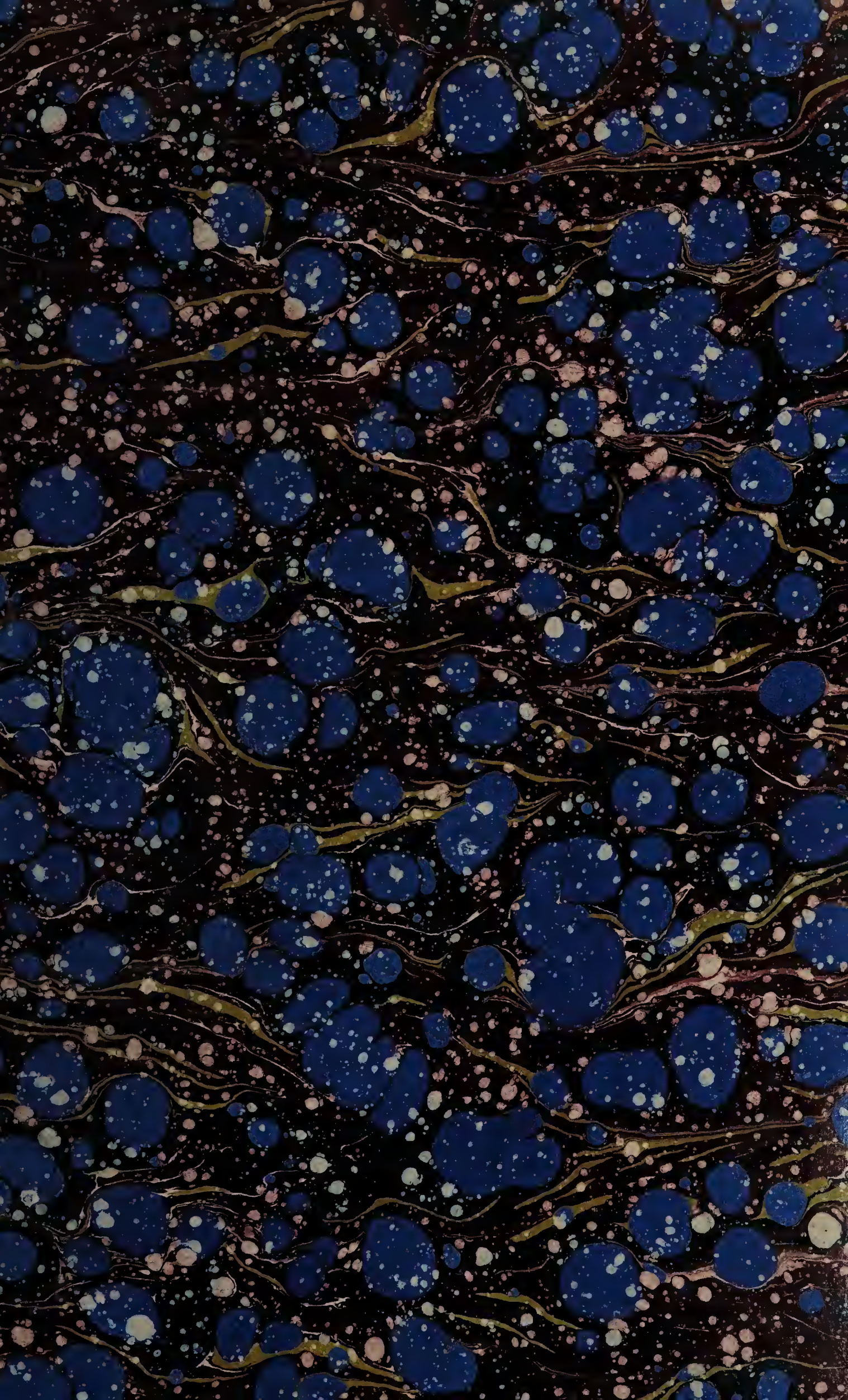




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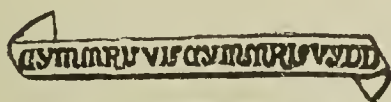
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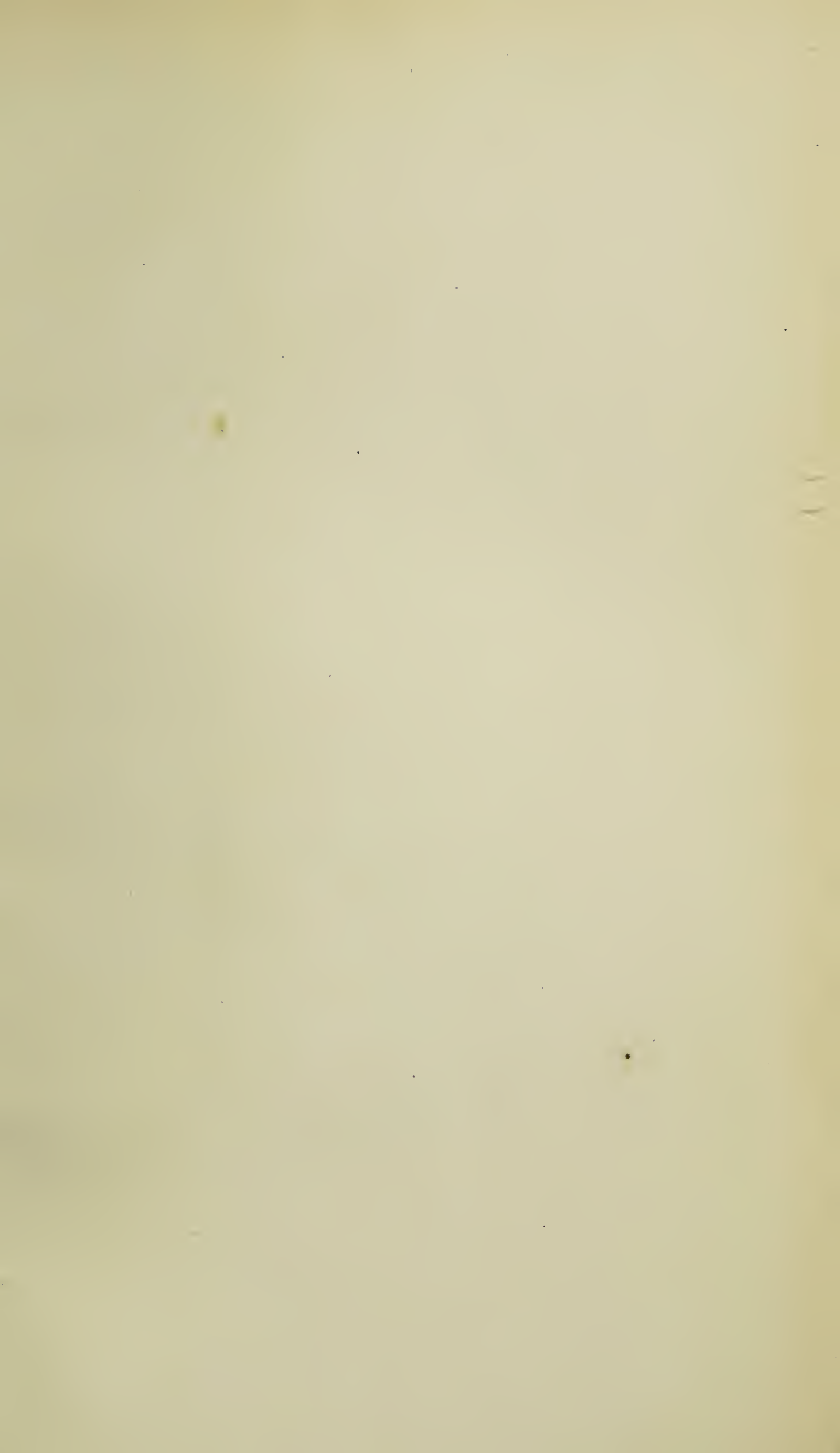
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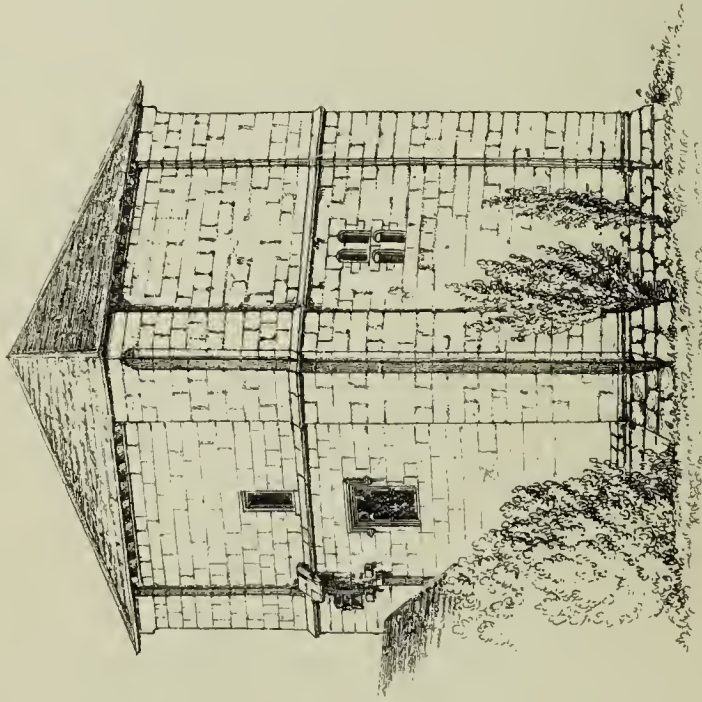
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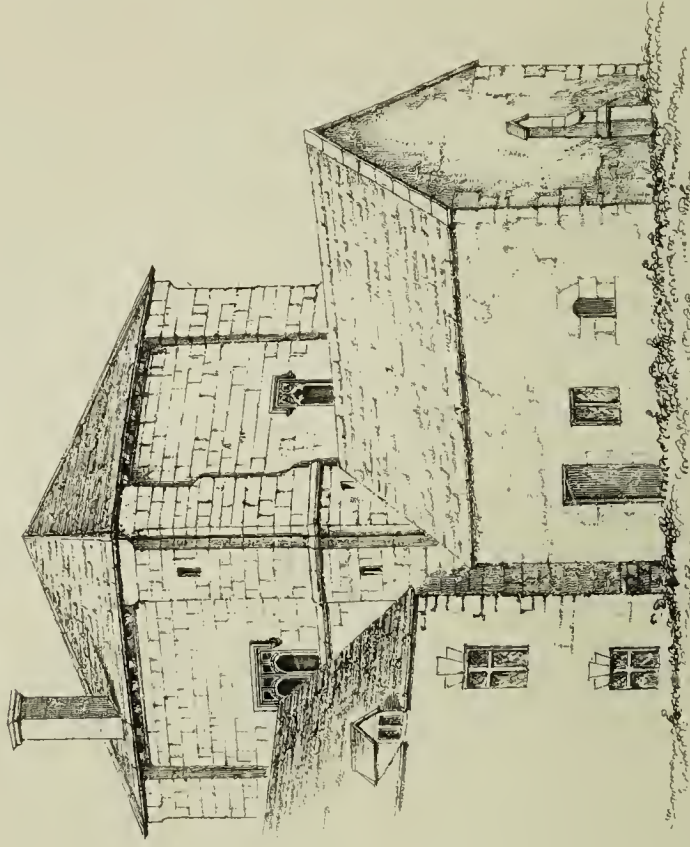
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WEST SIDE

SOUTH SIDE



EAST SIDE

NORTH SIDE

Stanley Leighton del

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WATTLEBOROUGH CASTLE

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—VOL. XI, NO. XLI.

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WATTLESBOROUGH.

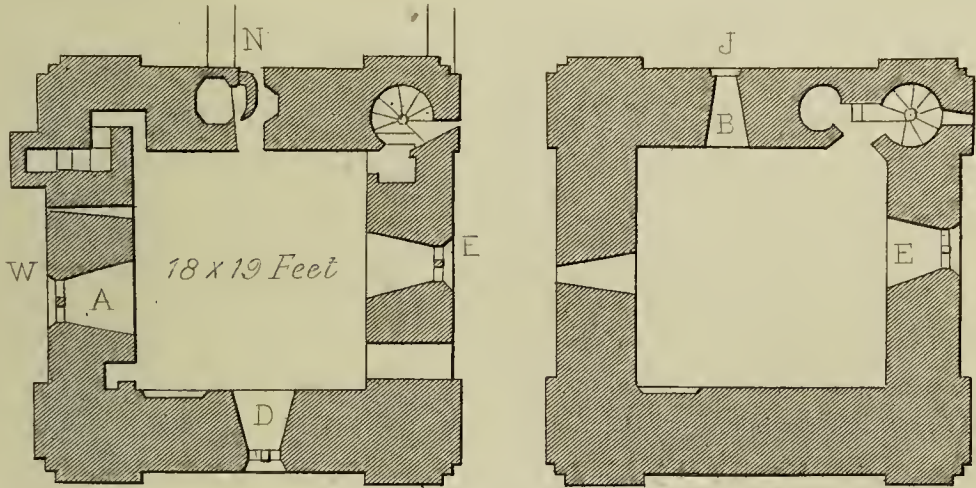
WATTLESBOROUGH is in the Marches of Wales, in the shire of Salop, in the hundred of Ford, in the parish of Cardeston. It is ten miles from Shrewsbury, and eight from Welshpool. The old road between those towns passed under the walls of the Castle. Standing with one's face towards the south, the Breidden Hills lie on the right hand, about three miles distant; in front the low back of the Long Mountain limits the horizon, and on a spur of its western slope the wooded elevation of Caus Castle is distinctly visible. Behind Caus, the Stipperstones form a fine background. Turning still more towards the left is the opening plain of Shropshire; at the back rises Loton Park, formerly called "The Reawood". To understand the position of Wattlesborough as a place of defence in old days, we must imagine the whole cultivated ground between the Castle and the Long Mountain, through which now runs the main road to Welshpool, as an unenclosed and undrained morass, difficult to pass in wet weather. This tract of land, known as Wattlesborough Heath, stretched from Bragginton, through Wollaston, to Westbury, and on by Stretton Heath to Amaston and Rowton. It was not enclosed till the year 1780; and many are the records of disputes and litigation, from the reign of Elizabeth to the reign of George III, between the Leigh-ton, lords of this manor, and the Owens of Condober,

lords of the neighbouring manor of Westbury, as to their respective boundaries, rights, and royalties. A portion of the waste at length became "no man's land", and squatters upon it gained a possessory title to the freehold. Behind the Castle the higher ground must have been heavily wooded, and towards the Breidden intersected with frequent dingles.

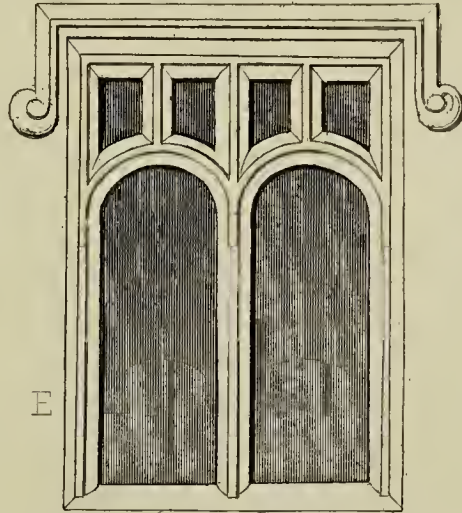
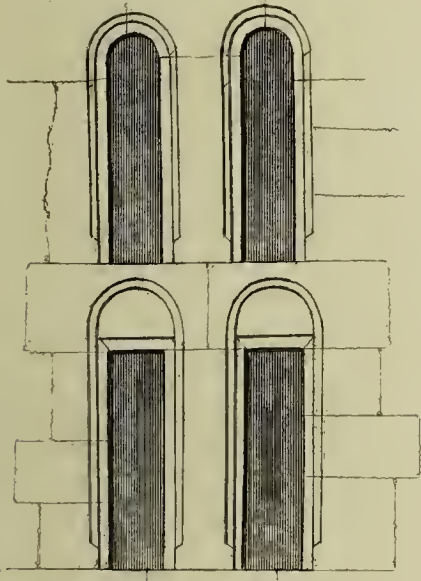
Standing midway between Alberbury Castle and Caus Castle, Wattlesborough was well fitted to form a link in the chain of border-fortresses which in this neighbourhood commanded the Marches of Wales. The general appearance, however, is a little disappointing, for it is wanting in some of those features of picturesqueness which lend a charm to manor-houses of far less ancient date. The principal building consists of a simple square tower about 50 feet high, with flat Norman buttresses. The battlements and corner turret which probably once surmounted the walls, have been removed, and a modern roof has taken their place. The existence, however, of the weather-mouldings on each face of the opposite internal walls, immediately below the present roof, and the set-back of the wall at the springing of these gable-mouldings in the other walls, may indicate that the original termination was a gable one. The massiveness of the stonework of the tower, and the clean-cut masonry of the circular stone staircase, are worthy of notice. The walls are 6 ft. thick. The angles are finished with broad, flat buttresses 6 ft. wide and 10 ins. deep. Including the basement, the tower is divided into three stories. On the south side the original windows remain. They are narrow, square loops. On that side also may be observed an example of the roughness of the early conditions of English life, in the existence of a drain issuing through an aperture in the thick walls, from one of the principal rooms. On the three other sides windows in the later Gothic style have been inserted. On the western side may be seen the remains of a garde-robe, another indication of an inconvenient simplicity of manners and closeness of quarters.

First Floor

Second Floor

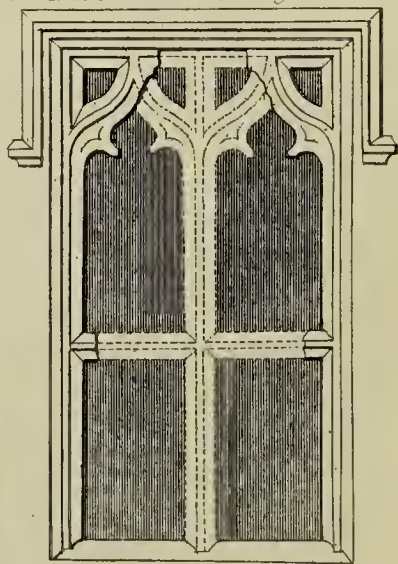


Scale in Plans



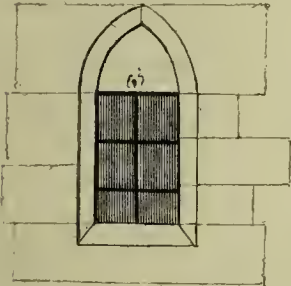
North Window
2nd Floor 14th Century

(E East Window 2nd Floor 16th Century)

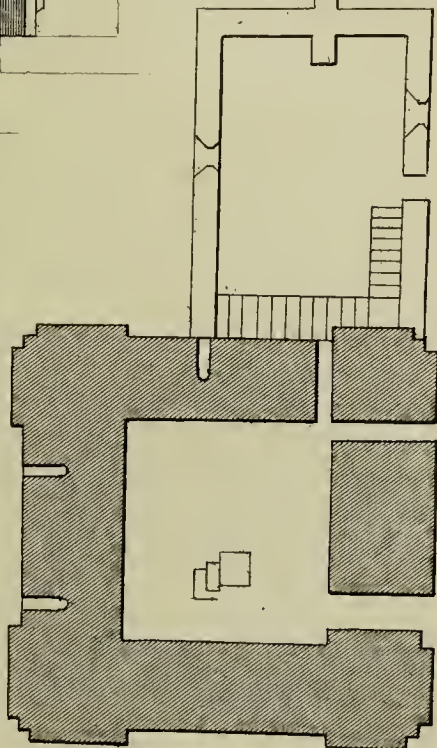


A West Window 1st Floor

D South Window 1st Floor
12th Century



C Window in Old
Building North Side



Basement

On the northern side—a wing, ancient indeed, but added a century or more after the date of the original tower—is still standing, the small buttress at the end of which appears to be of the fourteenth century. The wing itself is dilapidated, and shews signs of frequent old alterations. In the north-east corner of the main building a circular staircase winds up within the buttress, commencing with the first floor, and continued to the roof, but having no communication with the basement; nor does there appear ever to have been any. There is, however, on the first floor a good-sized, circular-headed double-chamfered door, enclosing a square-headed lintel opening internally; on which it appears to have been secured by a strong bar, the holes for fixing which remain. The inference is that this formed the real and only entrance to the tower, and was approached by an external staircase, all traces of which are lost in the present farmhouse (constructed out of the old materials), which abuts on the tower on the eastern side. In each of the upper floors is a fireplace. They are square-headed and plain, the lower one only having a shallow moulding around it. These are probably of the fifteenth century. There is no stone vaulting,—a peculiar circumstance in a tower of this age and style. In the basement is a small Pointed doorway of the earliest style and most simple form. The moat, easily traceable on the south and south-east, is filled up on the other sides. Beyond the moat are the vestiges of an Elizabethan garden, which was probably itself surrounded by a ditch. In the parlour of the farmhouse may be seen some panelling of the sixteenth century. The scale of Wattlesborough is not large, but it is, doubtless, a fair example of the size of a feudal residence of a family of knightly degree.

Passing from topography and architecture to personal associations and records, we note (taking our start from the pages of Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*) that in *Domesday Book* Wattlesborough formed part of the fief of the Norman Roger Fitz Corbet of Caus. In

1180, however, it appears as a separate estate held by Richard Corbet as a knight's fee under the barony of Caus. The grant of the right to hold a fair on the 24th, 25th, and 26th July was made to a Corbet in 1272, and the fair was annually held at a place still called "The Old Heath Fair Place" till the year 1857. A grant of free warren was made in 1288. The knightly family of Corbet, of whom one was sheriff in 1288, and knight of the shire at the very commencement of our Parliamentary era in 1290, resided at Wattlesborough for two centuries. From the Corbets the manor passed by marriage to the family of Mawddwy, from whom it descended to the De Burghs, from whom it descended to the Leightons, who now own it. The descent, however, will appear more plainly in the annexed genealogical table.

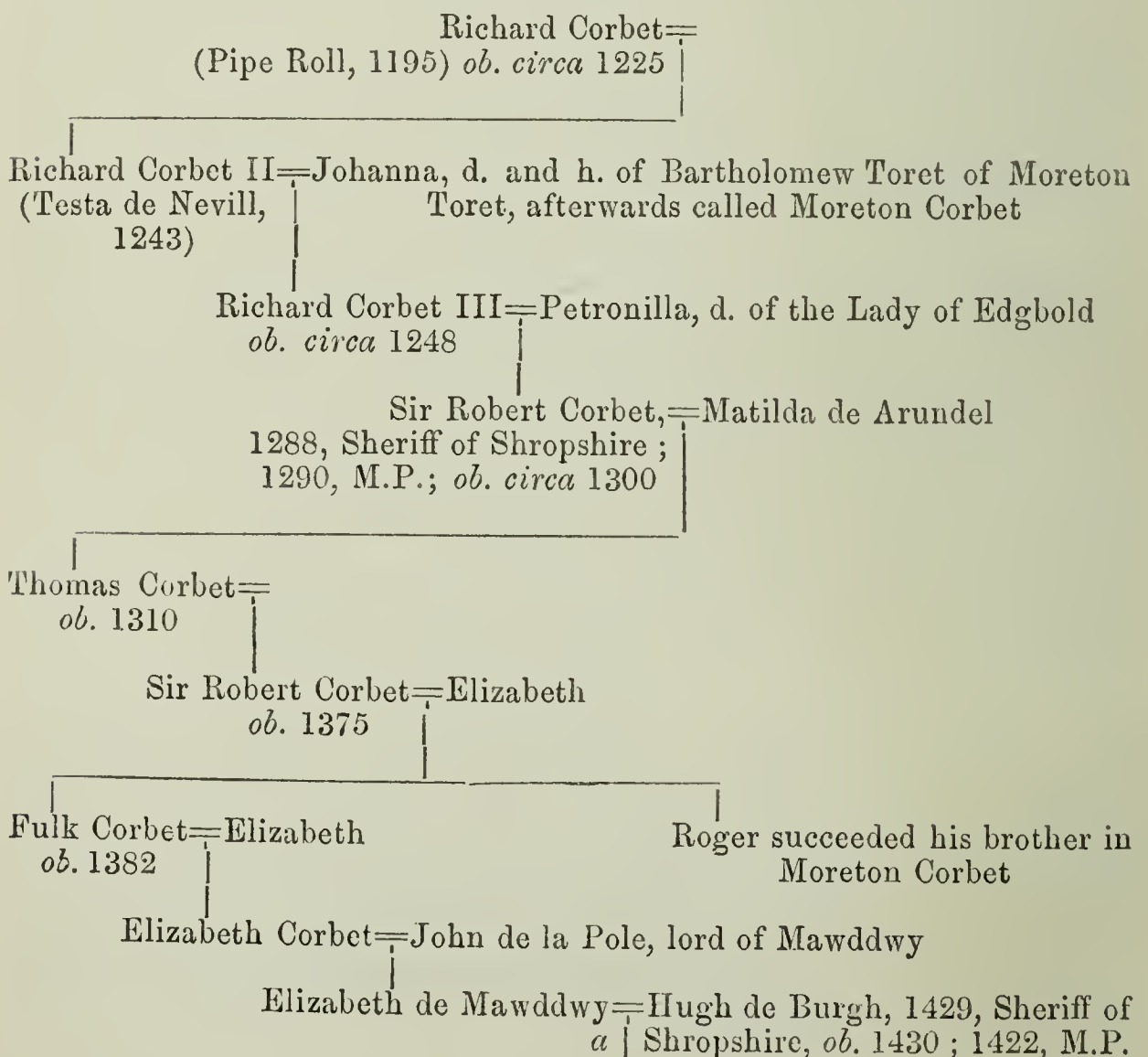
In the reign of Elizabeth, the Welsh herald Griffith Hiraethog visited this place about the year 1565, and the notes which he made of the coats of arms, preserved in the Hengwrt Library, are now (1879) in the possession of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth. The number of heraldic devices in various rooms, which he mentions, indicate a residence of greater consequence than the existing remains would lead one to expect. Sir Edward Leighton, the then representative of the family, was twice Sheriff of Shropshire and twice of Montgomeryshire. He was knight of the shire, member of the Court of the Marches, and Custos Rotulorum of the county. He entertained here for a fortnight, in 1584, his distant kinsman, the Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Blakeway, in his *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. ii, p. 380, thus notices his visit: "Book of Orders of the Corporation, March 24, 1584.—Agreed that our Bailiffs shall bestow on the Earl of Essex, intending to pass through this town as to-morrow, in cake, wine, etc., to the valewe of 20 shillings." This great peer, so soon to become the favourite of his mistress, the "admiration and regret of Europe", was now in his eighteenth year, and on his road to Wattlesborough Castle, whence he

