Bryn Celli, and a long-extended cavern beneath it. | |
| 23. | 1 artificial Mount in the skirts of Plas newydd wood, commonly called Bryn yr hên Böbl; supposed to have been a druidical sepulchral ground. | D. T. |

Total 30

A L I S T

OF THE

NAMES OF THE HIGH SHERIFFS.

FOR THE

COUNTY OF CAERNARVON,

*From the first Appointment of them for North Wales, by King
HENRY the 8th, in 1540.*

ANNO REGNI.

A.D.

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 32 | E DMUND LLOYD, of Glynn Llivan, | 1540 |
| | who dying before his year was expired, was succeeded by Griffith ap Robert Vaughan, of Plas Hên. | |
| 33 | William Williams, of Cochwillan. | |
| 34 | Richard Bulkley, of Beaumaris, knight. | |

U

35 John

ANNO REGNI.

A. D.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|------|
| 35 | John Puleston, of Carnarvon. | - | 1540 |
| 36 | John Wynne ap Meredith, of Gwydir. | | |
| 37 | Hugh Peak, of Conway. | | |

KING EDWARD THE SIXTH.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|
| 1 | William Williams, of Cochwillan, | - | 1546 |
| 2 | Griffith ap William Madog, of Llwyndyrus. | | |
| 3 | John ap Robert ap Llywelyn Ithel, of Castell-march. | | |
| 4 | Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, knight. | | |
| 5 | John Wynne ap Hugh, of Bodvel. | | |
| 6 | Hugh Peake, of Conway. | | |
| 7 | William Williams, of Cochwillan. | | |

QUEEN MARY.

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| 1 | Griffith ap William Madog, of Llwyndyrus. | 1553 |
| 2 | Maurice Wynne, of Gwydir, | |
| 3 | Griffith Davies, of Caernarvon, | |
| 4 | John Wynne ap Meredith, of Gwydir. | |
| 5 | Richard Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, knight. | |

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|------|
| 1 | Ellis Price, Plâs Iolyn, doctor of law. | - | 1558 |
| 2 | John Wynne ap Hugh, of Bodvel. | | |
| 3 | Robert Pugh, of Creuddin. | | |
| 4 | William Glynn, of Glynn Llivon. | | |
| 5 | William Griffith, of Carnarvon. | | |
| 6 | Griffith Glynne, of Pwllheli. | | |
| 7 | Griffith Davies, of Carnarvon. | | |
| 8 | William Herbert, of Swansea, knight. | | |
| 9 | Rice Griffith, of Penrhyn, knight. | | |
| 10 | William Mostyn, of Mostyn. | | |
| 11 | Thomas Owens, of Plâs Dû, (the celebrated Epigramatist's ancestor). | | |

12 Maurice

| ANNO REGNI. | | A.D. |
|-------------|---|------|
| 12 | Maurice Wynne, of Gwydr. - - | 1569 |
| 13 | Edward Williams; alias Edward Wynne ap Williams, of Maes y Castell. | |
| 14 | Richard Mostyn, of Bod Yfcallen. | |
| 15 | Griffith Davies, of Caernarvon. | |
| 16 | Rice Thomas, of Carnarvon. | |
| 17 | Rowland Puleston, of Carnarvon. | |
| 18 | Richard Peake, of Conway. | |
| 19 | Edward Conway, of Bryn Eiryn, - - | 1576 |
| 20 | Maurice Wynne, of Gwyder, - - | 1577 |
| 21 | Richard Vaughan, of Llwyndyrus. | |
| 22 | Maurice Kyffin, of Maenan. | |
| 23 | William Thomas, of Carnarvon | |
| 24 | William Maurice, of Clenneney. | |
| 25 | John Griffith, of Carnarvon. | |
| 26 | Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, knight. | |
| 27 | John Wynne ap Hugh ap Richard, of Bodwrda. | |
| 28 | John Vaughan, of Penmachno, (the Queen's footman) | |
| 29 | Thomas Madryn, of Madryn. | |
| 30 | John Wynne, of Gwyder. | |
| 31 | Hugh Gwynne Bodvel, of Bodvel. | |
| 32 | Griffith ap John Griffith, of Llŷn. | |
| 33 | Robert Wynne, of Conway. | |
| 34 | William Williams, of Cochwillan. | |
| 35 | Richard Puleston, of Carnarvon. | |
| 36 | Richard Gwynne, of Carnarvon. | |
| 37 | Robert Wynne, of Brynkir. | |
| 38 | William Maurice, of Clenneney. | |
| 39 | Hugh Gwynne, of Bodvel. | |
| 40 | Thomas Vaughan, of Pant Glâs. | |
| 41 | William Williams, of Vaenol. | |
| 42 | Hugh Gwynne, of Penarth. | |
| 43 | Richard Vaughan, of Plâs Hên. | |
| 44 | Maurice Lewis, of Festiniog. | |

KING JAMES THE FIRST.

ANNO REGNI.

A.D.

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1 | John Wynne, of Gwyder. | 1603 |
| 2 | John Griffith, of Llyn. | |
| 3 | Robert Madryn, of Madryn. | |
| 4 | Hugh Bodurda, of Bodurda. | |
| 5 | William Williams, of Vaenol. | |
| 6 | William Thomas, of Carnarvon. | |
| 7 | Thomas Bodvel, of Bodvel. | |
| 8 | Robert Prichard, of Conway, who dying, was succeeded by William Glynn, of Glynn Llivon. | |
| 9 | William Glynn, of Penllechog. | |
| 10 | William Humphreys, of Pant Du. | |
| 11 | William Vaughan, of Plâs Hên. | |
| 12 | Humphrey Meredith, of Clynog. | |
| 13 | Griffith Hughes, of Cefn Llanvair. | |
| 14 | William Griffith, of Carnarvon. | |
| 15 | Simon William, of Weeg. | |
| 16 | John Griffith, junior, of Llyn. | |
| 17 | John Wynne, of Penllech. | |
| 18 | Robert Wynne, of Glascoed. | |
| 19 | Robert Owen, of Yftum Cegid. | |
| 20 | Thomas Glyn, of Glyn Llivon. | |
| 21 | John Bodvel, of Bodvel. | |
| 22 | Ellis Brynkir, of Brynkir. | |
| 23 | Richard Evans, of Eiernion. | 1624 |

KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Richard Evans, of Eiernion. | 1625 |
| 2 | Thomas Williams, of Vaenol. | |
| 3 | Thomas Glyn, of Nantli. | |
| 4 | John Vaughan, of Pantglas. | |
| 5 | Henry Humphreys, of Pwllheli. | |

6 John

ANTIQUITIES.

293

ANNO REGNI.

A. D.

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 6 | John Bodurda, of Bodurda. | 1630 |
| 7 | John Owen, of Clenenney. | |
| 8 | William Vaughan, of Cors y Gedol. | |
| 9 | Griffith Madryn, of Madryn. | |
| 10 | William Glyn, of Elernion. | |
| 11 | John Wynne, of Conway. | |
| 12 | Evan Wynne, of Saethon. | |
| 13 | William Lewis Anwyl. | 1637 |
| 14 | William Thomas, of Aber. | |
| 15 | William Williams, of Vaenol, baronet. | |
| 16 | William Hookes, of Conway. | |
| 17 | James Brynkir, of Brynkir. | |
| 18 | Thomas Cheadle, of Beaumaris. | |
| 19 | Thomas Madryn, of Madryn. | |
| 20 | Robert Jones, of Castellmarch. | |
| 21 | John Owen, of Clenenney, knight. | |
| 22 | The same Sir John Owen. | |
| 23 | Thomas Williams, of Dinas. | |
| 24 | William Lloyd, of Plâs Hên, who dying, was succeeded by Thomas Madryn, of Madryn. | |

CAROLO SECUNDO, expulso et rerum potiente Parliamento et postea Protectore.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Thomas Madryn, of Madryn. | 1649 |
| 2 | John Carter, of Cyn Mael. | |
| 3 | Griffith Williams, of Penrhyn. | |
| 4 | Henry Williams, Maes y Castell. | |
| 5 | Owen Wynne, of Gwyder, baronet. | |
| 6 | William Williams, of Vaenol, baronet. | |
| 7 | Edward Williams, of Weeg. | |
| 8 | William Vaughan, of Plas Hen. | |
| 9 | Richard Anwyl, of Havod Wryd. | |
| 10 | Richard Wynne, of Gwyder. | |
| 11 | John Williams, of Meillionydd. | |

Reduce et restaurato CAROLO SECUNDO.

| ANNO REGNI. | | A. D. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 12 | John Williams, of Meillionydd. | 1660 |
| 13 | William Griffith, of Llyn. | |
| 14 | Griffith Williams, of Penrhyn. | |
| 15 | Richard Kyffin, of Maenan. | |
| 16 | Griffith Jones, of Castellmarch. | - - 1664 |
| 17 | Richard Glynne, of Elermion. | |
| 18 | Thomas Madryn, of Madryn. | |
| 19 | Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn. | |
| 20 | William Lloyd, of Bodvan. | |
| 21 | John Glynn, of Glynllivon. | |
| 22 | Robert Williams, of Penrhyn. | |
| 23 | Evan Lloyd, of Havod Lwyddog. | |
| 24 | William Wynne, of Glanyr Afon. | |
| 25 | William Wynne, of Llanwnda. | |
| 26 | William Griffith, of Madryn Issa. | |
| 27 | John Wynne Watstay. | |
| 28 | Owen Wynne, of Ystum Cegid. | |
| 29 | Richard Wynne, of Glas Infry. | |
| 30 | Griffith Williams, of Cors y Gedol. | |
| 31 | Thomas Wynne, of Glascoed. | |
| 32 | William Lloyd, of Havod Lwyfog. | |
| 33 | Edward Williams, of Meillionydd. | |
| 34 | William Arthur, of Vaenol Bangor. | |
| 35 | George Twissleton, of Lleiar. | |
| 36 | Robert Coytmor, of Ty Mawr. | |

KING JAMES THE SECOND

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Love Parry, of Cefn Llanfair. | - - 1685 |
| 2 | William Wynne, of Wern. | |
| 3 | Hugh Bodwrda, of Bodwrda. | |
| 4 | Thomas Bulkeley, of Dinas. | |

KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY.

ANNO REGNI.

A.D.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|------|
| 1 | Owen Wynne, of Peny Bryn. | - | - | 1689 |
| 2 | Samuel Hanson, of Bodvel. | | | |
| 3 | Hugh Lewis, of Pont Newydd. | | | |
| 4 | John Rowland, of Nant. | | | |
| 5 | John Thomas, of Aber. | | | |
| 6 | Richard Madryn, of Llanerch. | | | |

KING WILLIAM.

- 7 James Brynkir, of Brynkir.
- 8 Richard Edwards, of Nan' Horon.
- 9 David Parry, of Llwyn Ynn.
- 10 Henry Vaughan, of Pant Glâs.
- 11 Richard Vaughan, of Plas Hen.
- 12 Pierce Lloyd, of Llan Idan.
- 13 Edward Holland, of Conway.

QUEEN ANNE.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|---|------|
| 1 | Arthur Williams, Meillionydd, | - | - | 1702 |
| 2 | Simon Foulkes, Bodvel, | | | |
| 3 | Lloyd Bodvel, of Bodvan. | | | |
| 4 | Thomas Roberts, of Bryn y Neuodd. | | | |
| 5 | Richard Owen, of Peniarth, | | | |
| 6 | Sir William Williams, of Llanvorda | | | |
| 7 | Sir Griffith Williams, of Marl. | | | |
| 8 | George Coytmore, of Coytmore. | | | |
| 9 | John Griffith, of Aber. | | | |
| 10 | Roger Price, of Rhiwlas. | | | |
| 11 | Thomas Wynne, of Glynllivon. | | | |
| 12 | Hugh Davies, of Caer Rhun, | | | |
| 13 | Thomas Ellis, of Wern. | | | |

KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

ANNO REGNI.

A. D.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|---|------|
| 1 | Timothy Edwards, of Nanhoron. | - | - | 1714 |
| 2 | Lewis Owen, of Peniarth. | | | |
| 3 | John Wynne, of Abbey. | | | |
| 4 | William Wynne, of Werp. | | | |
| 5 | William Bodvel, of Madryn. | | | |
| 6 | Edward Baily, of Plas Newydd. | | | |
| 7 | Hugh Lewis, of Bont Newydd. | | | |
| 8 | Love Parry, of Wern Fawr. | | | |
| 9 | Thomas Rowland, of Nant. | | | |
| 10 | William Wynne, of Llanwnda. | | | |
| 11 | William Brynkir, of Treborth. | | | |
| 12 | Hugh Wynne, of Cromlech. | | | |

KING GEORGE THE SECOND.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|------|
| 1 | Humphrey Roberts, of Bryn y Neuodd. | - | 1727 |
| 2 | William Wynne, of Llanvair. | | |
| 3 | Zacheus Hughes, of Trevan. | | |
| 4 | Maurice Wynne, of Pen y Bryn. | | |
| 5 | William Butler, of Llyfvan. | | |
| 6 | William Price, of Rhiwlas. | | |
| 7 | John Wynne, of Glynn Llivon. | | |
| 8 | John Griffith, of Carnarvon. | - | 1734 |
| 9 | William Wynne, of Wern. | | |
| 10 | Humphrey Owen, of Bod Idda. | | |
| 11 | George Devereux, of Saethon. | | |
| 12 | Humphrey Meredith, of Pengwern. | | |
| 13 | John Lloyd, of Tyddyn Bychan. | | |
| 14 | Rice Williams, of Glan yr Afon, (the Councillor's father.) | | |
| 15 | John Owen, of Castellmai. | | |
| 16 | Hugh Williams, of Pentir. | - | 1742 |
| 17 | Edward Philipp Pugh. | | |

18 William

ANTIQUITIES

ANNO REGNI.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|------|
| 18 | William Bryn kir, of Bryn kir, | 1744 |
| 19 | John Hoare, of Conway, | |
| 20 | William Thomas, of Coed Helen. | |
| 21 | Robert Parry, of Meillionen. | |
| 22 | Christopher Butler, of Llysfa. | |
| 23 | Charles Allanson, of Vaenol. | |
| 24 | Owen Holland, of Conway, | |
| 25 | Charles Evans, of | |
| 26 | John Lloyd, of | |
| 27 | Owen Hughes, of Trefaen, | |
| 28 | Hugh Davies, of Caer Rhun. | 1754 |
| 29 | William Stodart, of Deganwy. | |
| 30 | Owen Wynne, of | |
| 31 | Robert Wynne, of Llanerch. | 1757 |
| 32 | Zacheus Jones, of Bryntirion. | |
| 33 | William Smith, of Vaenol. | |
| 34 | Richard Lloyd, of Ty Newydd. | |

KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 1 | Robert Wynne, of Llanerch. | 1760 |
| 2 | Hugh Hughes, of Bodvaen. | |
| 3 | Love Parry, of Penarth | |
| 4 | John Griffith, of Trygan | |
| 5 | John Griffith, of Cefn Amwlch. | |
| 6 | Hugh Williams, of Pentir. | |
| 7 | Edward Lloyd, of Pengwern, Denbighshire. | |
| 8 | Robert Howel Vaughan, of Meillionydd. | |
| 9 | Robert Godolphin Owen, of Cleneney | 1769 |
| 10 | William Archer, of Conway. | |
| 11 | Price Thomas, of Coed Helen. | |
| 12 | Richard Parry, of Meillionen. | |
| 13 | Ralph Griffith, of Caerhyn, | 1773 |
| 14 | Thomas Asheton Smith, of Vaenol, dying, the year was completed by Hugh Ellis, Esq. Attorney at Law, Deputy Sheriff. | |

ANNO REGNI.

A.D.

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| 15 | Hugh Stodart, of Deganwy. | 1776 |
| 16 | James Coytmor Pugh, of Coytmor. | |
| 17 | Hugh Griffith, of Bryn Nodol. | |
| 18 | John Rowlands, of Bod Aedan. | |
| 19 | Terrence Pendigraft Williams, of Marl. | |
| 20 | Robert Lloyd, of Tregaian & Gwnus. | |
| 21 | Edward Carreg, of Carreg. | |
| 22 | Richard Pennant, of Penrhyn. | |
| 23 | Thomas Asheton Smith, of Vaenol. | |
| 24 | Robert Wynne, of Llanerch. | |
| 25 | John Jones, of Bryn hir. | |
| 26 | John Griffith, of Tryfan. | |
| 27 | John Lloyd, of Gefail Gyfarch. | |
| 28 | William Peacocke, of Tyn' y Cas. | 1788 |
| 29 | William Hughes, of Nantcyll. | |
| 30 | Robert Lloyd, of Cessail Gyfarch. | |
| 31 | Thomas Lloyd, of Hendre Feinws. | |
| 32 | Edward Lloyd, of Ty Mawr. | |
| 33 | William Owen, of Pencraig. | |
| 34 | Richard Lloyd, of Bod Itho (of Hendre Faig). | |
| 35 | William Jones, of Tyddyn Bychan, (of Bodffordd) | 1795 |
| 36 | William John Lenthal, of Maenan, (Burford, Oxfordshire) | 1796 |

THE readers of the *Cambrian Register* may be amused, by reading the following translation of an Oxford anecdote, the original of which is in the note below, and copied from volume I. of the *Welsh School manuscripts*. The piece of English poetry coming after it, and of which it was the occasion, is curious, and in some respects, valuable, as it is, very likely, the best record existing of the pronunciation of the English, at the period when it was composed, which was the middle of the fifteenth century, on account of its being chiefly written in the Welsh orthography, which was settled then as it is at the present time.

A REPORT FROM OXFORD*.

IT happened once upon a want of scholarship; adding also time, at Oxford, that the that there was not one Welshman, who was a good scholar, English derided the Welsh, and upbraided them greatly for their and that it was not possible to

* *Chwedyl o Rydychain*. Damweiniodd ar amser yn Rhydychain l'r Saeson oganu y Cymry, a'u anghannawli hwynt yn fawr am eu hanysgoleictod, gan ddywedyd nad oedd un ysgolaig da o Gymro, ac ni ellid gwneuthur o Gymro ysgolaig cystadl, mor ddysgedig, ac mor ddoeth, a chyftadl mydrwr ac i gellid o Sais; ac nad oedd y Cymry i'w cystadlu a'r Saeson am ysgoleictod.

Yna i cododd Cymro ardderchawc ac a safodd ar ei draed, ac a ddywedodd mai hyn, "nid wyf i ond ysgolaig difas herwydd fy ysgoleictod, nam i'm cyffelybui lawer o ysgoleigion dysgedig ardderchogion o Gymru, y rhai nid ydwyf i addas i arwain eu llyfrau yn eu hol; etto er hyn i gyd llefe fyddai gennyf na allai ysgolaig gwael difas o Gymro ymgystadlu a'r Sais goreu ei ysgoleictod am wneuthur mydyr, ac am lawer o bynciau ereill. Ond nid yw ein hysgoleigion goreu ni cymaint eu mawredd, ac mor ofer am roi eu penau a'u meddwl am ymryfon, ac ymgomio a'r Saeson bochfachas: Eithyr mi a atebaf y gofyniad hwnw i chwi fal hyn. Gwnaed y Sais goreu ei ddysgeidiaeth o honoch fydyr yn Lladin; oni wnaf i fydyr cystadlag ynteu, barned ar y Cymry: Gwnaed fydyr yn Saefoneg, neu yn Gymraeg; oni chyftadla i eso, gogenwchy Cymry: Gwnaed fydyr yn y iaith a fyno ar a setrwyf i; ac oni wnaf i un cystadl ag eso, cabledy Cymry, ac nag arbeded.

Minnau a wnaf fydyr yn Saefoneg, yn eich iaith eich hunain, ac os holl Saeson Lloegyr a wna y fath fydyr, neu ai cystadla, gogenwch y Cymry; oni gellwch chwi wneuthur, gadewch y Cymry y braint a roddes Duw, iddynt: A gwybyddwch chwithau nad ydych chwi i ymgystadlu a'r Cymry.

Am hynny i gwnaeth ef yr Awdyl Saefoneg hon ar groes gynghanedd; yr hyn ni feidyf Sais mai gwneuthur.

mal

make of a Welshman so good a scholar, so learned, so profound, and so skilful a metrical composer, as might be formed of an Englishman; and that the Welsh were not to be put in competition with Englishmen, with respect to literature.

Upon this an illustrious Welshman rose upon his feet, and he spoke thus: "I am of no account with regard to my learning, nor to be compared with many learned and exalted scholars amongst the Welsh, the which I am not worthy to carry their books after them, yet for all this, I should be sorry if a poor and simple scholar of a Welshman should not be able to prove himself equal with the best Englishman for learning, with respect to the construction of metre, and as to many other points. But our best scholars are not so vain and so silly, as to trouble their heads and their thoughts with disputing and discoursing with the boastful Englishmen; Nevertheless, I will answer that question to you in this manner: Let the first Eng-

lishman for learning amongst you compose a metrical piece in Latin; and if I do not make another equal to it, let him condemn the Welsh: Let him make one in English, or in Welsh; and if I do not equal it, do you deride the Welsh: Let him compose one in any other language he likes, that I am acquainted with; and if I do not make one as good as his, let him abuse the Welsh, and spare them not,

I then will compose a piece in English, in your own language; and, if all the Englishmen of England shall make one like it, or that shall be equal to it, deride ye the Welsh. If you shall not be able to do so, let the Welsh enjoy the honour, which God has given them; And know ye also, that you are not to put yourselves in competition with the Welsh."

In consequence of that he composed this English Ode, upon the *cross consonancy*, the which metre an Englishman has no idea of its structure:

O nichti' ladi owr leding to haf

At hevn owr abeidng

Unto thei feast everlasting

I set a braintes wv tw bring.

.. 3 This word shows that the guttural *ch*, or *gh*, was then sounded by the English at Oxford, as it is now in the Scottish dialect.

Yw wann this wyth blyss dde blessing of God
 Ffor ywr good abering
 Hwier yw bynn ffor ywr winning
 Syns kwin and your son ys king.

Our forefathers father owr feeding our paps
 On your paps had fwking
 Yn hefn blys i had this thing
 Attendance without ending.

Wee sing dde bright kwia with cwaning and blis
 The bossom ffrawt bering.
 Ei would as old as I sing
 Wynn ywr love on ywr laving.

Kwin od off our God owr geiding mwdder¹
 Maeden notwithstanding
 Hw wed sits with a rits ring
 As God wad ddys good weding,

Help ws pray ffor ws preffering our fowls
 Affoil was at ending.
 Make all that wee fawl to ffig²
 Your son's love our ffrans leving.

As we mae the dae of our deiying resaf
 Owr Safiowr yn howling
 As he may tak ws³ waking
 Tw him in his mighti wing.

Mighty he took mi oght to tell
 All fowls of hel to foels of hight
 We ask with bwk we with wyth bel
 Tw hefn ffwl wel⁴ to haf on flight.

¹ The orthography of this line has exactly the same powers as if it were thus,—
Queen odd of our God, our guiding mother.

² This seems to be the root whence the word *finger* is derived.

³ Read, *Take us.* ⁴ Read, *To heaven full well.*

Awl deds wel dwn
 Ta byd Deo bwn
 A God mad trwn
 A gwd met wright
 And fe so fwn
 And north and nwn
 And fyn and nwn¹
 And so now might

As fwn as preid ys now fyprest²
 Hys fell is best, his fowl is pight.
 Ei tel to yo.
 As fym do fhio
 As now ei tro
 We uws not right³
 A boy with bo
 His loks is so
 How mae yw kno
 Him ffrom a knight.

Dde truwth ys kyt ddat yerth is kast⁴
 Dde ends bi last dde hands bi light
 O God set it gwd as yt was
 Dde ruwl doth pafs dde wrld hath pight.

A pretti thing wi pray to theft
 Ddat gwd bihest that God behight
 And he was ffig unto his ffeft
 That ever shall left with deverse light.

¹ Read, *And sun and moon.*

² Read, *As soon as pride is now suppressed.*

³ Read, *I tell to you,*
 As some do show,
 As now I throw,
 We use not right.

⁴ Read, *The truth is cut that earth is cast.*

The word away ys donn as day

Yt ys no nay it is nei night

As owld I say

Ei was yn ffay

Eild a good may

Wld God I might

Away wi would

Dde fins they fowld

And be not howld

In a bant hight

And ywng and owld

With him thei howld

Dde Ddfiws haf fold

That Ddficws hight^a

O tryti Crift ddat werft a crown^a

Er we dei down a redi dight

Tw thank to ddi

At dde rwd tri^r

Then went all wi

Ddein own tw light

Tw grawnt agri

Amen wyth mi

Ddat I mae fi

Ddi to my sight.

Owr lwc owr king our lock our kae

Mei Godei pray mi geid upright

Ei sik I sing, I siak I say

Ei wer away a wiri wight.

^a Read, *And young and old,
With him they hold,
The Jews have sold
That Jesus hight.*

^a Read, *O treaty! Christ, that wear'st a crown.*

^b Read, *To thank to thee
At the rood tree.*

Against ei go
 Mei ffrynds my ffro
 Ei ffound a ffo
 With ffynd ffight
 Ei fng alfo
 Yn welth and wof
 Ei can no mo
 For kwih of might.

IEUAN AB HYWEL SWRDWAL, 1450.

EXTRACTS from the Welsh School copy of MEDDYGON MYDDVAI, or the Practice of Physic of the Myddvai Doctors; a manuscript, which by its orthography, appears to have been written about the year 1300. Dr. Davies, in his dictionary, quotes this book frequently; and he gives some account of the author, under the word Myddfai; where he also quotes Dav. ab Gwilym, a poet of the fourteenth century, who mentions these doctors. Mr. E. Llwyd, in his Arch. Britann. under the catalogue of British Writers, tells us, that there is a copy of the same book in Llywyd Coch o Hergest, in Jesus College Library. He says also that there was a copy on parchment, borrowed by Dr. Davis, in 1634, of Mr. Mansell, of Margam, in Glamorganshire. There are several other copies of it, some imperfect, and some to which are added the works of others. Mr. Lewis Morris heard it said in South Wales, that this very family of surgeons has practised at Myddvai ever since; but that the son, then living in his time, being the last Meddyg Myddvai, thought it beneath him, or perhaps had been brought up otherwise.

GAN borth duv goruchel
 bendeuic yma ydangofet
 y medeginaethau goreu ac yn
 benaf or yffyd wrth gorf dyn
 fef aberis eu hyscriuynu Ri-
 wallavn

BY the help of God, sove-
 reign over all, here are
 set forth the best and the princi-
 pal things in the art of healing,
 with respect to the human body,
 which

wallava wedic ay veibon nyt
angen, Cadogan a Gruffut ac
Eynon, canys y rei hynny aoyd-
ynt oreu a phenaf or medygion,
yn y hamfer, ac yn amfer Rys
Gryc eu harglwyd ac arglwyd
Dinevor yna y gvr agatvei eu
hroint vy yn benaf mal ydyveit
wrthyns. Sef aohavs y peris ef
eu hysciencau rac na bei avypei
gystal ac a vydyn wy.

which have been committed to
writing by *Rivallon*, the phy-
sician, and his sons, namely,
Cadogan, *Grufudd*, and *Eimon*;
those being the best and most
eminent doctors of their time;
and of the time of *Rhys Gryg*,
their lord, and then the lord of
*Dinevor**; being the person
who chiefly maintained their
privilege. The reason that those
things were commanded to be
written, was lest there should
be none possessed of so much
knowledge as they were found
to have.

Ac or peth penaf ydychreu-
afant sef yw hynny or pen
kanys yndav y mae pump synwyr
y corf.

And they began with respect
to the primary subject, that is
to say the head, for in it are
the five senses of the body.

Tri lle hagen y megyr cleu-
ydeu, vn yw ton: Eil yw yn y
grewan. Trydyt yw yn y gry-
adur.

The three places therein
where diseases are produced:
one is the pericranium; the se-
cond is in the cranium; the
third is in the dura mater.

O waet a llofcan y gwaredir
y ton; o agori hyt y gryuan
ygwaredir y gryuan; o agori ar
ben hyd y gryadur y gwaredir y
gryadur.

By bleeding and blister will
the pericranium be relieved; by
opening to the cranium will the
cranium be relieved; by opening
upon the head to the dura mater
will the dura mater be relieved.

Kymryt y deuparth or dan-
hogen ar trayan or grinlys ac
emenyn hallt ac eu maudu ygyt
ay

Taking two parts of the be-
tony, the third of the violet,
with salt butter, and beating
them

X

**Rhys Gryg* was lord or prince of *Dinevor*, and its dependencies, from 1137 to 1196.

ay dodi wrthav a hynny ay diwenvyna or kyuyt llit a gvenvyn yndi or pan agorer arnav hyt yn pen navuetdyd y byd y wllc ar yr ascvrn ac o pen y pymhettyd y gilid y uedir yr ascvrn hyny diotter oll.

them together, and applying them, that will do away the venom, if there shall arise any inflammation therein. From the time when it shall be laid open, until the end of the ninth day, shall the covering be upon the bone; and from the end of one fifth day to another, the bone shall be gathered, then it shall be all taken away.

Sef y gwneir velly o hen gleuyt pen

It is to be observed, that this is done with respect to an old hurt of the head.

Dymnavt newyd neu vrath newyd goreu bo gyntaf y diotter rac dygvydav gvaet ac yffic abervi yno.

In a recent blow, or a recent perforation, the sooner the better it is taken away, lest the settling of blood, or a contusion, should cause an inflammation there.

Or pan diotter yr ascvrn oll y ar y gryadur. k. ymenyn gvyry ar grinlys ac eu maudu ygyt: ac ony cheffit y grinlys. k. gvyn wi allin ay dodi vrthav hynny tonnenher ac yna gvneuthur eli trvy lyfeu ac ymenyn agver ay dodi vrthav hynny vo iach.

After all the bone is taken away off the dura mater, take fresh butter and the violet, and beat them together: And, if the violet is not to be procured, take the white of egg with lint, and apply that until there shall grow a membrane; and then make a salve with herbs, butter, and fuet, and apply it until the place shall be well.

Punt a hanner, yv breint y medic or gveith hvnnv yn y drugared heb y ymborth; neu dauugeint ay ymborth.

A pound and a half is the right of the doctor on account of that operation, in his mercy, without his victuals; or nine score pence with his victuals.

Rac

Against

Rac gwayv llygat coch gvlyb-oravc, dodi magyl dan y dvyen, a llofc yny wegil : a hynny rac gvlybvr y pen.

Against the inflammation of a red eye full of humor, put an issue under the chin, and a blister behind the head : And that too for the humor of the head.

MAEN-DIOTI.

Maen calet mal hyn y gvar-edir lle dister. kymryt fon ac dodi ymblyc y arreu ac odyndodi yddvy vreich omyvn yarreu ac ev plygu yuynynd am y fon a rvyman taleith am y ddeu ar-ddvvn ac am y war ay ddodi ay dor yuynynd afeth uchel dan y ddvyclun ac or parth asseu yr dywyfen diot y maen, ac odyndodi mywn ennein dvfyr y dyt hvnnv a thrannoeth y myvn ennein dvfyr yn gyntaf a gvedy hynny myvn ennein gyffeith, ac oddyna y ddodi myvn y wely ay dor yuynynd a fychu y weli a dodi llin ac emenyn hallt vrthav ay gynnal yn yr ardymmer hvnnv yny vyper addiagho ay adel nosfeith a dydgveith kyn gvneuthur y weith heb vuyt ac heb lyn ac dodi myvn ennein.

LITHOTOMY.

A hard stone, in this way shall relief be given, when it is extracted. Take a stick and place it in the bend of the patient's hams ; and then place his two arms within his hams, and turn them upwards round the stick, and tie a bandage round his two wrists, and over his neck, and place him with his belly upward, with something high under his hips ; and from the left side of the privities extract the stone ; and afterwards put the patient in a water bath that day, and the next morning in a water bath first, and after that in a confection bath ; and from that lay him in his bed with his belly upward, and clean his wound, and apply lint with salt butter to it ; and keep him in that state until it shall be known whether he will escape. He is to be left for a night and a day before performing this operation without meat and without drink, and to be put into a bath.

PRIVILEGES OF THE MEN OF ARVON.

Towards the close of the sixth century, Rhun, the son of Maelgon Gwynedd, king of the Britons, made a certain grant, called BREINNIU GWYR ARVON, or, The Privileges of the Men of Arvon. Those Privileges, with a curious piece of introductory History, explaining the occasion of their being conferred, are inserted in page 32 of the Welsh School copy of the Laws of Howel, in the following words:

EMAN yllas clydyr mwyn-
vaur gwr or gogledd. agw-
edy ylad ydoeth gwyr y gogledd
yma yu dyal. Sew gwyr a
doethant yn tywyfogyon adant.
clydno eydyn, a nud hael uab
senyllt, a mordaw hael uab
feruan, aryderch hael uab tud-
awal tudglyd. Ac adeythant
aruon. Ac urth lad clydyr yn
aber mewedus yn aruon y llof-
gasant aruon yn ragor dyal.
Ac odynd y lluydhaws ran uab
mawlgyn agwyr gwynedd gant haw
ac y doethant hyt yglan gweryt
yny gogledd. Ac yna y buant
yn hyr yn amryson pwy adilycy
mynet yny blaen drwy auon
weryt. Ac yna yd ellyghys
arn gennat hyt ygynged y vybot
piefey y blaen. rey adyweic
panyv macklaw hynaw pen-
deuyc penard. ay barnys y wyr
aruon. Ioruerd uab madauc
drwy audurdant y kyuarudyd
ay cadarnaa panyv ydno ben y
wyr y pyft pendu. Ac yna yd
aythant

IN a certain period was slain,
Elidyr the courteous, a per-
son from the north: and after
he was killed, the men of the
north came hither to revenge
him. That is to say, the men
who came as leaders for them
were Clydno Eidyn, and Nudd
the generous, son of Senyllt,
and Mordaw the generous, son
of Servan, and Rhydderch the
generous, son of Tudawal
Tudglyd; and they came to
Arvon. And, as Elidyr was
slain at Abet Mewedus in Arvon,
they burnt Arvon in excess of
revenge. Thereupon Rhun, the
son Maelgon, prepared for war,
and the men of Gwynedd with
him; and they came to the side
of Gweryd in the north; and
there they were long disputing
who ought to go in the van
through the river Gweryd.
Upon which Rhun dispatched a
messenger as far as Gwynedd, to
know who had a right to the
lead

aythant gwyr aruon yny blaen
ac y buant da yno. Ac y cant
dalyefyn.

Kygleu urth wres eu llawneu
Gan run yn ruder bydyaeu
Gwyr aruon rudyon yu rydiheu.

Ac yna rac hyt y trigafant
yny llyd y nyfys eu gwraged
gan eu gweifyon caeth. Ac am
hynny y rodhes runydynt pedwar
breint ardec.

Kyntaw yu ragor rac gwreic.
Sew yu ragor y meyrch ay voch
ay vydeu. Achar adeu yohen
anyono ar y warthec. a lloneit
y car or doodryuyn a uynno.

Yr eil yv blaen gwynedd yn
llyvdeu.

Trydyd yna thal yu anyueil.

lead. Some declared, from
Maeldav the elder, chieftain of
Penardd, and adjudged it to the
men of Arvon; Iorwerth, the son
of Madog, by the authority of
history, maintains it, from Idno
the old, to the men with the
black-pointed shafts; and there-
upon the men of Arvon went
in the van, and they behaved
well there; and so Talieffin
fung:

Behold, by the heat of their blades,
With Rhun amid the tumult of armies,
The men of Arvon red with blood,
and panting out of breath.

And then, from the length of
time that they tarried in the
warfare, their wives slept with
their bond-servants; and there-
fore Rhun gave them fourteen
privileges.

The first, priority over a wife:
that is, priority in the choice of
the horses, and his swine, and
his geese; and a car, with two
oxen that he likes of his cattle;
and the car full of the furni-
ture that he may like.

The second is, to have the
lead of Gwynedd in warfares.

The third is, that he shall
not pay the damage of his ani-
mal.

Petweryd yu teruynu ar y
gwladoed agyuarfoent ar aruon.

The fourth is, to fix the
boundaries of the districts that
shall join to Arvon.

Pymhet yu o byd amryfon
yrv g dvy uaynaul or nau mayn-
aul y fyd yn aruon eu diamry-
sony or feyth y dvy hep neb o
le arall.

The fifth is, if there should
be a dispute between two town-
ships, out of the nine townships
that are in Arvon, the seven
shall end the dispute of the two,
without the interference of any
from elsewhere.

Chwechet na bydryghill yndy.

The sixth, that there shall be
no serjeant therein.

Seythue bot yn ryd pysgota
ary teir auon y fyd yndy yn
gyfredyn.

The seventh, that there be
liberty of fishing in common in
the three rivers which are there.

Wythuet.

The eighth.

Nauuet nabont ureyan hy
echug.

The ninth, that they shall
not be obliged to use the nearest
mill.

Decuet nat yuoynnt lletcaut.

The tenth, that they shall
not drink half-fermented liquor.

Vnuet ardec nat oes daly ar
y eu cyghaufed hyt y trydygeyr.

The eleventh, that there is
no advantage to be taken of
their pleadings before the third
word of error.

Deudecuet na thalher meirch
gwsteyon na gwyr ar gylch.

The twelfth, there shall be
no payment towards the horses
of guests, or of persons on cir-
cuit.

Try-

The

Trydyd ardec na dylyant uynet
ylety arall or-neuad.

The thirteenth, that they shall
not be obliged to go to another
lodging out of the hall.

Petweryd ardec puybynnac a
ciftedo yndy un dyd a blvydyn
o byd gwr anlloydauc y uot yn
un ureynt a gwr or wlat.

The fourteenth, whoever shall
be settled therein for a year and
a day, if he should be an undo-
miliated person, he shall have
the same rights as a person of
the country.

Ac o byd a amheuo un or
breyndyeu hynny clas bangor a
rey beuno ay keydv.

And if there shall be any one
who shall call in question any
of these privileges, the bro-
therhood of Bangor, and those
of Beuno, shall maintain them,

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Compiled about the latter end of King JOHN's Reign,
and preserved in the 256th page of the Red Book of
HERGEST, in Jesus College, Oxford.

THE following ancient document has some radical defects. No account is taken of the odd months, in the computation of years, between most of the events it records, and those events are not dated by one common æra. It has also been mutilated by the transcriber's overlooking one of the notices. The death of Gruffudd, which is dated 1055, evidently refers to Gruffudd ap Rhydderch. After this date should have followed something to this effect. O'r flwyddyn honno oni las Gruffudd mab Llywelyn chwe blynedd. "From that year to the death of Gruffudd, son of Lywelyn, (Prince of North Wales) 6 years:" and then 5 years more to the arrival of William the Bastard. This restoration of the text would remove the error in the date of that memorable event, which

cannot be imputed to the original author. For if we deduct from his second date of 1133, the 21 years of the first William's reign, the 13 of Rufus, 25 to the death of Caradoc, and 8 to the death of Maredudd, we shall find that he was acquainted with the true æra of the Norman conquest.

Notwithstanding the blemishes above mentioned, as it appears that the compiler of this little table had access to authorities which are now lost, it has been deemed that the publication of it may be of use towards ascertaining the relative distances between several incidents in the British History.

The dates in the margin are obtained by adding or deducting the sums of the given intervals from the Norman Conquest,

Rhifedi Blynyddoedd.

Chronology.

A.D.

O Oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrth-
enau hyd waith Badwn yr
ymladdawdd Arthur a'i hynaif
a'r Saeson, ac y gorfu Arthur
ai hynaif, wyth mlynedd ar
hugaint a chant.

FROM the age
of Vortigern
to the battle of Ba-
don, which Arthur
and his elders (no-
bles) fought with
the Saxons, when
Arthur and his no-
bles were victori-
ous, 128 years.

128 554

O waith Badwn hyd Camlan,
dwy flynedd ar hugaint.

From the battle
of Badon to that of
Camlan, 22 years.

22 576

O Gamlan hyd farw Maelgwn,
dengmlynedd,

From (the battle
of) Camlan to the
death of Maelgun,
10 years,

10 586

O farw Maelgwn hyd waith
Arderydd pan las Gwrgi a Pher-
edur, faith mlynedd.

From the death
of Maelgun to the
battle of Arderydd,
when Gorgi and
Peredur were slain,
7 years.

7 593

O'r pan las Gwrgi a Pheredur
hyd waith Caerlleon, naw mly-
nedd.

From the death
of Gorgi and Per-
edur, to the battle of
Chester, 9 years.

9 602

O waith Caerlleon hyd waith
Feigen, pedair blynedd ar daeg.

From the battle
of Chester to the
battle of Meigen,
14 years,

14 616

O waith

From

A. D.

O waith Feigen oni aeth Cadwaladry Fendigaid i Rufain, wyth mlynedd a deugaint.

From the battle of Meigen to the time when Cadwalader the Blessed went to Rome, 48 years.

48 664

O Gadwaladryr hyd (farw) Offa frenhin, wyth mlynedd ar hugaint a chant.

From Cadwalader to (the death of) King Offa, 128 years.

128 792

O Offa oni lofges tan or nef Deganwy yn oes Owain fab Maredudd, ugain mlynedd,

From Offa to the time when Teganwy was burnt by lightning, in the age of Owen the son of Maredudd, 20 years.

20 812

O'r pan lofges Deganwy hyd farw Mervyn Frych, tair blynedd ar ddeg ar hugaint.

From the burning of Teganwy to the death of Mervyn Vrych, 33 years.

33 845

O Fervyn hyd pan las Rodri ei fab, faith mlynedd ar hugaint.

From Mervyn to the time when his son Rodri was slain, 27 years.

27 872

O Rôdri hyd oni ddialawdd Anarawd ei fab ef, tair blynedd.

From Rodri to the time when Anarawd his son revenged his death, 3 years.

3 875

O waith Conwy oni las Mervyn fab Rhodri, dwy flynedd ar bynitheg.

From the battle of Conwy till Mervyn the son of Rodri was slain, 17 years.

17 892

O farw

From

| | | | |
|--|---|----|-----|
| O farw Mervyn hyd farw Cadell ab Rhodri, deng mlynedd. | From the death of Mervyn to the death of Cadell the son of Rodri, 10 years. | 10 | 902 |
| O farw Cadell hyd farw Anarawd, chwe blynedd. | From the death of Cadell to the death of Anarod, 6 years. | 6 | 908 |
| O Anarawd hyd oni aeth Hywel ab Cadell i Rufain, tair blynedd ar bymtheg. | From Anarod to Howel the son of Cadell's pilgri- mage to Rome, 18 years. | 18 | 926 |
| O'r pan aeth Hywel i Rufain oni fu farw, un flwyddyn eisiau o ugain. | From Howel's pilgrimage to his death, 19 years. | 19 | 945 |
| O farw Hywel hyd waith Carno, faith mlynedd. | From the death of Howel to the battle of Carno, 7 years. | 7 | 952 |
| O Garno hyd waith Meibion Idwal, un flwyddyn. | From Carno to the battle of the sons of Idwal, 1 year. | 1 | 953 |
| O waith Meibion Idwal oni fu farw Owain ab Hywel Dda, pedair blynedd ar hugaint. | From the battle of the sons of Id- wal to the death of Owen, the son of Howel Dda, 24 years. | 24 | 977 |

A. D.

O farw Owain oni wledych-
awdd Cnud fab Owain, faith
mlynedd ar hugaint.

From the death
of Owen to the
reign of Cnud, the
son of Owen, 27
years.

27 1004

O Gnud frenhin hyd waith
Machawy, pan orfu Ruffudd
ab Llewelyn, ac y llas Esgob y
Sacson, dwy flynedd a deugaint.

From Cnud to
the battle of Mach-
awy, when Gruf-
fudd, the son of
Llywelyn, was vic-
torious, and the bi-
shop of the English
was slain, 42 years.

42 1046

O waith Machawy oni las
Gruffudd, naw mlynedd.

From the battle
of Machawy to the
death of Gruffudd
(ap Rhydderch) 9
years.

9 1055

Or pan ddaeth Crist yn
y cnawdhyd y flwyddyn honno,
pymtheng mlynedd a deugaint a
mil.

From the coming
of Christ in the
flesh to that year,
1055 years.

(From that year
to the death of
Gruffudd, son of
Llywelyn, 6 years.)

6 1061

Or pan las Gruffudd oni
ddaeth Gwiliam Fasdardd i'r ynys
hon, pum mlynedd: ac un
mlynedd ar hugaint y gwledych-
awdd.

From Gruffudd's
death to the arrival
of William the bas-
tard in this island,
5 years: and he
reigned 21 years.

5 1066

O Wilim

From

ANTIQUITIES.

317

A. D.

O Wilim Fafdardd oni las
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, faith mly-
nedd.

From William the
bastard till Bleddyn,
the son of Convyn,
was slain, 7 years.

7 1073

O Fleddyn hyd waith mynydd
Carn, chwe blynedd. Gruffudd
ap Cynan a Rhys ap Tewdwr a
orfuant yno ar Drahaiarn ap
Caradawg

From Bleddyn to
the battle of the
Mountain of Carn,
6 years. There
Gruffudd, the son
of Conan, and
Rhys, the son
of Teudor, con-
quered Trahaiarn,
the son of Carad-
og.

6 1079

O waith mynydd Carn oni
las Rhys ap Tewdwr, tair bly-
nedd ar ddeg.

From the battle
of the mountain of
Carn to the time
when Rhys, the son
of Teudor, was
slain, 13 years.

13 1092

Or pan las Rhys hyd pan las
Gwilym frenhin Coch, faith
mlynedd: a thair ar ddeg y
gwledychawdd.

From the death
of Rhys to that of
William the Red
King, 7 years: He
reigned 13 years.

7 1099

Or brenhin Coch hyd farw
Caradawc fynach, pum mly-
nedd ar hugaint.

From the Red
King to the death
of Caradoc, the
monk, 25 years.

25 1124

O Garadawg hyd farw Cad-
wallawn ap Gruffudd, ac y bu
farw

From Caradoc
to the death of

Cad-

A. D.

farw Maredudd ap Bleddyn,
wyth mlynedd.

Cadwallon, the son
of Gruffudd, and
the death of Mare-
dudd, the son of
Bleddyn, 8 years.

8 *1132

Or pan ddaeth Crift ynghn-
awd hyd y flwyddyn honno, tair
blynedd ar ddeg ar hugain a
chant a mil.

From the coming
of Chrif in the flesh
to that year, 1133
years.

1133

Or pan las Cadwallawn hyd
pan dorres Owain a Chadwal-
adur Aberteifi, chwe blynedd.

From the death of
Cadwallon to the
time when Owen
and Cadwalader de-
stroyed Aberteivi,
6 years.

6 1139

Or pan dorred Aberteifi oni
las y Ffrainc yn Nhal Moelfre,
ugain mlynedd.

From the destroy-
ing of Aberteivi to
the slaughter of the
French in Tal Moel-
vre, 20 years.

20 1159

O ymladd Tal Moelfre hyd
pan ddaliwyd y gwyftlon yng-
hoed Ceiriauwyd wyth mlynedd.

From the fight of
Tal Moelvre to the
taking of the hos-
tages in the wood
of Ceiriog, 8 years.

8 1167

O ymladd Coed Ceiriauwyd oni
dorres Owain a Chadwaladur
Ruddlan, dwy flynedd.

From the battle
of the wood of Ceir-
iog to the sack-
ing of Ruddlan, by
Owen and Cadwal-
ader, 2 years.

2 1169

Or

From

* A year is lost from one of the intervals between the accession of the conqueror and the death of Rufus, consequently there is an error of one year in this, and the two preceding dates.

Or pan ddrës Ruddlan oni
fu farw Ywain, pum mlynedd.

From the sacking
of Ruddlan to the
death of Owen, 5
years.

5 1174

O wyl Clemens hyd yn nos
ynyd, gyd a blwyddyn, y bu
farw Cadwaladyr wedi Owain.

Cadwalader died
after Owen one year
besides from Cle-
ment's Eve to
Shrovetide.

Or pan fu farw Ywain oni
aned Llywelyn ap Iorwerth,
dwy flynedd a hanner.

From the death
of Owen to the
birth of Lywelyn,
the son of Iorwerth,
two years and a half

2 1176

Or pan aned Llywelyn oni las
Ywain ap Madawg ar ymladd
Gwern y Finogl, pedair blynedd
ar ddeg.

From the birth
of Lywelyn to the
time when Owen
the son of Madog
was slain, in the
battle of Gwern y
Vinogl, 14 years.

14 1190

Or pan las Ywain ap Madawg
hyd haf y Gwyddyl, faith mly-
nedd.

From the death
of Owen, the son
of Madog, to the
summer of the Irish
7 years.

7 1197

Y flwyddyn rhagwyneb y bu
frwydr y Coetanau: y drydedd
flwyddyn y bu farw Rhodri fab
Ywain.

The preceding
year happened the
battle of the Coet-
anau. The third
year died Rodri the
son of Owen.

O haf y Gwyddyl hyd Gastell
Paen, pum mlynedd: ar gauaf
rhag-

From the summer
of the Irish to

(the

A. D.

rhagwyneb y torres Llywelyn y
Wyddrug.

(the taking of) Pains
Castle, 5 years, The
preceding year Ly-
welyn destroyed
Mold.

5 1202

Dwy flynedd wedi Castell
Paen y bu farw Gruffudd ap
Cynan.

Two years after
the taking of Pains
Castle died Gruffudd
ap Conan*.

2 1204

Y flwyddyn wedi marw Gruf-
fudd ap Cynan y bu farw Dafydd
ap Owain.

The next year
after the death of
Gruffudd ap Conan
died David the son
of Owen.

1 1205

Or pan fu farw Dafydd ap
Ywain oni waharddwyd offer-
ennau dros Loegyr a Chymry, o
annynundeb Ieuan frenhin ac
Ystyfn archebgoth Caint, pum
mlynedd.

From the death
of David the son of
Owen, to the inter-
diction of mafs over
England and Wales,
in consequence of
the disagreement of
King John and Ste-
phen Archbishop of
Canterbury, 5 years

5 1210

Ar gwahardd hwnnw a fu
faith mlynedd dros Loegyr a
phump dros Gymry.

And that inter-
diction continued 7
years over England,
and 5 years over
Wales.

Yn y flwyddyn nesaf ir
gyssefn flwyddyn y gwahardd-
wyd

The year next
succeeding the first

year

* This Gruffudd, I imagine, was the son of Cynan, the son of Owen Gwynedd.
The great Gruffudd ap Conan, prince of North Wales, died in the year 1137.

A. D.
1211

wyd offerennau dros Loegr a Chymry, ydd aeth Llywelyn ap Iorwertha Howel ap Gruffudd gyd ag Ieuan frenhin Lloegr i Rufain, i ddarostwng y Brenhin i Ieuan frenhin Lloegr.

year of the interdiction of the mass over England and Wales, Lywelyn, the son of Iorwerth, and Howel, the son of Gruffudd, went to Rome with John King of England, that the king might do homage to John King of England.

Nos wyl Simon a Judas yn y flwyddyn honno y daeth ystiw-art llys brenhin Llychlyn, Heralt Pig oedd ei enw, a chwech herwlong gantaw, hyd yn Llanfaes, ac yspeiliaw y dref ai llosgi, ac y llas Heralt Pig ai oreugwyr.

On the eve of St. Simon and Jude that year, the King of Lochlyn's steward of the palace, Heralt Pig (Harold the Big) by name, came to Llanvaes, with six pirate ships, and pillaged and burned the town, and Heralt Pig and his principal officers were slain.

Y flwyddyn rhagwynneb ydd aeth Ieuan frenhin i Iwerddon, ac y daeth Rondwlff iarll Caer i Deganwy yn erbyn Ieuan frenhin.

The same year King John went to Ireland, and Randolph, earl of Chester, went to Teganwy, against King John.

THE ROMANTIC TALES

CALLED

MABINOGION, OR JUVENILE AMUSEMENTS.

Continued from volume I. page 187.

MABINOGI I.

TREIGLGWAITH yt oet Pwyll yn Arberth, privlys itaw, a gwlet darparedig itaw, ac i niverot mawr o wyr y gydac ev; a gwedy y bwyta cyntav, cyvodi i orymdaith a oruc Pwyll; a chyrchu pen gorfet a oet uwchlaw y llys, a elwid Gorfet Arberth.—Arglwyth! heb un o'r llys, cynnetyr yr orfet yw, pa dylyedawc bynac a eiffteto arni, nid â otiyno heb un o'r deu beith ai cymmriw ai archolheu, neu ynteu a wele; ryvetawd.

Nyd oes arnavi oryn cael cymmriw neu archolheu yn plith hyn o niver; ryvetawd hagen da oet genyv pei as gwelwn. Mi a av i'r orfet i eifftet. Eifftet a wnaeth

JUVENILE AMUSEMENT I.

UPON a certain day Pwyll was at Arberth, a principal palace belonging to him, where he had a banquet prepared for himself, and for a great number of men in his retinue; and after the first repast, Pwyll rose up to take a walk; and he repaired to the top of a mote-hill * that was above the palace, which was called the Presidency of Arberth.—Sir! said one of the court, the nature of this supreme seat is such, that whatsoever nobleman shall sit upon it, he shall not go from thence, without either of the two things, a hurt or wounds, or else he shall see a miracle.

I am not afraid of receiving a hurt or wound, amongst such a retinue as this; as to a miracle I should be glad if I were to see one. I will go in and sit on this

* *Gorfet* (gorfethe) is the word in the original, which literally means a *supreme seat*. The term was applied to the sittings of a court of judicature, as well as to the conventions of the bards, both of which used to be upon eminences, in the open air.

a wnaeth ar yr orfot : Ac val y bytant yn eistat hwynt a welynt wraig ar varch canwelw mawr aruchel, a gwisc euraid llathraid andanej, yn dyvot ar hyd y brivfort a gertej o'r orfot. Certed arav. gwaftad oet gan y march, ar vryd y neb a'i gwelej, ac yn dyvot yn ogyvuuch a'r orfot.

this elevated seat. He did sit upon the seat of presidency : And as they were sitting, they beheld a woman upon a pale horse, great and very high, having on her a garment glittering with gold, who was coming along the main road, which led from the mote-hill. A slow and even pace the horse appeared to have, in the opinion of those who saw him, and coming in the direction of the mote-hill.

Ha wyr ! heb y Pwyll, a oes o bonach chwi a adnapo y Varchoges rhaco ? Nag oes, arglwynt, heb hwynt. Aed un, heb ynteu, yn ei herbyn i wybod pwy vo. Un a gyvodes i vynyt : a pan daeth yn ei herbyn i'r fort, neud athoet hi heiblau ; ei hymlid a wnaeth, val y gallei gyntav o pedestrig ; a phei vwyav yci ei vrys ev, pellav yttei hithen ywrthaw ev. A phan swelas na thygiai itaw ei hymlid ymhawelyd a oruc at Pwyll, a dywedyd wrthaw, arglwynt, heb ev, ni thycia i bodedstyr yn y byd ei hymlid hi. Ie, heb ynteu ; dds i'r llys a chymer y march cyntav a welych, a dds rhagod yn ei hol.

Ah my friends ! said Pwyll, is there one of you that knows who this lady may be ? There is not, sir, replied they. Let one go then, said he, to meet her, and learn who she is. One rose up : and no sooner had he come opposite to her in the road but she passed by ; he pursued her as fast as he was able on foot ; and the more might be his haste, the farther would she appear from him. And when he saw it would not avail him to follow her, he returned back to Pwyll, and saying to him, Sir, it will be useless for any person in the world on foot to pursue her. Aye ? said he then : Go to the palace, and take the first horse that thou shalt see, and go thy way after her.

Y march a gymerth, ac rhag-taw y daeth ; a maeftir gwaftad a gav-

The horse he took, and forward he went ; and he found a level

a gavas; ac ev a dangofes yr
ysbarduneu i'r march; a phci
vwyav y llatei ev y march,
pellav vytei hitheu ywrthaw ev.
Yr un gerted a dechreuafei hi-
theu yt oet arnaw; ei varch ev
a ballwys; a phan wybu ev ar
ei varch pallu ei bedeftrig,
ymchwelyd hyd y lle yt oet
Pwyll a wnaeth.

level open ground; and he put
the spurs to the horse; and the
more he cut the horse, the far-
ther would she then be from
him. The same pace, which
she began with, she still con-
tinued: His horse failed; and
when he discovered of his horse
that he failed in his feet, he re-
turned back to the place where
Pwyll was.

Arglwyd, heb ev, ni thycia i
neb ymlid yr unbeneſ rhaco!
Ni wytwn i varch gynt yn y
cymoeth no hwn; ac ni thycia
i mi ei hymlid hi. Ie, heb y
Pwyll; mae yno ryw ystyr hud:
Awn parth a'r llys. I'r llys y
doethant; a theruliaw y dyt
hwnw a wnaethant; a threuliaw
hyny o'r dyt nefav yn i oet
amfer myned i vwyta. A gwedi
y bwyta cyntav—Ie, heb ynteu
Pwyll, ni awn yr un niver y
buam doe i ben yr orfet: a
thydi, heb ev, wrth un o'i
macwyeid, dwg genyt y march
cyntav a wpych yn y maes. A
hyny a wnaeth y macwy: yr
orfet a gyrchafant, a'r march
ganynt.

Sir, said he, it will not avail
any one to pursue yonder lady!
I know no swifter horse than
this in the kingdom; and it is
of no use for me to pursue her.
Aye? said Pwyll; there must be
some kind of illusion in it: let
us go towards the palace. To
the palace they came; and they
passed away that day; and to
the time of going to eat was
spent of the next day. And,
after the first repast—Come
then, said Pwyll, we will go
the same number that we were
yesterday to the top of the mote-
hill: and do thou, said he to
one of his pages, bring with
thee the fleetest horse that thou
knowest in the field. And the
page did so; the mote-hill they
approached, having the horse
with them.

Ac val y bytynt yn eistet;
hwynt a welynt y wraic ar yr
un march, a'r un wisc amdanei,
yn dyvod yr un fort. Llyma,
heb

And as they were sitting, they
perceived the woman upon the
same horse, dressed in the same
garment, and coming the same
way.

heb y Pwyll; y varchoges doe!
Byt barot was, heb ev, i wybod
pwy yw hi. Arglwyt, heb ev,
mi a wnav hyny yn llawen:
Ar hyny y varchoges y doeth
gyverbyn ac wynt,

Sev a orud y maewy yna
efcynu ar ei varch; a chyn
darvod itaw ymgyweiriaw yn ei
gyvrwy, neur ryddet hi heib-
iaw; a chynnull y rhyagtynt,
amgen vrys canted nid oet genti;
hi no'r dyt gynt. Yn a gy-
merth rygig y gan ei varch; ac
ev a debygei er araved y certei
ei varch yr ymortiwetei a hi;
a hyny ni thycia itaw; ellwng
ei varch a oruc wrth a vynai.
Nid oet ev nea iti yna no chyn
bei ar gam; a pheci vwyav y
llatei ev ei varch pellav a vytei
hitheu ywrthaw ev; a'i cherted
hitheu nid oet vwy no chynt.
Cany welas ev tygiaw itaw ei
hymlid, ymchwely a wnaeth
hwy y lle yt oet Pwyll,

Arglwyt, heb ev, nid oes
allu gan y march amgen noc y
weleist ti. Mi a weleis, heb
ynteu; ni thycia i neb ei herlid
hi; ac, y rhov i a Duw! heb
ev, yt oet neges iti wrth rai
o'r maes hwn: peigatei wrth
Pwyll

way. Behold, said Pwyll, the
female chevalier of yesterday!
Be prepared, young man, said
he, to learn who she is. Sir,
replied he, I will chearfully do
that: thereupon the female che-
valier came opposite to them.

Immediately on this the young
man mounted his horse; and
before he had quite placed him-
self rightly on his saddle, lo she
was passing by; and in drawing
towards them she appeared only
to go on the same walking pace
as on the former day. He also
got his horse to amble; and he
imagined, though his horse went
so slowly, that he should come
up with her; but in this he
could not succeed; he then gave
full scope to his horse. He was
not the nearer to her than when
going step by step; and the
more he cut his horse, the far-
ther would she be from him;
yet her pace was not quicker
than before. Since he saw it
did not prosper for him to pur-
sue her, he returned to the place
where Pwyll remained.

Sir, said he, the horse has no
power otherwise than what thou
hast seen. I have perceived it,
said the other; it will be of no
use for any one to follow her;
and, between me and God! said
he, she had business to commu-
Y S nicate

Pwyll iti bi dywedyd! A ni awn parth a'r llys: i'r llys y doethant; a threullaw y nos honno a wnaethant drwy gertu a chyvetach, val y bu lonyt gantynt; a thrauoeth dyvyru y dyt a wnaethant yni oet amser myned i vwyta; a phan darvu itynt y bwyd, Pwyll a dywawid, mae'r niver y buam ni doe ac echdoe ymhen yr orfet? Llyma, afelwyt, heb wynteu. Awh, heb ev, i'r orfet i eistet: a thithieu, heb ev, wrth was ei varch, cyrrwya vy march yn da, a dabre ac ev i'r fort, a dwg vy ysbardunau genyt: y gwas a wnaeth hynny.

Dyvod i'r orfet a orugant i eistet: Ni buant haiach o encyt yno oni welynt y varchoges yn dyvod yr un fort, ac yn un anlawt, ac yn un gerted. Ha, was! heb y Pwyll, mi a welav y varchoges yu dyvod: Moes vy march. Ac nyt cynt y dycyn ev ar ei varch, noc yt a hitheu hebaw ev. Tori yn ei hol a oruc ev, a gadel ei varch drythyll llamfachus i gerted; ac ev a debygei ar yr ail cam neu'r trydyt y gordiwetei: nyd oet
nes

nicate to somebody in this field: would she but let it be declared to Pwyll! Well, we will go towards the palace: to the palace they came; and they passed away that night in songs and festivity in the way that was most agreeable to them; and when the morning was come, they spent the day until it was time to go to eat; and when they had finished the repast, Pwyll said, where is the number of us, who were yesterday, and the day before, on the top of the mote-hill? Behold they are here, sir, replied they. Let us go, said he, to the seat of presidency to sit: And thou, said he to the page who took care of his horse, saddle my horse well, and lead him into the road, and bring my spurs with thee: the page did so.

They came to the seat of presidency to sit: they were scarcely a moment there, but they beheld the female chevalier coming the same way, and in the same guise, and with the same pace. Hie, boy! said Pwyll, I see the woman coming: give me my horse. And no sooner had he mounted on his horse, but she was passing by him. He cut after her, and gave his vigorous and prancing steed his course; and he imagine

nes hagen iti no chynt. Ei
 varch a gynhellawt o'r certed
 mwyav a oet ganthaw; a gwel-
 ed a wnaeth na thyciai itaw
 ei hymlid; yna y dywawd
 Pwyll ———

gined that, on the second pace
 or the third, he should overtake
 her: he was not the nearer ne-
 vertheless than before. His
 horse he put upon the greatest
 speed in his power; and he per-
 ceived that it would be of no
 use for him to follow her; then
 Pwyll said, ———

*The manuscript from whence so much of the Story is taken, has
 not got the remainder: Perhaps some correspondent may have a
 complete copy of it; and who, as a well-wisher to the Cambrian
 Register, will have the goodness to send the conclusion for the next
 volume.*

THE ANCIENT LAWS OF WALES.

Continued from Vol. I. Page 238.

The Order of the Laws of the Court, given in the preceding Volume of the Register, agrees pretty nearly with the Classification, observable in the Code published by Wotton, and in the Welsh School Manuscript; but the copy, from which this text is made, ceases to have that good arrangement in the subsequent parts of it, so that a regular collation with those copies is not practicable any farther; however, comparisons between particular passages are given, wherever any necessity appears for so doing, without interfering with the plan of publishing other copies of the Welsh Laws, in future volumes of the Register.*

PUNT yw gwerth lletuegin brenhines. Punt yw gwerth peir brenhin. Pedeur arhugeint yw gwerth ygigwein. Trugein atal callaur breuhyr IIII^r. kein-yawc ygigwein. Dec arhugeint gwerth callawr tacauc. II. k. atal ygikwein

A POUND is the value of the favourite animal of the queen. A pound is the value of the king's cauldron. Twenty-four-pence is the price of his flesh fork. Three-score pence is the value of a baron's kettle; four-pence his flesh fork. Thirty-pence is the price of a boor's kettle; 2d. is the value of his flesh fork.

Yny bwynt ygyd, Effeiryad
teulv, ar diftein, ar ygnad llys.
Brcjnt

Where there are together, the
domestic chaplain, and the stew-
ard

* This abridgement of the laws has much of the appearance of having been a common place collection, made by some old Welsh lawyer, for his own use; as it is not easily accounted for otherwise, why the divisions into books and chapters, and the regular arrangement of the different articles should have been omitted.

Breint llys ayyd yno, yn absen y brenhin.

ard of the household, and the judge of the palace, there the authority of the court shall be, in the absence of the king.

Pan vynho, ybrenhin kerd, caned ypenkerd deu gany, yn or duw ac arall or pennaethev.

When the king has a desire for poetry, let the chief of song sing two songs: one addressed to God, and the other to the chieftains.

Pan vynho yvrenhines kerd yn yr ystauell, caned ybard teulv teir awdyl o gamlan yn diffon rac terfysc ar teulv.

When the queen wishes for poetry, in the chamber, let the domestic bard sing three verses concerning Camlan, in a low voice, lest the family should be disturbed.

Kenev gellgi brenhin tra vo eacac ylygeid, pedeir arhugeint atal. Yny ginnlust, unarbymthec arhugeint atal. Ynofer hely, hanner punt atal. Pan vo kyfrwys punt atal. Milgi brenhin hanner punt atal. Vnwerth gellgi brehyr amilgi brenhin yw barywbynnac vo. Kenev tayawc or dechrev hyd diwed, 1111. keinyauc cotta atal. Costauc kyd boed ybrenhin bieuso nythal namyn, 1111. keinyauc cotta. Obyd bugeil ki hagen eidyon kyhyd ygorn ae yscyvarn atal. Od amheuir yvod velly, tyngned yperchennauc achymydauc vch drws, ac arall is drws yvyned ymlaen yr ysgrybyl ybore, achadw yr olyeid ynos. Ki callawed olledir pellach no nawcam ywrth yty nythelir. Pan dalher hagen,

A king's buck-hound whelp, his value is twenty-four-pence, whilst his eyes are shut; in his kennel thirty-six-pence is the value; whilst he vaguely hunts half a pound is his value; when he is well-trained his value is a pound. A king's grey-hound, his value is half a pound. Of the same value is a baron's buck-hound as a king's grey-hound, of whatever kind he may be, A whelp belonging to a boor, from the beginning to the end, is worth 4 short pence. A cur, though it should belong to the king, is worth no more than 4 short pence. Should he, nevertheless, be a shepherd's dog, he is worth a beast, whose horn and ear are of the same length. Should it be doubted whether he

hagen, 1111". argeint yw ywerth. Nyd oes gwerth kyfreith ar vitheiad. Ypoth ny bo gwerth kyfreithiawl arnaw damdwng ageffir ohonaw.

is so, let his owner, and a neighbour of the door above, and another of the door below, swear that he has gone before the cattle in the morning, and to have guarded the hindmost ones at night. A dog of a straying disposition, should he be killed nine paces from the house shall not be paid for. When, on the contrary, he is to be paid for, twenty-four pence is his price. There is no price in law upon a beagle: what has no lawful price upon it, a special oath shall be had respecting it.

Eneb alado kylheic brenhin talhed tribuhin camlwrw geffevjn adelir amdanaw. Deudec golwyth brenhinawl ageffir yndaw. Tavawd, tri golwyth ynnwnwgyl, Kymhybev, Callon, Dealwyn, Yarhyd, Tunon, Hydkiylev, Herwth, Afv. Tribvin camlwrw adelir dros bop vn or golwythyon hynny. Deudec mw adeliir dros kylleic brenhin, namyn owyl giric hyd wyl kalan gayaf. Odyna ny byd golwyth kyfureith yndaw,

Whoever kills a king's deer in season, let him pay three kine: as a common compensation fine shall be paid for it. Twelve royal pieces shall be had therefrom: the tongue, three pieces of the neck, the entrails, the heart, the two loins, the shoulder, the haunch, the breast, the straight gut, and the liver. Three kine of compensation fine shall be paid for each of those pieces. Twelve kine is paid for the whole of the king's deer in season. There is no king's deer in season but from the festival of Ciric to the festival of the first of November: afterwards there shall not be any lawful pieces therein.

Olledir carw brenhin yn dref breyr ybore. Cadwed ef ycarw hyd

If a king's stag shall be killed in the grounds of a baron in the morning,

hyd hanter diſ. Ac ony doant ykynydyon yna raned ybreyr ykic eidiyr lllithyaw yown, ar chwarthawl ol ar croen ar cwn ganthaw adref. Ac ony doant ykynydyon ynos honno, kymcred ef ykic oll. Abid yeroen yr kynydyon. Os amheuer dyd yllodir, cadwed ef y carw hyd ynos. ac ony doant ykynydyon yna gwnaed mal am yr vn gynt. Os gan ynos yllodir tanhed ybreyr yvantellarnaw hyd ybore, ac yna gwnaed mal amyreigynt. Obydhelygellgwn ybreyr arhoed ef hyd pan ellynggho kynydyon ybrenhin teir gweith, ac odyne ellyngghed yntev. Pwybynnac alado hyd. Roded chwarthaur tir eithyr hyd brenhin. Kany byd chwarthawr tir yhyd ybrenhin. Ogwyl dyn gwyftvil, yar yford ymewn foreſt. Byryed ef ac os brath ymlided ef yllwdyn hyd pan el ydan yolwc, ac yna gaded ef yhunaa.

morning, let him keep the ſtag until mid-day; and if the huntmen ſhall not come by that time, let the baron divide the fleſh, excepting what goes to allure the dogs, and the hind quarter, and the ſkin, which he ſhall take home with the dogs; and if the huntſmen ſhall not coſſe that night, let him take the whole of the fleſh; and let the ſkin be for the huntſmen. If the day when he was killed ſhall be doubted, let him keep the ſtag until night; and if the huntmen ſhould not come then, let him do as with reſpect to the former one. If he ſhould be killed at evening-tide, let the baron ſpread his cloak over him until the morning, and then let him act as with reſpect to the former ones. If there ſhould be hunting with a baron's buckhounds, let him ſtay until the king's huntſmen ſhall have let looſe three times, and then let him alſo let looſe. Whoever kills a deer, let him give a quarter diſtance, except to the king's deer, for there ſhall be no quarter diſtance to the deer of the king. If a man ſhall ſee a wild beaſt, let him caſt at it; and if he ſhall wound it, let him purſue the animal, until he ſhall bring it under his ſight, and then let him leave it alone.

Pob, penkerd adyly caffael telyn ygan ybrehin. Pob disggybyl adyly yenill ac benkerd ytraeyanv. Aphan el ydisgybyl ywarthaw ypenkerd adyly rodi telyn idaw.

Every chief musician is entitled to a harp from the king. Every disciple is entitled to his gains, his principal having a third; and when the disciple shall leave him, the chief musician is obliged to give him a harp.

Pwybrynnac abrynnio din ymarchnad. Ny dyly geiffyaw gwarant idaw.

Whoever buys any thing in a market, he ought not to procure it warranted.

Ywen fant pent atal Derwen chwceint atal. Ynep ac tylo drwydi tri vgeint adal. Keing vchelvar trugeint adal. Dec arhugeint adal pob keing arbenic yn yderwen. Trugein adal a uallen ber. Dec arugeint adal avallen fur. Pymthec adal ywen coed. Scith adime adal draenen 1111. keinyauc adal pob pren wedy hyunny.

A consecrated yew, its value is a pound. An oak, its value is six score pence: whoever bores it through shall pay three score pence. A mistletoe branch, its value is three score pence. Thirty-pence is the value of every principal branch in the oak. Three-score-pence is the value of a sweet apple-tree. Thirty-pence is the value of a four apple-tree. Fifteen-pence is the value of a wood yew-tree. Seven-pence halfpenny is the value of a thorn-tree. Four-pence is the value of every tree after that,

Enep alado pren derwen ar ford ybrenhin talhed tri buhin camlwrw yr brenhin, agwerth yderwen, ac arlossed yford yr brenhin. Aphan del ybrenhin heibiaw, cvdyed von ypren a-brethyn vnlliw. Odigwyd pren ar draws avon athynv magleu nev rwydev ar ypren, perchen-
awc

Whoever cuts down an oak tree in the king's highway, let him pay three kine, as a compensation fine, to the king, and the value of the oak; and let him clear the way for the king; And, when the king comes by, let him cover the stump of the tree with one coloured cloth, If

awc bon ypren ydyvod py du
byndac ybhyrhyo yr avon ypren.

If a tree should fall across a river,
and if hitches, or nets, be drawn
over the tree, the owner of the
stump of the tree owns it, on
whichever side of the river shall
cast the tree.

Cledyf awo enr nen ariant ar
ydwrn, pedeir arhugieint adal.
Cledyf arall, XII, adal. Taryan
lassar. XXIIII, atal. Taryan liw
ypren. XII. Gwaew. IIII.
Bwyall enillec, II. Kylllell, I.
Talgeil achrev moch affalt. XXX.
adal pob vn onadunt. Mein
melin, XXIIII. Breuan, IIII.
Telynparkerdchweugeint, ychy
weurgorn XII. Telyn brenhin
ae hryccan ay tawlbord haner
pwt adal pob vn ohonunt. Telyn
breyr ay vryccan ay dawlbord
tragtin. ageif pob vn ohonunt.
Gobennyd tyle vgeint atal.
Tawlbord oafgwrn morvil tru-
geint atal. Tawlbord oafgwrn
arall, XXX. Tawlbord ovan-
hyd, XXIIII. Tawlbord agorn
eidyon, XII, atal. Tawlbord
obren, IIII^{or}. Bwyall lydan,
IIII^{or}. Bwyall gynnvd, II.
Llawwyall, I. Taradyr mawr,
II. Perued daradyr, I. Ebill
daradyr dimei. Rasgyl dimei.
Serr, O. Kwldyr, IIII^{or}. Swch,
II. Kledyf, I. Gylif, I. Keib,
II. Pal, I. Kyman, I. Gwellev,
I. Crib, I. Cabolvaen, dimei.
Gwdyf, I. Bihuc, I. Paol yw,
IIII. Paol hellyc, I. Paol
gwyn

A sword, which has gold, or
silver, on its hilt, its value is
twenty-four-pence. Another
sword, its value is 12*d*. A paint-
ed shield, its value is 24*d*. A
shield of the colour of the wood,
12*d*. A spear, 4*d*. A battleax,
2*d*. A knife, 1*d*. A penthouse,
a pigstye, and a fold, 30*d*. is the
value of each of them. A mil-
stone, 24*d*. A quern, 4*d*. The
harp of a chief musician, six-
score-pence; its tuning key,
12*d*. A king's harp, and his
gown, and his backgammon-
table, half a pound is the value of
each of them. A baron's harp, and
his gown, and his backgammon-
table, three-score-pence shall be
allowed for each of them. A
bolster of a house stead, its value
is twenty-pence. A backgam-
mon-table of a whale-bone, its
value is three-score-pence: a
backgammon-table of other bone,
30*d*. a backgammon-table of a
hart's horn, 24*d*. A backgam-
mon table of the horn of an ox,
12*d*. is its value; a backgammon-
table of wood, 4*d*. A broad axe,
4*d*. A felling hatchet, 2*d*.
A hand-hatchet, 1*d*. A great
augur,

gwyn mangychawc, i. Paol
helyc brin, i. Hefgin yw, ii.
Hefgin helic, i. cota. Budei
fyllaud, iiii^o. Budei wern, ii,
Kloe, iiii^o. Clawr pobi a-
dyfgyll lydan, achicdyfgyll, a-
chwman, i, adal pob vn ohonunt.
Fiol lyn, iiii^o. Kelwrn a-
menei, i, pob vn ohonunt. Padell
troedawc, iiii^o. Nithlen, iiii^o.
Lledfed, fyrdling. Turnen fyrd-
lig. Hwyr go fyrdlig. Gogyr
a Ridill, keynyawc pob vn
ohonunt. Keubal, x xiiii. Rwyd
chogeid, xvi. Rwyd benllwyd-
yeid, viii. Ballecrwyd, iiii.
Corwc, viii. Pwybynnac adot-
to rwyd ymewn auon, ar dir
arall heb ganhiad trayan ppyf-
awd ageif y rwyd ar deuparth
yperchenauc ytir, ar afvon.

angur, 2d. A gimblet angur,
a halfpenny. A slicer, 3
halfpenny. A sickle, 0. A
coulter, 4d. A share, 2d. A
sword, 1d. A pincers, 1d.
A mattock, 2d. A spade, 1d.
A reaping hook, 1d. Shears, 1d.
A comb, 1d. A polishing stone,
x halfpenny. A crow, 1d. A
billhook, 1d. A yew pail, 4d.
A willow pail, 1d. A white
small-keoped pail, 1d. A scanty
willow pail, 1d. A yew nog-
gin, 2d. A willow noggin, 1d.
short. A stave churn, 4d. An
alder churn, 2d. A lock, 4d. A
kneading board, and a broad
dish, and a meat dish, and a tray,
one penny is the value of each
of them. A drinking cup, 4d.
A tub, and a trough, 1d. each
of them. A pan with feet, 4d.
A winnowing sheet, 4d. A la-
dle, a farthing. A turning lath,
a farthing. A chissel, a far-
thing. A sieve, and a riddle, 3
penny each of them. A cobble,
24d. A salmon net, 16d. A
net for the gray-heads, 8d. A
wear net, 4d. A coracle, 8d.
Whoever shall put a net in a
river upon the land of another
person, without his leave, the
third of the fish shall the net
have; and the two parts shall be
for the owner of the land and
the river.

Eneb atosho aradyr ar tir dyn
arall, taled idaw aradyr newyd,
ac

Whoever breaks a plough on
another person's land, let him
give

ac araduy naw diwynawd. Gwerth aradyr newyd, 11. Gwerth aradwy 22, dyd 11. Maf hyn ydyb ylllogher dyuod. Lloc yr amaoth yngyntaf, ag-wedy hyuny, lloc yfwoh, ac gwedy hyuny lloc yewlleyr. Ac odyu lloc yfwoh, ac odyu lloc yathreawr, ac gwedy hyuny yr ychen oorev yorev raghdunt.

give a new plough, and nine days ploughing, as a separation. The value of a new plough, 2d. the value of seven days ploughing, 2d. In this way shall the wages come; the husbandman's wages first; and after that the hire of the ploughshare; and after that, the hire for the coulter; and then the hire of the best oxen; and then the hire of the driver; and then of the oxen from best to best regularly through the whole.

Pob gwyfyll adigwyd yspen ymawet dyd eithyr ytri hyn. Cwlltyr achallawr adwyall gyn-awd. Ny digwydant byth kyd ylgwyfllar, na va dyd ablwys, yfwd y eur ac llyfracu alluryg, a lloftingoreurid, ban ygwylar. Arwa eglwys nydylyr ev gwyfllaw, achyl gwyfllar ny diwygant.

Every common pledge shall become forfeited at the end of the ninth day; excepting these three, a coulter, a kettle, and a felling hatchet, which never fall, though they should be pledged. There is the term of a year and a day for gold, and books, and corslets, and vessels gilt with gold, when they are pledged. Church arms ought not to be pledged; and should they be pledged, they shall not be redeemed.

Kyfreith benffic yw. ydyuod mal yredder. Y neb arodo benffic kymared tyfyon now wyfyll ar y benffic, rac myned yny erbyn. Osair yny erbyn talher yn deudyblyc.

The law of borrowing is, that it be returned in the state it was given. He that grants a loan, let him take witnesses, or a pledge upon the loan, lest there should be proceeding against him: Should there be proceeding against him, let there be paid double.

Enep adakko da ydyn arall, kyfureith yw dwyn gawael yda hwnnw onydiwad. Ac ogodiwedir arnaw annudon ay da, talhed tribuhin camlwrw yr brenhin.

Cleis adricko trinawuedyd, vndiwyn ac vn diwad vyd agw-aed. Os ar diwad ybyd. Rodded llw arydrydyd owyr vn vreint ac ef. Ynnawuedid kyntaf. Os devnaw ytric, Rodet lw ar ybedweryd owyr vn vreint ac ef. Os ytrinawuctyd ytric ylw ar bymhed adyry.

Un annivel aa o. II. keinyawc hyd ympunt yn vn dyd, gellgi, os pieuvyd taeawc ybore, II. keinyawc atal. Ac orodir yvreyr hanher pvnt atal, os brenhin bieuvyd kyn nos pvnt atal.

Un dyn adieing oledrad ky-
adef kic achroen, anghanawc
diadlam ac alltud, ayo teirnos
athri diwyrnawd hebwestva aheb
gard-

Whoever shall take away another person's cattle, the law is, to lay hold on such cattle, except he denies; and if there should be found upon him perjury, or the cattle, let him pay three kine of commutation for wrong, to the king.

A bruise that shall continue thrice the ninth day, the same satisfaction, and the same denial shall be as for blood. If it shall be upon a plea of denial, let the party give his tripple oath by men of the same rank as himself, in the first ninth day. Should it continue twice the ninth, let him give an oath by four men of his own rank. Should it continue thrice the ninth day, an oath by five shall he give.

There is one animal, which may advance from four-pence to a pound in the same day: a buckhound, should he be owned by a boor, in the morning, his value is four-pence; and should he be given to a baron, his value is half of a pound; if a king should own him before night, his value is a pound.

There is one man, who shall escape from a convicted theft of flesh and skin: a necessitous one without the right of returning
and

gardawd, achrwydraw ohonaw teir tref anawtei ymhob tref, ac yna yrwng newyn gwneuthur lledrad ohonaw, Ryd vyd ogyfreith.

and exiled, who shall be three nights and three days without lodging and without alms, after having passed three townships, and nine houses in each township; and then, impelled by hunger, if he commits theft, he shall be free from the law.

Un dyn ny byd marwty yty kyd boed marw heb gymva ygnad llys.

One person, whose house shall not be an escheat, though he should die without the sacrament: A judge of the palace.

Oergwyp galanas yw, ollad gwr arall athalv yr alanas or genedyl, eithyr ranny llourvd ac lad yntev ogededyl arall heb dylyv dim idaw, yran ef adyly ygenedyl ydalv. Ar gyfureith honno aelwir yn oergwyp galanas, Rac trymhed colli ygwr athalu ran or alanas.

The severe instance of satisfaction for murder is, when a man kills another, and the kindred pays the compensation, except the share of the murderer, and he is killed by another family, owing him nothing; his share his kindred ought to pay: And, that law is called the severe instance of satisfaction for murder, on account of the hardship of losing the person, and of paying a part of the compensation.

Ynep adalho galanas obyd ei genedyl oll yn vn wlad ac ef, kwbyl dalu a dyly erbyn penypytheunos or alanas obyd eignedyl yntev ynwasgarauc ygwladoed ereill llawer oed pythefnos ygkyfueir pob gwlad ageffir.

He who makes satisfaction for murder, if his kindred be in the same country with himself, he must pay the whole compensation before the end of a fortnight: If his kindred should be scattered in several other countries, the term of a fortnight shall be had for every country.

Malhyn ytelir gwasgar alanas. Punt yw ran brawd. Chweu-geint yw ran keuynderw. Tri-geint yr kyfvyrdw. Doc athvgeint yw ran neieint meblion kynyrderw. Pymthec yw ran gorchyfnieint. Seith adimeit yw ran kifnieinhon. Nyd oes priawd ran na phriawd erw ar ach pellach no hynny.

In this manner shall a divided compensation for murder be paid; a pound is the share of a brother; six score pence is the share of a cousin; three score pence is the share of a second cousin; thirty-pence is the share of nephews sons of second cousins; fifteen-pence is the share of those of the fifth degree of affinity; seven-pence half-penny is the share of those of the sixth degree: There is neither an appropriate share, nor an appropriate name for relationship beyond that.

Ran tad o alanas yvab keinyawc. vn kyfreith yw yny kymerer kerenhyd, ac yny diwatter. rac kolli kerennyd keinyawc baladyr atelir. Nythal nep ogednyd ygylyd farhaed gyd adyn tra vo da ar yhelw ef. Odiſſic hagen yda ef yawn yw ranv gwerth yfarhaed ar yteir ach nefaf idaw.

A father's share of the murder compensation of his son is a penny. The same law has respect to the claiming of kindred, as to the denial of it. For guarding against losing kindred, a stock penny shall be paid. No other one of a family shall join, to pay a fine for insult, with a person, whilst he has any goods in his possession; yet, on account of the insufficiency of his goods, it is right to divide the amount of insult fine to be levied upon the three degrees of kin nearest to him.

Am Naw affeith galanas*,
anaw affeith lledrad, anaw
affeith

Concerning the nine abet-
ments of murder, and the nine
abet-

* It is a curious circumstance, that this term is adopted into the Scoto-Saxon laws, and in the same sense as it is used here. See the word *Galnes*, in the Scottish law books.

affeith tan. Kyntaf yw naw
affeith galanas. Vn ohonunt
yw tafuawdrudyaeth dangos
ynep alader. Eil yw kydsynn-
yaw. Trydyd yw rodi kynglor.
Pedweryd yw disgwyl. Pym-
hed yw canhymdeith. Chwe-
ched yw kyrchv ytfref am ben
ydyn sledhid. Seithved yw
yardwyaw. Wythved yw bod
ymborthordwy daly ydyn tra
lather. Nawzed yw gweled
ylad gany odef.

abettments to theft, and the nine
abettments to arson. The first
are, the nine abettments to mur-
der; one of them is a reddening
of the tongue, or the shewing
the one who is to be killed; the
second is a consenting; the third
is the giving advice; the fourth
is the being on the look out;
the fifth is a bearing company;
the sixth is the repairing to the
place where the person is, who
shall be killed; the seventh is
the drawing him into the way;
the eighth is being aiding vio-
lence, or holding the person
whilst he is slain; the ninth is
the seeing him killed, and suf-
fering it to be done.

Dros bob vn or tri kyntaf ytelir
nawvgein, allw canhwr ydiwad
gwaed. Dros bop vn or rei ereill
ytelir deunawvgein allw canwr
ydiwad gwaed. Dros bop vn or
tri diwaethaf ytelir trinawvgein
allw canwr ydiwad gwaed.

For each of the three first shall
be paid nine score (pence), and the
oath of a hundred men, to disown
blood; for each of the other
(three) shall be paid twice nine
score, and the oath of a hun-
dred men, to disown blood; for
every one of the three last shall
be paid thrice nine score, and
the oath of an hundred men, to
deny blood.

Enep adiwatto coed amaes,
Rodei llw dengwyr adeugein
heb gaeth heb alltud athri ohon-
unt yndiofredawc ovarchogaeth
alliein agwreic.

He that shall deny wood and
field*, let him give the oath
of fifty men, without a slave,
without an exile, and three of
them under a vow of abstain-
ing

Ynep

Z 2

ing

† Or that shall prove an alibi.

Ynep aathevo llofrudyaeth
talhed oll yr alanas. Traean yr
alanas adaw ar y llofrud, ar
deuparth arenhir y ntri thrayan.
Dwy ran atal kenedyl ydad, ar
tryded ar genedyl yvnam.

ing from riding on horse-
back, from linen, and from
woman.

Whoever shall acknowledge
a murder, let him pay the whole
of the satisfaction for blood.
The third of the satisfaction
shall come upon the murderer;
and the two parts shall be di-
vided into three thirds; two
shares shall be paid by the
family of the father, and the
third by the family of the mo-
ther.

Naw affeith tan kyntaf yw
kyghori myned y losgi. Eil
yw duhunaw am ylofoc. Tryded
yw myned ylofgi. Pedweryd
yw dydwyn yrwyll. Pymhed
yw llad ytan. Chwechwed yw
ydiluiw. Seithved yw ychwythv
ytan ynyenyho. Wythued
yw ennynhv ypeth alofger.
Nawued yw edrych ar ylofoc
gan odef.

The nine abetments of arson:
the first is, the advising to go to
burn; the second is, agreeing
for the burning; the third is,
the going to burn; the fourth
is, the bringing of combustible;
the fifth is, striking the fire;
the sixth is, putting the match
to it; the seventh is, the blow-
ing the fire until it kindles; the
eighth is, the kindling what
shall be burnt; the ninth is, the
looking at the burning and suf-
fering it.

Enep adiwatto vn ohonunt
roder lw degwyr adeugeint heb
gaeth heb alldut.

He that would deny any one
of them, let him give the oath
of fifty men, without a slave,
without an exile.

O naw affeith, lledrad kyntaf
yw. Syllu twyll. acheis ked-
ymdeith. Eilyw dvhunaw amy
lledrad. Trydyd yw roddi bwyd
llwryf.

Of the nine abetments of
theft: the first is, the beholding
of fraud, and endeavouring
to join in company; the second
is,

lwrys, Pedweryd yw ymdwyn ybwyd yny gydymethas. Pymhed yw rwygaw ybuarth nev torri ty. Chweched yw canhymdeith ylledrad did nev nos, Wythved yw kyfranv ylledrad ar lladron. Nawued yw gweled ylledrad ay gelv yr gobyr, Neu ybrynv yr gwerth.

is, the agreeing respecting the theft; the third is, the giving of refreshments; the fourth is, the carrying the victuals in company; the fifth is, pulling down an enclosure, or breaking a house; the sixth is, the going with the theft by day or night; the eighth is, the sharing of the theft with the thieves; the ninth is, the seeing the theft and concealing it for a reward, or the buying of it for a price.

Enep adiwatto vn or naw affeith hyn. Roded llw degwyr adeugeinwyr aheb gaeth aheb alltud.

Whoever would deny one of these nine abetments, let him give the oath of fifty men, and without a slave, and without an exile,

Nawnyn adygan ev tystyolaeth ar ev geir pob vn ar wahan. Arglwyd rwg ydeuwr. Abad rwng ydeu vanach ar ydrws ygor. Tad yrwng ydeuvap, Brawdwr aty varn avarnassei gynt, obyd pedrus. Mach amy vechnieth. Effeiryad yrwng ydeuwr blwyf. Morwyn amy morwyndawd. Bugeil trefgord amy vugeilyaeth, ollad llwdyn yllall ynygadw. Lleidyr dio-beith ar ygydleidy pan dyker yr groc, kanys gwir y eir yna.

Essef

Nine persons, who shall give their testimony upon their word, each of them separately*: a lord, between his two men§; an abbot, between his two monks, at the door of his choir; a father, between his two sons; a judge, with respect to his sentence, which he might have formerly passed, if it should be dubious; a surety, with respect to his suretyship; a clergyman, between two men of his parish†; a virgin, respecting her virginity;

Z 3

nity;

* In other copies, these are called, *Naw sawddiauw*, or, the nine tongued ones.

§ *Tray na be eue yn gyvranawg*, in case that he does not participate. Other M.S.S.

† In other M.S.S. *Rhoddiad er ei rodd*, or a giver, with respect to his gift.

nity; a shepherd of a common township, respecting his shepherd's calling, when one beast kills another, in his custody; a thief without hope, as to his fellow thief, when he is brought to the gallows; for then his word is true.

Effef ymeint Galanas. Maer nev kyghellawr naw mŵw anawvgeint mŵw gan dyrchavael. Sarhaed pob vn onadunt, naw maw anawvgeint aryant. Pŵnt yw abediw maer nev kyng-hellawr. Pŵnt yw gobyr ev merched. Teir pŵnt yn ev cowyll. Seithpŵnt yn eu hagwedi. Oda yn llathrud merch maer nev gyng-hellawr nev penkenedyl. nev vn or arbenigyon llys heb rod kenedyl, naw eidyon kyhyd eu corn ac eu hyfgyuarn, yw eu hegwedi. Ny byd penkenedyl na maer na chynghellawr byth.

This is the amount of the murder satisfaction of a mayor, or chancellor, nine score and nine kine, with advancement. The insult fine for each of them is, nine kine, and nine score of money. A pound is the heriot of a mayor, or a chancellor. A pound is the maiden fee of their daughters; three pounds in their settlement; seven pounds in their portion. If the daughter of a mayor, or a chancellor, or the chief of a family, or one of the superiors of the court, should be debauched, without the consent of the family, nine oxen, with their horns and ears of equal length, shall be her portion. Nor mayor, nor chancellor, shall ever be a chief of a family.

Galanas penkenedyl yw. Tri naw mŵw athri naw vgein muw Gan dri dyrchavael. Eny farhaed ytelir, Tri naw muw athri nawugeint aryant. Galanas vn oalodev ypenkenyl, nyd amgen noe gar, Nawmŵw anawvgeinmuw gan dri dyrchavael.

The murder satisfaction of a chief of a family is, thrice nine and thrice nine score kine, with three advancements. For his insult fine shall be paid, thrice nine cows and thrice nine score of money. The murder satisfaction of one of the members of

chauael. Yny farhaed ykeiff, Nawmuw anawugeint ariant. Sarhaed breyr diffwyd, chwebuw achwevgeint ariant. Yn ei galanas ytelir chwebuw achwevgeintmuw gan dri dyrchavael. Galanas bonhedic canhwynawl teir buw athri vgeintmuw gan dri dyrchauael. Eny farhaed ytelir teir buw athruein arian.

of a chief of a family, that is, his near of kin, is, nine and nine score nine, with three advancements. For his insult fine he shall have nine cows and nine score of money. The insult fine of a baron not holding an office is, six nine and six score of money. For his murder satisfaction shall be paid six and six score nine, with three advancements. The murder satisfaction of a free native gentleman is, three and three score nine, with three advancements. For his insult fine shall be paid three-score nine, and three-score of money.

Kymro van dad vyd bonhedic canhwynawl heb ledach yndaw. Os gwr breyr wyd bonhedic canhwynawl pan lader, chwebuw ageiff y breyr ygan yllofrud,

A Welshman by father and mother, having no debased blood in him, is a free native gentleman. If a free native gentleman shall be a baron's attendant when he is killed, the baron shall have six nine from the murderer.

Obopgalanas ydau yr brenhin ytrayan, canys ef biev kymell ylle ny allo kenedyl kymell. Ac agaffo or pryd y gilyd yr llofrud ar ytr ybrenhin biev.

Out of every murder satisfaction a third shall come to the king; for to him belongs to prosecute, where a family is not able to prosecute: And, what shall be gotten, from time to time, by the murderer, upon the land, the king shall claim it.

Galanas taeyawc brenhin, Teir buw athruein muw gan dri dyrchauael atelir. Yny farhaed

The murder satisfaction of a king's villain is, three and three score nine; with three advancements

haed ytelir teir buw athrugeint oaryant. Galanas alldut brenhin teirbuw athringeimuw heb dyrchauael. Galanas alltud breyr, hanerawc vyd yalltud ybrenhin obop peth. Galanas alldut tayawc hanherawc vyd yalltud breyr ac obop peth.

vancements shall it be paid. For his insult fine shall be paid three kine, and three score of money. The murder satisfaction of a king's alien is, three and three score kine, without advancement. The murder satisfaction of a baron's alien: he shall be half, with respect to the king's alien, in every thing. The murder satisfaction of a villain's alien: he shall be half, with respect to a baron's alien, in every thing.

Punt ahanner atelir yngalanas caeth telediwr. Obyd anauvs nev ry hen neu ry yeuvanc, neu ohenvyd ortu draw yvor, pnt atalant pob vn ohonunt. Ohenvyd or tuhwn pnt adal canys ef yhvnan alygrws yvreint myned yngaeth oe vod yngyflogwr.

A pound and a half shall be paid in the murder satisfaction of a compleat bodied slave. If he shall be maimed, or too old, or too young, or if he comes from beyond sea, a pound is the value for each of them; if he comes from this side, a pound is his value, for it is himself who has debased his right, in going into bondage, by being a hireling.

Otherev dyn ryd dyn caeth, taled, deudeckeinyawc idaw, chwech dros teir kyvelin ourethyn gwyn talpentan wrth lad eithin idaw. Nyd amgen no defnyd peis idaw. Teir dros lawdyr, vn dros gvaranev adirtwolew, vn dros gwdyf nev vwall os coedwr vyd vn dros raff deudec kyuelinyawc.

If a free man shall strike a man that is a slave, he shall pay him twelve-pence; fix for three cubits of cloth of the fire-place white* for him in cutting furze, that is, to, make him a coat; three for breeches; one for buskins and gloves; one for a bill or hatchet, if he is a woodman; one for a rope twelve cubits long.

Othereu

If

* This implies, of the natural colour of the wool.

Othereu caeth dyn ryd yawn
yw trychv ylaw dehev. Neu
taled yar glwyd farhaed ydyn
herwyd yureint.

If a slave shall strike a free
man, it is just to cut off his right
hand; or his lord must pay the
insult fine of the person, ac-
cording to his rank.

Ynep agyttyo agwreic caeth
heb ganhyad yharglwyd talhed
deudec keinyawc idaw. Ac
nachydyed odyne ahi byth.
Ac os beichyocca rodet arall yny
lle, hyd pan angho. Ac yna
maged ef ymab. Ac yna doed
ycaeth dracheuyn. Obyd marw
yar mab taled yneb ae beichyoc-
co ywerth kyureithyawl yr
arglwyd.

Whoever shall have connec-
tion with a bond-woman, with-
out the consent of her lord, must
pay him twelve-pence; and let
him never after be connected
with her. If she should be-
come pregnant, let him give an-
other in her place, until she is
delivered; and then let him
bring up the child; and after
that let the slave return back.
If she should die with child, let
him who makes her pregnant
pay her lawful value to the
lord.

Enep awnel kynllwyn, taled
yn deudyblyc galanas, deuden-
gmw yn deudyblyc atelir yr
brenhin. Ac odyne yr alanas.

Whoever makes an ambush,
let him pay doubly the murder
satisfaction: twelve kine shall be
doubly paid to the king; and after-
wards the murder satisfaction.

Enep adiwatto kynllwyn. neu
mudwrn, neu gyrch kyhoedawc,
rodet llw dengwyr adeugein heb
caeth heb alltud,

Whoever shall deny an am-
bush, or a private murder, or
a public assault, let him give
the oath of fifty men, without
a slave, without an exile.

Ny ellir kyrch kyhoedawc
llel no nawyr.

A public assault cannot be by
less than nine men,

Llys bieu teruynv amdir. Ac
gwedy llys llan. Ac gwedy
llan

To the court belongs to de-
termine about land; and after
the

llan breint. Kygwarchadw ar diffeith, ty ac odyu ac yfugbawr.

the court the church ; and after the church privilege. The conservancy of waste land, a house, and a kiln, and a barn.

Othyf kynhen, rwng dwy dref vn vreint am tervyn. Gwyr da ybrenhin biev teruynv hwanw os gwybydant, Obyd pedrus ha-gan, dyledogyon ytir bievynv tynghv obawb yteruyn. Ac lodyna ranent yn deuhanner yrwng ydwy tref. Kyteruynv tref ar yllall, sy dyly dwyn ran-dir ywrtbi.

Should a dispute arise between two townships of equal privilege, respecting a boundary, to the good men of the king belongs the determining of that, if they know it ; if, otherwise, it shall be dubious ; the land proprietors shall have to swear each to his boundary ; and then let them divide into two equal portions between the two townships.

Hanner pwt adaw yr brenhin ban teruynv tir, aphedeira rhv-gcint yr brawdwr.

When a township terminates upon another, it ought not to take a share land from it.

Llys biev teruynv obleid ybrenhin arbawb. Ac nytheruyna ar lys ybrenhin nep.

Half of a pound shall come to the king when the boundary of land shall be made out, and twenty-four-pence to the judge. To the court belongs to determine on the part of the king against every body ; and no one shall determine upon the court of the king.

Ban dyoco kyfurchith tir ynep, haner pwt ageiff ybrenhin obob randir pan yhytynno.

When the law assigns land to any one, the king shall have half of a pound out of every share land, when he shall extend it,

Enepaholo yn nawgettid ractvyr prawd ageiff ohonaw kyn nawgettid

He that prefers a claim on the ninth day of December, shall

uetid mei. Ac onycheiff yna vrawd holed yn nawuettyd mei. Ac odyne egored vyd gwir idaw beunyð ban vynho ybrenhin.

shall have judgement upon it before the ninth day of May; and should he then not have judgement, let him prosecute on the ninth day of May; and thereafter the law is open to him daily at the pleasure of the king.

Tri dadanhvd tir yfyd. Carr, abeich, ac eredic. Ac os dadanhvd carr auernir idaw. Pymb nieu aphyymb nos. Gorfowys ageiff yn didawl. Os dadanhvd beich auernir idaw tri diev atheirnos. Gorfowys ageiff yn didawl. Os dadanhvd eredic auernir idaw. Gorfowys ageiff yn dihawyl ynymchwelho ygeuyn arydas. Ny dyly dyn dadanhvd namyn or tir avo yn llaw ydat yn vyw ac yn varw.

The three recoveries of land: a drag, and a burden, and ploughing. If a recovery by a drag shall be adjudged to the person, five days and five nights he must have of rest without interruption; if a recovery by a burden shall be adjudged to him, three days and three nights he shall have of rest without interruption; if a recovery by ploughing shall be adjudged to him, he shall rest without interruption, until he turns his back upon the rick. A person ought not to have a recovery but of the land that shall be in the hand of his father alive and dead.

Maer achynghellawr biev cadw diffeith brenhin yny wnel ef yuod ohonaw,

A mayor and a chancellor have the keeping of the king's waste, until he shall do his pleasure with it.

Ogwneir eglwys ar tir ytae-ogeu gan ganyadybrenhin ac bod yn orllan, ac efferennev yndi, ryd vyd ytref honno.

If a church shall be built upon the land of the villains, with the king's permission, and it shall be a cemetery, and there be masses in it, that township shall be free.

Okmymer taeawc mab breyr ar
vaeth gan ganhyad arglwyd,
kyurannawc uyd ymab hwnnw
ar drefnad ytaeawc val vn oe
veibion ehunan.

If a villain shall take the son
of a baron to be fostered, with
the lord's consent, that child
shall be a participator in the in-
heritance of the villain, like one
of his own children.

Teirgweith yrennir gesscfin
rwg brodoryon. Odyna rwg
keuyndyrw, ar trydedweith yrwg
kyfurderw. Gwedy hynny ny
byd ran ar dir. Ban ranho bro-
dyr trefev tad yrygthunt, ybrawd
ieuaf biev yr esfydyn arbennic,
ar trefnev oll, ar gallawr, ar
vwyall gynnvd, ar cwlldyr. Gan
gyfureith ny cill tad kymynv
yrei hyn, nae rodi yneb, namyn
yr mab yeuaf. Achyd gwystler
ny digwydant byth. Gwedy
hynny kymered bob brawd
phynaf ygilyd ybrawd ieuaf aran,

Three times shall a general
division be made: between bro-
thers, afterwards between cou-
sins, and the third time, between
second cousins. After that there
shall be no division of land.
When brothers shall divide their
father's property amongst them,
the youngest son shall have the
choice tenement, with all the
appurtenances, and the kettle,
and the felling hatchet, and the
coulter. In law, a father can-
not bequeath these, nor give
them to any one, but to the
youngest son; and though they
should be pawned, they shall never
become forfeited. After that,
let every brother take by senio-
rity: The youngest brother
shall divide.

Ogomed dyn teirgweith gwys
obleid ybrenhin am dir, onyd
mawr yanghen ae llvd, ytir
arodir yr neb ae holho. Odaw
wrth yr cilgwys, neu wrth ytry-
ded gwys gwrthebed obyd yawn
idaw any tir. Athaled tri buhin
camlwry yr brenhin an gomed
gwys

If a person shall three times
disobey a summons, on the part
of the king, with respect to
land, except great necessity pre-
vents him, the land shall be
given to him that claims it. If
he comes at the second sum-
mons; or at the third, let him
reply, if he has a right so to do
respecting the land: And, let
him

Enep

him pay three kine, to the king, as a satisfaction for wrong, in disobeying summons.

Eneþ arodo gobyr yr brenhin; pan eſtynher tir idaw; nythal dim yn ebediſw.

Whoever gives a reward to the king, when land is extended to him, ſhall pay nothing as a heriot.

Pwy bynnac agynhalyo tir teir oes y vn wlad adyledogyon tir, heb vn odri arllud tir ganthunt amy tir, hawl yn dadleu, nev dor aradyr, neu loſgi ty ar ytir. Ny wrth-ebir udunt amy tir hwnnw gan caevis kyfreith yrynghunt.

Whoſoever ſhall maintain poſſeſſion of land for three ages in the ſame country, and the land proprietors without uſing any one of the three means of diſturbg poſſeſſion; reſpecting the land; the proſecution in pleadings, or the breaking of a plough, or the burning of a houſe upon the land; no replication ſhall be made to them for that land, for the law has cloſed between them.

Ocheisdyn ran odir gan genedyl gwedy hir alltued. Roddet chwevgeint yr genedyl. Nyd amgen no gobyr gwarchadw. Ochanhadan ran idaw. Y tir arodo brenhin gan yawn. Nys attwé yneþ ae gwledychogwedy ef.

If a perſon ſhall ſeek for a ſhare of land from his kindred, after a long exile, let him give fix ſcore-pence to the family; that is to ſay, as a reward of guardianship, if they ſhall permit him to have a ſhare.

Ny daw na maer nachyng-hellawr na ran na doſureth, ar wr ryd.

There ſhall not come to a mayor, or a chancellor, nor rate, nor right of entertainment* from a freeman.

Vn

Once

* An obligation to give entertainment, to lodge, or to provide quarters.

Vn weith yny vhwydyn ygweda ybawp mayned yngorwlad ynlloyd gan ybrenhin os myn. Ac ysa ydyly yvrenhines ricinglych. Ef hagen adyly caffael lloyd ygan ygwyr pan ymynno ynywlad chunan.

Ykynydyon ar hebogydyon ar gwastrdyon, agaffant kylch vnweith bob blwydyn, ar daeogev ybrenhin, pob rei ar wahan.

Naw tei adyly ybrenhin ywneuthur ortaeoguidaw. Neuad, ac ystavell. achegin, capel, ac ysgubawr, ac odyndy. Peiraa, ac ystaby, achinordi.

Ygan ytaeogev ydaw pynucirch ybrenhin yn lloyd. Ac obop taeauctrev yd geiff gwr amarch, abwyall ywneuthur lluesteu ybrenhin. Ac ar tteul ybrenhin ygwneir.

Tri pheth nywerth tacawc heb ganhyad yarglwyd. March, amoch, amel. Osgwrthyd yr arglwyd.

Once in the year it behooves every body to go out of the country, in the army with the king, if he commands it: and, then the queen has a right to the female circuit†. He has also a right to have his men assembled in arms when he likes, in his own country.

The huntmen, and the falconers, and the grooms, shall have a circuit, once in the year, upon the king's villains, each class separately.

Nine houses the king claims to have built for him, by the villains: a hall, and a chamber, and a kitchen, a chapel, and a barn, and a kilnhouse, a necessary, and a stable, and a dog-kennel.

The villains shall furnish the king's baggage horses for the army; and out of every villain-barnlet he shall have a man and horse, and a hatchet to make the king's camps; and at the expence of the king shall that be done.

Three things, which a villain shall not sell, without the permission of his lord: a horse, and

† The circuit of the lady, or the circuit of the queen.

arglwyd. Gwerthed yr nep
ymynho.

and swine, and honey. If the
lord should refuse to have them,
let him sell to whom he likes.

Teir kelydyt ny dysc tacawc
yvap heb ganhyad yarglwyd.
Yfcolheicod, a bardoni, a gou-
anaeth. Ofliodef arglwyd ha-
gen yny roder corun yr yfcol-
heic. Neu yny el yn gof yny
cfueil. Ar bard yny enillo
gadeir. Ryd uyd pob vn ohon-
unt yna.

Three sciences, which a vil-
lain shall not teach to his son,
without the consent of his lord;
scholarship, and bardism, and
smithcraft*. Should the lord,
otherwise, permit it, until a
tonsure shall be given to the
scholar; or, until the smith
shall enter his smithery; or,
until the bard shall gain a chair,
each of them shall then be free.

Od ymlad gwr efgob nev
abad ar tir ybrenhin, eu dirwy
adaw yr brenhin.

If a man shall kill a bishop,
or an abbot, upon the king's
land, their fine shall come to
the king.

Ensp aardo tir dros lud arg-
lwyd. Taled pedeir keymnyawc
yr perchennawc ytir. Canys
egores daear gan dreis. Aphedeir
keymnyawc pan diotto yr aradyr
or daear. Acheiannyawc obop
cwys oramchawelho yr aradyr.
Kymered ybrenhin yr ychen, ar
fwch, ar cwillyd, ar aradyr, ar
gwerth ytroed dehev yr anaeth,
agwerth yllaw dehev yr geilwad.

The person that shall plough
land, against the consent of the
lord, let him pay four-pence to
the proprietor of the land; for
he has opened the earth with
violence; and four-pence when
he takes the plough out of the
earth; and a penny for every
furrow, which shall be turned
up by the plough; let the king
take the oxen, and the share,
and the coulter, and the plough,
and the value of the right foot
of the ploughman; and the
value of the right hand of the
driver.

Od

If

* This was one of the liberal sciences: The term had a more comprehensive sense than we give to it at this time, and the artist must have united in his own mind different branches of knowledge, which are now practised separately; such as the raising of the ore, and converting it into metal.

• Od ard dyn dir dyn arall ycudyaw dim yndaw, perchennawc ytir ageiff ygudua, apheideir keynnyawc kyfureith amagori ydaear. Onyd eurgrawn vyd. Kanys ybrenhin bieu pob eurgrawn. Yneb awnel ac ae clado ymewn tir dyn. taled 1111. keynnyawc kyfreith yberchennawc ytir, athaled tri buhin camlwrw yr brenhin.

Ocledir pwll odyn ar dir dyn arall, heb ganhyad, 1111. keynyawc kyfureithataliryberchennawc ytir ygan ynep ac clatho, athri buhin camlwrw yr brenhin.

• Eneb aadeilho ty heb ganhyad ar dir dyn arall, talhed tri buhin camlwrw yr brenhin, ar ty ageiff perchennawc ytir, apheideir keynnyawc kyfureith o agori daear. Os ar ytir ylltir yr adeilwyd. Onyd ar ytir yllidir, tyghed ary drydyd owyr vn ureint ac ef, athored yty yar ytir yn gyfuvch ar daear adygged kyn pen ynawvetyd ymeith. ac onysdwc perchennawc ytir biev.

Ynep

If a man shall plough the land of another man, for the purpose of hiding any thing in it, the owner of the land shall have the hoard; and four-pence in law, for opening the earth; except it shall be a gold hoard; for the king is the owner of every hoard of gold. He that shall do so, and bury it in a person's land, let him pay four-pence in law to the owner of the land; and let him pay three cows, as a trespass fine, to the king.

If a kiln pit shall be dug upon another man's land, without leave, four-pence in law shall be paid to the owner of the land, by the person who shall dig it; and three cows, as a trespass fine, to the king.

• Whoever builds a house, without leave, upon another person's land, let him pay three cows, as a trespass fine to the king; and the house shall be taken by the owner of the land; and four-pence in law, for opening the earth, if built upon the land where the materials were cut; if not upon the land where cut, let him swear by the oath of three men, of the same rank with himself, and let him break the house off the land, even with the ground, and let him bear

bear it away, before the end of the ninth day; and if he does not carry it away, the owner of the land takes it.

Yneb aholho tir eglwyffic nyd erhy nawuettyd, namwyn egori gwir idaw pan ygofuynho.

He that lays claim to church land, shall not wait until the ninth day, but justice shall be opened for him when he shall demand it.

Nycheiff nep obarth mam eissydyn arbennic. Obyd aedyl-yo obarth tad. Yawn yw hagen obarth mam kaffael ran o dir.

No one, in right of his mother, shall obtain a choice tenement, if there shall be one claiming it on the part of the father. It is right nevertheless, on the part of the mother, to have a share of land.

Gwreic aymrodo yhnann ywr heb ganhyad ychenedyl ynllynw ac ymberth. Nycheiff yflant ran odir gan genedyl mam, kany dyly mab llwyn apherth ran odir.

A woman, who shall give herself up to a man, without the consent of her kindred, in grove and in brake, her children shall not obtain a portion of land, from the mother's kindred; for a child of grove and brake†, ought not to have a share of land.

Yaeþ adiotto coed heb ganhyad yperchennawc. Pymblyned ydyly ef, achweched yr perchennawc yn ryd.

Whoever clears away timber, without the consent of the owner, for five years shall he have a right*; and the sixth shall be free to the owner.

Eneþ agarteilho teirblyned ydyly ef, ar bedward yr perchennawc yn ryd.

Whoever shall lay on manure, for three years has he a right, and the fourth to the owner free.

Eneþ

A a

Who-

† A bastard.

* To the land, which he clears.

Enep ateilho abuartleil dwy vlyned ydyly ef, ar dryded yr perchennawc yn ryd.

Whoever manures by folding of cattle, for two years he has a right, and the third to the owner free.

Enep adoro gwyd dwy vlyned ydyly ef, ar dryded yr perchennawc yn ryd. Yn rad ykeiff ef yvlywdyn gyntaf, ar oil ar ykyl byd.

Whoever cuts up a wild†, for two years he ought to have it, and the third to the owner free. He has it for nothing the first year, and the second he participates equally.

Gwerth llo bychan or pan an-lier, chwecheinhawc, hyd galan racvyr. Odyna hyd galan chwe-furawr wyth geynnyawc, hyd galan mei dec keinyawc. Hyd awst, xii, keinyhawc. Hyd galan racvyr, xiiii. Hyd galan chwe-furawr vnarbythec. Kalan mei devnaw. Awst, xx. Trannoeth dwy geinyhawc or tymor. Aphedeir keinyawc oe chyflodawd adyrcheif arnei. Ac yna chwech-arugeint yw ygwerth hyd galan gayaf. Odyna hyd wyl veir, wytharugeint, kalan mei, xxx. Nawuettyd mei ydyly bod ynteithyaw. Dyuod llaeth ymphob teth idi. Ac yny teith oe llo naw cam ynyhol. Ac ony byd uelly hi, vnarbythec yw ytheithi. Dwy geinyawc agymor oi thymor. Ac yna wyth adeugein hyd awst. Odyna hyd galan racvyr, dec adeu-
gint.

The value of a little calf, from the time it is cast till the first of December, is six-pence; from thence till the first of February, eight-pence; till the first of May, ten-pence; till August, twelve-pence; till the first of December, fourteen-pence; till the first of February, sixteen; the first of May, eighteen; August, twenty; the next morning two-pence for the season; and four-pence from her being with calf, with advance upon her; and then twenty-six-pence is her value until the first of November; from thence until Lady-day, twenty-eight-pence; the first of May, thirty-pence. The ninth day of May she ought to become perfect: the milk coming in every teat; and her calf able to go nine paces after her. And, if she should
not

geint. Gwyl veir, deudec adeu-
gein. Trannoeth ykymr, dwy
geinhawc ortymor. Aphedeir
keinhawc kyfureith or eil kyf-
lodawd. Ac yna trugein atal.
Gwerth corn buwch ae llygad,
ae llofgwrn ae chluft, 1111.
keinyhawc kyfureith adal pob
vn ohonunt. Oteir mod ytelir
teithi buwch vawr, nyd amgen,
odec arhugein aryant. Neu
vuwch gyhyd ychorn achysgyu-
arn. Neu oblawd, meffur
llestyr llaeth y uuwch teir mod-
ued yn lled ygwaelawd, teir
modved yn lled ygenev, anaw-
modued yny dyfnd, ar gver or
cleis eithaf yr emyl neflaf.
Lloneid meffur yllestyr hwnn
ovlawd keirch hyd wyl giryk
ynggyueir pob godro yr vuwch.
Odyna hyd awft ylenwi oblawd
heid. Oawft hyd galan gaeaf
ovlawd gwenith yn yr vn mef-
fur.

not be so, sixteen-pence is the
value of her maturity; two-
pence shall be allowed upon her
for the season; and then forty-
eight-pence until August; from
thence to the first of December,
fifty-pence; Lady-day, fifty-
two-pence; the next morning
shall be reckoned upon her two
pence for the season, and four-
pence in law for the second
calving; and then three-score-
pence is her value. The value
of a cow's horn, and her eye,
and her tail, and her ear, is four-
pence in law for each of them.
In three ways may the maturity
of a full-grown cow be paid for;
namely, with thirty pieces of
silver; or, with a cow with
horn and ear of equal length;
or, with meal, measured in the
vessel holding the cow's milk,
three inches broad at the bot-
tom, three inches broad at the
top, and nine inches in its depth,
straightly from the extreme
groove to the next edge. That
vessel full shall be measured of
oatmeal, for every milking of
the cow, until the festival of
Ciric; from thence until August
it shall be filled with barley
meal; from August till the first
of November, of the meal of
wheat in the same measure.

Gwerth llo gwryf or pan aner
hyd galan racuyr, vi. cheinyawc.
Odyna

The value of a male calf,
from the time he is cast till the
A a 2 first

Odyna hyd wyl veir, viii. geinyawc, kalan mei, x. Awst, xii. Gwyl yr holfaint, pedeir ar dec. Gwyl veir, xvi. Kalan mei, deunaw. Awst vgeint. Gwyl yr holfaint, xxii. Gwyl veir, xxiiii. Trannoeth yd-irgwed arnaw, aphedeir keinyawc cotta adyrcheif arywerth. Yn nawvetyd chwefurawr odymeill ac eredic, gwerth yteithi adyrcheif arnaw, nyd amgen, noc vn arhythec. Dwy geinyawc or tymhor. Ac yna ytal chwech adeugein, kalan racvyr, dec adeugein kalan chweffawr, deudecadeugein. Trannoeth dwy geinyawc or tymhor agymher. Ac yna ydodir gwed arnaw. Ac yna ydyrcheif pedeir keinyawc kyfureith arnaw, hyd pan vo, trugeinhawl, ytelly.

Teithi ych yw eredic yng rych ac yg gwellt, ac yn hallt, ac yng-waered, ahynny yn ditonrrwic dirrwyssic, ac ny byd teithiawl onybyd velly.

Or ban anher ebawl, iiii keinnyawc k. yw ywerth hyd awst, kalan racvyr, xii. kalan chwef-

first of December, six-pence; from thence until Lady-day, eight-pence; the first of May, ten; August twelve; All-Saints-day, fourteen; Lady-day, sixteen; first of May, eighteen; August, twenty; All-Saints-day, twenty-two; Lady-day, twenty-four; the next morning a yoke shall be put upon him; and four curtailed pence shall be advanced on his price. On the ninth day of February, if able to plough, the value of his maturity shall be advanced upon him; namely, sixteen-pence; two-pence for the season; and then he is worth forty-six-pence; the first of December, fifty-pence; first of February, fifty-two-pence; the next morning, two-pence for the season shall be allowed upon him; and then a yoke shall be put upon him; and there-upon four-pence in law shall be advanced upon him in that manner, until it amounts to threescore.

The mature qualities of an ox is, to plough in the furrow, and upon the grafs, up and down hill; and that without stubbornness, and without starting; and he is not of mature qualities except he shall be so.

From the time that a foal is cast, four-pence is its value until August; the first of December, twelve;

chwechfurawr, deupaw, kalan mei, xxiiii. Awst dec arhvegin, kalan racvyr, xvi. arhveint, kalan chwsfurawr dwy ac deugein, kalan mei, wyth adeugein, awst, trughein atal. Odyna ydyrcheifarnaw, deudec keinyawc pob tymor hyd galan mei, ac yna teirblwyd vyd. Yfey atal yna vuarbymthec aphedwar rgein, ydyd ydalher, xx. adyrcheifarnaw. Ban frwyner, xlii. ac yuelly hanner punt atal. Obyd amws ac besgi, chwech wythnos, punt atal.

twelve; the first of February, eighteen; the first of May, twenty-four; August, thirty; first of December, six-and-thirty; first of February, two-and-forty; first of May, eight-and forty; in August, three-score is its value. From thence, twelve-pence shall be advanced upon it, every season, until the first of May, and then it will be three years old. It is then worth four-score and sixteen-pence; the day, on which it is caught twenty shall be advanced upon it; when bridled, four; and so it will be worth half of a pound. If it should be a stallion, and fattened for six weeks, it is worth a pound.

Pedeir arhveint yn gwerth rawnawws othyryr wrth ygoloren. Ochorir ygoloren hagen, gwerth yr amws oll, atelir, adilis vyd yr amws vyth yr nep ac llygrwa. Llygad amws aeglust, xxiiii. atal pob vn chonunt

Twenty-four-pence is the value of the hair of a stallion, if cut close to the tail; if the tail is also cut, the full value of the stallion shall be paid; and the stallion shall be ever after secured to him, who shall have disfigured him. A stallion's eye, and his ear, twenty-four-pence is the value of each of them.

Chweugeint yw gwerth rwmfi. Rawn rwmfi, nev glust, nev ylygad, deudec keinyawc adal pob vn ohonunt, olledir. Olledir ygoloren gwerth march oll, atelir, ar march yr nep ac llycro. Ac velly am bop march, Ac velly gwerth

Six-score-pence is the value of a gelding. The tail hair of a gelding, or his ear, or his eye, twelve-pence is the value of each of them, if either shall be cut; if the tail shall be cut off, the full value of the
A 3 horio

gwerth palfre. March tom
nev gafec tom, vn werth ac vn
dyrchavael vyd ac cidon, eithyr
eu tciithi

horse shall be paid, and the horse
to the person that shall disfigure
him; and so for every horse;
and so the value of a palfrey. A
drudge horse and a drudge mare,
the same value and the same ad-
vance shall be as on kine, ex-
cept in their mature qualities.

Teithi march tom nev gafec
tom yw, dwyn pwu allufgaw carr
yn allt agwaered yn dirrwyfic.

The mature qualities of a
drudge horse, or drudge mare,
are, carrying a load, and draw-
ing a drag up hill, and down hill,
without being restive.

Eneb agymerho march aven-
ffic, ac ollwgyr ygeuyn, yndi-
gwydo yblew yn hagyr, taled,
IIII. keinyawc kyfreith yberch-
enawc ymarch. Ohuuyas hagen
oadlo henllwgyr athori yton hyd
y kic, wyth keinywac kyfureith
atal. Othyr hagen yton ar cic
hyd yr afgwrn, talhed vnarbym-
thec.

Whoever shall take a horse
upon loan, and should he hurt
his back, so that the hair shall
fall off very much, let him pay
four-pence in law, to the owner
of the horse. If there should
be a peeling off, also, from the
gathering anew of an old sore,
and the skin break through to the
flesh, eight-pence in law shall
he pay. Also, should the skin
and the flesh be cut to the bone,
let him pay sixteen-pence.

Ynep awertho march llwygyr
heb arganuod yllwyc aduered
trayan ygwerth dracheuyn.

Whoever shall sell an unsound
horse, without discovering the
blemish, let him restore back
the third of the price.

Yneb adifferho march rac
lladron, pedeir keinyawc kyf-
ureith ageiff ygkyueir pob
buwch adalho ymarch ygan
berchennawc ymarch. Pwy-
bynnac adiffero bwch nev ych
rac

He that shall rescue a horse
from thieves, four-pence in
law shall he have for every
cow which the horse may be
worth, from the owner of the
horse. Whoever shall save a
cow,

rac lladron, yn vnwlad ar perchennawc, 1111. k. ageif. Os yngorwlad ydifferir, wyth geinyawc ageiff.

cow, or an ox, from thieves, in the country where the owner resides, shall have four-pence; if it shall be secured, out of the limit of the country, he shall have eight-pence.

Yneb awertho eidyon rodet diogelrwyd tri diw, atheir nos rac ydery, athri mis rac yr ysgyueint, ablwydyn rac ypellenev.

He that shall sell a beast, let him give security for three days and three nights, against the staggers; and three months against the disordered liver; and a year, against the glanders.

Yneb awertho moch bid ydan tri heint, yvnyglawc, ar hvalawc, ac nad yffon ev perchyll.

Whoever sells swine let him be answerable for three disorders; the swelling of the neck, and weak legs, and that they shall not devour their pigs.

Yneb awertho deveid bid ydan tri heint, yllederw, ar durrud, achlafuyri. Os gwedy kalan gayaf ygwerth bid hyd pan gaffoent etu teir gwala or tauawl newyd ygwanhwyn.

Whoever shall sell sheep, let him be answerable for three disorders; the liver disease, and the rot, and the scab. If he sells after the first of November, let him answer until they shall get their fill three times of the new docks, in the spring.

Yneb awertho lloy nev dinedwyd, bid ydan glafyri hyd wyl badric.

Whoever shall sell calves, or steers, let him be answerable against the scab, until the festival of Patrick.

Yneb awertho yfgrybyl rode lw.ary trydyd owyr yn vrent ac ef, nas dodes ymewn ty ybei glafri yndaw feith mlyned kyn no hyyny.

Whoever shall sell a beast, let him give the oath of three men of the same rank with himself, that he has not put it in a house, wherein there might

might have been a distemper for seven years before that.

Ollad moch dyn, talhed ev perchennawc galanas ydyn.

If swine shall kill a person, let the owner pay the death satisfaction of the person.

Yneb alado cath awarchatto ty ac ysgubawr ybrenhin, yphen aofodir yr daear ac llosgwrn yvyny ar lawr gwaftad, ac odyndu hwrw grawn gwenith, amyphen hyd ban gudyel vlaen ylllosgwrn. Cath arall, IIII. keinnawc kyfureith. Teithi cath yw ybod yagyfsgluf, gyflygad, kyfyewin, gyflllosgwrn, divana otan allad llygod, ac nad yflllo ychanawon, ac na atheric ar bop lloer. Ygwerth yw ytheithi.

Whoever shall kill a cat, which guards the house and the barn of the king, her head shall be put towards the earth, and her tail upwards, upon an even floor, and then he shall pour wheat corn about her, until the tip of her tail is covered over. Another cat is worth four-pence in law. The required qualities of a cat are, to be perfect eared, perfect eyed, perfect nailed, perfect tailed, unmarked by fire, and killing mice, and that she devours not her kittens, and that she does not rat upon every moon. Her value are her required qualities.

Nybyddirwy am gi, kyddyoer yn lledrad, aachamlwrw. Llwn dyn syd ydiwad ki. Ochyrch ki dyn yr keisyaw yvrathv, kyd lladei ydyn yki, ac aryv oe law, nythal dim amdanaw. Obrath ki neb dyn ynedel ygwaed, taled yarglwyd gwaed ydyn, ac ollad ydyn yki, kyn symud or lle, nycheiff namyn, vnarbymthec oaryan

There shall be no fine for a dog, though he should be taken away by stealth; neither a trespass satisfaction. The oath of one man is a full denial respecting a dog. If a dog shall set upon a person, to attempt to bite him, though the person might kill the dog, with a weapon from his hand, he shall pay nothing for him. If a dog shall bite any person, until the blood comes, let his master pay the person's blood; but if the person kills

kills the dog, before he moves from the place, he shall have only sixteen pieces of silver.

Ki kyneuodic arwyco dynyon teirgweith onys llad yarglwyd, ogyfureith y rwymir wrth droet yarglwyd, dwy rychwant ywrthaw, ac yuelly ylleidir. Ac odyndy tribuhin camlwry yr brenhin.

A dog, accustomed to bite, that shall tear people three times, if his master does not kill him, by law he shall be tied to the foot of his master, two span-lengths distant, and in that manner he shall be killed; and then three kine in satisfaction for wrong to the king.

Ny diwygir awnel ki claf, odrwc kany ellir medyant arnaw.

No amends shall be made for what a disordered dog may do of mischief, for no possession can be kept of him.

Ny byd dirwy nachamlwrw am nep edeinyawc, kyd dycer yn lledrad. Ywerth kyfureithyawl atelir hagen onycheffir cf.

There shall be neither a fine, nor satisfaction of wrong, for any winged creature, though it shall be stolen; but the lawful value of it shall be paid, if it cannot be recovered.

Mordrydaf gwenynen, pedeir arhugeint adal. Egynteid vnarbymthec adal. Yr eilheid dec keinyawc, adal. Kynteid ygyntheid, wyth geinyawc adal. Mordrydaf gwedy el kynteid ohonei, vgein atal. Gwedy el yr eilheid ohonei, vnarbymthec adal. Gwedy el ytryded, deudec adal. Nythal neb heid namyn, pedeir keinyawc, kyn no yboed tri diev kyn awst, va ygeisyaw ylle, ar eil ywndau, ar trydit yorffowys. Yn nawuettyd kyn awst,

The hive of a bee, its value is twenty-four-pence; the first swarm, its value is sixteen-pence; the second swarm, its value is ten-pence; the first swarm of the first swarm, eight-pence. A beehive, after the first swarm is gone out of it, its value is twenty-pence; after the second swarm is gone out of it, sixteen-pence is its value; after the third is gone, twelve-pence is its value. No sort of swarm is worth more than four-pence, if

awft, pedeir arhugeint adal pop
heid canys breint modrydaf
agymer yna.

if it should not come three days
before August: one to seek for
a place, the second to form it-
self, and the third to rest. On
the ninth day before August,
twenty-four-pence is the value
of any swarm, for then it takes
the privilege of the hive.

Ynep agaffo heid ar gaghen,
ar dir dyn arall, 1111. k. ageiff
ygan berchennawc ytir omyn
yntev yr heid. Ynep agaffo
bydaf ar dir dyn arall keinyawc
kyfureith ageiff, neu ycwyr ar
dewis perchenawc ytir.