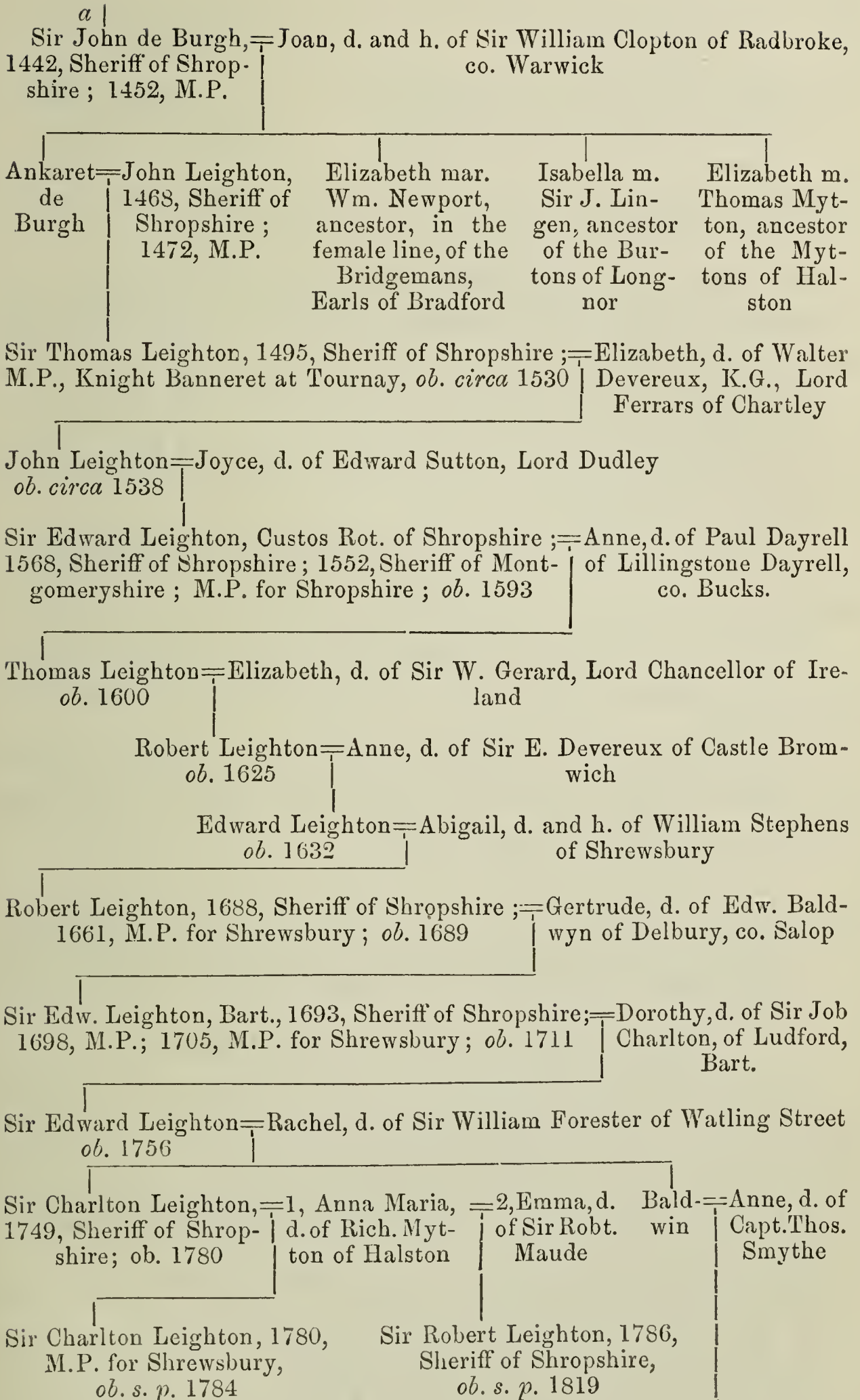
returned on the 15th of May. Mr. Leighton was second cousin to the Earl's grandfather,—a degree of consanguinity esteemed very near in that age of pedigree. Soon after this young nobleman embarked for Holland as general of cavalry, under the Earl of Leicester; and there can be little doubt that his visit to Shropshire was undertaken with a view of raising forces for that command, Mr. Leighton being a person of great weight in the county at that time. His death is thus recorded in our Chronicle, 1593, Sept. 10th: "The worthy knight Sir Edward Leighton, and being one of the counsell of the Marches of Wales, departed this present life, being of greate countenance and fame all Shropshire over, whose buriall was not solempnisid until a monthe after, whose death was sore missed and lamented of many."

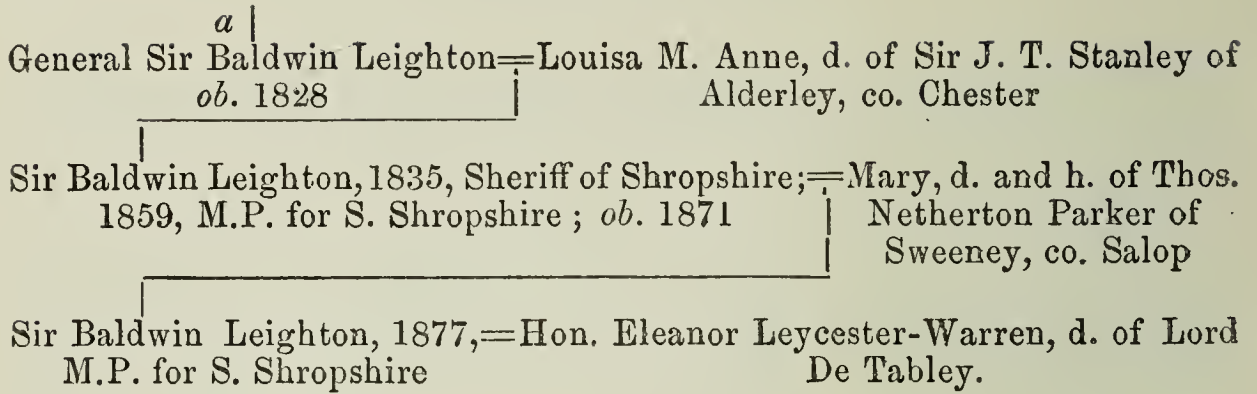
Passing on to the era of the civil wars, the owner of Wattlesborough was, fortunately for himself and his estates, a minor, and took no part in the struggle, though his cousins, Harcourt Leighton of Plash, and Leighton Owen of Bragginton, were staunch Parliamentarians. At the Restoration Robert Leighton was returned Member for Shrewsbury, and sat in the longest Parliament on record, namely, from 1661 to 1678. His son, Sir Edward, the first baronet, was the last of his family who lived at Wattlesborough. He was Sheriff in 1693; contested the representation of the county in the Williamite as opposed to the Jacobite interest in 1695, when the numbers at the close of the poll were: Richard Lord Newport (Williamite), 281; Edward Kynaston (Jacobite), 157; Sir Edward Leighton (Williamite), 147. From the smallness of the numbers polled there is little doubt but that Sir Edward retired from the contest under a compromise, for he was returned, unopposed, with Edward Kynaston in 1698, and afterwards sat for Shrewsbury. He died in 1711, having married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, Bart., of Ludford, M.P. for Ludlow, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Since his time the Castle has been inhabited as a farmhouse.

We conclude as we began, with an extract from Eyton, vol. viii, p. 107: "After evolving the intricacies of remote genealogy, or endeavouring to mark the changes of border-topography, the mind rests with satisfaction on any tangible monument which symbolises certain broad features of the forgotten era, though it fails to solve a doubt or fix a single event. As regards scale, and when compared with Caus, Wattlesborough must be placed in the second class of feudal residences. In respect, however, of hereditary associations, the stronghold of the vassal surpasses the Castle of the baron, for Wattlesborough is one of those few Shropshire estates which have never been bartered for gold since they were first occupied by the Normans."

The Descent of Wattlesborough through the Families of Corbet, Mawddwy, Burgh, and Leighton.







The following are some of the records relating to Wattlesborough, in possession of Sir B. Leighton, Bart., at Loton (1879) :

28 Edward III, 1355, lease of land from R. Corbet.

49 Edw. III, 1374, copy of *Inquis. p. m.* of R. Corbet.

1374-7, Court Rolls of Wattlesborough and Cardeston.

1378-80, bailiffs' accounts.

5 Henry V, 1417, values of the lands of Hugh Burgh.

11 Edward IV, 1472, copy of *Inquis. p. m.* of John Burgh, Knt.

16 Henry VII, 1501, deeds relating to the division of the estates of Sir John Burgh between his four daughters.

Court Rolls of the following years, 1539-42-74, 1613-16, 1659-63, 1712-20, 1819-32 ; since which time the courts have been discontinued.

Extract from the Notes preserved among the Hengwrt MSS. at Peniarth, in the possession of Mr. W. W. Wynne, of the Welsh Herald and Bard, Griffith Hiraethog. Written about the year 1565.

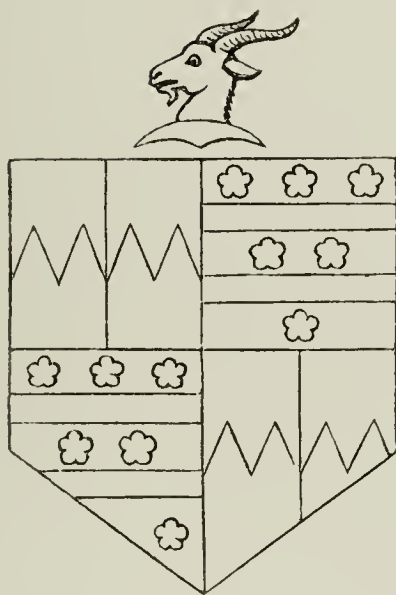
“WATELBOROW THE HALL OF MR. LEIGHTON.

“In the small standing-place above the head of the parlour, the arms of Leighton *quarterly per fess indented or and gules*; and in quarter to these, *sable 3 bars, 6 cinquefoils argent, three, two, one*; for crest, *a goat's head silver, a mantle gules doubled, and on a wreath gules and or*. The arms of the mother of Mr. Leighton.

“In the same upper room.....above the top of the chimney are twelve shields, namely :

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| “1. <i>Quarterly per fess indented or and gules.</i> | [Leighton.] |
| 2. <i>Three boars' heads sable erased argent.</i> | [Cambray.] |
| 3. <i>Azure a lion rampant double-tailed or.</i> | [Stapelton.] |

No. 1.



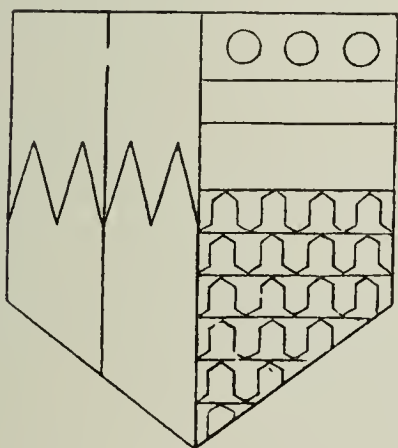
1st and 4th Quarters, Leighton.

2nd and 3rd Quarters, Sutton.

Crest, a Goat's Head (*Silver*).

“The Arms of the Mother of Mr. Leighton, *i.e.*, Joyce, daughter of Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.”

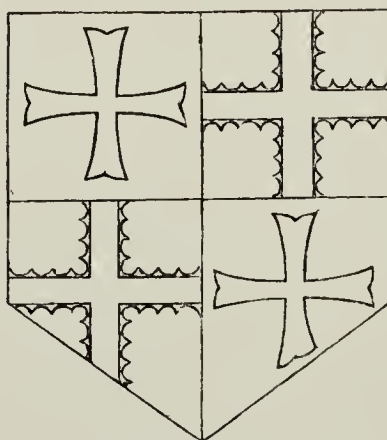
No. 2.



1st Quarter, Leighton.

2nd „ Ferrars and Devereux.

No. 3.



“Four Shields interchanged.

1. Gules, a Cross, molinet *argent*.

2. Sable, a Cross, engrailed, *or*.”

4. *A wyvern sable passant bearded.* [Drake.]
5. *Argent three bends gules.* [Fremys.]
6. *Three hanging escallop shells or.* [Shelley or Peshale.]
7. *Azure a chevron or three fleurs de lys argent.* [De Burgh.]
8. *Or a lion rampant gules, a smooth border azure.* [Mawddwy.]
9. *Or a crow sable.* [Corbet.]
10. *Quarterly per fess indented or and gules.* [Leighton or Beysin.]
11. *Gules a fess or five pears three and two.* [Clopton.]
12. *Quarterly per fess indented or and gules.* [Leighton.]
- and } *The field halved; in the upper, azure a fess or, and above*
13. } *the fess three annulets (ooo) or.; in the lower quarter of*
the field, vairy gules and or. [Devereux and Ferrars.]

“In the window of the stone upper room.—In the first light, arms of Leighton and Stapleton; in the second light, arms of Leighton and Mawddwy; in the third light, arms of Leighton and Devereux.

“In the hall, in the south side, four coats, namely, in the first light, Mawddwy, Leighton, De Burgh, Clopton; in the second light, Leighton, Ferrars, and Devereux; in the opposite window, on the same side, Leighton, Cambray.

“In the great four-light window in the parlour thirteen coats, namely, the same thirteen as given above. In another light, in a garter, eight coats, namely, 1st, *or two lions passant*; 2nd, *azure a lion rampant*; 3rd, *argent a salter engrailed gules upon two lions azure*; 4th, *gules a cross molinet argent, sable a cross engrailed or.* These four shields all quartered in the garter.

“The third light is the same as the first; the fourth as the second.

“Close to the head of the in the same parlour are the same arms enclosed in metal.....and for crest *a wyvern without a beard wreathed gules and or, a mantle doubled, and gold supporters two naked children.*.....

“In the front window in the parlour, below the arms, the two letters J. L. in gold. In the same parlour the mottoes, ‘*Virtuti omnia postpone*’, ‘*Dreed shyame.*’”

I desire to acknowledge my thanks for assistance received in the materials for this paper, from the kindness of Mr. W. W. Wynne, of Peniarth, in placing the above notes at my disposal; also from the sketches and plans of Mrs. Edward Childe; also from the notes of the late Mr. Blore, F.S.A.

STANLEY LEIGHTON.

[The thanks of the members of the Association are due to Mr. Stanley Leighton for his donation towards paying for the engravings illustrative of this paper.—EDITOR of *A. C.*]

THE CELTIC ELEMENT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

(Continued from Vol. x, p. 267.)

PART II.—THE PHILÓLOGICAL ARGUMENT.

THE historical evidence that has been brought forward shows that the common idea of the complete destruction or displacement of the Celtic race in England is not in accordance with fact. By the consent of such writers as Lappenberg, Sir F. Palgrave, and Professors Pearson and Bright, the Celtic element formed a large part of the population in the northern and western counties. If to these we add Kent, which retained many Celtic customs to a recent period, we have fifteen counties in which it continued as a distinct and important element for a long time after the Anglo-Saxon Conquest. As to the rest, we may note the admission of Professor Stubbs, that in the cities a portion at least of the Celtic population must have remained; and that in the country great numbers of this race may have survived in a servile or half servile condition. But all these probabilities, he maintains, only bring out more strongly the improbability of any general commixture, or amalgamation, of the races. "Centuries after the Conquest, the Briton by extraction was distinguished by his wergild from the man of the ruling race. It is impossible that such a commixture could have taken place without leaving its traces on the language or the religion. The language of Alfred's time is, except where the common terms of ecclesiastical language come in, purely Germanic."¹ The fact that the wergild of the Briton was different from that of the Teuton shows that the races did not readily coalesce, but that he had

¹ *Constitutional History*, i, p. 62.

a wergild at all proves that he remained on the soil; a fact which might have been less evident if he had commingled early with the conquering race. It is not the less certain, however, that the two elements were finally blended together, unless we choose to assume that the Celtic race died out at length from unknown causes. The Dane continued as a separate element in a large part of England down to the time of the Norman Conquest, but he was then absorbed into the common mass, though he has left traces of his race in the names of places, and in many dialectic words, that are found along the whole course of the old Danish jurisdiction.

The argument from language is often put forward as conclusive against the existence of a Celtic element among us, but it is invalid on two grounds: (1.) If there were no Celtic words in the English language it would not follow that such an element does not exist in our population. A change of language among a people is not a very uncommon event, especially in the case of a conquered race, where the forms of law and commerce, the arts of life, and the extension of learning and literature are derived from their conquerors. We have instances of this kind within our own shores and in Ireland, in the disappearance of the old Prussian language, and of the primitive languages of the West India Islands, where the English or Spanish language now prevails. But (2) the assertion is not true in fact. I join issue with its assertors on this question. Even in the Anglo-Saxon speech, as it has come down to us, there are many Celtic words; words that cannot be found in any Teutonic language, but are found in every variety of the Celtic tongues. It is impossible to show that such words as *brat* (cloak), *cammoc* (rest-harrow), *comb* (valley), *cuople* (coble), *hlinne* (stream), *glen* (valley), *locer* (a plane), and many others have any Teutonic equivalents. They are purely Celtic terms. And not only is this element considerable in our Anglo-Saxon dictionaries, but we must remember that these dictionaries have been formed from MSS. that

have come down to our time, and that these are chiefly works of a religious kind or legal documents, which cannot represent fully the real living speech of the people. We may assume that this element would form a larger portion if we had inherited a dictionary of the common language. We have in part such a dictionary in our various provincial glossaries, in which this element is strong, and must have come down from the time of the Anglo-Saxon rule, as it could not have been imported at a recent date from Ireland or Wales.

It has not escaped the notice of other scholars that the English of Alfred's time is not purely Germanic. The American philologist, George P. Marsh, observes of it, that "its syntax is irregular and discrepant, and though both its grammar and its vocabulary connect it most nearly with the low or Platt-deutsch branch of the German, yet it has grammatical forms, as well as verbal combinations and vocables, which indicate now a relationship to high German, and now to Scandinavian, not to speak of Celtic roots, which it may have borrowed from the Britons, or may have received at an earlier date from the ancient fountain of Indo-European speech, whence the Celtic and Gothic as well as the Romance and Hellenic languages of Europe are theoretically considered to have flowed...In short, the Anglo-Saxon was much such a language as it might be supposed would result from a fusion of the old Saxon with smaller proportions of high German, Scandinavian, and even Celtic and Slavonic elements."¹ Here it is interesting to notice that the Celts are allowed to have a share in the patrimony which descended to all the Aryan peoples; a fact which is hardly yet recognised by English scholars, and only in part by our Teutonic neighbours. This primitive tongue has its most ancient type for the most part in Sanskrit, and by this language, and the law of letter-change (*Lautverschiebung*) which Grimm first put forth, we can prove that many Celtic words, supposed to be borrowed by the Celts,

¹ *Hist. of the English Language*, p. 55.

are part of the common inheritance, and in many instances where the Celt has been held to be a borrower from the Teuton, it is the latter who has borrowed from him.

Professor Morley, however, assigns more than words as the contribution of the Celtic race to our literature. "The influence of the Celt on English literature," he says, "proceeds, not from example set by one people and followed by another, but in the way of nature, by establishment of blood relationship, and the transmission of modified and blended character to a succeeding generation. The pure Gael now represented by the Irish and Scotch Celts was, at his best, an artist. He had a sense of literature; he had active and bold imagination, joy in bright colour, skill in music, touches of a keen sense of honour in most savage times, and in religion fervent and self-sacrificing zeal. In the Cymry, now represented by the Celts of Wales, there was the same artist nature." It must have existed therefore in the Loegrians, who were of the same branch of the Celtic stock. He goes on to say, "In the fusion of the two races, which then slowly began among the hills and valleys of the North and West of England, where the populations came most freely into contact, the gift of genius was the contribution of the Celt." He quotes from Mr. Ferguson, who says that "the true glory of the Celt in Europe is his artistic eminence. It is not perhaps too much to assert that without his intervention we should not have possessed in modern times a church worthy of admiration, or a picture or a statue we could look at without shame."¹

I may add here, though not connected with this part of my subject, the assertion of a writer in *The Times* newspaper some few years ago. He went so far as to say that "our history does not record one great or illustrious name of Saxon origin...Cecil, Glendower, Vane, the good Lord Cobham, Cromwell, and in general the leaders of the Calvinistic party sprang from the

¹ *First Sketch of English Literature*, pp. 8, 9.

ancient Britons. Milton was half Norman, half French." This, like other general assertions, asserts too much; all our great or illustrious men have been, in part at least, of Saxon blood; but the Celtic race has certainly given much to the English people, besides an addition to its vocabulary. It has given some qualities that have affected the whole of the national life.

To return, however, to the subject before us, the Celtic element in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. It was customary for our earlier Anglo-Saxon lexicographers to search into books and charters belonging to this age, and whatever they found there (not knowing any Celtic language, and supposing that the Celtic population of England had been either exterminated or expelled), they assumed to be purely Germanic. This is a gross mistake. The word *cromlegh* (*cromlech*), for instance, appears in one of Kemble's charters, and might on this account be assumed to be Teutonic. It is, however, a pure Celtic word, formed from *crwm*, *crom*, curved, and *llech*, a stone.

I select from Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* about one hundred words which have no Teutonic equivalents, and can only be fully explained by a reference to Celtic roots.

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Adel, adl</i> , disease; diseased, corrupt, putrid	Ir. Gael. <i>adhall</i> , corruption, sin; W. <i>hadal</i> , decayed, rotten, corrupt
<i>Ærenu</i> , a lentil	W. <i>aeron</i> , <i>airin</i> ; Corn. <i>aeran</i> , fruits, such as plums, prunes, etc.; Ir. Gael, <i>airne</i> ; Manx, <i>airn</i> ; a sloe, a bullace
<i>Afon</i> , a name of several rivers	W. <i>afon</i> , a river; Sans. <i>ap</i> , water
<i>Ard</i> , a sign of office, such as a pall or staff	O. Ir. <i>arde</i> , signum (Z., 825); Ir. Gael, <i>ard</i> , height, dignity
<i>Arewe, arwe</i> , an arrow	Of Celtic origin, from W. <i>arf</i> , <i>arv</i> , a weapon, a tool (Mahn), connected with Lat. <i>arma</i> : root, <i>ar</i> , slaughter
<i>Baso</i> , red, scarlet	Ir. Gael. <i>basc</i> , red
<i>Bile</i> , a beak, a bill	Ir. Gael. <i>bil</i> , the beak of a bird; <i>bile</i> , mouth, lip, brim
<i>Bledu</i> , a bowl or cup	Ir. Gael. <i>bleidh</i> , a cup, a drinking cup.
<i>Blæd</i> , hair (coma)	W. <i>blew</i> , hair of the head; Sans. <i>bali</i> , hair
<i>Bodeg</i> , a thorn, a prick	Ir. Gael. <i>biodag</i> , a dirk, a dagger; W. <i>bideg</i> , a small sword

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Bran</i> , black, as in <i>bran-wyrt</i> , black-berry	Ir. Gael. <i>bran</i> , black; Arm. <i>bran</i> , black, a raven; W. <i>bran</i> , a raven
<i>Bratt</i> , a cloak	Ir. Gael. <i>brat</i> , a cloak, mantle, veil, covering; <i>bratach</i> , flags; ¹ O. Ir. <i>lambrat</i> (hand-cloth), <i>mappa</i> (Z., 613); Manx, <i>brat</i> , a covering, a child's bib, a veil; W. <i>brat</i> , a clout; <i>brethyn</i> , cloth
<i>Brær</i> , a briar	Ir. Gael. <i>briar</i> , a pin, thorn, bodkin, briar (Corm. Gl., eighth century); root, <i>bior</i> (<i>bir</i>), a pin, a sharp point
<i>Bront</i> ² (?), streaming, raging	W. <i>bront</i> , cross, ill-natured
<i>Bune</i> , a cane, reed, pipe	Ir. Gael. <i>bun</i> , a stock, a stem; <i>buinne</i> (<i>bunne</i>), a branch, a spout, a hollow stem; Manx, <i>buinney</i> , a bud, a branch
<i>Cammoc</i> , the herb dog-fennel or rest-harrow	W. <i>cammog</i> (<i>cammoc</i>), the rest-harrow; <i>cam</i> , crooked, curved
<i>Carr</i> , a rock, "Vox Celtica" (Etmüller)	Ir. Gael. <i>carraig</i> ; W. <i>careg</i> , a rock; Ir. Gael. W. <i>carn</i> , a heap of stones
<i>Cassuc</i> , a kind of bindweed	Ir. Gael. <i>cas</i> , to wind, twist, entwine; <i>caiseach</i> (<i>casec</i>), twisted, entwined; Manx, <i>casag</i> (<i>casac</i>), a curl
<i>Cawell</i> , <i>cawl</i> , a basket	W. <i>cawell</i> , Corn. <i>cawal</i> , Arm. <i>kavel</i> , a basket, a fisherman's creel; root, <i>caf</i> , hollow; Lat. <i>cav-us</i>
<i>Celment-man</i> , a hired servant	Ir. Gael. <i>ceile</i> (<i>cele</i>), a servant, <i>men</i> for <i>ment</i> , a reckoning, payment. Cf. W. <i>clermwnt</i> , one who begs by playing music; from <i>cler</i> , minstrel, and <i>mwnt</i> , money, <i>mwn</i> , ore; Lat. <i>moneta</i>
<i>Cerene</i> , an earthen vessel	W. <i>cerwyn</i> = <i>cerēn</i> , a tub, formerly a water-jug ("cadus, antiqui hydria", Davies); Corn. Voc., <i>ceroin</i> , a cup; Ir. Gael. <i>ceirn</i> , a dish
<i>Cithe</i> , a drag, a sledge	Ir. Gael. <i>ceitheadh</i> (<i>cithad</i>), <i>ceithim</i> , a carriage made of rods or osiers
<i>Clifa</i> , a bed, a couch	Ir. Gael. <i>cliabh</i> = <i>clifa</i> , a basket, a cage; <i>cliabhan</i> , a basket, a cradle; Manx, <i>clean</i> , for <i>clefan</i> , id.
<i>Coccel</i> , <i>cocel</i> , the plant cockle	Ir. Gael. <i>cogal</i> ; Manx, <i>coggyl</i> , tares, cockle
<i>Codd</i> , a bag, a satchel	W. <i>cod</i> , a bag, pouch, shell, husk; <i>cwdd</i> , a poppy; Arm. <i>kod</i> , <i>kodel</i> , a bag, a linen or leather bag for a garment ³

¹ "Deich ceud *bratach* mhine" (the hundred fine flags). Old Gaelic song. Campbell, *Tales of the Highlands*, iii, p. 135.