Whoever shall find a swarm
on a bough, upon another person's
land, shall have four-pence from
the proprietor of the land, if he
should claim the swarm. Who-
ever shall find a nest of bees,
upon another person's land, shall
have a penny in law, or the
wax, as the proprietor of the
land may choose,

Or pan doter yr hyd yny
dacar yny el yny ysgvb, aryant
tal adaw amlanaw. Ac odyna
ysgvb yach am yglaf. Obop
march avo hual arnaw nev
laffetheir keynyawc ydyd adwy
ynos. Obyd disgyfurith dimei
ydyd, acheinyawc ynos, athaled
tribuhin. Obyd hagen am
yneilltroed idaw velly nychyll
dim. Obop eidyon buarth
dimei ydyd, acheinyawc ynos.
Or cadw kyfureith or moch yr
hwch adewiso eithyr tri llwdyn
arbennic. Dalyed yr hwch
avynho yny dillyngher oe chy-
fureith. Odyna ef adily yadla
or pryd bwy gilyd, ac yna
ychynnyc yr perchennawc onys
gollwng ar ygyfureith, gwnaed

ef

From the time when corn is
put in the ground, until it goes
into its sheaf, payment in money
shall come for it, and after-
wards a sound sheaf for a da-
maged one. On account of
every horse, on which there
shall be a fetter, or a clog, a
penny for the day, and two the
night. If he should be mischie-
vous, a half-penny the day, and
a penny the night; and let three
heads of cattle be paid; but
should he be so with a fasten-
ing on every other foot, nothing
shall be lost upon him. On ac-
count of every folded beast, a
halfpenny the day, and a penny
the night. Out of the lawful
herd of swine, the sow, which may

be

ef ydefnyd or hwch, ahynny ygwyd tyfyon. Yffef yw ycadw kyfureith or moch, deu-dec llwdyn, abaed. Or cadw kyfureith or deueit dauad, ac o bym llwdyn, ffyrdding adeliir pob vn ohonunt. Yffef yw ycadw or deueid. Dec llwdyn arhugain ahwrd. Or cadw kyfureith or wyn, oen, ac obob oen, wy yar adeliir. Or geifuyr ac or mynhev, ffyrdding adeliir am bob vn ohonunt. Ynep agaffo gwydeu ar y yd. Tored ffon avo kyhyd ac oben yelin hyd ymlaen yhirvys, yngyvrased ac ymynho. Lladed ygwydev ar y hyd, ac alado odieithr yr yd, taled. Gwydev agaffer yn llygru yd drwy ysgwbawr nev ydian. Gwasged wialen ar ev mwngywl agaded yno yny vo marw. Ynep agaffo yar yny ysgwbawr nev yny ard lin. Dalyed yny dillyngho yperchenawc, o wy. Neu odeily ykeillyawc tored ewin idaw gan bob daly agollynghed, neu o wy ob yar or avo adanaw. Ynep adalyo cath yny ard lin, talhed yllwgyr. Ynep adalyo loe yny yd attalyed or pryd bwy gilyd heb laeth ev mam. Ac yna gollynghed yn ryd.

be chosen; except three select ones: let the sow fixed upon be caught hold of until she shall be liberated by law. Afterwards the person ought to lay hold of her from time to time, and thereupon to offer her to the owner, who, if he does not set her at large by the law, let the other take the sow to his own use, and that in the presence of witnesses. A lawful herd of swine consists of twelve animals and a boar. Out of a lawful flock of sheep, a sheep, and for every five animals, a farthing shall be paid for each of them. A lawful flock of sheep consists of thirty animals and a ram. Out of a lawful flock of lambs, a lamb, and for every lamb a hen egg shall be paid. On account of the goats, and the kids, a farthing shall be paid for each of them*. Whoever shall find geese upon his corn, let him cut a stick, which shall be as long as from his elbow to his middle finger, and as thick as he pleases; let him kill the geese at its length; but as many as he shall kill out of the corn, let him pay for. Geese, which shall be found damaging corn through a barn or rick fence, let him tighten a rod round their necks,

Ollygrir

* The several payments on account of the different animals, above specified, are for the damage done by them to the corn.

necks, and let him leave them there, till they are dead. Whoever finds a hen in his barn, or in his flax garden, let him catch hold of her until the owner shall set her at large, by giving an egg; or, if he shall lay hold of the cock, let him cut one of his claws, and let him do so every time, and then let him loose; or by having an egg from every hen that he shall tread. Whoever shall catch a cat in his flax garden, let him be paid the damage. Whoever shall find calves in his corn, let him confine them from time to time, without their mother's milk, and then let him set them at large.

Ollygrir yd yneb dyn yn amyl trefgord, ac nachaffo daly va llwdyn arnaw, kymered ycreir adod yr tref. Ac othyngbant lw diarnabod. Talhent yr yd, yr ryw lwdyn. Ar gyfureith honno aelwir, telhitor gwedy halawg-lw.

If damage shall be done to the corn of any person, bordering upon a common township, and he not having been able to lay hold of one beast upon it, let him take the relick, and let him come into the town; and if the people there shall swear an oath of ignorance, let them make good the corn on account of such beast: And, that law is called, paying after a corrupt oath.

Odeily dyn yfgrybyl ar yd abod ymryfon, yrwng ydeilh-yad apherchennawc yr yfgrybyl, ydeilh-yad yr yfgrybyl biev
tynghy

If a person shall catch a beast in the corn, and there should be a dispute, between the captor and the owner of the beast, the
captor

tyng hv caffael olyeid ableinyeid
yr ysgrybyl ar yr yd.

captor of the beast must swear
of his finding followers and
leaders to the beast, in the
corn.

Odeilydyn ysgrybyl langkynev-
in'ar yd, nev ar y gweir ac ymlad
or ysgrybyl yny gwarchae a llad
o vn yllall, perchenawc yllwdyn
alado yllall ae tal. Ar deilyad
auyd ryd.

If a person shall capture
a strange beast in the corn,
or in the hay, and the beast
should fight with others in
the inclosure, and one kill the
other, the owner of the beast
that kills the other pays, and the
captor shall be free.

Ollad ysgrybyl trefgord
llwdyn, ac na wyper pwy
ae llado, kymered perchennawc
yllwdyn ykreiryev achymered
lw ygan bawp dynabod. Odyna
talent yryw eidyon. Ac obyd
eidyon moel ran dev eidyon aa
arnaw. Ar gyfureith honno
aelwir llwyr tal gwedy llwyr
twng. Obyd adef llad oeidyon
vllall talfed yn diohir.

If an animal belonging to a
common township kills a beast,
and it should not be known by
what one it was killed, let the
owner of the beast take the reicks,
and let him procure an oath of
ignorance from every body there,
and then let them pay for such
a kine; and if it should be a
kine without horns, the value
of two kine shall be counted
upon it: And that law is called,
complete payment after com-
plete swearing. If there should
be an acknowledgement of one
beast killing another, let pay-
ment be made without delay.

To be continued.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PARISHES OF LLANERFUL, LLANGADVAN,
AND
GARTH-BEIBIO,
IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Written in the year 1792, by the late William Jones. Communicated by W. D. with Notes.

SECTION I.

EXTENT, SOIL, &c.

THESE three parishes may be computed in length, from Pont y Llogel which joins them to Llanmihangel, to Pen-tre'r Lladw on the borders of Llanbryn-mair, seven miles; and from Drum-wen, which divides them from Llanvair-Caereinion, to Drum-ddu, on the confines of Llanyamwddwy, five miles.

Here is but a small quantity of level ground, being but narrow

slips along the sides of the rivers. The soil on the rising ground is but thin, lying chiefly on a stiff clay, or a brittle slate; and most commonly so poor as not to be capable of producing any manner of corn, and without paring, burning, or being well manured. About one-third part of the country is an uncultivated waste, which is likely to continue in that state, a great part thereof being moorish or boggy*, and not

* This is a very good reason why they should be inclosed, especially such parcels as are capable of being effectually drained. It is a public loss that the value of peat soils is not at all known in Wales, except for fuel. What an acquisition would it be thought

not worth the expence of dividing and inclosing. All the dry spots are claimed by the adjoining farmers for sheep-walks, by prescription. The wool in general is coarse, and the more so on the highest hills, among the heath and turbaries, which contain the hardest breed of sheep in Wales, and with good reason, because no other can live or thrive upon them.

The rocks, in quarries, and where they thrust out their craggy tops above the summits of the hills, are ranged from south-

west to north-east, and dip to the west, making an angle with the horizon of about 70 degrees: and though they may in some places seem to lie in a confused manner, yet their anomaly is but of a short continuance, and they soon resume their original direction.

No minerals have been found in these parishes, except a few specimens of copper ore, which were dug up in the township of Coed-Talog, on the land of Robert Lloyd, Esq; of Oſwestry †.

thought by an English farmer, to have a piece of turbary upon his farm, to manure his other soils with. A top-dressing of peat-dust (called by the Welsh, *mwluwg maen*) would be a great promoter of fertility upon meadow-lands consisting of different soils, such as clay, gravel, sand, &c. It is a matter of regret, that lime lies at a great distance from many places in Wales, especially the parts in question. 'It were to be wished, that farmers in general understood the principle, on which lime acts upon *peat*. It acts, by destroying the organic structure of those parts of vegetables, which are insoluble in water; by which new compounds are formed, which accelerate vegetation. Hot lime in too great a quantity, will carbonate (char.) the peat, and dissipate its good qualities by gazes (airs). The heat generated by the slaking of the lime, and the humidity of the peat, should be moderate. The proportion of lime to peat in mixture should be one-sixth. The gazes thus generated will be inflammable air, and phlogistic air, forming volatile alkali. And in the course of the process, a soluble saline matter procured, consisting of phosphat and oxalat of ammoniac, whose beneficial effects on vegetation are well known to chemical farmers. The proportion of the lime to the peat, here given, should be well attended to, and mixed under cover, from rain, &c. and too much exposure to the air will prevent a due action of the lime upon the peat. Dung and urine are preferable to lime to be mixed with peat, because of their containing more alkaline salt. To peat soils, lime unmixed is the best manure, and that in its most caustic state. Peat in its natural state, mixed with too small a quantity of dung, is a common manure in Scotland, and a crop of sorrel is the consequence, owing to the oxygenation of the peat.' Hence the scites of peat stacks (*dafau mawn*) upon the Welsh hills are generally covered with sorrel.

LORD DUNDONALD'S CHEMICAL AGRICULTURE, p. 110

† A company of adventurers have now, in the Spring of 1797, begun to sink for coal at Gowylychan, near Llanervul; but apparently with little prospect of success.

On the common of *Craig y gô*, being the north side of the same hill, may be seen traces of mining; and at the foot of that declivity, facing Llanmihangel, there is a cave called *Ogov*

Dolanog, but so narrow that a man cannot go far into it; which is the case in most old Roman mine-works, whereof I guess this to be one.

SECTION II.

RIVERS, POOLS, &c.

THE principal river is the *Banwy*; but called *Marchwy* by *Llywarch Hên*, in the 6th century. It rises on the *Drum-ddu*; divides Garth-beibio from Llangadvan; and joins the *Twrch* a little below the parish church of Garth-Beibio. *Twrch* also has its source in the *Drum-ddu*, and is the mere between the said parishes on the other side. The *Banwy* receives the *Verniew* (as it is called by late writers) near the church of Llangadvan. This last mentioned river is known to the people on its banks by the name of *Yr avon gam*, or the meandering stream. Its source is within the parish of Llan-bryn-mair; after receiving three small rivulets within the township of *Cewn-llys-uchaw*, it is joined by the *Cledan* which riseth at *Cors yr ebolion*; a little below, it meets with a small rivulet called *Nodwydd*, and then

joins the *Banwy*. The conflux of the *Banwy* and *Vyrnwy* (properly so called) or *Avon Llanw-ddyn*, is at Mathraval near Meivod.

The fish are eels, trout, and samlet; the latter leave us with the autumn floods. Salmon come up to spawn about Michaelmas. There is a noted water-fall on the *Vyrnwy* near *Dol-anog*, where the salmon are sometimes caught by throwing harping-irons fastened to cords at them, when they spring up.

On the *Drum*, in the parish of Llanervul, are three pools; one is called *Llyn y grimwydden*, the pool of the withered tree. This is said to be an unfathomable abyfs, about 70 yards over, containing no fish but eels; some of a huge size are said to crawl out of it on thunder-

der-forms. It is situate on a rocky hill, probably they are frightened by the tremor they feel where they lurk in the crevices of the rocks*.

The 2d is *Llyn hir*, or the long pool; which may be about 300 yards in length, and about half as much in breadth. The upper part of it is as it were skinned over by the slough that is brought down by the floods from the turbaries above it, in-somuch that sheep and men can walk upon it like a quagmire. But although it loses in one end, it gains in the other, by the beating of the waves, which are forcibly driven by the west wind against the banks, which consist mostly of peat soil. On the north side of it, on dry seasons, is to be seen a flat stone, whereon is cut this inscription, *M E T II 1430*. This stone lies but about seven feet from the bank, whereby it appears that the water encroached no more than seven feet in 360 years.

The trout of this pool are accounted a delicacy on the table of the epicurean; their flesh is much more red than that of

others of the same species: but they are in no great plenty.

The theorist may here find a subject to speculate upon. On going, in a dry summer, some years ago, to copy the inscription of the above described-stone, I found that a great part of the pool was dried up, and observed that the bottom was overspread with stumps and roots of trees. I took notice in particular of an oak-stump just at the water's brink, rooted in a stiff clayey soil; a broken bank of peat soil of about seven feet deep, washed by the waves of the pool, was within six feet of it. I observed that the pool in a calm, when left to itself in its natural state, without being dammed up, or drained off for the use of a neighbouring mill, stood on a level with the basis of the said peat soil. Hence it seems that a subsidence must have taken place in some very distant period, because the peat soil on the brink of the pool is about seven feet thick, and must have grown since the sinking. Grown I say, for it is evident that peat mosses are but vegetable fibres preserved by perpetual humidity. Admitting this

* Denser bodies propagate vibration or sound better than rarer ones; hence water is a better conductor of sound than air, in proportion to its super-density. "If two stones be struck together under water, they may be heard a mile or two by any person whose head is immersed at that distance." DR. FRANKLIN.

accumulation to make no more progress than an inch in fifty years, which by-the-bye I think may be very near the truth, it may with good reason be supposed that the above-mentioned accident happened at the time of the general deluge. The subsidency of the pool has not been parallel to the horizon, but oblique; the stumps of trees being much farther from the surface of the water in the middle, than nearer the sides. Such as have swam across, say, that they could stand upon roots of trees far within it.

The third is *Lyn-y-bugail*, the shepherd's pool; which has nothing in it remarkable, save that it breeds nothing but eels.

On the borders of *Llanbryn-Mair*, within the parish of *Llan-cervul*, stands the pool of *Llyn Gwyddior*, or more properly (I suppose) *Llyn Cadivor*, a British proper name, probably sometime of a person who was proprietor thereof. This is a clear pool, with a gravelly bottom, which formerly contained a great plenty of trout; but of late years,

one *Hopley*, a game-keeper, or rather a game-destroyer, of Sir Watkin's, out of a splenetic pique to the neighbouring fishermen, placed there a colony of pike, which voracious newcomers entirely destroyed the former peaceful inhabitants. The pool is of a rhomboidal form, and about a mile in circumference. By the side of it there was shewn unto me a stone, about half a hundred weight, moved many yards by the wind. *Credat Judeus Apella*, the reader may say, *non ego*: But the pool is situate on an eminence that runs from north to south; to the west of this ridge are very deep hollows, somewhat open to the south-west and north-west, in which the west wind being collected, it bursts in violent gusts through an opening in the ridge, which being in a line with the side of the pool, drives the water where it is but shallow, like a rapid torrent along the side of the bank; and the stone in question being of somewhat a cylindrical form, was rolled by the medium of water.

SECTION III.

DIVISIONS; &c. OF EACH PARTICULAR PARISH.

I. *Llanervul*, contains six townships.—1. *Llyfyn*; 2. *Coed Talog*; 3. *Cynniwyll*; 4. *Crân*; 5. *Cevn-llys-ucha*; 6. *Cevn-llys-ifa*.

It is probable, that the inhabitants of *Cevn-llys-ucha* had no seats in the church of *Llanervul* before the Herberts of *Llyfyn* repaired the inside thereof, and fixed pews in the chancel; and that the said township being abbey-land, belonged to the chapel at *Dolweh*, now in ruins.

The church of *Llanervul*, is dedicated to *Urvul Santes*, whose feast or wake is kept on the Sunday next following the 6th of July. Who in particular this *Urvul* was, is not known. The name is truly British, being compounded from *urdd*, honour or renown, and *mul*, serious or grave. She is corruptly called *Urful* in some Welsh almanacks*. *Guto o'r Glyn*, a poet of the 15th century, in his elegy to the memory of *Gwervul hael* of *Blodvoel*;

* *Urful* may be a Cornish moulding of her Welsh name *Urdd-val*, or *Urful*; nor is it too far-fetched to suppose, that the church at *Llanervul* was dedicated to the memory of that canonized heroine, daughter to the duke of Cornwall, who in the 6th century led 11000 of her countrywomen to be shipwrecked on the coast of France. Their aim was to land in *Armorica*, and to be married to the remains of *Maximus's* army, after their defeat by *Theodosius*. It is the idiom of the Cornish dialect to change several letters in words, as *Urvul* into *Urful*. So do the Irish change *F* into *S* in the words *fwrn*, an oven, which they call *soyn*; *flust*, a sail, which they call *suyst*; *strwyn*, a bridle, which they call *sruyn*. When this daughter of the Duke of Cornwall came to be admitted into the calendar of saints, the feminine termination *a* was tacked to her Cornish name *Urful*, and so was formed *Urfula*. To suppose that *Urfula*, a woman's name; has no other derivation than the diminutive of the latin *Ursa*, is ridiculous; for who would name his infant child, a *little she-bear*? One might with greater propriety call her a *little she-monkey*. To have *Lionels*, *Wolfs*, and *Arthurs* among the names of warriors is proper, and expressive of masculine prowess: but the names of females among the Britons were always apropos to the characteristics of the most lovely and attractive of the fair-sex; as for instance, *Tangwysl*, the pledge of harmony; *Gwawrdydd*, the dawn of the morn; *Gwervul*, the blush of modesty, &c. The Brahmins of India were of the same opinion, upon this subject, with their brethren the Druids:—“The names of women should be agreeable, soft, clear, captivating the fancy, suspicious, ending in long vowels, resembling words of benevolence.” *Institutes of Hindu Law*.

makes honourable mention of
her thus in his comparisons.

" Gwenei o ymyl Gwnvua,
Gwervil ddoeth, ac Urvul dda."

Gwenvil of Gwnva, and Ervil the good,
wervil of Blodvoel a third in rank stood.

It is supposed by some that
the stone monument in Llaner-
vul church-yard was erected to
her memory; but the inscrip-
tion does by no means suit such
supposition, which, as well as
I can remember runs thus:

HIC IN
TVMVLO IA
CIT R.....STE
CÆ FILIA PA
TERNINI
AN IXIII
IN PA

In the pedigrees of British
Saints, I find the name of Padarn
ap Pefrwm ap Einyr Llydaw,
being cousin-german to Cadvan;
probably he had a daughter in-
terred here*.

A lady descended from the
Herberts of *Llyfyn*, left a legacy
towards endowing a free-school,
to instruct the children of the
parishioners; and lands were pur-
chased, at a convenient distance, to
produce the school master's sala-
ry; which may be lett for about
30*l.* a year. The school-master
is to be appointed by the rector
and churchwardens for the time
being. But the wardens being but
officers annually chosen, never

think it worth their while to in-
terfere in that affair, so that the
choice is left wholly to the incum-
bents, who, (being frequently
more mindful to promote their
own interest than the benefit of
the parishioners, agreeably to the
will of the donor), constitute their
curate, clerk, or other dependants,
school-masters, who perform the
office generally so carelessly, that
few of the parishioners, except
such as live near the village, think
it worth the expence of their
maintenance to send their child-
ren thither. Upon the whole,
it is but justice to observe, that
this charity is most frequently
shamefully misapplied†.

* But the father's name on the stone is Paterninus, not Paternus.

† Had the author of the above reflection been now alive, and seen with what atten-
tion and propriety the school is now conducted by the Rev. J. Lloyd, the present
worthy curate, he would have changed his opinion.

II. *Llangadvan*, has these seven townships,—1. Tre'r llan; 2. Moelfeliarth (formerly *Ystywnnan*); 3. Bryn-gaeddau; 4. Blawtty; 5. Cyffin*; 6. Cawnydd; 7. Maes-llemysten.

The patron saint of *Llangadvan* is *Cadvan*, son of Eneas-lledwyr, of Armorica; his mother was Gwen-teirbron, daughter of Emyr-llydaw. Gwyndav hên, of Little Britain, was his chaplain in the monastery of Bardsey, where he came to be tutor, or as some like to call him, abbot, after the massacre of the students, and destruction of the university of Bangor, by the Saxons, at the instigation of Augustine, and the Roman wolves, as our bard Taliesin, very properly styles them.

St. Cadvan lies buried at *Tywyn Meirionydd*, where his tomb-stone and inscription is still to be seen†: the church of which place also is dedicated to his memory, as is evident by his feast being kept on the same day, both at *Llangadvan*, and *Tywyn*, namely, on the 1st of November. Tudur Aled, a bard of the 15th century, alludes to this, in his poem to the then rector,—

Ciwrat Dux o fewn côr Tywyn,
Cadw ef yn iach, *Cadvan* wyn‡.

The rectory, or glebe-house, was burnt down by the rebels, when *Vavasor Powel* came to sequester the benefices of the clergy in Montgomeryshire, about the year 1645; and which has never since been rebuilt.

* About the beginning of the 14th century, Madoc, infant son of *Madoc Goch*, of the tribe of *Einion Evell*, was put out to nurse in this township; from which place, to distinguish him from his father Madoc Goch, he was called Madoc of Kyffin, which eyer after became the surname of all his posterity. In the age of aristocratic feuds, the Kyffins were the only clan that were powerful enough to cope with the Trevors; and for that reason were always at variance. The houses of each tribe were as sanctuaries to screen the thieves and murderers of the other party from public justice.

† If it is to be seen, it must be by the light of torches and tapers; for a gentleman of that neighbourhood, stimulated by a most eccentric taste, sacrilegiously removed the tomb-stone from the church yard, with the consent of the vicar, to decorate his own grotto, which is as dark as Erebus, and situate in an almost impenetrable wilderness. The stone in its removal was broken; but the inscription, as well as it can be collected from the fragments, will be published in the *Cymric Remains*, which are now ready for the press.

‡ "Canwyll *Cadvan* iann o len ball

"Cannaidd y synhyaid ger *Difynhi*. Cynddelw yn Marwnad Neft verch Hywel."

There has been a small abbey in the township of Cyffin, in this parish: but whether it was independent, or that the abbot was a suffragan to the cistercian abbey of Srata Marcellæ, I could never learn. The township of Cevn-llys-uch in Llaner-yul, and Tir-y-myneich in Llanbryn-mair, belonged to it; and after its dissolution, they became the property of the Vaughans, of Llwydiarth, by a marriage with one of the Purcells, of Nanteruba. It stood at a place since called *Cae'r Myneich*; but its site is not at present to be discerned. Probably the building was all of timber, and burnt in the rage of the reformation. A ford below it, on the river Vyrnwy, is called Rhyd y bydê; but whether it is Rhyd-abadau, the ford of the abbots, or Rhyd y badau, the ford of boats, from an adjoining pool, where their pleasure-boats might have floated, I shall not pretend to determine. It is likely, that the townships of Cyffin, Cawnydd, and Maes-llemysten, had some

chapels of ease, or mass-houses, which were served by the monks from the abbey; however, it is evident, as handed down by tradition, that the inhabitants of these townships formerly had no seats in Llangadvan church, but acquired them since the reformation, either by encroachment or connivance. The smallness of the church seems to favour this opinion: and the church-yard is so small, and of so shallow a soil, that the inhabitants are much distressed for burying-ground. The barbarities committed by the sextons, shock humanity*.

III. Garth-beibio, consists but of one township; is included between the rivers *Twrch* and *Banwy*; and contains about 44 families. The parish formerly, as we have it from tradition, contained only eight principal farm-houses.

The first register was extant so late as about 50 years ago, but neglected, and since destroyed by the knights of the thimble.

* In country church-yards, the relations of the deceased crowd them into that part which is south of the church; the north side, in their opinion, being unhallowed ground, fit only to be the dormitory of still-born infants, and suicides. For an example to his neighbours, and as well to escape the barbarities of the sextons, the writer of the above account ordered himself to be buried on the north side of the church-yard. But as he was accounted an infidel when alive, his neighbours could not think it creditable to associate with him when dead. His dust, therefore, is likely to pass a solitary retirement, and for ages to remain undisturbed by the hands of men.

The church is dedicated to *St. Tydecho*, ab *Anny'n Ddu*, ab *Emyr Llydaw*. His feast is kept here on Easter Monday, as is that of *Mallwyd*, (or *Maenllwyd*) a neighbouring parish: but I find in old Welsh calendars

that *Tydecho's* feast was fixed to be held on the 17th of December. The saint's miracles, &c. are set forth by *Dafydd Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffudd*, the ancestor of the *Pughs*, of *Mathavarn*, as followeth,—

Mae gwr llwyd ymma get-llaw,
Mawl a wedd yn aml iddaw;
Crefyddwr cryf o Fawddwy,
Ceidwad ar eu holl wlad hwy;
Tydecho lwys, tad uwch-law,
Un o filwyr nef aelaw.
Llymma lle bu'r gwyrd a gynt
Llandudoch lle nid ydynt,
Dogwel heb gêl y galwant
Iaith groyw swrn a *Thegfan* fant.

Abad hael yn bittelu
A'i fagl fawr, difwgl fu;
Câr o waed cywir ydoedd
Arthur bennadur ban oedd.
Ni charaf pan dreiglai draw
Y mor llwyd wyr *Emyr Llydaw*;
Ymma madawdd o Fawddwy,
Rhag dygyfôr ar môr mwy;
Teml a wnaeth ynte ymma
Tad oedd o berchen ty dâ.
Crefyddwr llafurwr fu,
Cryf ei wedd yn crefyddu;
Un ai wely, anwylwas,
Ar gwrr y glynn ar graig lās.
Diledach, duwiol ydoedd,
A phais rawn, confeswr oedd.
Gyrrodd, nid er ei garu,
Maelgwn feirch, amlwg iawn fû;

Iw porthia gweddi 'r gwr,
 Ar y barth i'r aberthwr;
 Yna eu rhoddes yn rhyddion
 A'u gyrru fry i gwrr y fron;
 Siommed hwy oll, fymmud lliw
 Meirch gwynnion, marchog anwiw;
 O bu oerwyn a barrug
 Yn dewion gryffion o'r grug;
 Yr oedd pan gyrchwyd o'r allt
 Gwrferiaid gryfau curwallt.
 Dug *Maelgwn*, (wedi digiaw)
 Ychen y gwr llen ger-llaw;
 Yr ail dydd bu arial dig
 Yr ydoedd geirw 'n aredig
 Blaidd llwyd heb ludd, lledwar,
 Ar ol oedd yn llyfnu 'r âr.
 Daeth *Maelgwn* a'i gwn gwynion
 Ir graig hwnt ar garreg hon;
 Eisteddodd, bu west addas,
 Uwch y lann ar y llech lâs,
 Pan godai nid ai ei dîn,
 O'i ar garreg, ior gerwin!
 Gwnaeth *Maelgwn*, od gwn dig oedd,
 Iawn iddo am a wnaddoedd;
 Danfoned trwy godded tro,
 Dodi ychen i Dydecho;
 Rhoes gan-oes, nid rhwyfsg anwir,
 Nawdd Duw-dad, noddod i'w dîr.
 Siwrnai ae drwy fwrn o wydd
 Meilir o'i randir undydd,
 Nid rhydd ddim nid rhwydd ymma
 Dwyn ei dir, dynion na da,
 O daw dyn a da i'w dîr,
 A chebystr yr achubir;
 Tiroedd aml nid rhwydd ymladd
 Na phrofi llosgi na lladd;
 Na farhâu un o'r sîr hon
 Oni wneir iawn yn wirion.

Gwnaeth

Gwnaeth ddynion cffryddion fry
 I rodio pob tir wedy;
 A'r dall a'r byddar allan
 I weled a chlywed ach lân.
 Mwy oedd y gobrwy heb gel,
 I Dydecho dad uchel,
 Y noffau golau gilwg
 Golli trem y gwylliaid drwg.
 Pan ddygwyd *Tegfedd* meddynt
 Dirasa' gwaith o drais gynt,
 Yn iawn rhoes Cynon a'i wyr
 Iddo *Arth-beibio* yn bybyr,
 A'i chwæcer deg, bu chweirw ei dwyn,
 O drîn fawr adre 'n forwyn.
 Nid ammod bod obediw
 Yn nhir y gwr, anrehg yw:
 Nac arddel cam na gorddwy
 Na gofr merch, ai gwiw bwrw mwy?
 Barwniaid bybyr einioes,
 Pab Rhufain a'r rhain au rhoes;
 Hywel a'i cadarnhaodd,
 Mab Cadell rhybell fu 'r rhodd,
 Pan fu ar ei dir luoedd,
 Amcan tynn ar bumcant oedd,
 Trech fu wyrthiau Tydecho
 A'u tarfodd, ni ffynnodd ffo;
 Daliwyd, dileuwyd heb ladd
 Llu aml heb allu ymladd,
 Y modd y delis meddynt
 Y brodyr bregethwyr gynt:
 Gwan borth a gaffo gorthrech
 Gwynfyd rhai gan a fo trech:
 Eled bawb, o'r wlad y bo,
 I duchan at *Dydecho*.

Near Llanymawddwy, where brook called *Llaethnant*, being they say Tydecho resided, is a the source of the river *Dyfi* and

as tradition will have it, it was by the saint converted into milk for the use of the poor; which is

commemorated by the following verse:

"Tydechô dâd di-duchau

"Ai gwneth yn haeth at y llan."

SECTION IV.

BRIDGES, ROADS, &c.

THE building and repairing of bridges is very expensive in this part of the country, because of the number of streams, which though but small are nevertheless very rapid, and after sudden downfalls of rain they sweep all before them. There is but two stone bridges in the whole of this district. *One*, raised at the expence of the two townships, over the river *Cledan*;—

Deunaw cant cofant cyfan,
Ond torri, un tair ar ddeg allan;
E roed clwyd ar ryd *Cledan*
Hwyls rhwng *Cewn-llys* a'r llan.

The *other*, over the *Twrch*, at the expence of the public, on the turnpike road, which renders the bridge on the old road, though but lately built with stone, almost useless.

The turnpike-road leading from *Dolgellu* to *Shrewsbury*, &c. and the post-road from *Pool* to *Machynlleth*, leads through these parishes.

The Roman causeway called *Sarn-Sws** or *Sarn-Swsen*, which leads from the old Roman station

Caer-

* *Caer-Sws* is now an inconsiderable hamlet, situated on the Severn above New-town in Montgomeryshire. Tradition says that it formerly extended from *Aber-havelp* to *Yfrad-Vaelawg*. Whatever its size may have been, it bears evident marks of having once been a place of considerable note. The site of the Roman encampment is at this day discernible, being a quadrangular rampart about 150 yards square. In the south-west angle of it, was dug up, about twenty years ago, some Roman brick and mortar, which were used in building the chimney of a public house hard by. One

brick had the following inscription in alto relieve; C I C T P S which

some have read *Caius Julius Caesar Imperator*; which can hardly be true, except it may be urged that the brickmaker made use of the same mark under the succeeding reigns.

Caer-Sws, to Chester, or from *Caer-llion-ar-wyfc* to *Caerlleon-ar-ddyfrdwy*, enters the parish of Llanervul on the hills of the Drum;—goes through a bog called *Cors y Vifog*, at this time impassable for men or beasts, by the accumulation of slough brought down from the turbaries; from thence it crosses the moors (*gweunydd*) in a direct line to *Bwlch y Drum*, and having gone down *Cynniwyll*, it crosses the *Banwy* below *Neuadd wen*, and then up *Craig y go*, it enters the parish of Llanmihangel at a place now called *Rhyd pont ystyllod*. Though it is covered with coarse grass (*crawcwellt*) on the moorish grounds of the Drum, it may easily be discovered at some distance, in the form of a ridge in lands that have been formerly plowed; and the pavement may be found somewhat below the surface. The quarries where the stones have been raised from, and the site of the workmen's huts, are still discernible. *Maes*

Cynniwyll, which adjoins this causey, where it crosses the *Banwy*, is the first spot of low and good land to be met with, from *Caer-Sws* to this place. It is probable that the Romans had an *hospitium* here, where they raised corn; and the name of the place signifies as much, being compounded of *cyn*, i. e. first, primary, and *diwyll*, i. e. tillage; as much as to say it was the first tilled ground in this part of the country. There are no traces of buildings to be seen at present, the river from time to time having ranged over the level meadows; but I have been informed that pieces of freestone, which is not natural to these parts, have been found thereabout. I am the more confirmed in this suggestion, because the Roman road from *Uriconium* to *Segontium*, must have crossed the *Sarn* about this place. There was a bridge over the river on this spot, as appears by the name *Pont ystyllod*, i. e. a timber bridge.

If it has once been a Roman town of any size, the buildings must have been of timber, for there are no stone ruins, although there are plenty to be had in the neighbouring hills. There are remains of four encampments in its vicinity, at *Rhos-ddiarbed*, *Gwynfynydd*, *Y gaer-fechan*, and *Keun-carnedd*.

The name *Caer-Sws* is supposed by some to be derived from *Hefus* a Roman lieutenant, which was pronounced by the Britons *Caer-hafes*, and by contraction *Caer-foe*.

SECTION V.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS.

THESE remains of the ancient Britons are here very numerous; and of divers forms, such as tumuli, carns, and small hillocks. The most noted tumulus is at Can-Office, being about 70 yards in circumference, measuring along the bottom of the moat, with which it is surrounded. There is another smaller, near *Llysyn*. Some people are of opinion that these hillocks were raised for places of defence, others say they were intended for beacons. But if they were ever applied to those purposes, they were but secondary or occasionally so; the level area on their summits being so very small, and the ground where some of them are situated, so very low, that in both these cases they would have been of no use.

Near Pont y llogel are two carns, or *Carneddau*, of different dimensions: the largest is at least 60 feet in diameter, and in the middle about 7 feet deep. Some years ago, when a great part of this carn was carried off to build *Llwydiarth* park-wall, the workmen came to a stone chest, placed in the center of the heap, and covered with a very large stone,

which for some time they could not remove, and when they had opened one end of it, a person there present espied a vessel within it, and struggled hard to get the first hold of it, but to his great disappointment found nothing in it but a few pieces of burnt bones and ashes. Beside this urn, the chest contained two skeletons, the head of the one laid with the feet of the other. Near *Garthbeibio*, when the new road and bridge were in making, a stone chest was likewise found, but the curiosity of former ages had robbed it of its contents; the lid was thrown aside, and the chest filled with loose stones. About a dozen more carns, from 30 to 60 yards in circumference, are to be met with in these parishes, besides a greater number of smaller ones. The chests or stone coffins are placed in the center, where the carn is always more protuberant. A circular range of large stones are generally pitched on end on the outside of the heap; and the stones contained within, are piled loosely in circles about the tomb, and the interstices are filled up with lesser stones. Some of the carns are covered with earth, such as
that

that at Nant-brân, and another by Ty gwyn, in Llanervul. Some are almost conical, and approach near to the form of a tumulus, such as that on the summit of *Bwlch y fedwen*. The stones bear marks of ignition, and river flints* may be found among them, that are reddened and made brittle by the action of fire. A very large stone is placed endwise within ten, twenty, or fifty yards of each cairn, and such as want them at present, may be supposed to be deprived of them since their first erection, by persons who converted them to other uses. The tumuli and cairns were probably the funeral monuments of the ancient chiefs and their immediate dependants. The sepulchres of the commonality are found on the hills; where there is a declivity, a small hollow is to be seen, and the earth heaped below like a small hillock, of an oblong form. When these are opened, a stratum of ashes, blackish, or red-burnt earth, is discovered. These hollows are to be seen in great number on a hill called Pen-coed, in Llangadvan. The vulgar tradition is, that they are saw-pits, and that the timber for

building the church came from thence. But on digging in some of the hollows, I immediately found by the native hard gravelly soil, that they had never been deep enough for that use. I then imagined that the right name of the hill was *Pen-cad*, or *Hill of Battle*, that all these hollows were graves, and that their manner of burial was this: The dead body was laid on the bare sward, plaistered over with clay, and covered with dry turf; a fire was then made over it with furze, wood, &c. until the corps was reduced to ashes, or so that the flesh was consumed and the bones nearly burnt: then the charcoal and ashes were covered with earth, and sometimes stones were laid upon it. The cairns in general bear evident marks of fire; the heat had been so vehement in a small one which I opened, that the stones were in a great measure vitrified.

At present I scarcely ever travel over a barren hill without perceiving a *gwyddfa*. *Bedd* was not the Celtic word for a grave, but *gwyddfa*, from the radical monosyllable *cwydd*, a lapse, a fall, &c. We have

* By *river flints* the writer must mean nodules of quartz; as this part of the country affords no other species of the siliceous genus.

borrowed the term *bedd*, and probably the Saxons their *Bed*, from the canaanitish word *beth*, a dwelling, a place of retirement. &c.

What Briton but must smile when he hears wrong-headed English writers insisting, that these tumuli, cars, and huge stone monuments, to have been the fabrication either of the Romans, or of their own roving ancestors, the Saxons, or Danes! Were the Saxons or

Danes ever possessed of those parts of Wales, where such monuments are so numerous? What a ridiculous contest has been about a certain barrow, whether it was raised over a Roman general, or a Saxon depredator? But if they had supposed it to have been raised a thousand years before any Roman or Saxon invader ever arrived here, they would have been more happy in their conjectures.

SECTION VI.

CAMPS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

ON the top of Moelddolwen, in the parish of Llanervul, is a fortified camp, of an oblong form, above 100 yards in length. The entrance is on the west, where the ascent is easiest; it is also guarded with an advanced work of about twenty yards over. The camp does not occupy the whole that is moderately level of the hill, but care has been taken to cut the foss deeper on the most accessible sides, and the earth is thrown up to serve as a breast-work.

On a hill near Llanervul is a fortified eminence, called *Gardden*, a diminutive of *Garth*, i. e. a promontory, an eminence, a fort; a word of eastern origin. It is a circular rampart, enclosing an area of about 70 yards diameter. It is observable that the entrance into both these strong-holds is broad, and left open on the most accessible part of the fort, seemingly so contrived as to let in the scythed chariots,

chariots with ease*. There is another small *garden* on Moel-feliarth. In Maes-llemysten township, is a small encampment on the top of a precipice, enclosed on the accessible side with a high ditch: over against this, on the summit of Mopart,

is a ditch full as large as Offa's, cut across the hill, as a defence from the incursions of the enemy from the mountains above it. Another similar ditch is to be seen crossing the vale of the Banwy, near *Rhes y gall*, in the parish of Llanervul.

SECTION VII:

MANSION-HOUSES, SAINT'S WELLS, &c

THE most ancient mansion-house in these parts is *Neuadd wen*, in the parish of Llanervul. This was the seat of Meredith ab Kynan, brother of Gruffudd ab Kynan, prince of North-Wales, who served the princes of Powis, and was termed lord of *Rhiw-hirieth*, *Coed-talog*, and *Neuadd wen*. Some genealogists say, that he was Meredith ab Kynvyn, and brother to Bleddyn ab Kynvyn, Prince of Powis. But his coat bears a greater resemblance to the arms

of North Wales, viz. quarterly. A. and G. four lions passant counter-changed of the field. The estate of *Neuadd wen* was divided and sub-divided, according to the custom of gavel-kind, until the time of Evan ab Owen, the last of the male line of Meredith ab Kynan, whose two daughters and coheiresses were married, the one to the Llwydiarth family, the other to that of New-town Hall.

* We cannot well account for the entrances into these entrenchments being always on the most accessible sides, in any other way, than that they were primarily constructed each as a kind of rendezvous for the British war-chariots. Had they been contrived as places of retreat for infantry, or even cavalry, acting on the defensive, the most accessible parts would of course have been first and most effectually secured with fosses and ramparts; and the entrances would, on the contrary, have been on the most unapproachable sides, where the besieged might, with the greatest facility and execution, repel the enemy.

In a heap of rubbish, at the back of the present farm-house of *Neuadd wen*, were found pieces of free-stone, with mouldings; which appeared to be the ruins of an arched window. The building seemed to be Gothic, according to the taste of the 11th and 12th century. It is probable that the name *Neuadd wen* was given to the new structure, for there is a tradition that its former appellation was *Llys Wgan**. Many houses have been called *Neuadd*, i. e. a hall, (Hebrew *naoth*, buildings) such as *Neuadd ddu*, *Neuadd goch*, *Neuadd lwyd*, *Neuadd las*, and *Neuadd vraith*. *Neuaddau ystyllod* were but lately come into fashion, as we read that Howel dda's palace at Ty gwyn was made *à virgis albis*.

Below *Neuadd wen*, on the side of the road, once stood a stone, whereon was cut a *cross fleury*, but it was of late broken down by a foolish wretch, who was in search of treasure.

Adjoining to *Neuadd wen* lies the capital farm of *Llyslyn*, sometime the estate of Ieuan ab Bedo Gwyn, descendant of a cadet branch of the family of

Neuadd wen, and whose name I find among the bards. This estate, and other lands in its vicinity, were purchased by the Herberts, and made the residence of some branches of that family, ancestors to the present Earl of Powis. The name *Llyslyn* seems to be a contraction of *Llys-dyddyn*, i. e. court-farm. Probably the princes of Powis had a court of judicature hereabout, (inde *Llys-Wgan*, and *Cevn-llys*) previous to their granting these lands to Meredith ab Kynan. The Herberts, when they settled here, formed a park, which they enclosed with a palisade, and which has of late been disparked.

The mansion-house of *Dôl y maen*, in Garth-beibio, has been the residence of some of the Llwydiarth family. There was lately to be seen over an old parlour door, an inscription of the 16th century,—I D V 15..

These three churches have respectively a well near adjoining them, which bears the name of the titular saint. *Efynnon Ervul* is arched over, and a channel is formed to convey the water to a spout, where the votaries performed their devotions, and counted their beads.

* The rivulet that runs hard by is also called *Nant Wgan*.

Near *Ffynnon Gaduan* was lately to be seen a heap of huge stones, supposed to be the ruins of a building over it.

Ffynnon Dydecho is constructed for a cold bath, and some

virtue is ascribed to it in curing rheumatisms. Of late years, pins in great number, were to be seen on its bottom, which were given there as offerings; and it was accounted sacrilege to take them away.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
PARISH OF CARON,
SITUATED

In the Upper Part of the County of CARDIGAN.

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING read the Cambrian Register for 1795, with the greatest pleasure, I think it my duty to say, as my heart dictates, that it is a book which was very much wanted, to give the public some account of a nation the most ancient on earth, and of a language best in originality, beauty, and expression. As the Register consists partly of *statistical* accounts of parishes—perhaps the few hints I can give, respecting my native parish, may not command the pen of an abler writer; but if they will, I beg mine to give place to such.

The parish of *Caron* is situated about 15 miles south-east of Aberystwyth, in Cardiganshire: it is about nine miles long, and four broad. The church stands upon an elevated rocky spot,

near the center of the town of *Tregaron*, i. e. *Tref Garon*, near the south-east end of the parish. On the north side close to the church, was a square walled place, open to the sky, to lay bones dug up from old graves—but, I believe, this is now no more; at least, no bones are deposited in it. There is a market here every Tuesday, and one fair yearly on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of March, for hose, pedlary ware, home-spun cloth, horses, pigs, &c.—There are no mansions of note in the parish, save *Monachlog*, by the chapel of *Strata Florida*, of which I shall presently give a little account.—On the road from *Tregaron* northward, about a mile from the town, I find two paved places in form of graves, supposed to be the sepulchres of two persons that merited interment on a cross road. A little further, close by the road,

is

is a beautiful lake called *Llyn y Maes*, or the lake of the Field, where old tradition says, formerly stood the town of Tregaron : it is about a mile in circumference, rather of oblong form, producing no fish of any great value. At the middle way between the town and this lake, on the west side, is a fenny, marshy bog, reaching to the river *Teivi*, which produces the best sort of peat that I ever saw, to supply the neighbourhood with firing. They dig them very large, the larger the better; when dried ready for the grate, or hearth, they make exceeding good fire, leaving very few ashes, and those as white as chalk, and light as feathers. The other side, on the brow of a range of hills, is a fine coppice of various sorts of trees, where formerly many goats fed. In this coppice are an uncommon sight of raspberries growing naturally. Not far off, in a meadow below, is *Ffynnon Elwad*, formerly of great note for curing sore breasts. At the north-east extremity of these hills is an ascendancy almost circular, and very steep on the west side, where grew formerly a fine grove of timber wood. This hill is called *Banau Bron y Mwyn*, from the mine work which used to be carried on here. There are now to be

seen several deep shafts, and are level on the east side of the hill, in a place called *Cwm y Graig Goch*.—The ascent from this *Cwm* to the top of the hill, is also very steep—almost perpendicular. It is said, that silver, as well as lead ore, is lodged in the bowels of this rocky hill; but no attempt to dislodge it has been made for many years. At the north end of the parish is a village of no great repute, wherein dwell not many honest labourers—but robust athletic miners—of no religion, though I hope, reformation is began among them, as there is now of late a chapel built, for the use of a well qualified extempore preacher. The village, partly in the parish of *Gwynnws*, and partly in this, is called *Rhyd-fendigaid*, i. e. the Blessed Ford, from the river *Teivi* being fordable there, over which is a very old bridge of stone. It is to be hoped now, the inhabitants will not long contradict the name of the place, by their manner of living.—A mile eastward of this lies *Strata Florida*, commonly called *Monachlog*, where formerly stood a very large abbey, some of whose ruinous walls are now to be seen. The old church-yard, as it is called, is a very large plot of ground, surrounded with a stone wall; but the present one is about two

acres, near the center of which stands a decent chapel, very near the visible remains of the abbey. On the north side of the chapel are several grave and tomb stones, well executed and laid. In the chancel is the following monument against the wall—

“ This humble stone was
 “ placed here in memory of
 “ Dame Anne Lloyd, daughter
 “ of Wm. Powell, late of Nant-
 “ eos, Esq. and Averimer his
 “ wife. She was first married
 “ to Richard Stedman, of Stra-
 “ ta Florida, Esq. by whom
 “ she had two daughters, who
 “ died young, and were with
 “ their father buried in this
 “ chapel: she was afterwards
 “ relict of Sir Herbert Lloyd,
 “ of Peterwell, Bart.—she de-
 “ parted this life the 2d of Au-
 “ gust, 1778, in the 76th year
 “ of her age, and was interred
 “ near this place, in well found-
 “ ed hopes of a joyful resur-
 “ rection. Her virtues were
 “ eminent—her piety was with-
 “ out ostentation, hypocrisy,
 “ or superstition; her humanity,
 “ and benevolence were gene-
 “ ral, and conspicuous, and her
 “ charity appeared by the heart-
 “ felt lamentations of the poor
 “ and needy. To the above
 “ truth may be added, that her
 “ tenderness and warm affec-

tion for her relations, will
 “ ever be remembered with gra-
 “ titude and reverence.”

It seems she was a descendant of Edwin, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. The abbey house was formerly a grand mansion, but now is a common farm-house; the property belongs to Thomas Powell, Esq. of Nanteas, and he presents to the chapel the present minister, the Rev. Thomas Davies, a man well respected, and well attended in his chapel. The soil is in general gravelly, and most friendly to tillage. The most usual calcareous manure is lime, brought from the sea-side, about twelve miles off.—The crops are rye, barley, and oats; sometime a field of wheat, but not very common. Many sheep and black cattle are bred in the parish; but they are in general of the small sort. The sheep walks are very extensive, on a coarse, rough, and high ridge of heathy grounds, called *Mynydd*. Most of the inhabitants card, spin, and manufacture their own apparel, and send large quantity of wools to market, especially stockings.—It is known that some hands here can knit a stocking large enough for a man, in the time that a goose is roasting, or a pot boiling for a good hot supper.

per. It was an old custom in the parish for girls to meet together at one another's houses after supper, to knit what they usually called *GURID*, for no other wager than honour—their way was for each to let loose from bottoms equal length of yarn tied together, and the first that would knit up to the knot, was the conqueror, and deserving of the greatest praise. As the parish is large, and the houses are scattered, it is difficult to ascertain the number of inhabitants; but the state of population appears to be on the increase.—The number of the poor is very small—No house of industry, but all eager to earn their bread in an honest way. No school of any great use, as the parish lies very near to * *Ystradmeirig*. The inhabitants are of the established church, or methodists, who have a chapel at Tregaron.

The river Teivi, which abounds with salmon and trout, runs from its source north-west of the whole parish, and is

its boundary—on both sides of which are fine fields of meadow hay, or useful fens. Here are plenty of game, of different sorts, and wild fowl in abundance. Below *Tregaron* a little way, is a spring, where swains and maids formerly used to resort to, on Easterday or Low Sunday, to treat one another with a penny loaf of *Bara-Cân*, and drink of the fine mother of all liquors, produced by this spring. As there are no documents to guide any man, in search after antiquities, in this parish, I decline offering an etymology of the names of places, and I do not recollect that there are any vestige left worthy the trouble to attempt deep researches, save at *Strata Florida*.

If this hasty scroll will be of any service, probably I may give you a sketch of another parish or two wherein I have resided a few years before I left Cambrian land. Wishing you much success in the undertaking, arduous and difficult as it may be, I remain sincerely, yours, &c.

* At this place is the principal Grammar School of the county, which has been established above a century, and remains at this time in high repute.—A commodious new school room, we understand, is about to be built by the activity of the present worthy master, and the public spirit of the trustees, and the gentlemen of the county.

TOPOGRAPHY OF WALES.

ANGLESEY.

THE present name of this island, amongst the people of Wales, is *Môn*, and they have most certainly called it so for upwards of two thousand years, for it is the appellation by which it became first known to the Romans; and the inhabitants are called *Momwys*, *Monwysaid*, *Monwysion*, and *Gwyr Môn*.

The import of the name is, *what is sole, by itself, insulated, or detached; what is a whole, a separate body, or an individual.*

The island is about twenty miles long, and about sixteen miles broad; and is situated on the north side of the main land

of Caernarvonshire, being separated from it by a narrow strait, of from three miles to about half a mile in breadth, called *Monaiv*.

From the most remote periods it has been generally divided into seven districts, called *Cynyddau*, or communities, being the usual subdivisions of the *Cantref*, or hundred; and from which the term of *Comot* has been often used, by English writers, in treating of Welsh history: And, it is probable, the expression of *Saith Aelwyd Môn*, or the seven hearths of Anglesey, has reference to those divisions of the island. But the *Extent of Edward III** makes only six *comots*; and *Cemmaes*,

* The extent of North Wales is a curious and valuable record: there is a copy of it in the British Museum. Mr. Jones, of London, has, in his valuable collection, a very good copy of that part of it, which relates to Anglesey, from which I have introduced several particulars into the following topography; and the title of which runs thus:—*EXTENTA COM. ANGLESEY facta per JOHANNEM DE DELEUENS Anno 263 Regis EDWARDI tertii post conquestum Anglie, Annoq; Domini 1352.*

The purpose of making this Extent was, for ascertaining different rents, services, and customs, claimed by the native princes of Wales, in order that a commutation should be made, by paying the value of those claims, in money, into the English Exchequer. And, the information was obtained by swearing a jury of twelve men, the names of whom are entered at the head of the report for each of the *comots*.

The

Cemmaes, which is the seventh, agreeably to the common account, is there called a manor, partly lying in *Talybolion*, and partly in *Twrceilyn*. In the following enumeration of the names of places, the divisions according to the Extent are followed, as it furnishes the means of assigning to many places their proper districts, which could not have been otherwise done, for want of a local knowledge of the island.

The comots were parcelled out into townships, which were subdivided into hamlets, containing several tenements; but, as it

would seem, not any specific number; and these were generally denominated *Trev*, *Bod*, and *Gwely*, or *Tyddyn*. The common acceptation of *Trev* is a town; although it frequently implies a habitation, or mansion; and also a township, on account of such a district being an appendage to the mansion of a land proprietor of the first class, or a baron. The *Bod*, though literally it means being, is a dwelling, or habitation; and is generally, if not always, applied like *Trev*, to the principal houses. The *Gwely*, or the *Wle* in the Extent, means a bed; but here it stands for a free tenant's

The following article is selected as a specimen of the Extent:—

COMOTUS DE TALYBOLION.

Extent. eiusdem Comoti facta apud Coedane die Veneris in festo Mathei apli: Anno supradicti coram pfat: locu: ten: p: sacrum et examinacionem cuiuslibet ten: eiusdem Comot. tam librorum quam nativorum. et postea examinat. per sacrum xli: libroru. eiusdem Comot. vid.

JUR.

Dd. Vychan ap Dd. ap Hoell
Mredd. ap Dd.
Dd. ap Ier. ap Dd.
Hoell ap Meyrick
Gruffyth ap Lin.
Eign. ap Edea.

Ier. Lloyd
Dd. Hackney.
Dd. ap Meyrick
Meyrick Goyk
Ieu. ap Mredd. et
Gwillim ap Tudor.

TREV EDENEVET.

1. In eadem vill. sunt tres wle vid. wle Grono ap Edea. wle Ieu. ap Edea. et wle Plith ap Edea. Et sunt hedes: pe: wle de wle Grono ap Edea. Dd. Hackney Ieu. ap Mredd. ap Edea. et redd. inde qlt: termco. iij^{or} terminorum sup. deoru: et ——— iij^{is}. id.

Summu: p. Annu: ——— xvij. iij^d.

2. Et

tenant's or a free-holder's habitation, with the land appertaining thereto; and, in a more loose acceptation, it is used in the same sense as *Tyddyn*, a farm, or tenement.

The following list shows, that *Treu* and *Bod* are more universally retained for the appellations of the principal houses in Angle-

sey, than in any other part of Wales.

Anglesey contains, at present, seventy-four parishes; in former times there were probably more; there were certainly more churches, as appears from those, which are now found in ruins, in different parts of the island.

Rowland

2. Et sunt hedes: pe: wale de wale Ieu. ap Eden. Ieu. ap Mredd. ap Hova, Ieu. Knap et alii et redd. inde qlt: ter. iir. xid. ob.

Summu: p. Annu: ———— xiv. xid.

3. Et sunt hedes: pec: wale de Pilth ap Eden. Ieu. ap Hova thlia et redd. inde qlt: termo: iij^o term. iir. iij^oid.

Summu: p. Annu: ———— ix. iij^oid.

Et oes: isloru: triu: wale deb. sect. ad com. et hundred et fol. rel. govr et amobr ————
xi. qu. acc. Et hent: molend. ppriu. voc melin Rhodgeidio, et fac. muros et cooptur:
Aule cande et Capelle manerii de Kemmeys et fol. kylich stalon, et fol. de galt. bra-
ciaa ceruicic p. ipos: fact. vñd. t. sex. lagon: ceruicic Ragh qai p. tempore fuerit.

The following is a summary of different particulars, reported in the Extent:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|------|
| Townships | — | — | — | — | 87 |
| Hamlets | — | — | — | — | 44 |
| Mills | — | — | — | — | 46 |
| Free tenants named | — | — | — | — | 1163 |

From the above datas the number of inhabitants in the island, at the time of making the Extent, may be pretty well ascertained thus:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| To 153 parties, in the enumeration of tenants, the word <i>and others</i> is joined, to each of which may be allowed an average of three; this gives in addition to the number of tenants | — | — | — | 459 |
| The number of the families of villans may be rated at about 1000. | | | | 1000 |
| For the mansions, mills, &c. may be allowed | — | | | 178 |
| Families residing in towns and villages, holding no land | — | | | 500 |
| These five numbers give a total of families | — | — | — | 3300 |
| which multiplied by 5½ gives | — | — | — | 18150 |
| To that number add the clergy | — | — | — | 1850 |
| Total number of inhabitants | — | — | — | 20000 |

It is presumed that the number of inhabitants is now somewhat greater, but no returns have been made, by which that might be proved.

Rowland has taken great pains to prove that *Môn* was the chief seat of druidism, in remote antiquity. What is most remarkable in it at the present time is the great copper mine of *Paris Mountain*, which is deemed the richest of any that is known †.

TYNDAETHWY.

Baron Hill, a modern English name.

Bodenview, the dwelling of *En-vew*; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Bodordderch, the dwelling of the concubine; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Braint, that limits or bounds, a small river so called.

Bryn y Gov Isav, the lower smith's hill.

Bryn y Gov Uchav, the upper smith's hill.

Caint, the down. It gives name to a small village, and to a brook.

Caint Bach, the little *caint*, or down.

Castell Bylchwyn, white pass castle; in the *Extent* ranked as a township.

Castellor, the castle bounds; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Castr. Bell. Mariscum, or *Beaumaris*, is thought to be the ancient *Port Wygyr*, which according to the historical *Triades*, was one of the three principal ports of Britain, and situated in *Anglesey*. It is mentioned in the *Extent*.

Cevn Coch, red ridge; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Cevn y Llan, the church ridge.

Ceryg Cnythyll, the lump stones; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Ceryg Tegvan, the stones of *Tegvan*, a saint so called.

Cremlyn, the pool that is crust-ed over, or become a bog. It

* It is not necessary to enter at large into the description of the island, as very complete information will be had in the REPORT of the present state of NORTH WALES, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, by the Rev. *Walter Davies*, curate of *Meivod*, in *Montgomeryshire*.

gives name to a place by it,
which is ranked a township in
the *Extent*.

Dinfylwy, the exploratory fort;
ranked a township in the *Ex-
tent*.

Dyfryn Ifav, the lower valley.

Edriniog, the secluded spot;
ranked a township in the *Ex-
tent*.

Llandegvan, the church of Teg-
van.

Llandyfilio, the church of Ty-
filio.

Landdyvnan, the church of Dyv-
nan; ranked a township in the
Extent.

Llanvaes, the church of the plain;
it is mentioned in the *Extent*;
and there was a priory here
in former times.

Llanvair, the church of Mary,
or St. Mary's

Llanfinan, the church of Finan.

Llanidan, the church of Idan.

Llanfadwrn, the church of Sa-
turnus.

Llwydiarth, the gray garth;
ranked a hamlet in the *Ex-
tent*.

Marian Pant y Saer, wright's
glen holme.

Mathavarn Eithav, the farther
hospital; ranked a township
in the *Extent*.

Mathavarn Wion, the hospi-
tal of Gwion; ranked a
township in the *Extent*.

Melin Castell Bylchwyn, Byl-
chwyn castle mill; mention-
ed in the *Extent*.

Melin Cevn Coch, red ridge
mill; mentioned in the *Ex-
tent*.

Melin Colva, the mill of the
strait; mentioned in the *Ex-
tent*.

Melin Gerynt, the brook mill;
mentioned in the *Extent*.

Melin Menych, the mill of the
monks; mentioned in the *Ex-
tent*.

Melin Trev Castell, castle town
mill; mentioned in the *Ex-
tent*.

Melin.

Melin Wyrion Madog, the mill of the grandsons of Madog; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Melin y Gwlaw, rain mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Pandy, the fulling house.

Pant y Saer, the wright's dingle.

Pen Hefgyn, the barrel head.

Pen y Caint, the head of the Caint.

Penmynydd, the mountain top; ranked a township in the *Extent*. This old mansion was the residence of the ancestors of the Tudor family.

Pentraeth, the head of the sand; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Penwynllys, white court head; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Percyr, that closes up, or terminates in a point; a place ranked as a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Plas Gwyn, white hall.

Plas Llandegvan, Llandegvan hall.

Pont y Vorryd, sea-ford bridge.

Porthaethwy, the port of Taethwy, one of the ferrying places into Anglesey; it is ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Sarn Braint, the causeway of the Braint.

Tai yn y Coed, the houses in the wood.

Tan y Graig, under the rock.

Trev Castell, castle-town; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trevraint, Braint town; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Treffos, dyke-village, or dyketown.

Trevor Bwll, the Mor-town by the pool; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Twr Garw, the rugged heap; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Ty Gwyn, white house.

Ty Gwyn, white house.

Ty'n y Coed, the house in the wood.

Tyndaethwy,

Tyndaethwy, the plat of the fertilizing water.

Tyddyn, the tenement.

Y Dorth Goch, the red loaf.

Y Vron, the slope.

Y Wern, the mead.

Ynys Seiroel, the isle of St. Seiroel, called by the English Priestholme.

Yr Evail Goch, the red smithy.

Yr Yfgol, the school.

TWRCELYN.

Amlwch, the bending or winding loch. It gives name to a place, which is ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*; and which is now become a place of some note, from its being the port where the copper ore of Paris Mountain is shipped.

Bodavon, river ville; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Bodavon, river-ville.

Bodavon, river ville.

Bodeilio, the mansion of Eilio.

Bodewryd, the mansion at the rippling ford; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Bodgynddelw, the mansion of Cynddelw; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Bod Nevai, the dwelling of Nevai; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Bodrugan, the mansion of the heathy district, or heath-ville.

Bodtwnog, the dwelling upon the broken ground; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Bryn Gwydded, the hill of presence; probably it was a place of judicature, or where the bards held meetings.

Bwlch y Davarn, the pass of the tavern.

Carnedd Maes Elidyr, the carn of the field of Elidyr.

Clorach, the place abounding with earth-nuts; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Deri, the oaks; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Garthur, the bending ridge; mentioned in the *Extent*.

- Glan yr Avon, the river side.
- Glasgrug, the green knoll; it is mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Gwenvro, the white district.
- Hendrev Hywel, Hywel's old town.
- Llanallgo, the church of Gallgo.
- Llanbedyr Goch, St. Peter's red church.
- Llandyvrydog, the church of Tyvrydog.
- Llaneigrad, the church of the conception.
- Llanelian, the church of Elian; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llanerch y Medd, the plat of the metheglin, a market town so called.
- Llanvair, the church of Mary, or St. Mary's.
- Llanvihangel Tre'r Beirdd, St. Michael's in bard's town.
- Llangevni, the church of Cevni.
- Llangwyllo, the church of Cwyllo.
- Llechog, the place abounding with cliffs; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llugwy, the gloomy water.
- Llwydiarth, the gray garth.
- Llwydiarth Elfog, the bishop's gray garth.
- Llys Dulas, the court of Dulas; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Maes Elidyr, the plain of Elidyr.
- Maes Phylip, the field of Phillip.
- Melin Adda, Adam's mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Bodavon, the mill of Bodavon; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Bryn Gwydded, the mill of Bryn Gwydded; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Danellan, nettle mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Ifav, the lower mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Llys Dulas, the mill of Llys Dulas; mentioned in the *Extent*.

- Melin Newydd, the new mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
 Melin Penarth, the mill of Penarth.
 Moelvre, the bare hill.
 Myaydd Bodavon, the mountain of Bodavon.
 Nant Mawr, the great ravine; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
 Nant Bychan, the little ravine; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
 Pant y Saer, the wright's dingle.
 Peu y Voel, the summit of the peak.
 Penarth, the top of the garth.
 Pencraig, the top of the rock.
 Penllech, the top of the cliff.
 Pefros, the head or end of the marsh; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
 Penryn, the promontory; mentioned in the *Extent*.
 Penryn Moelvre, the promontory of Moelvre.
- Pentrev Eirianell, the village of Belvidere.
 Plas Llandyvrydog, the hall of Llandyvrydog.
 Plas Llanddyvnan, the hall of Llanddyvnan.
 Plas Llanvair, the hall of Llanvair.
 Plas Tregaian, the hall of Tregaian.
 Plas y Brain, the hall of the crows.
 Pont Rhyd Fernol, the bridge of Rhyd Fernol.
 Pont Rhyd Owain, the bridge of Owen's ford.
 Porth Dulas, the port of Dulas; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
 Porth Llongdy, ship-house port.
 Rhodwrthgyr, the course of repulse; mentioned in the *Extent*.
 Rhos Llugwy, the marsh of Llugwy.
 Rhos Manach, monk's marsh; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

| | |
|---|--|
| Rhyd Fernok, the ford of the strait. | Ty Twn, the cracked house. |
| Talgwyn, the white frost, | Ty'n yr Onen, the house in the ash. |
| Tan y Graig, below the rock. | Y Castell, the castle. |
| Traeth Bach, the little sand. | Y Darn Newydd, the new tavern. |
| Traeth Coch, the red sand. | Y Vorllwyd, the gray tump. |
| Traeth Llugwy, the sand of Llugwy. | Y Graig Ddu, the black rock. |
| Tregaian, the town of Caian, or Caian-ville, | Y Gribin, the comb, or ridge. |
| Trevgarnedd, the house of the Carn. | Y Parc, the park. |
| Trevgevy, the town of Cewy; mentioned in the <i>Extent</i> . | Ynys Moelvre, the isle of Moelvre. |
| Trevvorllwyd, the town of the gray tump; ranked a hamlet in the <i>Extent</i> . | Ystello, the place of boards; ranked a hamlet in the <i>Extent</i> . |

MENAIV.

| | |
|--|---|
| Trevwardog, the town of the redemption; ranked a township in the <i>Extent</i> . | Abermenaiv, the efflux of the Menaiv, the water between Anglesey and Arvon. |
| Trysglwyn, the entangled grove; ranked a township in the <i>Extent</i> . | Berw, the ebullition, a small stream so called, which gives name to Pentrev y Berw, a village on its banks. |
| Twrcelyn, the holly clump, | Bodelwyddan, Elwyddan-ville. |
| Ty Mawr, great house, | Bodlew, the habitation of Llew, Bodowys, |

- Bodowyr; Gowyr-villa;** . . . **Llanddwyn, the church of Dwyn,**
or of Dwynwen, as she is
also called. Dwynwen was
a female saint, whom lovers
used to invoke.
- Bodwrida, the habitation of**
Gwrida; ranked a township
in the *Extent*.
- Braint, the limit, or boundary,**
a small river so called.
- Bryn y Gelli ddu, black grove**
hill.
- Bryn y Gelli wen, white grove**
hill.
- Carnan, the place of the carn,**
or heap of stones; ranked a
township in the *Extent*.
- Ceryg Dewi, the stones of Dewi,**
or St. David; ranked a town-
ship in the *Extent*.
- Dinam, that is without a spot,**
or fair; ranked a township in
the *Extent*.
- Dinas, the fortress, or the camp.**
- Glan yr Avon, the river side.**
- Hirdrev Vaig, the fastness long;**
town; ranked a township in
the *Extent*.
- Irwaen uchav, the upper luxu-**
riant meadow.
- Llan Ddaniel, the church of**
Daniel.
- Llanddwyn, the church of Dwyn,**
or of Dwynwen, as she is
also called. Dwynwen was
a female saint, whom lovers
used to invoke.
- Llanedwen, the church of Ed-**
wen.
- Llanwair Vach, little St. Mary's.**
- Llanvihangel, the church of**
Michael.
- Llangafo, the church of Cafo.**
- Llangeinwen, the church of**
Ceanwen.
- Llwynogan, the places of the**
groves.
- Melin Hirdrev Vaig, the mill of**
Hirdrev Vaig mentioned in
the *Extent*.
- Melin Newydd, the new mill;**
mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Rhofyr, the mill of**
Rhofyr; mentioned in the *Ex-*
tent.
- Menaiv, the strait current, the**
name of the channel, which
divides *Mün*; or *Anglesey*;
from Arvon.
- Mocl y don, the hill of the**
wave,

wave, one of the ferrying places into Anglesey; it is mentioned in the *Extent*.

Myfoglen, the mossy spot; in the *Extent* it is ranked a township.

Newborough, the English name of Rhofyr.

Penryn Llanddwyn, Llanddwyn point.

Pentrev y Berw, the village of Berw.

Plas Coch, red hall.

Plas Gwyn, white hall.

Plas Llanedwen, Llanedwen hall.

Plas Llanelidan, Llanelidan hall.

Plas Llangafo, Llangafo hall.

Plas Newydd, new hall.

Pont y Grug, heath bridge.

Porthamel, the port of the winding stream.

Rhandir Gadog, the shareland of Cadog; it is ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Rhofgolyn, the marsh of Colyn, or of the projecting point;

ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Rhofyr, the marshy place; it is ranked a township and manor in the *Extent*. The modern English name of this town is Newborough; and from which the *Wynnes* of Glynllivon take the title of Lord Newborough.

Tan y Voel, below the hill.

Tir Morgan, Morgan's land.

Traeth Melynog, the yellow sand.

Trev Arthan, Arthan-ville; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Afeth, Afeth-ville; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Verwydd, Merwydd-ville; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Vollwyn, Mollwyn-ville; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Garnedd, the town of the *Carn*, or stone-heap town; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Garwed, Cardwed's town;
ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Gewy, Cewy's town;
ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Trev Gwydryn, glass-town;
ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trev Meibion Pyllt, the town of
the sons of Pyllt; ranked a
township in the *Extent*.

Trevnant, brook--town, or
brook-ville.

Twncaydd, the sand-hills.

Ty Coch, the red house.

Ty'n y Coed, the house in the
wood.

Tyddyn Adda, Adam's tene-
ment.

Tyddyn Adda, Adam's tene-
ment.

Tyddyn Ifav, the lower tene-
ment.

Y Berth, the bush, or the brake:

Y Velin Wen, the white mill.

Y Vron, the slope.

Y Vron Dêg, the fair slope.

Y Gaer Wen, the white fort;
ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Y Groesbont, the cross bridge.

Y Gwningaer, the rabbit burrow.

Ynys Adar, Bird's island.

Yŷgeiviog, the hunting ground.

MALLTRAETH.

Aberfraw, the efflux of the river
Fraw into the sea. It is now
a small village; but in an-
cient times it had the honour
of being the place of resi-
dence of several of the Welsh
Princes.

Blaen Llyn y Goren, the point
of the crown lake.

Bodeon, Eon-ville; mentioned
in the *Extent*.

Bodfordd, Road ville; ranked a
township in the *Extent*.

Bodhenwyn, Henwyn-ville;
ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Bodwrgan

- Bodwrgan, Gwrgan-ville, or** the mansion of Gorgan.
- Bodowain, Owain-ville, or** Owen's dwelling.
- Bodryn, the dwelling on the** point.
- Bodwynau, the town of the** wolds; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Bryndewin, the hill of the** diviner; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Careg Cavell, the cove stone;** ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Careg y Gwyddel, the stone of** the Gwyddel, or the Irishman.
- Careg y Trai, the stone of the** ebb.
- Caseg Malltraeth, the mare of** Malltraeth, a rock so called, at the entrance of the estuary of Malltraeth.
- Cevn Gwyn, the white ridge**
- Cevn Llangristiolus, the ridge** of St. Cristiolus.
- Cevn Trevfraw, Fraw-town** ridge.
- Dinas, the fortress, or the camp.**
- Dindryval, the triangular fort;** ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Dinllwydan, gray place fort;** ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Dyrodwydd, the place of pa-** rading, or the course; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Eglwysfell, the church land,** otherwise called Llangadwalad-
ad-yr; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Fraw, that is full of agitation,** the name of a river, the efflux of which is called Aberfraw.
- Glan y Traeth, sand fide.**
- Gorddygor, the place of the re-** tinue; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Henblas, old hall.**
- Heneglwys, old church;** ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llanveirian, the church of Meir-** ian.
- Llangadwalad-yr, the church of** Cadwalader; ranked a town-
ship

- ship in the *Extent*, wherein it is also called Eglwyfcell, or the church district.
- Llangristiolus, the church of Cristiolus.
- Llanlledwigan, the church of Lledwigan; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llyn Bodwynau, the lake of Bodwynau.
- Llyn y Goron, the lake of the crown.
- Llys Lledwigan, Lledwigan court; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Malltraeth, the sinking sand, or the quick sand.
- Melin Ceryg Ceinwen, the mill of Ceryg Ceinwen; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Bach, little mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Dindryval, Dindryval; mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Dyrodwydd, Dyrodwydd mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Gwynau, the mill of the wolds; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Trevalchmai, the mill of Gwalchmai-ville; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin y Gareg Lwyd, gray stone mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin y Traeth, the mill of the sand; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Paradwys, paradise.
- Pen y Bont, bridge end.
- Penbryn, the hill top.
- Rhos yr Heneglwys, old church marsh.
- Rhosmor, the sea marsh; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Tir y Beili, the bailiff's land.
- Trev Bervedd, the middle town; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Trev Cornor, the cornet's town; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Trev Davydd Ifav, lower David's town.
- Trev Davydd Uchav, upper David's town.
- Trev

Trev Dysteiniaid, the town of the house stewards; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Trevdraeth, sand-town; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Trevveilyr, Meilyr-ville, or the town of Meilyr.

Trevvry, high town; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Trevfraw, Fraw-ville, or the town on the river Fraw; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Trev Iddon, Iddon-ville; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Trevwalchmai, Gwalchmai-ville; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Trevwastradion, the town of the grooms; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Trev y Gôv, smith's town.

Trwyn y Parc, the point of the park.

Ty Hir, the long house,

Ty Mawr, the great house,

Y Vaerdrev, the dairy-ville; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Y Gerddi, the gardens; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Yr Isbarth, the lower district.

LLIVON.

Avon Crigell, the river of Crigell.

Bodedeyrn, Edeyrn-ville; called a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Bodvarthan, Marthan-ville; in the *Extent* a hamlet.

Bodrovach, the abode of Gorvach; in the *Extent* a hamlet.

Bodwrog, Gorog-ville; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Bodynolwyn, the dwelling in the circle; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Bodynolwyn Hir, the long dwelling in the circle.

Bryn Gwallan, the hill of the precipice,

Careg Dewi, the stone of St. David.

Carnau, the cairns, or stone heaps,

- Cevn Cymmwd, the ridge of the comot.
- Ceryg y Mincac, field edge stones.
- Clegyr Mawr, the great insulated rock
- Conisflog, ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Crigell, that abounds with little coves, a small river so called.
- Crigell, a village so called on the banks of the river of that name; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Cymmyran, the place of the confluences.
- Deubwll, the two pools, so called from its being situated between two inlets of the sea; it is ranked as a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Dyllfordd, the gloomy road.
- Eirianell, the belvidere; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Eirianell Goch; the red belvidere.
- Fynnon y Mâb, the well of the son.
- Gavrogwy, the stream of the goat region.
- Glan y Gors, the bog side.
- Gwardogvryn, the hill of the redemption.
- Gwardog Chapel, the chapel of the redemption.
- Gwyndy, white house.
- Hendrev, the old habitation, or the mansion, a term for the house of general residence, opposed to the *Havod*, or the summer-ville.
- Henllys Vawr, great old-court.
- Henllys Wen, white old court.
- Llanbeulan, the church of Peulan.
- Llandrygan, the church of Trygan.
- Llanvaelog, the church of Maelog.
- Llanvair yn Neubwll, St. Mary's between the two pools.
- Llanvihangel, the church of Michael.
- Llangwyven,

- Llangwyven, the church of Cwyven.
- Llanllibio, the church of Llibio; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llantrifant, the church of the three saints.
- Llanynghenedyl, the church in the clanship.
- Llanystrydan, the church of the pavement.
- Llechgyrvarwy, the cliff of Cynvarwy; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Llechylched, the surrounding cliff; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Lliven, the flooding stream, the river which gives name to the Comot.
- Llynmaelog, the pool of Maelog.
- Maes Gwyn, the White plain.
- Maes y Llan, the church field.
- Melin Caergybi, the mill of Caergybi; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Cymynod, the mill of the falls; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Eingan, the mill of Eingan; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Gavrogwy, the mill of Gavrogwy; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Hirgyllaeth, the mill of the long separation; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Hywel, the mill of Hywel, mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Owain, the mill of Owain; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Rhodgeidio, the mill of Rhodgeidio; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Tyndir, the mill of the broken land; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin y Bont, bridge mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Moel Nainnol, the peak of ravines; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Mynydd y Gov, the smith's mountain. Prefaddved, the ripe brushwood.

Nant-tanog, the spreading brook. Rhodgeidio, or Rhodwydd Ceidio, the course of Ceidio; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Neuadd, the hall. Rhos Padrig, the marsh of Patrick.

Neuadd, the hall. Sybyllidir, the plashy land.

Neuadd Coed Aneu, the hall of Coed Aneu. Tarn y Grib, the tavern of the ridge.

Pen y Bryn, the hill top. Tal y Llyn, the head of the lake.

Pen y Caledig, the summit of the hardened spot. Talcen Dail, the gable end covered with leaves.

Pen y Gored, the head of the wear. Towyn, the strand, or sand hills.

Penelwar, the head of the gentle stream. Traeth Cymmyran, the sand of the place of confluences.

Pentir Henllys, old court headland. Traphwll, beyond the pool.

Pen-tirion, the pleasant summit. Trev Bodlew, the town of Bodlew; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Pentrev Eirianell, the village of Eirianell. Trev Bodynolwyn, the town of Bodynolwyn; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Plas Bach, little hall.

Plas Llanvaelog, Llanvaelog hall. Trev Cleviogau, the town of the lazarettos; mentioned in the *Extent*.

Plas Newydd, new hall. Trevverwydd, Merwydd-ville.
Trev

- Trev Gadrod, Cadrod-ville; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
 Ty'n y Polion, the house in the poles.
 Trev Grifri, Grifri's town; called a hamlet in the *Extent*.
 Tyddyn Gwyn, the white tenement.
 Trev Iorwerth, Edward's town.
 Tyddyn Ty Hen, old house tenement.
 Trev Meibion Meiryg, the town of the sons of Meiryg; in the *Extent* laid down as a township.
 Y Chwaen Bach, the little turn off, or start.
 Trev Owain, Owain's town; called a township in the *Extent*.
 Y Chwaen Ddu, the black turn off.
 Trevor, Mor-town, 'or Morville,
 Y Chwaen Goch, the red turn off.
 Trev y Chwaen, the town of the turn off; in the *Extent* called a township.
 Y Chwaen Wen, the white turn off.
 Trev y Ddol, dale town, or holme town.
 Y Velin Wen, the white mill.
 Y Gors Goch, the red bog.
 Yr Arw Uchdred, the rough high path.
 Trewen, white-town, or white ville.

TALYBOLION.

- Ty Coch, red house.
 Aberalaw, the efflux of the river Alaw.
 Ty Mawr, great house.
 Ty'n y Coed, the house in the wood.
 Alaw, the melodious flow, a small river so called.
 Ty'n y Maes, the house in the plain.
 Alaw Beirdd, the Alaw of the bards, a township mentioned in

in the *Extent* to be held of
St. Beuno.

Berwaen, the short meadow.

Bodvarthan, Marthan-ville;
ranked a township in the *Ex-
tent*.

Bodiar, Iar-ville, or the habita-
tion of Iar.

Bodronyn, the dwelling on the
salient angle of a hill; ranked
a township in the *Extent*.

Bodtan, the dwelling of the
spread; ranked a township in
the *Extent*,

Bodwigan, Gwigan-ville, the
dwelling in the cove, or an-
gle; it is ranked a hamlet in
the *Extent*.

Bron Heulog, funning-hill, a
farm so called.

Brwynog, the rushy spot,

Bryn Du, black hill,

Bryn y Pilyn, the saddle hill.

Cae Mawr, the great field.

Caer Degog, the fort of Tegog;
ranked a township in the *Ex-
tent*.

Caergybi, the fort of Cybi, the
Welsh name of the town of
Holyhead; it is ranked a
hamlet in the *Extent*.

Caeriau, the forts.

Careg y Vran, the crow stone.

Carneddawr, the place abound-
ing with heaps of stones; it
is ranked a township in the
Extent.

Garog Cam, the bending ravine.

Cawnen, a great hollow body,
the or pipe; a great straw
vessel for holding corn; the
pit; it is ranked a hamlet in
the *Extent*.

Cevn Coch, red ridge.

Cemlyn, the crooked pool;
ranked a township in the *Ex-
tent*,

Cemmaes, the summit of the
plain: it is ranked as a manor
and a township in the *Extent*;
but, according to some ac-
counts, it has been reckoned a
comot of itself.

Ceryg y Bleiddiau, the stones of
the wolves,

Ceryg

Ceryg y Gwyr, the stones of the men.

Clegyrog, the place abounding with masses of rock; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Clwt y Dwndwr, the tattling plat.

Cnwcdarnog, or **Clwch Darnog**, the fractured mass of rock; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*. It is now a farm house.

Coed Aneu, the spontaneous wood; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Coefau Gwynion, white shanks.

Cornwy, the projecting water, or gulf.

Cors y Ceryg tân, the bog of the fire stones.

Craig Glaswenwyn, the rock of the blue venom.

Daronwy, the thundering stream, which gives name to a place that was ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Deri Isav, the lower oaks.

Deri Uchav, the upper oaks.

Dulas, that is of a blackish blue colour, a river so called, which falls into Dulas bay. It gives name to a place, which is ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Glan Alaw, the bank of Alaw.

Glan yr Avon, the river side.

Gladrev, green-ville.

Gronant, pebble brook.

Havodog Vrech, the spotted summing place.

Llanbabo, the church of Pabo.

Llanbadrig, the church of Patrick.

Llandeufant, the church of the two saints.

Llandogwal, the church of Dogwal; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.

Llanelian, the church of Elian.

Llanvachraeth, the church in the fastness,

Llanvaethle, the church of Maethle, or of the nursing place; ranked a township in the *Extent*.

Llanvair

- Llanvair yn Nghornwy, St. Mary's in Cornwy.
- Llanvechell, the church of Mechell, or St. Macutus; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llanflewyn, the church of Flewyn.
- Llanvoll, the church of Moll; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llanvor, the church of Mor.
- Llanvwrog, the church of Mwrnog.
- Llanvygel, the church of the shepherd; ranked a township in the *Extent*.
- Llanrhywdrys, the church of the net throw.
- Llanrhyddlad, the church of free grace.
- Llech Tal Môn, the cliff of the front of Mona.
- Llechog, the flaty spot, or the slate quarry.
- Llechog Isaf, the lower slate quarry.
- Llyn Cors Ceryg Tân, the pool of the bog of fire stones.
- Llyn y Bwch, the buck's pool.
- Llyn y Gors Ddu, the black bog pool.
- Llynnon, the ash pool.
- Llysfidulus, Dulas court; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Maen y Bygel, shepherdstone, a rocky islet, called West Mouse, by the English mariners.
- Maen y March, the horse stone.
- Maes y Groes, the plain of the cross.
- Marian, the holme; a farm house so called.
- Melin Adda, Adam's mill; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Bodronyn, the mill of Bodronyn; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Bodtan, the mill of Bodtan; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Cemmaes, the mill of Cemmaes; mentioned in the *Extent*.
- Melin Cornwy, the mill of Cornwy; mentioned in the *Extent*.

- Melin Daronwy, the mill of Daronwy; mentioned in the *Extent*. Neuadd, the hall.
Neuadd, the hall.
- Melin Gwrtheyrn; the mill of Gwrtheyrn; mentioned in the *Extent*. Pant y Golau, the hollow of the light.
- Melin glanalaw, the mill of Alaw bank; mentioned in the *Extent*. Pen Caergybi, the point of Caergybi, vulgarly called Holyhead, by the English.
- Melin Hywel, the mill of Hywel. Pen Padrig, Patrick's point.
- Melin Llanvygel, the mill of Llanvygel; mentioned in the *Extent*. Pen Ucheldrev, high town point.
- Melin Lleion, the mill of the lees; a windmill so called. Pen y Bol, the summit of the round hill.
- Melin Trev Meibion Maelog; the mill of the hamlet of the sons of Maelog; mentioned in the *Extent*. Pen yr allt, the cliff top.
- Mynachdy, the monk house. Penros Brydwen, Prydwen marsh-end.
- Mynydd Adda, Adam's mount; a farm house so called. Penros Vawr, Great marsh-end.
- Mynydd Paris, Paris mountain. Penros Veilw, Meilw marsh-end.
- Mynydd y Twr, the mountain of the heap. Penryn Cemlyn, the headland of Cemlyn.
- Myriogan, the place abounding with ants; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*. Penryn Cornwy, the headland of Cornwy.
- Penry Elian, St. Elian's point.
- Penryn yr Wylan, the Gull's point.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plas Bodewryn, Bodewryn hall. | Rhosbeiriall, the marsh of Peiriall; ranked a township in the <i>Extent</i> . |
| Plas Dulas, Dulas hall. | |
| Plas Rhofgolyn, Rhofgolyn hall. | Rhos Veilw, the Dutch myrtle marsh. |
| Plas Uchav, the upper hall. | Rhyd Goch, red ford. |
| Plas y Bont, bridge hall. | Rhyd y Bont, the bridge ford. |
| Plas y Glyn, dale hall. | Rhyd y Vuddai, the churn ford. |
| Pont Havren, the bridge of Havren. Havren means one that stretches out, or takes a sweeping course: it is applied to an untidy woman, or a flattern; and the river Severn is so called, | Rhyd y Groes, the ford of the crofs. |
| Pont Ysgynydd, the mounter's bridge. | Tai Croefion, the crofs houses. |
| Forth Helygen, the willow port. | Talybolion, the front of the projections. |
| Porth Llechog, the flaty port. | Tan yr allt, below the cliff. |
| Porth Maen y March, the horse stone port. | Tan yr allt, below the cliff. |
| Porth y Velin, the port of the mill. | Traeth Dulas, Dulas sand. |
| Rhiw yr Wylva Wen, the white beacon ascent. | Trev Ednyved, Ednyved-ville; ranked a township in the <i>Extent</i> . |
| Rhosbeirio, the marsh of Peirio. | Trevadog, Madoc-ville; ranked a township in the <i>Extent</i> . |
| | Trevgynwrig, the mansion of Cynwrig. |

Trevlywarch,

- Trevlywarch, the mansion of Llywarch; ranked a town-ship in the *Extent*.
- Trev Moelgoch Vawr, Great red hill town; a farm.
- Trev Moelgoch Vach, little red hill town; a farm house.
- Trev y Gov, the smith's town; ranked a hamlet in the *Extent*.
- Tristlwyn, the grove of grief.
- Trwyn Melyn, the yellow point.
- Trwyn yr Wylva, the point of the exploratory.
- Ty Coch, red house.
- Ty Newydd, new house.
- Ty'n y Coed, the house in the wood.
- Ty'n yr Orfedd, the house on the mote-hill.
- Ty Wrdyn, Gordyn house.
- Ucheldrev Goed, the wood high-town.
- Ucheldrev Uchav, the upper high-town.
- Y Borthwen, the white port.
- Y Borthwen, the white port.
- Y Borthwen, the white port.
- Y Caban, the cabin.
- Y Vadel Voel, the place that is reaped bare.
- Y Velin Wynt, the windmill.
- Y Vron Ddu, the black slope.
- Y Gareg Lwyd, the gray stone.
- Y Gromlech, the inclining at stone.
- Ynys Gybi, the isle of Cybi.
- Ynys Gadarn, the strong island.
- Ynys Wellt, straw island.
- Ynys y Carcharorion, the isle of the prisoners.
- Yr Wylva, the exploratory.

A
C A T A L O G U E
OF THE
NATURAL AND FACTITIOUS
PRODUCTIONS OF ANGLESEY.

From a Manuscript. Penes, D. T.

N. B. N stands for Natural, F for Factitious.

A.

| | | Parish. | |
|---------------|---|------------------------|----|
| 1. ALABASTER, | - | Llangwyfan, | N. |
| 2. Allum, | - | Amlwch, | F. |
| 3. Asbestos, | - | Monachdy and Skerries, | N. |
| 4. Arsenic, | - | Amlwch, | F. |

B.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------|-----------|
| 5. Brimstone, | - | Ditto, | N. and F. |
|---------------|---|--------|-----------|

C.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| 6. Cimmolian Clay, | - | - | N. |
| 7. Fuller's Clay, white and yellow, | - | Holyhead Mountain, | N. |
| 8. Copper, | - | Amlwch, | N. and F. |
| 9. Copperas, | - | Ditto, | N. and F. |
| 10. Chert, China Stone, PetroSilex, | - | Llan Badrig, | N. |
| 11. Ditto, | - | Llandegfan & Llan Gristiolis, | N. |
| 12. Coals, | - | { Llanfihangel Yfgeifiog, } { Llanffinan, } { Trefdraeth } | N. |
| 13. Culm, | - | Pen y Crûg, Llan Gristiolis, | N. |
| | | 14. Earths | |

Paris.

E.

14. Earths, argillaceous and filicious, Amlwch.

G.

15. Grit Stone, - - Trefdraeth, and Llanddwyn.
 16. Grinding Stones, - Rhôs Fawr.
 17. Gypsum, - - Llanfair-ynghornwy. N.

H.

18. Hones, - - Llanrhyddlad.

L.

19. Lead,—Dulas, - Llanfihangel Ymhenrhos, N.
 20. Lapis Tornatus, - Llanddyfnan. N.
 21. Lime Stones throughout the Island.

M.

22. Marble, black and grey, Moelfre, Llanallgo, &c.
 23. Marble, white, grey, &c. Llanddyfnan & Llanffinan, N.
 24. Mill Stones, - - Rhôs-fawr and Penmon.
 25. Ochre, Paris Mountain, N. and F.—and Llan Badrig, &c. N.

P.

26. Paving Stones, - on the Banks of the Menai.
 27. Porphyry, - - Llanddwyn.

Q.

28. Quarts, - Paris Mountain.

S.

29. Shale, - - Ditto, and Llan Badrig.
 30. Slates, - - Llanflewyn.
 31. Sulphur, vide Brimstone.

V.

32. Verdigrease, - Paris Mountain, N. and F.
 33. Vitriol, - Ditto, N. and F.

S H I P P I N G O F W A L E S .

A State of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, which belonged to the following Ports, during the Year 1796.

| PORTS. | | <i>Ships.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| SOUTH WALES. | Bristol, - - - - - | 168 | 23,611 |
| | Chepstow, - - - - - | 33 | 2,401 |
| | Cardiff, - - - - - | 30 | 1,069 |
| | Swansea, - - - - - | 85 | 4,929 |
| | Llanelly, - - - - - | 63 | 2,681 |
| | Milford, - - - - - | 13 | 694 |
| | Pembroke, - - - - - | 106 | 4,144 |
| | Cardigan, - - - - - | 255 | 7,380 |
| NORTH WALES. | Aberystwith, - - - - - | 93 | 3,544 |
| | Beaumaris, - - - - - | 360 | 13,802 |
| | Conway, - - - - - | | |
| | Caernarvon, - - - - - | | |
| | Pullheli, - - - - - | | |
| | Holyhead, - - - - - | | |
| | Chester, - - - - - | 36 | 1,787 |
| | Liverpool, - - - - - | 567 | 87,094 |

Upon enquiring, at the custom house, for the reason of no returns being made from the harbours of Conway, Caernarvon, Pullheli, and Holyhead, the answer was, that Conway, Caernarvon, and Pullheli, were creeks of Beaumaris, and Holyhead a creek of Chester; and consequently the ships belonging to them, had been registered at

their respective ports. It was farther explained, that some, if not all of those places, had been set out as ports, (in the reign of George I. as it was thought) but the fact was, that they were not so considered in practice; nor was any business done at them, except what all creeks were competent to do,

There

There are places, not included in the above table, which, with respect to themselves, have the conveniences of regular ports, whatever may be the arrangement, by which their accounts are transmitted to the custom house; such, for instance, is Barmouth, where there is a regular establishment of officers, who clear out vessels, and transact the other usual concerns of the customs.

The returns of the ports of Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool are inserted, on account of their vicinity to, and connection with the principality.

As an appendix to the above table, it may be useful to give the following List of all the Creeks, where there are any vessels belonging to them:

THE CREEKS.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Newport upon Usk.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Aberddaw, or Aberddawon.

Ogmore, or Ogwyr.

Aber Avan.

Neath.

Loughor, or Llychwr.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Gwendraeth.

Cydweli.

Abertywi.

Caermarthen.

Laugharn, or Llacharn.

Aberfoch.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Tenby, or Dinbych,

Haverfordwest.

Dinas.

Solvach.

Fishgard, or Abergwaen.

Newport, or Trevdraeth.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Aberaeron.

Aberporth.

Aberarth.

New Quay.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Aberdyvi, or Dyvi.

Aberdyfyni, or Dyfyni.

Barmouth, or Abermaw.

Mochros.

Traeth Bach.

Traeth Mawr.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Cruccaeth.
Aberdaron.
Porthdinlleyn.
Nevyn.
Llivon.
Gwyrvai.
Bangor.
Dulas.

ANGLESEY.

Malltraeth.
Crigyll.

Cemlyn.
Amlwch.
Dulas.
Traeth Coch.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Abergeleu.

FLINTSHIRE.

Rhuddlan.
Holywell.
Flint.

CURSORY REMARKS

O N

WELSH TOURS OR TRAVELS.

MR. EDITOR,

THE narratives of travellers, and their delineations of foreign climes and customs, have, for a long time, offered to the public much rational instruction as well as amusement. But it was not till within the present century, (with, perhaps, a few exceptions) that Englishmen seem to have discovered, that their own country possesses many variegated scenes and beauties, which are well worthy the attention of the admirer of nature, and of the pencil of the landscape painter: and that the important study of mankind may be essentially promoted by an observation of the characters and genius of the inhabitants of the different parts of our own island.

Of late, however, the wildest and most uncultivated extremities of this kingdom, the highlands of Scotland, and the mountains of Wales, have frequently attracted the notice of the tourist or traveller*. That those who have made these domestic tours or travels (call them which you will) have themselves been amply gratified, and repaid for their curiosity, few of them will deny: that the public have been much delighted or instructed by their descriptions, I much doubt; notwithstanding the many opportunities their tours must necessarily have afforded for observation and reflection.

In describing those scenes that charm so much in nature, the efforts of the pen alone, how-

* I confess I do not perfectly comprehend the difference between these terms: unless the one may be considered as the man of pleasure, and the other, the man of business:

ever brilliant, is seldom found sufficient to keep alive our attention; and, to convey a tolerable idea of the spot intended to be represented, the aid of the pencil is frequently, if not always necessary. But it is not so in the description of men and manners. The customs and peculiarities of mankind, when the traveller has sufficient penetration to discern, and sufficient accuracy to delineate them, are subjects highly attractive of the contemplation of the philosopher, and highly worthy the observation of the gentleman. In this study, however, as far as the result is before the world, I fear that, in most of those who have honoured Wales with a visit, will be found a lamentable deficiency. Whether it be from the want of knowledge of the language, or from too transient an acquaintance with the inhabitants, it is remarkable, that, among all the tours into this country, which have met the public eye, (Mr. Pennant's only excepted, distinguished no less by local than by general knowledge) we have nothing like a resemblance of the men and manners of Wales: a circumstance the more singular, as there are several traits in both, which are equally striking; and which, one would conceive, could not have escaped the notice

of any attentive observer. It is, probably, to this defect that we are to ascribe the errors of travellers, when they impute to this country vices and foibles, by which it is not generally disgraced; and virtues, by which it is not peculiarly distinguished. Thus, for instance, a rustic bashfulness, timidity, or a respectful reserve, has been sometimes mistaken for fullness, or even brutishness: and more particularly, a rapidity of expression, or a tone of voice to which a stranger is not accustomed, in a *language not understood*, has been construed into passion. I am not now contending against the common idea of the irascibility of Welshmen: an idea, so long and so generally received, it would appear hardy to affect to doubt: at the same time, if any person were sceptic enough to deny the position, in the extent generally admitted, or as peculiarly applicable to Wales, he might very properly protest against the evidence of such travellers, bringing with them all this previous prejudice, and extremely liable, for reasons just specified, to be deceived in what they might deem appearances of passion, as very fallacious, and very incompetent to decide upon the question.

Methinks

Methinks I already perceive my English reader smile at the picture, which his own imagination has drawn, of a red-hot Welshman, exasperated at certain injuries supposed to be done to his country, or his countrymen; swearing—G—t splutter hur nails (a Welsh oath manufactured in England) that he will be revenged, &c. I would not interrupt him: but when he had finished the portrait, and amused himself with my ideal likeness, would introduce myself, by assuring him, that my intention, in thus employing a few hours of leisure, arises, not so much from a desire of exposing the misrepresentation of tourists (which is more properly perhaps the province of the critic by profession, a character to which I have not the presumption to aspire) as the gratification of an earnest wish, that by a correction of the errors of others, whether wilful or negligent, some light may be thrown upon the customs and manners of that country, which has been the subject of their observations.

Having premised thus much, I proceed, without further preface, to accompany one of the most respectable of the Welsh travellers: a gentleman who has as-

sumed the singular, not to say the unmeaning and affected appellation of the *Gleaner*; a name of which he seems so fond, and with which he is so pleased and delighted, that, while we travel with him, he is continually in the straw. What the produce of his sheaves will be, when bound, and threshed, remains to be examined.

He begins with a quotation from some friend—or, perhaps, from himself, that “travelling makes authors;” a position, which I am inclined neither to discourage nor controvert: yet, if these same travelling authors sacrifice truth to novelty, or imagine that superficial observations will supply the want of an intimate, or even of a moderate knowledge of the genius or character of the inhabitants of the countries they attempt to describe, however we may admire them as writers, they will have few, if any claims upon the more serious, attention or gratitude of the public. The *Gleaner* seems to be aware of this; and he has very properly, and very truly, remarked on the post-haste observations of those who have gone before him; I wish they may not be equally applicable to those who follow him. His description of modern tourists (at least of nineteen out

of twenty) is so perfectly correct, that I cannot refrain from quoting it.

“ If they are under a necessity to stay a night at any of these [intermediate stages] *the most inquisitive of them* stroll through the streets, or saunter round the ramparts, while the supper is preparing. The rest throw themselves on chairs and sofas, till aroused by the return of their companions; who generally come back dissatisfied with their ramble; and, if they write at all, sit down, between sleeping and waking, and insert in the meagre journal of the day a drowsy, yet splenetic account of what they met with in their walk, depending on the sexton, as the historian of the building; and on some chance passenger, as the intelligencer of the inhabitants, environs, police, &c. At day-break the next morning they are off, scarcely allowing time for swallowing a comfortless dish of coffee, squabbling with their host for extortion, cursing the country they are under the immediate protection of, and disgracing the manners of their own.”

Ah! little think the lazy, credulous, book-worm tribe, whom travels, tours, and magazines surround, how true—

how correct a description this is of the resource from whence is commonly derived so much amusement, and, as it is imagined, so much knowledge of mankind, and of the manners of different nations and provinces!

Through South Wales this writer darts with the rapidity of lightning. A compliment, indeed, (envolant) is paid to its beauties; but its description, if such it may be called, is comprised in the table of contents. “ Beautiful landscapes for the pencil and the pen.” “ Aber-gavenny”—“ Brecknock”—“ Carmarthen”—“ Sea-pieces” “ Rock-work”—“ New and old Passage” [the dash retrograde] “ Laugharne”—“ Kidwelly—Llanelly—Swansea.” Now, from this prospectus, the reader might be led to expect to hear something about these places:—Not a word. Even their names are never introduced or mentioned through the whole chapter. As to the remaining towns in South Wales, we must rest satisfied with being told, that they are *sweet* places. Then, hark for Machynlleth, (or, as the Welsh people in the neighbourhood call it, Machyntllaith)—in North Wales! By all the Jack o’ lanterns—if he takes such rapid

rapid strides, there is no following this fellow! The man in the seven league boots was a snail to him. Fat, however, as I am, and though I puff and blow in the pursuit, I must endeavour to overtake him. And if he should chance to amplify, or bounce, or embellish, (synonyms of the present day) and I should abruptly or unwarily pull him by the coat, or tread upon his toe, he may be assured that I have no intention whatever to hurt or offend him; and I have that opinion of his benevolence and good humour, that I would confidently rely on his forgiveness.

In the first place, then, loth as I am to rob the principality of any merit which this traveller is inclined to ascribe to it, a more intimate knowledge of it, and a love of accuracy, oblige me to deny the *universality* of that hospitality which he asserts to belong to it. There are farmers, and I am inclined to allow they are a large majority, who will welcome the stranger to their humble roof and homely fare: but let him not be too confident of meeting this cordiality every where, or his occasional disappointment will be the more disagreeable.

That any of the nobility or gentry of Wales retain either their hawkers, or their domestic bard, is another gleaming of error here carefully collected. Some of the nobility and gentry of North Wales have their harpers; but I do not believe that any of them has a hawker. A *domestic* bard may here and there call himself an appurtenant to the family: but now, as Edward Richard has it,

Ni wellir ar wyliau
Y Bardd wrth eu byrddau
Wrth drysau eeginau cei ganu.

No more the Bard adorns the feast;
Degraded now—the kitchen guest.

Find me such a family at Barmouth, as the Gleaner has gathered together, and such an author to describe them, and I will thank the collector, or traveller, without insinuating a doubt of the verity of the tale, or questioning any of the facts which he shall assert with so much pleasantry. But when the gaping, and admiring reader, who is well acquainted with the spot, which is the scene of action, has given a good natured currency to the well-told history of the breeches and the petticoat—the net makers—and the barber (not that I mean to deny the existence of female barbers)

he

he is to be provided with still larger powers of deglutition for the tale at Aberaeron—(by mistake written Aberavon—though several places occur of this name in the principality.) To understand a part, at least, of this tale, it is necessary to state that the author talks of going into a cabin in Cardigan-shire, where a fisherman, the master of it, upon taking a good haul of herrings, cries, “look, what a size they are of!—how they shine—they seemed plaguily afraid of the hurricane; and came in shoals to the nets, as if they took shelter in them. I am deuced hungry—what say you, my heart of oak,” clapping me upon the shoulder, “take a drop of this dear creature; which will make a dead fish speak like an orator.” Then follows a love tale—about a shipwreck—or something like it—and the escape of a newly married couple, which is so well related, that if we were not taught to expect real, and not imaginary adventures, it would be wrong to scepticize. But,

“ Says neighbour fly,

“ While standing by,

“ L-d, how the world is giv’n to—”

Independent of other improbabilities, this language, and these manners, in fact, no more

resemble those of a Cardigan-shire sailor, than an Otaheitean. The lower class of inhabitants of Cardigan-shire, when they can converse at all in English, do it with a very remarkable provincial brogue, interlarded with Welsh, and a strong propensity to confound the sexes. Speaking of a man, they will say “*she*” (not *hur*, an expression no Welshman ever uses) “did *tould* me so.” They have a natural reserve, or shyness of addressing strangers, which is the reverse of familiarity. This shyness, as I have before observed, has, at first, the semblance of fullness: but let the traveller bear with it a few minutes, and convince them that he seeks their assistance, and does not pride himself upon his superiority as to external appearance, which they are too apt to think all strangers do, and he will soon experience the warmth of disinterested, though awkward and rustic, friendship.

Indeed, from the perusal of this author, I am almost persuaded that he has adopted the too fashionable mode of introducing the novelist into the company of the traveller. To this I should have the less objection, if, by some previous hint, a nod or a wink, we were, in the first

first place, apprized of the entrè of the former: the characters which ought never to be confounded, might thus be kept separate and distinct. But when a writer, who seems to think himself entitled to credit, (and, in general, perhaps, not without reason) in relating his real adventures; condescends to embellish his account with fiction, however I may admire his abilities, I cannot help reprobating his practice.

In adverting to the usages and customs of the country, our author says, it is the *settled usage* of the principality, “*for* the trading part of the people (to use his own phrase) to over-reach strangers, in their little marketings and bargains with them: that is, they will ask him a three-pence more than they would a countryman. As a general position, this again is not correct. I believe there is little or no difference, excepting in language, between the tradesmen of Wales, and those of any other part of this island. When a stranger comes to market, whether in England or Wales, and he is known to be a stranger to the prices of that market, I am afraid he will frequently be imposed upon: but the respectable part of tradesmen, here, as well as elsewhere, may be equally

depended upon. And if a comparison must be made between the extortion of a Welsh watering place, and some of the most fashionable in England, taking into the account, in the former, the almost total desertion of strangers; and the consequent stagnation of all business, during the winter, and the person who has made, or wishes to make, the experiment, will see the injustice of the charge against Aberystwith.

I am sorry to observe, that every article of provision, mentioned by this author, is much dearer than he has stated them to be in the town of Carmarthen. I mean that he underrated them (from incorrect information I make no doubt) even at the time when he travelled in Wales. At present they are infinitely dearer. However, as it may not be entirely useless to know the present prices of provisions in South Wales, I have taken the trouble of ascertaining them at the different towns, and will now exhibit them at one view, in a small table; marking, in the first column, what the aforesaid traveller has stated them.

| <i>The Traveller's Account.</i> | | <i>Brecon.</i> | | <i>Carmarthen.</i> | | <i>Cardigan.</i> | | <i>Swansea.</i> | | <i>Cardiff.</i> | | <i>Haverfordwest.</i> | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>l.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| Salmon per lb. | 0 2 | | | 0 5 | | 0 8 | | 0 10 | | 1 0 | | 0 6 | |
| Turbot - - - | 0 2½ | | | 1 0 | | 0 0 | | 0 10 | | 0 0 | | 0 7 | |
| Cod 1d. each - - | 0 1 | per lb. | | 0 3 | | 0 6 | | 0 2 | | 0 0 | | 0 4 | |
| Eggs, 8, 9, or 10 for | 0 1 | 3 a penny, | | 3 a penny. | | 3 a penny | | 5 for 2 | | 2 a penny | | 2 or 3 a penny | |
| Couple of fat ducks | 1 0 | 2 6 | | 1 8 | | 1 6 | | 2 6 | | 2 0 | | 2 0 | |
| Chickens per couple | 1 3 | 1 0 | | 0 9 | | 0 10 | | 1 6 | | 3 0 | | 1 0 | |
| Goose - - - | 1 0 | 2 0 | | 1 9 | | 1 8 | | 3 0 | | 3 0 | | 3 0 | |
| Bacon per lb. | 0 5 | 1 0 | | 0 8 | | 0 5 | | 1 0 | | 0 6 | | 1 0 | |
| Beef - - - | 0 3 | 0 6 | | 0 6 | | 0 6½ | | 0 6 | | 0 6 | | 0 6½ | |
| Mutton - - - | 0 0 | 0 6 | | 0 6 | | 0 6½ | | 0 7½ | | 0 6 | | 0 6 | |
| Pork - - - | 0 0 | 0 6 | | 0 5 | | 0 4½ | | 0 3½ | | 0 7 | | 0 6 | |
| Veal - - - | 0 0 | 0 6 | | 0 6 | | 0 3½ | | 0 3½ | | 0 6 | | 0 6 | |
| Coals per bushel - | 0 2 | 0 6 | | 0 2½ | | 0 3 | | 0 2 | | 0 3 | | 0 0 | |
| Wheat per ditto - | 0 0 | 7 0 | | 6 6 | | 7 3 | | 8 0 | | 7 3 | | 7 0 | |

These were the prices (of all the articles then in season) in the latter end of May, 1797. House-rent, likewise, is not so low in the principality as this writer represents. In the most retired and unfrequented corners, it is probable that a tolerable house, and a few acres of land, may be had for £25. per annum. But in the populous counties, in the vicinage of towns, a gentleman's house, with a dozen acres of land, cannot be rented under £40. or £50. per annum.

To be obliged continually to contradict the too precipitate assertions of travellers, is truly a painful task: but when the truth of their assertions is stated to have been confirmed by the attestation of their own eyes, it becomes a more delicate business to controvert them. But I must, notwithstanding, aver, that "courtship in bed," does not form one of the general usages or customs of the lower classes of people in Wales. Among folks of this description clandestine visits, under the shade of night, is a general practice; but their assignations of this kind are, I believe, much the same as what takes place in England. Indeed, the wit of Miss's stealing out by moonlight to Pappa's garden, may

apply equally well to the mountains of Wales, as to the parlours of London: with this difference, that a barn, or an out-house, generally shelters the Cambrian wooers, instead of the gay arbour, or a gingerbread alcove, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. That a favoured Welsh lover has not occasionally—or even frequently—had access to the bed-side of his mistress;—that he has frequently said soft things to her *upon* that bed, and that nothing improper has followed that permission, cannot be denied: but that it is a general custom to settle the preliminaries of a more lasting connection *in* bed, is so distant from the fact, that it scarcely requires a serious refutation; and I must, therefore, presume that the author, notwithstanding the conviction of his own eyes, in one instance, could have but very slender authority to vouch for the universality of the custom. I am happy, however, in confirming the account of the strewing flowers upon the grave; a practice frequently observed in some of the country church-yards: and has truly the becoming appearance of veneration for the dead, at the same time that it produces a sentiment of pleasing melancholy in the living. Yet, in this, our pleasant traveller cannot help embellishing

bellishing and adorning his tale, when he informs us, that the woman with whom he was in conversation, told him, "that if a nettle or a weed was to be seen to-morrow, (meaning on a Sunday) in the church-yard, the living party to whom *it* (the grave, I presume, on which it grew) belonged, *would be hooted after divine service by the whole congregation!*" Sad jade—to impose thus upon a stranger. "Hooting!"—hoot awa mon, it's nae sic a thing.

The Welsh weddings are pretty much as described by this author; noisy, riotous, and dedicated by the guests to drinking and singing. He might have added, that they are frequently preceded, on the evening before the marriage, by presents of provisions, and articles of household furniture, to the bride and bridegroom: on the wedding day, as many as can be collected together, accompany them to the church, and from thence home; where a collection is made in money from each of the guests, according to their inclination or ability; which sometimes supplies a considerable aid in establishing the newly married couple, and in enabling them to "begin the world," as they call it, with more comfort: but it is, at the same time, con-

sidered as a debt to be repaid hereafter, if called upon, at any future wedding of the contributors, or of their friends, or their children, in similar circumstances.—Some time previous to these weddings, where they mean to receive contributions, a herald with a crook or wand, adorned with ribbons, makes the circuit of the neighbourhood, and makes his "bid-ding," or invitation, in a prescribed form. The knight errant cavalcade on horseback—the carrying off the bride—the rescue—the wordy war in rhythm between the parties, &c. which formerly formed a singular spectacle of mock contest at the celebration of nuptials, I believe to be now almost, if not altogether, laid aside every where through the principality,

It cannot be denied that the Welsh have much superstition amongst them, though it is wearing off very fast. But the instance adduced here, that of their predicting a storm by the roaring of the sea, is a curious kind of proof of their superstition. Their predictions, if they may be so called, are commonly justified by the event; and may, I apprehend, be accounted for from causes as natural as the forebodings of shepherds; for which they have rules and data,

data, as well known to themselves, and, perhaps, as little liable to error, as any of those established by the more enlightened philosophers of the present day. That, among the lower class of people, there is a general belief in the existence of apparitions, is unquestionable: but as to the lighted candle, springing up upon the errand of love, I believe that no person in Wales has ever before heard of it. The traveller has probably confounded it with a very commonly received opinion, that, *within the diocese of St. David's*, a short space before death, a light is seen proceeding from the house, and sometimes, as has been asserted, from the very bed, where the sick person lies; and pursues its way to the church, where he or she is to be interred, precisely in the same track in which the funeral is afterwards to follow. This light is called *canwyll corph*, or the corpse-candle.

The extravagant ravings of methodism, which the author very truly and very properly represents as exceeding every thing which can be seen or heard in any civilized country, are certainly a reproach to the good sense and understanding of the inhabitants. Between 30 and 40 years ago, a branch of the sect of Mr.

Whitfield's persuasion, began to exhibit certain enthusiastic extravagancies, from which they are sometimes denominated *Jumpers*. Persuading themselves that they are involuntarily actuated by a divine impulse, they become intoxicated with this imagined inspiration, and utter their rapture and their triumph with such wildness and incoherence—with such gesticulation and vociferation, as set all reason and decorum at defiance. This presumption, seizing chiefly the young and sanguine, and, as it seems, like hysteric affections, partly spreading through the crowd by sympathy; its operation and effects extremely varying according to the different degrees of constitutional temperament, mock all description. Among their preachers, who are also very various in their character, (illiterate and conceited—or well meaning and sensible—or, too frequently, I fear, crafty and hypocritical,) some are more distinguished by their success in exciting these *stravaganzas*. One of these, after beginning, perhaps, in a lower voice, in more broken and detached sentences, rises by degrees to a greater vehemence of tone and gesture, which often swells into a hellowing, as grating to the ear—as the attendant distortions are

are disgusting to the sight—of a rational man. In the early part he is accompanied only by sighs, and occasional moans, with here and there a note of approbation; which, a while after, are succeeded by whinings and exclamations: till, at length, one among the crowd, wrought up to a pitch of ecstasy, which it is supposed will permit no longer to be suppressed, starts and commences the jumping; using, at intervals, some expressions of praise, or of triumph. The word most generally adopted is “*goganiant!*” [glory!] Between these exclamations, while labouring with the subject, is emitted from the throat a harsh, undulating sound, which by the profane, has been compared to a stone cutter’s saw. The conclusion, which I am almost ashamed to describe, has more the appearance of heathen orgies, than of the rational fervour of christian devotion.—The phrensy spreads among the multitude;—for, in fact, a kind of religious phrensy appears to seize them. To any observations made to them they seem insensible. Men and women, indiscriminately, cry and laugh, jump and sing, with the wildest extravagance. That their dress becomes deranged, or the hair dishevelled, is no longer an object of attention.—And

their raptures continue, till, spent with fatigue of mind and body, the women are frequently carried out in a state of apparent insensibility. In these scenes, indeed, the youthful part of the congregation are principally concerned; the more elderly generally contenting themselves with admiring, with devout gratitude, what they deem the operations of the spirit. This phenomenon, from these few leading traits, suggest many important reflections, which, however, come not properly within the province of these cursory remarks.

The Gleaner next presents us with what he very properly calls his *bonne bouche*. Whether, to the raciness of its flavour, it added the recommendation of easiness of digestion, those who swallow it must determine. He tells us (and he tells it with the appearance of gravity) that, in Wales, the *belief of Fairies is general!* In Glamorganshire, in particular, we have an extraordinary tale of a parson who had written a book upon them, and was their intimate friend; and of a gentleman, who accompanied him to this same fairy-loving parson, the said gentleman also firmly believing in their existence. Now, whether the traveller himself experienced, on this occasion,

casion, a little pleasant humbug of this fairy land, or is only disposed to amuse himself a little at the expence of his reader, I know not; but if there had been such a clergyman as he describes, either in Glamorganshire, or in the neighbourhood of Pontypool, he certainly would have done right to have consulted his credit in concealing his name; and, at present, it is as completely unknown as his book; which one may venture to say the little folks have never yet permitted him to publish. That there are silly, weak people in all countries, every man who has travelled must be convinced: and that there may be many of the lower kind of people in Wales, as well as in England, who believe in ghosts, goblins, and fairies, I know full well: but that there is a greater proportion of the credulous in the former than in the latter, (though I have seen a great deal of the manners of all ranks in both,) I have found no reason to affirm. The vale of Festiniog, indeed, as a part of the principality, with which I am at present unacquainted, I must give up to the traveller; and, must, therefore, leave him in the undisturbed possession of his fairy inn and landlady there. And, to give him all the advantage of Welsh credulity, I am deter-

mined to believe—as much as I can, of that story, as I will likewise of the Montgomeryshire Amelia's tale: so well told, and so like every thing—except the *common* occurrences of life, that I feel little interested, whether it be truth or fiction.

I wish we could admit, as a fact, that there is a harper in every village, and a bard to every mountain in Wales. The truth is, some of the villages of North Wales have their harpers: in South Wales there are very few. As to the bards, alas! they may be said to be no more. The *Awen*,—the Welsh *vis poetica*, seems nearly extinguished; and though some few scintillations may still sparkle in two or three of the bards of North Wales, I am much afraid that, like the faint and transient blaze of a nearly-wasted candle, they only forbode its approaching extinction. It is, however, not a little extraordinary, that an author, not versed in the language of this country (as from several passages it is obvious he is not) should take upon himself to pronounce upon the merits of Welsh poetry; a subject, on which to constitute a judge, requiring a long and intimate acquaintance with the language; and on which few, who possess even that advantage, are com-

petent to decide. It is, therefore, scarcely necessary for me to add, that what he has by inference asserted, "that the poetry was not equal to the vehemence with which it was uttered," however it may declare his modesty, cannot, in such circumstances, be admitted to come with any of that weight or authority, which may entitle a man to advance any position to the public. His history of the bards, as he calls it, is too superficial to have much claim on the attention of the reader; and has, indeed, little to recommend it, but its brevity. The curiosity of the Welshman, on meeting a stranger, is described with no less truth than liveliness. We have no reason to infer, however, that it is any thing peculiar to this country. In all wild and unfrequented countries, and it is only in such parts of Wales that this curiosity is most observable, the same remark has been made. Dr. Franklin has told us that it prevails so much in America, that, when he travelled there, in only asking the road, he found it expedient—to save time—to preface his question with "my name is Benjamin Franklin—by trade a printer—am come from such a place—and going to such a place; and now—which is the road?" A

curiosity, indeed, in all countries thinly inhabited—or where there is little thoroughfare, or intercourse with strangers, so easily accounted for, and exhibiting so little inconsistency of the human character, that I am surprised our traveller, with all his knowledge of human nature, should deem it extraordinary. Let him go to the Highlands of Scotland, or to Orkney Islands, though I have never visited either, yet, I will answer for it, that he will be received in much the same manner; and if it be true, as Trinculo says, that, "in England any monster or strange beast makes a man," (and such may appear the spruce and flippant stranger to the ragged and untutored inhabitant of the mountain) the same curiosity, (though variously modified) will be found to prevail throughout all parts of this nation.

Upon the whole, this author has himself exhibited too many instances of the same post-haste faults, which he has so properly reprobated in others. Though I do not charge him with any wilful misrepresentation of the men and manners of the country; yet, from his frequent inaccuracies upon that subject, partly arising, probably, from his ignorance of the language,

guage, (an insurmountable obstacle to the inquisitive traveller) his book is of little value, in elucidating or promoting that study, which I conceive ought to be the chief object of the traveller's attention. That he is an agreeable writer, and, particularly, that he has a happy knack of telling a story, his Barmouth barber—his Cardiganshire failor—his Montgomeryshire Amelia, and her father—and his last, though not least entertaining, adventure, at the inn at Shrewsbury, will sufficiently attest.

Having freely, yet without prejudice, stated my thoughts on this part of his work, I shall now take my leave, by wishing him, in the next visit he shall pay to South Wales, a better harvest.

The next tourist that claims our attention, is a lady of the name of Morgan. Her publication is called "a Tour to Milford Haven;" though it might more properly be entitled "a description of the town of Havverfordwest, and of the neighbouring country," to which, as far as relates to Wales, it is almost exclusively confined. This journey, it seems, was taken in the year 1791. During the early part, that respect and politeness, ever due to the sex,

claim our silent acquiescence; and while she remains on English ground, induce us to take for granted that the facts related are true, and the observations upon them just: no sooner however does the fair traveller cross the Severn, than, from being complaisant hearers, we are called upon to remark and to rectify: no sooner does she set foot on Cambrian ground, than the spirit of embellishment, peculiar, I hope, to the Welsh traveller, instantly seizes her. One would imagine there was some enchantment in this region; or something in the climate, that, in all Tourists, the moment they breathe in it, occasioned a lamentable defect of vision. Some it seems to blind entirely: to some objects appear multiplied: to others reversed or distorted. Soon after her arrival in Brecknockshire, this lady discovers that the men of this country have a terrible way of mending their roads, "Huge stones, as they came from the quarry, of the size of a man's head, and many of them four times as big, are spread *over* the road in heaps, perhaps a mile distant from each other; and you must either drive over them, or wait till the people break them with large hammers." No wonder that her horse should address
F f 2 her,

her, or at least seem to address her, with "why hast thou brought me into these difficulties?" Feeling it so severely, if he had not been in a lady's company, he would probably have muttered half a curse or so, and, borrowing the thought from his mistress, might have added "these Welshmen have a d—d odd manner of mending their ways!" Whether the lady and her horse, like the prophet and his ass of old, met with any super-natural obstruction, is not for me to say: it is my part to give the state of the roads, as it appears to vulgar eyes: and the reader will be surprized when he is assured, that eight or nine years ago, a few years before the date of this tour, the commissioners of the turnpikes took immense pains to remove the very inconvenience which the lady and her horse complain of: and that the said commissioners, with that difficulty indeed, which generally exists in removing ancient prejudices, did prevail upon the labourers on this very road, instead of laying huge stones upon or "over it," by which she, the surveyor, had before been frequently deceived, (as they covered it with a layer of earth before they were properly broken) to lay them in heaps upon its *sides*; by which means it

has ever since been seen, that they break them sufficiently small, before they are laid over the road. So that, in the lady's account of the matter, there appears at least an odd kind of anachronism: whether introduced for a poetical—or for what other purpose—the Writer herself alone can determine.

After passing these huge heaps, and after a dismal tale of a dismal shower—a dismal dell—and the dismal clinking of chains one mile from Trecastle, not as she tells us a peasant informed her "*tree milß*;" (a specimen of imitation, by the bye, which can only excite a smile, as coming from a lady, though we could not otherwise avoid observing, that it is much more like the dialect of Duke's Place, than that of the mountains of Wales) this same unfortunate defect of vision, to which I have just alluded, becomes again observable, and discovers itself in a singular manner, when we are informed, that *all* the cottages in Wales are perfectly white and (hear this, ye unconscious and astonished inhabitants) LUMINOUS! the roof being covered with white slate, resembling—what think you? a wall?—a white apron?—a sheet?—the inside of an oyster shell? No, no! Guess again.

However,

However, not to fatigue the reader with conjectures, or puzzle him to find a simile which it is ten to one he can ever reach, be it known to all men by these presents, that they are like—the MOON BURSTING FROM A CLOUD! When the reader is informed of the fact, that forty-nine out of fifty of the Welsh cottages are covered with brown thatch, he may perhaps be apprehensive that the description may be occasioned by something of a moon-blindness: though, after all, it may probably be intended only as a dash of poetical brilliancy;—too brilliant indeed for the owlish profane reader to appreciate.

A few more observations occur upon clear streams, high rocks, Merlin's cave, with an occasional anecdote or two, and we are carried to Haverford-west, the destination of the journey. With respect to the local customs of the Principality, little is said; though that little is in general just. But her descriptions being confined to the country near Haverford-west, her observations equally limited, apply only to that place and its vicinity. She does not, indeed, seem to recollect her own observation to her husband in their journey down:—that “these people are not Welsh.”

and, consequently, that she cannot, from their practices, deduce the general manners or customs of Wales. In that part of the country, however, where she had leisure and opportunity to make her remarks, I again subscribe with pleasure to their general correctness; though even these I cannot acquit in some cases of exaggeration, and in others of error. To point out a few instances.—The door of a hut of a miner is said to be so low, as to oblige him to creep in on all fours, and he is said to sit in it, as an Indian, upon his hams. From this description one might be led to suppose, that this is the habitual posture of this body of men, as is said to be that of the Indians. The fact warrants no such supposition. It was only the accidental position in which she happened to see a poor fellow under a few turfs, piled up to protect him from a storm or shower of rain, the aperture into which, though low, permits a tall man, on his stooping to enter.—The whole of this, however, hardly deserved notice; there being nothing in these temporary erections peculiar to the principality.

The story of the culm-balls, burnt in Pembroke-shire and Carmarthen-shire, having been
E f 3 mistaken

mistaken for potatoes roasting, (by-the-bye they must have been of a tolerable size) only reminds us of a Hybernicism related there upon this subject: a pleasantry, indeed, which may be amusing to strangers, though worn out among the inhabitants.

The dialect of Haverfordwest does not consist of a mixture of Welsh and English, nor has it any thing of the usual Welsh accent. Little or no Welsh is spoken there, even by the lower classes of people; and their dialect, though of a peculiar nature, and not easily described, has no resemblance whatever to that of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Breconshire, or Glamorganshire, where the Welsh language is most spoken. On this subject of the variation of languages, there is a very extraordinary circumstance in Pembrokeshire, which has not attracted the notice of cursory travellers. A brook divides the hundreds of Rous and Dangleddy, on one side of which the inhabitants converse entirely in English, on the other as entirely in Welsh; and this has continued so for ages. The same thing may be observed of the inhabitants of Gower, in Glamorganshire, though here the line is more ideal, and not so easily ascertain-

ed. But when a man of Gower is asked the residence of one in Llangevelach, which is on the Welsh side of the line, it is a common reply, "I donna know, a lives somewhere in the welshery;" as if he had spoken of a piggory, or rookery, or any thing of that kind. The Flemings in Gower as well as in Pembrokeshire (for they settled in both) certainly affect to hold the Welsh, and particularly this language, very cheap; no wonder, therefore, that Mrs. M. should be answered in a sharp tone and indignant look, when she presumed to suppose they could gobble our gutturals, or converse in what they esteem a barbarous language.

It is with surprize I find this lady affirming that there are few if any beggars in South Wales. Here again I presume she is only describing Haverfordwest, where I understand they are less numerous. But, to the disgrace of the police of South Wales in general, the towns through which travellers pass, and particularly the doors and windows of inns, are infested with miserable looking objects, as filthy and disgusting, as they are (for of many I can speak from personal knowledge) idle and undeserving. If the abilities and integrity of the magistrates of the principality

(as

(as far as I have the honour of being acquainted with them, and that acquaintance, I have the pleasure to say, is not very confined) could derive any additional lustre from my humble tribute of applause, I should feel myself bound to bestow it, where it is so richly deserved: but, upon this very important branch of their duty, collectively and individually, as well as municipally, I must still declare there is a most shameful and unpardonable want of attention. The humanity of the traveller assists in continuing, though I hope not in perpetuating, the reproach. I trust, when I say this, that I am not arresting the arm of benevolence: and at the same time that it is my earnest prayer that no one deserving or distressed object may ever regret that I have so far interfered, I must be permitted to hint, that if the magistrate would prevent these scourges of the really poor—these drones and caterpillars of society, from snatching the morsel intended for the relief of more deserving objects, for which prevention the laws are fully competent; and, at the same time, afford opportunities to the humane and affluent, while travelling on business or pleasure, to dispose their blessings in assisting their indigent fellow-creatures, it would be attended with great

advantage to the community; would add honour to their own character, and thus convey the well-intended benevolence of the charitable, now so sadly diverted and misapplied, into its proper channel. To encourage this, I would propose, that a poor-box should be placed at the entry of every principal inn, in each town—the key to be kept by the magistrate or parish-officer—the contents to be applied, under proper inspection, to the relief of the really necessitous. If I were not afraid of bringing about my ears a very jeffamy sett of gentry, I would take the liberty of pushing the thought farther, by submitting, that if the odd halfpence in bills at inns were added to the contribution at the door, the box might probably produce so very considerable a fund at the end of the year, as materially to relieve the chilling distress of winter, and assist the poor rates.

When this lady asserts that the lower kind of people in Wales do not live poorly, I fear she only exposes her want of knowledge of their general situation. Great part of the inhabitants, particularly the small farmers among the hills, live in a manner that most people would call wretched. Their fare is infinitely more coarse than that of
F f 4 parish

parish paupers in other parts of the island. What in England are called necessities of life, are, with them, in many cases, luxuries. Their usual food consists of coarse barley bread, black nearly as a beaver hat, such as my lord's hound would loath,—a dry, sourish cheese,—oaten bread, which, though relished by some, has little nourishment, and is I fear unwholesome for a continuance,—flummery,—and, now and then, sparingly, milk. Their drink—water. Meat, generally deemed necessary, appears not on their board perhaps once a fortnight. Their only luxury seems to be a few pots of ale, on the market day, in which they steep all their cares: but very frequently, after a cold wet ride, they have to tumble into a bed, into a fireless house, scantily covered with thatch, through which the rain penetrates, and drops upon that very bed during the whole of the night. To this the situation of the wandering country beggar is in many respects superior; independently of his exemption from labour, from rent—and from taxes, to the former, sources of perpetual anxiety and trouble, the humanity of his neighbours enables him to live in more comparative comfort. For the reformation of these vagrants, indeed, as well as that

of town beggars, regulations are much wanted: and I may hereafter take the liberty of suggesting to the public what may occur to me upon this topic. It is a momentous, an interesting subject; and every person who thinks he can point out any thing on this or any other subject, which may be of service, should not timidly hesitate—when public duty calls upon him—to disclose it.

Mrs. M. still forgetting perhaps that she is at Haverfordwest, observes a peculiarity in the countenance of Welshmen. The same observation, though I own it has never struck me, has been made by several others, and therefore, is probably true. The size and general height of the labouring inhabitants of Cardiganshire seem to have something peculiar. They are mostly thick set, short men, from five feet two to five feet six, muscular, bony, brave, determined, and resolute; (as the French desperadoes who lately landed on their coast can attest (who also found in their neighbours of Pembrokeshire the same energetic qualities)—their dress, which may be almost called their uniform, is a light blue, short coat, with a waistcoat and breeches of the same colour. The women's *whittles* (a kind of

of short cloak—or piece of flannel—pinned or tied round their shoulders) one of the same make as described by Mrs. M.; save that those in Cardiganshire are red, and a long deep fringe: how much the colour and the garment contributed, on the occasion just alluded to, to strike the enemy with consternation, is too well known to be mentioned.

In taking leave of this tour, I must observe that in general, this authoress makes a proper return for the civilities paid her in the country. In one instance, indeed, she seems to have failed. Anxious perhaps to avoid offending a particular company, in which she either danced, or saw a dance, she states, so as to give it the air and manner of a general imputation, “that the young people crowd to the top; and happy are they who can get the uppermost places, and strangers, and those who are too polite, are thrust to the bottom.” I am sorry that Mrs. M. should have been introduced to so giddy and so rude a fact: but if this specimen be intended as valid in a general description, or to convey a general imputation, I believe few strangers, who have visited the Welsh towns, will be found to confirm it. Before I conclude, I cannot help observ-

ing, that the Welsh names are in general more properly spelt than could have been expected from an English writer. In productions of this kind, indeed, I would lay no great stress on the strict orthography of the Welsh language, so uncouth to an English ear: it is more essential, however, that translations, if travellers offer them, be rendered correctly. In this respect, I have only to note a slight error in her etymology of *Dinefawr*, which is, not “the castle of the great man,” but “the great city.”