² The note of interrogation is used by Bosworth.

³ Cf. Sans. *kuta*, a water-jug; *kudi*, to grow fat, to amass; W. *codi*, to swell out. The Welsh has retained the primary meaning, swelling or bulging out. Cf. Sans. *s'otha* for *kotha*, a tumour.

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Comb</i> , a valley	W. <i>cwm</i> , Arm. <i>komb</i> , a valley.
<i>Coth</i> , a disease, sickness	W. <i>coth</i> , sickness; <i>cothi</i> , to vomit; Ir. Gael, <i>sgoth (coth)</i> , disease
<i>Cottuc</i> , mallows	W. <i>codog (cotoc)</i> , the saintfoin
<i>Cradel</i> , a cradle	W. <i>cryd</i> ,—1, rocking; 2, a cradle; <i>crud</i> , a cradle; Ir. Gael, <i>craidheal (cradel)</i> , a cradle; <i>crath</i> , to shake, to rock
<i>Crog</i> , red; <i>croh</i> , saffron	Ir. Gael. <i>croch</i> , red, saffron
<i>Crusene</i> , a coat made of skin	W. Corn. <i>crys, cris</i> ; Arm. <i>krez</i> , a loose garment, a shirt; Ir. Gael. <i>croic</i> , a skin
<i>Cuople</i> , a coble, a small ship	W. <i>ceubal</i> , a boat, a coble; lit. a hollow stem
<i>Curmealle</i> , knapweed, corn blue-bottle; <i>Centaurea</i>	Ir. Gael. <i>cur</i> in <i>curran</i> , a tap-rooted plant; <i>meall</i> , a knob, a boss
<i>Cusceote, cuscote</i> , the wood-pigeon	Corn. <i>cus</i> , Arm. <i>koz</i> , a wood; W. <i>cuthan (cuth)</i> , a wood-pigeon; <i>cwtiar</i> , a coot
<i>Cwyl</i> , a bed (Ælfric's Gloss., p. 21)	Ir. Gael. <i>cuil</i> , a corner, a couch; W. <i>gwely</i> , a bed; Manx, <i>cuillee</i> , a bedroom, a closet
<i>Cylew</i> , spotted	W. <i>cy</i> , prefix= <i>cum</i> ; <i>lliw</i> , a colour, stain, dye
<i>Cyln, cylene</i> , a kiln ¹	W. <i>cyl, cylyn</i> , a kiln, a furnace; <i>cil</i> , a recess
<i>Cyta</i> , a kite	W. <i>cud</i> , a hovering motion, a kite; <i>cuth</i> , a hovering; wandering, restless
<i>Deag, deah</i> , a colour, a dye	Ir. Gael. <i>dath</i> ; Manx, <i>daah</i> , pl. <i>daaghyn</i> , ² a colour, a dye
<i>Dene, denu</i> , a valley ³	Ir. Gael. <i>dion</i> = <i>dinu</i> , a court, a refuge; Manx, <i>diuney</i> , a depth, an abyss
<i>Deorc, dearc</i> , dark	Ir. Gael. <i>dorch</i> , dark, black, gloomy, proud; <i>dorchadh</i> , darkening, gloom, eclipse; Manx, <i>doaragh</i> , dark-coloured, sable
<i>Don</i> , a little fallow deer	W. <i>danas</i> , deer
<i>Dry</i> , a druid, a magician	W. <i>dryw</i> ; Ir. Gael. <i>draoi</i> , a druid, a magician
<i>Dun</i> , a colour between brown and black	W. <i>dwnn</i> ; Ir. Gael. <i>donn</i> , dusky, swarthy, dun; W. <i>du</i> , black
<i>Dun</i> , a mountain, a hill	Ir. Gael. <i>dun</i> , a hill, a fortified hill, a fort; Manx, <i>dun</i> , id.
<i>Dyfene</i> , desert, reward	W. <i>difwyn</i> = <i>difēn</i> , satisfaction, payment, compensation; <i>def</i> , one's own, a right, a due
<i>Eanian</i> , to bring forth a lamb, to yean	Ir. Gael, <i>uan</i> , a lamb; Manx, <i>eayn</i> ; W. <i>oen</i> , a lamb; <i>oenu</i> , to yean
<i>Earfan</i> , a kind of pulse or vetch	W. <i>erfin</i> , Arm. <i>hirvin, irvin</i> , turnips

¹ The O. N. *kylna* appears to be of recent date. It is not in Haldorson or Egillson.

² *t* and *d* are often interchanged in the Keltic languages for *c* and *g*. The Gael *cradh*, to torment, is pronounced *cragh*.

³ "Deonu, denu. This word is wanting in all other German dialects, and is thereby in some degree stamped as foreign.....The Anglo-Saxons have adopted the word from their Celtic neighbours." (Prof. Leo on *Anglo-Saxon Names*, p. 106, Eng. ed.)

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Earendel</i> , the morning star, jubar	Ir. Gael. <i>ear</i> , the east; <i>dealan</i> (<i>del</i>), a gleam, a flash of light
{ <i>Ecilma</i> , gout in the feet	Ir. Gael. <i>eucail</i> (<i>ecal</i>), disease; <i>mag</i> , a paw or foot
{ <i>Ecilmeht</i> , one who has gout in the feet	
<i>Ed-</i> a prefix=re, as <i>ed-cenning</i> , regeneration	W. <i>ed-</i> id., as <i>ed-llwg</i> , a review
{ <i>Efest</i> , a hastening	W. <i>ffest</i> , fast, speedy; <i>ffestu</i> , to make haste; Corn. <i>fest</i> , quickly; Arm. <i>fest</i> , quickly, diligently
{ <i>Feste</i> , swiftly ¹	
<i>Egenu</i> , a little round heap, glomulus	W. <i>egin</i> , a bud, a sprout; Arm. <i>hegin</i> , <i>egin</i> , germe, bourgeon
<i>Eolet</i> , hastening, a journey (<i>iter</i>)	W. <i>elu</i> , to move onward, to go; O. W. <i>elet</i> , going
<i>Fær-bena</i> , a ceorl, a husbandman	Ir. Gael. <i>fear</i> , a man; <i>ben</i> , a cart, a wagon
<i>Fel-terre</i> , the lesser knapweed	Ir. Gael. <i>feull</i> (<i>fell</i>), a bulb, a knob; <i>tir</i> , earth
<i>Feorm</i> , food, a meal, a farm	O. W. <i>fferm</i> , a mess of meat; W. <i>fferm</i> , a farm, a rustic villa (Dav.); Ir. Gael. <i>fearann</i> , land; in Gael. a farm; Arm. <i>ferm</i> , rent; <i>fermer</i> , farmer; Lang. <i>fera</i> , <i>fara</i> , a farm
<i>Fertino</i> , portents, wonders	Ir. Gael. <i>feart</i> , deed, virtue, miracle, pl. <i>feartan</i>
<i>Fic</i> , deceit	W. <i>ffug</i> , guile, deceit
<i>Fihle</i> , a cloth, a rag	W. <i>ffilcas</i> , rags
<i>Forf</i> , a treasure	Ir. Gael. <i>forb</i> , <i>forba</i> , land, a tax, a contribution; Ir. <i>forbair</i> , profit, emolument; <i>forbadh</i> , patrimony
<i>Fyr</i> , oblique	Ir. Gael. <i>fiar</i> (<i>fira</i>), oblique, aslant; v. to incline, to bend
<i>Fyrth</i> , a clear place in a wood; O. E. <i>frith</i> , a plain between woods ² (Kersey)	W. <i>ffrith</i> , an enclosed tract of a mountain, a sheep-walk; Ir. Gael. <i>frith</i> , a forest, a wild, mountainous place
<i>Gaf</i> , base, vile	W. <i>gau</i> (<i>gav</i>), false, lying; Ir. <i>gaimh</i> (<i>gaf</i>), deceit; <i>gabhad</i> , an artful trick
<i>Gafol</i> , tax, tribute, rent	Ir. Gael. <i>gabhail</i> ,—1, holding by conquest; 2, a land-holding, a farm; 3, rent; Manx, <i>goaill</i> , <i>gou</i> , to take, to hold; <i>gowal</i> , a farm, a lease
<i>Garan</i> , a pasturage (“ulcea”, <i>E. Eng. Voc.</i> , i, 83)	Ir. Gael. <i>garan</i> , a copse
<i>Gesca</i> , stiffness, viscosity (?)	Ir. <i>gius</i> (<i>gisu</i>),—1, the mistletoe; 2, viscous
<i>Girn</i> , a snare	Ir. <i>geirnin</i> (<i>gern</i>), a snare, a girdle
<i>Glen</i> , a valley	Ir. Gael. <i>gleann</i> (<i>glenna</i>); Manx, <i>glenn</i> ; W. Corn. <i>glyn</i> , Arm. <i>glen</i> , a valley
<i>Grinnil</i> , “sponsa solis” (<i>E. E.</i> , c. i, 140), the sunflower	Ir. Gael. <i>grian</i> (<i>grina</i>), the sun

¹ The German *fest* is equivalent to firm.

² “In the dialect of Craven, *frith* is used for a forest, plantation, or woodland, a tract enclosed from the mountain. This is the British *frith*.” (Kemble, *Cod. Diplom.*, iii, xxv.)

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Hassuc</i> , a low, marshy place where coarse grass abounds	W. <i>hesg</i> , Arm. <i>hesk</i> , sedge; Ir. Gael. <i>seasg</i> , sedge. The termination <i>og</i> =abounding with, full of
<i>Hernis</i> , a tax	Ir. Gael. <i>carna</i> , <i>earnadh</i> , a tax; W. <i>ern</i> , <i>ernes</i> , money given as a pledge, earnest
{ <i>Higo</i> , a family	Ir. Gael. <i>aice</i> , a tribe, a family; Ir. <i>aicre</i> , inheritance, patrimony; W. <i>ach</i> , <i>achen</i> , lineage, kindred
{ <i>Higre</i> , one house-born, a slave	W. <i>llyth</i> , flaccid, soft, lithe; <i>Uaith</i> , moist, soft, lithe; dissolution, death; Arm. <i>leiz</i> , moist, soft
<i>Hlithe</i> , lithe, flexible	W. <i>llyn</i> , ¹ Ir. Gael. <i>linne</i> , a pool, a pond
<i>Hlynn</i> , a brook	W. <i>hocys</i> , the herb mallows (Dav., 1632)
{ <i>Hoc</i> , the hollyhock (Bosw.)	Ir. Gael. <i>crean</i> , to waste, to wither, to consume away; Manx, <i>crean</i> , id., <i>creenaght</i> , <i>creenad</i> , decay; W. <i>crin</i> , withered; <i>crinu</i> , to fade
{ <i>Hoc</i> , the mallows (<i>E. E. V.</i> , i, 91)	W. <i>rhif</i> = <i>rhim</i> , a number; <i>rhifo</i> , to number
<i>Hrean</i> , consumption, phthisis	Ir. Gael. <i>crith</i> , shaking, the ague; W. <i>cryd</i> , a quaking, an ague; <i>creth</i> , trembling; Arm. <i>kridien</i> , trembling
<i>Hriman</i> , to number	W. <i>hogg</i> , moderate in size, small
{ <i>Hrith-adl</i> , a fever, an ague	Ir. Gael. <i>lad</i> , a water-course, a canal; <i>la</i> , water
{ <i>Hrithian</i> , to be sick of a fever or ague	W. <i>llafrwyn</i> , bulrushes; Ir. Gael. <i>leabar</i> , a vessel
<i>Hugu</i> , a little, little	Ir. Gael. <i>locar</i> , a plane, to plane; Manx, <i>locker</i> , a plane; <i>lockerey</i> , to plane
<i>Lad</i> , a way, a lode, a canal	Ir. Gael. <i>lorg</i> , a staff, stick, handle, log of wood; Manx, <i>loogh</i> for <i>lorg</i> , a staff or long piece of wood
<i>Læfer</i> , a rush, a bulrush, a basket	W. <i>llom</i> , bare, naked, destitute
<i>Locer</i> , a joiner's instrument, a saw? a plane? (Bosw.)	W. <i>llysw</i> , slime, viscid matter
{ <i>Lorg</i> , hawk's perches? ²	Ir. Gael. <i>mac</i> , a son
{ <i>Lorgas</i> , an instrument of household	W. <i>mal</i> , a tax, a contribution; Ir. Gael. <i>mal</i> ; Manx, <i>mayl</i> , rent, tribute
{ <i>Lorh</i> , a weaver's beam	W. <i>matog</i> (<i>matoc</i>), a hoe, a mattock; Gael. <i>matog</i> , id.
<i>Lun</i> , poor, needy ³	Arm. <i>mean</i> , the female young of animals, especially of goats; Ir. <i>myn</i> , a kid
<i>Lyswen</i> , purulent	
<i>Magas</i> , sons; ⁴ O. N., <i>magr</i> , affinis (Hald.)	
<i>Mal</i> , tribute, toll	
<i>Mattuc</i> , a mattock, shovel, spade ⁵	
<i>Menen</i> , <i>mennen</i> , a damsel, a maid	

¹ The Welsh *ll* has a guttural sound, and is nearly = *chl*.

² The notes of interrogation are Bosworth's.

³ Etmüller compares the Bavarian *lannen*, "semisopitum esse", and the O. N. *lon*, "intermissio".

⁴ Cf. O. N. *mágr*, "affinis".

⁵ Probably from the O. Keltic *maide* (*mad* or *mat*), wood, a stick, and Welsh *toc*, a cutting; *tocio*, to cut.

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Merh, mirig</i> , pleasant, merry	Ir. Gael. <i>mear</i> (<i>mera</i>), pleasant, jocund, wanton; <i>meire</i> , mirth; <i>mear</i> , subs., lust
<i>Mina, mine</i> , a minnow	Corn. <i>minow</i> , small, little; Arm. <i>menu</i> , small; W. <i>mân</i> , id.; Ir. Gael. <i>min</i> , small
<i>Mitta</i> , a measure, bath?, bushel? (B.)	W. <i>mit</i> , a shallow vessel or cooler for liquid
<i>Mythas</i> , bounds	Ir. <i>midhe</i> , a boundary; <i>methus</i> , a boundary (<i>crich</i>), O. I. Gloss., p. 106
<i>Nith</i> , slaughter, wickedness	Ir. Gael. <i>nith</i> , slaughter; <i>neoid</i> , a wound; bad, evil
<i>Onga</i> , a goad, a prick	W. <i>ongyr</i> , a spear; Ir. <i>anga</i> , a claw, talon, nail
<i>Orc</i> , a bowl, a basin	Ir. Gael. <i>urach</i> , a bottle, a phial; <i>ur</i> , earth; Lat. <i>urceus</i>
<i>Orn</i> , fear	W. <i>orn</i> , fear; Ir. <i>ornais</i> , a qualm
<i>Ornest</i> , a duel ¹	W. <i>ornest</i> , a duel (Z., 1090); <i>orn</i> , a challenge; Ir. Gael. <i>orn</i> , slaughter
{ <i>Pic</i> , a point, a head	W. <i>pig</i> , Arm. <i>pik</i> , a sharp point, a pike;
{ <i>Piic</i> , a little needle or pin	Ir. Gael. <i>peac</i> , <i>piac</i> (<i>pica</i>), a sharp-pointed thing
<i>Pise</i> , heavy	W. <i>pwys</i> , weight; <i>pwysog</i> , heavy; Arm. <i>poez</i> , weight
<i>Plett</i> , a sheepfold	W. <i>pleiden</i> , a fence of thorns, a wattled hedge; <i>pleth</i> (<i>plett</i>), a plait, a wreath; Corn. <i>pleg</i> , a plait, a fold
{ <i>Punere</i> , a pestle	W. <i>pwmo</i> , to beat, to bang
{ <i>Punian</i> , to beat	
<i>Rad</i> , a wheel, a car	W. <i>rhod</i> , a circle, a wheel
<i>Ran, hran, hron</i> , a whale, a dolphin, a grampus	Ir. Gael. <i>ron</i> , Manx, <i>raun</i> , a sea-calf, a seal
<i>Rawe</i> , hairs	W. <i>rhawn</i> , the hair of beasts; Ir. Gael. <i>roin</i> , hair, fur
<i>Reada</i> , a swelling in the jaws	Ir. <i>readh</i> (<i>reada</i>), a lump, a bunch
<i>Reord</i> , a repast, a meal	Ir. Gael. <i>rear</i> , food, provision; Ir. <i>riara</i> , victuals, a feast
<i>Rim</i> , a number, a reckoning	W. <i>rhif</i> (<i>rim</i>), a number; Ir. Gael. <i>riomk</i> (<i>rima</i>), a number, a reckoning
<i>Rima</i> , an edge, a rim	W. <i>rhim</i> ; Arm. <i>rim</i> , an edge, a border; Manx, <i>rimmeig</i> , <i>rimey</i> , a line, a border
<i>Rupe</i> , hairs, a bush of hair	Ir. <i>ruibe</i> (<i>rupe</i>), a hair; Ir. Gael. <i>ribe</i> , a hair, a whisker; Manx, <i>rybbag</i> , a leaf of the seaweed called dulse
<i>Ryd</i> , smooth, level, even	Ir. Gael. <i>reidh</i> , smooth, plain, level
<i>Sæl</i> , an opportunity, time, occasion	Ir. Gael. <i>seal</i> , time, space of time, season; <i>sealan</i> , a short space of time; Manx, <i>seihll</i> , time, a lifetime
<i>Scallan</i> , "testiculi"	W. <i>caill</i> , Arm. <i>kall</i> , a testicle
<i>Sceacga</i> , a bush of hair, small branches of trees	Ir. Gael. <i>sgeac</i> , <i>sceac</i> , a bush; Manx, <i>ske-aig</i> , id.

¹ The O. N. *orrusta*, "pugna, prælium", is connected by Halderson with O. N. *rusta*, "tumultus".

ANGLO-SAXON.	CELTIC.
<i>Scylp</i> , a rock, a cliff	Ir. Gael. <i>sgealp</i> (<i>scelpa</i>), a cliff
<i>Secg</i> , <i>segc</i> , sedge	Ir. Gael. <i>seasg</i> , W. <i>hesg</i> , sedge, rushes
<i>Sellic</i> , worthy of observation, wonderful	W. <i>sel</i> , a view ; <i>selu</i> , to see, behold, espy ; <i>sellic</i> , conspicuous, remarkable ; Arm. <i>sell</i> , look, action of looking or considering
<i>Smæcl</i> , a slap, a cuff	Ir. <i>smailc</i> , a blow, a buffet ; Ir. Gael. <i>smalan</i> , a little blow, a fillip ; Gael. <i>smail</i> , to knock down
<i>Snite</i> , a snipe	W. <i>ysnid</i> (<i>snit</i>), 1, a beak ; 2, a snipe
<i>Snod</i> , a fillet	W. <i>ysnoden</i> ; Corn. <i>snod</i> , a fillet, a riband ; Ir. Gael. <i>snath</i> , a line, a filament ; Manx, <i>snoad</i> , a hair-line
<i>Syd</i> , a place for rolling	W. <i>sid</i> , a winding, a circling ; <i>sidi</i> , a state of revolution ; <i>sidell</i> , a whirl
<i>Tan</i> , a shooting, a spreading	W. <i>tan</i> , a spreading, expansion ; <i>tannu</i> , to spread out ; Arm. <i>tenna</i> , to draw out ; Ir. Gael. <i>teann</i> , to stretch
<i>Taper</i> , a taper, a candle	W. <i>tampr</i> (for <i>tan-pren</i> , firewood), a taper, a torch
<i>Tela</i> , well, rightly, good	W. <i>tél</i> , even, fair ; <i>telaid</i> , "dignus, pulcher" (Dav.)
<i>Torr</i> , a tower, a high hill	W. <i>twr</i> , a pile, a tower ; <i>tor</i> , a swelling out, a belly ; Corn. <i>tor</i> , a belly, womb, swell of a mountain, a mountain
<i>Tosce</i> , a frog	Arm. <i>tousek</i> , crapaud
<i>Trum</i> , firm, strong	W. <i>trwm</i> , heavy, weighty, strong ; Arm. <i>trumm</i> , energetic, prompt ; Ir. Gael. <i>trom</i> , heavy, weighty
<i>Wær</i> , mild, benign	W. <i>gwar</i> , gentle, mild
<i>Wasan</i> , men	W. <i>gwas</i> , a youth
<i>Wermod</i> , wormwood	W. <i>wermod</i> (from <i>chwer</i> and <i>mod</i> , bitter-stalk), wormwood
<i>Wuht</i> , a vein	W. <i>gwyth</i> , a vein, a channel
<i>Wyr</i> , crooked	W. <i>gŵyr</i> (<i>wyr</i>), crooked, awry.

I proceed now to give one hundred words that have been formerly, or are now, in common use, all of which are of Celtic origin. Here it is to be noted that there is a common element in the Celtic and Teutonic languages, due to their descent from a primitive Aryan tongue, of which we cannot take cognizance ; and also that many words are found in the French and Old Norse languages that are apparently, or certainly, derived from the Celtic race ; and as these may be supposed to be of doubtful origin, they are, with one or two exceptions, here omitted. The number to which I have restricted myself forms only a portion of the Celtic words found under the first three letters of the alphabet.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Ab</i> , the sap of a tree	Ir. Gael. <i>abh</i> (<i>ab</i>), water, juice ; W. <i>af</i> in <i>afon</i> , river ; Sans. <i>ap</i> , water
<i>Anerty</i> , hardy, stout	W. <i>nerthus</i> , strong, powerful ; W. Corn. <i>nerth</i> , Arm. <i>nerz</i> , strength, vigour
<i>Arnaldie</i> ¹	W. <i>arn</i> , <i>aren</i> , a kidney ; <i>aeled</i> , disease
<i>Arthel</i> , an avouchment ²	W. <i>arddelw</i> , "assertio, vindicatio" (Dav.)
<i>Bac</i> , a hook or sickle fixed to a long pole	Ir. Gael. <i>bac</i> ; W. Arm. <i>bach</i> , a hook, a curved instrument
<i>Ballok</i> , a girdle	W. <i>balog</i> (<i>baloc</i>), an apron, a girdle
<i>Bam</i> , a false, mocking tale, a gibe, a delusive mock ; to beat or strike (Lanc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>beum</i> , a cut, a taunt ; Arm. <i>bamein</i> , to deceive, to make incantations ; Corn. <i>bom</i> , a blow
<i>Bannock</i> , an oaten cake ³	Ir. Gael. <i>bannach</i> ; Manx, <i>bonnag</i> , a cake
<i>Bard</i> , a poet	W. <i>bardd</i> ; Arm. <i>barz</i> , a poet, musician
<i>Barley</i> , a kind of corn ⁴	W. <i>barlys</i> (bread-plant), id.
<i>Basket</i> , a wicker vessel	W. <i>basged</i> , Corn. <i>basced</i> , id.
<i>Battin</i> , a scantling of wood (B.)	Ir. Gael. <i>baitin</i> (<i>batin</i>), a little stick
<i>Baw</i> , dirt ; <i>baudy</i> , dirty, obscene	W. <i>baw</i> , dirt, dung ; <i>bawaidd</i> , dirty, vile
<i>Beagle</i> , a small kind of hound ⁵	Ir. Gael. <i>beag</i> , Ir. <i>bach</i> , little
<i>Beale</i> , a den, a cave (Levins)	Ir. Gael. <i>beal</i> , a mouth, hole, den ; M. <i>beal</i> , a mouth, a pit
<i>Beer</i> , <i>bir</i> , force, fury	W. <i>bur</i> , violence, rage ; M. <i>bioyr</i> , sprightliness, life
<i>Benерth</i> , a service of plough and cart given to the lord	W. <i>benwerth</i> , a wagon-fine or commutation ; <i>ben</i> , a wagon ; <i>gwerth</i> , price
<i>Bicker</i> , to fight, to quarrel	W. <i>bicra</i> , to fight, to skirmish ; <i>bicre</i> , fighting
<i>Billere</i> , the watercress ⁶	Ir. Gael. <i>biolar</i> (<i>bilar</i>), the water-cress ; <i>bil</i> , water ; Arm. <i>beler</i> , W. <i>berwr</i> , id.
<i>Bludgeon</i> , a stick with a round knob	Corn. <i>blogon</i> , a little block (Stokes)
{ <i>Boast</i> , to talk proudly	W. <i>bost</i> , a boasting or bragging ; <i>bostio</i> , to boast ; r. <i>bos</i> , <i>bot</i> , a swelling ; <i>bostus</i> , boastful
{ <i>Bostous</i> , boastful, arrogant	
<i>Bodkin</i> , a small dagger, a long, thick needle ; <i>boydekin</i> (Chaucer)	Ir. Gael. <i>boideachan</i> (<i>bodacan</i>), a dirk, a dagger ; Gael. <i>biodag</i> , a dirk ; r. <i>bod</i> , a sharp point
<i>Bog</i> , a morass	Ir. Gael. <i>bog</i> , moist, soft ; <i>bogach</i> , <i>bogan</i> , a fen, a marsh

¹ *Arnaldie* is taken by Ducange from Roger of Hoveden, but he cannot explain it. "Morbi species, sed incerta, nisi forte *alopeia*"; a disease causing loss of hair, as the mange. "Deinde uterque Rex incidit in ægritudinem quam *arnaldiam* vocant, in qua usque ad mortem laborantes, capillos suos deposuerunt." (Roger Hoveden in Ric. I, p. 693.) Trivet, in his *Annals* (anno 1191), speaks of it as an "ægritudo gravissima".