The next Traveller, whose pea-green skies and yellow ochred mountains cannot fail attracting the eye at least, seems at all events determined to surprize and astonish us; and, in the marvellous, leaves far behind him all his fellow-tourists. Whether, on his approach to the Welsh coast, he may have suffered in the floating miasmata, that may produce this epidemic disorder, so prevalent among Welsh Tourists, I know not; but he seems deeply infected, even before he has trod in the Welsh soil. It immediately discovers itself on the passage of the Severn; which is, consequently, described, as full of dangers; which never existed, but in his—or some other equal-

ly

ly disordered imagination; and as continually liable to accidents,—which half a century has scarcely witnessed! Not that it is here intended to deny, or call into question, the story of losing the hat; but if passengers were to be deterred, by this tale, from crossing this water, they might as well be frightened from walking in a street; because, once in fifty years, a tile may have dropped upon the head of some unfortunate person, and occasioned the loss of life.

To review this publication, in order to arrive at the truth, it would be necessary to negative, in some respect or other, almost every account that has been advanced in it. In saying this, however, I wish to premise, that, without any personal knowledge of the writer, I am inclined to ascribe his mistakes more to haste and want of information, than to any wilful misrepresentation. But as merely to deny any given statement may appear abrupt; and, after all, in the present instance, would only intimate what Wales is not, and not what it really is, I shall *take leave* to join the Traveller at Newport in Monmouthshire; and, to rectify a few of his inadvertencies as he proceeds. At Newport, then,

I have to acquaint him, that it is *not* celebrated for fewin, but for salmon, which is there equal in flavour to any caught on the coasts of this kingdom;—that the fewin is seldom seen there, but found chiefly in Carmarthenshire, and in some rivers of Glamorganshire;—that the Welsh are *not* proud of it; on the contrary, that it is with them of inferior estimation and price;—that it is not like a trout, but has a greater resemblance to a salmon;—that it very rarely exceeds ten or twelve pounds in weight, and generally not half so much. I have not read Daniel de Foe upon this subject: but if he states it to be the pride of this part of the country, I presume he may have read it in some other traveller, who had read it in some former traveller—marvel or blunder-maker, who had heard it from—the L——d knows whom.

But what English Author informed our Traveller, that Robert of Normandy was confined by his brother Hen. I. and his eyes *afterwards* put out by William II?—

Advancing to Caerffyli, the tourist indulges himself unboundedly, at the expence of these poor Hottentots (as he calls them) and their huts. That the

the arrival of a post-chaise in any country town in England, (not a thoroughfare) occasions; at the door of the inn where it stops, a concourse of people; larger or smaller in proportion to the frequency of such carriages, few will deny; and that carriages are seldom seen at Caerffylly, must be admitted: but that, when they do arrive, they occasion consternation, or that the gutturals of the inhabitants are employed to inquire whether the Pope or the French are coming, is a tale—too absurd for serious notice. The acquaintance of the inhabitants of Caerffylly with the Pope, or their care about him, even if he were again in the plenitude of power, is equally slender; and the writer may be assured, that they have as little dread of the French as their countrymen of Pembroke-shire or Cardigan-shire; and will probably receive them, if they think proper to pay them a visit, with as little consternation. This place is by no means “an irregular assemblage of huts:” it has several good houses; and at present a well-built inn, probably not erected when this Traveller visited it; though it must then have more than the solitary ale-house he mentions: whether the number be indeed an advantage, may well be doubted.

To prove that a Welshman does not know a coin from dirty, he produces an instance of his guide having one in his possession,—a refusing to part with it. There we have an attempt to imitate the Welsh brogue—with no better success than Mrs. Morgan with her “miff.” “What hur think?”—“Got bléts hur.” I have already observed, that no Welshman, accustomed to speak more often in Welsh than in English, thus makes use of this pronoun nominatively—as the agent of the verb; and seldom, if ever, accusatively—as the object of the verb. They frequently indeed (as it has been likewise already mentioned) confound sexes and genders: and, whether talking of a man, or of a stick or stone, (having no neuter) are apt to say “she did fall down,” &c. But the phrase of “Got bléts hur” is never heard: their manner of expressing the idea would more probably be conveyed to an English ear by “Goat bléts me.” Another phrase, attributed to the Welsh, though never used by them, is “look you.” It is remarkable that Shakespeare has never put either of these phrases into the mouth, either of Fluellen, or of Sir Hugh Evans. At the same time, these have been so long—so commonly—so generally applied, both

both on and off the stage, as descriptive of Welshmen, that I despair of convincing my English reader by any other means, than by a reference (when he comes among us) to his own observations. This reference, however, I would have exercised among those only who converse chiefly in the Welsh language; and do not extend it either to the borders of Radnorshire, or to the English part of Pembroke-shire: the former of whom have exchanged their native tongue for a barbarous jargon—neither Welsh nor English; where indeed we may hear such sounds as “hur wonna come home”—“hur did tould ma”—“I dinna like,” &c. &c. and the latter, in the conversation of the lower class, have many vulgarisms, intelligible only to themselves. At Caerffyli, however, where this writer says the English language is as little known as among the mountains of Merioneth, and where he asserts he could find only one person who could speak it, I will venture to aver, without being acquainted with one third of the inhabitants, that I know twenty there, who speak it (most certainly with an accent, not easily described) more grammatically than in most country places in the kingdom.

After having himself committed such mistakes (to give them no harsher name) of which we are presently to give further instances, what are we to think of the same man, going out of his way, for the purpose of grossly and scurrilously abusing another traveller, (in the opinion of many, already ill-treated by the generality of his readers) wantonly stigmatizing him with the appellation of a *liar*, without any apparent call or provocation?—

In the description of the circular basin, whose trout, young salmon, and silver eels frolic together like chinese fish—the platform against the banks of the river—the salmon collecting in large bodies—and the fisherman eyeing the whole and selecting the largest; there is so much obvious exaggeration, that it diminishes the necessity and the pain of contradicting it. It is proper, however, that the future traveller should be informed what he will really find—that this basin, though it approaches to a circular form, hath nothing singular in it,—that the bottom is not even, but of an unequal depth:—that he must not expect to see trout, salmon, and silver eels frolic there together; that, in fact, these

these fishers are not very fond of each other's company; and that the eel is seldom if ever seen upon a smooth bottom:—that the stages, which he talks of, are, in general, nothing more than the stumps of trees, which overhang some narrow gully, through which the fish, attracted by the light, must pass; with now and then a thick board or bench attached to them, so as to extend the projection: but, that so far from coming in bodies, (as his phrase is) and gamboling below, on purpose, as one would suppose, to be caught, or to give the fisherman time to select the finest, he is satisfied if, in different places, he can catch two or three in the course of the night: and these, when taken, are of little value, much out of season, and deemed scarcely eatable.

From these fisheries, after observing a very “curious” circumstance at a cascade,—that a stick thrown in is precipitated to the bottom, and rises at a distance, (*I should have thought it more curious had it not so happened*) we are led to Cowbridge, and from thence to Margam, the seat not of Lord Talbot, as he calls it, but of Mr. Talbot, descended to him from the Mansels: a mistake the more necessary to be rectified, as

Lord Talbot has a seat in the county. And when he has thus elevated a commoner into a peer, a few pages afterwards, he reduces a peer into a commoner, when he informs us that Briton Ferry (which belongs to Lord Vernon) is the seat of a Mr. Vernon. But, if the circumstance of the stick and the cascade, just now mentioned, has nothing very curious in it, amends are very soon made by an extraordinary piece of information:—that both coal and lime abound in such vast quantities in Wales, that the farmers use *it* to manure their lands: which of the two articles is here meant, is not sufficiently explained: if the former, it is, indeed, a curious fact; not known to the generality of the inhabitants: if the latter only, the statement is unexceptionable; though, I apprehend, there is little peculiar to the country in this use of it.

The pottery at Swansea is in an improving state, and deserves encouragement: but to compare the manufactory with the most exquisite productions of China, reminds us of the gambols of the salmon we have just heard of. All this, however, is cast far behind in the shade by the next tale; which the Gleaner would call a *bonne bouche*. It is

is a Welsh funeral:—"women screaming—children crying—men swearing—dogs barking"—(the brutes, I suppose, are trained to join in the chorus, and always form part of the procession)—odd enough this!—But this is nothing: the parson and the corpse vanish: and the author, who attended, could never discover what became of them! I will, then, beg leave to inform him from my own knowledge: the corps was decently interred; and the clergyman walked in and walked out, in the same manner, and with the same deliberation, as is usually seen in England—with the exception, perhaps, of her metropolis, where half the burial service is frequently omitted, unless the corpse once was—rich or noble. The funeral, to which this author alludes, being that of a man of family, and, I believe, respected in the place, brought together a great crowd; and the noise and bustle were no more than is usually heard and seen, where a number of idle people are gathered together from curiosity.

After a severe and very farcastic description of the alehouses at Carmarthen, which may have every thing to boast of but wit and truth, (for, in fact, the inns here are not very different

from those in England—out of the great roads:—*quædam bona—multa mala—plurima mediveria*) and after a pompous display of learning, in which he proposes to detect the *falsehoods* of all his predecessors, from Giraldus Cambrensis, down to himself, (whom I think he has unfairly excluded) he informs us, that he does not believe the Carmarthen people to be the most polite in the world;—that it is (not an uncommon, but) a common market town;—that the reader, if he should visit it, must not be surprised to be gratified with a *picturesque* display (Oh the wit!) of one entire street, formed by mansions of mud;—that dogs are universally used in this part of the world as turnspits;—that *sewin* weighing 50lb. are found there; that the dress of Welshmen is universally the same;—that the common people despise the use of shoes and stockings;—that the men are distinguished by broad hats and bare feet; and that, if it were not for the criterion of the breeches, the difference of sex would hardly be perceived; and that their ignorance is *amazing*. On these several assertions it would be waste of time to make any animadversions: to those who are acquainted with the country, the bare mention of most of them carries

carries with it, in a great measure, their refutation. What is only of occasional occurrence, this writer calls the custom of the country; and where his facts are true, in part, they are far from being so universal as he would represent them. A Welshman may here and there be seen at a milk-pail: (by-the-bye I am not satisfied—for reasons which I cannot explain here—that the employ is not more appropriate to men than to women) and a man-milliner is now and then met with in London; yet, if a foreigner from thence asserted, that caps and bonnets, in London, were customarily made by men, an Englishman would think pretty contemptuously both of his accuracy and his liberality. The similitude observed between the complexion and appearance of the Welsh and their puppy turnspits is so sagaciously happy, that it would be cruel to hint a doubt of its propriety.

I do not know who this gentleman may be,—(for, from his travelling in chaises, I must presume he is a gentleman) but nothing can be more inconsistent with that character, than his reflections on the inhabitants of Haverfordwest; a place by no means notorious for inhospitality or incivility, or even the want

of accommodation at the inn. But, as if the climate communicated to him likewise the irascibility ascribed to the inhabitants, he falls foul upon the poor driver; who, with more humanity than is generally shewn by that description of men, remonstrates with him on his intentions of going 30 miles with a pair of horses, on a road, some of which is as bad, and most of it as uneven, as any in this kingdom. The landlord at Cardigan too, whose loquacity and address I do not admire, fares no better, except in escaping the epithet of scoundrel,—(which it is always most safe to apply to a post-boy) because he asserts, in language unpolished, indeed, but not less true, that it was necessary the traveller should stop the night there;—that they must travel with four horses—that they *must* travel forty miles, if they intended to reach Aberystwith next day: all which they *must*,—and were at last obliged to do: and had this gentleman been indulged in his freak of going by sea, the prevention of which, without any proof adduced, he attributes to the threats or the bribery of the landlord, he would, in all probability, have felt, both in pocket and in person, the imprudence of sacrificing the contents of the one—
and

and the ease of the other—to the rashness of his repentment.

After a disgusting description of the filth of Ireland, which I hope is exaggerated, towards the conclusion of this tour in Wales, is presented a specimen of what may be called blackball and white-wash. After dwelling repeatedly on the want of cleanliness in the Welsh, and on the *universality* of the custom of going without shoes and stockings, he introduces a plaister for the fore; composed, however, of materials so heterogeneous, that, if the patient be of an irritable habit, I doubt of its efficacy, in curing even these skin-deep wounds which in such habits, he may have inflicted.

But what is most likely to disgust that same genus irritabile Cambrorum, is the abominable affectation of the knowledge of the Welsh language, which this author displays. He is extremely facetious, at Mr. Gilpin's expence, upon his mode of spelling two words—the “Funach,” and the “Rhydol:” in either instance I doubt much the propriety of the critic's correction; the first, I rather think the river should be Mynach, and not Monach; and, in the other, Mr. Gilpin has properly written Rhydol, and not Rhyddol. This

author has also prefaced his book with an attempt to explain several Cornish and Welsh words with no better success. For instance, Truro, he says, is derived from two Cornish words Tru ru: and there are no such words, that I can discover, in the Cornish language. It may probably be derived from tre 'rhiw, the town on an ascent; or, perhaps, tri rhiw, three ascents or steep hills. Penrhyn, according to him, is a curled head, instead of a promontory: Jew in Cornish instead of Jaw: Penzance, Penslands instead of Pensanct: Caerdiff, a city on Taff, instead of a fortified city on Taaf:—Pont Aberglaslyn, the *devil's bridge*, instead of the bridge on the blue lake!—Bangor, the beautiful quire, instead of the beautiful choir. “Mael Guidon and Mael Haphook”—the first is to me unintelligible; the latter, properly written, “Moel yr hebog, means the hawk's nest, or hawk's hill:—Llanidloes, instead of Llandilo, in Carmarthenshire. In short, almost all the names of places in Wales, mentioned in the book, are improperly spelt: which, for reasons before stated, I should hardly have noticed, had not the author affected so much learning, and made such pretensions to an intimate acquaintance with the language. Towards

wards the conclusion he becomes very profound indeed; though still rather unfortunate in his elucidation of words. "The Welsh word for sun is the Greek word for fire"—saith he: not precisely so, my good sir: the modern word *haul* (the sun) may perhaps be derived from the Greek word, of the same import, *helios*; but the old word *grian*, now obsolete, it is obvious can claim no such descent. "Water is called *ddŵ*, only pronounced with the aspirate." Here I am not so fortunate as to comprehend his meaning: *without* the aspirate (while the Greek, *ιδω*, is written *with* it) there would in fact be the nearer resemblance: for thus, with the Welsh article prefixed, *y dŵr* (the water) forms a very similar sound. But though the modern Welsh word for water is *dŵr*, the ancient word *wy*, seems to have less affinity with the Greek: yet here perhaps, some kindred sound, such as *iw*, (to rain) may be challenged by an etymologist. Ap, in Welsh, he supposes, with others before him, to be from the Greek *απο*: though both certainly express origin and derivation, yet ap in Welsh, I conceive is more im-

mediately an abbreviation of *mâb*, (the son): as *Dafydd ap Morgan*, David, the son of Morgan. But it is high time to take leave of this hasty and incorrect performance.

After these follow two travellers or tourists, or whatever they please to call themselves: the one, a French emigrant, whose motives for becoming an author may probably entitle him to more compassion than approbation, commences and compleats his tour in 1796, and publishes in 1797. His descriptions are of towns and castles—and woods—and rivers, &c. &c. most miserably spelt: and they are adorned with plates, most of which want something more than an asterisk to remind us of the places they are intended (as Quince says) to "present or disfigure."* All of them, indeed, except two of *Caerffili* castle, and one or two about *Pont ar Pridd*, might have had their *delin' et sculp' vel scalp'* in London; and then, shaken in a bag, might have been called *Llandilo war*, or *Morgam*, or *Castle cogh*, or any other miscalled place, indiscriminately, as they happen to come out.

* Mjds. N. Dream, AÆ III. Sc. I.

The other tour, which has been sometime begun, but what still wants *finishing*, has the merit of some few tolerable plates, and the demerit of a great deal of bombast, nonsense, and an affectation of skill in the Welsh language, apparently without an acquaintance with three words of it. At the same time that we may lay claim to something like charity, in supporting an indigent adventurer, who has little pretensions to literature, in what he calls a second edition, it is nevertheless a satire upon the folly and credulity of the country, upon which he is permitted to impose.

These are again succeeded by more travellers, of the names of *Skrine*, *Warner*, and *Aikin*; all published in 1798. The first [to whose private character and real worth all who have the happiness of knowing him will feel proud to bear testimony] certainly does not excel as a tourist, or writer of travels: his style abounds in metaphors, and epithets, singularly and affectedly applied, and frequently extravagantly conceived and oddly expressed: he talks of intervals in a mountainous ridge in Monmouthshire, forming a succession of vallies, *like the cells*

of a honeycomb; buildings at Llantrifant, clustered like a swarm of bees, bursts of view, sweeps, stripes of vegetation, chains of meadows, hills *floating* with water, and feathering woods. The spacious plantations of Buckland in Brecknockshire are sung, though it can only boast of a few shrubs, planted in a lawn, which are said to break upon the sight at the same moment that the *charming* demesne of Paterstone *steals upon the view*. Though every traveller upon that road must know that there is no one point of view between Crickhowell and Brecon, from whence those seats can be seen at the same time. Sometimes his language resembles prose run mad; for instance, we are told that towards the south of Brecknock, the hill of *Canthriff*, clothed from the summit to its base, with wood, opposes a barrier *finely impending* over the river, and fronting the bold and barren eminence of the Craigie—Unfortunately there is no such impending hill as *Canthriff*, [or *Cantreff*, for that is the name of an adjacent parish]. There is a hill or rising ground, which shelves rather abruptly from the river Usk, clothed with a wood called *Clos-y-coed*; and which fronts not *Craig*, or rather *Crîg*, but a little eminence neither
bold

bold or barren, called *Slwch*, which is so far from being a distinguishing feature in the landscape, that it is degraded by the inhabitants by the diminutive appellation of *Slwch Tump*. This writer is also seized with the mania, which usually affects Welsh travellers of attempting to explain Welsh words and names, without a sufficient knowledge of the language. *Bwlch* is said properly to signify a rent in a mountain; whereas it may as properly, though it does not as commonly, mean a rent in a garment; and it is in continual use for a gap in a hedge—*Defguilfa*, [a combination of letters peculiarly disgusting to a British eye] meaning *Disgwylfa*, is said to be a prospect, though it is generally applied to a military station of a centinel, commanding an extensive prospect—Several or similar errors occur in the course of the work; we now and then meet with such a phrase as “too *critic* an eye”, which, admitting that it can be justified from good authority, is certainly affected, Johnson's quotation from Pope hardly supports it as an adjective. The mistakes in spelling whole names are almost too numerous to mention—Pont ar dillas, for Pont ar ddulas, [of which the description is not unintelligible,

is not correct]—Llanfpyddid for Llanfpyddid—Calda for Caldyl—Rusland castle for Dryllwyn castle—Caerphilli for Caerphili, [the difference is very great in Welsh pronunciation]—Wenye for Wenny or Ewenay—Pembray for Pembrey—Glenhier for Glyn hir—Caraig Cennin for Carreg Cynan—Cwmtythen for Cwmtoiddw—Luchyntyaen for Llwyncyntefin, &c. &c.

The next traveller is a clergyman of the name of Warner, who made his tour on foot!!! Here it is impossible to avoid saying two or three words upon this silly and ridiculous whim of converting pleasure into toil. It is, indeed, strange it should be necessary to make an observation upon the subject, to any man who can afford himself a horse, and a pair of saddle bags; but folly, and the inexperience of youth, first introduced this laborious mode of travelling, and fashion and caprice have exerted their influence to keep it alive. The inconveniences that attend it, independent of the fatigues it occasions, which is no inconsiderable objection, are many; the advantages few, and the expences saved by it trifling. The treatment the pedestrian is likely to meet with at most inns [whatever this

curate may say to the contrary] is materially different from that which the equestrian receives; and there are few places, indeed, to which the traveller on horseback cannot have access: if such should occur, it is easy to make any occasional deviations on foot; and we shall be ready, after having gratified our curiosity by these slight excursions, to acknowledge, with double satisfaction, the obligations we owe to our useful and submissive companion, who always lightens our fatigue, shortens, apparently, our journey, relieves us often from the necessity of travelling by night, and frequently preserves us from the unwholesome consequences of a found wetting.

This author writes in a pleasant manner; but his book is plentifully sprinkled with quotations. He too has the happy knack of embellishing his tour a la Pratt, with an anecdote here and there; and, like the Cardiganshire sailor, and Barmouth Barber, formerly mentioned, we have here an introduction to a sentimental tanner, who reads a long extract from Percy's ancient poetry, which composes part of his library in a cottage!!! Oh reader, if perchance thou knowest this contrite moralizing scrap

quoting tanner, thou wilt perhaps be tempted involuntarily to exclaim with Sofia "Lord, Lord, friend, one of us two is damnably given to ———, but I do not say which, to avoid disputes." Respect for the friends of this theologist eccentric character, whom he is said so grossly to abuse, will not permit me to explain why it is *impossible* that either the words or the sentiments here said to be related by him, can be correct, as to the truth of his tale, the author has nothing to do with it. The *Hidalgo*, to whom the traveller alludes [for be it remembered, this nickname is here his manufacture] is remarkable for being a plain unassuming country gentleman, who, perhaps, has less family pride, and associates more with the middling and lower ranks in life, than is usual with persons of his property; and his motives for opposing the connexion here mentioned [if the world had any thing to do with them] could be shewn to be very different from what this story would induce us to believe, and the imposition practised upon the tourist, is really an impeachment of his understanding. He like the rest of his brethren, translates Welsh into English, and succeeds equally well with the majority of them——Pont

ar Diawl is said to be the Devil's Bridge—if it were so written or so called in the country, it would be the Bridge upon Devil, as *Pont ar Mynach*, is just before translated the Bridge upon the Mynach [the river] but the name is *Pont y Diawl*. Lyn Mullin [unintelligible]. The Lake of the three Grains, Lyn Gauar, Goat's Pool, and several other faults and mistakes of the same kind will be observed by the British reader. False spellings out of number also occur in the course of the work. Diflas, the name of a river, instead of Dulas: Wu, instead of Aw, Wy, or Gwy.—The obsolete Welsh word for water—Brochmail yfkihoc, instead of Brochmael, or according to others, Brochwel yscethrog, and many others which it absolutely tires me to recapitulate, as it probably would the reader to be informed of; it is but justice, however, to say, that his brief description of the Welsh character, has great merit, and that this reflection upon the general belief in apparitions in the principality, though comprehended in a few lines, are admirable.—I cannot resist the temptation of quoting them. "These notions are probably unfounded, but they are not uninteresting, nor do we feel ourselves inclined to repro-

bate the *mild superstition*, in which they originate.—It is a principle that arises from the feelings and affections of nature, and is, at all events, more amiable than the *cold philosophism* of the present day, which disbelieves every thing which contracts and petrifies the heart, deadens the affection, and destroys all the finer sensibilities of the soul."

The last of these three tourists is a scientific traveller, his journey was professedly, and principally, if not wholly, made with a view to improvement, or, at least, amusement in mineralogy—upon this subject, [as far as I am a judge] he writes with considerable abilities, and, it is to be observed, that the Welsh names are more properly spelt than by most other travellers, though he does not affect a profound knowledge of the language, or frequently attempts to explain it.—Little is said as to the customs and manners of the country; but he has said much to the purpose in his preface, in which he very truly acknowledges, that the requisite knowledge of a sufficient number of circumstances from which to deduce national character, is not to be acquired without a long residence, and much intercourse with the inhabitants.

—It is not to be *gleaned* in a hasty excursion through a country, where its language, and the general shyness and suspicion which the natives discover towards the English, or, to use their own words, the Saxons, oppose obstacles which only time and perseverance can overcome.

Since the above was written, a publication has appeared, in which the Editor, conceiving several tours into Wales to be scarce and valuable, has hastened and fricafreed them into what he calls a collection, with a garnish of two or three stained prints, or views badly chosen:—a species of book-making very much

adopted some years ago, under the title of “*Beauties of Sterne*” —“*Beauties of Joe Miller*,” —“*Beauties of Johnson*,” &c. &c. and, lately, in two volumes 8vo, the “*Beauties of Burke*.” This is, doubtless, a very ingenious contrivance; though now, as Trinculo says, “a kind “ of a——not of the newest.” The work before us, however, chiefly relating to North Wales, a country with which I am little acquainted, I am, therefore, no judge of its merits, or of the merits of those tours, from which it is borrowed or cut down.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CYMRO.

REMARKS

R E M A R K S

O N T H E

HISTORY OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.

By DAVID WILLIAMS.

IT was not in our original plan to write, or to admit criticisms on modern books.— But the attention of the public being much directed to Wales; and those who periodically assume the authority of literary judges, not appearing to us to have the necessary qualifications for their offices, we think it a duty occasionally to notice such publications, as either coincide with, or obstruct our design, to remove the rubbish that lies at the foundation of the British History.

Throughout the whole of the history of Monmouthshire, the author seems deeply impressed with the importance of these views; and, on the first appearance of our proposals, he was early and warm in his approba-

tion, and he is among our best *gratuitous friends*. But this will not influence our judgement respecting the productions of a writer, who rests not his reputation on it, who seems fully sensible of the errors to which he was liable, and who is too high minded to value unmeaning and indiscriminate commendations.

The Monthly Review, with cautious prudence, contented itself with general observations on the qualifications of a topographical historian, as if writing a parody on Cicero's Qualifications of an Orator: and specified an assemblage never seen in one man. The reader is left, according to his temper, to apply the observations either advantageously, or disadvantageously,

ously, to the historian of Monmouthshire: for the Reviewer, *very prudently*, avoids the attempt of pointing out the number of those qualifications which Mr. Williams possessed; and he only assigns him profundity of observation, elegance of style, and other circumstances, which he might apply to any writing of the same author, without betraying his own ignorance of the peculiar character of the work under consideration.

The *British Critic*, which, from its professed principles, is likely to consider every production of Mr. Williams with caution, if not suspicion, is, however, forced, by the various merits of the work, into occasional commendations; yet the Reviewer tacks it to the meagre volumes of *Valentine Green*, and the endless sterilities of *John Nichols*. The classic taste of N——, however, subdued his prejudices occasionally, and the correct, yet glowing and masterly description of *Persfield*, animated his feelings into an unguarded and warm eulogium.

The *Critical Review* overlooked it, perhaps, designedly; or noticed it so cursorily as to escape our observation.

The *Analytical Review*, and the *Monthly Magazine* have meant well, but being determined to be civil to the Monmouthshire historian, and not comprehending the real object and character of the history, they have picked up only the flowers on the surface, which the author has scattered only to shew that he could play with fine words, and turn sonorous periods, as well as those who do nothing else; and that he could make a sentence pregnant with ideas, as elegant as those tourists who encumber them with none.

The views of the writer in this history, and the degree of penetration and skill he has shewn in the execution, have totally escaped all these Reviewers; and we are not to wonder they have pronounced no judgement on them.

It requires a knowledge of the earliest British antiquities, and of the British language; it requires a particular acquaintance with the fluctuating condition of the Marches of South Wales, of which the present Monmouthshire is a very small part, to perceive that Mr. Williams had two great objects in view.

I. To shew the possibility of reducing into order, what is thought the chaos of British antiquities.

The difficulty of executing this task was peculiar in the case of Monmouthshire, which is never a fixed and definite object. In the revolutions of the Marches, and under the name of Gwent, it is sometimes an appendage of Glamorganshire; sometimes includes it, and sometimes means the whole of the Marches of South Wales.

Mr. Williams has extricated himself from these difficulties with consummate skill. Monmouthshire is always the central and interesting object, but he has constantly surrounded it with a clear and lively sketch of the history of the Marches of South Wales.

That this method has its inconveniences, and puts it in the power of meer antiquaries to reproach it with faults, is true.

The history of Monmouthshire, does not contain the histories of parishes, the inscriptions on tomb-stones, the memoirs of corporations, &c. the usual materials of the histories of counties.

We may suppose, from Mr. Williams's known character, that he might reluctantly collect such materials, where, from the extreme poverty of the church, and from the insignificance of the corporations, they must be very uninteresting.—But to pursue the common plans of topography, if it had accorded with his taste, was almost impracticable in his situation.

If, in the common manner of antiquaries, he had recorded all the little churches, with all the crosses and tomb-stones, in all the Marches of South Wales, of which he necessarily gives the history, he would have extended his work to twenty, instead of two volumes, and, perhaps, only added to the lumber, with which the libraries of antiquaries are filled.

Where remains of antiquity are really deserving notice, he has described them; and we really think, that his episode on the history of *Arthur*, and his description of the antiquities of *Caerleon*, surpass any thing in the works of our best antiquaries in the art of discrimination, in sound and clear judgment, and in variety, force, and elegance of diction.

The

The other view of Mr. Williams seems to be,

II. To trace and mark the gradual amelioration of the condition of the people in the Marches, from the gradual division, subdivision, and extinction of the little tyrannies, which first subdued and afterwards governed them.

On this rock we expected the man whom the wary old *Franklin* coaxed and amused for his services, by calling him *the English Rousseau*, would have broken his neck.

Despotism, priestcraft, and oppression! the very sounds, we thought, would have disordered his imagination, and led him into revolutionary reveries.

The tendency of the whole history is of a contrary nature.

The events are connected to their causes with philosophic precision; too accurately and philosophically, perhaps, for the general readers of topography. The causes, when arbitrary or despotic, are marked with glowing indignation and abhorrence; but no remedy is hinted at, or described, but what the history

itself develops from the gradual discernment of reciprocal interests, and the gradual effects of time.

So far we fail before the gale of approbation—and as adventurers in a similar enterprise, we hail the historian of Monmouthshire, as the harbinger of our hopes of success; as the Hercules who has successfully put his spade into the Augean stable; and if in preparing for public view, the contents of those musty chambers and caverns, which contain the remains of British antiquities, we can proceed with his penetration, his judgement, his taste, and his elegance, we shall be content with the imputation of his errors and faults.—But, however, errors and faults there are in his otherwise masterly work.

This author, whose abilities most of those who have read his works will highly respect, sets out in his preface, with calling the province of controversy the *Billinggate of literature*. This observation, the offspring of haste or negligence, if not intended as a sacrifice to singularity, hardly deserves notice, did it not occur in the writings of a man whose style is generally so polished, and whose sentiments, however we may differ from him

him in opinion, claim our attention at least, though they may not always command our approbation; but can it be necessary to remind Mr. Williams, that the pen of controversy has often, and may again, be usefully and honourably employed in the cause of religion, of science, or of letters; that when it is conducted by a Watson with the zeal of a divine, though with the moderation of a philosopher, in exposing the artful and plausible, but fallacious arguments of a Payne, it claims respect, essentially contributes to the happiness and welfare of mankind, and is more likely to produce conviction, and deserve applause, in proportion as it resembles the angry invectives and scurrility of a garretier of Grub Street, or the infuriated execrations of a poissarde of Billingsgate; he has himself, in a few pages afterwards, convinced his readers of the necessity of occasionally entering into it; and he has very properly reprobated the absurdity of an antiquary who has attempted, to use his own phrase, "to blow into the air" a Cambrian station with materials which he knew no how to apply.—*Pen* certainly does not exclusively mean a promontory, but a head, the extreme, or upper end, or an elevated situation; therefore let

Pengwern, or Shrewsbury, remain the capital of Powis, in spite of the labours of the Saxon antiquary to undermine it, or *blot it out with ink.*

The historian or moralist, or whatever other title he may choose to assume, or it seemeth good in his eye to adopt, is much mistaken when he asserts that to lead men into labyrinths is the favourite province of lawyers; their province is to extricate those whom their own dulness, or the knavery of others, have brought into labyrinths; and though interest as well as necessity may compel them sometime to puzzle and flounder in the intricacies created by one or both of these causes, this part of the business is by no means the favourite province of the majority of the profession. This piece of waggery, however en passant at the expence of the Forensic tribe, whom it is fashionable to abuse, and whom it is almost audacity to defend, is excusable. The hand of the lawyer is supposed to be against every man, and of course he must expect that the hand of every man will be lifted up against him. Perhaps hereafter a Cumberland or a Morton may rise, who may charitably think him as much entitled to protection as a jew or a taylor, but

but till then he must be contented to bear the gibes and jokes of wits and witlings, and the blows and kicks of every animal inclined to insult him.

Esfyllwg or *Syllwg*, said in the first page of the history to be a country abounding in beautiful views, perhaps upon the authority, and at the suggestion of E. Williams, and to have been the origin of the Latin appellation *Silures*, is more fanciful than correct; not that it is here intended to deny that the country was formerly called *Esfyllwg*, but that the Welsh is not the *radix* of the Latin word. *Silures* was in all probability, as Camden and other authors observe, derived from *Sylva* (this country in early ages abounding with wood) and comprehended not only Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and part of Gloucestershire, but also Brecknockshire and Radnorshire; the two latter counties this author has for some reasons (which it is difficult to guess at, much less explain) omitted. The verb *syllu*, from which *esfyllwg* is certainly derived, means to look at, and the substantive (if such can be justified from good authority) a place to be looked at or seen, consequently the flowery addition of a "country abound-

ing in beautiful views," is only a flourish of the etymologist. Williams's etymology of *Gwent*, however, though there are objections to it, yet as no better can be found out, must remain, especially as Leland's conjecture adopted by Camden, has been *blown into the air, and blotted out with ink*.

The author is cautious enough not to pretend to an *intimate* or *profound* knowledge of the Welsh language, it would therefore appear harsh to annex any considerable degree of blame to him for such slight errors or inaccuracies as may occur in his attempts to explain it,—we have an instance in the second page of this work. Monmouth is here called Tre-von-wye from the junction of the river Môn and Wye; Wy was formerly the Welsh word for water, though the derivative from the Greek *ὕδωρ* has long ago universally superseded it—here it is the name of a river, but the stream from the influx of which into the Wye the town took its ancient Welsh name of Abermynwy, since Trefynwe, and the English name of Monnow or Munnow-mouth, or (Euphoniæ Gratiâ) Monmouth, is Monnow or Mynwy, and is probably a corruption of Mawnwy, water running over, or
from

from turf, or peat, an appellation which those who know the course of the river, particularly near its source, will acknowledge to be peculiarly appropriate.

It is impossible to admit the position that *all* men employ their faculties to deceive, and that he who would deny the charge respecting himself would only add the atrocity of a deliberate crime to a more venial or habitual fault; however common this fault may be, it can only be considered as venial, when we suppose this assertion, though introduced in an apparently serious manner is only meant as an artful and waggish proof of the truth of his own maxim—vile as human nature is, if he is in earnest, this is a vile caricature of it—the assimilation of truth to perpetual motion induces us to conclude, that the observation, as well as the question arising from it, were only suggested with a ludicrous view; for the honour of the author, and for the honour of mankind let it be so admitted. The reflections which follow, upon the utility of fable as connected with history, the value set by nations upon the merit of their ancestors, the probable cause of the pretensions

of the Britons to a descent from Æneas; and upon the learning and institutions of the Druids, are the result of good sense and sound learning; one phrase indeed, "*societies called savage*," the meaning of which, when used by writers of a certain political way of thinking, is perfectly understood, may be objected to, as may some insinuations against the religions of all ages, which he, it is presumed, considered as just as unavoidable.

It is very much to be doubted, whether, as asserted in page 20, the druids assumed or retained the appellation of Gawr or Cawr; a letter of Lewis Morris* (who, notwithstanding what is said in the appendix, was one of the ablest and most learned men that Wales ever produced) seems to explain the word gawr, or rather caur, as meaning princes, and men of great or high rank exclusively, to serve an hypothesis he has certainly too narrowly confined it, perhaps this happened from inattention, for the word meant men of great stature, as well as of great power and abilities; no proof, however, can be produced to shew it was a religious appellation. The choir gawr, chorea gigantum,

* See Cambrian Register for 1795, page 350 and 351.

or stone-henge, may have been a druidical choir, but in that case the persons who sat there were called gawr, cawr, or cawri, from their being rulers and legislators as well as priests, characters which were sometimes united in former ages; and this venerable monument of antiquity may in all probability have been successively applied for the purposes of the temple, the senate, and the forum, &c.

In page 49 Brynbiga is said to be now denominated Uſk, from this an Englishman would conclude that the former name is absolute, but it is not so. Brynbiga is still the only name by which a Welshman knows this town;—in like manner Crickhowell is in Welsh now called Cerrig-howell, and Devynnock in Breconshire, said to be three miles, is near six miles from Gaer.

It is difficult positively to ascertain the writer's meaning when he treats upon British gardens, and whether the flowers which he says were deemed natives of Gwent or Glamorganshire were transplanted by the Roman legions from Italy into this country, or vice versa, does not sufficiently or clearly appear, it is no proof that those he mentions are not

indigenous in this country; that the names by which they are now known resemble the English, as it is not improbable that when the Romans or English discovered a flower or an herb peculiar to Wales, they adopted or continued the appellation given it by the inhabitants, only altering the termination, to suit the idiom of their languages; thyme, mint, melon, peas, beet, fennel, may therefore, (if we had no further information upon the subject than an inference from a similarity of sound) as well be supposed to be alterations or corruptions of the Welsh words teim, mintys, melwn, pyſen, betyſen, ſleidgl, as the Welsh of the English, but it is not true that there are no names in the original British for several others here mentioned. The names now used in common conversation certainly resemble the English, but they have classical and radical Welsh words for most of them, as the violet y Crinllys, y meddygyn, and, from its three leaves, llyſiau'r drindod, the lily yr allaw yr eleſtr, the cucumber y chwerwddwr, the lettuce y golaeth or gwylaeth, the raddish rhuddigl or huddigl, and the bean y ffaen; and though we may be compelled to give up the poplar and the box, it is not so clear that the names of the

elm and beech are not pure British. The words *llwyfen* or *llywyfanen*, and *flawdden*, by which those trees are called, being of very early use in Wales.

Morgan may as well be supposed to be derived from *Mawrgan*, of high or illustrious birth, as *Môrgan*, born at sea. In the Gallic language, which is of the same origin, and indeed one and the same with the Welsh *mawr*, great or illustrious, is pronounced *môr*. There is no such Welsh word as *Penraith*, in the sense here supposed; *Penrhaith* is indeed used in *Howell Dda's* laws for a defendant who cleared himself by compurgation, but cannot be translated either by supreme king of the island, or a king, or prince of a district.

In page 3, *cymru*, which has in two or three instances in the beginning of this work, been spelt *Cumru*, is by mistake or inadvertency, said to be the appellation of the nation, whereas the nation is called *y cymry*, and the country, *cymru*. The Morgans of Tredegar, Machen, and Llantarnam, are descended from *Cadifor fawr*, of *Blân-cych*, Lord of *Dyfed*, who died 2d William Rufus, and not from *Jestyn ap Gwrgan*. The pedigree of this antient family, from a MS. believed to be au-

thentic, will be found at the end of these remarks; this error the historian of Monmouthshire will consider as trifling and of no importance, but when he recollects to whom and of whom he writes, he must be told that upon such a subject, though the fault may be habitual, it is hardly venial, and that to trifle with the feelings of the descendants of *Caradoc* upon so tender a topic is a kind of leze dignité; a crime of which it is but fair and candid and consonant to the Practice and Mercy of the Welsh college of arms to caution him, that he is in eminent danger of being convicted upon his own confession.

The order for the massacre of the bards by Edward the first, which this author, as well as several others, asserts with so much confidence, begins to be no more than an historical doubt; certain it is no writer of authenticity has fully established it. The tradition in Wales is easily accounted for from the veneration entertained for them in that country in their two-fold capacities of priest and poet, the former of which characters they in a great measure retained for sometime after the introduction of christianity, king Edward the first, probably knowing the effects of these admonitions and songs upon their countrymen

in these ages "*called savage*," and feeling no more respect for them than the *enlightened* republican of France of the present day do for a trumpeter, a drummer, or a fifer, might have encouraged his soldiers to mix their carcases with the vulgar to prevent their inciting them to what he called rebellion; an enormity which the British considered as sacrilege, which they of course saw with horror, and have endeavoured to perpetuate with infamy; but it remains to be satisfactorily proved that he had any particular dislike to this order, further than was absolutely necessary for the maintenance and preservation of his government over a conquered country, or further than he conceived their principles and precepts were incompatible with

the safety of his person and power, as does likewise the Historian's assertion in page 206, that by an effort* of similar barbarity, in the reign of Henry V. the order narrowly escaped extermination, in as much as no such effort appears to have been made; and he will do well hereafter to quote the statute of that king referred to in the note, as it has been unaccountably omitted in some editions of our *Legum Scriptarum*. It would indeed have appeared extraordinary that Mr. Williams should even *seem* to feel a pleasure in recording that the bardic succession has been preserved to the present time, among the hills of Glamorgan and Gwent, were it not well known that a person to whom he acknowledges himself indebted for in-

* The author is more fortunate in his quotation, or rather allusion to a statute of this king, as to *assache*, or rather *assache*; (q. whence derived?) in this, however, he has not accurately followed its words. The grievance which this oppressive law is recited to be intended to remedy, is that the Welshmen proceeded not only by distresses, taking and imprisoning the bodies of Englishmen, till they have made them *græ* to their demands, or till they would excuse themselves by one *assache*, according to the custom of Wales, which is there interpreted to be by the oaths of three hundred men; but also by indictment, accusation or impeachment; it therefore enacts that no quarrel, *action or demand by art or engine*, be made against any of his majesty's liege people, (meaning the English) upon pain of treble damages. The definition in this statute of the *assache*, or compurgation, is different, it is observable, from that mentioned in the statute of Wales, 12 Edward I. "*Et in alius quæ non possent probare per videntes et audientes esset pars defendens ad purgationem suam aliquando cum pluribus, aliquando cum paucioribus, secundum qualitatem & quantitatem reuel facti, &c.*" And Hywel Dda differs from both these statutes, as in his laws, in one case 48, in another 24, in another 10, and in debt, or breach of contract or covenant, 6 compurgators, 4 of the father's side, and 2 of the mother's, are required.

formation, whose abilities, if they were not *extravagant*, might be usefully employed in the service of Welsh literature, claims a merit from such a fortuitous advantage, if indeed it be an advantage, or if it could be well established; and attempts to revive the *religious*, but ridiculous mummeries of ancient druidism.—An attempt which every true lover of British poetry will despise, and cannot avoid condemning—that most admirable science needs no support, receives no additional splendor, or courts applause from meretricious ornaments, from senseless pantomime, or “from Alban Hevin.” Exhibitions to make the vulgar stare, and the worshipful the magistrates tremble for the fate of the nation. The British muse is as respectable, and certainly a more comfortable companion, by the fire-side, as on the top of a hill †; and in future it is hoped these Charlatanic efforts for fame will be discontinued, as they are deservedly reprobated by the sober and discreet part of our countrymen,

The derivation of Herbert from Hirbert, is at least doubtful, bert or pert does not mean beautiful; but exactly what the English pretty does, of which it is perhaps a corruption, though of long standing; consequently Hirbert could be as preposterous in Welsh as a tall dapper fellow in English. It is not even very certain that Herbert is of Cambro-British origin, though the family were long settled in Wales, and the Marches: so well satisfied, however, is our author with this derivation, that it is twice repeated in the course of a few pages,

In page 246, we are told that from the Historian's own *knowledge*, (it is difficult to believe his knowledge to be so confined) no institutions or regulations have *ever* occurred, where their objects were not attainable with more speed, promptitude and certainty, by motives of justice and fair interest, than by the fear of oppression. Indeed! does he not know how considerable a portion of mankind

* This alludes to a silly attempt lately made in Glamorganshire, to hold something like a poetic session upon a hill, preceded, by a ridiculous advertisement or hand bill, which the magistrates, knowing the harlequin of the farce to be of democratic principles, apprehended might endanger the peace of the kingdom; they therefore very properly prevented his rising in the world, least when he got to the summit he might beckon to Buonaparte, and bring him over the British channel to the top of Gwârth,

are restrained from the commission of murder, robbery, and all the black catalogue of crimes at which virtue and integrity revolt; not because justice or their own interest proscribes them, but because the fear of punishment *alone* prevents them, he will perhaps say, let them be instructed that it is their duty to refrain from these enormities, (as it certainly is) let them be *enlightened* and taught how to act; let the mischiefs of such conduct be pointed out to them; let them be convinced that it is their own interest to live uprightly and honestly, and then see the result. Alas! it is much to be lamented, that there will be neither speed, promptitude, or certainty in the experiment.

The author is mistaken when he says, that Dafydd ab Gwilym would be now rendered David Williams.* However desirous he may be to assume the poet's name, or to compel the poet to adopt his, it is necessary to inform the English reader (if the correction be material) that there are two distinct surnames of Gwilym and Williams, now in common use in Wales. They are not even of the same family or descent, whatever he may think upon the subject: his thoughts are indeed sometimes

singular; for instance, in page 528, we are told the peasant is more intelligent and more amiable than the artificer: this must not, and cannot be admitted: their manners must certainly differ; and the flippancy of the latter is as disagreeable and disgusting as the rustic dulness, the drawling dialect and vacant stare of the former; but the principles of both in the aggregate are much the same. Those who talk of the innocence and simplicity of a country life, know little of it; it has vices in nearly, if not fully, as great a proportion, though of a different description, as are met with in towns or manufactories, and the active virtues certainly abound more in the latter. Why is it necessary then in the employment of large capitals, which become, as he says, from their magnitude and influence, arbitrary power, that their dependents should be held by depraving or enslaving them—the very reverse is perhaps the fact, as nothing can more securely hold them than a constant and marked detestation of depravity, in all its shapes, an uniform example of integrity and uprightness in the employer, a benevolent, but discriminating dispensation and exercise of the wealth or power he may possess, and an earnest

* We do not support the Critic in this. *Editors.*

endeavour

endeavour to make his dependents virtuous, as well as enlightened. But perhaps Mr. Williams considers gratitude and *subordination* to the person from whom they receive, and upon whom they reciprocally bestow a benefit, to be depravity or slavery.

In page 380, conjectures are formed as to the origin or definition of the name of Vann: it is said it may be derived from *van*, a place; that it may be of Dutch extraction, or that it may be an alteration of Fanc for Yanc, (which in Welsh is pronounced in the same manner). The present proprietor of the estate, who thinks so profanely upon so sacred a subject, is inclined to prefer the latter opinion.—Bann, from which a Welsh etymologist, in compliment to the family, would probably derive the name, means tall, lofty, elevated; and was given them, he would observe, as applicable to their rank and situation in the community, while the wicked wag who wished to humble them, would derive it from Vân or Mân, which is an alteration or corruption of vychan or bychan, little; and the letter-writer, in order to mortify these controversialists, or inhabitants of the province of the Billingsgate of

literature; and to shew his contempt of their efforts to exalt or debase him, would perhaps laugh at their trouble, and desire the gentlemen to settle the dispute among themselves; but the fact is, that the original family name was De Anne. They settled at first in Cornwall, from whence Robert de Anne came over to Marcrofs in Glamorganshire, in the reign of Edward the third, where they remained until Paganus de Anne, in the 22d Henry the sixth, sold the lordship of Llandough and Saint Mary-church, in that county, to a Sir William Thomas; and in four generations afterwards, they are found at Marshfield and Coldney, in Monmouthshire; in the latter of which places, a Charles Vann married, in 1643, Blanch, a daughter of Thomas Morgan of Machen: how they afterwards came into the Llangwern estate, is not at this moment within the remarker's knowledge. The two last lines of page 333, and the two first of the following page, are unintelligible, and probably may as well be permitted to remain so.

A most ridiculous attempt at stymology, by a correspondent, occurs in No. 1. of the appendix. *Tom Barlam* near Rhifca, is said to be a corruption of Tum,

(an abbreviation perhaps of Tummas)-ulus and Berthlan, a mighty potentate in Wales, whom it is very extraordinary the annotator does not know; but unfortunately honest Tom Barlam, or more properly from his diminutive "Tumulus," little Tommy Barlam, Berthlan, or Berllan, anglicè *Orchard*, turns out, instead of a mighty potentate, to be nothing more than Twyn Barlwm, Bare-bush Hillock*—*rifum teneatis!* though the author of this history does not affect a profound knowledge in the British language, he certainly has more than a sufficient acquaintance with it to have corrected this truly ridiculous flight of fancy of his correspondent's correspondent.

In this appendix, however, there is much curious matter, and much entertainment for the antiquarian, thrown in higgledy piggledy, as if it were to mend the bargain, and fill up the book.

Several errors and inaccuracies, perhaps, of the press, some strange phrases, and false spellings, particularly from the author's correspondents, besides those already noticed, occur in the work; of the first kind are, "The county sends 300 men

"to the militia," instead of 240. "Excuses of," instead of "Excuses for." Page 27, Gwch-hwyfar, or Gwenthera (the wife of Arthur) instead of Gwent-hwyfar. Howard and Walbief, (among the families accompanying Bernard Newmark, into Breconshire) instead of Havard and Walbeoff, Castell Glyn Ystrigul, translated the Castle near the river Ystrigul, instead of the Castle in, or of the Vale of Ystrigul. Cradoc of Llan-cârvan, is said to have called the Lord of Mold and Hopedale (Hapredale is the word he uses, though Hopedale is meant). Eustace de Oreer, instead of Eustace de Omer, which is the name Cradoc gives him.—Gam (sed rectè cam) is said to mean crooked, exclusively in Wales, whereas, it is used commonly for one-eyed, and sometimes for any deficiency or defect of a member; and Mortimer's Cross is said to be at a small distance from Hereford, instead of Leominster:—Of the second kind are the following, "*Plains of monotonous unanimated green.*" "slight analogies to a sense of property," perhaps propriety is meant, but it is then barely intelligible. "The prompt annihilation of the human race." Page 34, "Shaded by exhalations of human blood." "De-

* He should have said *Bare topt hillocks.* Editor.

"positions

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"positions of coal," and "Fe-
"male heirs."—Of the last sort
are, Skynfrith, vice scensfrith;
Cwnjoy, v. Cwnjoy or Cwmioy;
Blorens, v. Blorange; Mynyth,
v. Mynidd; Cwmru, v. Cymry;
Dyfnwal and Dyfneval Moel-
mut, v. Dyfnwal Moel Mud;
accelerating, and tessellating,
in two or three places; wfc and
wfg, vice Wyfc; Neuath, v.
Neuadd; Kerrigkinnin, v. Carreg
cynan; Ennyfid, v. Ednyfed;
Skyrrid, v. Scyrrid; Caer Vran-
gon, v. Caer Wrangon; Wen-
ny, v. Fenny, pronounced Ven-
ny; * Seislylt, v. Sitsyllt; Llan-
padarn, (though, perhaps, de-
rived from Saint Paternus) v.
Llanbadarn; Llanfanfride pas-
sim, v. Llanfantfread; Duffring
and Alterennes, in the Appendix,
v. Duffrin; and Allt yr ynis;
Futhock, v. Ffawddog, a place
abounding in beech-trees; and
Nawddlliwed, instead of Nawdd-
lluocedd, the defence or pro-
tector of armies, or a multitude.†
The author is, indeed, singular
in his mode of spelling; the
Welsh words are neither spelt as

they are by a Welshman, nor
are they spelt so as to convey
the sound to an Englishman,
which, as he writes principally
to the latter, might be excused,
if not commended: for instance,
Neuath, if written for a British
eye, should be Neuadd, if for
an English, Nyath—explaining
that the two last letters are soft
as in "the."—Perhaps he will
condescend, in a future edition,
to be at the pains to correct and
remove the first and last of these
objections; and to explain the
second, which is the sole end
for which these remarks were
intended.

As to the plates, by Messrs.
Gardnor and Hill, the truth must
out—it is impossible to avoid
saying,

Sunt—multa mediocria, plurima mala;

but it is to be considered, that
they are numerous, and therefore
may be deemed good at the
price.

* Both wrong: it should be *Ewenni*.

† *Nawddlliwed*, the defence of the multitude; *Nawdd lluoedd*, the defence of ar-
mies. *Editors.*

L E T T E R S.

*From Dr. DAVIES, of Mallwyd, to Sir JOHN WYNN, of Gwydir,
respecting the Publication of the Latin-Welsh Dictionary of
THOMAS WILLIAMS, M. D.*

*To the right worshipful, and my worthy good Friend, Sir John
Wynn, Knight and Baronet, at Gweddyr.*

Right worshipful and right
worthy Sir,

WITH remembrance of all dutiful respects, and hearty thanks, for your many favors unto me, for many years past: I have been long desirous, as I think it is not unknown unto you, to see my old good friend, Sir Thomas ap William his Dictionary; not so much for any excellent perfection, I could conceive to be in the work; as for the great pains, I know the author had taken to gather it; and, whom, my cousin Robert Vaughan tells me, you are pleased, I shall have the book, upon condition, I will see it printed; and ascribe all the glory

to Thomas ap William, and dedicate it unto you. If it please you that I shall see it, I will, God willing, peruse it, in the best manner I can; and if I shall see it fit for the press, I will acquaint you therewith, and will bestow any pains I can, for the setting out of it, without expectation of glory or gain by it; respecting only the good of my country, and leaving the honour, wholly to the author, and the gain, to whom you shall appoint. And if the author have dedicated to you, his dedication shall stand; if not, the printing of it, at your cost, will be a sufficient dedication; for I know, you will not expect I shall be at any charge, being
very

very willing, for the country's good, and the author's glory, and your credit, and another man's gain, to bestow my pains and labour freely. So, in haste, with my daily prayer for your health and welfare; I take my leave, and ever rest your much bounden, and very assured, to be commanded in what I can,

JOHN DAVIES.

*At Malloid, this 26th
Aug. 1623.*

*From the same to the same, on
the same Subject.*

*To the right worshipful, my wor-
thy and good Friend, Sir John
Wynn, Knight and Baronet.*

Right worthy Sir,

I received your letter, and am sorry Mr. Pigot did not deliver it me, before he went to Llan-
oris, especially, going in that
fort, he went; but now, I hope,
within this fortnight, he and I
shall end the difference, without
troubling an other; for I am very
loath to go to law with a man
of his estate; especially, being
one that is so much respected by
yourself, to whom I have ever
been so much beholding. Con-
cerning the Dictionary, you
know so great a volume cannot

be printed without very great
charge, which, I know, no
printer will, by any means, un-
dergo; being that the printers
conceive so small hope of gain
by our Welsh books: now who
shall bear that charge is the first
thing to be considered; and
surely, the book had need be
first corrected in diverse places;
and being of the author's hand-
writing, must all be transcribed
before any printer (of any other
language especially) can read it.
And what authority I shall have
over it, lieth in your pleasure.
I will not, God willing, be
wanting, in any endeavour I
can, to further the printing of
it. So, with my service, I pray
God bless you and yours; and
rest your's, to be commanded in
any office I may perform.

JOHN DAVIES.

*Malloid, this 3d of Nov.
1623.*

*From the same to the same, on
the same Subject.*

*To the right worshipful, my vary
good Friend, Sir John Wynn,
Knight and Baronet, at Gwy-
dyr.*

Right worthy good Sir,

WHEN I writte unto you
concerning Llanorin, and Glyn
H h 4 Caerig,

Caerig, I am persuaded I could have done the leſſee, Mr. Lewis Gwynn, for your ſake, ſome pleaſure, by cauſing a friend to take the aſſignment of his leaſe, or by ſome other means; but now Mr. Pugh, of Mathafarn, hath taken all the parſonage for two years, except one townſhip; and hath paid a good part of the money aforehand: it is beyond my power, or any man's in this country, to further any man in that buſineſs.

If there were any ſervice in theſe parts that lay in my power to perform unto you, or your ſons, I ſhould be very glad to do my endeavour to it.—As for the Dictionary, I am neither forgetful of it, nor leſs than aſhamed, that I kept it ſo long, and could do ſo little good in it; and I have longed to ſee ſome truſty meſſenger by whom I might acquaint you, how the caſe ſtood with me for it. Before you wiſhed me to get it copied verbatim, I had thought, as I writ before, to go over it by abbreviating and correcting it: But, underſtanding your pleaſure, I went no further in that courſe, and, according to your will, I got ſome to copy it by parts.

I ſaw their copying of it would do no good; and now it

lieth by me, and do nothing to it, till I know your further pleaſure. I ſend you herein enclosed, the laſt ſheet of the copy you wiſhed to be made, being the beſt and trueſt that is written. So, beſeeching the Lord of heaven to bleſs you and your's, I ever reſt, at your ſervice, in any thing I can.

JOHN DAVIES.

Malloid, 15th Maii,
1625.

*From Dr. Davies to Mr. Owen
Wynn, of Gwydir.*

*To my very worthy good Friend,
Mr. Owen Wynn of Gwydir.*

I received your letter, and yield you the very heartieſt thanks, for your remembrance of me, and for ſending unto me, upon ſo able a meſſage, and eſpecially for ſending the bearer, whom I did long to be acquainted with. It is true, that, upon your good father's deſire, I undertook the review of the Welch Dictionary of Sir Thomas ap William; but I dwelt ſo far from your worthy father, and my then troubles, occaſioned by Mr. Pigot, hindered my repair to him, ſo that it was a good while before your father reſolved what to do; elſe it had been

been ready long ago; but, at last, resolving, of course, with myself, I began upon it April last, among other my many businesss, I made an end of it, with God's assistance, upon Saturday last, and shewed it the bearer, and have much abridged it, and, in some places, enlarged it: but my own Dictionary, which I began since the year 1593, I do but begin to write fair, yet, I hope, it will be ready by the beginning of summer, if it so please God. Sir Thomas ap William hath the Latin first, and the Welsh following: And mine hath the Welsh first, and the Latin after; and both will not much exceed the bulk of Sir Thomas's Dictionary, as it is written by himself. As for the charge of printing it, your father once desired to know it, and I sent him answer, that it would be some LXXVII pounds, whereof your father was contented to disburse but XLI. but I understood, by your letter, that your noble brother doth intend a greater proportion. The charge of the corrector, to attend the printing, will come to £60. or £70. more. If it please Sir Richard to make tryal of friends, and to see what may be had towards that charge, and that he be pleased I may hear from him, I will make the more speed, and endeavour

to be fully ready before Midsummer.

I send you a couple of Catechisms; I have but some ten or twelve of 500, I printed 1621, else I would have sent you more. So, with my service, remembered to your worthy brother and yourself, I pray God bless you, and all your's, and rest, at your command,

JOHN DAVIES.

P. S. You have some books in your custody, which I should be very glad to have the sight, and if I may intreat the loan of them, the bearer will send them me; and I will, God willing, keep them safely, and return them honestly.

Malloid, 23^o Jan.
1627.

*From Mr. Robert Vaughan, to
the most Reverend James
Usher, Archbishop of Armagh.*

Reverend Father, &c.

IN pursuance of your request, and my promise, I have at last sent you the Annals of Wales, as out of the ancient copy which you saw with me: I did faithfully translate them into the English

English tongue, as near as I could, word for word; wherein (knowing my weakness) I laboured not so much to render a sweet harmony of speech, as the plain and simple phrase of that age wherein it was written; which I thought would please you best, though happily with others it will not so well relish; be pleased to receive it as a token from him that honours your worth: as you read it, I pray you correct it, for I know it hath need.—There was a leaf wanting in my book, which defect (viz. from 900, to An. 950) and some passages besides, I was fain to make up out of other ancient copies; whereof, though we have many in Wales, yet, but few that agree verbatim with one another. And I believe some mistakings will be found in times of some transactions in this book, if they be narrowly examined, as in the very frontispiece of this author, we find, in most copies, that Cadwaladr went to Rome, An. 680, or the year after, as it is in my copy. Nevertheless, it is confessed and granted by all of them, that the great mortality happened in that year he went to Rome; but I find no mention of any extraordinary mortality of people that happened about anno 680, and, therefore, I think it is not very likely that

Cadwaladr's going to Rome was deferred to that year. Moreover, venerable Bede, and other ancient writers, do affirm, that the great mortality fell 664, about the 22d year of king Oswi's reign over Northumberland, in whose time Cadwaladr lived and reigned; as is manifest from the tract which is added to some copies of Nennius, (if I may give credit to that corrupt copy of it which I have) in the words following: "*Osquid filius Edelfrid regnavit 28, An. et sex. mensibus, dum ipse regnabat, venit mortalitas hominum, Catqualater, regnante apud Brittones post patrem suum, et in ea perit.*" This evidence doth persuade with me, that Cadwaladr went to Rome far before anno 680. But if in *ea perit* be meant of Cadwaladr, for king Oswi ruled five or six years after, unless we grant that the plague endured twelve years, as our Welsh historians do aver, it maketh such a breach in the history, that I (for my own part) know not how to repair it: for if it be true that Cadwaladr died of that plague, then went he not to Rome; and to deny his going to Rome, is no less than to deny the authority of all our British and Welsh Antiquities in general: Therefore, I desire you will vouchsafe, not only to give me
your

your sense of Cadwaladr's going to Rome, and the time (whereby I may rest better satisfied than I do at present) but also the loan of your best copy of Nennius, with that tract before cited, which is added to some copies thereof. And if I be not over troublesome to your patience already, I have another request unto you, which is, that you will select all the notes and histories you have that treat of the affairs of Wales, and princes thereof; and that you will candidly impart them unto me by degrees; as I shall have done with one piece, to be pleased to lend me another, and you may command any thing that I have or can come by; for it is not labour, pains, or expence of money (so my power) shall retard me in your service. My love and zeal to my poor country, and desire to know the truth and certainty of things past, moves me sometimes to a passion, when I call to mind the idle and slothful life of my countrymen, who, in the revolution of a 1000 years, almost afford but only Caradoc Llancarvan, and the continuance thereof, to register any thing to the purpose of the acts of the Princes of Wales that I could come by, or hear of (some few piece-meals excepted). Dr. Powel in his Latin history of the Princes of

Wales, cited Thomas Maclorius de regibus Gwynethice; but I could not hitherto meet with that book; and I am persuaded he lived not much before Henry the 6th's time, peradventure you have seen it: and I do not remember that he cites any other author of our countrymen; it may be there are some extant yet, though I had not the felicity hitherto to see them. I hope, by your good means hereafter, I shall attain to some hidden knowledge of antiquity: but I am too tedious, pardon me, I pray you. Reverend Father, think of my request, and put me not off with excuses any longer, and my prayer shall be for your health, peace, and prosperity, in this world, and everlasting felicity in the world to come.

Your Friend and Servant,

ROBERT VAUGHAN.

*Hengwrt, near Dolgelly, in
the County of Merioneth,
April 14, 1651.*

*From Robert Vaughan to the
most reverend James Usher,
archbishop of Armagh.*

Reverend Father,

My duty most humbly remembered unto you, with thanks
of

of your opinion of king Cadwaladr; which hereafter shall be unto me a tract to follow, as best agreeing with reason and truth. I hope you have received your books in November last; and if they are any way impaired in the carriage, if you please to send them me, I will have them fairly written again for you. What I omitted in my last letter, by reason of the bearer's haste, is that in your Giraldus, his first book, Laudabilium, and 8th chap. I observe that my countrymen, in his time, used to yoke their oxen for the plow and cart, four in a breast, in these words: "Boves
" ad aratra vel plaustra non
" binos jungunt sed quaternos,
" &c." (which I find not in the printed book). This may happily give some light and help to understand a clause in our ancient British laws, treating of measures, made, as is there alleged by Dyfnwal Moelmut, king of Britain; and here it is said that the Britains in his time used four kinds of yokes for oxen; the first was four foot long, the second eight foot, the third twelve, and the fourth was sixteen foot long. The first was such as we use now a days for a couple of oxen. The second was that mentioned by Giraldus, serving four oxen; the third I suppose suitable to those

two for six oxen; and the fourth consequently for eight oxen, the two last are clean forgotten with us, and not so much as a word heard of them, saving what is in that old law; but of the second mentioned by Giraldus, we have a tradition that such was in use with us about six-score years ago; and I heard (how true I know not) that in Ireland the people in some places do yet, or very lately did the same. I pray call to your mind whether that be true, or whether you have heard or read any thing of the use of the other two in any country, and be pleased to let me know thereof.

The copy of Nennius (you sent me) hath holpen me well to correct mine: but finding such difference between the three manuscript books, which the scribe confesseth to have made use of, I presume *your transcript* comprehends *much* more, in regard you have had the benefit of eleven copies (as you confess) to help you; which differences are very requisite to be known of such as love antiquity. And also where those several copies (that you have seen) are extant, and to be found at present; and how many of those bear the name of Gildas before them, and how many the name of Nennius;

Nennius; and what those of Gildas comprehend more or less in them than those of Nennius; and whether the notes of Samuel Beulan are found in any of those of Gildas, or yet in every one of the copies of Nennius; and whether the name of Samuel be added to those notes in any of those copies, and to which of them: all which (with the antiquity of the character of those several copies) are very necessary to be known, and may easily be discovered by you, and very hardly by any after you.

Moreover about three years ago, I sent a copy of the tract concerning the Saxon genealogies (extant if I mistake not in Gildas and Nennius) unto you to be corrected by your book: and Sir Simon D'Ewes undertaking that charge for you (as Mr. Ellis told me) returned only this answer upon the back of my own papers, viz. the eldest copy of these anonymous chronicles doth in some places agree with the notes sent up, but in others differs so much, as there can be no collation made of it, &c.