² See Spelman and Blount, *s. v.*

³ Taylor's works, 1630.

⁴ "Cymr. *barlys* (*bar llys*, herbe *bar*) orge, d'ou l'anglois *barley* ; *bara*, pain, nourriture." (Pictet, *Orig. Indo-Eur.*, i, 269.)

⁵ "Probably of Celtic origin, and so named from littleness." (Mahn in Webster's Dict.)

⁶ See *Early Eng. Voc.*, i. 246.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Bogelle</i> , a herdsman	W. <i>bugail</i> ; Corn. <i>bygel</i> , <i>bugel</i> , a herdsman; <i>buch</i> , cattle
<i>Boistous</i> , rough, coarse	W. <i>bwystus</i> , brutal
<i>Boon</i> , <i>bun</i> , the stalk of flax, ¹ etc.	Ir. Gael. <i>bonn</i> , <i>bun</i> , a stalk; W. <i>bon</i> , a stem, a base
<i>Booth</i> , <i>bothie</i> , a small hut	W. <i>bwth</i> , Corn. <i>buthoc</i> , Arm. <i>bothon</i> , id.; Ir. Gael. <i>both</i> , id; r. <i>bot</i> , round
<i>Bother</i> , to stun with noise, to perplex	Ir. <i>bodhar</i> ; Gael. <i>bothar</i> , deaf; Ir. <i>bothair</i> , to stun with noise, to deafen; W. <i>byddar</i> ; Corn. <i>bothar</i> , deaf
<i>Bracket</i> , <i>bragget</i> , sweetened ale ²	O. W. <i>bracaut</i> (Z., 110); Ir. Gael. <i>bracat</i> , malt liquor; <i>braich</i> , malt; Corn. <i>bragot</i>
{ <i>Brag</i> , to boast, proud, insolent	W. <i>brag</i> , a sprouting out, swelling, a boast; <i>bragio</i> , to swell, to brag; Arm. <i>braga</i> , to swell, to walk pompously
{ <i>Bragged</i> , pregnant	Ir. Gael. W. <i>bran</i> , id.; O. Fr. <i>brenn</i>
<i>Bran</i> , husk of wheat	W. <i>brych</i> , stained, spotted, dappled; Ir. Gael. <i>breac</i> , id.
<i>Breech</i> , to spot, to stain ³	W. <i>brysg</i> , quick, nimble; <i>brys</i> , quickness; Ir. Gael. <i>briosg</i> , active
<i>Brisk</i> , active, lively	W. <i>brysced</i> ; Arm. <i>brusk</i> , <i>bruched</i> , the breast; Ir. Gael. <i>braga</i> , the upper part of the breast
<i>Brisket</i> , part of the breast of an animal	Ir. Gael. <i>brog</i> ; M. <i>braag</i> , a shoe; W. <i>brychan</i> , a clog, a large shoe
<i>Brogue</i> , a shoe; <i>brogan</i> , id. ⁴	Ir. Gael. <i>bronn</i> (<i>bront</i>); W. <i>bron</i> , the breast
<i>Brunt</i> , a breast, a front, the front of an onset or defence	W. <i>brud</i> (<i>brut</i>), id.
<i>Brut</i> , a chronicle	W. <i>bwg</i> , a hobgoblin; Ir. <i>bugh</i> , fear
<i>Bug</i> , an object of fear ⁵	W. <i>bwl</i> (<i>bool</i>), a rotundity; <i>bwlas</i> , <i>bulas</i> , winter sloes, bullace; Arm. <i>lolos</i> , the wild plum
<i>Bullace</i> , a wild plum	Ir. Gael. <i>bonnach</i> , Ir. <i>bunnog</i> , a cake
<i>Bun</i> , a cake	W. <i>bwngler</i> , <i>bon-y-cler</i> (fag end of the minstrels), a poor performer
<i>Bungler</i> , a clumsy worker	W. <i>byrn</i> , brook; r. <i>bir</i> , water
<i>Burn</i> , a brook	Ir. Gael. <i>busg</i> , to dress, adorn
<i>Busk</i> , to prepare, to adorn	Ir. Gael. <i>bus</i> , the lip, a kiss; W. <i>bus</i> , the human lip
<i>Buss</i> , a kiss, to kiss	W. <i>byson</i> , a finger-ring; <i>bys</i> , finger
<i>Buzon</i> , a ring ⁶	

¹ "The flax plants are passed between these cylinders, and the stalk, or *boon* as it is technically called, is by this means completely broken without injuring the fibres." (*Engl. Enc.*, s. v. Flax.)

² "Her mouth was swete as *braket* or the meth." (Chaucer, Miller's Tale.)

³ "Their daggers unmannerly *breeched* with gore." (Macbeth, ii, 3.) Cf. *breck*, a stain. (*Phil. Soc. Dict.*)

⁴ "I thought he slept, and put

My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness

Answered my steps too loud." (*Cymbeline*, iv, 2.)

⁵ "Warwick was a *bug* that feared us all." (Hen. VI, P. 3, v. 2.) "Thou shalt not be afraid for any *bugs* by night." (Matthews' trans. of the Bible.)

⁶ In the *Testa de Nevill* William Gresle is said to have held the tenure of his land by presenting a bow without string, a quiver, twelve arrows, and a *buzon*. The Welsh *byson* is pronounced *buzon*.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Bysmalow</i> , the hollyhock	W. <i>bys</i> , finger ; <i>malw</i> , the mallow ; Arm. <i>biz</i> a finger ; <i>malo</i> , the mallow
<i>Cad</i> , an inferior servant	Corn. <i>caid</i> , W. <i>caeth</i> , a bondman
<i>Cairn</i> , <i>carn</i> , a heap of stones	Ir. Gael. W. <i>carn</i> , <i>cairn</i> , id.
<i>Calkin</i> , a sharp point on a shoe	Ir. Gael. <i>calg</i> (<i>calc</i>), a sting, a prickle ; O. W. <i>colginn</i> , arista (Ph. S., 1860)
{ <i>Cam</i> , <i>kam</i> , crooked, awry, wrong { <i>Cambren</i> , <i>cambril</i> , a butcher's curved stick { <i>Camous</i> , evil course, debauchery	W. Ir. Gael. <i>cam</i> , crooked, awry, false
	W. <i>cambren</i> , a crooked stick ; <i>pren</i> , wood
<i>Canakin</i> , the plague (B. and C.)	W. <i>cam</i> , crooked ; Ir. Gael. <i>cam</i> , deceit, guile ; <i>camog</i> , a curl, falsehood
<i>Cantred</i> , a hundred, a territorial division ¹	Ir. Gael. <i>conach</i> , murrain
<i>Capel</i> , <i>capull</i> , a horse ²	W. <i>cantrev</i> , a hundred towns
<i>Card</i> , to defile, to debase by mixing ³	Ir. Gael. <i>capall</i> , <i>capull</i> , a horse, a mare ; W. <i>ceffyl</i>
<i>Care</i> , the mountain ash	W. <i>carth</i> (cart), dirt, refuse ; Arm. <i>karden</i> , filth, manure
<i>Cark</i> , care, anxiety	Ir. Gael. <i>caoran</i> , the mountain ash ; M. <i>caoirn</i> , id. ; Ir. Gael. <i>caor</i> , a berry ; W. <i>cerddin</i> , Arm. <i>kerzin</i> , mountain ash
<i>Cask</i> , a barrel	W. <i>carc</i> , id. ; r. <i>car</i> , a twist, a bend
<i>Cast</i> , warped, twisted, a twist, a stratagem	Ir. <i>casg</i> (<i>cas</i>), a vessel
<i>Cert</i> , a rent or tax, a head-tax	Ir. Gael. <i>cas</i> , a twist, a turn, deceit, fraud ; W. Corn. <i>cast</i> , a trick
<i>Chelmer</i> , the ebb of the sea (Ash)	Ir. Gael. <i>ceart</i> (<i>certa</i>), a toll, custom, debt ; M. <i>keayrt</i> , tax, tribute ; W. <i>céd</i> (<i>cerd</i>), a tribute to the lord
<i>Chock</i> , <i>chuck</i> , part of the neck	W. <i>cil</i> , a retreat ; <i>mor</i> , the sea
<i>Clan</i> , a tribe, a family	Ir. Gael. <i>cioch</i> , the breast
<i>Claw</i> , <i>claud</i> , an embankment ⁴	Ir. Gael. <i>clann</i> , children, a tribe
<i>Clean</i> , pure	W. <i>clawdd</i> ; O. W. <i>claud</i> , a ditch, fence, embankment ; Ir. Gael. <i>cladh</i> , id.
{ <i>Cleche</i> , a claw, a hook, to grasp { <i>Cleek</i> , to catch with a hook, a hook ; (Numb)	W. <i>glan</i> , bright, clear, pure ; Corn. Arm. <i>glan</i> , id. ; O. Ir. <i>clannar</i> , shining
	Ir. Gael. <i>clioc</i> (<i>clie</i>), a hook, to catch with a hook ; M. <i>cluic</i> , id.
<i>Cleyms</i> , sores made on beggars' bodies	Ir. Gael. <i>claimh</i> , <i>clamh</i> , scurvy, any disease marked by sores ; W. <i>clafir</i>
<i>Clough</i> , a rock	W. <i>clwch</i> , a crag ; W. Corn. <i>clog</i> , a detached or steep rock
<i>Clour</i> , a field, a plain	W. <i>clawr</i> ; Corn. <i>clor</i> , surface, ground
<i>Clutter</i> , a heap	W. <i>cluder</i> (<i>cluter</i>), a heap, a pile
<i>Coaming</i> , <i>combing</i> , the round part of the hatches of a ship	W. <i>com</i> , <i>comp</i> , a round, a curve ; Ir. Gael. <i>com</i> , the waist or body

¹ See Spelman, *Gloss. Arch.*, s. v.

² *Kapala* is the name of a horse in the Kawi language. Benfey says that the Latin *caballus* is of Celtic origin. This is possibly true ; but the Slav. *kobyła*, Illyr. *kabala*, shew that the word is Indo-European. The O. N. *kapall*, a mare, is a borrowed word. Ir. *capall*, a mare.

³ Cf. Sans. *karda*, filth, ordure.

⁴ Cf. Sans. *kula*, ditch, fence, embankment.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
{ <i>Coax</i> , to wheedle, to fondle	W. <i>cocru</i> , to fondle ; <i>cocr</i> , a coaxing
{ <i>Cocker</i> , to indulge	
<i>Cob</i> , to beat, to out-do	W. <i>cob</i> , a blow ; <i>cobio</i> , to beat
<i>Cobble</i> , <i>coble</i> , a small boat	W. <i>ceubal</i> , hollow tree, a boat
{ <i>Cock</i> , to contend	Ir. Gael. <i>cog</i> , to war, to jibe ; <i>cogadh</i> , war ;
{ <i>Cockle</i> , war	O. Ir. <i>cocad</i> , warfare
{ <i>Cock</i> , a lying story	W. <i>coeg</i> , empty, vain, false ; <i>coegio</i> , to de-
{ <i>Cog</i> , to cheat, to load the dice	ceive ; Arm. <i>goak</i> (<i>coak</i>), to deceive
<i>Codds</i> , the old pensioners of the Charterhouse ¹	O. W. <i>cott</i> , an old man ; Corn. <i>coth</i> , old, ancient
<i>Coil</i> , a noise, a stir	Ir. Gael. <i>colloid</i> , <i>coileid</i> , noise, stir
{ <i>Coile</i> , to choose, to select	W. <i>cyllu</i> , to part, to separate ; <i>cwll</i> , a separa-
{ <i>Cull</i> , to part, to collect, as flowers	tion
<i>Cokes</i> , a fool	W. <i>coeg</i> , empty, vain, foolish
<i>Comorth</i> , a contribution formerly made at marriages (B. K.)	W. <i>cymhorth</i> , aid, contribution ²
<i>Conigar</i> , a rabbit-warren	Ir. <i>coinicer</i> , a rabbit-warren ; W. <i>cwning-</i> <i>gaer</i>
<i>Connor</i> , the fish called gilt-head	Ir. Gael. <i>conn</i> , head ; <i>or</i> , gold
<i>Coracle</i> , a small boat made of wicker-work covered with hide	W. <i>corwgl</i> , a fishing-boat ; <i>corwg</i> , trunk of a body ; <i>cor</i> , a round
<i>Costrel</i> , a small wooden bottle	W. <i>costrel</i> , a flagon, a bottle
<i>Crag</i> , a rock	Ir. Gael. W. <i>craig</i> , a rock
<i>Crampet</i> , a light cake	Corn. <i>crampedhan</i> , a pancake, a fritter ; W. <i>crempogen</i> ; Arm. <i>crampoezen</i> , id.
<i>Crannock</i> , an old measure of corn	Ir. Gael. <i>crannog</i> , a basket, a hamper ; W. <i>crynog</i> , a kind of measure
<i>Creel</i> , a basket, especially for fish	Ir. <i>criol</i> , a basket ; Gael. <i>croidhle</i> (<i>dh</i> silent), id.
<i>Cricket</i> , the insect	W. <i>criciad</i> (the chirper), the cricket ; <i>cri-</i> <i>cell</i> , id ; <i>crec</i> , a sharp noise
{ <i>Crowd</i> , a fiddle	Corn. <i>crowd</i> , W. <i>crwth</i> , a musical instru-
{ <i>Crowder</i> , a fiddler	ment like a fiddle ³
<i>Cub</i> , a whelp	Ir. <i>cuib</i> , Gael. <i>cuibh</i> , a whelp, a dog
{ <i>Cudgel</i> , a thick stick	W. <i>cogel</i> , a truncheon, a distaff ; Ir. <i>coi-</i> <i>geal</i> , a distaff
{ <i>Cowgel</i> , id. (Huloet)	
<i>Cul</i> , a blow, a cut	W. <i>cwll</i> , separation ; prim. a blow or cut ; <i>cyllen</i> , a chopper
<i>Cull</i> , simple, a fool	W. <i>cuall</i> (<i>culla</i>), simple, foolish
<i>Custard</i> , a cheesecake	W. <i>caws</i> ; Corn. <i>caus</i> , cheese ; <i>torth</i> , a cake, a loaf
<i>Cut</i> , a lot	W. <i>cwtws</i> , a lot, a ticket ; M. <i>kuht</i> , a lot.

¹ "The Cistercian lads call these old gentlemen *Codds*." (Thackeray, *Newcomes*, p. 133.)

² *Priodas gymhorth*, a marriage to which every guest brings a present of some sort, to enable the newly married couple to begin the world.

³ The Welsh *crwth* (*croot*) means something of a round or bellying form. Cf. Sans. *krōda*, a haunch, a belly.



SKETCH PLAN OF HUT DWELLINGS AT CRAIG RHIWARTH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

- A. Hut of which a Plan and View is given.
- B. Path.
- C C. Springs.
- D. More Huts in this direction.
- E. Cliff.
- F. Access from mountain.
- G. Very steep stony slope. Tanat Valley.
- H. Highest part of mountain.
- J. Cwm.
- K. Wall fallen down at base of higher ground of mountain.
- L. Cliff overlooking huts.

HUT-DWELLINGS IN MONTGOMERY-SHIRE.

DURING the Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Welshpool, a letter from Mr. T. W. Hancock (well known as the author of some valuable contributions on the Roman roads of the county) directed the attention of myself and other members of the Society to the existence of a number of hut-dwellings in the northern part of the county; and the hospitality of the Rev. R. Trevor Owen affording three of us the desired opportunity, an investigation of them was determined upon, and under the able leading of Professor Babington it formed part of one of our extra days' archæologic excursions.

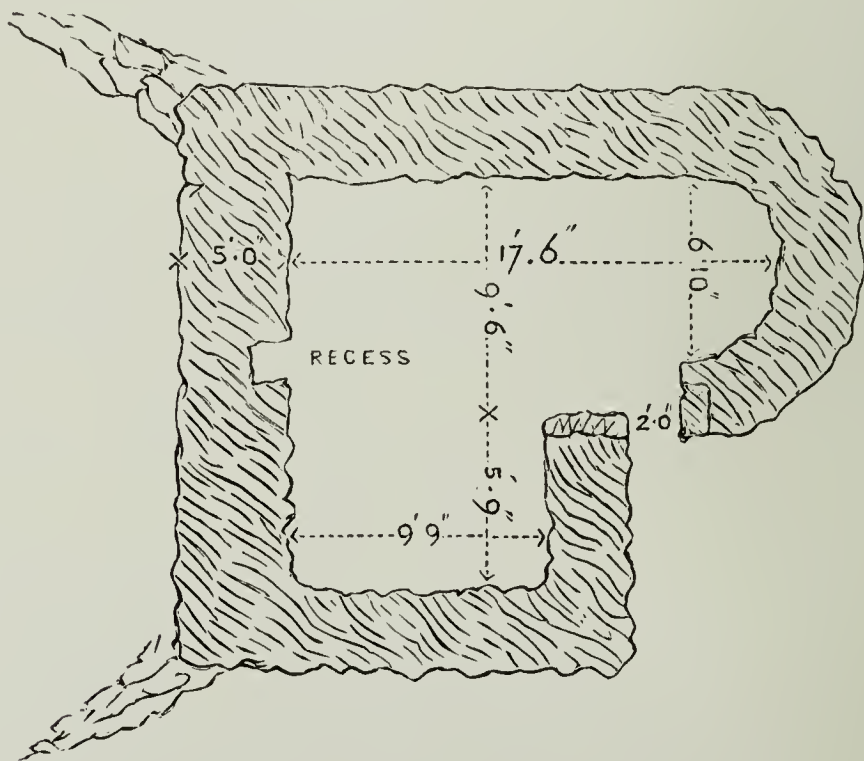
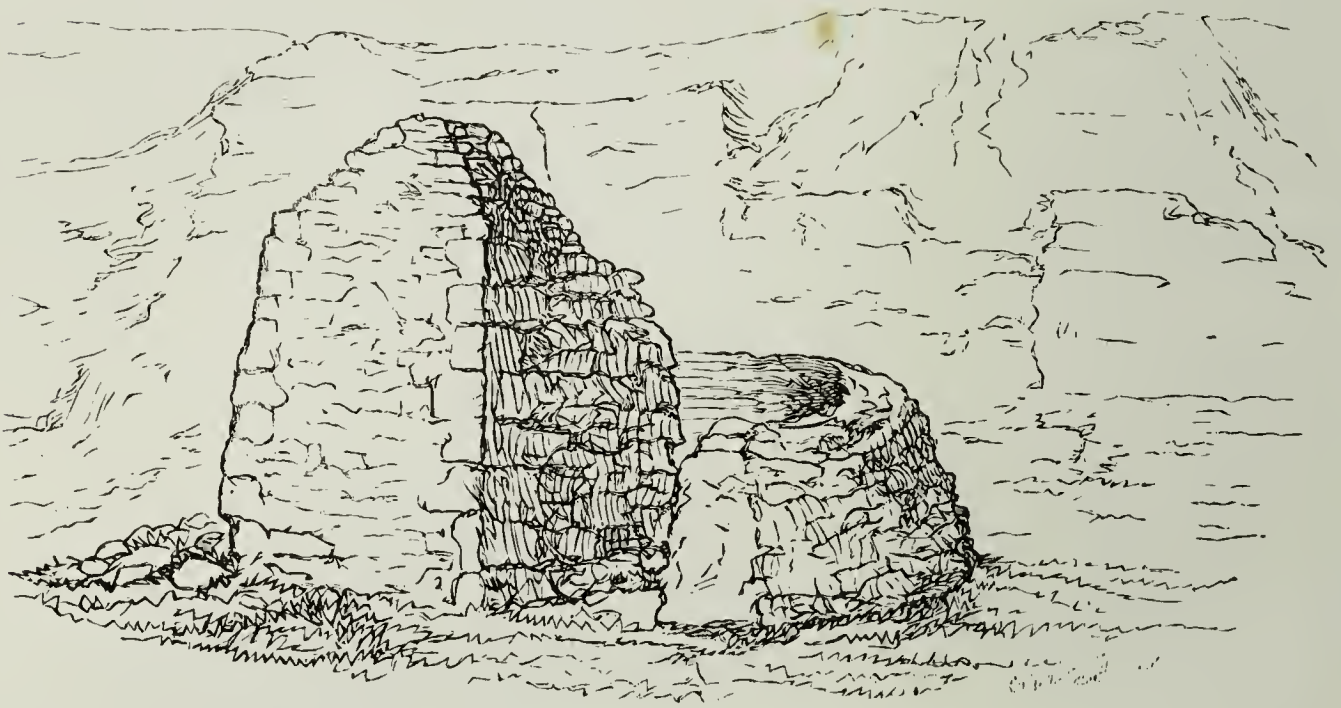
These prehistoric remains will be found upon the upper terraces of the Rhiwarth Mountain, above the village and slate quarries of Llangynog, near Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.¹ No description having yet appeared in the pages of our Journal, or that of any kindred Society, it may be well if a short account of them be given, accompanying and explaining the sketches and plan of the part which more especially came under my own observation.

The commanding position which the village occupies first strikes the observer, and it was evidently selected with very considerable judgment, if concealment as well as defence were considerations in its choice. The part to which my observations refer occupies a small plateau on the valley-slope of the Rhiwarth Mountain, but overlooks a long stretch of the Tanat Valley beneath, while it is itself hidden from observation by a projecting spur of rock. The site is also sufficiently beneath the top of the mountain to be sheltered on three sides by the higher ground. It combines great capabilities of defence as well as security from observation, and if

¹ *Mochnant*, rapid, stony stream.

necessary affords a ready means of retreat to the wild solitudes of the Berwyn range in its rear. The southern face of the plateau, overlooking the valley, is partly precipitous, and partly a steep escarpment of rock covered by an immense mass of loose stones, making access on this side both difficult and dangerous, so much so as to be practically unassailable. The north and west sides of the village, where not sufficiently defended by the cliffs of the upper part of the mountain, appear to have had strong defensive walls, if the mass of *débris* may be accepted as any indication. The only easy means of approach for any considerable body of assailants is from the north-east, where the higher ground of Craig Rhiwarth slopes down to the level of the plateau (see plan). No doubt this also was defended; but I did not observe traces of any wall or ditch, or see any indications to mark its character. The whole of the mountain itself is eminently adapted for defence, for the ascent from the smaller valley was sufficiently steep and difficult for peaceful assailants like ourselves; but if garrisoned by an active people, resolute to defend their mountain home, the assault must be made in the face of great natural difficulties as well as under the hailstorm of missiles, of which the area at the top supplies an inexhaustible store.

The plateau is, I should say, barely two acres in extent; but it contains a large number of hut-circles besides those which I have shown upon the sketch-plan; and in one part of it there are indications of an unfailing supply of water in the soft, spongy peat, and the presence of cotton grass. The rough sketch-map above referred to shews the cardinal points and the more salient features of the position, also a few of the more important or peculiar buildings in their relative places. Those mentioned are indicated by letters for convenience of reference. Many fragmentary circles could be traced in various parts, which are not shewn. Suffice it to say that the whole surface of the plateau is covered with loose stones, the remains of structures of a character similar to those now standing.



VIEW AND PLAN OF HUT AT CRAIG RHIWARTH, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The building marked A, of which a measured plan and view are given, is the most perfect one remaining. So perfect is it, and so unusual, that I had at first many doubts as to its genuineness; but a close and careful scrutiny reveals all the characteristics of early work. The walls are built in the same manner as the undoubted circular fragments, the stones composing them are just as thickly covered with lichen, and there was about it an air of hoar antiquity which carried conviction to my mind; and I have adopted it as genuine in the firm belief, founded on many minute evidences, that it is so. The walls of this hut average fully 6 feet in height, while the gable end, or what has the appearance of a gable, is nearly 10 feet. The curved part on the right of the entrance is not more than from 3 to 4 feet; while the thickness varies considerably, but would average about 3 feet. The outer angles shewn upon the plan are formed of huge stones selected for their shape, and have not the appearance of being dressed or touched with a tool of any kind. They are not even flat-bedded, but their size bonds them well into the other masonry; and they form a rude right angle, battering from the bottom upwards, as shewn upon the sketch. The inner corresponding angles are slightly rounded; and the whole of the walls were built of dry stones, their internal as well as external faces now coated with a close, hard, grey lichen, which effectually retains them in position. I did not observe any trace of mortar, clay, or peat, used in building; if any such has been used, the winds and rains have long since removed it; and the conviction is strong in my mind that the walls are now as they were left by their prehistoric builders.

The entrance of this, as of all the other huts which I observed, is to the south. It is narrow, and has now no lintel-stone, so that its original height cannot be determined; probably not much higher than is shewn, sufficient for an adult person to creep through on his hands and knees. Unlike those of the Bosphrennis hut, so well described by Mr. Barnwell in the *Archæo-*

logia Cambrensis for 1863, this was the only opening; and so far as could be determined by the existing masonry of the walls, was the only one intended. How light was obtained in the hut there was no means of ascertaining. Probably through the chimney opening in the roof. The whole of the inner space of the hut was so filled with stones, and overgrown with moss and lichen, that the level of the floor could not be determined; and in the southern or gable end of the building, inside, at some little height up, was a small regularly formed recess in the thickness of the wall, about 18 inches square, and the same in depth. I need scarcely say "the cupboard was bare". There was no regular fireplace, nor any appearance of the action of fire upon the walls.

I have used the expression "gable end" as applied to the southern wall, and a reference to the view will shew that it is not inapplicable. But there is no evidence to indicate what the nature of the roof really was. I should say certainly not of the beehive form claimed for those of Bosphrennis and the Irish Cloghauns. These walls would not have borne the lateral pressure which an arch exerts, without shewing its effect in outward spread; and there is clearly no evidence of any enveloping mound of earth to enable such loosely compacted walls to bear the strain. If a conjecture is admissible, I would suggest that the walls were covered by timbers laid upon them horizontally, while peat and fern were accumulated thereon until a low-pitched gable-roof was formed and thatched down, with a hole in some part of it for the escape of smoke and the admission of light,—a practice still surviving in remoter mountain districts.

In their present state the walls are no sufficient defence against the ingress of wind and wet; nor is there any appearance in their thickness or at their feet, of the earth or peat which might originally have answered this purpose. Probably the interstices were filled with earth or moss, and the inside made warmer and more secure by skins pegged to the wall, with a larger one

as a door-covering. They now rise from the flat, grassy surface of the plateau, without any vestige of earthen covering around or near them.

None of the other huts upon the plateau are so perfect as this one, while all bear certain structural resemblances marking them as of coeval date ; nor are there sufficient variations, beyond their shape, to make a separate description of them necessary or desirable. The average outer diameter of the circular huts is about 18 feet.

The building marked B on the plan was peculiar in this respect : it was oblong, had no opening or doorway that I could see ; while the walls on each side were built of stones selected for their wedge-shape ; and all of the upper courses had fallen inwards, which gave the impression that when perfect the structure was pyramidal, and hollow in the middle.

No systematic attempt appears to have been made to clear out any of the huts to the floor-level ; and it is possible that a judicious effort in this direction, carried out under careful supervision, might reveal evidences of the social state and mode of life of the occupants, and go far to determine their date, if not their parentage. But I would strongly deprecate any unauthorised interference by unskilled workers. Let the examination be made by those who would know what character of evidence to expect, and seek it with as little detriment to the structures as possible. May I suggest to our good and hospitable friends of the Powysland Club that they take this matter in hand, and conduct the search, making at the same time a careful, measured plan ? For the sketch now given is but a hurried one, and far from complete.

Such buildings as these have been variously attributed to the Gwyddelod and the Firbolgs, according as the whim of the author suggested. The designation rests on but very slender evidence. Their shape, rudeness, and position, bespeak for them a hoar antiquity which carries us back into the dim, nebulous past "ere history begun". The voice of tradition even, that far off echo

from primæval time, is silent concerning them. Who, then, were the builders? And what the consideration which induced them to leave the sheltered and fruitful vales, and “flee to the hills”? It is hard to believe that a residence on these upland solitudes, where the struggle for life has accumulated difficulties, should be the voluntary act of a people holding quiet possession of both hill and vale. Are they the summer residences of a pastoral people following their flocks and herds to the upland pastures, as the Swiss do to the present day? If so, where are the analogous structures in the valleys? The remains of some would surely survive. And against whom are these huge, defensive walls raised, if not to repel an invading foe, Gael or Cymri? The balance of conjecture seems to point to the conclusion that these are the dwellings of that primæval race who once peopled the whole country, who have left in the nomenclature of the “nants” and “cwms” surviving evidences of their language; while “Cerrig y Beddau” (or the Stones of the Graves), with ruined dolmens, circle, and avenue, scarce two miles from hence, across the moorland, may have been their tribal burying-place.

G. E. R.

THE GRANGE OF CWMTOYDDWR.

AN account of what little is known of the Monastery of Strata Florida will be found in the third volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, with a translation of the *Inspeximus* Charter of King Henry VI, embodying the successive grants of the Welsh princes for its endowment. There is little hope of adding anything further to its history; but something may yet be done to ascertain what were its possessions by a careful comparison of the names of places given in the charters, and in the ecclesiastical taxation, a century later, of Pope Nicholas, with the ministers' accounts rendered shortly after the dissolution of monastic houses. The scribe who reduced the grants into writing, or the transcriber

in the *Inspeximus* Charter, was evidently ignorant of the Welsh language; so the identification of the boundaries and of the principal places mentioned will only be made out by one who has a competent knowledge of Welsh, and is well acquainted with the locality. This difficulty fortunately does not apply to the subject of the present paper, for a series of documents enables us to clear away many of the difficulties which else would have arisen, and reflect a light on the past.

Among the many granges of the Monastery was that of Cwmtoyddwr (a corruption of *Commot dau ddwr*), a district so called from its situation between the rivers Wye and Elan, forming part of Cantred Maelienydd, and divided into the townships of Dyffryn Elan and Dyffryn Gwy,—the only parish where the Welsh language is still spoken in Radnorshire.

In addition to this grange, the Monastery had within the archdeaconry of Brecon a large territory situate in the adjoining lordship of Builth, known as the grange of Aberdyoneth,¹ or Aberdihonw, which in the Taxation was included with it under the general head of “*bona Abbatis de Strata Florida*”, and taxed at £7 15s., a sum small in comparison with the taxation of the possessions of the Monastery in the archdeaconries of Cardigan and Carmarthen,² and attributable probably to the wild, uncultivated, and mountainous district which it embraced.

In the grant which Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and his three sons made in 1184 to the Abbot of Strata Florida, before many of his army, in the church of St. Bridget, at Rhayader, and also in the successive confirmations made by Maelgon ap Rhys, Rhys ap Griffith ap Rhys, and Maelgon ap Maelgon,

¹ Hugh Lewis was the farmer of this grange in 31 Henry VIII, at the yearly rent of £5; but his account affords no further information. See Jones' *History of Breconshire*, vol. ii, p. 215, under the head of “*Tyr-yr-abad*”, for some remarks as to its extent.

² The taxation in the archdeaconry of Cardigan was £22 18s. 4d.; in Carmarthen, £50 10s. 9d. In both a short terrier is given; and in the latter it appears the Abbey possessed 428 cows, 1,327 sheep, and 50 mares.

the grange of Cwmtoyddwr is clearly within the bounds assigned to the Monastery; and in one of them the pasture of "Commot deudor" is specially mentioned. Prince Rhys appears to have reserved out of his donation a small portion of Cwmtoyddwr in the immediate vicinity of Rhayader, as a territory for the defence and provisioning of his Castle of Rhayader.¹ The portion so reserved, styled the manor of Cwmtoyddwr, as distinguished from the manor of the grange, shortly afterwards fell into the hands of the Mortimer family, as part of Cantred Maelienydd; and on the accession of Edward IV to the throne became vested in the crown as part of the possessions derived by him from Edmund last Earl of March. It continued thereafter to be a crown manor until 1825, when it was sold to the then owner of the grange.

A general notion of the extent of the grange may be formed from the following statement with reference to the Ordnance Survey. The boundary commences from the river Wye, at Aber Dernol, follows Dernol brook, and the confines of Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire to Mytalog fawr; down that brook into the river Elan; down Elan as far as Aber Gwngwy, thence along the confines of Radnorshire and Cardiganshire, through Llyn Gwngwy, to Llyn Viginfelen, down Nant y Vigin, until it falls into the river Claerwen; thence down Claerwen, by the confluence of Claerdu, until Claerwen enters Elan, and along Elan, as far as Aber Caethon, where it runs up Nant y Caethon, by Nant y Gorwydd to Crugyn y Gwyddel; thence it proceeds in a northerly direction, across Nant Gwnllyn and the old Aberystwith road, over a rock called Carreg Gwalch to the boundary hedge between Vergwm and Nannerth Issa, and down Nant Sarn until it enters Wye. The commons or wastes within this boundary are estimated at 21,000 acres.

The church of Llansaintfraid, in Cwmtoyddwr, is not

¹ I am indebted for this suggestion, and for much information, to Mr. S. W. Williams, the steward of the manor.

mentioned in the taxation, and so must have been erected at a later period. There is a tradition, however, that the monks built a chapel at Llanvadog Isaf, one of the tenements which belonged to the Grange; but it may well be that the mound, marked Twyn hen llan on the Ordnance Survey, is identical with Grono yr bedd, the first name of the farm in the reign of Elizabeth, and so assignable to a far more early period.

It is unfortunate that the monks did not, like their brethren at Margam, give an account of the events in their immediate neighbourhood. Little is known of what took place at Strata Florida until its dissolution, save from the scanty notices in the *Chronicle of the Princes*.

We, however, gain some information as to the abbey about the time of its surrender in 1538 from the Itinerary of John Leland, who then visited it and proceeded onwards into Cwmtoyddwr. After describing the form of the church, he adds: "By is a large cloyster. The fraternity and infirmitory is now mere ruines." A fact which shows that the monastic buildings must have been for many years in a state of decay, and that the abbot was unable to find the means for their restoration. His narrative continues: "Thens I went a good half mile by the vale, and a mile and a half up the craggi and stony mountains to Llin Tive, and two miles beyond it to Cregnaulin¹.....I standing on Creggenaugllin saw no place within sight, no wood, but al hill pastures." His journey may now be traced on a reference to the Ordnance Survey, along the zigzag road which crosses Claerdu and proceeds across the swampy ground of Cwmtoyddwr, by Clawdd du mawr to Carn Ricet—the traditionary monks' road, and then by mountain tracks to the river Elan and the old Aberystwith road. "The first river that I passed over was Clardue, that is to say, Black Clare. No great stream, but cumming thoroug craggges. In the farther side of hit I saw two veri poore cottagis for somer dayres for catel,

¹ Carregnaullyn.

and hard by were two hillettes, thorough the wich Clarduy passith, wher they fable that a gigant was wont to wasch his hondes, and that Arture killid hym. The dwellers say also that the gigant was buried therby, and show the place. Clarduy riseth about half a mile from that place in a marishe, and renning two Walsch milys in al goith into Clarwen. Clarwen riseth in a valley not far from Llyn y vigin Velen, that is a good mile from Cargnaullinn. After that Clarwen hath received Clarduy he rennith a three miles, or he cum into Alen¹ river, far bigger then other of the Clars. Alen river risith in the blain or upper part of Comeustwith, in Cardiganshire, and renning four Walsch miles cummith into Owy, caullid in English Wy, a litle beneth Rather gowy, a market town in Comemtoyther. But or ever I cam to Clarduy, that is about a three mile from Ystrad fler, I passid per montes præruptos per paludes et invia saxa, and cam to Llin Tive, the which is in cumpace a three quarters of a mile, being two miles be east from Strateflere. It is fedde fro hyer places with a little broket, and issueth out by a smaulle gut. Ther is in it very good trouttes and elys, but noe other fisch.

“From Clarduy to Cragnaullin is a good mile by Est, and standing by a stone on the top of this hille I saw five poolis by south-west, whereof the biggest is Llin Heligna,² short Lignante, having no other fisch but trouttes and elys. One side of the pool, that is the south side, hath trouttes as redde as salmon. The west side hath white, likewise as hath Llin Tyve. This pole is seen to be fedde with no brooke, and hath a brooke issuing out of him of his oune name, and commith into Tyve in the west side of Tyve, half a mile above Stradfler. Llinn her (*i.e.*, longus lacus), for it is three quarters of a mile in length, having no great bredth, nor issue of brok owt of hit, but plentiful of trouttes and elys.

“Llinn Gorlan hath no issue but berith, elys, and

¹ Elan.

² Llyn Egnant, L. hir, L. y Gorllan, and L. Gron.

trouttes. Llinn Gronn hath an issue, and semid to me hardyoinid to Llinn Gorlan. Llinn Tyve the fiste appeared also from Cragnaulin.".....

"Llyn y vigin velen, that is a mile from the stone by south-west. Y vigin is to say a quaking more. Velen is yellow, of the colour of the mosse and corrupt gresse about it.....Llinn Creg lloydon¹ five miles or six from Stratfler toward Poysland. It hath an issue that goith into Elan, that goith into Wy. Llyn Winge is almost yoined to Llyn Creglloydon, but it hath no issue. The river of Alan, in the next part of hit, is eight miles from Strateflere, and ther parteth Cardiganshire from the lordship of Comemtogether. Al the mountaine ground between Alen and Strateflure longgeth to Stratefleere, and is almoste for wilde pastures and breeding ground, in so much that everi man there about puttith in bestes, as many as they wylle, without paying of mony From Stratfler to Llangyric (Fanum Cyriaci) twelve miles.....Of these twelve miles eight be mountainous ground longging to Stratfler, al for pasture."

It appears that in 1509 and 1523 Richard Talley, the last abbot, granted three leases for ninety-nine years of tenements in the grange belonging to the abbey, at a yearly rent, with other duties and customs, the particulars of which, in the absence of the leases, cannot now be ascertained.

For two years after the surrender of the abbey's possessions the grange continued in the hands of the Crown, and yielded a yearly rent of £6. The first Viscount Hereford then became the farmer of it. In 1 Edward VI a lease was granted by the Crown to his son, Sir Richard Devereux, for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of £6. On its expiration, a lease for twenty-one years was granted, at the same rent, to Michael Sewell. After several assignments the lease was acquired by Sir Jas. Croft of Croft Castle, and Thos.²

¹ Llyn cerrig llwydion pools in Cwmtoyddwr.

² Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1598.

Wigmore of Shobdon, his step son, preparatory to a grant under letters patent on the 29th April, 19 Elizabeth, of the fee simple of the manor of the Grange, with all the tenements and other rights of the dissolved monastery to their nominees, Thos. Warcopp and Robt. Warcopp, with a reservation to the Crown of a fee farm rent of £6. On the following day the property so granted was regranted by them to Sir Jas. Croft and Thos. Wigmore.

Sir James Croft had been one of the members for the county of Hereford from the 5th Elizabeth, and at the time of the grant was comptroller of the Queen's household, and one of her Privy Council. An account of his eventful life will be found in the first volume of the second series of the *Retrospective Review*. On acquiring the property, he and Mr. Wigmore endeavoured to realise what money they could by the sale of the several farms, which formed parcel of the manor, reserving a yearly rent.

The deeds, by which these transactions were carried out, thus afford information of what the monastic property within the grange consisted. They also show what rights Sir James, as lord, was desirous to establish, such as suit at his court and his mill within the Grange, and a heriot on the death of the tenant or his alienation of the tenement granted. Each deed contains also the unusual covenant on the part of the purchaser not to serve any person nor wear the livery of any person other than the Queen's Majesty or Sir James Croft. It will be seen on referring to the brief epitome of their contents, which follows, that the deeds contain much interesting information as regards persons and places.

The site of the old enclosure, as the names show, was generally selected by the side of one of the brooks, which run from the higher ground, and feed the rivers of the district, with a view to turn out a flock of sheep on the soundest portion of the extensive pasturages which the wastes afford, and at the same time obtain shelter from the steep hill sides. Rude, yet substan-

tial dwellings, constructed of the large schistous flagstones of the district, with a chimney shaft of some pretensions, terminated by string courses, still in many instances remain, and wear the appearance of buildings which may well have existed in the sixteenth century.

Before concluding this brief preface to what follows it may be well to mention that a curious arrangement has hitherto prevailed, and still continues, with regard to the flocks of sheep depastured on the wastes of both manors. The flock belongs to the landlord, who on letting his farm arranges that the tenant shall pay him yearly for the use and hire of his flock a sum equal to £5 per cent. on their value. The tenant in return is entitled to the wool and the produce of the sales of sheep drafted from the flock with the landlord's assent, according to the terms of good shepherding, which obtains in the district, no wether being sold under four years old, and no ewe unfit for breeding being retained in the flock. The sheep sold are not allowed to remain on the sheep walk. Every sheep is marked with the marks of the landlord and the particular tenement. The tenant agrees during the tenancy to increase rather than diminish the flock, so as to insure the occupation by the flock of the walk. On the expiration of the tenancy the flock is counted, an ewe and lamb reckoning as one, and yielded up by the tenant to the landlord, who pays or receives a sum fixed by the agreement for each sheep above or below the original number of the flock. It might be supposed that this was a monastic custom, handed down to our time, if what little we know from written documents did not tend to negative such a conclusion. The custom probably arose in the first instance from the tenant's want of means, and was continued in order to secure the ground occupied by each farm as a sheep walk. Although the usual rule of inter-commoning, or allowing the sheep generally to intermix when they are depasturing the herbage of the wastes, legally prevails in these, as in

other manors, the practice has been for each tenant to secure a distinct sheep walk, and maintain his rights on it by keeping a strong flock, with as little change of sheep as may be. R. W. B.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS, 31-32 HENRY VIII.
CARDIGAN, 195.

“Nuper Monasterium de Strata Florida in Comitatu Cardigan et infra Episcopatu Menevensi.”

Compotus of the lordships and other possessions belonging to the late Monastery, which came into the King's hands by virtue of the Act, 27th Henry VIII; and after restoration to the Monastery were, on the 21 February, 30th Henry VIII, again surrendered into the King's hands by Richard Talley, late Abbot there, and the Convent of the same Monastery, from Michaelmas, 31 Henry VIII to Michaelmas following.

EXTRACT.

“Grangia de *Comotherer* infra dominium Melenith et in Episcopatu Menevensi.—Compotus Johannis Yorke clerici Collocoris per tempus predictum.

“Redditus assise in grangia predicta.—Sed reddit de vs. de redditu unius tenementi vocati *dimidium Nanartheoye* cum pertinentibus sic dimissum Bedo ap Stephen per indenturam quam quidem non ostendit Reddendum inde ut supra solvendum ad Festos Sancti Jacobi Apostoli et Sancti Luce Evangeliste equaliter Et de vjs. viijd. de redditu unius tenementi vocati *Cum-egweth Bedoge* sic dimissi Edwardo ap Stephen per Indenturam quam quidem non ostendit Reddendum ut supra solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de iijs. iiijd. de redditu unius tenementi vocati *Gwith llan*¹ in manu Edwardi ap Howell et Ievan ap Morgan ad voluntatem domini solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de iijs. iiijd. de redditu unius tenementi vocati *Yrathgoch*¹ in tenura Edwardi ap Stephen ad voluntatem solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de vjs. viijd. de redditu unius tenementi vocati *Llanvadok* in manu Edwardi ap Howell et Ievan ap Morgan ad voluntatem domini solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de iijs. iiijd. de redditu unius tenementi vocati *Lanertheleyn* in manu Edwardi ap Stephen ad voluntatem domini solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de xxxiijs. iiijd. de redditu unius tenementi

¹ Gorewch lann. Yr allt goch. These names are written in the margin by a more modern hand.

cum pertinentibus in manu Henrici Lewes ad voluntatem solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de xlvjs. viij*d.* de redditu unius tenementi cum pertinentibus in manu Johanis Hopkyn ad voluntatem solvendum ad terminos predictos Et de xjs. viij*d.* de redditu unius tenementi in tenura Johanis Ardworth ad voluntatem solvendum ad terminos predictos.

“Summa v*lj.*

Particulars for Leases, Elizabeth and James I. Wales.—Radnor. Roll I, No. 8.

Radnor.—Possessions of Monastery of Strata Florida in Co. Cardigan, lately concealed from the Queen.

Farm of a third part of certain tithes¹ of wool, lamb, pigs, geese, cheese, etc., in the grange of Comotoydder, in the parish of Llansanfraid, called Trayan y menighe, in the county of Radnor, now in the tenure of Hoell ap John ap Hoell, worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*

20 Dec. 1593.—Lease to Hoell ap John ap Hoell, tenant, Thomas Powell his son, and Mary, his son's wife, for three lives. Fine, 13*s.* 4*d.* Order, signed by Lord Burghley and another, to make the lease 5 January 1593-4.

Francis Thomas and another bound to the Queen for payment of the said rent.

Farm of the grange of Comothoyder, devised to Sir Richard Deveroux, Knight, by letters patent, 20 March, 1 Edward VI, for twenty-one years. Rent, £6. The deputy auditor states that he had made “a former particular hereof” to Viscount Hereford, “who is the present tenant, 1567, March 15.”

1567-8, March 16th.—Lease to be made to Michael Sewell and Joan his wife, for twenty-one years, at the same rent. Fine, four years' rent.

23 May, 22 Elizabeth.—Deed between James Merededd ap Howell, Gent.,² and Howell ap James, of parish of Llanythull in county of Brecknock, Gent., of the one part, and Ievan ap Meredydd of Llanythull, Gent., of the other part, reciting that Richard Talley, late Abbot of the dissolved Monastery of “Istrate flyre”, in co. Cardigan, by his sufficient lease in writing, dated 4 May 1523, demised unto Meredith ap Hoell ap Rice one tene-

¹ The third part of the tithes of “grayne and blades” growing in the Grange had been granted by letters patent, 20th Elizabeth, to Peter Grey and Edward Grey.

² Where the parties are described as residing in the parish of Cwmtoyddwr, in the deeds, the residence is omitted in the epitome. In other cases the residence, where stated, is given.

ment called *Aber coel come methene y Thole goy* and *blaen methen*, part of the Grange of Comotoyddwr, for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., and doing divers other customs therein mentioned. James Meredydd ap Howell and Howell ap James, in consideration of £30 assigned their tenement, called Dolevorgan, wherein said James then dwelt, being parcel of the lands comprised in the lease, for the then residue of the term of ninety-nine years.

William Huett, vicar of "Llanerthulle", one of the witnesses.

24 February, 25 Elizabeth. Deed between Robert Lewis, of Nantmel in county of Radnor, Gent., of the one part, and Hugh ap Edward, of same parish, Gent., of the other part, for divers sums of money to Hugh paid by Robert, Hugh ap Edward covenants, on the request of Robert Lewis, to execute to one Howell ap John Howell, Gent., a sufficient assignment of two tenements called "Tyr Howell ap Edward and Stephen ap Edward, both deceased"; parcel of a messuage called *Cwmwyudd bedog*,¹ situate in the Grange, in as ample manner as Howell ap Edward and Stephen ap Edward held same, for the term yet unexpired, in a lease made by the Abbot and "Covent" of the late dissolved Monastery of Strata Florida to one Thomas ap Stephen, bearing date and teste under the Chapter seal, 20 Nov. 1509, for ninety-nine years thence next. Signed with a mark.

13 July, 25 Elizabeth.—Deed between Thomas Bedo and Stevine Thomas, Gent., of the one part, and Meredydd ap Edward of the other part, reciting that Richard Talley, some time Abbot of the dissolved Monastery of Strata Florida, by his sufficient lease under the "Covent" seal, dated 10th August 1523, demised to one Bedo ap Stevine, father to the said Thomas Bedo, one tenement and land called *Maes yr Havod*, parcel of the Grange, to hold to said Bedo ap Stevine, his heirs, etc., for ninety-nine years, paying to the Abbot and his successors the sum of 3s. 4d. at the feasts usual, "with other duties and customs" in the lease mentioned. Thomas Bedo and Stevine Thomas (who were then entitled to the lease), for £21 : 18 : 4 assigned one moiety of the said tenement to said Meredydd ap Edward for the residue of the term, at the yearly rent, to the Queen's Majesty, of 1s. 8d.

14 May, 13 Elizabeth.—By deed, Michael Sewell, of Aston in the parish of Abernyng, in the county of Gloucester, and Johanna his wife assigned the *Grange of Comothoyder*, in the county of Radnor, with all houses, etc., thereunto belonging, then or late in the tenure of Richard Deveroux, Knight, parcel of the pos-

¹ See the account of John Yorke, *ante*, and the grant from Croft and Wigmore, 10 Oct., 27 Elizabeth, *post*.

sessions of the late dissolved Monastery of Strata Florida, for the residue of a term of twenty-one years, granted to them by letters patent, 23 March, 10 Elizabeth, at the yearly rent of £6, to John Throkmorton, Knight, Chief Justice of the County Palatine of Chester, for the residue of term. Signed, "Michaell Sewell."

21 May, 13 Elizabeth.—Sir John Throkmorton (by an indorsement on last deed) assigns the lease to John Weaver, of Burton in co. Hereford, Gent. Signed, "John Throkmorton."

27 Sept. 15 Elizabeth.—John Weaver assigns one moiety of premises in the lease (except a tenement called "Cay Crone", granted to one Griffith ap Steven) to Robert Byng, of Wroteham in co. Kent, Esq., for residue of term.

10 February, 19 Elizabeth.—Robert Byng assigns his moiety of the premises to Thomas Wigmore, of Shobdon, co. Hereford, Esq., for residue of term.

30 April, 19 Elizabeth.—By deed Thomas Warcoppe, one of the Queen's Gentlemen Pensioners, and Robert Warcopp, Gent., grant all that their Grange of Comothoyder, in the county of Radnor, to the late dissolved Monastery of Strata Florida belonging, and parcel of its possessions, and all messuages, etc., to the same belonging, in as full and ample manner as the Queen, by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, on the 29th of same month of April, had granted the same in fee farm to said Thomas and Robert Warcopp, to hold to James Croft, Knight, Controller of the Queen's Majesty's Household, and one of "Her highnesses" Most Honourable Privy Council, and Thos. Wigmore, of Shobdon in the county of Hereford, Esq., their heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, at the yearly rent to the Queen and her successors of £6.

20 Oct. 20th Elizabeth.—Sir James Croft and T. Wigmore, for £60, grant to Ievan ap Edward ap Ievan Gwynne, Gent., in fee, a messuage or tenement called *Kylvaught Coyell*,¹ situate in Comotoythwr, some time parcel, etc., at the yearly rent, payable to Sir James, of 6s. 8d.; suit of court at Sir James' house in the grange, and in default of suit, 6d.; suit at his mill, if any erected within the grange, with the multure of all grain and corn grown on the premises granted; and to pay for not grinding corn there so much toll as might have come. Covenants by the purchaser not to wear the livery of any person, or serve any person, other than the Queen's Majesty and her successors, or Sir James Croft, his heirs and assigns; and to pay to Sir James a heriot of the best beast, or 40s., on the death of the tenant, or on alienation,

¹ Gilvach Coel.

without license, attornies to deliver seisin. John Stephens and Edward Vaughan.¹

18 March, 40 Elizabeth (1579).—The said Ievan ap Edward ap Ievan Gwyn, for divers sums paid to him, conveys a messuage or tenement called Tyddyn yn y *Brehimbren*, and one house thereupon built, with all land extending from river Elan, as therein described, being parcel of the said messuage called “*Tir Gilvach goel*”, granted as above to Stephen ap Thomas ap Howell, Gent., in fee, at yearly rent of 1s. 8d. Suit of court, etc. Signed with a mark.