But those my notes do agree very well with the book you sent me, and differs not in twenty words in all the tract, whereof either many are letters want-

ing or abounding; and therefore I marvel what he meant in saying so unless he had seen a larger copy of the same than I had; but your last letter unto me tells, that it is only extant in Sir Thomas Cotton's two books, and wanting in all the other books that bear the name either of Gildas or Nennius; and that book you sent me, was copied out of one of Sir Thomas Cotton's books, and examined by the other. He further addeth that the author of that tract (being as he saith an English Saxon) lived in the year of our Lord 620; upon what ground I know not, yet I cannot think otherwise, but that Sir Simon D'Ewes had some ground for the same: and it may be the very same that Leland the famous antiquary had to say, that Nennius lived tempore inclinationis Britannici imperii, and John Bale, who more plainly saith that he lived in the year 620, just as Sir Simon D'Ewes hath. And (for that Sir Simon is dead) I desire to know of you whether the said tract be more copious in one Sir Thomas Cotton's books than it is in the other, or whether Sir Simon D'Ewes might not find a larger copy of the same elsewhere; or if it be not the work of Nennius, nor Samuel Beulan, it may as well be in other books

as in those, especially if an English Saxon was the author of it: but if it be not found elsewhere, I pray you tell me upon what grounds is the author of it said by Sir Simon D'Ewes to live anno 620, and Neannius by Leland and Bale likewise, said to live in the same time; when by the first chapter of some copies of his book, it seemeth he wrote not till two hundred years after? Moreover in regard you prefer that small tract (as much spoken of by me) before all the rest of the book, it were a deed of charity for you to paraphrase a little upon it; whereby such as are but meanly skilled in antiquity, may reap some profit by it: truly some remarkable passages from the reign of Ida to the death of Oswi, kings of Northumberland, are contained in it; which being well understood, would add a great lustre to the British history. Lastly, most reverend father, I pray you to be pleased to lend me your copy of that fragment of the Welsh annals sent by the bishop of St. David's, Richard Davies, to Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, who bestowed a copy thereof upon the library in Bennet college, Cambridge; or your copy of the book of Landaff, and I shall rest most heartily thankful unto you; and I do hereby faithfully

promise to return whatsoever you shall send me, as soon as I shall have done writing of it. I have already taken order to provide a little trunk or box for the safe carrying of it to and fro: and my loving friend Dr. Ellis (who in these dangerous times hath suffered many assaults and storms at the hands of his adversaries with patience and constancy) will I know be very careful of the safety of your things. I have troubled your patience too long; therefore (craving pardon for my boldness) I rest and commit you to the protection of God Almighty.

Your humble servant,

ROBERT VAUGHAN,

*Hengwrt, near Dolgelley
in Merionethshire,
May 1. 1652.*

*Extract of a letter from Mr.
Edward Browne to the right
reverend James Usher, lord
bishop of Meath.*

As to the manuscripts you desire to hear of, neither one or other is to be found: it is true according to Dr. James his catalogue, there was one Gildas in

in Merton college library, but he was Gildas Sapiens, not Gildas Albanus, whom Pitts says was the author of the book entitled, *De Victoria Aurelij Ambrosij*: neither is that Gildas Sapiens now to be seen in Merton college, he hath been cut out of the book whereunto he was annexed: yet there is one in our public library* (marginal notes* he styles him Gildas Sapiens also, as bishop Usher noted in the margin manuscripts) who writes a story *de gestis Britannorum*, in which I find mention of king Lucius his baptism: his words be these: “post 164
“ annos post adventum Christi
“ Lucius Britannicus rex cum
“ universis regulis totius Britanniae baptismum suscep-
“ runt, missa lagatione ab imperatore et papa Romano
“ Euaristo.” As for the orations of Richard Fleming, there be no such to be heard of in Lincoln college library; neither can I find or learn that the junior proctor’s book relates to any passage of the conversion of the Britains. If you have any thing to search for, I pray make no scruple of using me farther: so wishing you comfort in your

labours, I rest your very loving
and thankful friend,

EDWARD BROWNEKER.

*From Wadham Colledge,
September 11. 1620.*

*From Mr. Lewis Morris to Mr.
Carte the historian.*

SIR,

YOUR kind letter of the 3d of March, that came by Mr. Parry, I received but a few days ago. I am glad to find such a finewy advocate as you are for our old Britons, who have been so shamefully abused in their graves, by our modern wits. It is a kind of sacrilege in my opinion to dare to overthrow an author of that antiquity as Brut y Brenhinoedd seems to be, (laying aside a few foibles of that age it was published in, and perhaps foisted into it by the monks) hath not only the approbation of the learned world for some ages together, but an indelible mark of antiquity, viz. plainness and brevity. I cannot help observing a few things which all the advocates for this history, have I think omitted in its defence.

1st, As printing was not in use 300 years after the publication of this history in Latin by Galfrid, the publication of a book in his time could be no more than depositing a few copies of it in some public libraries or monasteries: and that this history was in Latin, yet being often transcribed no doubt in the space of 350 years, and printed 350 years after Galfrid's time, out of a bad copy in a foreign country, where the publishers knew nothing of the British tongue, it was impossible for them to print an ancient manuscript of the affairs of Britain without mistakes, at least in the names of men and places; therefore neither manuscripts nor printed copies of that history in Latin are to be depended upon.

2d, As all the manuscripts of that age that Galfrid lived in, and for ages before, are brimful of superstitious fables for the honour of their Diana of Rome, is it not a plain mark of antiquity, that there is not (as I can remember) one superstitious miracle mentioned in the whole history of Brut y Brenhinoedd, nor any thing that favours their church, except the passages about Eleutherius the pope, and that weak king Cadwaladr, which in many manuscripts differs

from the Latin, and which passages by-the-bye, in my opinion, smell strongly of the monk, and seem not to have the same spirit with the rest of the history? it would be proper to enquire if all the Latin copies have them. If our British historian runs too much upon the hyperbole now and then, yet his heroes are brave and great, and never pretend to the assistance of the relics of saints, but mere human courage and conduct. Perhaps the author thought it hard that Sampson by mere strength could kill a thousand men with a bone of an ass, that he could not make his Turnus (Turn in the British) kill at least six hundred with a sword of steel. I don't know but the feats of Charles of Sweden may in the next age look as much like a fable as the acts of Arthur mentioned in that history. As you are so good as to endeavour to retrieve the ancient honour of our British nation, I shall lay aside an hour now and then, and steal a little from sleeping, and eating, to give you all the assistance my poor capacity affords, which is very little, God knows; and I am ashamed for myself and country of Wales, that we have neither the skill nor the courage to write the history of our own ancestors, nay far from that, that few of us in these days (I don't

know

know what hath bewitched us) take any pleasure in reading the histories those brave people have left us. Spare not then to ask any questions you please about the affairs of the ancient Britons, and I shall satisfy you from time to time, as far as my knowledge reaches, and my leisure will permit.

Objections. It may be asked by some critic or other, how comes it that the Cambro-Britons are so positive of their being right as to the ancient names of men and places in their manuscripts and in the orthography of their language in general, since their letters have been changed as well as other nations: might not a British transcriber mistake as well as a stranger?

In answer to this I am to tell you, once for all, that the British poetry, as well as the language, hath a peculiarity which I believe no other language in the world hath (and which Dr. John David Rhys in his grammar hath pretty well described) so that the British poets in all ages, and to this day, call their art *Cyfrinach y Beirdd*, i. e. the secret of the poets (see Mr. Pritchard's preface to John David Rhys's grammar, page 2.) knowing this art of the poets, it is impossible that any one word

of the language that is to be found in poetry, should be pronounced in any other manner, than it is there used, so that without a transformation of the whole language not one word could be altered. This may seem a paradox; but a great thing it is when thoroughly considered; this no doubt made the old Briton answer king Henry II. that he believed the British language would remain to the day of judgment. (Giraldus Topograp. Wall. apud Camd.) And it was no hard matter for Taliesin to fortel, from natural causes, that the Britons would for ever preserve their language though they lost their land. Dr. Davies knew this secret, and made an excellent use of it in his dictionary, by chusing the most proper examples out of the poets to prove his words, but Mr. Edward Llwyd knew very little or nothing of it, as appears from his works, and an elegiac *Cwydd* he wrote on Mary queen of England, and which I have by me. One would think at first sight that the poetry is clogged with so many rules, that it is impossible to write a poem of common sense in this language; but the vast number of flexions of consonants in it, and the variations in declensions, make it almost as copious as four or five languages added together, and

consequently the poet in the Cambrian language (for all the strictness of his rules) hath as great a scope and use of words, as in any other tongue whatsoever; and for farther proof hereof, I refer to those great and curious collections of the works of the ancient poets we have all over North Wales.

Now in answer to your last letter.—I have Mr. Baxter's glossary. His etymology of *Pen-dragon* is ridiculous; for *pen*, and not *pend*, is a head: he might as well have disjointed the words *pendro* and *pendra-mwnwgl*, into *pend-ro* and *pend-ram-wnwgl*, which bear no sense at all: whereas every body knows that *pendro* is compounded of *pen* caput, et *tro* versus, quasi vertigo, and *pendramwnwgl* from *pen*, *tra* and *mwnwgl*, q. d. head over heels. Why not *pen-dragon* from *pen* and *tragon*? a word which among the ancient Gauls and Britons (as I take it) signified a general. I am sure I have read it somewhere. But what are *rigon* and *ragon*, words of his own coining; he might as well have gone through all the vowels, *regon*, *ragon*, *rugon*, because they sound something like rex.—His derivation of *Arthur* is still worse. Mr. Baxter, with all his learning, had a great weak-

ness, and loved to appear singular. Why must *Arthur* be dissected into *Ard* and *Heer*, two words of his own invention, that we know nothing of either in dictionaries, old manuscripts, or common use, whereas we are very well acquainted with the language of the 6th century, the time that *Arthur* lived, and the poets even of that age mention him by the name of *Arthur*; so also do all the poets ever since; and by the rules of the British poetry before mentioned, it is impossible the name of *Arthur* should be pronounced different from what it is now, ever since it, or the British poetry had a being. The poetry is allowed to be as ancient as Druidical learning in Britain, i. e. before the time of Pythagoras at least, for the bards are a branch of the Gaulish and British religion. *Arthur* therefore was in ancient times written either *MRCVR* or *ARTVR*, and in after ages *H* was added to aspirate the *C* or *T*; so that it is plain from the poets, that the word was always pronounced as now written *ARTHVR*, as if written in English *ARTHIR*, or something like it, (the British *U* or *V* hath the sound of the English *I* in the word *WITHY*, and not as *I* in the word *WILL*) and if we must look out for a signification to the word, it is literally

literally *Arthbadur*, or bear of steel.

Arth is the British word for Urfus: the following examples prove every letter of the word:

1:2 3 1:2 3
ARTHUR O'I DDOLUR OEDD WAN.

1 2:3 1 2:3
NERTHOL PLE MAE NAI ARTHUR.

Give me leave among these wild guesses to explain a passage in Gildas's invective against Cunoglas, and let me have your opinion of it. Pray what can be the meaning of the following words: "ut quid in nequitia tuæ volucris vetusta fœce, et tu ab adolescentia annis ut fœ mulorum fessor, aurigæque Currus receptaculi Urfi." Who was this Urfus but Arthur? what can it be unless Cunoglas, the prince had been chief charioteer (something in the nature of master of the horse) to king Arthur? Mr. Rowlands, in *Mona Antiqua*, p. 186, I think, has hit upon the reason why Arthur was not plainly named by Gildas. I had almost forgot to tell you, that Cunoglas's grave is to this day shewn in Bangor Church, Caernarvonshire. N. B. The British C hath always the sound of K, and the Y in the beginning and middle of words, like O in the word honey.

Your derivation of London from Luna and Din, is one of the best. Luna is, by the ancient Britons, called Llun, so that Llunddin (is the city of Luna) and not Llumdin, is the true writing of this compound, because the D must be mollified or aspirated in forming the genitive case.—Most British words compounded of Din, begin with Din (contrary to the Latin where these compounds end with dinum or dunum) Dindryfal, a triangular fort; Din mor, a sea fort; Dinllwyden, Dinmael, Dinorweg, Dinlle, Dinlleyn, Din-daethwy, Dinam, Dinfulwy, names of old forts in Wales; there are few names of places that terminate in Din, but then the D is softened for the above reason, as Bryn Hyrddin, Bro-dorddin, Caer Fyrddin; so if London was derived from Llong, a ship, and Din; the compound, according to the nature of the British language, would be Llongddin; so from Llun Llunddin, both which are not far from the present name Llundain. N. B. The British D D sounds like T H in whether.

I am extremely pleased with your concurrence in opinion with me about the old British character, commonly called

I i 2

Saxon;

Saxon; when I shall have leisure you shall have some materials on that head. The transcript of Taliesin, &c. you mention, is a piece of great curiosity when supervised by such great men; Llywarch, according to the modern orthography, (and not Llymarch,) is the name of the poet you mention. M. and MH have been formerly used for W. Llywarch, is a common name amongst the Britons. Mr. Parry can give me no account to the purpose of the MS. history you mention, for he hardly ever saw an old MS. in his life before, and knows very little of the language. I am told Mr. Davies of Llannerch has several good manuscripts—the *Liber Landavenfis* is there. But you surprise me with Tyffilio's history of Britain; I have read of no Tyffilio, a scholar, except him they call St. Tyffilio, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, (that Brochwel that fought the Saxons at the time of the destruction of the great British College at Bangor is y Coed). This Tyffilio founded several churches in Wales; Llandyffilio (in an island near Porthaethwy, in Anglesey, is one.) The T, by the nature of the language, is turned into D, in composition to form the genitive case, as I said before; as, St. Tyrnog's

church, is Llandyrynog; St. Trinio, is Llandrinio, St. Trygan, is Llandrygan. This Tyffilio lived about the year 600. Mr. Edward Llwyd in *Archæol. Britan.* Tit. 7. in the letter Y, Ymatgreg, mentions him, and he is often mentioned in the poets, and in our books of genealogies; but I never heard of any history written by him, though I own there are a great many MSS. in Wales that have not yet been looked into by our ingenious moderns; I have some myself, which neither Dr. Davies nor Mr. Edward Llwyd ever saw. I beg you would let me know what this Tyffilio's history treats of? how low in time it comes? whether it be not the plan that Brut y Brenhin-oedd is wrote upon? whether the superstition of Rome crept into it, or whether it is a plain and clear relation of facts according to the manner of the ancients? whether it quoted any authors, and who? at what time your copy hath been written, and by whom, and in what dialect, (if you can be informed) whether the Cambrian, Gwyneddian, Demetian, Loegrian? The dialects of the ancient British differed very little in verse, though they did much in prose. —I shall endeavour to compare my British copy of Galfrid with the

the Latin of Commeline; and you shall hear from me.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Aberystwyth, March 30th,
1745.

*From Mr. Lewis Morris, to
Mr. Cart, who is writing a
History of England.*

SIR,

PERHAPS you may now and then, as you go on in your history, have occasion to make use of Dr. Davies's Dictionary, and Mr. Llwyd's Archæologia, to explain some British words. All the rest of our dictionary-writers are trash. Dr. Davies was 18 years composing his Dictionary, though he had the Latin-British partly done to his hand, by Thomas Williams. You had best make use of Llwyd in natural philosophy, and criticism, and of Dr. Davies, for the main body of the language.—I cannot help putting in a word or two about the Saxon characters which you mention in your letter, to have been used in the

old copy of Liber Landavenfis, and which you think were left off at the conquest. These are characters which you call *Saxon*, I call the ancient British characters; and, if I am wrong, I should be glad to meet with a person that can give me reasons sufficient to think otherwise; However, I should be obliged to you, if you would send me your thoughts on the following arguments, which seem of great weight to me, and some antiquarians of our country.—First, I never read any author that asserts the Saxon nation to have known any thing of letters, when they first came to Britain, but that they were meer barbarians, and ignorant of all learning. If they had brought these letters with them from Saxony, or wherever they came from, there must have been some remains of it in inscriptions, and books left behind them in that country, unless they all came over to a man, and all their books, and tombstones too, for, in all Germany there is no such characters to be heard off.—That they invented them after they came over to Britain, is utterly improbable, when there was a Roman character through all Britain ready to their hands, and in common use, not to say any thing now of the British character, The Irish antiqua-

rians say, the Saxons borrowed this character from Ireland: it is probable the Irish had it in common with the Britons, as the chief part of this language was the same, and as they have retained to this day, both character and language. But what occasion was there for the Saxons' going to Ireland, to borrow a thing they had in their own island and neighbourhood, as will appear by-and-by? For the Britons made use of them in ancient times, beyond all history, as will appear hereafter.

1st. Cæsar seems to mean this character, where he mentions the Druids *Graſis Literis utuntur*, for many of these are the old Greek character, and I cannot see any reason to think we ever used the Greek alphabet altogether.

2dly. Many of our ancient British manuscripts are in this character, as is part of *Liber Landavensis*, that you mention for one, and abundance we have in North Wales.

3dly. I remember Mr. Edward Llwyd, in one of his Prefaces to his *Archæologia*, gives us three stanzas of the ancient Pictish poetry, which he found in the Highlands of Scotland, in this ancient character, or one

very like it, it was written on vellum, and he reckoned it to be above 1000 years old.

4thly. In *Langadwaladr*, in Anglesey, I have seen some of these characters, intermixed with Roman, on the tombstone of Cadvan, king of the Venedotians, who was one of them who fought the Saxons, when they destroyed the monks of Bangor, in the time of Augustine.

5thly. Our British historians and poets redound with the praises of one *Pabo post Prydain*, i. e. (Pabo, the Pillar of Britain) who lived about the time the Saxons came into Britain, or soon after. *Dynawt fyr*, the son of Pabo post Prydain, is mentioned in *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, to have been one of the noblemen that attended king *Arthur*, at his great feast at Caerleon, after the conquest of the island. The Latin editions of Galfrid, 1508, and 1517, call him *Domandus map apo*. That of Tornetine's, 1587, calls him *Dynawt map apo*.

There was an ancient tradition in the parish of Lanbabo, in Anglesey, that Pabo, with his son and daughter, were buried in that church-yard, opposite to certain faces that were carved in the wall, and to be seen

seen at this day. In king Charles the Second's time, or thereabouts (as I was informed) the sexton happening to dig a grave against one of these carved faces, at about six or seven feet deep, found a flat grave-stone, one corner of which he picked, and demolished a few letters, before he knew what it was; the stone was then removed into the quire, where it hath remained ever since, and of which I have a copy among my papers. It hath on it the figure of a man in long robes, with a coronet on his head, and a scepter in his hand, with a long beard, and a Latin inscription, neatly cut, basso relievo-wise, on one edge of the stone, in these very letters that you call Saxon, *Hic jacet Pabo, &c.* I copied it with my own hands—but I have not the inscription by me. I do not remember it all. We have several other ancient inscriptions in this character, in North Wales. These evidences prove something in our opinion, in Wales: If our English antiquarians think otherwise, I should be glad to know how they can get over these things.

LEWIS MORRIS.

From Mr. Lewis Morris, to Mr. Ambrose Philipps, Secretary to the Prerogative Court of Ireland, Member of Parliament, Author of the Distressed Mother, Pastorals, &c.

WORTHY SIR,

As I had promised some time ago, to send you a translation of that part of Mr. Llwyd's preface wanting in Dr. Nicholson's Appendix, I desire you now to accept of it, such as it is: It is a literal translation, and shews the real meaning of the author, though not in so proper a style as I could wish: how the Doctor behaved towards Mr. Llwyd, and how Mr. Llwyd paid him in his own coin, may be seen upon perusing the whole preface. I have only this to remark, upon the whole, that Mr. Llwyd hath been rather too modest in his account of the ancient British letters. For doth not Cæsar expressly say, that the Druids (who took their first instructions from Britain) had characters to write their private affairs in "*Græcis literis utuntur.*" And there was in Mr. Llwyd's time, and is still extant in Hen-gwrt library, a letter from Mr. William Maurice, of Cefn y Braich, to Mr. Robert Vaughan,

I i 4

the

the antiquarian, giving an account of a British coin, mentioned in Camden's folio edition, of BLATUT, or BLATOS, a king of Britain, some hundred years before the coming of the Romans; the coin is now in the Cottonian library; but Camden owned he could make nothing of it.

The above letter I have read with pleasure about a month ago. The said curious library being open to me, at any time, when upon the coast. Having now only two or three days to stay at Holyhead, and being very busy on account of my survey of the Sea Coast of West Britain, in which I am employed by my Lords of the Admiralty; I heartily beg pardon for not sending you any thoughts on the Briton, and on Dr. Hutchinson's antiquities. I hope to have a little time next winter to spare, therefore, I desire you would not expunge me out of your memory, but believe that I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble
Servant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

P. S. The rest of the preface is very incorrectly printed, and so is Dr. Hutchinson's book,

wherever he treats of British affairs. I hope it wont be reprinted before it is revised by a proper person, skilled in our language and antiquities.

*From Mr. Lewis Morris, to
Mr. David Lewis, of Pant y
Benneu, in Lanboidy.*

What makes me dip a little now and then into the British Antiquities is, that I am egged on by a gentleman who hath very great encouragement for the writing the history of Great Britain, and seeing most English writers have abused our nation, it is a pity to lose this opportunity of vindicating ourselves, especially as I happen to have a tolerable knowledge in our histories and antiquities.—Both Universities allow him £50. per annum: the City of London £100. per annum:—Private subscription £100. So that there never was such encouragement, nor, perhaps, an abler hand—we may expect a notable production from him.—Mr. Guthrie, the present writer of a History of England, hath abused our British nation; but now he is sorry for what he hath said.—Mr. Carte, my correspondent, hath given me up many material points, particularly

larly the Saxon letters, for which I had abundance of testimonies, besides what Mr. Edward Llwyd had. Mr. Davies of Llannerch, hath also brought him an ancient MS. in the British tongue, called Tyffilio's History of Great Britain, which Mr. Llwyd, and others, thought had been lost:—It is in the hand writing of Guttyn Owen, the poet and herald, and I have cleared the matter so to Mr. Carte, that he is the greatest advocate for the British History, as we had. This MS. turns out to be the original from whence Brut y Brenhinoedd hath been extracted, so that we have now a real test to prove Galfridus Monemutensis by.—I have a very fine copy of Brut y Brenhinoedd, and also the two Latin editions, printed in France; and the Latin-German edition, with Thompson's English.—I had taken a great deal of pains to clear the author before this MS. appeared, which now hath saved me the trouble.—I have a better copy of Triades than Mr. Llwyd had, his being very bad.—Camden, and others, have cut their throats by meddling with this book of Triades, for it was beyond their comprehensions.—I have a great many manuscripts, which escaped Mr. Llwyd, too long to enumerate, particularly a noble collection of

British Proverbs, some histories of the Britains. I intend (please God to give leave) to publish, sometime or other, the Natural History and Antiquities of Anglesey: Mr. Rowlands, in his *Mona Antiqua*, having only just raised people's curiosities. I have a vast many materials towards it, but want time as yet: I wish you may get the manuscripts you mention of Mr. E. and I desire an account of them. The book you saw of Mr. E. Llwyd, was, I suppose, y Llyfr Coch o Hergest, where Brut y Brenhinoedd, Brut y Saeson, &c. are collected, it is now in Jesus College, Oxon.

I have not Usher's *Primordia*, —is the person you mention there called Owen ap Naw, or Haw? Gildas's father was Caw o Brydain. I can hardly think they made a saint of a Saxon king, and an enemy of Lanina. I want to see the old Cowydd on Cantref gwaelod. I have seen the modern, which is sad stuff.—I have several copies of Englynion yr Eryr.—I could wish to see that excellent poet D. ap Gwilim's works, no man in any language wrote neater.—I have collected above a hundred poems of his; but many are from bad copies. How many doth the book contain? Have you Awdl Rhys Meigen in it?

The

The Coin of Tarquin you mention, is a rarity. I have several of that size with the Children sucking the Wolf, but most of them after Christ: I should be glad to see that of Tarquin's.—The pride of the Romans was such, that they made a collection of coins, &c. old and new, and buried them near the boundaries of their empire, to shew future ages where they had been, and what great men they were; so that there is no certainty how the coins, you mention, came there; the name is, I suppose, Carreg Cynan, which Latin writers turned Conanus. I suppose the copper toy, you mention, may be very ancient, and prior to the time of the Romans. The British women wore such ornaments on their breasts. Quere. Whether it had been gilt? was it worked with wire, or a solid piece? and whether round or flat? I thank you for the inscriptions: Are you sure the first is not Lutoricus Fil. Poculini, &c.? Your guess about Egermond, is natural enough; but I would have you see whether TA, &c. v, are so upon the stone, as in the copy you sent me; and not thus, ACARANTACULUS. I can make nothing yet of that at Clydey Chapel. I should be glad to see the arms at the abbey. It is a pity you had not

all Mabinogi.—I shall enquire further of Llamborth, for possibly this may be Llongborth of Lywarch Hên. Is your marwnad of Gereint ab Erbin, an old copy, and in the ancient character? The tradition about Cantref Gwaelod, is very ancient; and there is some truth in it, as I found by surveying and taking the founding of that bay, between Caernarvonshire and Pembrokeshire. The old Cywydd may, perhaps, give some further account into the matter.

From Lewis Morris, to his Brother William Morris, of the Custom-House, Holyhead, Anglesey.

*Kingston, Herefordshire,
Feb. 11th.*

Dear Brother,

I begin this letter in the town of Kingston, in the county of Hereford. I have had very rainy weather, and the roads I find very deep and dirty. I have a guide as far as Hereford, when I shall have the convenience of putting my trunk safe in a waggon for London. I shall be near a fortnight going there,

there, if the weather should continue as is at present.

Feb. 12th.

I am now about to dismiss my guide, and shall deliver my trunk to the carrier. I am to have the company of a very fat gentleman of this town, and his servant, and the son of a clergyman, who are all going to London. We are in hopes we shall arrive at that place next Thursday night. I have now a little time to look about me, so I will give you a short account of our journey to this place. I set off from Aberystwyth, in the morning of the tenth; and dined at Pont Erwyd (or Ewryd) on salt mutton and eggs; the former I could not possibly chew, as it was extremely hard and tough; I observed there was a hole in my hostels's frying-pan: I was sick the whole way to Llan Gurig. Before I arrived at Llan Gurig, I crossed a high mountain, called Eisteddfa Gurig, (i. e. Curig's seat, or resting place) We are told that this Curig was a foreigner; and that it was on the top of this hill he first rested, after he landed at Aberystwyth, from hence he perceived a fine valley before him, where he determined to build a church, in a sheltered spot. Thirty-eight silver coins

or shillings, of Hen. 1st. were found in a grave in this churchyard, two years ago. There is a medal of Otho, found lately at Creigiau Kemaes, in Pembroke-shire, and four common medals. The person in whose possession they are, bought them for 12*d*.—he has since been offered £500. for Otho. I am to have a full account of them soon.—I also crossed, on my road near Llan Gurig, the river Gwy (Wye) which takes its rise in Pumlymmon Hill, or, as pronounced in that country, Plymhummon. Quere, whether it be derived from Pen Luman, or Lummon, the Hill of the Banner? In this mountain, are the sources of the Severn, Wye, and Rheidiol. The small rivers Bidno and Elain, fall into Gwy (the Wye) and their junction is called Aber, as Aber Bidno, Aber Elain; so that word signifies, not only the fall of a river into the sea, but also, that of a small river into a larger. The vicar of the parish, (Llan Gurig) who is a tolerably ingenious man (as he excels most mountain clergymen) could not inform me what the word Curig meant; he said, some derived it from the Scotch Kirk, as Llan Gurig was a mother Church, and might have been so called by way of eminence. But I told him there was a Welsh poem, which

which describes the method the mendicant Welsh Friars made use of in begging wool, cheese, &c. they made little images of saints, which were thought by the credulous to cure certain distempers and disorders, and for which these friars received different kinds of goods, as a recompence. Un o honynt a dlygai.

Gurig Lwyd dan gwr ei glôg
Gwas arall a ddug Seirioel
A naw o gaws yn ei goel.

A certain Friar to increase his store,
Beneath his cloak Grey Gurig's
image bore;
And to protect good folks from
nightly harm,
Another sells St. Seirioel as a charm.

The vicar was extremely pleased to find that he had a saint to his church, as well as his neighbours, and a grey one too: he, therefore, spent his 3d. for ale, and after some discourse about tithes, we went to rest. We lodged at the sexton's, a fat jolly fellow, more like a parson than his master; he is a relation of Bennet's of Bangor, and like him. This Llan Gurig, is in Montgomeryshire. I could find here a remarkable distinction for the better, between their Welsh and the inhabitants of Aberteivi (Cardiganshire). Not far from Llangurig, we climbed the side of a hill, called

Rhiw'r Saeson, near which (I believe) we entered Radnorshire, or Sir Faes yfed, or Faes Yfaidd (q. hyfaedd, easily conquered) and from the top of the hill we could see Llan Idlos on our left. These are immense mountains, and we travelled over commons for many miles, without seeing a house any where near us. The Duke of Chandois hath a grant from the king, of the mines of all the waste lands in that county; and he hath spent, they say, some thousands, and never discovered any ore, and some think, there is none to be found. I forgot to tell you, that there is a good proverb at Llan Gurig, "Pan fwrrio gwr ei gywilydd, nid gorcheft iddo i fyw:" i. e. "When a man is past shame, or has bid adieu to modesty, what difficulty can he have to live, or do well?" On the Radnorshire mountains, I observed five stones pitched on end, within a few yards of one another, in a right line, but for what purpose, I do not know. Some battle was fought there I suppose. Over these dreary mountains we travelled in very windy and rainy weather, and up to the hilts in bogs; till we came to Pont Rhyd y Cleision, in Radnorshire, a wooden bridge on the river Eithon, (as pronounced, but, I suppose, truly Ieithon)

leithon) which, I think, is mentioned in Lewis Glyn Cothi's work. Here are two or three houses, where we baited; and there are some fairs held here. The woman told us we might have some "Golwythion ac wyau," rashers and eggs: Pa un a fynwch âi cig moch, ai cig eidion tew? i. e. which will you have, bacon, or fat beef, or both? They have better Welsh here than in Montgomeryshire, and much better English, for all their children learn that language first. This is a branch of the North Wales Welsh, and they make a distinction between themselves and "gwyr y Deheudir," or South Wales people. This is in the parish of Llan Badarn Fawr, ym Maes Yfed. There is also, a Llan Badarn Fynydd, in Montgomeryshire, and Llan Badarn Fawr in Ceredigion (Cardiganshire), and a commot or township there called; Llan Badarn Creuddin, (Caer Rhudd Ddirt or Cae'r heiddyn). Padarn, or as it is written in Latin, Paternus, was a native of Mauritania, as I have read in a manuscript of Mr. Vaughan's of Hengwrt; but I can scarcely believe he meant Mauritania in Africa. Llan Badarn Vawr, near Aberystwyth, was once a bishop's see; but the inhabitants, like sons of wh—s, killed

their bishop; ac ni bu un da o honynt byth gwedi, i. e. there never was one good of them since. We also passed Mynachlog y Cwm-hir; which the English pronounce Come here Abbey: it is now all in ruins, and is situated in as pleasant a bottom (valley) as ever I saw. Cymmer, Cymner, or Cwmner Abbey, near Dolgelley in Merionethshire, was first founded by some monks, who sojourned there, (as Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt expresses it, in his remarks on Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon) from Cwm-hir Abbey. It seems it was a colony of monks they sent away, as bees do, when the hive is too full. Ignavum, fucos pecus, a præsepibus arcent; Virgil. I must own, I think the monks were men of exquisite taste, for that abbey near Dolgelley is also most pleasantly situated. I crossed also a river called Martide: I do not know what language the name is derived from. The river Gwenvron, in that country, runs into another called Tylwch, (as pronounced), perhaps Dulwch. Llŵch or Lough, is the Irish word for a lake; and Gwenvron reminded me of Gwyndor, or Gwendor, in America, mentioned, I think, either by Herbert or Purchas. We passed by a house of Sir William Fowler's, called the

Vanna;

Vanna; q. whether they mean Havannah, or perhaps it may be derived from Bann, or Vann, a high mountain. Here I observed an abundance of oak trees, all covered with a kind of moss, which the Welsh in Anglesey call *Mwffogl y Geifr*, or goat's moss: I have forgotten what Ray calls it: many of them seem to be young trees, but this moss will hardly suffer them to bear leaves, being all over white, branches and stock. Timber is of little or no value here, being 30 miles from the sea. I saw there, or near that place, a large oak tree, on the top of which there is a birch growing in two branches, seemingly of about seven or eight inches in diameter, with other branches of the oak, of equal thickness. But what feeds the birch besides rain? I remember to have read a dispute in the philosophical transactions respecting this extraordinary kind of vegetation. One says water is the chief principle; another asserts that earth and salts are the principal supports of the growth of these trees. Woodward, I think, says he hath made many experiments, and endeavours to prove that no vegetation can exist without earth. I fancy there is very little or no earth on the top of the tree above mentioned. I

saw several tumuli, or tumps, in my way: these are called in some parts of England *barrows*. In Meirion (Merionethshire) and Montgomeryshire: they are called *Tommen*, as *Tommen y Bala*, *Tommen y Mur*, *Tommen y Gwyr*. They are very high, 12, 15, or 20 yards, and hollow on the top. Some of them have been opened in Montgomeryshire, and a grave or tomb hath been found in them. So that it seems they were monuments in memory of some celebrated heroes: but formerly I thought they were only summer camps. I think I can discover something in the Welsh and English names, which prove them to have been intended for monuments or mausoleums. *Tommen* sounds like *Tump*, and that like *Tomb*, and that not unlike *Tumulus*: and the word *Tommen* in Anglesey, and other parts of Wales, might come from this, though the original signification is now lost; and is not at present, as far as I know, made use of in any other sense than *Tommen Ludw*, *Tommen Dail*, &c. i. e. a heap of cinders, a dung heap, &c. and *Tommen o lances*, *neu o gaseg*; or perhaps these come from *tom*, or *tom* from them. If you happen to read this to Mr. Ellis (to whom my service) if he hath not forgotten *punning*,

ning, he will tell you tom a ddaeth allan, or llances a'r gafeg. February 12th, after dinner; all English here. New Radnor (Maes yfed newydd) is not four miles from hence, where there is nothing but Welsh. Presteign (called in Welsh Llan Andras) is the county town of Radnor. Old Radnor is only a village, on the side of a hill, consisting of about three or four houses; but it boasts of a fine church, and good bells. Now we are in Herefordshire; the chief town, or city rather, is called Hereford; and I have read it somewhere Hereford East; and a town in Pembrokeshire, now Haverford West, is there denominated Hereford West. But how this country came to be called in Welsh, Sir Henffordd, (or Old Way) I cannot guess. Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, is within a mile and a half of this town; we are to cross it to-morrow. I have just now delivered my trunk to some carriers, I do not know who; by the direction of Robert Taylor, of the King's Head, where I lodge, who is their book-keeper; but I can get no receipt for it. What if it should be lost? I know not whom to ask for it. All the old and new charts or draughts of the Welsh coasts, are in it; my watch, and seven guineas in gold, and

many other valuable articles: if it should go safe, great will be my good fortune; but I hope the best. It is to be at the Swan Inn, Holborn Bridge, next Friday. Since I am arrived so far on my journey, I will tell you a word or two about Cardiganshire. This is the richest county I ever knew, and the one which contains the fewest clever or ingenious people. I know several persons as poor as John, Ben Clyttr, who have veins of lead ore on their lands; and yet they will neither work them themselves, nor suffer any other person to do so. I am as well convinced, as that I am in this place, that if some company were to advance me two hundred pounds, I could soon make two thousand of them: yes, and for aught I know, two thousand a year; and what is still more, a great probability of making twelve thousand a year. Who would not venture all one is worth? They have raised at Darren Vawr Hill, near Aberystwyth, for some years, two hundred tons every quarter of a year, which is 800 ton per ann. The ore contains 50 or 60 ounces of silver; some more, some less, and is worth clear on the bank or quay £20. a ton; and $20 \times 800 = 16000$. sixteen thousand pounds a year. But the

the charge or expence to be deducted, is about £4000. So there is a clear profit of £12000. a year; and all within the compass of two hundred yards. But the work will last for ages, and there are many works unwrought, discovered in the neighbourhood, or forefield of it, on the same vein: and it goes through our lease, but we have not been able as yet to hit upon it. I have discovered a sulphur vein, very near the course of it, but it is too wet as yet to sink upon it. I have a promise of a lease of a quillet very near Darren Vawr, and it is strange to me if we do not discover ore there. The vein we work upon is a soft clay, and we find spots of lead ore in it; but we have not come to a rib; which we cannot expect till it hardens. I have left money in Edward's hands, to carry on the work till I return. And I am in hopes, I shall be able to form an opulent, respectable company now in London. There are incumbrances on some of the works mentioned above, which I can remove, and then take leases of them, and be as rich as *Cræsus*. You would be surprized, if you were to see them, at the indolence of the people, the proprietors, &c. I know all the works in the country, and have taken a full

account of their situations, riches, &c. I am now engaged in sinking ten yards below level, which is also above eight yards; and if we do not meet with ore in that depth, we shall have none in that vein, and must try elsewhere. I left Edward instructions what to do. To trench, or dig, for new discoveries, &c. We have a very good chance, but we must leave all to God's providence.

I am, &c.

LEWIS MORRIS.

N.B. The year is not inserted, probably it was in 1757, when I find him in London, taking his leave of Gronow Owen, who was about to sail for America.

To Mr. Vaughan of Nannau.

Feb. 12, 1742.

Sir,

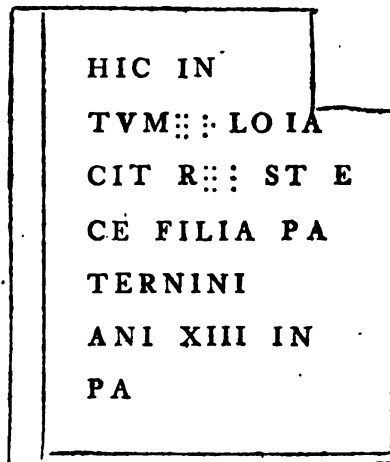
I always found a great deal of pleasure in taking notes upon the road, of occurrences that happen, and the varieties of objects that offer themselves to our view; and as in this journey from Cardiganshire to London, I have made some observations,

vations, that may divert you for an hour or two, I have sent them to you.

Feb. 10, 1742.

Set out without company, excepting the guide, that carried my trunk and papers. In my way to Llan Gurig, we crossed the river Castell twice, where a vein of lead ore appears in the river for several yards; it lies between two commons. I purposely omit giving any account of the great lead-works of Cardiganshire, fitter for a volume than a letter. Passing from Llan Gurig into Montgo-

meryshire, I saw several tumuli along the road.* Wont it puzzle our antiquaries a little to give a reason why one of these tumps is called by the neighbours Castell Bychan: Brychan Brycheiniog, from whom Brycheiniog (i. e. Brecknock) took its name, was formerly lord of that country; and this might be his castle, or supposed to be so: but how came they to be castles and monuments? At a place in Montgomeryshire, called Llan Eurfal, in the church yard there is a stone erected, of about four foot above ground, with this inscription:



* Some account of them are given in the preceding letter.

I do not remember I ever read of Paterninus among the Britons, but Paternus was a noted man, a native of Mauritania, that erected a bishop's see in Cardiganhire, between A. D. 516 and 540. I forgot to tell you that I was at Pont Rhyd y Cleifion, (which is mentioned by L. Glyn Cothi, the poet, who was officer under Jasper, earl of Pembroke, in the wars between York and Lancaster.) But now as I am come to England, I have not so much to say; and an English traveller, versed in the histories of his country, may make observations more to the purpose than I pretend to. But I must observe to you, that the river Arw, which runs by Kingston into Herefordshire, retains its ancient British name, and signifies rough, and it answers the character. Near this town also we crossed Offa's Dyke, a great mud-wall, said to be built formerly by Offa, king of Mercia: but how came the king of Mercia to build this wall cross all the island? there must have been other kings to join him; and it seems the Welsh were plaguy troublesome, when there must be a wall to separate them. But I cannot be of the common opinion, that this was a defence against the Welsh; for how

soon would they demolish a mud wall, if they were such terrible creatures? If they were a parcel of poltroons, as some modern wits will infer from this silly fortification, what occasion was there for a wall at all against such worthless animals? Doth it not seem more likely, that upon a peace between the English and British princes, this ditch was cut as an everlasting boundary line between the two nations, and that they all joined in it? Bromyard seems to have taken its name from the plenty of broom growing there. The river Avon in Worcestershire, divides Evesham town from a village called Benfworth; but how came the English to retain this name? You know the word Avon is the only British word we have for a river, and to call it the river Avon, is to say the river river. Had they said the river of rivers, it would have looked better. An intolerable road through Worcestershire. As I went towards a town called Stow, I met a countryman, who asked me whether I had the small-pox. If I had not, I should certainly have it, if I went to the town: He advised me to go on the outside of the village. Surely it must be a mere plague, that can be so epidemical. From Herefordshire

shire to London, I observed plenty of the juniper tree; those people need not fear the cholic. Their method of folding their sheep, which feed upon turnips in these countries, must be the reason the English mutton is so bad, so rank, and coarse. If the luxury of London knew how sweet our mountain mutton is, I am certain they would not stay an hour to eat turnips at second hand. The Lord send me soon again to that country, where there is good water, good air, good mutton, good ale, and good neighbourhood. It is moderate travelling upon the road till you come within 40 miles of London, and then they are mere sharks and alligators. I am sure they have neither conscience, nor religion of any kind: I mean the publicans. The country people, I think, are much more boorish here than in Wales. There is something of the impudent rustic in them, and must be the effect of ignorance and self-sufficiency. I met two of them near Uxbridge, with large heavy horses, and though I removed out of the road, they ran aboard of me, as your great Newcastle colliers do when they meet a light frigate in the river, and had really overfet me, if my horse had not been too nimble for them.—

Those inns, upon the road, that abounded with women, I always found unmannerly and irregular; particularly the Swan at Tetfworth. A damnable bad inn I met with at the Red Lion in Benfworth, where I lodged out of complaisance to some company I overtook. The wife was a drunkard and a scold, the house smoaky, the servants fools, the beds very bad, and, I believe, the husband a cuckold. There ought to have been a red cross there, with the Lord have mercy upon us, instead of a red lion.—In one inn upon the road, I had given my horse half a peck of oats, and turned my back for about two minutes, whip jack all the corn was gone, either to the horse's belly, or to the hostler's pocket, or chest—a proper caveat: and if horses could speak, as well as Balaam's ass, they should be better fed than they are. I have only time to remark, that the first thing that saluted my ears when I came to London, was a British word used by the milk women, when they cry milk, miew, miew. The old British word for a cow, is biw, and in declining and adding, they pronounced it y miw, or miew. I presume the old Britons used to
go

go from door to door with cows,
as they do now with asses.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

LLEWELYN DDU.

*From Mr. Lewis Morris to Mr.
Vaughan, of Nannau.*

*Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire,
Oct. 7th, 1752.*

Worthy SIR,

After a perambulation of several counties, and observation of variety of objects, a great number of strange sort of people, abundance of gimcracks, mountains, rivers, dales, and towns, I am arrived at this place, upon business of receiving rents, and selling an estate for a nobleman, I wish any body else had it. Having a leisure evening, which I seldom or ever have at home (where I am in the center of my business) who should come into my head but you. I began to remember how I had been told that you were come home from your voyage, and all safe and sound; but did not know how to believe it, nor shall I till I have it under your hand. I wrote you a good while ago, in behalf of poor Gronow Owen, the greatest

genius, either of this age, or that ever appeared in our country; and, perhaps, few other countries can shew the like of him for universal knowledge.—I shewed you Cywydd y Farn Fawr, and some other pieces of his, when I was last at Nannau: and I have three or four pieces of his since, that are the best that ever were written in our language, and will endure while there is good sense, good nature, and good learning in the world.—It is a pity (and the greatest of pities) that such a man as this, who is not only the greatest of poets, but a great master of languages, should labour under the hardship of keeping a school, and serving a curacy in the middle of Carn Season, and all for the poor income of twenty-six pounds a year, when, at the same time, many a fat parson which, their neighbours say, (have hardly common understanding) make the earth groan under them, when they tread it, because they have some hundreds a year for not keeping a school, or serving a church. What an odd contrivance this is in the church! But, however, let them contrive it as they will, all that I want is, that our countryman Gronow Owen, should have meat to his mouth, and to his wife, and two children. But I would chuse of all things to have

have him in Merionethshire, it being impracticable to get him into Cardiganshire; but he wishes to be in Anglesey, his native country. I am told you have good interest with the Bishop of Bangor; if you can get this man a living, you will not only make yourself immortal, but make me immortal too; and if you are so hard hearted as to refuse me immortality, when to be had upon such easy terms, I should think you very cruel.—My next shall bring you *Cywydd y Gem*, which is the last poem he hath written, the subject is search for happiness; *Dedwyddyd* is the gem he hath searched for in all corners of the world; and after a great many fine descriptions and researches, with the help of philosophy, and all kind of learning; after consulting Solomon's works, &c. he finds that gem is not to be had among the jewels on crowns, mitres, and caps, nor, in short, any where in this world. Then, he finds a book, written by another son of David, which tells him where it is to be found, and gives a lively description of that country (Heaven). This is the subject, but nothing can come up with the beautiful turns and expressions throughout the whole, which makes the writer worthy, not only of a paltry

rectory, but of the favour of all men of sense in our country, and is really not only an honour to ancient Britons, but human nature in general. I don't remember that I have sent you a copy of his *Cywydd*, entitled *Bonedd ac achau yr Awen*, a most excellent piece. The subject of that, as well as all his other subjects, hath something new and surprising in it. He first examines the Greek and Roman writers, and finds the accounts they give of their feigned Muses, to be only the dreams of the poets, *Breuddwydion y Beirdd ydynt*; then he finds out an original far more ancient than the father of their muses, &c. He finds that the stars of the morning sang the praises of God, and all the host of Heaven. They sang so loud that the comets, or wandering stars, heard them, and jumped into their orbs again to join in the chorus,

Fel clywai'r ser disperod

Llemain a wnai rhai'n i'w rhod.

Adam heard them out of Paradise, and joined in the song; his wife was so well pleased with his singing, that she became a proficient in it, and they sang together the praises of God all day long. Here we have an original of poetry, which the

superstitious Grecians and Romans knew nothing of; from hence he carries it to Moses and David, and gives some charming specimens of David's poetry.

*Deffro fy nobl parabl per
Ni garwn emya gwiwmer, &c.*

Then he comes to the great poet Solomon, the author of the Song of Songs.

*Fo gant gan, gwiwlan y gwau,
Can odieth y caniadau:
Pwy ni ohar ei Ros Saron
Lili a'r draenllwyni lloŷ; &c.*

These lines will last for ever, in spite of the rust of time, and the malice of enemies; neither fire nor water can destroy them; nor will they perish till the world falls in pieces, and man is no more.

I had forgot to give you a specimen of the song sung by the morning stars on the creation of the world.

*Ser bore a ddwyreant
Yn llu i gydganu gynt:
" Perffaith yw dy waith Daw Ion;
" Dethol dy ffyrdd a doethion;
" A mad ac anchwilliadwy,
" Ddau mawr! ac ni fydd ddim
" mwy, &c."*

When I see in Milton, Dryden, or Pope, such nervous lines, and grand expressions, as this

poem contains, I shall admire them as much as I do Gronow Owen, and not till then.

Sunday Morning.

The post goes out immediately, and to-morrow I intend to set out for our Welsh bath at Llan y Drindod, there to drink a gallon of water, and a gallon of some other liquor; from thence to Galt Vadog: from thence, about the latter end of the week, to Aberdovey, to send quarterly accounts up, and so home, and so the world goes round. Pray let me hear from you as soon as you can.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

*An Extract of a Letter from the
Rev. Gro. Owen, dated Wal-
ton, Aug. 10th, 1753.*

I am charmed with the account you give me of your society of Ancient Britons, and hope it may flourish for the honour and preservation of our language.—If your body of laws are printed, I should be obliged to you for the perusal of them. Nothing can be more agreeable

to

so me than electing me for one of your corresponding members; but being conscious of my want of proper qualifications, and knowing how very little service I can do your society in return, I know not how to accept of your kind favour.—Were I as able as I am willing, something might be hoped for; but it were a piece of imprudence (to say no worse) to let my ambition carry me beyond my abilities.—If I durst make any pretensions to your favour, it should be entirely on the score of poetry and philosophy, (for I pretend not to any skill in history, natural philosophy, &c.) but I am too well aware of my own inconsiderableness, even in these, to expect to be honoured with such a distinguishing mark of the esteem of your honourable and learned society. If being merely a well-wisher to our nation and language were sufficient to recommend me to a membership, my title would be indisputable, for none can be more so (I speak with sincerity) than myself. And I conceive some hopes of the possibility of retrieving the ancient splendor of our language, which cannot possibly be better done than by the methods pointed out by your society, viz. laying open its worth and beauty to strangers, and publishing something in it

that is curious, and will bear perusing in succeeding ages. Such performances cannot fail of drawing on them the eyes, and exciting the curiosity of strangers. Strangers! did I say? Good God! what if we find our own countrymen the greatest strangers to it? I blush even to think it, but am afraid the reflection will be found too just on Cambria's ungrateful, unthankful sons.—An egregious instance of this I met with last week at my own house. For having been invited sometime ago, to an afternoon's drinking, at a neighbouring clergyman's house, (according to the custom of this country) I invited him again to my house, and desired he would bring a countryman, and a namesake of mine, that is curate of a neighbouring parish, along with him, for I was desirous of creating and cultivating an acquaintance with him, as he was a Welshman, and a man of a very good character for learning and morals. My desire was accomplished, the gentleman came, and to complete the happiness of the day, Mr. Brooke, my patron, made me a present of some rum, &c. and honoured us with his company. When we were sat, the pleasure I expressed in seeing a countryman, at this first interview, turned the topic of the discourse upon Wales

and the Welsh tongue. Mr. Owen* (like an honest Welshman) owned that he was a native of Montgomeryshire; which pleased me well enough; but being asked by my patron (who though an Englishman has a few Welsh words, which he is fond of) whether he could speak or read Welsh, I found the young urchin was shy to own either, though I was afterwards that same day convinced of the contrary. Then when they alledged it was a dying language, not worth cultivating, &c. which I stiffly denied; the wicked imp, with an air of complacency and satisfaction, said there was nothing in it worth reading, and that to his certain knowledge the English daily got ground of it, and he doubted not but in a hundred years it would be quite lost. This was a matter of triumph to my antagonists; but to me it was such a confounded overthrowing blow as would certainly have utterly ruined and destroyed me out of the way, but that I have a queer turn of mind that disposes me to laugh heartily at an absurdity, and to despise ignorance and conceitedness. But he is not the first I met with of that stamp; let them say so, and wish it so; if they will, but be not you dis-

couraged in your laudable undertaking, and be sure if I can but contribute my mite towards it, it shall not be wanting, I shall always think it my duty and greatest pleasure so to do. Dyma lythyr nen ddau oddiwrth Wilym Ddu o Gybi, yn deisyf arnaf yscrifenu, notes and explanations, ar gywydd y farn, ac ar gywydd bonedd yr awen, a'u gyr yna at y gymdeithas i'w hargraphu. I have at present never a book by me, neither a dictionary, nor any other (though they are at Chester, and will be I hope at Liverpool this week) so I cannot find in my heart to take that work in hand without them, as they are so near coming; and besides, I don't think it proper to write notes, and point out the beauties (if there are any) or criticize on the faults in my own work. The former is by no means proper for me to do, and the latter (I'll uphold it) will be done faster for me perhaps than I could wish. All that is proper for me to do, I will willingly and readily set about (if you think proper, and acquaint me with your pleasure in your next) which I take to be no more than barely expounding the hard words by some of more common use, and putting a few scriptural proofs and allu-

* Rector of Warrington, now alive, 1795,—ætat 67; translator of Juvenal, and author of Farrington's Sermons.

sions, &c. in the margin. This I will do if you please, and correct the copies all as well as I can, and send them to you correctly written (inclosed in a frank), with large blank margins for any fair critic to fill with notes. To go any farther would bear too hard upon modesty and decency.

As for poor plodding Richards, you have said more of him than ever I intended to do myself; but say what you will, you cannot injure him much. I have so much charity for him as to believe he undertook it with a view of the public good; but can by no means allow that the book will be useful to the next compiler, or indeed to any body else. When Virgil gathered gold out of Ennius's dunghill, I presume the former bore a proportion as one to ten to the latter; but here there is not an ounce to a tun weight, so not worth raking for. I wish he had nothing to do with Moses Williams, Henry Salisbury, and Baxter, I am sure it had been better; but especially his own Glamorgan. What have Glamorgan words to do with Welsh? I had rather he had made use of any gibberish, and authorized it with an Hottentotizæ; that would never mislead posterity; but we may be easy, for I dare say his

dictionary never will. The dictionaries, glossaries, &c. that he compiled from, might have been useful to a judicious man that could have picked and culled with judgment and discretion, but I have no patience when I see H. Salisbury, the late unaccountable Mr. Moses Williams, quoted to justify a blunder, or to legitimate and authorize the most uncouth gibberish. He must either be superstitiously bigotted to H. Salisbury, &c. or else very injudicious with a witness, to swell his book with the same word three or four times over, where but one reading is true, and all the rest to be rejected as corruptions. V. g. Myrddyn. Henry Salisbury. See Murddyn, and so on to Merddyn, Murddun, &c. Dictionaries are, or should be made to understand authors by, and to teach us to write correctly in imitation of them, and not to acquaint us with the different corruptions that words may be perverted to, by the lisping prattle of nurses and children, and vicious phraseology of clowns and rustics. The word add-fed is pronounced addfyd by the greatest part of the Denbighshire people. What then? Were I to compile a dictionary would it be commendable, or even sufferable in me, to write addfyd or addfed (though I should find it in

in a manuscript collection of words) and then add *see added*; you will say why not? Because it is not so found in any approved writer, and (what ought to have more weight) because etymology is against it, the word being compounded of *add* and *medi*. Most of the writers and collectors of those glossaries and collections of words designed for additions to Dr. Davies are not to be depended upon, because they took all uncommon words as they found them, and that commonly out of the mouths of ignorant people, well or ill pronounced, no matter, their being new to their ears and understandings gave them a sufficient title to have a place in a collection, witness tat a swine in Lloyd's Ar. Br. and many more I could quote had I books; and as most of them are not to be depended upon, so they are all to be suspected; for most or all have an itch for establishing and propagating their own whims and conceits (as flies have to blow maggots) which it is every body else's interest to destroy. A glossary writer had rather turn a language topsy turvy than quit a few etymological conjectures, the production of his own dear brains; and a bad poet had rather write and pronounce fifty words wrong, to secure his cynganedd than be

obliged to alter one favourite faulty line.

It is a specious ornament to a title page to promise several thousands of words more than in Dr. Davies's; but perhaps all these thousands, by the time they are well sifted and cleaned, will scarce amount to an hundred. One of them I remember is *iat* a country-gate, that is the old (yet still common) English word yate. Is this adding to Dr. Davies's? Is this enriching the Welsh language? by the same rule it may be made the general, universal, catholic language of the universe. It is but making all words in the world free denizens of our own language, and call them our own, and the jobb is done.

Yet after all, it should seem that the public is in some sort obliged to an author that writes for their pleasure or profit, for his good intentions at least; but still we think it no injustice to see a bad actor (though he has nothing more at heart than to please us) hissed off the stage,

My compliments to Llewelyn (os yw yna) and favour me with a line as soon as conveniency permits, and you will greatly oblige

Your humble servant,

From

*From the Rev. Gronw Owen,
to Mr. Richard Morris, of
the Navy Office, - London,*

SYR,

Mi a dderbynnais eich *Epistol* a rhyfedd oedd genyf weled un yn dyfod o Landain, a thra rhyfedd gwelod enw gwr, na welais erioed a'm llygaid. *Ffisyf* oedd hon, heb ei ddisgwyl! cithyr po leiaf y disgwylid, mwyaf y cynmeriad. Er na ddigwyddodd i'm llygaid erioed gwisgoed mo honoch, etto nid dimthyr i mi, m'och enw, tra fu byw fy miam. Gan ofyn o honoch pa fath fywoliaeth fydd arnaf; cynmerwch fy hanes fel y cantyn. Nid gwiw genyf ddechreu sôn am y rhân gynaf o'm heinioes, ac yn wir prin y tâl un rhan arall, i'w chrybwyll; oblegyd nad yw yn cynnwys dim fydd hynod; oddig-orth trwstanciddrwydd, a hollbulon. TRA BUM A'M LLAW YN RHYDD (chrwedl pobl Môn) neu heb briodi; byw yr oeddwn, fel gwyr ieuainc eraill; weithiau wrth fy modd, weithian yn anffodlon; ond ba wedd bynnag, a digon o arian i'm cyfreidiau fy hun; a pha raid ychwaneg? Yn y flwyddyn 1745. E'm hurddwyd yn *Dediacon*, yr hwn a cilw'n pobl ni, *Offiriad banner pan*; ac yno

fe ddigwyddodd fod ar Esgob Bangor, eisiau *Curad*, y pryd hynny, yn Llan Fair, ym Ma-thafarn eithaf, ym Môn; a chan nad oedd yr Esgob ei hun gastref, ei *Caplain* ef, a gyttun-odd a mi, fyned i Fôn; (ob- legyd yn Sir Gaernarfon, a Sir Ddinbych, y buafwn yn bwrw y darn arall, o'm hoed; er yn unarddeg oed) a gwyd oedd genyf fyned yno, ac yn enwedig i'r Plwyf, lle m' ganefid; ac fy magedid; ac yno yr aethym; ac yno bum, dair wythnos, yn siarw fy mhach a'm cariad, gyda phob math, o fawr i fach; a'm tad yr amser hwnnw yn fyw ac yn iach; ac yn un o'm Plwyfolion. Eithyr NI CHAIR Y MELUS HEB Y CHWERW. Och o'r gyfnwid! dyma Lyth, yr yn dyfod, oddiwrth yr Esgob (Dr. Hutton) at ei Gapelwr yn dywedyd, fod un Mr. John Ellis o Gaernarfon (*a young clergyman possessed of a large fortune*) wedi bod yn hir daergrefu ac ymbil ar yr Esgob am ryw le, lle gwelai ei Arglwyddiaeth yn orau, o fewn ei Esgobaeth ef; ac ateb yr Esgob oedd; os Mr. Ellis, a wehai yn dda, wafanaethu Llanfair, (y lle y gyrrasai y Capelwr fi) yr corychai efe (yr Esgob) am ryw beth gwell iddo ar fynder. Pa beth a wnae Drwistan? nid oedd wiw achwyn, ar y Capelwr wrth yr Esgob, nac ymryson a neb

neb o honynt, yn enwedig am beth mor wael, oblegyd ni thalai 'r Guradiaeth oddiar ugain punt yn y flwyddyn. Gorfu arnaf fyned i Sir Ddinbych yn fy ôl, ac yno y cefais hanes Curadiaeth yn ymyl Croes Oswallt; ac er hynny hyd y Dydd heddyw, ni welais, ac ni throediais mo ymylau Môn; nac ychwaith un cwr arall o Gymru; onid unwaith pan orfu i mi, fyned i Lan Elwy, i gael Urdd Offeiriad. Mi fum yn *Gurad* yn nhref Groes Oswallt dair Blynedd; ac yno y priodais yn Awst. 1747. Ac o Groes Oswallt y deuais yma ym Medi 1748. Ac yn awr, i Dduw bo y Diolch, y mae genyf ddau dangc tég; a Duw a roddo iddynt hwy Râs, ac i minnau iechyd iw magu hwynt. Enw 'r hynaf yw Robert, a thair blwydd oed oedd y Dydd Calan diweddaf. Enw 'r llall yw Gronwy, a blwydd oed yw er y pummed o Fai diweddaf. Am fy mywoliaeth nid ydyw ond pur helbulus; canys nid oes genyf ddim i fyw arno onid a ennillwyf yn ddrud ddigon; pobl gefnog gyfrifawr yw cenedl fy ngwraig; ond ni fum i erioed ddim gwell erddynt: er na ddygais mŷni, heb eu cennad hwynt, ac na ddigiais mŷnionnt chwaith. Ni fedr fy ngwraig i ond ychydig o Gymraeg, etto hi ddeall beth, ac

ofni 'r wyf onid af i Gymru, cyn bo hir, mae Sacson a fydd y Bechgyn; canys yn fy myw ni chawn gan y mwyaf ddyfsgu gair a Gymraeg. Mae genyf yma ysgol yn *Donnington*, ac Eglwys yn *Uppington* i'w gwafanaethu, a'r cwbl oll am £26. yn y flwyddyn: a pha beth yw hynny, tuag at gadw ty, a chynnifer o Dylwyth? yn enwedig yn *Lloegr*, lle mae pob peth yn ddrud a'r bobl yn ddfethion: ac yn ddigymmwynas. Er hynny, na atto Duw i mi anfodloni; o herwydd po CYFYNGAE GAN DDYN EHENGAE GAN DDUW;" nid oes ond gobeithio am well troiad ar Fyd. Fe addawodd eich brawd *Llewelyn o Geredigion*; yr edrychaf ryw amser am ryw le lmi Yng Hymru ac nis gwaeth genyf fi o frwynen, ymha gwr o'm gwlad enedigawl; Duw a gadwo iddo ef iechyd a hoedl; ac i minnau, ryw fath o fywoliaeth, ac amynedd i ddisgwylwrtho. Ni waeth gan y bobl yma, (am y welaf fi) er yr hwyed y cadwant ddyn danodd; os cant hwy eu gwafanaethu, deued y ddêl o'r gwafanaethwr; ni phrifant hwy ddraen, er gwario o hono ei gnawd oddiam ei esgyrn, yn eu gwafanaeth hwynt. *Ysgotyn* yw y gwr, yr wyf yn ei wafanaethu ynawr, a Douglas yw ei enw; ysgatfydd chwi a'i hadwaenoch; ymae

mae yna yn *Llundain* yn awr, a'r rhan fwyaf o'i amser gyd a Iarll Baddon (Earl of Bath) yn dysgu ei fab ef; efe yw'r gwr a gymerth Blaid y Prydydd Milton yn erbyn yr enllibiwr atgas *Lauder*. Pa wedd bynnag toft a chaled wr ddigon yw hwnnw wrthys fi; Rwyf yn dal rhyw ychydig o dir, sydd yn perthyn i'r Ysgol, ganddo ef; ac er ei fod yn rhy ddrud o'r blaen; etto efe yrodd y leni, i godi ar fy Ardreth: rhag ofn a fyddai i *Gurad* druan ynnill dim yn ei wasanaeth; na chael *Bargain* rhydda ar ei law ef. (Oh! the unparalleled extensiveness of Scotch kindness and charity!) Etto ni chlywa i ei *Stiwart* ef (yr hwn a wyddai 'n anian dda beth a dalai y tir) ar ei galon godi mor ardreth un ffyrlyng yn uwch; ac odid y rhoifai neb arall gymmaint am dano. Nid wyf ond *Bwngler* am ysgrifenu Llythyr Cymraeg o eisiau arferu; er fy mod yn deall yr iaith yn o lew, ac am hynny gwell imi bellach droi'r ddalen.