22 May, 21 Elizabeth.—Deed-poll under the hand and seal of “*Jamys Croft*”, after reciting that Edward ap Ievan Gwynne, by an obligation dated 20 April, 21 Elizabeth, became bound to Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore in £200, with a condition for making void the same if he paid them for and in the name of a fine of the fee-farm of one tenement and lands commonly called *Come Coill*, lying and being in the grange of Comytoithor, to be conveyed by Croft and Wigmore on that side of the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next, at such times and places as should be limited by said Sir J. Croft. He (Sir James), well understanding and knowing the commodity of the said tenement, did upon deliberation award, arbitrate, and order, that Edward ap Ievan Gwynne should pay the sum of £100 to Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore at the dwellinghouse of T. Wigmore at Shobdon as therein mentioned; also the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. and the best beast, or 20s., for a heriot and suit, to the mill of Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore (if any) in the Grange, and suit of court. In consideration whereof they should grant unto said Edward ap Ievan Gwynne and his heirs the said tenement, and also common in their waste of Cwmtoyddwr for the keeping of forty beasts and one hundred sheep.

10 October, 21 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £30 grant to Rhys ap Thomas, yeoman, in fee, a messuage or tenement called *Tythyn Llanhelfyn*, parcel, etc., at yearly rent to Sir James of 2s., suit of court, etc. Attornies, Thomas ap John and Ievan ap Ricard. Signed with mark.

10 Oct. 21 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £110 grant to Hoel John ap Hoel, Gent., in fee, the messuages called

¹ This and the subsequent grants by Sir James and T. Wigmore are feoffments, apparently in duplicate. The part executed by the purchaser was retained by the grantors, and so forms part of the series of deeds relating to the Grange. Several of these feoffments are merely under seal; some have the purchaser's mark; but few have his signature. All contain, among the general words, a grant of “common sufficient in their waste of Cwmtoyddwr.”

Aber Nant gwilth, Aber Elan Pen glan Eignon y Kayhayth, at yearly rent of 6s. 8d.; suit of court, etc. Same attornies. Signed "Jamys Croft, Thomas Wigmore."

10 October, 21 Elizabeth.—Sir James Croft and T. Wigmore for £35 to be paid to T. Wigmore, as therein mentioned, grant a tenement in Cwmtythur, called *Koelowent*,¹ some time parcel, etc., to Edward ap Rees at yearly rent of 2s.; suit of court, etc. Same attornies as in last deed. Signed "Edward ap R."

10 October, 21 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £30 grant a messuage or tenement, called *Cronegome*, some time parcel, etc., to Rees Llewelyn ap Morgan, yeoman, in fee, at yearly rent of 2s. 6d.; suit, etc. Same attornies. Signed with a mark.

10 October, 21 Elizabeth.—Sir Jas. Croft and T. Wigmore for £86 : 13 : 4, to be paid to T. Wigmore, grant a tenement called *Grono yr bedd*, alias *Llanvadog issa*, some time parcel, etc., to David ap John, yeoman, in fee, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d.; suit of court, etc. Same attornies as in last deed. Signed "David John."

20 October, 21 Elizabeth.—Sir. Jas. Croft and T. Wigmore, in consideration of £100 to be paid to T. Wigmore, grant the several tenements in Cwmtoyddwr, called *Yr allt goughe*² and *Tythin Llanerch y Llynne*,³ some time parcel, etc., to William Edwards, of Rhaiader, Gent., in fee, at yearly rent of 8s. 4d.; suit of court, etc. Same attornies. Signed "Jamys Croft, Thomas Wygmor."

4 Nov. 22 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore, for £50 to be paid to Wigmore, grant to Davyd Davyd ap Rees, yeoman, in fee, a messuage or tenement called *Nant Madocke*, some time parcel, etc., at yearly rent of 3s. 4d.; suit, etc. Attornies, David Lloid ap Rees goch and Hugh ap Hoell ap Owen. Signed with mark.

7 June, 23 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £35 13s. 4d., to be paid to T. Wigmore, grant a messuage or tenement called *Errowe yr lan*, sometime parcel, etc., to Hugh ap Howell ap Owen, gent., in fee, at yearly rent of 3s. 4d., suit of court, etc. Attornies, Thos. Howell ap Stephine and David Lloid ap John. Signed with a mark.

20 June, 23 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for "the sum of one hundryth marks", to be paid to T. Wigmore, grant a messuage or tenement called *Taloune Kaythan*⁴ and *Maes gwyfon*, sometime parcel, etc., to Thomas ap Howell ap Stephen, yeomen, in fee, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., suit, etc. Attornies, David Lloid ap Rees and Hugh ap Howell.

¹ Kilowent.

² Yr allt Goch.

³ Llanerch y Lleyne.

⁴ Talwrn Caethon.

20 June, 23 Elizabeth, 1591.—Howell ap John ap Howell, gent., for £55 grants all those messuages or tenements in Comotothwr called *Aber Elan* and *Pen y llan Eignon*, sometime parcel, etc., late in the occupation of Stephen Thomas and of one Prise ap Rees Goch to Stephen Thomas, gent., in as ample manner as the same were granted to him on the 10th October, 21 Elizabeth, by Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore, at the yearly rent of 3s. 4d., payable to Sir James. Suit, etc.

7 September, 23 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £40 paid to Sir James grant and demise a messuage or tenement called *Doyle Vinoche*,¹ with the appurtenances situated between Nantevola and Nant blawin brin² to John ap Hugh ap Howell, David ap Hugh ap Howell, and Ievan ap Hugh ap Howell, yeomen, for their lives, and the life of the longer liver of them, at the yearly rent to Sir James of 10s. The lessees covenant to keep and maintain twelve young beasts of Sir James from the feast days of May until the feast day of St. Michael the archangel yearly, and sixty sheep of Sir James every year, and at all times of the year during the term in and upon the common, waste, and mountains of Comotoyddwr; to pay the best beast in the name of a heriot on every death or alienation, or 20s., at the election of Sir James; to grind all manner of grain and corn at Sir James's mill (if any erected in the Grange); to do suit at his court; not to serve or wear the livery of any person other than the Queen's Majesty or Sir Jas. Croft. Signed "Jamys Croft," "Tho. Wigmor," and sealed.

14 November, 24 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and Thomas Wigmore for £25, to be paid to T. Wigmore and one Thos. Davies of Croft, grant a messuage or tenement and lands called *Nant er haith*,³ sometime parcel, etc., unto Meredith David Price, in fee, at yearly rent of 2s. 6d. Suit, etc.

14 Nov. 24 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £10, to be paid to T. Wigmore and Thos. Davies, grant to Edward Powell ap Davyd, yeoman, in fee, the part of the tenement called Tythin nant y brythin vel *Brythe com*⁴ in his occupation, at the yearly rent of 12d. Suit, etc.

30 Sept. 27 Elizabeth.—Sir James Croft and T. Wigmore for £35 13s. 4d. grant to Rees ap Prycard of the parish of Llangirrich, in county of Montgomery, in fee, a messuage or tenement called *Y Brith come ycha*, together with one somer house,⁵ called *Y Clettwr mawr*, sometime parcel, etc., as fully as Elen verch Philipp had occupied same at yearly rent of 4s., suit,

¹ Dolvinog.

² Nantblaen bren.

³ Nant yr haidd.

⁴ Brythcwm.

⁵ Hafod, a summer dwelling or dairy.

etc. Attornies, John ap Owen of Brampton, in co. Hereford, gent., and Merededd Harryes of Rhaiader, gent. Signed "Ric. Pricard."

7 Oct. 1598.—Herbert Croft, Esq., granted the premises described in the last deed to Evan Bedo goch, in fee, at yearly rent of 4s. Attornies, David John Meredith of Llanyre and Riceard ap Ievan Goch. Mark and seal.

7 Oct. 24 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £25, to be paid to T. Wigmore and Thos. Davies, grant all that part of a messuage or tenement then in the occupation of Ievan Llewelyn Goch, called *Nant er hyth*,¹ some time parcel, etc., to Thos. ap Howell David Price, yeoman, in fee, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d., suit, etc. Attornies, Thos. ap John and Ievan ap Ricarde, gent. Mark.

30 Sept. 27 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £40 grant to Evan Bedo Goch, gent., in fee, all those messuages or tenements called *Abercoyle*, *Commellyn*,² *ar Dolegoy*, *Blaen mellyn*, *Henvron*, *Byrdyr Dole y bont ycha*, and a certain parcel of *Allt y twyddyon*, sometime parcel, etc., then in the tenure of the said Evan Bedo or his under tenants, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., suit of court, etc. Attornies, Edward Vaughan and Griffith ap Stephen. Sealed only.

30 Sept. 27 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £20 grant to Thos. Bedo ap Stephen, gent., in fee, a moiety of a tenement called *Nannerth gwyy issa*, and a moiety of another tenement called *Maes yr Havod*, sometime parcel, etc., at yearly rent of 4s. 2d., suit of court, etc. Attornies, John ap Owen of Brompton, co. Hereford, Merededd Harryes of Rhayader, gent. Signed with mark, seal impression T (a harp) D.

30 Sept. 27 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £15 grant to Richard ap Howell ap Edward and Ievan ap Howell ap Edward, gent., in fee, a tenement called *Nanerth gowyr*³ alias *gowye*, wherein they then dwelt, situate in Comotoythur, betwixt the lands of Edward ap Merededd Vaughan, at a place called *Y Clowth newith*⁴ on the one side and the lands of Howell ap John ap Howell and a little brook there called *Nant Grayge* tithe ddee on the other side, sometime parcel, etc., at the yearly rent of 5s. suit of court, etc. Same attornies.

8 Oct. 27 Elizabeth.—Sir James Croft for £25 paid to Sir James (stating that he had then T. Wigmore's interest therein) grants to David ap Rhys Goch, yeoman, in fee, a moiety of a messuage and lands called *Combe Connoyge*,⁵ sometime parcel,

¹ Nant yr haid.

² Now Cwm Elan.

³ Nannerth gwyy.

⁴ Clawdd newydd.

⁵ Cwm gwnog.

etc., at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. Suit of court, etc. Attornies, Merededd Harryes of Rhaiader and Rees ap Riccard of Llan-girrich.

10 October, 27 Elizabeth.—Sir J. Croft and T. Wigmore for £63 grant to Howell ap John ap Howell, gent., in fee, part of a tenement called *Combe gwyth beddo*, stretching from the river of Wye to the Carreg Cefen, and thence to a place called *Yr hen Llydyatt*, and from Hen Lydyatt to a place called Keven y clawdd in as ample manner as Howell ap Edward Stephen ap Edward, and Edward ap Howell ap Edwards theretofore had the same, and one tenement called *Dolvolla* and *Allt y Crythddyon*, together with all lands stretching from the lands of Ivan Bedo Goch to a place called Y Ryddofen,¹ in as ample manner as Ivan Merededd ap Howell theretofore had the same, sometime parcel, etc., at yearly rent of 6s. 8d. Suit of court, etc. Attornies, Ivan Bedowe Goch and Griffith ap Stephen, gent.

28 Sept. 33 Elizabeth.—Thos. Wigmore grants to David Lloid ap Rees Goch, yeoman, in fee, tenements called *Cae Crynn y Keneoed y Syghbant Llether y Syghbant*² and the moiety of one "hangle" or parcel of ground called *Esker maes y gwystyn*, sometime parcel, etc., at the yearly rent of 2s., suit of court at the court of the grange, etc., heriot reserved to Wigmore, covenants as to service and livery omitted. Attornies, Thos. ap Howell ap Stephen and Ricard ap Ievan Goch.

10 Aug., 37 Elizabeth.—By a deed of this date, reciting that Sir James had died,³ and that the grange of Comothoyder and all messuages thereto belonging had come by right of survivorship to the said Thos. Wigmore, the said Thos. Wigmore, for a valuable consideration, granted and confirmed the premises to "Harbert" Croft of Croft, in co. Hereford, Esq., in fee. Signed "Tho. Wygmor."

23 Dec., 1597, 40 Elizabeth.—Rees ap Thomas Bedo,⁴ gent., in consideration of the intended marriage of his son, Hugh ap Rees with Jane Verch Ievan, one of the daughters of Ievan Bedo Goch, granted to Ievan ap Thomas and David ap John the messuage called *Tyr Nanerth Ycha* in as ample manner as he had the same of the gift of Ievan ap Howell ap Edward and Richard ap Howell ap Edward, and in as ample manner as the same Ievan and Richard bought the same of Jas. Croft and

¹ The deep ford.

² Sych pant.

³ Sir James Croft died in 1591, leaving Edward Croft, his eldest son, who died in 1601, leaving Sir Herbert Croft, his eldest son. See *Retrospect. Review* and the Croft pedigree. (Robinson's *Mansions of Herefordshire*.)

⁴ See 13 July, 25 Elizabeth.

Wigmore.¹ To hold the same to the use of said Hugh ap Rees and Jane Verch Ievan for their lives, and life of the survivor, with remainder to the heirs of Hugh on the body of Jane, with remainder to right heirs of Hugh of the chief lord of the fee, at the rent and services therefore due and accustomed. Signed with a mark.

20 Oct. 1607, 5 James.—Sir Herbert Croft of Croft, Knt., for £32 grants to the said Ievan Bedo Goch, in fee, a messuage and tenement called *Llanerch y Tynewydd* in as large and ample manner as Evan ap Phelippe Bedo Goch had, and enjoyed same as parcel of Y Crynngrom, some time in the possession of the late dissolved Monastery, etc., at yearly rent of 1s. 8d., suit at court of the grange, suit at mill, multure of corn, heriot of best beast on death of tenant or alienation without licence. Covenant not to wear livery of any person or serve any person other than the King's Majesty or Sir Herbert Croft without Sir Herbert's special licence. Attornies, Thos. Powell, Esq., and Wm. Griffiths, gent. Signed with a mark.

7 Nov. 19 James.—Stephen ap Evan Bedow Goch of Com-methin, gent., and Elizabeth his wife for £120 grant the messuages called *Cwmmethin, Abercoyl, Dolgay, Blaen Methyn, Henvron, Byrdyr, Dolybont ycha, Allt y kriddion, Allt y glanne, Keven y glanne, Y Allt ddy,* and *Lether kethin* in as ample manner as the said Stephen and Elizabeth or said Evan Bedo Goch, then deceased, father of the said Stephen, held the same, and as said Evan Bedo Goch purchased the same of Croft and Wigmore to Edward ap Stephen Thomas, in fee, by way of mortgage for £120. Signed "Edward ap Stephen."

20 Nov. 1624, 20 James.—Howell Powell of Merthyr (Cynog), in county of Brecon, gent., in consideration of £61 paid by the said Edward Stephen Thomas, grants the messuages called *Dol vola* and *Allt y kryddion*, part of the grange lands of the dissolved Monastery, stretching from the water or pryl called Nant vola to the water called Foes yr hyddod and *bryn y garn* theretofore bought (inter alia) by Howell John ap Howell,² gent., deceased, of Jas. Croft, Knt., and T. Wigmore, by deed dated 10 October, 27 Elizabeth, and bequeathed unto John Powell, gent., father of the said Howell Powell, by the will of the said Howell John ap Howell, and, lastly, by the said John Powell sold to the said Howell Powell in fee, to hold to Edward Stephen Thomas and Gwenllian for their lives and the life of the longer liver, with remainder to the heirs of the body of said Edward Stephen or

¹ See deed, 30 Sept., 25 Elizabeth, *supra*.

² See the pedigrees at the end.

Gwenllian, with remainder to the heirs of said Edward Stephen Thomas. Dated at Dolvola. Signed "Howell Powell."

4 Nov. 1658.—John Stephen Owen, gent., for £60 grants to Hugh Powell, gent., in fee, all those two messuages, whereof one is called *Dol vola*, *Allt y Cryddion*, and *Bryn y garn*, and the other *Dol y bont*, *Allt y Cryddion*, and *Bryn y garn* in as ample manner "as one Edward ap Stephen Thomas, deceased, father of the said Hugh Powell," together with Gwenllian, his wife, by their mortgage, dated 10 October, 2 Car., in consideration of £60 to them paid by Stephen Owen, deceased, granted the same premises to same Stephen Owen, subject to redemption. Signed with a mark.

27 and 28 Jan.¹ 21 Car. II, 1669.—Herbert, Lord Bishop of Hereford, conveys the manor or *grange of Comotoyddwr*, with its appents, to Owen Vaughan of the parish of Llansaintfread, in Comotoyddwr, gent., and Thos. Gwynne of Aberhavesp, in co. Montgomery, gent., in fee. Signed "Her. Hereford."

26 Aug. 25 Car. II.—The said O. Vaughan, Thos. Gwynne, and Thos. Vaughan of Nantmel, grant to Thos. Lewis of Nantgwyth, gent., in fee, all that new cottage in Clarwen, then lately built by Howell Powell, late of Nantgwyth, deceased, upon Y Eskyrne y Guion, being a common or waste within the lordship of the Grange, with all inclosures thereto, and with liberty to inclose on the same common, not exceeding sixteen acres. Signed by the grantors.

29 and 30 July, 33 Car. II.—The said Owen Vaughan, in consideration of "tenn six pounds", conveys his moiety of the Grange to his son and heir apparent, Thomas Vaughan of Nantmel, co. Radnor, in fee. Signed "Owen Vaughan."

20 Oct. 1693.—The said Thomas Gwynne, then of Keven gwybod, in the parish of Tregynon, co. Montgomery, and Thomas Vaughan, described as of Keven yr ardwy, parish of Nantmel, for £100 covenant to levy a fine at the Great Sessions for the county of Radnor, of the manor or grange of Comotoyddwr, with its appurtenances, which should ensure to the use of Jeremiah Powell, gent., in fee. Signed by the parties.

20 Oct. 1655.—Thomas ap Stephen ap Howell, gent., conveys *Maesycwm* and *Maesycwm ycha*, in the township of Dyffryn Groy, to James Thomas, in fee.

30 Dec. 1663.—James Thomas and his mother Jane, widow of preceding James Thomas, for £102 convey the premises last mentioned to the said Hugh Powell, in fee.

¹ The release is missing, and so an account is lost how the Grange devolved on the Bishop, who was the third son of Sir Herbert Croft before mentioned.

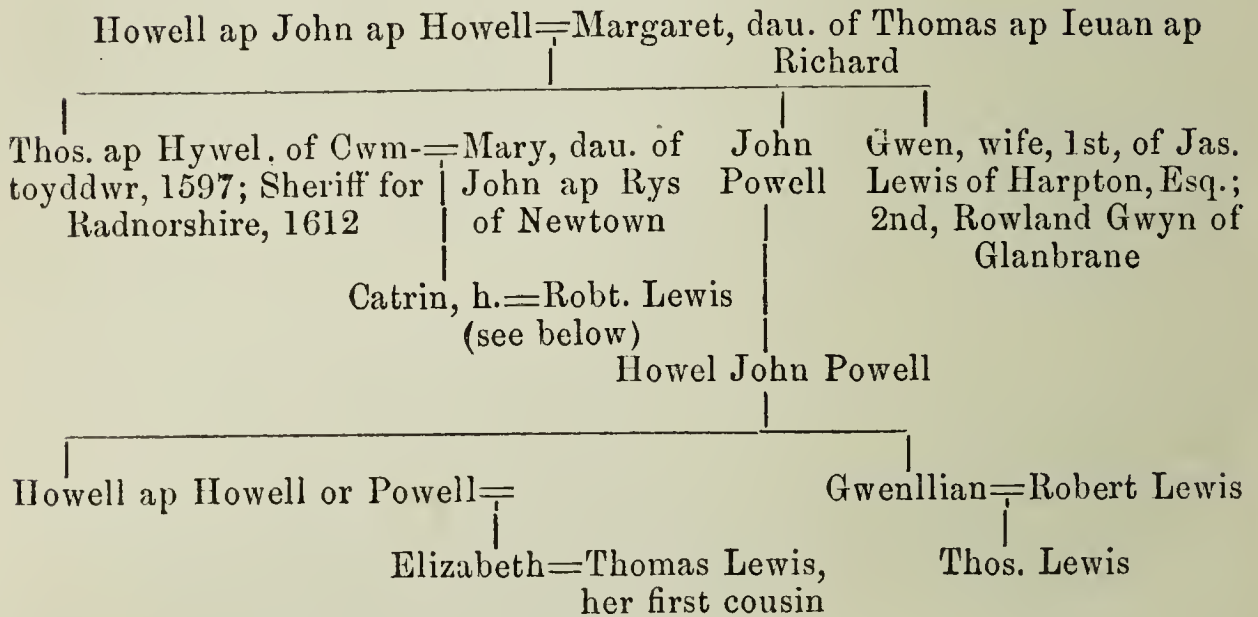
24 March, 1688.—Thomas Lewis, gent., conveyed the messuages or tenement called *Nannerth*, wherein he then dwelt, situate in the township of Dyffryn Gwy, to the said Jeremiah Powell, in fee. Signed "Tho. Lewis."

15 Nov. 1696.—The said Jeremiah Powell by his will devised to his wife Catharine for her life the tenements called *Nannerth ychy*, wherein he dwelt, *Nannerth Issa*, *Tymawr Troedrhiwgam*, *Y Gelly*, *Pen y bank*, *Dole y gwraidd*, and *Dole y llache*, in parish of Comotoyddwr, and after her death to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Anne Powell, in fee. He devised the lordship called the Grange of Cwmtoyddwr to his said two daughters successively in tail. He also devised to them (among other property) the tenements called *Erwgwin*, *Tycoch*, *Cwm issa*, *Glanhirin*, *Cwmellyn*, *Llanerchytynwydd*, *Llanvadoc*, *Aberellan Biritir*, *Lletty poeth*, and *Llether mellin*, in Cromtoyddwr. He charged a tenement called *Y gamallt* with the payment of 40s. yearly for ever, being a legacy given by the will of his father, the said Hugh Powell, to the poor of the parish of Cwmtoyddwr, and gave an annuity to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Sydenham, he appointed his wife executor, and his trustees, Marmaduke Gwynne of Garth, Esq., Howell Gwynne, gent., Edward Thomas of Talwrn meinog, gent., Edward Lloyd, and Hugh Lewis, gent., and Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Nantgwilt.

15 Jan. 1697.—His will was proved by his widow.

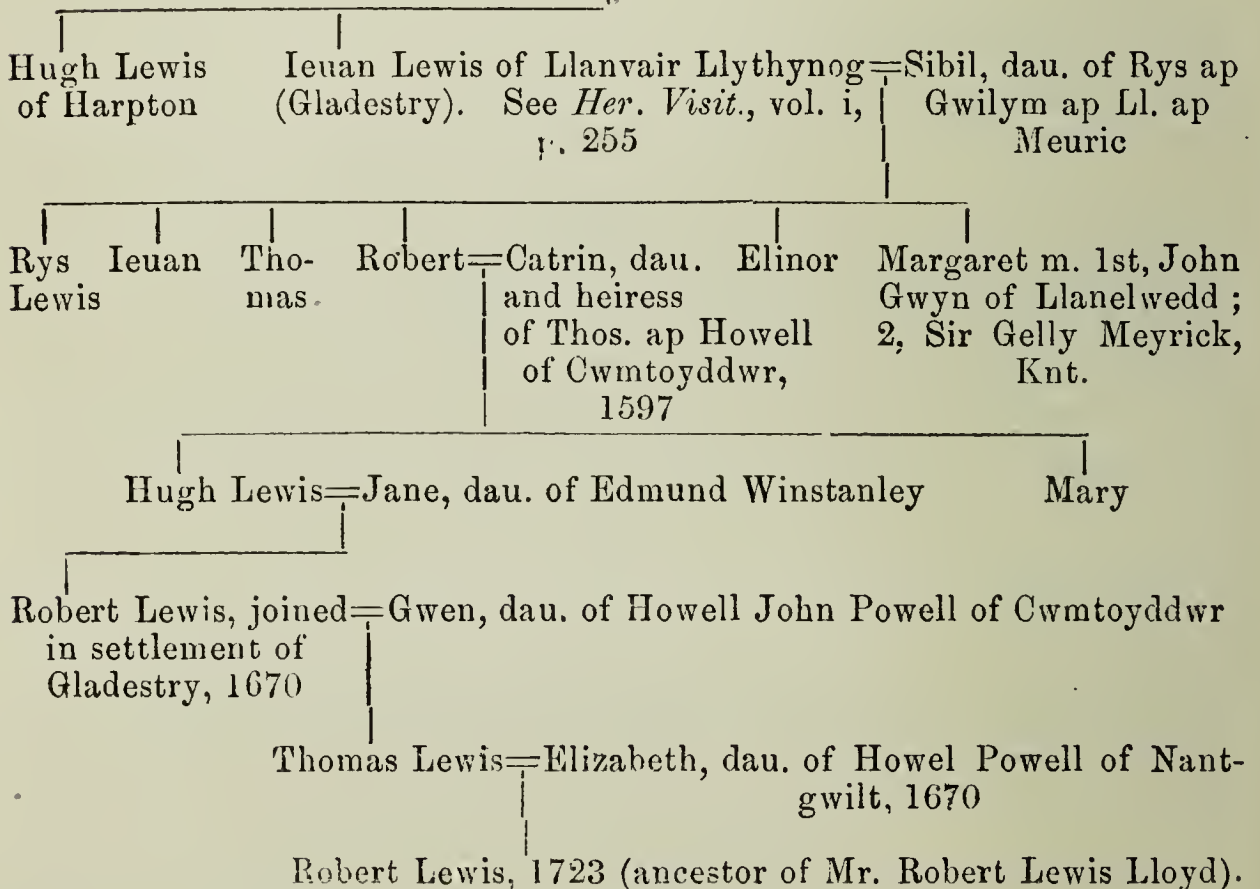
Elizabeth Powell, the eldest daughter, married Walter Lloyd, who resided at Nannerch, and the younger daughter, Mary Ann Powell, married Thos. Johnes of Dolan cothi, the grandfather of Thos. Johnes, Esq., of Havod. By his marriage and purchase of Richard Lloyd, the son of Walter and Elizabeth, Thos. Johnes of Dolancothi acquired the entirety of the Grange of Cwmtoyddwr, and the estates devised by Jeremiah Powell's will. He devised the property so acquired to his second son, John Johnes, whose son John on the 29th September 1792 sold it to Mr. Thos. Grove of the parish of Donhead St. Andrew, Wiltshire. In December 1815 his son, Thomas Grove, sold the Grange and other estates to Robert Peel, then of Churchbank, Lancashire, and afterwards of Cwmelan, Esq. In 1835 Mr. Peel sold the property to Henry Pelham, fourth Duke of Newcastle, who in 1844 sold it to General Sir William Loftus Otway, C.B. His representatives have recently sold the property. The manors of the Grange and of Cwmtoyddwr are now vested in Mr. Robert Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwilt.

POWEL OF CWMYTTTOYDDWR.

(See *Her. Visitations* of Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, p. 260.)

LEWIS OF GLADESTRY AND NANTGWILT.

David ap Lewis of Harpton = Elen, dau. of David ap Rhys



NOTES ON JOYCE CHERLETON AND HER DESCENDANTS.

WHEN the sun of Powys set, and the little kingdom, which, with many a struggle for liberty, and sometimes even for existence, had bravely maintained itself against the invading forces of the English, and too often, it is sad to confess, against the neighbouring kingdoms of Gwynedd and Dynevawr, had at last sunk into the insignificance of a feudal barony, under a foreign king, it seemed congruous that the male line of the old Princes should cease, and the fair lands of the Paradise of the Cymry become the inheritance of one who held the distaff rather than the sceptre.

Hawise Gadarn had given her lands with her hand to Sir John de Cherleton, a younger son of the Cherletons of Apley Castle, Salop, as it would appear, who at that time were lords of Cherleton Castle, the moat of which, surrounding the fragments of a single tower and other buildings, still remains near Wellington in that county. For three subsequent generations the barony of Powys was held by her descendants in the male line, to fall into abeyance, in the fourth, between two coheirs, the elder of whom, Joan de Cherleton, married Sir John Grey, Knight, created Earl of Tankerville. The younger Joyce de Cherleton, born 1402 (and who died 21 Sept. 1446) married John Tibetot or Tiptoft, Lord Tiptoft, who died in 1443, and it is of her and her descendants we propose to speak more fully.

Her husband's family was derived from Walter de Tibetot, whose lands were forfeited in the time of King John, and given to Earl Ferrers. Henry de Tibetot was more fortunate, since in the time of Henry III he had a grant of lands in Yorkshire (formerly the property of Painell), as a reward for his assistance to that

King, and died in the thirty-fourth year of his reign. Robert, the son of Henry, was a faithful attendant of Prince Edward during his stay in the Holy Land; and when that Prince became King we find him giving him offices of trust and honour. In the fifth year of Edward I he was appointed to arrange a truce with Prince Llywelyn ab Gruffydd of Wales, and was shortly afterwards made Justice of Chester and Governor of Cardigan and Carmarthen. As Lieutenant he proceeded against Rhys ab Meredydd, whom he is accused of having, by wrong doing, driven into taking up arms, and made him prisoner, slaying four thousand of his men; after which he sent him to York, where he was put to death. His career as a warrior in France was not equally fortunate, and we find him again in arms against the Scotch, 25 Edward I. He died at Nettlestead in the following year, leaving by his wife Eva, daughter of Pain de Chaworth, a son, named after his paternal grandfather, Pain de Tibetot.

This Pain de Tibetot, or Tiptoft, was still a minor at his father's death, and engaged himself in the wars with Scotland without the King's leave, for which his lands were seized in 1307; but he subsequently made his peace, and joined with Henry de Laci and Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, to aid the King. He met with his death at the battle of Strivelin, leaving by Agnes, daughter of William de Ros of Hamlake, a son and successor, John de Tiptoft, who served both in Flanders and in the great expedition into France under John de Vere, 16 Edward III, and having married Margaret, the youngest daughter and coheir of Giles de Baddlesmere, died 13 April, 41 Edward III.

So far we have followed the authority of Dugdale; but other authors by no means agree with him. According to Harl. MS. 1484, Francis Tiptoft married the daughter and coheir of Chaworth (barry of eight, *arg.* and *gules*, an orb of martlets *sa.*). Their son married a daughter of Glanville (*arg.* a chief indented *azure*), and their son married the daughter of Tateshall (checky

or and *gules*, and a chief *ermine*). These last were the parents of John Tiptoft, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Bartholomew de Baddlesmere. The difference in the name of the person whose coheirs they were is easily explained, Bartholomew being the father of Giles and his four sisters, who, upon his death without issue, became his coheirs. Margaret was twenty-three years old at the death of her brother. It was Bartholomew de Baddlesmere, Lord Baddlesmere (being summoned to Parliament from the 3rd to the 14th Edward II), who insulted the Queen of Edward II when she was passing near his Castle of Leeds, co. Kent, refusing to admit her when she desired a night's lodging, and killing some of her attendants who presented themselves at the gate.

The cause of this ill feeling is, perhaps, not far to seek. William de Braose, lord of Gower, had settled his estates firstly on John de Mowbray, who had married his daughter; and in case of his issue failing, on the Earl of Hereford. The fair barony of Gower was contiguous to the lands which the younger Despenser had obtained by his marriage with one of the coheirs of the Earl of Gloucester, and he cast a jealous and envious eye upon it. Mowbray entered upon his inheritance before going through the formality of obtaining livery and seizin from the crown, and Despenser took advantage of this to urge the King, who was entirely under his influence, to declare the barony forfeited, and confer it upon himself; which being done, the Earls of Hereford and Lancaster were so annoyed and so disgusted with the covetousness of these favourites that they rose in arms, and among those who joined them was Bartholomew de Baddlesmere. The wife of Bartholomew was Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas, the third son of Thomas, second son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and this may have made him a personal enemy of Despenser, for that nobleman is said to have committed great injustices against the other coheirs of the Earl of Gloucester, relying upon his in-

fluence with the King. However, the Queen was known to dislike the Spencers, and consequently Bartholomew's action placed him at enmity with both factions. Aided by neither, he speedily found himself in the power of the King; and after a legal trial, being condemned, was executed in the year 1321-22.

John, the eldest son of John Lord Tiptoft (who died 41 Edward III) by Margaret de Baddlesmere, died during the lifetime of his father, so that Robert, the next brother, became heir, who married Margaret or Maud, daughter of William Lord Deyncourt; and by her, who survived him, left three daughters and coheirs, viz., Margaret, wife of Roger Lord Scrope, of Bolton; Milicent, wife of Stephen Scrope, brother of Roger; and Elizabeth, wife of Philip le Despenser.

The two elder sons thus failing in male issue, we come to Pain de Tibetot or Tiptoft, the third son of John de Tiptoft and Margaret de Baddlesmere, though some say by a second wife, Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thos. Wauton. This Pain married Agnes, sister of Sir John Wrothe, and had issue, Sir John de Tiptoft, who was summoned to Parliament as "Johanni(s) Tiptoft Ch'l'r", from the fourth to the twentieth year of Henry VI. Dugdale says that on the attainder of Robert Mowbray he obtained all his apparel from the King, both for peace and war, as well as for great horses called "coursers", as saddles for tournaments. In the time of Owain Glyndwrdu he obtained the lands of Rhys ab Gruffudd in Carmarthen, Cardigan, etc. He was also connected with Wales as the guardian and custodian of the lands of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March. Dugdale further says that he was retained, by the title of Tiptoft and Powis, to serve in the King's French wars, with twelve men-at-arms, a knight, and sixty-six archers. The writs of summons never mention him by the title of Powis, though it is probable that he was summoned in consequence of his marriage with Joyce, the sister and coheir of Edward Charlton, Lord Powis; by which marriage he gained a great estate, though Dugdale

only mentions by name the manor of Welley, co. Huntingdon. He died on the Thursday before the Purification (2 Feb.), 21 Henry VI. He signed himself, at a Privy Council held 23 Feb., 6 Henry VI, "John Lord Tiptoft, an off Powys sthuard off h^e King^s howse." A partition had been made, 20 Henry VI, of the lands of Edward Charlton, Lord Powis, between his two coheirs; and it has been observed that "the lordship of Powys became the property of Joane, the elder daughter, and therefore, not being in the possession of Tiptoft, could not convey to him any pretence for being summoned to Parliament by that description." The first summons to John de Charleton was personal, 7 Edward II, and it was not until 36 Edward III that his son, John de Charlton, was summoned as John de Charleton de Powys.

Lady Tiptoft survived her husband, and died 22 Sept. 1446. She is buried at Enfield, near Harrow, co. Middlesex, under a magnificent tomb, of which a full description is given in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. Besides the words "Mercy—ihu—igrsu" on the canopy, there is the following inscription on the tomb, "d'na Jocosa quondam filia et una hered' Edwardi d'ni Powes. Ac etiam filia et una hered' honorabilissime d'ne Marchie et uxor famosissimo militi Johanni Typtoft que obiit xxii die Septe'br' a' d'ni m,cccc,xlvi cujus anime et omniu' fideliu' defunctor' Ihs pro sua sacratissima passione misereat".

John Lord Typtoft left issue by his wife, Joyce, daughter and coheir of Edward Lord Powis, one son, John Typtoft, and four daughters,—Philippa, wife of Thomas Lord Roos; Joan, wife of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorpe; Joice, wife of Edmund Sutton, son of Lord Dudley; and Margaret, who embraced the religious life. John de Tiptoft, the only son, is in many places called Lord Typtoft, and of Powys, after the death of his mother; and Mr. M. C. Jones, in his very able papers published in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, quotes the following words, "Johannes Dominus Typtoft et de

Powys tenens terras et tenementa quæ fuere Jocosæ nuper uxoris Johannis Domini Typtoft unæ filiæ et heredis Alianoræ primæ sororis et heredis Edwardi nuper Comitibus Kanc", etc. He was created Earl of Worcester, 16 July, 27 Henry VI, having just come of age, and had the privilege of a herald, designated from his title, "Worcester."

It was not only by birth and position that Lord Worcester was an eminent man. He was one of those who anticipate the future as it were, and bring into their own age the practice of a development which it takes years to make that of the great body of the nation. Lord Worcester was a man of science and learning in an age when the ordinary members of his order looked upon such accomplishments with contempt, as unmanly. Feudalism was gradually breaking up, and the warlike but ignorant barons had some indistinct idea that after all they were often the dupes and servants of craftier men, however they might ordinarily pretend to despise them. The brawny arm had not always the advantage of the sage head; and Lord Worcester, laying aside the prejudices of his age, gave up the time which his offices and position secured him to quiet study. However, he was still a soldier, and was amongst those who undertook to guard the seas under Henry VI. He had also license to take what property belonged to him in France from the French, if he were able. During his tenure of the office of Deputy of Ireland, which was conferred upon him in 1457, he is accused of great cruelty; but this accusation, it must be remembered, is that of his enemies, and may refer simply to severity which he considered necessary, in the discharge of his duty, for the safety of the kingdom, and the repression of that party which was afterwards successful.

After an education at Balliol College, Oxford, he had travelled for some time, visiting the Holy Land, Rome (where he is said to have excited the admiration of Pope Pius II by his eloquence), Venice, and Padua, and imbuing his mind not only with the learning of the

ancients, but with the manners of thought and customs of inhabitants of foreign lands in his own day. He was a firm adherent of the house of York, and had been entrusted by Edward IV with the offices of Justice of North Wales for life, and Constable of the Tower; and it was in the short time during which, through the vacillating allegiance of Warwick, "the King Maker", the fortunes of the White Rose declined, and Henry of Windsor was brought forth as a puppet, and installed king under the guardianship of the Earl, that Lord Worcester, who had sought safety in flight and concealment, was apprehended in the Forest of Weybridge, co. Kent, where he had climbed to the highest branches of a lofty tree; and being taken to London, and brought before John Earl of Oxford, was by him (illegally, as it has been justly deemed) adjudged to death. He was beheaded upon Tower Hill, and his body buried at the church of the Blackfriars. Caxton, to whom he had been a patron, exclaims, "O good, blessed Lord God! what great loss was it of that noble, virtuous, and well disposed Lord, the Earl of Worcester! At his death the axe did at one blow cut off more learning than was in the heads of all the surviving nobility." He died seized of a moiety of the Castle of Pole and other lands in Wales, many of which probably came from his mother.

He is said to have had three wives, of whom the first, Cicely, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, *obt. s. p.* This wife is not mentioned by several writers; and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Greyndour, is called his first wife, by whom he had a son John, who as well as his mother did not survive the day of his birth. By his second (or third) wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, and sister and heir of Sir Walter Hopton (she was also heir of Sir William Lucy, and widow of Sir Roger Corbet), he had issue, a son Edward, who was restored in blood, but dying in 1485 left his father's sisters his co-heirs.

In the church of the Grey Friars at Norwich, founded

by Lord Tiptoft, were buried Sir Robert Tiptoft and Dame Una, his wife; Margaret, wife of Sir John Tiptoft; Sir Robert the younger; Robert Tiptoft, Esq.; Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tiptoft, and wife of Sir Philip Spencer, also three of their children,—Philip, George, and Elizabeth; Margaret or Margery, another daughter, and finally heir of Sir Philip Spencer and Elizabeth Tiptoft, married Roger Wentworth of Nettlestead, whose granddaughter, Margaret Wentworth, was mother of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Jane, Queen of Henry VIII. Of the coheirs, Philippa married Thomas Lord Ros, Joan married Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe, and Joyce married Edmund Dudley, as previously stated.

Thomas Lord Ros, the husband of Philippa, was a faithful adherent of the Red Rose, and on that account was attainted in the first year of Edward IV. Their son Edmund obtained an Act of Parliament annulling this attainder; but dying unmarried, his sisters became his heirs, of whom the eldest, Eleanor, was married to Sir Robert Manners; the second, Isabel, died without issue; and of the third, Margaret, nothing definite is known.

The barony descended to Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland, grandson of Thomas, son of Sir George, the eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Manners and Eleanor de Ros, who died 1487. Lady Elizabeth Manners, the heiress, married William, eldest son of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter. She died in 1591, leaving her husband a widower with one son, William Cecil. During his life the title was controverted upon the part of Francis, sixth Earl of Rutland, and representative of John Manners, brother of Edward Manners, third Earl, who maintained that the barony was, like the earldom, descendable to heirs male only. The matter was arranged by letters patent of 14 James I, by which William Cecil enjoyed the old barony of De Ros, and Francis was styled Lord Ros of Hamlake, etc. Cecil, however,

dying *s. p.*, the barony reverted to Francis, who married twice. His two sons by his second wife died without issue; and by his first wife he had an only daughter and heiress, Lady Catherine Manners, wife of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham.

Joan, the second coheir of the barony of Tiptoft, married Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe, and had issue, an only daughter, Isabel (aged 15 in 1456), who married twice. By her first husband, John Nevill, Marquis Montague, second son of Richard Earl of Salisbury, she had issue, two sons, George and John, and five daughters, who became coheirs,—1, Anne, wife of Sir William Stonor, whose daughter and heir, Anne, was wife of Sir Adrian Fortescue, executed in 1539; 2, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lord Scrope of Upsal, by whom he had issue, a daughter and heir, Alice, wife of Sir Henry Scrope, and mother of an heiress, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton; 3, Margaret, wife of, first, Sir John Mortimer; secondly, Robert Horne; and thirdly, Robt. Davies; 4, Lucy, wife of, first, Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwarke, Knt.; and secondly, Sir Anthony Browne of Cowdray; 5, Isabel, wife of, first, Sir William Huddleston of Sawston, co. Cambridge; secondly, Sir William Smith of Elford, co. Stafford, where she is buried, having died, as the inscription on their monument says, 12th Oct. 1516. These five were coheirs of not only Tiptoft, but also Powis, Bradeston, etc.

Joyce, the third coheir, married Edmund Sutton, eldest son and heir of John Sutton, Lord Dudley.

It will be remembered that Lord Worcester died seized of a moiety of the Castle of Pole; and it is to this that Leland alludes in the passage so often quoted, and which has caused so many commentaries: "Walschpole had two Lord Marcher's castles within one waulle, the Lord Powis named Gray, and the Lord Dudley caulld Sutton; but now the Lord Powis hath both in his hands. The Walschpole is in compasse almost as muche as a little towne. The Lord Dudley's part is almost fallen downe; the Lord Powis's parte is mostly

good." No doubt Lord Dudley, who had another castle so near, would not often make Powis Castle his place of residence, especially since the close quarters of Lord Powis might cause troubles and inconveniences, though the two families were connected in many ways.

The Suttons came from Sutton upon Trent, co. Notts., and Thoresby, in his history of that county, deduces the descent as follows: Roland de Sutton married Alicia, daughter and coheir of Richard de Laxton, and had issue, Sir Robert and Sir William. The latter married a wife whose Christian name was Matildis, and by her was father of Robert, whose wife Joan was a widow in the second year of Edward I. Their son and heir, Richard de Sutton, connected himself with Wales and Cheshire by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and heir of William Patrick of Malpas (*gu.* three mullets *or*) by Beatrice, daughter and coheir of David le Clarke (*arg.* a cross flory *az.*). This Beatrice married, secondly, Rhodri, son of Gruffudd ab Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. She is called in Harl. MS. 1977, Bewtrice, daughter and coheir of David Bruerton (or Clarke), Baron of Malpas. The modern *Peerages* (which are too often simply a reflection of the wishes of the present head or chief person of a family) make Isabel the wife of Richard de Sutton, daughter and heir of Prince Rhodri ab Gruffudd; intending, no doubt, thereby to enhance the dignity of the house of Dudley; which, however, is quite sufficient of itself.

Harleian MS. 1977 gives the descendants of Prince Rhodri ab Gruffydd by Bewtrice, daughter and coheir of David Bruerton (*als.* Clarke), Baron of Malpas, as Thomas (who rebelled *temp.* Edward III), father of Gwenhoyrn Goch, who died young, and divers daughters; and on the other hand, Harleian MS. 2119 says that Beatrice married William Patrick of Malpas, and had issue, a daughter and heiress, Isabel, wife of Richard Sutton. And again, a beautifully emblazoned pedigree of the Egerton family, kindly lent to the writer by Sir Philip de Grey Egerton of Oulton, Bart., and of the

date 1650, distinctly states that Beatrice, daughter and coheir of David le Clarke, married, first, William Patrick, by whom she had issue, a daughter and heir, Isabel, wife of Richard de Sutton ; and secondly, Rodricke, son of Griffith ab Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and had issue also by him. William Patrick was son of Robert Patrick, heir to a moiety of the barony of Malpas, *jure matris*, son of Robert Patrick by Beatrix, daughter and coheir of Ralph ab Einion, Baron of Malpas (*arg.* three lioncels regardant in pale *gu.*, armed *azure*). This Eignion or Einion was son of Maelor, and was Baron of Malpas and Lord of Bromfeilde, whereof he was disinherited by Hugh Kiveilioch, Earl of Chester, *temp.* Henry II. He is said to have married Beatrix, a natural daughter of Randolph Gernons, Earl of Chester (*gu.* a lion ramp. *arg.* within a bordure indented *or*). The above Maelor, from whom the lordship of Bromfield was called Maelor Gymraeg, was son of Gruffudd ab Owain ab Iago ab Idwal Voel (slain by the Danes and Englishmen, 940) ab Anarawd (ob. 913), first son of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales, slain 877.

The other coheir of the above Ralph ab Eignion was Margaret, the wife of Sir David le Clarke, son of William le Belward of Malpas (*gu.* three pheons, point downwards, *arg.*), by Tanglwst, seventh daughter of Hugh Keveilioc, Earl of Chester (*az.* six garbs, three, two, and one, *or*), by Gertrude, daughter of the Earl of Eureux (per pale indented *arg.* and *gu.*). Sir David le Clarke and Margaret his wife had issue, Sir William de Malpas, Knight, and others. He was owner of a moiety of the barony of Malpas, and died without any legitimate issue ; but by his mistress, Beatrix, sister of Roger de Montealto, he had three natural sons, of whom David le Clarke intruded himself into a moiety of the barony of Malpas (he bore *arg.* a cross flory *az.* ; arms very similar to those subsequently borne by the family of Offley) ; and having married Constance, daughter of Owain Cyfeilioc, lord of Powis (*or* a lion's gamb. erased *gu.*), had issue, two coheirs, Beatrix and

Idonea; the former of whom was wife of William Patrick, and mother of Isabel, wife of Richard de Sutton, *jure uxoris* lord of half the barony of Malpas, etc. (*or* a lion rampt. *vert*). It is to be remarked that Harl. MS. 2119 says that Einion ab Griffith married Beatrix, a *legitimate* daughter of Ran. Meschines, Earl of Chester.

Richard de Sutton and Isabel his wife had issue, John de Sutton, who considerably raised the fortunes and importance of his family by marrying Margaret, daughter of Roger and sister and coheir of John de Someri. This Roger de Someri died 19 Edward I. He had succeeded, when eighteen years of age, to the estates of his father, and seems to have been rather an independent character, since in the seventeenth year of Henry III he had his lands seized for refusing to receive knighthood; and in the forty-sixth year of the same King's reign he began his castle at Dudley without the royal license, but received the same somewhat later, having shewn himself a strong adherent of that monarch in his struggles with the barons; and, indeed, he was taken prisoner upon that side in the unhappy Mise of Lewes. He married twice. By his first wife, Nichola, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, he had four daughters; and by his second wife, Amabil, daughter and heir of Robert de Chaucombe, he had issue, Roger, father of Margaret, and two sons, Roger and John, who both died without issue. This John de Somery was accused of taking upon himself more than regal authority, and behaving with such insolence in Staffordshire that no man could enjoy right, reason, or peace unless they secured his good will by large contributions towards building his castle at Dudley: indeed, he seems to have levied black-mail, according to his accusers, throughout that country. But all this is denied upon his part as gross calumny, and he complained of it to the King. He died in 1321, leaving his two sisters, Margaret, wife of John de Sutton, and Joane, wife of Thomas Botetourt, his coheirs.

In the Twenty-Sixth Report of Welsh Records, Appendix, p. 50, we find that in the twenty-eighth year of Edward I, Urien de St. Pierre held of Richard de Sutton, in fee soccage, two burgages in Malpas and two saltpits in Fulwich, by service of twenty pence yearly, value one mark. This was the Richard mentioned above; and Urien de St. Pierre was the husband of Idonea, the second daughter and coheir of David le Clarke, who had intruded himself into a moiety of the barony of Malpas.

But to return from this digression. John de Sutton, Lord Dudley (summoned 17 Edward II), and Margaret de Somery, Lady of Dudley, both of whom were living in 1320, left issue, a son John, second Lord Dudley, who was the person mentioned in a deed bearing date, "Dudley, the Monday preceding the Feast of the Annunciation of the B. V. M., 12 Edward III", and which begins, "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannis filius Johannis de Sutton super Trent, Dominus de Dudleie", etc. This deed, which is quoted by Dugdale, has been held to set at rest the very vexed question from what stock of Suttons the Dudleys descend. John died in 1359. He fell a victim to the covetousness of the Spencers, who, desiring to obtain possession of his fair estate, accused him of treason, threw him into prison, and declared they would obtain his condemnation to death unless he signed away some of his finest domains. He lived, however, to see the downfall of his enemies, and to have a full restoration of his rights and possessions, in 1327. By his wife, Isabel, daughter of John de Cherleton, Lord Powis, who survived him, he had issue, a son and heir, John, who died in 1371, having married (secondly according to Adlard) Joan, daughter of Sir John de Clinton of Coleshill, co. War.

The son and heir of this third John and Joan his wife was a fourth John, who, being a minor at the death of his father, was placed under the care of the Earl of Arundel, and by him, in 1381 (according to the custom of those times), his marriage was sold to Sir Philip

Spencer for the sum of 350 marks. Spencer married the young heir to his daughter Alice ; which, however, availed him little, since she died without issue, and her husband took as his second wife Constance, daughter of Sir Walter Blount, Knt. It is evident that this John held lands derived from the Lords Powis, through his grandmother, Isabel de Cherleton, since he did homage for them in the second year of Henry IV's reign ; and at his death, in 1407, he left a son and heir, John Sutton, the fifth of that name in succession, then aged five years.

As he grew up to manhood, the young heir found himself compelled to choose between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and became a strong adherent of the Red Rose, his name appearing as a participator in many of the sanguinary troubles to which this country was at that time a prey. Though fortunate in gaining the good will and confidence of his sovereign, by which means he greatly increased the family estates, he was less so as a warrior, since we find him at one time a prisoner in Ludlow Castle, at another in the Tower of London (where he seems to have been in great danger of losing his head), and again at the battle of Bloreheath on the losing side. He was appointed Steward of Montgomery, probably through his connection with that county, and Treasurer of King Henry's household. He was also subsequently made a Knight of the Garter. It speaks well for King Edward IV, that, so far from bearing any malice against Lord Dudley for his constant adherence to him whom he held to be his king, he received him into his confidence, gave him a pardon for any irregularities which might appear in the matter of the household expenses, and conferred many favours upon him. Edward V appointed him to hold at Windsor the Feast of St. George, on his coronation day, and we shortly afterwards find him befriended by Richard III. Nor is this enough ; for so skilful a diplomatist does he seem to have been, and doubtlessly so firm a believer in *de facto* kings, that when his connection,

Sir William Berkeley, got into trouble under Henry VII, he managed to secure by payment of a sum of money certain manors in Worcestershire, which had formerly belonged to him. This Sir William Berkeley, who died 5 Edward VI, was son of Maurice, son of Sir John, son of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John de Clivedon. Dugdale says this John Sutton, Lord Dudley, obtained the stewardship of the lordship of Montgomery, the Hundred of Chirbury, Halcestre, Terretreve, Kerre, Kedwain, and Newtown, to be executed by himself or suitable deputy for life, together with £40 per annum out of lands in Shropshire and the Marches, £30 per annum out of Worcestershire, and £40 more per annum out of the issues of the lordships, which gives some idea of the position he must have held in Wales and the borders during the reign of Henry VI.