—I am exceedingly obliged to you, for the favour you did me, in putting my name in, for one of the *Welsh Dictionaries*, and should be glad to know, if one could buy two or three of the bibles to give away, and at what price? As for *CYWYDD* y *FARN FAWR*, I would have sent it you with all my heart, but

that I understand, *Mr. Ellis*, minister of *Holyhead*, intends to be at the expence of printing it. That, probably, was the reason, why *Mr. William Morris*, did not send you a copy of it; he will be able soon to convey it to you in print, with notes, explanations, &c. which will be far better, and more correct, than I can send it at present. However, if you choose to have it from me, you shall and welcome; only let me know so much in a line by post, for I hope that which I received, is not to be the first and last. If it please God to spare my life, and continue my health, I will find enough of that kind of diversion for you, especially if I could once be so happy, as to get rid of the confinement of a school. I have now but very little time to spare (perhaps an hour or two in a day;) and yet notwithstanding I keep a pretty extensive correspondence; and contrive to write some new thing or other to *Mr. Lewis Morris* almost every month. Some time ago I was wishing I had a correspondent in London, (besides my patron, for he would do me no good) that I might, if possible, be furnished with a few books, that would give an insight into the Oriental languages; I mean the Arabic and Syriac; for the Hebrew and Chaldee I have some smattering in.

in. I have often heard, that almost any book might be had, and pretty reasonable, at the book-sellers stalls in London. Now if you should by chance see an Arabic Grammar, &c. either buy it, or cheapen it, and let me know the price; I could easily send up the money by the Salop waggon, and receive any parcel from thence, back by the same; for it comes within half a mile of my house. I say, if you should see such a book by chance, (for I will not put you to the least trouble in the world about it,) and secure it for me, I would remit the money immediately, and ever gratefully acknowledge the favor; and perhaps I might some time or other be able to compass the buying of a Polyglot-Bible.— Mae gennyf ryw awydd diwala i ddyfsgn cymmaint ac a allwyf; ond yma ni fedraf gael mo'i Llyfran i ddyfsgn dim, a dalo iw ddyfsgn Nid wyf yn cofio clywed son erioed, am y Mr. Hugh Davies; yr y'ch yn crybwyll am deno; nae am modr yb Mary Brodiart, o Lan Eilian chwaiith. Mae'n atgof genyf glywed fôn am Mr. Richard Broadhead neu Brodiart, o *Benhescin*, ym Môn, ond nid adra-bum i neb erioed, yn Llan Eilian, na nemmawr; yn unlle arall ym Môn, oddigerth y chy-dig ynghylch gartref; a *thre. Dulae*, a Bod Ewryd, a Phen

Môn; lle 'r oedd ceraint fy mam yn byw. Er pan aethum i'r Ysgol gyntaf, (hynny oedd ynghylch deg neu unarddeg oed) nid oeddwn arferol i fod gartref ond yn unig yn y gwylian, ac felly nid allwn adwaen mot llawer: mi a wn amcan pa li mae *Tref Castell* yn sefyll, er nas gwyddwn pwy a'i pioedd. Y tro cyntaf erioed yr athyma i'r Ysgol, diange a wnaethym gyda Bechgyneraill, heb wybod i'n tad, a'm mam; fy nhad a fyddai fy nghuro, a'm mam nis gadawai iddo; ha wedd bynnag, trwy gynhuysiad fy mam; yno y glynais, hyd oni ddyfsgaw ynnill fy mywyd. A da iawn a fu hi i mi, oblegid ynghylch yr amfer yr oeddwn yn dechran gallu ymdaro trosf fy hun, se mam; ac yna nid oedd, ond groefaw, oer gartref, iw ddyfsgwyl; i Dduw bo 'r diolch, mi welais, ac a gefais lawer o ddyfsg; ac etto methu cefnu 'r cwawl; ond gobeithio 'r wyf weled o honof, y darn gwaethaf o'm Bywyd eifus heibio. Di iawn y fydd genyf, glywed oddiwrthych, pun gaff-och gyfensidra, a goren po cyn-taf: Bid fur i chwi (os gwelwch yn dda) gael rhyw Gywydd yn y neraf, ac ymhob un o hyn allan. Chwi gawfech *Gywydd y Farn*, yn hwn oni buafai, fy mod yn meddwl, mae gwell i chwi ei gael ym argraphedig.

Os

Os nid eilwch yn hawdd ddid-
 olli ch Llythyr a *Hfrenghayn*,
 gyf rwyh ymlaen heb yv um;
 Ni wna grotten na'm dwyn
 na'm gadael.—*If Mr. Hugh*
Davies calls on me in his way
to Anglesey, I shall be glad to
see him. I live four miles short
of Salop, within half a mile of
the Golden Horse Shoe, on Wat-
ling Street Road; which is about
three quarters of a mile short of
Tern Bridge Turnpike, as he
goes from Watling Street to
Atcham, and so to Salop. I
have time to write no more, but
that I am (with abundance of
thanks for this favour) your
most obliged humble servant,

GRONWY DDU,
alias OFFEIRIAD,
alias Y BARDD BACH O FŴN.

Mr. Wynn of Llan Gynhafal's
letter about etymologies.

Dear Cousin,

INCLOSED are the two Welsh
 copies in the late Oxford collec-
 tion. That in manuscript was
 given me by the author. If
 you favour me with an answer,
 I should be glad to have your
 opinion of them. In August
 last I received a letter from Mr.
 Lewis Morris of Anglesey,

wherein he says, "I have met
 " with some names of places in
 " Anglesey and Caernarvon-
 " shire, which seem to have
 " little affinity with our tongue:
 " Please to give me your opinion
 " on the original of those
 " names." Having found it
 necessary upon second thoughts,
 to make alterations in my an-
 swer, I was obliged to write it
 twice over. The foul draught
 of it I have now before me, and
 since I have an hour or two to
 spare I'll transcribe my etymolo-
 gical observations, as well as
 that part of the letter which in
 some measure relates to you.
 Now I'll make some conjectures
 concerning the origin of those
 ancient appellatives you mention
 in yours. Carreg Hwyled, as
 it is in a bay, may be from
 hwylied (pro hwylied ut Synnied
 pro Synniaw) or from the sub-
 stantive hwyliad, as a mark to
 direct mariners to sail with
 safety; or perhaps Carreg
 gwylied pro carreg iw gwylied
 to be observed, and avoided up-
 on peril of shipwreck, or else
 from the old word houl, which
 signifies a billow or surge, and
 is retained still in the American
 dialect. N. B. Where they
 use ou we commonly use wy.

Cymmyrran q. an cwm ma-
 ram. The aber at the extremity
 of a bay is commonly near the
 lower

lower end of a cwm, especially upon our coasts where the shores are high. Maran is the name of a certain fish, probably salmon.

Mia wnaſ yn nydd Cyfroun
Yt well na thrychan Marau.

Saith Taliefin in his Dyhudd-iaint Elphiu. The river in this arm may abound with this kind of fish, which may have given it the name, or perhaps it may come from Cymmer plur. Cymmeran the meeting of waters. See Mr. Lloyd's letter to the bishop of Carlisle.

Maen Mwlog, or Mwlwg, perhaps from the Hebrew word Moloch: i. e. king, an eastern heathen god, to which this possibly might have been an altar, in the time of Druidism. The Druids offered human sacrifice to their deity, so did the Ammonites to Moloch; or it may be of the same origin with the Latin word moles. Mwlwg the British word fordes, whether this maen is often surrounded with mud and addail.

Y Ladinwen q. an Corr. pro y las fin waun, y las signifies the green, as it does in abundance of other names, ex. gr. y las ynys, y glas fryn, y glas coed, &c. fin is elemofyna,

gwaun gwaftadedd llaith mynyddig. Dr. Davies calls it planatias montana. I believe he should have added irrigua. According to this etymology it seems to me to signify a green fair common. N. B. all commons are granted by the king, as alms to his poor subjects. It may be perhaps lle i llas rhyw un cnwog a elwid Ingwen Inguena neu'r Cyffelyb.

Rhos Neigyr undoubtedly takes its name from a Roman whose cognomen was Niger.

Aberhowcwn q. an a Gr. voce $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon$ ind. Lat. Rhoncus inde forsan rhochus, a loud snorting or snoring, if there be a rhaiaidr at the Aber; or if either of the streams that make the aber be rapid and the bottom craggy (creigiog) so as to cause a noise. Quere,—Whether this aber is not just at the extremity of a cwm; if so it may be aberhawd, cwm, which is much the same with aber blaen cwm. Hawd signifies a sting, or any sharp point or acute angle. If there has been a noted battle or camp in this cwm, it may be aber rhawd cwm,—rhawd means a multitude, or an army. This is not unlikely.

Bodargolwyn. Bod an habitation, ar Golwyn upon the banks of the river Colwyn. Colwyno
is

is to act the part of a midwife. Colwyn signifies arffed or gaff: inde colwyn a lap dog, which some of you loose ones call c—t ayfur.

Castellior, however pronounced, is undoubtedly castelljor, e. i. royal castle.

Gwely esyth. Gwely here, I believe, is to be taken in the same sense as when we say gwely maip, gwely moron, where turnips and carrots grow, &c. esyth signifies polion eiddil blaenfain ar arferir i gadarnhau trum a bargod to gwelt, called in English sprays. I suppose this place is situated upon wood land. Quere,—whether there be not a place near it called y Collwyn, y gelli, y prysg, llwyn or the like. Yr Eifl, Reiol, or yr Eifyl, I imagine is the same with the Irish word Roilve, or roible mountains, being something corrupted in either dialect, or, perhaps, in both. The L is often transposed in corruptions, as for example, Gr. Cyftlad clesyddyd, clinghiadur, ysglyfaeth pro Cyftadl celsyddyd, Cengliadur, ysgafaelaeth, &c. If we must try our own language, q. whether it is not yr Ufel, i. e. gwreichion, especially if there has been a Cromlech, Carnedd, or beacon upon it: or if there be any tradition (how

romantic soever) of fiery apparitions, comets, or falling stars, seen upon it: or, perhaps, if it abound with the hard white stones (you will think this too whimsical) that produce fire, which are common upon some of our hills, it may have given it the name of Craig, or Mocl yr Ufel.

N. B. Flints were called cerrig tan, by the ancients, as well as moderns: from this word, I believe, comes yr Efail; the smith's forge.

Y Gŵrn ddu, I dare say is from Cŵrn, a heap, or pyramid.

Dinas Dinlle, the word Din signifies avx, a tower, or fortification; in the ancient Celtic dun, whence came the terminations of the names of the French and other cities in Dunum. Dun is retained still in the Irish. The compound Dinlle, I suppose, signifies lle dinas; especially, if it be fortified by nature or art. When this place was first called Dinlle, the word was undoubtedly understood: but, at length, when Din came to be obsolete, and understood but by few, they added the common word Dinas (for the same reason, probably, that it was called Din at first, viz. it's

being a fortification) retaining still the ancient name Dinlle, and so was called Dinas Dinlle. This word is used by the ancient Royal Bard Llywarch Hen. Tyllefo Ddinlle Vrecon, &c. Uriconium probably. There is a parish church in Carmarthenshire, called Llan Llŵch. Llŵch is a very old word for a lake, which being now unintelligible, the very lake, or llŵch itself, from which the consecrated ground originally took its name, is now called from the church or village, Llyn—Llan Llŵch, Llyn Cawellyn, and many instances of this sort may be given.

Moel echedog, I reckon must have been so called from echedog in one sense or other; perhaps, by some bold poet, because it is very high and steep, projecting over its basis, as if it were going to fly. Neu obliged y lliaws o adar a nythent ami, neu yf-gatfydd nad eill ond achedd gyrrhaedd ei drum gan Seothed y diphwys, if it be from hebawg, a hawk, the b would have been retained.

Y Byr, perhaps, originally the same with *wē*, ignis, if it ascends in the form of a flame, or pyramid, or from pyra, a bonfire, or funeral pile; or, perhaps, from yspwr, spyra,

especially if there be a circle upon the top of it; as we have upon some of our hills. If there had been a volcano in either this or yr Eifl, some of our poets would have mentioned it.

Llyn Tarddenni. Q. whether there be not such a substantive as Tardden, plural Tarddenni, from the verb *tarddu*, to proceed, to flow from; but of the propriety of the name in this sense, you that know the place can best judge. The fiery exhalations, or meteors, commonly called ignis fatui, will with a wisp, or jack a lantern, are very often seen upon and about our lakes. If these appear upon Llyn Tarddenni, it may, perhaps, be called so corruptly from Llyn tardd engyl. Engyl is properly an angel, but is often used for fire, which is owing to a notion of the ancients, that fire was brought down from heaven, i dynnu—i mi yr engyl, or maen, says Rhye Goch o Eryri ir gyllell hely.—So much for etymology. It is likely some of my conjectures may be extravagant, and without foundation: however, since you mentioned these names as the most obscure you had met with, and desired my thoughts upon them, I was determined to say something of each of them. I venture to say I am right in some

some of my guesses: in others, where I had less evidence, being resolved to say something, I was obliged to content myself with what I thought most probable. Thus far I own myself in a fault, viz. that I did not immediately send you two lines, to acknowledge the receipt of yours, and to promise a full answer when I should be more at leisure. Here I am to let you know how he bullies in his second letter, beth a ddifgwyliwch, says he, os na chaf attab: hwn? pa beth ond cywydd bufl cyfeilliach yr hwn a grynau efcym ei gnawd!—The sequel of my letter is an answer to this as follows. I assure you I should have wrote this week, if I had not received your last. I am not at all concerned at your threats; and I advise you as a friend, that you would not venture to provoke even me, the meanest o Ferid Meirion; least the rest of them should resent it. Last night I dreamed I was in company with my dear kinsman, Robin Lloyd, who is always ready to espouse my cause, an impertinent fellow informed him that an Anglesey Bard had insulted—— imperfect——

From the life (time or age) of Vortigern, to the battle of Bannestown, where Arthur fought

with the Saxons, and overcame them, CXXVIII years.

From the battle of Bannestown, to the battle of Camlan, XXII years.

From the battle of Camlan, to the death of Maelgwn, X years.

From the death of Maelgwn, to the battle of Arderydd, XXV years.

From the battle of Arderydd, untill Gwrgi and Peredur were slain, VII years.

From the battle of Peredur and Gwrgi, to the battle of Caerlegion, XI years.

From the battle of Caerlegion to the battle of Meigen, XIII years.

From the battle of Meigen, until Cadwaladr the Blessed went to Rome, XLVIII years.

Before I proceed further, I conceive it necessary to repair some mistakings herein, and to explain and resolve some things that are obscure and doubtful, the which (under correction) I will, according to my ability, endeavour to perform. I find it

in the British history, that the battle of Camlan, wherein king Arthur received his death's wound, happened in the year of our Lord 542, out of which number, if you will take XXII years, there will remain 520, wherein according to these annals, the battle of Bannestown was fought by Arthur and the Saxons, and if from 520 you will take 128, the remainder will be 392, which may not be taken from the years of Vortigern's death, nor the beginning of his reign, nor any thing else, I think, but his birth. I am persuaded that the words of my author will carry that sense. So then from the birth of Vortigern, anno 392, to the battle of Bannestown, anno 520, is 128 years, and from Bannestown's battle, to the battle of Camlan, anno 542, is twenty-two years, and from the battle of Camlan to the death or dying of Maelgwn, is X years, which being added to the years 542, will make it 552; truly, I conceive Maelgwn's natural death is not hereby meant, for then it had been more properly said, *hyd farwolaeth neu hyd, farw-ddysld Maelgwn*, for the British word *marw*, though sometimes it be used substantively, yet it is not a substantive, but a verb, or participle, as in the place aforesaid, signifying as well dying, faint-

ing, &c. as to die, for we use to say, *i mai ef yn marw*, when a man is not dead, but weak, feeble, sickly, faint, weak-hearted, without liveliness, courage, or comfort, as Thomas Williams, in his Latin and British Dictionary, and Dr. Davies in his ditto, interpret it. Consider, I pray you, whether Maelgwn, mortifying of himself, when dying, to sin and the world, he vowed the profession of a monk (as Gildas, in his epistle de excidis Britannæ, saith) may not be meant thereby, for it is certain, that Maelgwn lived long after this time; and if to the year 552, wherein Maelgwn is said to be so mortified in his body, you will add 25 years, then the battle of Arderydd falleth in the year of our Lord 577. Arderydd is a place somewhere in Scotland, I dare not say it is Atterith, seated there, six miles from the mouth of the river Solway, though, in letters and sound, it doth not much differ. In the Triades (a very ancient book, written almost a thousand years ago) this battle is said to be one of the three frivolous or vain battles of Britain, because it was fought upon little or no occasion; a lark's nest being the cause thereof; it was fought of the one side, as Merlinus Caledonius saith, by Aeddan Fradog, that is, Aeddan the

the Treacherous, and Gwenddolau, the son of Keidiaw, noblemen of the North of Britain, and on the other side, by Rhydderch Hael (that is the liberal) sometime king of Cambria, who there had the victory, —he was a very magnificent prince, and for his liberality adjudged, in his time, to be one of the three liberal princes of Britain, as the Triades testify; his father was Tudwal Tudclyd, the son of Kedic, the son of Dyfnwal hên, the son of Idnyfed, the son of Maxen Wledic (or Magnus Maximus) Emperor of Rome, as in the ancient tract called Bonedd gwyr y Gogledd I. the nobility of the Northern men, is manifest; he is spoken of by Merlin, the son of Morfryn, called also Caledonius, Talieffin, the ancient writer of the Saxon genealogies in Ninnlus, in the ancient laws of the Britons, and in the lives of S. S. Kentigern, and Afaph. Gwenddolau was the son of Keidiaw, the son of Arthwys, the son of Mar, the son of Kenau, the son of Coel Godheboe of the North, father of Gwawl; mother to Kunedda Wledic, who, as the aforesaid ancient author in Ninnius testifieth, came from the North of Britain into Wales, and drove away the Irish from thence, a hundred and forty-seven years before Mael-

gwyn's reign. The said Gwenddolau is much spoken of by the foresaid Merlin, whose lord he was, as he confesseth in his work, entitled *Afallannau Merddin*, that is Merlin's apple-trees, which he so stiled, because his lord Gwenddolau (among many favours and gifts) had given him an orchard, in or near the forest of Keliden, containing 147 apple-trees, which yielding fruit in great plenty, did much delight and please him, in grateful memory whereof he composed as many sonnets under the title aforesaid, containing very remarkable antiquities, as by some few fragments, yet extant, doth appear.

In the said battle of Arlerydd, as the same author and the Triades also say, Gwenddolau was slain, whose men being not so much discouraged and daunted with the death of their lord, as exasperated to revenge, continued fighting and skirmishing six weeks after; and, therefore, worthily deserved the honour of being one of the three loyal armies (or families, as the British word imparteth) of Britain, as the Triades have it. Moreover, Merlin, in another place, complaineth that his brethren Llywelin, Gwgawn, Einiawn, and Rhiwallawn, were all slain with Gwenddolau, in the same

battle fought, as he saith, by Rhydderch and Aeddan, whereby it appears that Gwenddolan and his men were but auxiliaries to Aeddan, who being overthrown there fled to Isle of Man, as Merlin saith; from whence he daily expected his return with aid: intimating, in many places, that Rhydderch Hael (whose son and daughter he had in former time evilly handled) did bear him no good will. Aeddan also was the son of Dyfnwal hen ap Idnyfed ap Maxen aforesaid, as some old books do say, but the ancient genealogies of the British Saints say, that Aeddan was the son of Gafran ap Dyfnwal hen, which opinion I think to be the truest, and all agree that he had a son called also Gafran ap Aeddan, who had to wife Lleian, daughter to Brachan, an Irish Lord (the son of Aflach, the son of Coriaw, or Cormoc, king of Ireland) of whom the county of Brecknock had its name.— And the last Gafran was likewise expelled out of his country, whether with his father, as aforesaid, or otherwise, I cannot tell; for in the Triades his army (or family rather) is accounted one of the three loyal families of Britain, because they had followed him in his exile; or, as another copy hath it,

went beyond the sea for their lord.

When I think of the flight cause of the battle of Arderydd, between Rhydderch, Gwenddolan, and Aeddan; and the battle between Aedan mac Gabran, the Scottish king, and the Picts, upon the like cause; and, also, when I observe the coherence between the names of Kintillus, Gabran, or Gouran, and Aedan, the Scottish kings, with Gwenddolan, Gafran, and Aeddan, the Britons, I much suspect that some of the acts of the British princes have crept into the stories of those Scottish kings their neighbours, to say nothing of the acts of the noble Owain ap Urien, father of Kentigern, chief Bishop of the north of Britain, and of Llew ap Cynfarch, that, upon the sister of king Arthur, begat Medrod, the traitor, and Gwalchmai, which may promiscuously be couched in the stories of Eugen the third king of the Scots, and Lotho, king of the Picts, who is untruly said to be the father of Medrod and Gwalchmai aforesaid, for it is extant in our British antiquities, that Llew and Lotho were distinct persons, but living near the same time. I think this error hath been grounded on the mistranslation of the British history, by Geoffrey

Key of Monmouth; who called Llew one of the husbands of Anna, king Arthur's sister, by the name of Lotho; whereas, in all the British copies of that history, he is called Llew, and not Lotho, which misinterpret- ing gave occasion to the Scottish historians, and others, to think that Lotho, king of the Picts, was father to the Traitor Med- rod; whereas, we have yet some British books extant, and very authentic, which mention both, and aver that Llew and Leo, the son of Cynmarch ap Meir- chion, was the father of Med- rod, and that Llewddyn Iuy- ddawc, o ddmas Eiddin yn y Gogledd, &c. that is Lotho, the Popular (because he could master many men) of the city Eiden, in the north, was father to Thameta, the mother of Kentigern, prime and chief Bishop of the North. I have long digressed, therefore, leav- ing this matter to be better sifted by more skilful antiquaries. I will leave the battle of Arderydd which, as I said before, hap- pened in the year of our Lord 577, and to that I will add seven years more, which will make up the number 584, being the year, according to our chrono- logy, that Gwrzi and Peredur were slain: both these were brethren and twins, born toge- ther with Ceindrech Penafell

their sister, at one birth, their father was Eliver Gofgorddawr, that is Oliver, with the great guard or train, thereby denoting his power and greatness, he was prince of the north of Bri- tain. In those days, and a long time after, the Britons owned Cŵr Alclud, and all the terri- tories from thence to the western borders of Cumberland and Westmorland: and the no- bilities of those countries are called Teyrnedy y Gogledd, that is, the princes or kings of the North, in our British books, who, though they were many, were all subjects to the kings of Cambria; and the same bre- thren's mother was Eurdul, daughter of Cynmarch ap Meir- chion, and sister of Urien, lord of Rheged, and king of Cam- bria, being one of king Arthur's knights, of whom the ancient writer aforesaid, extant in some copies of Ninnius, maketh men- tion.—The aforesaid brethren having appointed a day of battle with Edda Glinmawr, a Saxon prince, marched with a great army of their friends, kinsmen, natives, and tenants to Caergrau in the North, where the night before the day of the battle, their men privately stole away and forsook their lords, who there fell by the sword of their ene- mies; and by reason of the in- fidelity of this army, it was

judged to be one of the three treacherous and disloyal armies, (or families rather) of the isle of Britain, as the Triades bear witness. The British word *Teulu* being compounded of *Ty*, i. e. a house, and *llu*, i. e. an army of men, signifieth an household family, and sometimes it extends to a larger signification, as to a man's whole kindred, allies, natives, tenants, and all such as depend upon him, or take part with him, as in this place, and in the rest before mentioned, is meant: for the families of these brethren, *Gwrgi* and *Peredur*, *Gwenddolau* and *Gafran*, consisted of above 2000 men apiece, as the Triades do affirm, which may be thought too many for their household families. *Eatta Glinmawr* is said, by the ancient author in *Ninnius*, to be the father of *Eadbert*, king of Northumberland, and *Egbert* archbishop of York, and the son of *Lied-gicat*, the son of *Egwald*, the son of *Eadric*, the son of *Ida*; but *Florentius Wigorniensis* saith, that the said *Eatta*, father of *Eadbert*, and *Egbert*, was the son of *Egnald*, the son of *Edric*, the son of *Ida*; but, howsoever, the pedigree is, it is certain, that the brethren *Eadbert* and *Egbert* lived both in the year 757, being 160 years after the death of *Gwrgi* and *Peredur*; whereby I

think it not likely that this *Eatta*, mentioned by the authors aforesaid, was *Edda Glinmawr*, that killed *Gwrgi* and *Peredur*, but rather another, howsoever it is that the author in *Ninnius*, addeth *Glinmawr* to *Eatta*, the father of *Eadbert* and *Egbert*: for *Edda Glinmawr*, that killed *Gwrgi* and *Peredur*, the brethren aforesaid (as it is extant in ancient genealogies of the British saints) was *Mab Gwyllyt Drauc*, *Mab Mwgmawr drefydd*, *Mab Osca Gyllellfawr Brenin y faesson y gwr a ymladdodd ac Arthur yngwaith Faddon*, that is, the son of *Gwyllyt*, the proud or arrogant, the son of *Mwgmawr drefydd*, the son of *Osca*, with the great knife king of the Saxons, who fought with *Arthur*, in the battle of *Bannestdown*.

Having, as aforesaid, found out the year of *Gwrgi* and *Peredur*'s death to be 584, if to that number you will add 9 years, then the battle of *Caerlegion* (procured, as some say, by *St. Austin*, the Apostle of England) will fall in the year 593, three years at least before *Austin* came into England, and about ten years short of the year of the battle of *Caerlegion*, as *Mathew of Westminster* doth prescribe, who, of all others, I think is nearest the truth, in that

that respect, for Brocmail, that, as Beda saith, fought there for the Britons, was (according to our British antiquities) the son of Cyngen, the son of Cadell Deymllac, who as Ninnius saith, lived and had many children when St. German, bishop Ausir, in France, came to this island to preach against the Pelagians, above 150 years before, as it is very probable, whereby it must follow, that Brocmail was very aged at that time, and unlikely to live fourteen years after, as Dr. Powel, in the history of Cambria, page 23, hath related of the battle of Caerlegion, thus writeth, Matthew of Westminster, Anno gratia 603, Rex Northanhumborum Aethelfridus contra Britannos apud Caerlegion dimicans, viros religiosus de abbazia Bangorensi maxima multitudinem interfecit; and that the author of our annals did mean no less than that the said battle was fought in that year, may be gathered by the number of years therein reckoned from that battle to Cadwaladr's going to Rome, to wit, 62, as presently I shall have occasion to treat more at large. Now from the said year 584, to 603, is 19, and not 9; and, therefore, 10 years being added to the said 9, maketh up the breach. But some will say, that the 10 years

aforesaid, may as well be wanting in another place as in this, which, happily, may be true, (though I am not yet persuaded) and, for the satisfaction of such, I will retreat by the same way as I came; and beginning at the battle of Caerlegion, as upon a sure ground, referring the judgment to the discreet reader, where the said defect is likely to be; therefore, from 603 take 9, and the remainder will be 594, being the year, according to this way, that our annals prescribe for the slaughter of Gwrgi and Peredur; and if from the year 594, you will take 7, there will remain 587, at what time, by this rule, the aforesaid battle of Arderydd was fought, and of 587, deduct 25, and Maelgwn's death, (or mortifying himself,) will fall in the year of our Lord 562, being 10 years short of the year 552, wherein, by the first prescribed way, it happened, which partly denoteth, that the defect, by this way, is from the year 552, to 562, and that defect (if it proves to be here) may be thought to be of some remarkable story of Maelgwn, but yet not his death, for it may be proved out of Gildas's epistle (before mentioned) that Maelgwn lived two years after the year 562, viz. anno 564: at what time he published the same epistle,

epistle, being the 44th year from the year of his birth, and the battle of Bannockdown, as himself testifieth, and what act concerning Maelgwn can be more notable than his election to the government of Britain, which, as Humphrey Lloyd in his description of Britain, out of ancient British law books (which I myself have seen) saith, was made by the nobility of Wales, about the year of our Lord 560, being, indeed, two years short of the number of years from the battle of Arderydd upwards, as doth appear in our annals; and though he was elected only by the Lords of Wales (whether by the approbation of the other Britons of the North and West of this island, or otherwise) surely it may be good and lawful, for what he could recover, and I might produce many such examples for proof, if I did think it necessary. Also, this election was no less than for the recovery of the chief rule of Britain, which they had lost, as may be gathered out of the same laws, which affirm, that after the Saxons had taken the crown and scepter of London from the Britons, then the lords of Wales met and made choice of Maelgwn for their king, to what purpose think you, but for the recovery of what they had lost before? for otherwise, what

honour or dignity might their said election confer upon him, (as concerning Wales) more than what he had in him before? for as he was king of Gwynedd, he had a superiority and sovereignty over all the princes of Wales: and as he was bound to pay a tribute for Wales to the king of London, even so they were to pay the like unto him, as by these ancient laws is manifest. Likewise Howell Dda, in his laws (which are but a confirmation of those ancient ones) saith the like, and further, that *Verbum Regis Aberfraw est verbum super omnes Reges, et nullius verbum est super ipsum*. Moreover we may read in the Triades, that in Caerlleon upon Uffk, the chief city in Wales, Arthur (in the right of the crown and scepter of London being king of Britain) was the monarch, Maelgwn Gwynedd was the chief senior (or prince) Dewi, or St. David, the chief bishop. In Kelli Wig in Cornwall, Arthur was monarch, Caradoc Freichfras, that is, with the gross arm, the chief senior or prince. Betwini, the chief bishop. In Penrhyn Rhinogydd in the North [now Scotland] Arthur was the monarch, Gwrthimrwyl Wledig, the chief senior, and Cyndeyrn Garthwys, that is, Kentigern, chief bishop: hereby

hereby it is apparent, that Maelgwn had acknowledgement of sovereignty and pre-eminence over the lords and princes of Wales, long before the said election. Nevertheless, those lords or princes, were not bound by that title to maintain him in the recovery of the rights of the crown of London, which did not belong to him, as he was king of Gwynedd, but as he was chosen and elected by them for that purpose' and being so chosen ten years after he took upon him the profession of a monk, and five and twenty years before the battle of Arderlydd, it may serve, till we be otherwise better provided to make up the breach in our annals, occasioned, as it is likely, by the transcribers of them. Concerning Maelgwn's mortifying himself, when he came a monk, to be his death indeed, and finding that the same Maelgwn, ten years after his death, was chosen king of Britain, might think this to be a great absurdity, and therefore, leave his said election, and the ten years unspoken of, and so for the want of a true knowledge of the history, make the breach aforesaid in the annals; but this by the way; so then Maelgwn being thus elected king of Britain, reigned five

years, and died, as Gildas saith, in a copy of his epistle de excidio Britannæ (written, as it seems by the author, after the first publishing the same) whereby it is apparent that Gildas, who, according to the annals of Ulster, as I said before, died in the year 570, did out-live Maelgwn. And this copy of Gildas's epistle my cousin John Jones, an antiquary of our country, saw with that noble preserver of antiquity, Sir Robert Cotton, knight and baronet, who shewed him the place herein spoken of, but in regard I have not seen that copy, and, therefore, cannot render the author's testimony, in his own words, vouchsafe, I pray you to take them upon the credit of Mr. Speed, who translates them thus: In these sins Maelgwn continued five years, and dying without issue, left his crown to another.— Whence haply it is that Matthew Westminster hath his authority for the five years by him assigned for Maelgwn's reign over Britain.

Now it being thus plain that Maelgwn died after the year 564, wherein, as I said before, Gildas did publish his said epistle, and before the year 570, wherein Gildas died, if you add these five

five years that he reigned over Britain, to the said year of his election, 562, (three years after the one, and as many before the other) and have thus, by the authority of Gildas, and the annals of Ulster, confined Maelgwn's death between the years aforesaid, it is very like that the number of years from Camlan battle to Maelgwn's death, if our annals in that place mean his natural death, and from his death to the battle of Arderydd, are misplaced, to wit, the one for the other, as from Camlan battle, fought 542, to Maelgwn's death, if, instead of ten years you reckon twenty-five, and from his death to the battle of Arderydd, the said ten years, it denoteth that Maelgwn died within the limited time, yea, and in the very same year aforesaid, 567; and the battle of Arderydd falls also in the year 577, as I have said before; and this opinion I hold to be nearest the truth; but if you will demand how it is that Gildas saith, that Maelgwn died without issue, and left his crown to another, I think it is because, when he died he had no legitimate son to succeed him in the monarchy, for Rhun was a bastard, begotten upon Gwalltwn, the daughter of Avallach, Maelgwn's paramour, and in that regard he was in no great esteem with

the princes of Britain: and I find noted, in an ancient British history, whereof the crown of the kingdom of Britain, (meant here, by Gildas, as I conceive, was conferred upon Caredic,) and not upon him as the British history, translated by Geoffrey of Monmouth, doth signify; and although Maelgwn had a daughter, born in wedlock, called Eurgain, the wife of Elidir Mwynfawr, of the North, yet, by reason of her sex, she was not able nor fit to be employed in so weighty a matter as the recovery of the monarchical rights of the crown of London, and; therefore, not regarded by the author: if it be granted that she did survive her father, notwithstanding some, it may be, will object, that Mathew Westminster, a grave author, and Dr. David Powel, my own countryman, do affirm, that Maelgwn did not begin his reign over Britain, till the year of our Lord 581; and that Sir John Price in his Defence of the British History, page 146, proveth out of the same Gildas, that Maelgwn died not till the year 590; and, besides, there is an old historical tract, written dialogue wise, in the British tongue, entitled Cyfoeffi Merddin a Gwenddydd, that is, the joint lives or living together of Merlin and Gwenddydd, being brother and
and

and sister, wherein the sister demandeth of her brother Merlin, under what kings her nation, the Northern Britons, should be governed; and, thereupon, he taking occasion to answer her question, prophetically reckoneth the kings of Cambria, from king Arthur's time, or shortly after, successively by their names, (although some of the first kings, as it seemeth, were dead, before the prophecy was written) until Howell Dda, king of the Britons; but from him forward to the end, he seldom nameth them by their own proper names as before, but denoteth them by some peculiar property, or quality, eminent in them, whereby the residue is not so intelligible and plain as the beginning, which gives occasion to some to think that it was not the work of Merlin, but of another bard, who living in the time of Howell Dda, gave it the title aforesaid; but whosoever was the author of it, certainly it was very ancient, as by the dialect, and several ancient copies thereof, fairly written on parchment many hundred years since, it is very apparent; and, probably, in the said tract, Merlin (in answer to her questions) saith, that Rhydderch Hael, should be king of Cambria; and after that Morgant Mawr, i. e. the great son Satur-

nine, and after him Urien, and after him Maelgwn; if you compare this with what the writer of the Saxon genealogies in Ninnius saith of the five kings of Bernicia, that succeeded Adda, Edelric, Fridogwald (in *cujus tempore regnum Cantuariorum* (saith. he) *mittente Gregorio baptismum Suscepit*) et Hufsa: *Contra quos quatuor reges Urbgen et Rytherch et Guallauc et Morcant dimicaverunt*; and you shall find it probable that Maelgwn, who, as is said before, succeeded Urbgen, got not the government of Cambria, till after the Kentishmen were baptized by St. Austin, the apostle of England, and the four British kings before named, yet living, as it seemeth.—Nevertheless, I can hardly be persuaded that Maelgwn lived to the time that Austin came into England, much less after his coming, for venerable Bede saith, he came not until the year 597, being the 5th year of Ethelfrid's reign over Northumberland, as Sir Harry Savill in his *Fastis regum et Episcoporum Angliæ*, observeth: and if Edelric, or (Ethelric) who, in the old author in Ninnius, is misplaced, be restored to his own time, who, as William of Malmesbury saith, reigned over all Northumberland five years, that is, from the death of Ella, king

king of Deira, to the beginning of Ethelfrid's reign, and two years over Bernicia, in Ella's time, as Florentius Wigornien-sis hath it, being in the whole seven years over Bernicia, and to which, if you add the foregoing five years of Ethelfrid's time, and seven years more, wherein Hufsa ruled Bernicia, next after Fridogwald, you shall find nineteen years to be from Fridogwald's death, in whose time the said old author in Nin-nius, saith the Kentishmen were baptized, to the year that Aul-tin (who did baptize them) came into England: And I think that the said author did mean no more by quatuor reges Urbgen Ryderchen Guallauc et Morcant dimicaverunt contra illos (mean-ing the five kings of Bernicia aforesaid) but that some of them and not all of them together, did live to fight with every one of the other five; and, there-fore, I judge all this of no force to prolong Maelgwn's life to the year 597.

Neither have I any better opinion of Sir John Price's al-legation out of Gildas, viz. that Maelgwn died about anno 590. In regard I can find no such thing in any copy of Gildas, that I have seen or heard of, who, himself, lived no longer than the year 570, as the annals

of Ulster declare.—Moreover, the time prescribed by Mathew Westminster, and Dr. Powel, for Maelgwn's government and death may seem doubtful, if we give credit to the British history, which saith, that Edwin, king of Northumberland, and Cad-wallon, king of the Britons, were of the same age; and it is apparent in Beda, that Edwin was slain anno 633, in the 48th year of his age: and if you will deduct 48 from 633, the re-mainder will be 585, being the year of Cadwallon and Edwin's birth: and it being also un-doubtedly true, that Cadwallon was the son of Cadfari, the son of Jago, the son of Beli, the son of Rhun, the son of Maelgwn; he must needs be born in the days of his great great great grandfather Maelgwn, if Mael-gwn lived in the year 586, as Mathew Westminster saith, a thing surely rare, even in that age; and in regard that Edwin and Cadwallon lived and reign-ed in the same time, I find no cause to question the British his-tory in that respect, no more than for it maintaineth, that Edwin was bred and brought up in the British king's court, which will appear to be true by the Triades, where it is ex-tant, that Edwin was accounted to be one of the three plagues that fell upon the ile of Angle-sey,

sey, nursed and bred up in the same island, where the British king most commonly kept his court; for Edwin having vanquished Cadwallon, in the battle of *Dinwydr, and expelled him out of his kingdom, and kept him from the possession thereof seven years, as the same Triades do aver; during which time Edwin, as it seems, bear a very heavy hand over the isle of Anglesey, his nurse; and granting it to be true, that Cadwallon was born in the days of his great great grandfather Maelgwn, then Merlin's dialogue, and others, our British antiquities, will tell us, that Maelgwn, Rhun, his son, Beli, his son, Jago, his son, and Cadvan, his son, did rule as kings of Cumbria, and Gwynedd, successively, whereby it is confessed (by the reasons aforesaid) that they all five, and Cadwallon, a child, lived at the time ascribed by Matthew Westminster, for Maelgwn's death, viz. anno 586, which how likely it is to be true, let any man judge.—It may be one will demand, why the ancient author, in Ninnius, doth prefer Urien before Rhydderch and Morgant, seeing, in Merlin's dialogue, Rhydderch hath the first place, and next him, Morgant, and then Urien. In

resolving this, I know I shall be short in giving myself satisfaction, much more to others; nevertheless, my endeavours shall not be wanting. In the first place, I think that none of the three came to the kingdom of Cumbria by inheritance, but by election, or strong hand, for Rhydderch had brethren, and Urien many sons, yet none of them succeeded Rhydderch, or Urien, in the government of Cumbria; secondly, I think that Morgant, mentioned by the writer of the Saxon genealogies, in Ninnius, is not Morgant Mawr, the son of Saturnine, mentioned in Merlin's dialogue, but Morgant Mwynfawr, a younger brother of the said Rhydderch, and a valiant prince; whom the author of the Triades doth honour with a very noble character; and, I think, that Morgant, the son of Saturnine, was he, whom the fragment of St. Asaph's life extant in Coch, Asaph maketh mention of, speaking of Kentigern in these words, Kentigernus ab impio rege Morcan occidentaliæ partium Albanie, et suis dolosis complicitibus dire et crudelliter persecutus divina monitione propriam civitatem de Glasgow deferuit. Here I find Morcan to be king of the west

* Witherington, in Northumberland.

part of Scotland, which plainly denoteth the kingdom of Cumbria: And, also by the life of Kentigern, it may be understood, that after Morcen's death, Rhydderch (being returned) sent for Kentigern to his charge; where, I observe, that Kentigern was expelled by Morgant, and restored by Rhydderch, after Morcant's death, which persuadeth me to think, that Rhydderch, king of Cumbria, was expelled out of his kingdom, as well as Kentigern out of his bishoprick; for I find in the Triades, that Aeddan aforesaid, commonly called Fradog, that is, the treacherous (happily meant by dolosis complicitibus, in the life of St. Asaph before mentioned) took Caer Alclyd Rhydderch Hael's dwelling seat, and destroyed all that he found therein, and the country about it, which denoteth that Rhydderch was fled out of his country, and thereby Morcan becoming king of the country, after Rhydderch's expulsion, held the same during his life, after whom Urien might obtain the kingdom of Cumbria, before Rhydderch's return from Ireland, who, returning, might recover his inheritance in Stratelwyd, and Caer Alclyd, but not the sovereignty of Cumbria, which Urien had gotten, and then held, whom Maelgwn succeeded; and

in that respect, Urien might be preferred before Rhydderch, who, though he had been king of Cumbria before, yet was not at that time: and, unless it were so, I know not how it may be said that Rhydderch was king of Cumbria before Morcant, Urien, and Maelgwn, seeing it is manifest, in our antiquities, that he outlived Maelgwn, and made war against Rhun, his son.—Moreover, it may be also questioned, how it is that Maelgwn ending his life about the year 578, as it appeareth by the number of years ascribed by the said author, from the beginning of Ida's reign to the death of Deodric, which happened above ten years after Maelgwn's death; but take with you the words of the author, who having spoken of Adda, Edelric, Deodric, Fridogwald, and Hufsa, the Saxon kings of Bernicia, saith that four kings (of the Britons) Urien, Rhydderch, Gwallawr, and Morgant, fought against those Saxons, then he goeth on thus: Deodric contra illum Urbgen cum filiis dimicabat fortiter. In illo tempore, aliquando hostes nunc cives vincebantur, et ipse conclusit eos tribus diebus et tribus noctibus in insula Medcant. et dum erat in expeditione jugulatus est, Morcanto destinante pro invidia, quia in ipso præ omnibus regibus

bus virtus maxima erat instauracione belli. Here it seems that Diode ric being in action against Urien, beleaguered him in the island of Medcant, and was himself murdered by the means of Morcant, whereby Urien may be said to survive Deoderic.— Notwithstanding it may be doubted, whether Urien or Deoderic, dimicabat fortiter; for if Deoderic, with his sons, fought valiantly against Urien, then I think the words can filis, are misplaced in the text; and if they belong to Urien, then he fought successfully against Deoderic; otherwise it will be rude language that Deoderic fought against Urien with his sons, unless Deoderic made use of Urien's sons against their father, which I can hardly believe: and if Urien, with his sons, fought, as it is aforesaid, stoutly against Deoderic; then I think Urien may be said to beleaguer his enemies in the island of Medcant, and to be murdered by Morcant's means: but in this regard the matter is doubtful, I think it fair dealing to try whether this testimony, in the places aforesaid, doth best fit Deoderic, or Urien: wherefore, in the first place, I find it recorded, in the writings of Llywarch (commonly called) Hên, because he was very old, who being a noble Briton, of the North, and

cousin-german to the said Urien, wrote, above 1000 years ago, in the works of Talieffin and the Triades, that Urien had many sons, who, being valiant captains, followed their father in his wars with Ida and the Saxons, but that Deoderic had any such, is uncertain, and also unlikely, in regard we find Harry Huntington, at Matthew Westminster, that Ida Deoderic's father, about the year 547, was a young man, and what may be said of his son about 19 years of age after, when he began to rule (as shall more plainly appear hereafter) but that he was a young man also, and not very likely, at this time I speak of, to have children able to be commanders in the war? Secondly, I cannot easily be persuaded that Urien, a wise prince and of long experience in warfare, invading Bernicia, and overrunning the same, even to the sea side (if he had there been over-matched) would run desperately into the sea, where that island of Medcant is seated, rather than towards his own country, where he might have both safety and recruit: for what security could he expect to have in that island, where he had neither friend nor provision for himself and his men, and where there was no marching forward, because of the ocean,

nor returning backward, but through a conquering army, and the power of the kingdom of Bernicia. On the other side, Deoderic being suddenly invaded, or otherwise necessitated by the doubtful event of the wars, might well and wisely go into the said island, being his own, where, questionless, he had fortification and provision, and might be in greater safety there (whilst his men were gathering of themselves together) than the besiegers, who, being far from their country, and their enemies in arms behind them, could not be thought able to continue the siege very long: and considering also that those Saxons had wrongfully taken and detained from those Britons their lands and livelihood, cruelly killing their parents and children, and daily encroaching more and more upon, it cannot be thought otherwise, but that they hated those Saxons even to death; how improperly then will it be said, that Morgant, out of envy, did procure the death of Deoderic, his mortal enemy? surely more fitly may it be said, that Morgant being brother to Rhydderch Hael, who had been sometime king of Cumbria himself, and was yet living, might look upon the success of Urien, his now lord and king, with an envious eye,

and, therefore, procure his death; which the Triades do partly confirm, accounting his death to be one of three villainous or mischievous murders committed in this island, and perpetrated by Dyfnwal, the son of Menedawc, and Llovan Llawdino, both Britons, and his own men, happily by the instigation of this Morgant, not in the isle of Medcant, but at Aber Llyw, near Caer Alclud, or Dunbarton, the seat of his brother Rhydderch. Lastly, considering that the said old author, in Ninnius, doth in the place aforesaid, more especially treat of the Northern Saxons and Britons; what kings may be then meant by *præ omnibus regibus*, but those Britons Rhydderch, Gwallauc, and Morgant, before mentioned by him, and who lived together with Urien? and we do not read of any Saxon king that ruled with Deoderic, in that part of Britain, but Ella, king of Deira, who can make but one. And, therefore, in my simple judgement, the said testimony doth better suit and fit Urien than Deoderic in every particular: wherefore under favour and correction, I think, that instead of Deoderic, *contra illum*, it should be read, *contra illum Deoderic, Urbgen cum filiis dimicabat fortiter*, in illo tempore aliquando hostes nunc cives vincebantur, et ipse (Urbgen)

(Urbgen) concludit eos eos (hostes) tribus diebus et tribus noctibus in insula Medcant et dum erat in expeditione jugulatus est Morcanto destinante pro invidia, quia in ipso præ omnibus regibus virtus maxima erat instauratione belli. Now, if these reasons will bear out my construction of this place, then I say, that Urien did not out-live Deoderic, but rather, that Deoderic did out-live him.—Nevertheless, it may be objected, that granting all this, it appears, by the foresaid testimony, that Urien lived after Deoderic was chosen king of Bernicia, who began not his reign till after the foresaid time of Maelgwn's death, as by the number of years ascribed, by the said author, for Ida, and his successors to govern Bernicia, before Deoderic's reign is manifest. To this I answer, that in the year of our Lord 547, Ida began to reign over Northumberland, and ruled twelve years; after whom, as the said old author saith, Adda ruled Bernicia eight years, or seven, as others say, and after him, Ethelric four years, whom if, with William of Malmesbury, we restore to his due time and proper place (as I have said before) then next Adda (who died about the year 565) ruled De-

oderic, and he might well be said to wage war with Urien, even in Maelgwn's time, who lived in the year 567, as is said before.—Upon all which, I conclude, that if Maelgwn may be said to survive Urien, whereby he might succeed him in the kingdom of Cumbria, then will Merlin's dialogue (whosoever was the author of it) stand in good credit and authority, which is the thing I principally aim at, howsoever I have sped.—And now I think it high time that I do proceed directly forward, as at first I intended, before I was necessitated to make this retreat, wherein I was so much obstructed, and, therefore, I must descend to the battle of Caer Legion, where I began ere while, which was fought, as Matthew Westminster saith, in the year 603, from that battle to the battle of Meigen, our annals reckon but fourteen years, which is short of the truth, for the battle of Meigen, as the ancient Triades, and the old writer of the Saxon genealogies, extant in some copies of Ninnius, do testify, was that wherein Edwin, king of Northumberland, was killed by Cadwallon, king of the Britons; and venerable *Bede saith, that Edwin was killed anno 633; and being thus

* Lib. 2. Page xx.

infallibly assured of the time of those two battles, I hope it will not be very hard to find out the time of Cadwaladr's going to Rome, for though our chronology reckoneth but fourteen years from Caer Legion battle to the battle of Meigen, yet it reckoneth forty-eight years from Meigen to Cadwaladr's going to Rome, and both these numbers being put together, will make sixty-two, which being added to the year of the battle of Caer Legion, anno 608, will manifest that Cadwaladr went to Rome in the year of our Lord 665, and so our chronology, though it faileth in the particular, yet it is right in the general; for from the battle of Caer Legion, anno 608, is thirty years to the battle of Meigen (as I have out of Beda proved) and not fourteen; and from Meigen to Cadwaladr's going to Rome, is thirty-two years, and not forty-eight; and thirty and thirty-two, will make sixty-two, as I have said before. Moreover, Geoffrey of Monmouth doth confess, that his going to Britain, Armorica, and so to Rome, was in the time that the great mortality happened, which as Matthew Westminster testifieth, happened in the year 664. And as concerning Cardac of Llan Garvan, and Geoffrey's

opinion in prolonging Cadwaladr's life to the year 688, or 689, and his going to Rome to Pope Sergius his time, I think they had no other warrant for it, but their mistaking Cadwalla the Saxon king of West-Sax, (who went to Rome at this time, and died there) to be the same with Cadwaladr; whereby they have confounded his history and brought to a great deal of doubt, and uncertainty. Whereas the said ancient tract annexed to Ninnius, so often mentioned by me, whose author lived above 300 years above them both, doth clearly shew that the mortality (and so, consequently, Cadwaladr's going to Rome happened in the time of the reign of Oswi, king of Northumberland, who, according to good authority, began his reign in August 642, and died in February, 670, and, therefore, no other mortality, for Cadwaladr's going to Rome is to be thought on, save this in king Oswi's time anno 665. The words of the author are these, *Osguid filius Edelfrid regnavit 28 annis et sex mensibus dum ipse regnavit, venit mortalitas hominum (ab quater regnante apud Britones post patrem suum, et in ea perit. Now, the case is clear, if the words in ea perit, have any relation to Cadwaladr, as haply they may*

may have, considering Ofwi in that mortality raged. Let
 lived five years after 665, where- this much serve for the present.

BRITONS.

From the time that the Cymru
 came first to the isle of Britain,

Till king John came to Aber,
 and Gruffudd was delivered
 pledge, 2516. In another book
 thus, till the skirmish at Der-
 wyn.

From the time that the Cymry
 received the christian faith from
 Pope Eleutherius, in the time
 of Lucius, the son of Coel,

Until the year that Gruffudd
 ap Llywelyn was delivered for
 a pledge, 1040, (in another as
 followeth) till the skirmish at
 Derwyn,

From the time that the Saxons
 first came to the isle of Britain,

Till Griffith was delivered
 pledge, 552, in the other as fol-
 loweth, to the skirmish at Der-
 wyn, 601.

From the first coming of the
 Normans into the island of Bri-
 tain.

Until Gruffud was delivered
 pledge 157: (so likewise here)
 till the skirmish at Derwyn,
 606.

*From Mr. William Wynne to
 Mr. Lewis Morris.*

Dear Sir,

I received the favour of yours
 with great pleasure, and had I
 been at home, would have an-
 swered it sooner. I was gone

to Merionethshire, when your
 letter was brought to my house,
 to attend the funeral of my bro-
 ther Lloyd of Rhagad, where
 I continued a fortnight.—By
 the bye, what is the meaning
 of the word Rhagad? To re-
 new our correspondence is what
 I wanted of all things; but you

M m 3

will

will say, I am unreasonable to expect your curious remarks, in return for any thing I can send you: for instead of improving myself, I think I grow duller and duller; I acquire such a rust in this place, and am so jaded with scribbling Welsh sermons. So far am I from having the talent you mention of writing wild, I have no leisure to pursue my studies according to my inclination. What golden age may come, if I live some years longer, I know not. The manuscripts I have will contribute to my improvement in words only. *Llyfrau achau* I look upon as trifling amusements, though I own I am fond of looking into them. But be my business what it will, I have some innate principle, though I rather stifle than encourage it, that some time forceth me to smatter at Welsh poetry, yn enwedig yn fyngwely yn lle hun in kam-rantau.

Gormod o fyfyrdod fydd
Burw ynnias berw ymmydd.

I can in no wise deserve the compliment you pass upon me. But indeed I am set out to some advantage in this obscure corner. Brenin yw unllygeidiog yn gwlad y deilliard. You are to be pitied, poor man, it seems

for want of command of words; if such you have not, I know not who has o fewn ynys y cedyrn. This year concession is a mark of modesty, and generally speaking, the more ability a man acquires in any science, the clearer he sees his imperfection; perfection being not attainable. I wish you could teach a grain of this decent thing we call modesty, to our contemptible set of smatterers in poetry, that make a figure in the Welsh almanacks. Some of their gems I promised to send your brother Richard, from whom I have last week received a very long and curious letter.

I am highly delighted with your scheme of publishing some queries (I suppose in the magazines) concerning our language, poetry, and history. I roi am bell asgwrn i gnoi i blant Alis, ag yn enwedig ir ynsydion sy'n ditmygu eu hynafiaid heb achos. I should be glad of the favour of seeing those things before you make them public, that if I should happen to stumble upon any thing to the purpose, I might communicate it in time. I was always out of patience with the great Camden in regard to his notions of the British history. But Milton does not absolutely reject the story of Brutus,

Brutus, being not satisfied with either of the modern conjectures in opposition to an ancient, and for many ages a well received account. I agree with you entirely in relation to Bishop Lloyd's preface, which I have read more than once. His ignorance and confidence together are intolerable. The best things I have seen upon this topic are Sir John Pryse's Latin Defence of the British History, Thompson's Preface to Jeffery of Monmouth, and Wynn's Preface to his edition of Caradog of Llan Carfan. There are arguments in these treatises I think unanswerable. I wish I could get a perusal of the manuscripts you mention: I have read indeed with pleasure several of the fragments of Llywarch Hên, who, as I find in one of Lewis Dwn's manuscripts, lies buried at Llanvawr, near Bala, as appears by a monument, where I intend to pay my respects to the old gentleman, whenever I have an opportunity. But Mabinogi y Trioedd & Brut y Brenhinoedd I never saw. I have a notion Mr. Edward Llwyd reckons Mabinogi entirely fabulous. Brut y Brenhinoedd I should have guessed by the name to be a Welsh copy of Jeffery of Monmouth; if it be not, so much

the better. What you mention of Caer Droia is very true, and I think much to the purpose. Many a time in my youth have I been taught by illiterate swains to draw a plan of that ancient place. No man that knows any thing of the matter can dispute the aptness of the Greek character for the Welsh tongue. I always use it in private memorandums under my sermons, &c: that it might be known, when and where they are delivered, to myself only. I am positive I read in one of the classics, but what author I cannot recollect, that there was a famous university at Marseilles, before Cæsar's time, where Græcian learning was in great vogue. Cæsar likewise saith, that the Greek tongue was known to some of the Gauls. But then we have no account that any of our youth were educated in Gaul; but on the contrary, Cæsar testifieth that the Gauls sent their youth to Britain for education, and that the Druidish learning was brought from Britain to Gaul. So that I think it much more probable, that we had our Greek from Brutus, than from Marseilles, which is the remotest part of France*. But whence came all this Greek to Mar-

* Troy is still more remote; unless Mr. Wynne thought, like some others in Wales, that Troy must be somewhere between Monmouth and London. E. Williams.

feilles? Why with Brutus and his followers, in all probability. The tradition of Brito is the greatest stumbling block to me of any, though I look upon it as a mere old woman's tale. As I am an housekeeper, I wish you would come and spend a week with me, when you are most at leisure, or longer, if your business will admit of it; then we might con over these and other things with much more satisfaction than by letters. I shall be constantly at home till about the 10th of April. I have a good excuse for want of connection, the tatthing of women and children.

I am,

your affectionate,

and faithful servant,

WM. WYNNE.

*Llanbrynmair,
Feb. 28, 1745.*

*From Mr. John Morgan to
Moses Williams, about pub-
lishing his Dictionary, found
among Moses Williams's pa-
pers, in the hands of William
Jones, Esq. in London.*

May 13th, 1714.

Dear Sir,

Since you are now ready to set out for Wales, I am come to take my leave of you, and to offer some things to your consideration, which may be useful in your travels. Your first stage, I presume, will be Jesus College. It may not be improper to recommend to these gentlemen the love of their country, which they seem to be forgetful of. *Partem Amici partem patria vendicat*, was a good argument in former ages. I am surpris'd to see so many Englishmen print and subscribe for Welsh charity books, whilst there peeps not a penny paper from Jesus College for the use of their country, a college founded and maintained by Wales too. Tell them that sense is sense in every language, and that one may prove himself a fool by Latin and Greek as well as Welsh. It may not be improper to search the Ship cellar, and see whether there be any
Lethæan

Lethæan liquors, so pernicious to the memory, there, which make people forget their former habitation, and the breasts that gave them suck.

In your travels in Wales it may be useful to recommend charity schools. It is a grand mistake to teach poor children their duty in a foreign tongue, which takes up a good deal of time to little purpose; for when they are employed for some time at the plough, or cart, the language is lost, and they are as wise after five or six years schooling as they were before; whereas were they taught in their mother tongue, it would take but little time and charges.

This method is as ridiculous and preposterous, as if English charity boys should be instructed in Latin and Greek, in order to know their duty; and the consequence at last will be barbarism, which necessarily introduces ignorance and irreligion; of which fatal consequence we have a demonstration in some parts of Wales already, as my Lord of Bangor well observes. But the other method is quite the reverse; it leads people insensibly into a knowledge of their duty, makes them desirous of reading what they under-

stand, and would prove more effectual in reforming their lives, than all the sermons preached in Wales; and yet forty shillings a year would do this in every parish. You may likewise encourage young clergymen in Wales to print Welsh books. I do not question but there are many there that might be more useful to their country, were it not for excess of modesty. But this is somewhat foreign, though useful to your undertaking. As for what more immediately belongs to it, it may be proper to you to get a collection of Arthur's Fables, and the Legends of the Welsh Saints.

The first may be had, I believe, at Mr. Ellis Wynn's, and the second at Mr. Rowland's, as a short epitome of these will be necessary in your dictionary; for the Welsh Fables are as necessary, in order to understand Welsh poems, as Latin to understand Latin poems; and I do not think our poets manage them much inferior to the brightest Greek and Latin poets; an abridgment of such we see in all our dictionaries, and it will not make yours much more bulky; four or five lines may illustrate the most remarkable part of their history, but their poems will be unintelligible to most

most people without such a key,
as for instance.

*Ffon a ddanfones Jem
I Badrig dafenthyg fu
Crau a dail enwd a welynt
Gwlfeiar ffon Gybi gynt.*

D. Ll. Ll. G.

The gentlemen that may give you any information about such things are, Mr. Foulks of St. Asaph; Mr. Ellis Wynn, and Mr. Samuel in Merionethshire; Mr. Pearce of Celyniu there. For Hugh Mackno's Grammar, Mr. Rowland's in Anglesey, who can likewise give you several Hebrew derivations, which whatever you may at present think of, is thought to bear a great analogy with the Welsh; and Dr. Davies derives some words from thence very well. As for Welsh manuscripts, *Hengwrt study is the best, though I hear they are all late copies. Mr. Price at Llanvyllin, Mr. Llwyd at Aberllefenni, and Mr. Vincent in Anglesey, for Englyns, &c. It will not be amiss to get some Welsh printed books, in order to collect idioms, such as, Llyfr y, Resolution, Bardd cwsc, rheol buchedd Sannaidd, llwybr hyffordd i'r nefoedd, Hanes y ffydd, &c.—Though there must be great care taken in reading those authors, for they are often faulty. It is a general mistake in Wales, and that among good Welshmen,

that several words are grown obsolete, which are not so among the vulgar. Dr. Davies himself was led into this error, when he asserts in his grammar, that *sech gwleib* in the feminine gender are obsolete, which I found current in Anglesey among the vulgar. But if we count all words useless and antiquated, which are not common in all places, we must cast off half our language, and all other modern languages. I shall insert here some proper names, which I found explained by the Rev. Mr. David Jones, 1572. Caradoc Vreichvras milwr i Arthur. Celliwig un o briflyfoedd Arthur. Nyf Cariad Peddur ap Effroc. Eigr mam Arthur. Non mam Ddewi. Indey march Afarwy hir, Rhian o lys Arthur. Gwalchmai nai Arthur, mab ei chwaer Anna. Melwas tywyssog or Alban a fu mewn clog unllw ar dail yn disgwyl Gwenhwyfar ai llawforwynlon ar *Ddru* Dydd Calanmai'r bore yn dyfod i geisio bedw i groesfawr haf. medd rhai ef a aeth a hidros amser. Deifr henw merch deg o honi i gelwir Durham yn Lloegr. Tegau Euftron gwraig Caradog Freechfras cyfal ei gair a Phenelope. i'r oedd iddi drithlws na wasanaethai i nebarall, ei mantell, ei ffïol aur, ei chyllell. Cafwennan lle atcas i longau

i longau rhwng Enlli a Llyn. yno torrodd llong i Arthur a elwid Gwennan, o hynny i gelwir y lle 'ffrydiau Gwennan. Olwen merch yspaddaden ben 'Cawr or Gogledd e dyfai pedair meillionen gwynnion lle fathrai. Cariad Gwalchmai. medd rhai Cariad Culhwch ap Celyddon. Creirwy chwaer Morfran ap Tegid, rhain o lys Arthur. Dwynwen santos duwies y Cariad merch Brychan yrth. Elylt diharebol o degwch, Cariad Trystan farchog. Eurgain ferch Faelgwn Gwynedd a roes y gannwyll wrth yr adar gwyllidion. Eluned cariad Owain ap Urien. Owain ap Urien a fu rhwng y porthar og nes i Eluned roi modrwy a maen cudd yddi iddo, ac felly i diengis.—I have no time to insert more; but you may enquire for the book of Mr Evans, Mr Ellis's curate, near Carnarvon*. It is a collection of poems in folio, with marginal notes. I need not tell you that genders and plural numbers are necessary in a dictionary, especially considering what blunders some commit in their writings. I have sent you inclosed the collection of proverbs that I promised; the Doctor hath some of them in different words, and has himself the same proverbs with little variation twice,

which cannot be otherwise, since the same proverb is differently expressed in different countries, and each has as good a right to have their own way, as the other, and perhaps as ancient authority. The Doctor is sometimes 'too short in his proverbs; as for instance, mal y Rhegen yn y rhych, which cannot be understood without knowing the quality of that bird.

But the vulgar are generally too long, adding some insipid rhymes of their own to old proverbs, for the shorter the proverb is, the better it is, if intelligible. I believe you may find all I have sent you upon enquiry in some county or parish. Wishing you all encouragement,

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN MORGAN.

'You should have a good writer with you, for I doubt people will be loth to lend their books, and so you may transcribe several things as you go along;

Notes.

Notes on the above Letter by Mr. Lewis Morris.

* By this it appears, Mr. Morgan had never seen Hengwrt Study, and consequently knew very little of our ancient manuscripts, which that library is plentifully furnished with, and many of them on vellum, and very ancient.

* This is a mistake of Mr. David Jones, for Ffrydiau Cafwennan (rightly Goffridau Cafwennan) lies between Ynys Enlli, and the channel, and is a great waterfall. It is mentioned by one of the poets, and noted for its strong tides.

Os anodd ar Cafwennan
Droi ar lif o'r dwyrall
Dau Anos na mynd yae
Tro'i bun o'r nater i bo.

R. Lelaf.

It hath been shewed me by the natives of Lleyn and Bardsey in my survey of the coast,

* Mr. Morgan ought to have noted, that Cawr was the ancient word for a king, or potent prince, as Cawr Idris, Cawr Othrwyn, &c,

* This manuscript is now, 1747, in my hands, and belongs to Mr. Edward Morgan, parson of Llanaber, brother of Mr. John Morgan, that wrote this letter. David Jones was vicar of Llanvair Dyffryn elwyd, and this collection was for one John Williams, Esq. Mr. Jones was no correct writer, and but a bad poet.

Since I have wrote the above, the book was given me by Mr. Humphrey Humphreys, the owner after Mr. E. Morgan.

* This is no fault of the Doctor's, for thus it is expressed by the people; and besides, it is not in Dr. Davies's printed collection, nor in the manuscript wrote by him, and Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt.

* Moses Williams neglected this advice, for he borrowed many, which he never returned, particularly from Hengwrt, as Mr. Vaughan informed me; some he bought, some he begged, and stole a great many, and some from Hengwrt; and they are all now in the hands of William Jones, London. L. M. 1748 — Since given by will to the Earl of Macclesfield, who intends to give them to the British Museum.

From

*From Mr. Lewis Morris to
Mr. Edward Richards.*

Penbryn, March 27th, 1762.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR letter of the 16th, which came to my hands just now, gives me a great deal of pleasure, when I reflect that one worthy man, of uncommon sense and understanding, covets my correspondence; surely, says I, there is something in me, which others see and I do not. Upon my word, I cannot find what it is that is worth notice. I look back and see nothing in all my actions but vanity of vanities, not a solid act or deed among them. Trifles, flights, and wild vagaries, owing to a superabundance of spirits that kept no bounds. In the body's evening the soul perceives the dawning of common sense, and as one weakens, the other grows stronger. I have drove thus far half asleep, and just escaped a fall. Why dont you say something about my song and hymn? (quoth he) I will give you my opinion frankly, but dont shew it to any body, or else we shall fall out, for there are people wicked enough to persuade you that my remarks

are owing to ill nature, because you write better than me. Keep it to yourself, and we shall agree well enough. Both your songs on the bridge, are excellent South-Wales songs, exceeding every thing I ever saw done in that country, and I would have said, any country, had they but one ingredient, which is purity of diction. The misfortune is, and a great loss to the world, that you understand the ancient Greeks and Romans better than the ancient Celtæ and Britons. The songs of the bridge would have out done the best things of Hugh Morris, if you had been correct in the language; but still I say, for South Wales songs, they bear the laurel. I am not so nice as to measure all poetry by North Wales rules, and grammatical exactness. I know that these countries, which were formerly different principalities, had also different dialects, industriously kept up to know the natives by. If South Wales men had wrote grammars, we should have plural terminations in e instead of au, &c. &c. and abundance of licences of the like kind. But now, in strict writing, it is otherwise, because, in South Wales they busied themselves in fighting more than writing. Besides, the British of South Wales is notoriously mixed with English,

English, and as the children learn it of their mothers, they transmit it to their children: Who can help all this? This has given their poets a language distinct from North Wales, and Powysland, which in Prydydd y Bont, hath outshined every thing. A surly critic would ask how *dyn Athrist* could be *dyn didrist*. I confess it staggered me a little at first, until Tom Pryse, who was better versed in the South Wales dialect than I was, told me that *tristo* was to trust, as *belongo*, to belong, &c. &c. It is true, that, in this dialect, the poet has a greater scope for rhymes than Hugh Morris * took, but the pictures here are stronger, and far better drawn than any of Hugh Morris's, by so much as the South Wales poet was better acquainted with the learning of the Greeks and Romans, who certainly were the greatest masters that way. I took off my pen, and found myself unawares launched into the sea of criticism, and now let me go out of it as well as I can. I need not tell you that song writing is a modern thing, in imitation of the English and French, and Hugh Morris is the only writer of ours that ever shone in it. He has taken some liberties with the language which the writers of the 24 *Mesur*, did not dare to broach,

for fear of an excommunication; and as he is the standard of song writing, being born before us, so, like Homer, he will keep his ground with all those little blemishes. But certainly a man may possibly even write a good song in good language; and you would have done it, had you studied your mother's tongue more, by reading the ancients that excelled in that knowledge. Some of the blemishes in your song are these. Tanbed for tanbaid; lli for llif; adre for adref. *Pentref* made to rhyme to Crysfau. Cafan and dafan for casn and dasn. Cawfay Angl. Causey. Gefel for gefail, the plural is gefelian. Eist for â. hynny made to rhyme with Teifi. Trwscwl for trwsel. Dafan for dasn. Co for Cof. Camedd and Mwynedd, for Camaidd and Mwynaid. Cregin for Cregyn. Diwedd ar y gan gyntaf——Yr ail Gân. Clywed made to rhyme with Ochenaid. Crynna and Teifi made to rhyme. Bennydd and Cywilydd made to rhyme with cystudd and deurndd, in strictness should not be, though Hugh Morris shews the way. Pentref and eistedd rhyme with hofsanau. Pentane for pentanau. Dolau and Cartref. Eithin and eirin with aderyn and brigyn. An excellent pennil for all that. Cegin and Cardottyn. Bon-

* See a Sketch of his Life in the Cambrian Register for 1795, page 426.

heddig and tebyg. Cafan, for Cafn. Pared and llyrmaid, Gwainiaid, and Arbel, trwyddi and y forn. Excepting these little blemishes in dialect, I give it, as my opinion, that I know no songs equal to these two.—The boys are well, and I send for them to-morrow or next day. I am obliged to you for your kind enquiry after them. The post (an old woman) is very surly, and will not stay, so farewell.

Your's, sincerely,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Mr. Edward Richards's Reply.

*Ystrad Meurig, May 12th,
1762.*

Dear Sir,

FOOLS and blockheads may be found now and then to have the same passions with men of wit and learning, as fortune may be said, in some instances, to be the only distinction between a lord and a beggar. This observation, however, does not always hold good, for though Wycherley could quarrel with his friend Pope, for acting the

part of a candid and judicious critic: I shall always think myself obliged to Mr. Morris for his kind remarks upon my songs; but more severity would have been less inconsistent with your judgment. Pope's fate, one would imagine, made you cautious. *Veritas odium parit.* You were, therefore, determined to use me with the utmost tenderness, and make only such exceptions, as are, indeed, no exceptions, or, at least, such as are easily answered; and even retorted upon yourself, not unlike those speeches in Homer, which seem to aim at persuading one thing, and at the same time enforce the contrary. To make no objections at all, were, you very well know, to pronounce me a downright dunce, whose works are too mean for criticism: and the only one you make, is my dialect and diction; nor can this hold good any longer than I shall prove, from parallel instances, that I am justified by the example of all North Wales Bards, and particularly Hugh Morris, in making ae, au, e, &c. rhyme to one another; and it is a slip of your memory, that you charged him with leading the way, since it is plain, by all the old songs, that he walked in the beaten road, and by his authority gave sanction to those liberties, that had been

been taken many years before he was born. If that son of Acrostic Dafydd Mamnor, was fond of fetters, and loved to dance like a hog in armour, the true descendants of Homer, (for you and Perron prove the Greek and Welsh to be one and the same language) could bear no confinement, threw off their shackles, and made use of every dialect. This, if I mistake not, is, in Mr. Pope's opinion, to *rise to faults true Critics dare not mend*; and the Licentia sumpta prudenter, of Horace. I might prove my assertion by quotations out of the Greek and Latin poets, to say nothing of Licentia poetica systoles diastoles, Cæsura's Apreopes, Paragoges, &c. But as this might be said to be selling the rights of Cadair Idris, by the statute laws of Parmassus, I shall omit it, not only as it may seem foreign to my purpose, but to avoid also a wretched affectation of appearing learned, *Respue quod nonos*, Persius. A few instances from Hugh Morris will be sufficient. In the edition of John Rhydderch, page 54, Arffod made to rhyme to collaid. Page 82, sywyll to dull. Eneidiau to lle. *Wantan* to tân. Ninnan to nef, with other liberties in the same song. Page 386, lli for llif, to hi and chwi' Edition, David Jones, p. 16, Go for gof, to

yno. P. 19, Malais to ormes, and Mymwes. 21, Jesu to fy, &c. 22, Gefail to rhyfol; llinief for liniau, to nef, &c. in the same song. 26, Gre and eneidau, &c. ditto. 41, Ne and ganiadau, &c. 50, Omor, ditto; llwybur for llwybr, to ys grythur. 56, Gwrthryfel hoedel begail. 64, Admiral, gildio, &c. 68, A thriftwch ith restio. 80, *Pherb* dmdion. 87, which, by the bye, is reckoned one of his best songs. Aſgen, huncan dam wean, ditto. No ablodeau, pechu, gwely, tybiaid, arbed, Nef ammau. 107, Effail, rhyfel, *Maittghs o fowlis*. 260, *Cowslips* miosc. 262, *Cwrteifi* i ddyn clown. 268, *Passio* llif, to ffu. 287, Cyfie, to minneau, *Pleſer*, *ſuſwer*, *ſfanſi*. 295, Caled anifeiliaid. 358, *Seler*. 365, *Bleſerau* to trugarha. 461, *Iſrolig*. *Gowper*. 463, *Siwt*, *puyntryd*, &c. 474, Bow to tafarnau: gormeiscald to yfed, in the same song; and collwair to pleſer; sicurr to rhyhir, hefyd to golud; lawer to ſeiſterr, *ſfrind*. 484, *Orchafireth* to ymmaith. 485, Ddadall to aniel. Know now if this be thy son's coat or not—this you see is the dialect of North Wales, though nothing but mere necessity, and self preservation, could make me insert such insidious quotations: and examples of this kind are endless, for they are

are to be met with in all the poets without exception. *Communis error facit jus*. I know *Cawfai* and *didrust*, for so they should be spelled, are of an English extraction: but what then are the words marked in H. Morris? Which of you said, *Ni bu fadler Crwpper crach neu deiler anwad alach?* What is *hwsmwn* in *Dap Gwilym*? *Quid Autem—Cæcilio Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum Virgilio Variog; Horat. Art of Poetry, v. 54.* Nothing seems to me more plain than that when English words grow current and intelligible, the poets never scruple to admit them into their works, for which, indeed, they have the authority of Horace. *Licuit semperque licebit signatum præsentis nota producere nomen, lib. v. 59.* Pray laugh at all this nonsense, and dont mention Hugh Morris, the laureat, and myself in the same letter. Keep the bays for your own children, who, I am always of opinion, will have seats at *Cadair Idris**. I make no claim, nor expect to be numbered amongst the men of rhyme. *Sed inter strepit anser olores.—* But I had like to forget. Look

you here, now I think on't, I do not apprehend how song writing can be said to be a modern thing; nor do I chuse to be under any obligation for it, either to the English or French: for since we have admitted Brutus among us, I do not know why we should leave his harp behind, or imagine him to be less compleat a hero than his predecessors. *Canu efo'r tannau*, was very common in the time of the Trojan war, as we learn from Homer, and no doubt long before. † Song-writing, according to the most learned opinion, is the most ancient kind of poetry, being implanted in our nature, and is as old as the world.—Singing, says Scaliger, first began amongst the shepherds, as they fed their flocks, either by the impulse of nature, or in imitation of the notes of birds, or the whispering of trees. Vide *Rapin upon Pastorals*.

I am, &c.

* A very lofty mountain in Merionethshire, which, agreeable to old adage—should any one sleep all night on the top of it—he would be either a poet or a madman.

† Hymns, Elegies, Pastorals, Love-songs,

From Lewis Morris to Edward Richards.

Penbryn, May 29th, 1762.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR's of the 12th hath given me infinite pleasure; for I always thought you above writing criticisms; and that you looked on our authors as not worth looking into; when, in the mean time, you are better acquainted with the prince of song-writers, (Hugh Morris) than ever I was in my life, and can see his imperfections as well as his excellencies, which few men can do. You have taken more pains with him than ever I did, though you are pleased to attribute much to me: and no wonder you shine so much in *Caniadau'r Bont*, when you had such a pattern in your eye. I am still of opinion, as far as I can trust my memory, that Hugh Morris is the first song-writer in our language, that copied nature, or that wrote any thing tolerable. Sion Tudur, William Cynwal, William Llyn, and the rest of the writers of queen Elizabeth's age, were, in a manner, strangers to it. And I do not remember to have seen any thing in the shape of a

song, 'till the merry reign of Charles the Second; about which time song-writing began to sprout, in imitation of the English and French; and all good substantial Cywyddes and Awdlau (odes) about that time, hid their heads. It is true, Hugh Morris wrote a little in the time of Charles the First, and Oliver, but it was very loose and incorrect. And, I suppose, you have hit upon some of his youthful pieces, in the picture you draw of him. There is also an allowance to be made of merry, jocose, light subjects, in which a prudent mixture of languages looks pretty enough. I admit song-writing to be of very ancient date, in all languages, and I do not except the ancient Celtae, whose bards did certainly make use of it: But the Britons fell into a kind of heroic poetry, when we came to be Roman provincials, which was new modelled by Gruffudd ap Cynan, and, as it were, religiously followed till the time of queen Elizabeth, when it began to dwindle, and song-writing occupied its place soon after, much in the taste we have it now, though not in that perfection. This is the light I see things in; perhaps you may see them through better glasses, and I am sure you have better eyes. Now since I see you allow of great

great liberties in song-writing, nay, even claim them as your own undoubted right, not only as an ancient nation, but as descendants from Troy, I will venture to lay one of my puny songs before you for your approbation, and in expectation I warrant you of a little perfume. The subject is a particular friend of mine, a fellow of Jesus College, Oxon, who, according to the laws of the college, durst not marry, without losing the benefit of his fellowship, and also losing the chance of having a fat college living, which he has waited for this thirty years. At last, about two years ago, a rich benefice fell to him, at Nutfield, in Surrey; and he soon took to him a wife in that neighbourhood, which action of his, in his old age, produced the inclosed song. The loss of him in Anglesey, is a very heavy one; for he was a real good man—gave freely to the poor, and shined in good works. I never ventured upon Hugh Morris's long heavy measures, they are too laborious for me. A little Triban, or short-winded double couplet, is the utmost of my ambition in song-writing. I hate slavery and imitation.—The d—l owed me a grudge as well as to Parson Ellis; and he,

or somebody, inveigled me to suffer Hugh Jones, of Llangwm, to publish my foolish productions in verse, which he is now doing in London, by subscription, for his own benefit, together with the works of Gronow Owen, and Hugh Hughes.—When that wise affair comes public, O, how I shall be torn to pieces by critics—then will be the time for such a strenuous assertor of Licentia poetica [liberty and property] as you are, for I am sure I shall want a defender. Was not I a weak fellow for running the gauntlet for the diversion of the public, when I might have died in peace with some little character in poetry, had I kept the soul within? O, fie upon it, how happened this weakness. Dear sir, if you knew how troublesome it is to me to write, you would excuse me, and not expect a long letter; and there are few men in the world (I do assure you) that I would take pains to write so much for their diversion, for what is all this but to raise your spirits, and to make you laugh heartily, to see a man without the gifts of nature or art, in any perfection, endeavour to please one of the most accomplished scholars in this country: but for all this, be-

lieve me to be your obliged
friend and servant,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Mr. Richard's Second Reply.

*Ystrad Meurig, June 26th,
1762.*

Dear Sir,

You do me a great deal of honour, and yourself a little credit in taking me by the hand, and by forcing me to turn out with you into the field of criticism. What would the world say of the king of Prussia, should he challenge an old woman? She has nothing to lose but her life, and can never grudge to have it taken away by such noble hands. *Tecum certassa feretur.* Ovid. Come, then, Mr. Frederick, have at you. You do not remember, you say, to have seen any thing in the shape of a song, till the reign of king Charles the Second, Hugh Morris being, in your opinion, the first that wrote any thing tolerable.— Look over your collection, and you will find your memory hath betrayed you; for instance, see Cytfain Cerddorion yn glyn Helicon, by Edmund Prys, edit.

David Jones, p. 340. That ode, as far as I can see, is inferior to few, if any, in Pindar or Horace, and it is a standing proof, that Hugh Morris was so far from excelling his predecessors, that he falls vastly short of the Archdeacon, who could never make a good claim to the highest seat at Cadair Idris.— Hugh Morris had, indeed, the knack of versifying, to use a mean and invidious expression of Addison, but he had not the *et magna sonaturum*, Horace.— Peace be to his manes. Nobody can mention him with greater respect than myself, but magis amica veritas. Having taken my leave of the old bard, I come now to make a visit to his son and heir; who, I find, is under no small concern, because a young brat of his hath ran away from his father, and is now rambling about the world, in a plain humble suit to the great discredit of the sire, who thinks he ought to give this son of his old age, a coat of various colours. Nobody, the world knows, could afford it better; but on the other hand, to drop my allegory, the story being ludicrous, and of the comic strain, a plain narrative, it may be alleged, in easy and natural measures, bordering upon prose *sermoni propria*, is more suitable than

than poetical numbers, and elaborate verse. As to the sentiments, every body must allow, they are unexceptionably just, and the plot well laid, and as there is a great deal of wit and humour in the fable, I fear there is also a great deal of truth in it. I shall make some remarks upon the diction, since, in your judgment, nos quoque manum—ferulæ subduximus. Juv. Stapza 3d. Gan ddangos iddynt y ffordd gul yn rhugl, &c. This is a parallel instance to llwybyr Calfan, &c. in my song of the bridge. Brother, how we apples swim. Swift. You must submit to make two syllables of rhugl, and write it accordingly, otherwise, you shall want a rhyme to *gul*, and the verse will be lame of one foot. Dont hesitate, you can justify this liberty by sufficient authorities; these are liberties, it is true, though not in this ode, which no authority can justify. I shall take some notice of them by and by, S. 7. “Fci cufai’n hwy yn eu Caerau, fci torrai nhwy yn eu tyrau,” &c. The figures are raised, and the language swelled here. Interdum tollit Comædia Vocem. Hor. But the analogy of sound in Cufai and Caerau, torrai and tyrau, make an unreasonable jingle, and spoil the harmony. Scal. Hyp. S. 12. Cae siwgr yn ei fwdran. I like

the simplicity of this verse.—Difficile est propriæ Communia dicere. Horat. S. 14. Ond cadw Curat gwirion gwan—fal Sion o Lan’y feiriau. This, by the way, is a home stroke, sudden and unexpected, as it falls it cuts to the quick, and is a severer lash, than if you had wrote a whole volume of satires upon the parson. It is the Qui Bavius non odit of Virgil: and the qualis Ego vel Clavius of Juvenal. I am in pain for him; dolet dictum imprudenti. Ter. If the poor man has not the ears of an ass, and the sensation of an oyster, the halter must be his refuge. The compliment is as fairly your due, as it was from Lycambe to Archilocus, or from Shadwell to Dryden. Sir John, I make no doubt, will convince us, that he is a sensitive animal. S. 21, Erbyn haf—a heddwch o gyhoeddodd. *Haf*, must be wrote ha’ by apocope, to rhyme to *a*: these liberties, as I have already proved, are allowable. I shall now, as I said, take notice of those no authority can justify, as no examples can parallel. *None but themselves can be their parallel*. Theobald. My censure, who would have thought? must fall upon North Wales bards; and those, no ordinary names in the republic of letters: we in South Wales, with all our

faults, having never been guilty of such gross errors. John Rhydderth Philomath. author of the Welsh Grammar, and other tracts, published, as he sets forth in his title-page, a Collection of choice Pieces, which one might have expected to be very correct, or liable only to those mistakes *quas humana parum cavit Natura*.—Hor. But, behold! in the very first Ode, yea, in the very first stanza, ye musical ears, *procul e procul este*, we read, or priddyn daearol ordeiniodd y dyn.—Again, y Bibl pan chwiliach cei hynny'n gyflawnach,—nag a ellais i gyfarch ei garol. And again, *ibidem*, “Na haeddu “na gobaith o neb well cyn—“hyscaeth, na phoeni yn y ffwrnais uffernol.” Where were ye, O, ye Muses, when this poor mortal was not nodding, but snoring so profoundly? Ye virgin daughters of Jupiter, and Mnemosyne, were ye at Bro Ginin, or Glyn Aeron, far, very far, from Pumlumon, Snowdon, and Cadair Idris, had you made your retreat. Why were your chrystal fountains polluted—your sacred haunts and altars profaned by the filthy approach of so rude a Goth? O tempora! O mores! Nunquam ne reponam? So just is the observation of your

favourite Longinus, that a good ear excels all the skill and knowledge that we can pick up from the rules of art. *¶¶¶* Ecce autem alterum. No less a man than Ellis Wynn, o Las Ynys. See Carolau, annexed to prif Addysc y Cristion, by Edward Wynn, page 176, and page 178. “Cu frein Cyfrin—“ach, pen gwreiddyn pob “gwirbarch.” Y byd aethai'n dommen, niwl pechod fal uffern Os planc ar y cefnfor, os pardwn ir marwol. “O weled “mewn prefeb roi aer trag—“wyddoldeb Cyn lleied a saled cefseilwrn.” Can I believe my own eyes? Am not I broad awake? Is there ever a good natured critic, that for love or money, will offer something in defence of so celebrated a pen? *Contiacere Omnes*. Ovid. It is indeed, impossible, and it must be owned, that if *ubi bene, nemo melius, ubi male nemo pejus*. Trap. I shall observe my climax, and quote one instance more, which I fear must be laid to the charge of your honour, and two of your sons, Gronow and Ieuan fardd, “Ar “daran sawr a deiff ei bollt i “lainio ei holl elynion. *Indig—“nor quandoque bonus dor—“mitat Homerus*.” Hor. But I hope, I shall see your sons Lewis and John, give us a new
and

and more correct edition. In expectation of which, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Friend and
Servant,

EDWARD RICHARDS.

*From Lewis Morris to Edward
Richards.*

Penbryn, July 1st, 1763.

Dear Sir,

A dead man can have no shame; and I am sure, I am dead, literally dead. For what man living would have neglected such a correspondent as you? But I find a letter of your's before my face this minute and unanswered, and dated 19th May: So long, and unanswered! When I lived in the world, it was not thus; but as I have taken my leave of it long ago, and am here only, as if I expected a fair gale of wind to carry me to my desired port,

you will pardon one that hath packed up his all, and is every moment agoing.——Evan's new correspondence, with Percy and others, is a great thing. I wish him success, and a little discretion: That man is in the high road of being famous, if he had but some small degree of that dull talent. I have been told, that since he left this country, in his way home, he has had access to Hengwrt library: And, I hope, he has found *Ninnius* there: I mean Mr. R. Vaughan's copy, compared with archbishop Usher's. Before I go hence, and be no more, I would willingly give an helping hand, to publish this author in English. I know I might be of some assistance, in illustrating several passages in it. I have that writer, and *Tyfilio*, much at heart, for the honour of our nation; as they have been sadly abused, by designing men. —But I begin to fail: infirmities stop my hand and head; but, notwithstanding, I am,

Your's sincerely, very sincerely,

LEWIS MORRIS.

P O E T R Y.



A R M E S P R Y D A I N.

AN ANCIENT POEM,

In the Dialect of those Britons who dwelt about the Wall of Severus:

WITH A TRANSLATION, ...

As literal as the Genius of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE will admit;

AND NOTES,

Explaining many Particulars relative to the Persons and Places, mentioned in the British Bards.

IN the ancient poetry of the Britons, the well-informed critic and antiquary, will not always demand regularity of design, the splendor of method, or a diction uniformly majestic. They will be satisfied, if, instead of those perfections, they are presented with a lively picture of the manners and sentiments of a remote age; if they trace the exertions of the human mind under peculiar circumstances; and discriminate the free operation of nature, when she is unassisted by art.

In this view of the subject, the translator hopes that the following poem, composed in the sixth century, which is considered as the first epoch of our bards, will deserve the notice of the curious.

It appears to have been written about the year 630, with a design to rouse the patriotism of the Northern Britons, at a moment when a combined host of all the Celtic tribes was advancing, under the conduct of Cadwallon, and his Lieutenant Cadwalader, (the Ceadwalla of Bede) to support them, in resisting oppression,
in

in asserting their national independency, and in shaking off the yoke of the invaders.

The subject has presented the bard with a fair opportunity of reciting some venerable prophecies, which the credulity of the age had converted into sacred oracles, and of touching upon several incidents of history, which may furnish to the enquirer after truth, some light into the military operations of the ancient Britons, during their long struggle with the encroaching Saxons*. But works of this kind present us with something better than mere detail of military operations.—The secret springs and powerful engines, by which those operations were produced—the conscious remembrance of former dignity; the ardent attachment of the pristine inhabitants to their beloved island; the high disdain of ingratitude—and the keen feeling of long supported injury, which animated even despair into heroism,

When the lawgiver of the Welsh directed the bard to sing the *Sovereignty of Britain* before the troops, when they went out to war, he must have alluded to this very poem, or to some animated address of a similar tendency.

This piece has been generally reputed the composition of Taliesin, but, to me, it seems somewhat different from his usual style and manner. The terminations of nouns and verbs, and other peculiarities of idiom, point out a greater affinity to the Ottadinian dialect of Aneurin. I, therefore, conclude it to be the work of some bard who lived near the scene of the principal actions it celebrates. This sage was, probably, Golyddan Vardd (Bardus Volitanienfis) who, in E. Llwyd's catalogue, is styled "The bard of Cadwalader."

The manuscript, (N°. I.) is a transcript by the Reverend Mr. Walters, of Cowbridge, from a collection made by Dr. Davies, of Mallwyd, in the beginning of the last century. N°. 2, is a copy of Mr. William Owen's.—To the labours of these gentlemen, Welsh literature owes much, and to their kindness and liberality, I am indebted for the little I know of the British bards.

* From the year 449, to the conclusion of the seventh century.

The notes, however imperfect, are the result of labour and care. Beyond the limits of Wales, the Celtic geography of the bards, is hitherto an unexplored region. I have attempted a few excursions into its borders: I have taken a few positions upon its summits. Some of my positions, I expect, will be disputed. This subject opens a fair field for discussion. I will maintain my ground, while I can do it handsomely, but I shall not be ashamed to yield to facts, or submit to the superior weight of argument.

Amongst the poetic remains of the ancient bards, we have, perhaps, five or six thousand lines, upon subjects connected with history, which, with a genuine interpretation, would be acceptable to the public; and such is their merit, that the public ought to be better acquainted with them. I shall be satisfied, if my endeavours contribute to explain the nature and occasion of those remains, and to save the unknown names of their authors from unmerited neglect,

ARYMES PRYDEIN VAWR,

DYSGOGAW awen! dygobryffyn!
 Marannedd a meuedd, a hêdd genhyn,
 A phennaeth ehelaeth, a fraeth unbyn;
 A, gwedy dyhedd, anhedd ymhob mehyn,

THE GREAT ARMED CONFEDERACY OF BRITAIN,

THE Muse foretells the speedy coming to the people of the
 enjoyment of wealth and peace,
 An ample dominion, and eloquent princes:
 But, after tranquillity, there will be commotion in every tribe,
 The

Gwyr gwychyr yn trydar cafnar dengyn: 5
 Escaud yn gnovud ryhyd dyvin:
 Gwaethyl gwyr hyt Gaer Wair gwasgarawdd allmyn.
 Gwnahawnt gorvoledd gwedy gwchyn,
 A chymod Cymry, a gwyr Dulyr,
 Gwyddyl Iwerddon, Môn, a Phrydyn, 10
 Cernyw a Chludwys, eu cynnwys genhyn.
 Atporion vydd Brython pan dyorphyn.
 Pell dysgoganer amser dybyddyn
 Teyrnedd, a bonedd eu gorefcyn:
 Gwyr Gogledd, ynghyntedd yn eu cylchyn, 15
 Ymhervedd eu rhagwedd a ddisgynnyn.
 Dysgogan Merddin. Cyvervydd hyn.

Yn Aber Peryddon, meirion mechdeyrn
 (A chyn ni bai unrhaith) llaith a gwynyn.
 O un ewyllys bryd, ydd ymwrthvynnyn. 20

The mighty men contending with barbarous wrath: 5
 The Scots resolving to make an assault:
 The Germans scattered the disturbers as far as Caer Wair.
 After the expulsion, they make a triumph,
 And reconciled the Cymry, the men of Dublin,
 The Gwyddyl of Ireland, Anglesey, and Scotland, 10
 Cornwall, and the men of Alclwyd, to their reception amongst us.
 In the end the Britons will recover their sovereignty.
 Long since has it been predicted that they shall become
 Princes, and the felicity of their enterprize,
 Is when the men of the North, who dwell upon their borders 15
 Shall make a descent into the bowels of their land.
 'Tis Merddin that foretels. This will come to pass,

In Aber Peryddon, the deputies of a *Saxon* king
 (Even before there was a public stipulation) stirred up slaughter.
 By an unanimous arbitrary act, the deputies, with violence, 20

Meirion eu trethau, dychynaullyn
Yngnedoedd Cymry nadd oedd a delyn:
Y fydd wr dyledawg a levair hyn—
“ Ni ddyfai a dalai yngucithiwed.”

Mab Mair, mawr ei air! Pryd na thardded
Rhag penmaeth Saefon, ac eu hofed!
Pell bwynt cychmyn i Wrtheyrn Gwynedd!
Ev gyrhaut Allmyn i alltudedd.
Nis arhaeddwy neb, nis dioes deear;
Ni wyddynt py dreiglynt ymhob aber.

25

30

Pan brynafant Danet, drwy fied calledd,
Gah Hors a Hengys oedd yn eu rhyffedd,
Eu cynnydd bu y wrthym yn anvonhedd;
Gwedi rhin dilein, ceith ym ynver.

Demanded, and proceeded to collect a tribute.
The Cymry resolved, they were under no obligation to pay:
But it was a man of authority that made this declaration—
“ He that pays shall not go into captivity !”

O Son of Mary, whose word is sacred ! Woe's the time that
we sprung not forth
To resist the dominion of the Saxons—that we cherished them!
Far be the cowards of Vortigern of Gwynedd!
The Germans might have been banished *by them* from hence.
No one would have seized, no one would have stript the land:
But they knew not those that lingered in every harbour.

25

30

When the *Germans* purchased Thanet by imposing craftiness,
In which Horfa and Hengist chiefly excelled,
Their aggrandizement was to us a degradation:
After concerting the plot of death, the slaves return.

V. 26. Saes MS. 2. V. 27. Fie. MS. 2. Ih. Cychwyn, MS. 2.

Dychymmydd medddawd mawr wirawd o vedd! 35

Dychymmyd angau angen llawer!

Dychymmydd anaelau, dagrau gwragedd,

Dychyfroy edgyllaeth peunaeth lledfer!

Dychymmydd trifyd byd a ryher,

Pan vydd cechmyn Danet an teyrnedd! 40

Gwrthotted Trindawd dyrnawd a bwyller—

I ddilein gwlad Vrython, a Saeson yn annedd!

Poet cynt eu rheges yn alltudedd,

Na myned Cymry yn ddiwröedd!

Mab mair mawr ei air! pryd nas terddyn

45

Cymry, rhag göeir breyr ag unbryn!

Cyneirheid, cyneilweid, unrhaith cwynyn!

Reflect on the intoxication at the great banquet of mead! 38

Reflect on the violent death of many guests!

Reflect on the incurable wounds—the tears of matrons,

When woeful mourning was roused by the cruel pagan!

Reflect on the calamitous lot that will befall us,

When the lurkers of Thanet become our princes! 40

May the Trinity avert the stroke I have mentioned—

That the Saxons should dwell in the land of the annihilated

Britons!

May utter banishment be their portion, rather

Than the Cymry should be deprived of their country!

O Son of Mary, whose word is sacred! woe's the time 45

When the Cymry withstood not the base decrees of nobles and
princes!

Let them be summoned—let them be called together—let them
rise unanimous!

Un gôr, un gyngor, un eifor ynt.
 Nid oedd er mawredd nas lleverynt;
 Namyn er hepcor göeir nas cymmodynt. 50
 I Dduw a Dewi ydd ymorchmymynt:
 Taled gwrthotted fied i Allmyn!
 Gwnawnt hwy ancireu eisiau trevddyn;
 Cymry a Sacfon cyvervyddyn,
 I amlan ymdreulaw ag ymwrthryn. 55
 O ddirvawr vyddinawr pan ymhrovyn,
 Ag amallt lavnawr a gawr a gryn,
 Ag am Gwy gair cyvergeir, y am Peurllyn,
 A lluman a ddaw a garw ddisgyn;
 A, mal balaon, Sacfon fyrthyn. 60

Cymry cynyrcheid cyfun Ddallyn.

They have one heart, one opinion, one common cause.
 They remained silent (not abashed by the presence of the
 great)
 But to with-hold their consent from a base decree which they
 disapproved. 50
 Let them now commit their cause to God and to Dewi,
 Who shall render or refuse to the Germans the reward of
 treachery.
 Let our foes be discordant for want of a regulating chief;
 But let the Cymry and the Saxons meet in the field,
 For the decision of the confused conflict, and the strife of
 valour. 55
 When the foe tries the fortune of the mighty leader;
 When the grove trembles with the warrior's shout:
 When the battle is joined for the Wye and the land of lakes,
 The standard shall advance, and the terrible assault;
 And the Saxons shall drop like the buds of the forest. 60

The Cymry were strengthened by the social forces of
 Dublin.

The

Blaen wrth vôn, granwynion, cyvyng oeddyn
 Meirion, yngwerth eu gau, yn eu creinhyn.
 Eu byddyn yngwaedlin, yn eu cylchyn;
 Eraill, ar eu traed, trwy goed Cilhyn, 65
 Trwy Vwrch y Ddinas foras föyn.
 Rhyvel heb ddychwêl i dir Prydyn,
 Attor, trwy law gyngar, mal morlithryn.
 Meirion Caer Geri ddivri cwynant
 Rhai i ddyfryn a bryn nis dirwadant; 70
 I Aber Peryddon ni mad ddoethant:
 Anaelau drethau dychynnullant:
 Naw ugain canhwr a ddisgynnant;
 Mawr watwar, namyn pedwar, nid atoorant.
 Dyhedd i eu gwragedd a ddywedant; 75
 Eu cryffeu yn llawn creu a aroclhant.

The van of the deputies was confused with the rear; with
 pallid cheek, in utter perplexity,
 They wallowed on the field, as the reward of perfidy;
 While their army lay around them in a lake of gore:
 And the remnant, on foot, through the wood of Killin, 65
 And through Bwrch y Ddinas fled, in disorder.
 This war which will return no more to the land of Prydyn,
 Rolls away, at the signal, like a billow on the deep.
 The deputies of Caer Geri dolefully complain
 Of those that will not resign their claim to their valleys and
 hills: 70
 To Aber Peryddon they came in an evil hour,
 And fatal were the tributes they collected:
 The descent was made by eighteen thousand men;
 With great disgrace, four hundred only returned.
 They told a tale of peace to their wives, 75
 Who smelled their garments full of gore.

Cymry cynceirchaid, enaid dichwant—
 Gwyr Dehau eu trethau a amygant.
 Llym lliveid llavnavwr, llwyr y lladdant :
 Ni bydd i veddyg mwyn o'r a wnaânt. 80
 Byddinoedd Cadwaladyr cadyr i deuant.
 Ryddyrchawwynt Cymry. Cad a wnaânt—
 Llaith, anolaith ryddyfgyrchafant.
 Yn gorphen eu trethau angau a wawdant.
 Eraill ar ofgail ryphlanhafant : 85
 Oes oefeu, eu trethau nid esgorant.

Ynghoed, ym maes, ym mryn,
 Canhwyll, yn nhywyll, a gerdd genhyn—
 Cynan yn rhiagwan ymhob disgyn.

Let the Cymry be collected, regardless of life—
 The men of the south will defend themselves from paying
 tribute.
 Keen let the swords be ground: they will utterly destroy :
 The surgeon shall reap no advantage from what they do. 80
 The mighty hosts of Cadwalader shall advance.
 Let the Cymry exalt themselves. They shall make a slaugh-
 ter,—
 The destruction, the demolition of the foe which they have
 freely demanded.
 In putting an end to their vassalage they will mock at death.
 Strangers have they repeatedly planted with their shafts ; 85
 But never, no never will they deliver a tribute.

In the forest, in the field, in the mountain,
 A lamp in darkness shall attend them—
 Conan their leader in every inroad

Saeson rhag Brython gwae a gŷnyn. 90
 Cadwaladir yn baladir gan ei wbyn,
 Trwy fynwyr, yn llwyr yn eu dychlyn,
 Pan syrthwynt eu clas dros eu herchwyn
 Ynghuftudd, a chreu rhudd ar rudd allwyr.
 Yn gorphen pob angrheith, anrheith dengyn. 95
 Seis ar hynt, hyd Gaer Wynt, cynt pwy cynt techyn.

Gwyn eu byd hwy Gymry, pan adroddynt
 Rymgwarawd y Drindawd o'r trallawt gynt
 Na chryned Dyved na Glywysfyg.
 Nis gwnaho molawd meirion mechdeyrn; 100
 Na chynhorion Saeson cefyn ebryn,
 " Nis gwnaw, meddut, meddawt genhyn,
 Heb daled o dynged.' Maint a gefyn
 O ymddivcid veibion, ac eraill ryn.

The Saxons, before the Britons, shall sing the song of woe, 90
 Cadwalader a pillar amongst his princes
 By his wife conduct, shall utterly dismember the Germans,
 When they drop over the limits of their sanctuary
 In misery, and the ruddy gore stains their brows.
 Thus will he put an end to their violence and inhuman plunder, 95
 And the Saxons in their way to Caer Wynt, shall fly in the
 utmost disorder.

Thrice happy the Cymry when they shall relate
 How the Trinity delivered them from past calamity.
 Let not Dyved nor Glywysfyg be alarmed.
 The deputies of the king shall acquire no glory; 100
 Nor the leaders of the Saxons obtain forage.
 " We shall acquire," say they, " no possession among them
 Without paying the debt of fate!" Multitudes may they have
 Of fatherless sons—of others, a small number!

Trwy ciriawl Dewi a feint Prydyn, 105
Hyd frwd Argelo fohawr allan.

Dyfgoganawen. Dyddaw y dydd
Pan ddyfō i wys, i un gyflul,
Un gôr, un gyngor; a Lloegyr llofgyd,
Yr gobaith Arreiraw ar yu, phrydaw lluydd; 110
A cherdd arallvro, a fo beunydd.
Mi wyr cwdd ym dda cwdd cwdd vydd.
Dy chychwyst gyvarth mal arth o vynydd,
I dalu gwynieith, gwaed eu hennydd,
Atoi pelcidral dyval dylydd, 115
Nid arbetwy car corph eu gilydd:
Atoi pen gaflaw heb emennydd:
Atoi gwragedd gweddw, a meirch gweilydd;

Through the intercession of Dewi, and the saints of Prydyn, 105
They shall fly out of the land, as far as the stream of Argelo.

The prophetic song declares. The day shall arrive
When men shall assemble, unanimous in council,
With one heart, one design; and Lloegyr shall be wasted
with fire.

Arreiraw shall rely upon our torrent hosts. 110
The alien shall remove—the Pagan shall be put to flight.
And well I know, success awaits us, whatever chance befalls.
Let the *Cymry* rush to the conflict, like a bear from the moun-
tain,

To revenge the treacherous murder of their ancestors:
And, in condensing the quick piercing spears, 115
Let not friends protect the bodies of each other,
Let them multiply the brainless skulls of German worthies.
Let them multiply their widowed matrons, and steeds without
riders.

Atoi'r brein uthr rhag uthur cedwyr,
A lliaws llaw amhar, cyn gwafcar llüydd.

120

Cennadau angau dychryversydd,
Pan fawwynt galanedd wrth eu henydd.
Ev dialawr ar werth of deeth beunydd,
A'r mynych genhadau a'r gau lüydd.

Dygorvu Cymry trwy gyvergyr,
Yn gywair, gydair, gydfon, gydfydd:
Dygorvi Cymry i beri cad,
A llwyth lliaws gwlad a gynhullant,
A lluman glan Dewi a ddyrchavant,
I dywyfflaw Gwyddyl drwy Lieingant:
A gynheu Dulyn genhyn a fawnt,
Pan ddyfont i'r gâd nid ymwadant.

125

130

Let them multiply the greedy ravens before the valiant warriors,
And let there be many a maimed hand, before our host se-
parates.

120

The messengers of death shall meet the Saxon chief,
When the carcaffes of his men are heaped about him:
We shall be revenged on the Pagan for his oppressive tribute,
His frequent messages, and his treacherous army.

The Cymry have been victorious in the conflict,
True to their cause, of one voice, one language, one faith:
The Cymry will again be victorious, demanding the fight:
Their tribes—the multitude of the land will they collect,
And the sacred banner of Dewi will they display,
To conduct the Gwyddyl through Lieingant:
And the leaders of Dublin will stand firm in our behalf:
When they come into the battle they will not desert the cause.

125

130

V. 121, ad 125. Defunt MS. 2. V. 130. Lieingant. MS. 2.

To be continued.

FANNY, BLOOMING FAIR.



A Translation of a celebrated Welsh Song, by the late

MR. DAVID NICHOLAS,

Private Tutor at Aberpergwm, near Neath.



WITH Fanny, blooming fair,
 Who still unrivall'd reigns,
 What virgin can compare,
 Thro' all *Siluria's* plains;
 Come Cambrian bards, and wave a beauteous chaplet
 rare,
 Of sweetest flow'rs,
 From *Pindus'* bow'rs,
 For Fanny blooming fair.

Sweet lily of the dale,
 The theme of every song,
 Her charms shall still prevail,
 O'er all the youthful throng;
 Still bright as morning dawn, her lovely face appear;
 Of life the balm
 She bears the palm,
 Dear Fanny, blooming fair.

No pleasure can I taste,
 But pour the mournful strain,
 My tedious hours I waste,
 In sorrow, grief, and pain;

If

If you, dear lovely maid, refuse to ease my care,
 Oppress'd with woes,
 My life I close,
 Dear Fanny, blooming fair.

Slow *Neath** shall seek the hills,
 And leave th' extended main,
 Its hoarse-resounding rills,
 The towering *Beacon*† gain :
 Tho' high, o'er rolling clouds, its lofty peak it rear,
 Whene'er I rove,
 Or cease to love,
 My Fanny, blooming fair.

Beneath those polar skies,
 Where streams forget to flow,
 Where icy mountains rise,
 Wrapp'd in eternal snow :
 Tho' tempests 'round me rav'd and shook the
 frigid air,
 With fond desire,
 I'd strike the lyre,
 To Fanny, blooming fair.

In all the blaze of day,
 On *Afric's* utmost bound,
 Tho' *Phæbus*' noon-tide ray,
 Should parch the burning ground,
 Tho' sickening nature droop, mid scorching desarts
 bare,
 My song should be,
 Of love and thee,
 Dear Fanny, blooming fair,‡

* A river in Glamorganshire.

† A high mountain near *Brace*.

‡ Pone me pigris, &c.

Horace, Book I. Ode XXII.

Thou balmy zephyr mild,
 Breathe on the hawthorn pale,
 Soft *April's* modest child,
 That decks the flowery vale ;—
 And then each tender sigh, perfum'd with incense
 bear,
 (Those sighs that prove
 Unfeigned love—)
 To Fanny, blooming fair.

In softest whispers speak,
 Her poet's anxious pain,
 That faithful heart must break,
 That long has sigh'd in vain :
 For soon, without one smile to chase my deep despair,
 The yew-tree's gloom,
 Must shade my tomb,
 Dear Fanny, blooming fair.

SESSIONS.

S E S S I O N S.

CHESTER SPRING CIRCUIT, 1796.

AT the court of great sessions and gaol delivery, holden at Pool, in and for the county of Montgomery, on Thursday the 17th March, 1796, before * the Honourable Francis Burton, his Majesty's justice there.

N. B. The court sat in the canal committee room, the town-hall being deemed unsafe.

Henry Evans was indicted for stealing two oak boards, of the value of ten-pence, the property of George Chane, at Guilsfield, on the twenty-first of February then last—was found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the house of correction.

Mary Thomas was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Smith, at Guilsfield, in the day time, (no person being therein) on the twelfth of November, 1795, and stealing a bed gown, and a waistcoat. She was found guilty of grand larceny of the bed-gown

only; and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, in the house of correction, and to be kept to hard labour during that time.

The same prisoner was also indicted for a similar offence, in the house of William Thomas, was again found guilty of grand larceny, and received the like sentence as on the former indictment.

Mary Griffith was indicted for burglary in the house of David Austin, in the night of the seventh of February, then last, at Berriew, and stealing half a loaf of bread, and several other articles of small value. She was found guilty, and received sentence of death, but execution was respited.

AT RUTHIN, DENBIGHSHIRE,
Wednesday, March 23.

Mary Roberts, (wife of Robert Roberts) was indicted for stealing four pounds of linen yarn, value four shillings, the property

O o 4

* The Chief Justice Beancroft, who was indisposed during this and the next Circuit, died in November, 1796, and Mr. Serjeant Adair was appointed Chief Justice soon afterwards.

property of William Jones, on the tenth of February last, at Rhiwabon. She was found guilty of stealing to the value of 10d. and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the house of correction, and to be kept to hard labour.

Anne Lloyd was indicted for burglary, in the house of John Bunderhead, in the night of 21st January then last, at Llan-raiader yn Kinmeirch, and stealing four guineas and a half, a wooden box, and a cloak. She was found guilty, and received sentence of death, but execution was respited.

William Pugh was indicted for stealing four guineas, the property of William Owen, on 15th of February then last, at Llanrwst. It appeared that the prisoner and prosecutor had slept in the same bed, at a public house, where the prisoner took the money from the prosecutor's breeches pocket. The prisoner afterwards shewed where he had hid three of the guineas, which were recovered. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county gaol.

David Davies was indicted for a misdemeanor, in receiving eleven sheep skins, the property

of James Roberts, on the 16th December then last, at Denbigh, well knowing the same to have been stolen. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the county goal.

At MOLD, FLINTSHIRE, on
Tuesday, March 29th,

Elizabeth Haxley, widow, and Anne Catherall, (wife of John Catherall) were separately indicted for stealing two bushels of oats, value 5s. and one sack, value 1s. the property of Wm. Roberts, on the 9th February then last, at Hawarden. They were both found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years, and till transported to be kept to hard labour. These prisoners, with a number of other women, stopped the prosecutor's cart, on the way from Northop to Chester, and plundered it of the oats with which it was laden.

CHESTER AUTUMN CIR- CUIT, 1796,

At Pool, Montgomeryshire, on
Saturday, 30th July, holden
in the Record Office.

Thomas Plummer, otherwise
Plomer, was indicted for steal-
ing

ing one guinea and a half, and two shillings, the property of James Davies, on the 9th of April then last, at Berriew. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner had confessed his having stolen the money from a pair of breeches of the prosecutor, which were hanging up in his father's house, where the prisoner came to work as a tailor—on which he was found guilty.

The same prisoner was also indicted for stealing one guinea and two shillings, the property of the same James Davies, on another day. The same evidence was produced as on the former indictment, he was again found guilty, and for both offences, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, in the house of correction, and to be kept to hard labour during that time. He had a good character, and the above were supposed to be his first offences.

David Richards was indicted for stealing a scythe, the property of John Brees, on the 12th of July, at Berriew. The scythe was found in the possession of the prisoner's brother, who had been using it; and two blacksmiths proved altering it for the prisoner, who said it was his. He was found guilty, and

sentenced to two months imprisonment. He had a good character from two farmers.

John Thomas was indicted for stealing a silk handkerchief, the property of Maurice Wilcox, at Montgomery, on the 9th of June. It appeared that he had picked the prosecutor's pocket at a cock-fight. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

RUTHIN, DENBIGHSHIRE,
Friday, August 5.

No prisoners for trial.

The goaler was fined for the escape of several prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for rioting.

MOLD, FLINTSHIRE, *Thursday, August 11.*

No prisoner was convicted.

BRECON CIRCUIT,

Before *George Hardinge, and Abel Meysey, Esqrs.* Justices, &c.

Glamorganshire began the 22d of March, 1796. There were eight causes tried, but none of

of any importance, either as to the sum recovered, or question litigated. At this sessions there were six prisoners, one for burglary, four for grand larceny, and one for obtaining goods under false pretences.—Sarah Hugh, for burglary, William Morgan, John Watkins, and Ben. Cozia, otherwise Crawshay, for the grand larceny, and Mary Thomas, for the misdemeanor, were convicted, and Elizabeth Phillips, for larceny, acquitted.

The case of John Watkins, though only a larceny, was highly aggravated; and may, perhaps, require some future provisions by the legislature. he was employed to guard the mail coach from Cardiff to Swansea. During the winter Messrs. Morgan, bankers, at Carmarthen, had occasion to send to London for a remittance in cash, which was sent down by the coach, packed up in a box—it was proved to have been put into the coach at Cardiff, and was missed at Swansea. From some suspicious circumstances, which affected the prisoner, he was apprehended, and convicted upon clear evidence; which was well arranged and conducted, by the attorney for the prosecution (Mr. Brown, of Carmarthen). Upon this trial,

two observations occur—First, upon the evidence, which is, how invariably, and uniformly the arch enemy of mankind, betrays his followers, after they are brought into the noose.—This man, upon being accused of the crime, denied it: but upon the constable's saying, that he must have been the man, for that the basket, in which the money was packed, was found in his house, instead of persisting in his denial, he, like the Foigard, in the Beaux's Stratagem, replied, "No, that can't be true, for there was no basket about the money!"—The other is upon the danger of this crime, and the disproportion of the punishment.

It is the fashion of the present day, or, at least, of some of the modern enlightened would be legislators, to exclaim against our laws, as being too sanguinary—and, particularly, against the extension of the penal laws, though the crimes against which they are levelled, may be new.—It has been said often, and it cannot be denied, that the scale of human punishments is not, ~~cannot~~ be proportioned to the degree of moral turpitude, but to the facility of commission; the difficulty of detection of the offence, and the injury to society.—Upon this principle, judges

judges have very seldom recommended mercy to be extended to servants, convicted of robbing their masters. It may be worth while considering, whether, descending to the particulars of this case, which may be mischievous, whether an offender of the description above mentioned, should not be subject to a more exemplary punishment? especially, when the risk and amount of property, frequently at stake, is considered.

BRECONSHIRE,

Began the 29th of March.—There were four causes of no consequence, and four prisoners.—One for a capital offence,—horse stealing, who was acquitted, the chief witness for the prosecution, being at times a lunatic.—Two for a petty larceny, though the commission of this crime implicated a much greater, which, however, the law, in this case, could not reach: it being no less than an endeavour to prevent the free passage of grain, at a time of general scarcity. They were convicted of petty larceny, but being two miserable poor old women, were sentenced to only six months imprisonment: and the other remaining prisoner, surrendered herself, and was ac-

quitted of stealing hay, and some other effects of small value.

RADNORSHIRE,

Began the 4th of April—at which there were three causes tried, including a person for injuring a road, in which it appeared, that the defendant, notwithstanding some hard swearing to the contrary, had amended it. Two prisoners—one for sheep stealing, acquitted; and one found guilty of grand larceny.

SHERIFFS.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Robert Hunt, Esq.

BRECONSHIRE.

*Phillip Champion Cresspleny,
Esq.
John Prichard, Esq.*

AUTUMN CIRCUIT.

Before the same Judges.

RADNORSHIRE,

Began on the 1st of August. Three insignificant causes tried, and only one prisoner, who was acquitted.

BRECON-

BRECONSHIRE,

Began on the 6th of August.
Only two causes, which were
not worth noting, and no pri-
soners.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

Began on the 13th of August.
Eight causes, and three prisoners.
—Enoch James, a bargeman,
was indicted for a rape, accom-
panied with circumstances of
savage brutality and cruelty:
Unfortunately, for the end of
justice, this wretch could not

be apprehended, and may be
now at large.

John Williams, who appears
to have been an old offender,
and to have been connected
with a desperate gang in Eng-
land, was convicted of horse
stealing, and of course sentence
of death passed upon him; but
afterwards reprieved. Lewis
Thomas, convicted of bigamy,
upon a very proper and public
spirited prosecution, by the of-
ficers of the parish to which he
was removed, and in which, up-
on an appeal to the quarter ses-
sions, he was declared to be set-
tled; and Mary Briant, con-
victed of stealing ducks,

*N. B. The remainder of the Welsh sessions for this year, as well
in the North as in the South, presented nothing of sufficient moment
to be noticed. Whenever there shall be occurrences in any degree de-
serving of publicity, we shall not fail to record them in the Cambrian
Register.*

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F I N I S.



to
JOHN SYMMONS, Esq. . F. R. S.—F. A. S.

who,
CONVERSANT WITH THE LARGE WORLD OF LITERATURE,
IN WHICH HIS TALENTS AND KNOWLEDGE ELEVATE HIM
TO RANK,

IS, BY HIS FAMILY AND CONNECTIONS INVESTED WITH A PECULIAR
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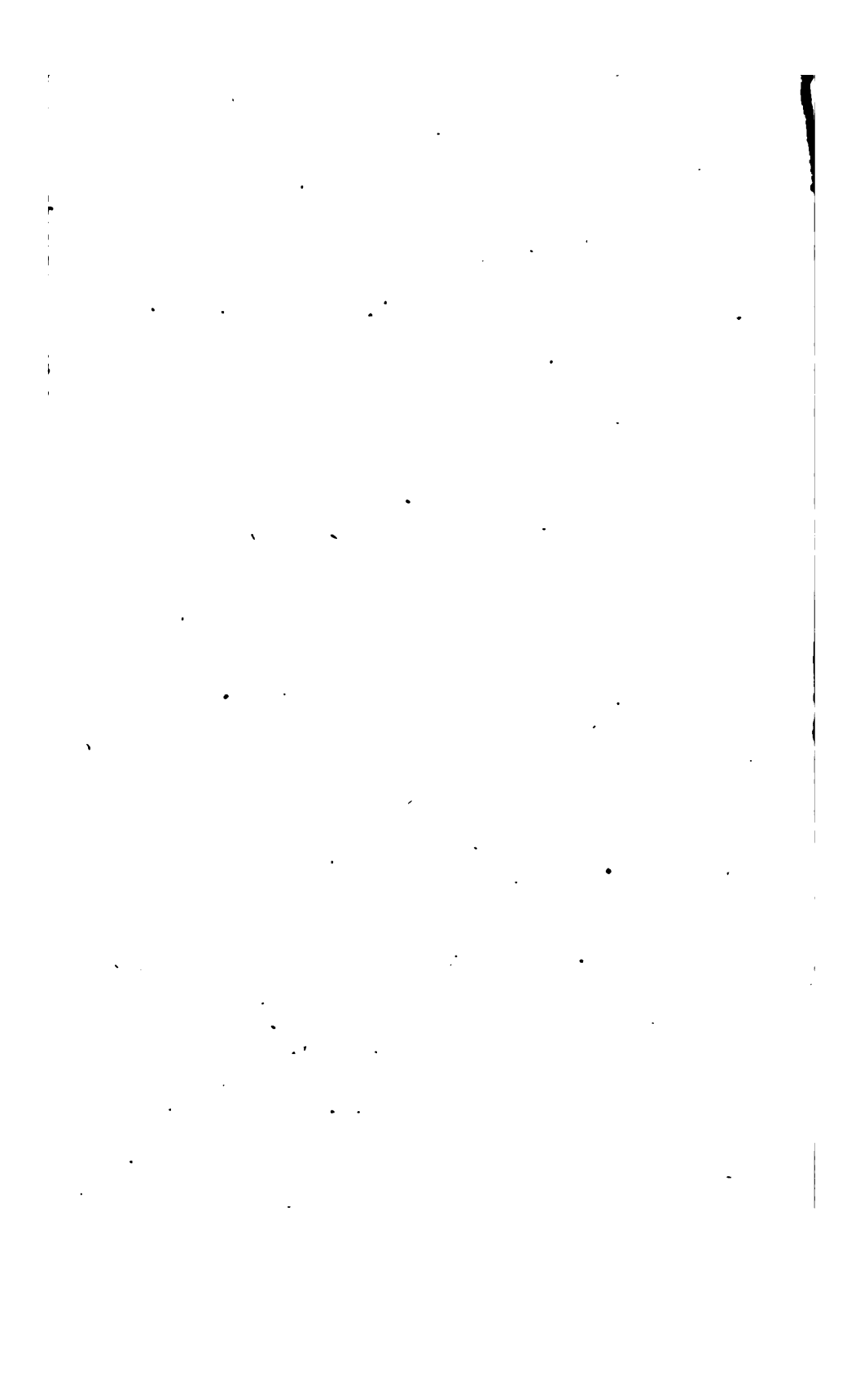
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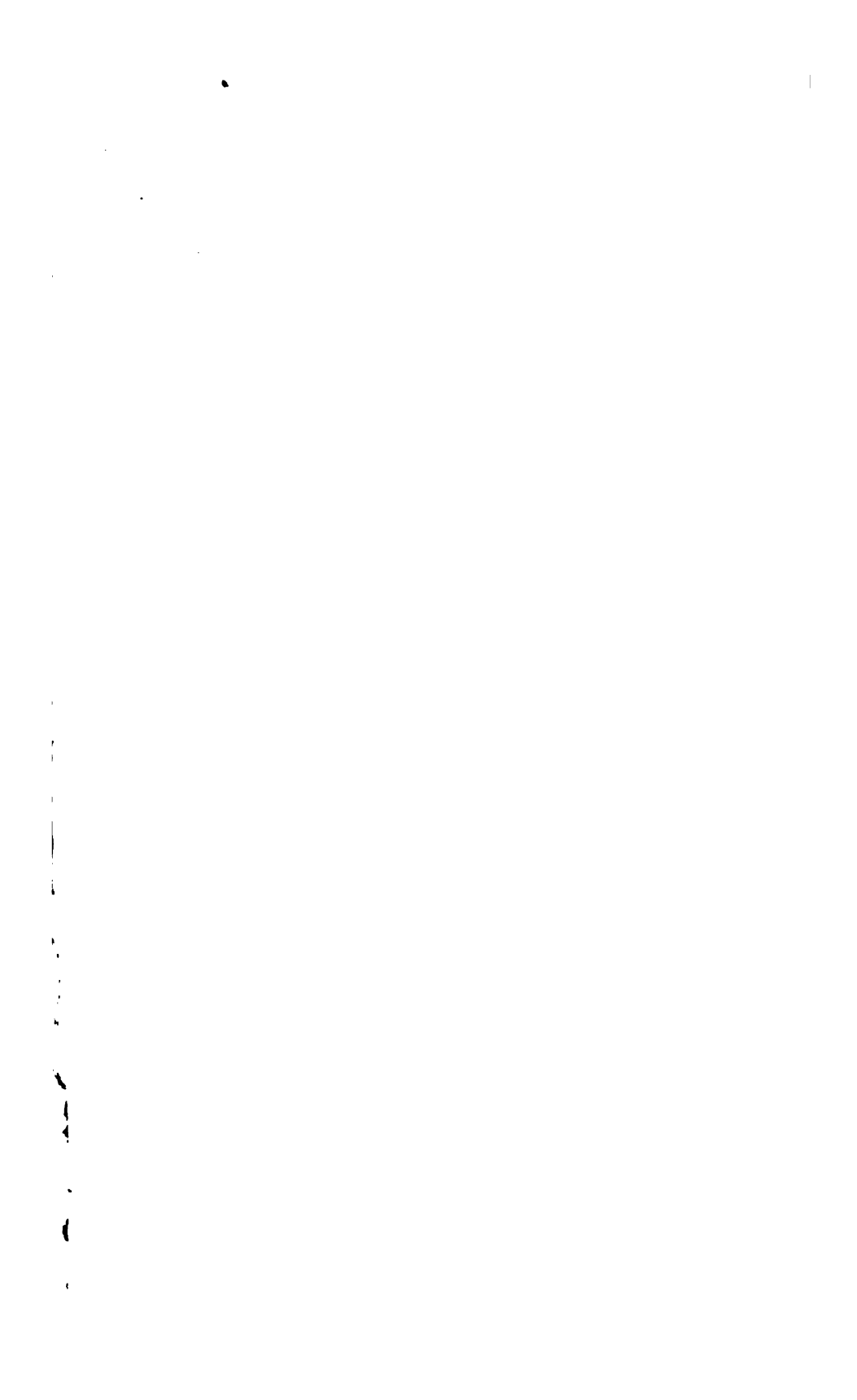
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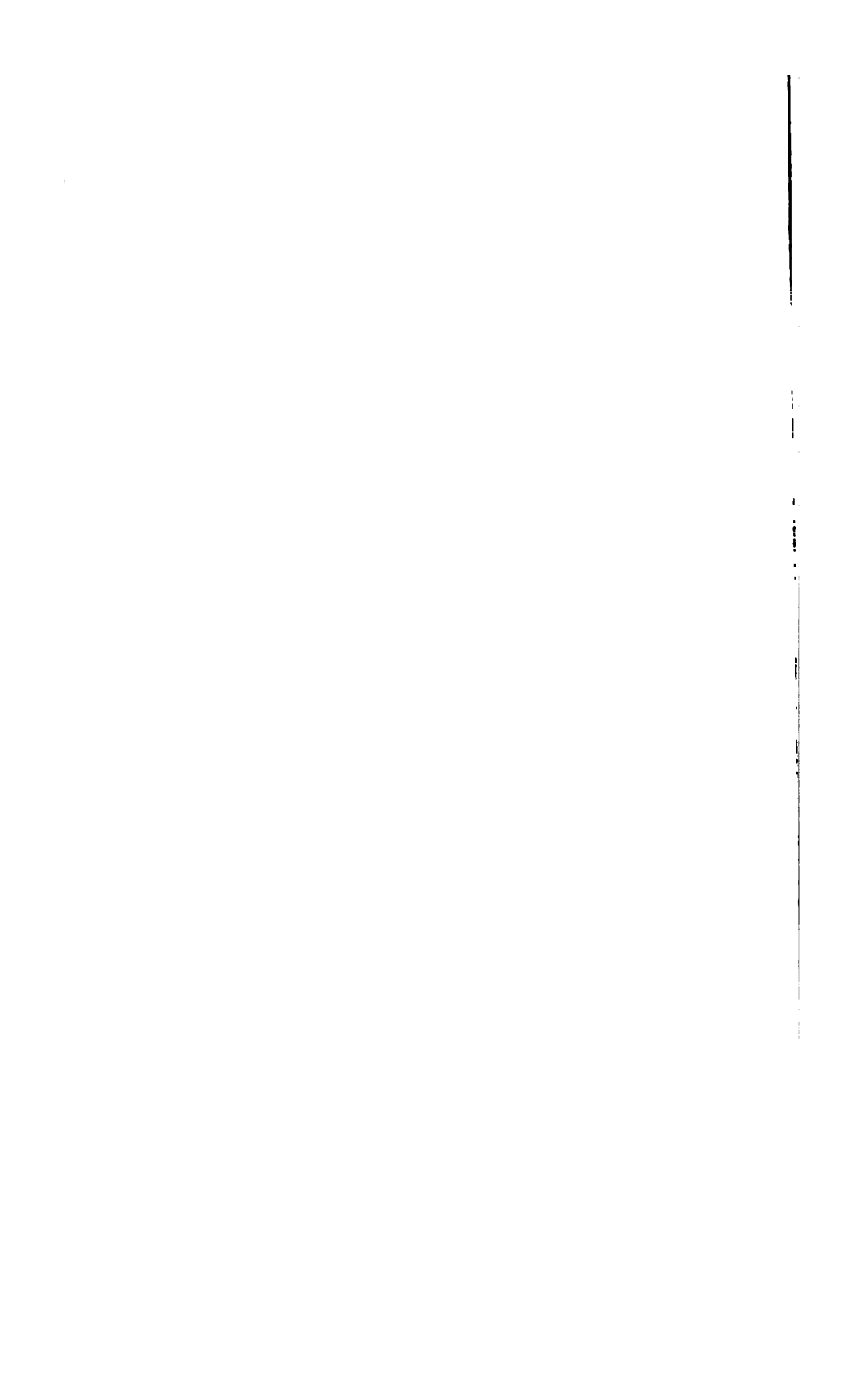
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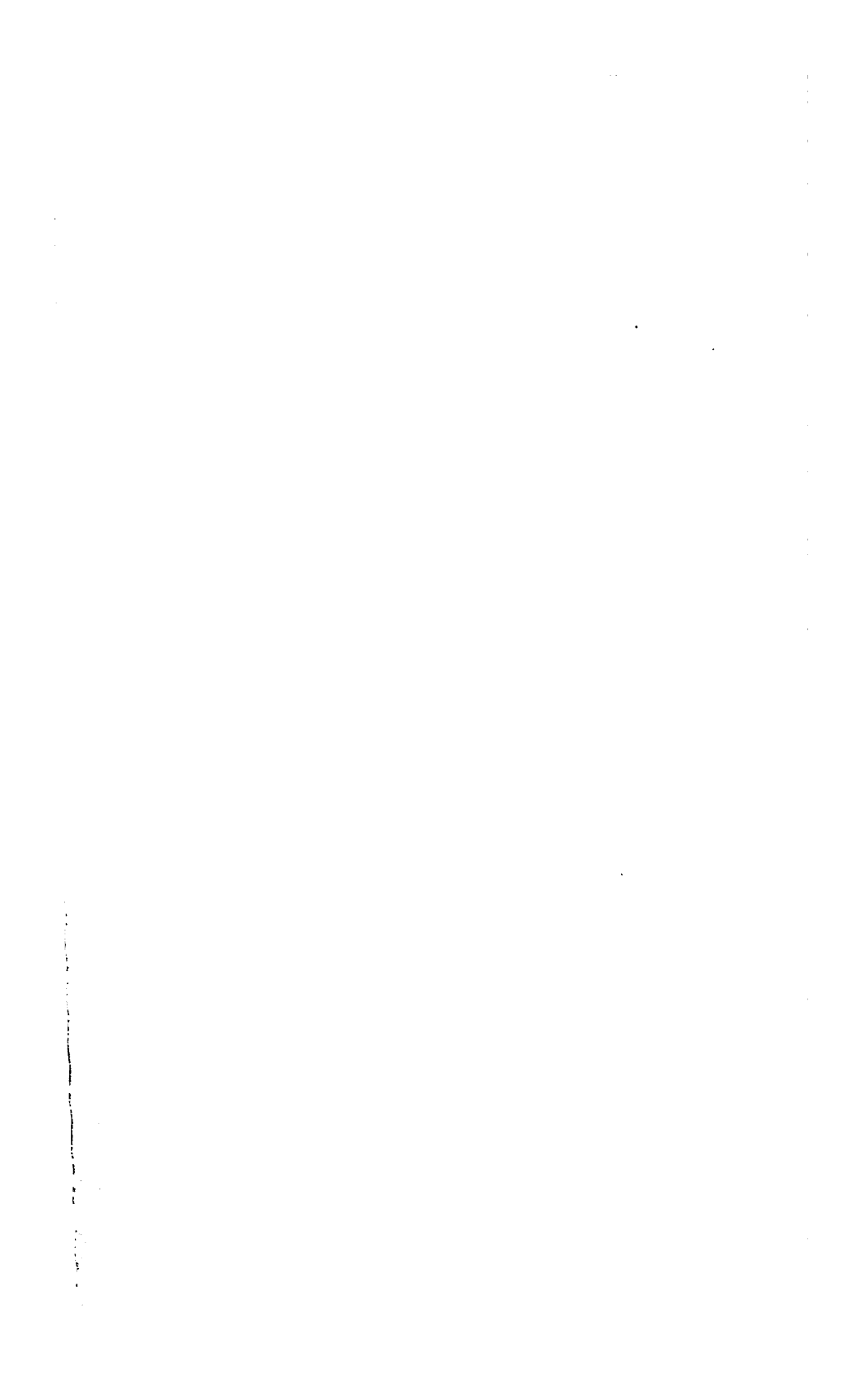
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