By his will, which is dated 17th August 1487, he desired to be buried at Dudley Priory, near his wife, and that a monument be erected over them costing not more than £20. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Beverston, and widow of Edward, Lord Powis, by whom he had with other children a son, Edmund, mentioned above as the husband of Joyce, daughter and coheir of John, Lord Tiptoft, with whom he probably gained a portion of Powis Castle, and who was mother of his son Edward, heir to his grandfather. The above Edmund married twice; his second wife being Maud, daughter of Thomas, Lord Clifford, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters. Leland says, "The Lorde Powis' grauntfather that is now, being in a controversy for assawte made upon hym goying to London, by the Lord Dudeley at Dudeley Castelle, condescended by entreaty that his son and heir should marry the olde lorde of Dudleis' daughter, mother to the Lord Powis that is now."

Edward, Lord Dudley (son of Edmund above) seems not to have been either very fortunate or of very high principles. He received from the king the wardship

of a certain Edward Birmingham, at that time about five years old, which he sold to his mother, Elizabeth Birmingham, who subsequently sold it to William Coningsby, serjeant-at-law. Dugdale says that John Dudley (afterwards Duke of Northumberland), coveting the lands of young Birmingham, which were adjacent to his own at Dudley Castle, devised a scheme by which to possess himself of them. Dudley set some of his agents to ascertain when young Birmingham was likely to ride out, so arranging it that they overtook him, and joined company with him on the road. Previously, however, one of their own associates had been sent in advance, upon coming up to whom, with Edward Birmingham in their company, they fell upon him, and, taking away his purse, fled. The man, who had been thus apparently robbed, pursued them, and Birmingham being known, was included in the subsequent prosecution. Finding himself in great danger he compounded for his life with his estates. Dugdale says, buying with them the influence and favour of John Dudley ; but it has been shown from a letter of Edward, Lord Dudley, to Cardinal Wolsey (*Orig. Letters*, by Sir Henry Ellis) that Dudley Castle at that time belonged to him, and that this Edward Birmingham, with two of his servants, had attacked and robbed one John Moseley, a tenant of Lord Dudley's, within a mile of the castle on the night preceding Christmas Eve. Lord Dudley therefore begs the cardinal's aid in bringing these felons to trial and punishing them, since they were under the impression that they should escape. They were condemned, and Birmingham, as stated above, saved himself by a surrender of all his property into the king's hands, out of which he received £40 per annum during the life of himself and wife.

(*To be continued.*)

MONASTERY OF PENRHYS.

To the interesting account of this Monastery by the late William Llewelin (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. iv, p. 255) may be added the following notices, which seem to have escaped the observation of the author. The first occurs in Leland's *Itinerary* (vol. iv, Part I, p. 34, 2nd ed.; Oxford, 1744), and is as follows :

“To go through the middle of the countrey, as from Est to West, a 23 miles. To Rotheney Vehan water, and over a bridge of wood, 3 miles. *To Penrise village, wher the Pilgrimage was, a mile.*”

The next notice is in a letter of Bishop Latimer to Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, in which he recommends the burning of certain images of the Virgin. The letter appears in Ellis's *Original Letters* (3rd Series, vol. iii, p. 207). Latimer writes :

“I trust your Lordshype wyll bestow our grett sibyll to sum good purposse *ut periat memoria cum sonitu*. She hath byn the Devyll's instrument to brynge many (I feere) to eternall fyre ; now she heresylyff, with her old syster of Walsyngham, her younger syster of Ipswych, with ther other too systers of Dongcaster and *Penryesse*, wold make a jooly musture in Smythfeld. They wold natt be all day in burnynge.....13 Junij (1538 ?) Att Hartlebury.”

From the following passage in Stow's *Chronicle* it would seem probable that the wish of the sturdy Reformer was gratified, and that Our Lady of Penrhys met the same fate as the more famous image of Derfel Gadarn, at whose burning the Bishop had then lately been assisting. (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, v, p. 154.) Under the year 1538, immediately before the date of August 9th, Stow says (Howe's edition, 1615, p. 574):

“The images of our ladie of Walsingham and Ipswich were brought up to London, with all the jewels that hung about them,¹

¹ In a letter dated 30th July, Thomas Thacker reports to Lord Cromwell the arrival in London of “the image of our Lady that was

and diuers other images both in England *and Wales*, whereunto any common pilgrimage was used, for auoiding of Idolatrie; all which were brent at Chelsey by Thomas Cromwell, priuie seale."

In the "Manorial Particulars of the County of Glamorgan" (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., ix, p. 2), Mr. G. T. Clark states that Penrhys was a cell of *Llanthony*. Should not this be "Llantarnam", the Abbot and Convent of which establishment granted a lease of Penrhys to Thomas Williams, dated 14th May in the 26th Henry VIII? See the document recited in the *Original Documents* in the last No. of the *Arch. Camb.* (p. li).

The foundation of the Monastery seems involved in considerable obscurity, although Mr. Llewelin speaks of certain "works of the ancient bards" as confirming the tradition of its foundation by Robert Consul. I presume he referred to some unpublished poems, for I cannot find that any have been published containing allusions to Penrhys, except the ode by Gwilym Tew; and a whimsical poem by Ieuan ap Rhydderch ap Ieuan Llwyd, said by Iolo Morganwg (*Iolo MSS.*, p. 310), but upon what authority does not appear, to have been addressed to the Virgin Mary of Penrhys. It is, however, highly probable, from the great repute in which Our Lady was held in Glamorgan, that there are many such poems in the various manuscript collections of the Glamorgan bards, and it would be very desirable to have them published. As a first instalment I offer the following *cywyddau* contained in an old MS. of sixteenth century poems in my possession.

LLYWARCH REYNOLDS.

Merthyr Tydfil.

I.

"IR VENDIGEDIG ARGLWYDDDES VAIR VORWYN YMHEN' RYS.

"Gwyr y deml ae geirau dig
A roedd ormodd o ddirmig

at Yppiswiche", and mournfully adds, "Ther is nothyng about hir but ij half shoes of silver, and iiij stones of cristall sett in siluer"! (*Ellis' Original Letters*, 3rd Series, iii, 79.)

Roi dau oi mysg rad ai medd
 o bren' hynneif brenhinedd
 Wedi herwa dav hirynt
 i doen i gyd enwog ynt
 yna mair o ne ym wyd
 aeth yn well yth enillwyd
 daly r ych yn dy law raeth
 dyn deg am d anedigaeth
 pan aeth oed pwy nith edwyn
 dy rodde wr nid ar ddyn
 er ytt aros wrth Ioseb
 moli wnaed dduw ymlaen neb
 Geir yth dad yn dy groth di
 oedd oen gwyn' yn ddyn geni
 os Duw ni welaist i ol
 nes ganedig gwisg gnawdol
 llwyth ridys llath i rhedeg
 oth fronnau doeth vorwyn deg
 Miragl waith ymrig y lan'
 Magu Iesu am gusan
 pa ben' biau pob ynys
 pen' i wyr hwn' yw pen' rys
 y mrig craig i mae eirw crych
 yn iach un anaf ai chwenych
 gwin gwyn' drwy r rhywyn a rhed
 gwyr lladd gwaewyr a lludded
 llawer un ir llawr a aeth
 a dynneist oe vudanaeth
 heind y werin yn daros
 or wylo n iach yr ail nos
 vai gloch wrth vagl a charr
 e hun i gannu n gynnar
 o gyr pwys y gwaew or pen'
 iachav ereill or chwaren'
 dy wilio r isdau liw r od
 a chael Aberth a chlybod
 delw veir nid dilavurach
 no mair o nef am roi 'n iach
 y marn Duw mair yn dy wart
 o ben' rys derbyn risiart
 vn pryd awr yn pryder
 yn dy vreich mae 'r un Duw vry
 yr awr i myner air maith
 vy mrenin vy marw unwaith
 mae r amser os pryderaf
 mair yn nesav meir nos haf
 man'av dynol mewn d wyneb
 am vn a wnaeth mwy no neb
 a man wylyd mae' n olef

am dy nerth ym dwyn i nef
 dŵywol rhwng Apostolion
 i dda 'r haul or ddaear hon'
 wedy vddynt y deuddeg
 dy roi mewn *twm* dremyn teg
 Angylion gwynion a gaid
 yth ddwyn dy gorff ath enaid
 dy wiriondeb ir drindod
 dydd y varn da oedd i vod
 mair o nef morwyn uvydd
 maen ofn yr hawl myn' vin rhydd
 Tro venaid om tîrf ynad
 ir lle rwyt i geir llaw'r tad.

Amen."

RISIART AP RYS AI KANT (1480-1520).

I.

TO THE BLESSED LADY, THE VIRGIN MARY AT PENRHYS.

The men of the Temple with their angry words shewed too much contempt to put from their midst two of the stock of the ancient kings. Grace is with them. After wandering for two long periods they came together. Famous are they. Then, Mary [from heaven art thou to me], it befell for the better that thou wast begotten. The ox went in thine hand to pay [the sacrifice?], fair maid, for thy birth. When thou camest of age (who does not know thee?) to give thee to a spouse; it was not to a man. Although thou didst stay with Joseph, thou wouldst praise God above all. The Word of thy Father in thy womb was a holy Lamb, and was born a man, though thou didst not see the mark of God until He was born in a vesture of flesh. A copious stream of milk flowed from thy breasts, thou fair virgin. A miraculous work at the top of the church, to nurse Jesus for a kiss. What head owns every island? Penrhys is the head of the men of this [island]. At the summit of the rock is a rippling stream; any disease that seeks it is healed. White wine runs in the streamlet, that can quell pains and fatigue. Many an one bowed down to the ground hast thou cured of his dumbness. The diseases of the multitudes who wait upon thee after their weeping are healed the second night If it drive the pressure of headache out of the head, it heals others of the carbuncle. Thou art guarded, O thou of snowy hue! and receivest offerings, and hearest [?] The image of Mary is no less efficacious than Mary of Heaven to heal. At God's judgment, O Mary of Penrhys, receive into thy guardianship Richard, at one time in perplexity! In thine arms is the one God above. Any hour one may please [to pray to him?], the Mighty Word, my King who once died. The time, Mary, is drawing nigh, if I be in perplexity..... There are human marks in thy face for One who has done more than any one; and, my beloved, my cry is for thy power

to bring me to heaven; a godly man among the apostles [when] the sun shall disappear from this earth. When the Twelve had put thee, thou fair one; in the tomb, holy angels bore thee away body and soul. 'T were well on the judgment day to have thine innocence in the sight of the Trinity. O Mary of heaven! thou obedient virgin! I fear the questioning. Do thou obtain my release, and bring my soul, O my vigorous judge! to the place where thou art, beside the Father. Amen.

RISIART AP RHYS.

II.

“IR WYRY VAIR O BEN RHYS.

“Y verch wyry vair a choron
ymhenn Rys i mae r wyry honn
mawl a wnaf mal o nevoedd
Melito gynt mawl teg oedd
mawl i dduw a mil yw ddwyn
mawl mawr vrainiawl Vorwyn
merch vron henferch vrenhinfab
merch honn yw merch i hun mab
Mair vawr wenfair morwynfam
Mair wyry vair yw 'r orau vam
Mam wiwnef am un annerch
mam dyna vam duw yn verch
mamaeth vronfaeth vorwynfab
merch vy 'n dwyn verch duw yn vab
mab tad ysbryd oi gadair
mab y wyry vab orau vair
baich o nef yn vab oi chnawd
hwinn yw baich am hen bechawd
o gwnaeth Eva gnith aval
i mairw o dwyll gwnaeth Mair dal
ny bu addaw byw yddyn
ony bai dduw yn vab i ddyn
seth a welas etholair
i genid mab o gnawd Mair
merch a ddyg y mraich ddigoll
Iesu ar lwyth yr jsrael oll
Vn duw a vy ny dewis
i ddwyn mab yddaw naw mis
arweddodd wr i ddioddef
i rodde ni nawradd nef
ymroddes Mair i weddi
yn wyry hun ny wrhae hi
au llef er yn llaw vorwyn
llyna dduw n llawen yw ddwyn
etholes wrth wialen
aisoes pa wr Ioseb hen

priod Mair pa rad mwy oedd
 au cheidwad yn verch ydoedd
 bu ar ol wenn Abriel annerch
 bu i honn vab a hi n verch
 yn llawenfab yn llawnvaich
 oen duw vry yny dwy vraich
 llyma i ddelw lle mae ddolef
 llyna yn wir i llun o nef
 ny wnae angel yn nengair
 oi ddwylaw vyth y ddelw vair
 anrydedd pan gad meddynt
 i kad gwyrth yn y koed gynt
 vry oi chyddygl verch addwyn
 o von dar ny vynnai dwyn
 mann ymyl y mynydd
 gwrthav vair vawr gwrthfawr vydd
 ewch i levain a chlaivon
 i vwrw ych haint ar y verch honn
 kawn vawr rodd gan vair heddyw
 kair morwyn vair mairwn vyw
 kawson ynfydion vedydd
 koeled dall kae weled dydd
 kryplaid don ir kor plaid teg
 kaen i traed lle kaent rydeg
 klywant o byddant byddair
 koelvawr vyd kae lef ar vair
 morwyr pell a gymhellir
 Mair au dwg or mor i dir
 ymhob jng ymhob angau
 Mair oedd au help ym ryddhau
 af i airiol wyf arab
 vry a mawl i vair au mab
 ym llaw iawn¹ kae mae llvn kwyr
 ym llaw asav mae llaswyr
 ymhell oedd am holl weddi
 ymbell i vair am llef i
 ofn ni ddel wedi r elwyf
 ofni dros venaid ir wyf
 ofni gweled vyn gelyn
 ymhenn tafi am enaid dyn
 ofni dybryd vyned obry
 ofn y vrawd gan vy nuw vry
 mi archaf yw bum archoll
 Mair arched air airchiad oll
 Mair am vn air ym enaid
 Mair wrthfawr air wrth vy raid.

“LEWIS MORGANWG AI KANT.”

¹ “Y llaw *iawn*”, the right hand. Does the word *iawn* occur elsewhere in this sense? I have never met with it.

II.

TO THE VIRGIN MARY OF PENRHYS.

The Maiden, the Virgin Mary, with the crown; in Penrhys is this Virgin. I will sing her praise as though inspired from heaven, like Melito's of old. Goodly was the praise. Praise to God, and a thousand to bear it; praise to the greatly privileged Virgin, a daughter, the daughter of a king's son. A daughter; this is the daughter of her own son. Great Mary, holy Mary, Virgin Mother. Mary, the Virgin Mary, is the best mother. Mother of heaven! A mother; that is, the mother of God, and she a maid. The nurse who cherished the Virgin's Son in her bosom; a maiden who bore God as her Son. The Son, the Father, the Spirit from his throne. The Virgin's Son; Son of the most excellent Mary. A burden from Heaven was a son of her flesh. This is a burden for old sin. What though Eve bit the apple; for those who perished by the fraud hath Mary made atonement. There was no promise of life for them had not God become a Son of Man. Seth saw the Chosen Word, that a Son should be born of the flesh of Mary. A Maiden bore in her faultless arms Jesus [who is] over all the tribe of Israel. The One God chose her to bear a Son to Him She bore a Man [doomed] to suffer in order to give us the nine degrees of Heaven. Mary devoted herself to prayer. Herself a virgin, she would not wed; and this was her cry from her maidenhood. But behold! God, Who was pleased to be born, chose, by means of a rod, what husband? Joseph the aged. He was the husband of Mary (what greater grace was there?), and her guardian when she was a maid. And it came to pass, after the annunciation by Gabriel, that she had a son, and she yet a maid; a joyful Son, a full burden; the Lamb of God on high is in her arms. Here is His image, where the crying is. Verily here is her image come from Heaven. An angel would never make with his hands the image of Mary. When [this] honour was obtained, so folks said, a miracle was wrought of yore in the woods. She, gentle maid, would not be taken up from her shrine of oak On the brow of the hill the miracles of the great Mary will be precious. Go, take your sick, and call, and cast your afflictions upon this maid. We shall receive a great gift from Mary this day; the Virgin Mary would bring the dead to life. The simple have received baptism. Let the blind believe, he would see daylight. Let cripples come to the choir in a goodly band, they would recover their feet so that they could run. Be they deaf, they shall hear Thou wilt find seamen who are driven afar, cry to Mary. Mary will bring them from sea to land. In all tribulation and in death Mary lent her aid to deliver us. I am full of joy. I will go up to entreat and to praise Mary and her Son. In my right hand is an image of wax; in my left hand a Psalter. All my prayer and all my cry from afar was to Mary. Fear comes not after I come there. I am [now] in fear for my soul, in

fear of seeing mine enemy at the head of the balance for the soul of man ; in great fear of going down below, in fear of the judgment of God on high. I will entreat him by His five wounds. Let Mary make supplication ; she who can demand all things. O Mary, for one word for my soul ! Mary ! Precious word in my need !

 III.

“ Mae nawnef mewn vn ynys
 mae hynn o rad ym henn Rys
 mae dynion yma dynnir
 Mair oth wyrth hyd mor a thir
 yna i dauthost vendithfawr
 ir lle hwnn or nef ir llawr
 dy ddelw bob dydd a welynt
 yn vyw a gad o nef gynt
 mawr yw rif mewn ysgryven
 mwy rif dy wrthav Mair wenn
 oes man iesu ym vnair
 oes mae merch Sioasym Mair
 morwyn deg y marn digawdd
 merch Anna wenn Mair ych nawdd
 wedy r byd vynd gydar bal
 golli nef gwall vn aval
 duw iawndad nidae vndyn
 i nef heb dduw n vab i ddyn
 duw ve ddauth a da vy ddwyn
 yth vry vair wrthfawr vorwyn
 maithriu wenn mae yth rann nawnef
 ath bronnau naith brenin nef
 mair wenfair ywch morwynfaich
 ach mab rad ywch ymhob braich
 ir oedd son er adda seth
 o rann jsrael ar nasareth
 i genid mab o gnawd mwyn
 ywch wenn vair a chwi 'n vorwyn
 mam jesu a mam oesoedd
 Maria'n wir morwyn oedd
 llawer dyn lle'r wyd unair
 o varw ae n vyw yn dy vronn vair
 ddaw atoch yn llawen
 [Ma]rw a'u wisg ywch Mair wenn
 mud yth weddi Mair
 ddauair
 o daw llef y dall yvydd
 e wyl y dall olau dydd
 o daw angall au dynged
 e ddaw gras iddaw oi gred

o daw byddar at arall
 e glyw llef o glwyf y llall
 vae glaf ar vaglau ovwy
 o gor Mair ny ddygir mwy
 ych delw i jachau dolur
 chwi a jachewch waew a chur
 mawr yw maich Mair am jechyd
 mwy na baich mwya ny byd
 dyn a ddalwyd dan ddolur
 vynu dwyn poen wyf yn dan pur
 mawr yw m hoeni Mair ym hynys
 mawr bown rydd Mair o benn rys
 y bardd iach o brudd iechyd
 a gano i vair gwyn i vyd
 ny wyr un er i rinwedd
 ar ba awr ir a ir bedd
 af a cherdd i ovy ch urddas
 a chwyr ywch lle harcha ras
 Mair yth ras mwy wyrth yr hawg
 mi a erchais un marchawg
 oes hir a gras syr Gai'r Ward
 jesu roed i syr Edward.

“LEWYS MORGANWG AI KANT.”

“Parlwr gan vwr niferoedd
 i vels draw val osdri oedd
pen' Rys oe llys ae llaswyr
 pwys deu gant mewn pysd o gwyr
 diffrwyth oedd weled offrwm'
 dieithr i haur da a thrwm'
 i mawr freint gyda mair vry
 i mae heneid am hynny.

“RISIART AP RYS. Marwnod Mrs. Elspeth
 Mathau or Adur.”

“mae llun ymhell a enwir
ymhen Rys ir meinwr hir

“RISIART AP RYS. *I sant Cirig ag i saintau
 eraill i ddaisyf iechyd i glaf.*”

III.

There are nine heavens in one island, this grace is at Penrhys. Here are men who are drawn over sea and land by thy miracle, oh Mary! Hither didst thou come, bestowing great blessings to this place, from heaven to earth. Thine image, which they see every day, was received of yore alive from heaven. Great is the number in writing, greater is the number of thy miracles, holy Mary....

Is there, in one word, a place for me, Jesus? Yes, there is Mary, the daughter of Joachim. Thou fair maiden, free from harm in the judgment; Mary, thou daughter of holy Anna, grant thy protection! When the world had gone to destruction, when heaven was lost through the offence in respect of one apple, O God, the true Father, no one would go to heaven unless God had become the Son of Man. God entered thy womb; good was the bearing of Him, Mary, thou precious virgin. Thou didst nourish with thy breast, thou holy one, the King of Heaven; the nine heavens are thy portion. Mary, holy Mary, thine is the virgin burden, and thou hast thy gracious Son in both thine arms. It was foretold since the days of Adam and Seth, that from the land of Israel and from Nazareth, a son of gentle blood would be born to thee, holy Mary, and thou a virgin. The mother of Jesus, the mother of the ages; verily Mary was a virgin. Where thou art, oh Mary, many a man would be restored from death to life in thy bosom
 . . . If the cry of the humble blind come to thee the blind shall see the light of day. Should he whose lot is folly come, he will receive grace upon his believing. Should a deaf man come, in addition to another, he will hear a cry from the wound of that other. Were a sick man to visit it upon crutches, he would not thus be brought from the church of Mary. Thine is the image to heal sickness; thou dost heal aches and pains. Great is my burden [of longing], Mary, for health; greater than the greatest burden in the world. I am a man overtaken by sickness, and who has borne pain like pure fire. Great is my pain, oh Mary, of mine island. It were a great thing if I were freed from it, oh Mary of Penrhys. The bard who in health sings to Mary, blessed is he. Whate'er his virtue, no one knows in what hour he will go to the grave. With song and with wax will I go racing to visit thy dignity and thy place. Oh Mary! to thy grace for a while have I commended one knight. A long life and grace may Jesus grant to Sir Edward, a second Sir Guy the Guardian.

LEWYS MORGANWG.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

"THE CELTIC ELEMENT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE."

SIR,—Mr. Davies will, I hope, excuse me if I venture to differ from him as to a few of the interpretations of Celtic (probably Welsh) epithets applied on pp. 217-218 of his able and interesting paper on this subject in the volume of our Journal for 1879, to names extracted from charters and early writers. *Hemery cutakig*, I submit, is not=flesher; which would imply that *cuta*, the modern *cwta*, was a substantive, meaning a cutter or divider, *kig* (the modern *cig*) of flesh; whereas the *cwta* of our lexicons is an adjective, meaning in Latin *curtus*, *brevis*, *caudâ carens*, as given by Davies; and short, abrupt, bob, or bob-tailed, by Dr. Owen Pughe. The latter gives an example of the use of the word, from the Welsh Laws, in the plural, in *arian cwtäon*, short money, as opposed to *arian cyfreith-iawl*, lawful money. I should, therefore, conceive the epithet to be intended for a nickname, and that the gentleman was designated by his waggish friends, "Short Flesh", in ironical compliment to his personal podginess; with which we may compare the *cutty sark* = "short shift" of Burns' "Tam o' Shanter". The word is represented in modern English by *scut*, the bob-tail of a hare. Of somewhat similar application is the "short bread" of modern English confectioners.

From *Prudan* I should imagine that a *d* had been eliminated in speech, and that the word in modern Welsh would be *prudd-dan*, inclined to over-seriousness or moroseness. Compare *syfr-dan*, "vertiginosus, stupidus" (Davies), "giddy, dizzy" (O. Pughe), from *syfr*, "tending to make hard or severe" (Id.). *Mol* is doubtless the modern *moel*, bald. I am at a loss to find the significations of "wily" for *fla* (*ffila*), "generous" for *roda*, in Cymric ancient or modern; nor could *becca* mean beaked, even if *bec* were the word for a beak in it, which it is not, whatever these may be in other branches of Celtic.

With regard to "Oswald Llauigain", it would be opposed to Welsh idiom to construe this "Oswald of the Fair Hand", just as it would be incorrect to say "Oswald Hand the Fair" in English. Moreover, the substantive *llaw* being feminine, it would require the feminine form, *gwen*, of the adjective *gwyn* (white) to agree with it. Mr. Davies would seem to have been misled by the inversion of the *n* in his reading of Nennius; thus substituting the letter *u* for *n*. It is so printed in the original Oxford edition of Gale's *Scriptores* XV, of 1691: "Ipse enim Osual Lannigain, ipse occidit Catgublaun

Regem Gunedotiæ Regionis, in bello Catscaul" (p. 117). That this word is the name of a place, and that place represented by the modern town of Winwick, in Lancashire, seems probable from the appearance in the list of the twenty-eight cities of Britain, in some editions of Nennius, of "Caer Guintguic" ("Guinntwic" in edition of English Historical Society, 1838), which Ussher believed to be Winwick. From the doubling of the *n*, followed by *i*, it may be inferred that the name may have been originally "Llan Dicuin" (the church of Dicwyn); and if the *i* has been written corruptly for *e*, "Llan Decwyn" (the church of Tecwyn), who is stated by Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 223) to have been a son of Ithel Hael, a prince of Armorica, and the founder of Llan Decwyn in Merionethshire. In the *Genealogies of the British Saints*, Tecwyn is given as the name of one of those who accompanied St. Cadvan into Britain from Armorica.

H. W. L.

Miscellaneous Notices.

'AN important archæological discovery has just been made in the canton of Plougastel, St. Germain (Finisterre). M. P. du Châtelier, while exploring a vast tumulus measuring no less than 5,600 cubic metres in contents, brought to light a splendid megalithic tomb containing six poniards, an axe, and two hatchets in bronze; thirty-three barbed flint arrow-heads, and one of rock crystal; and lastly, a commander's baton in polished stone,—a magnificent piece of work, 53 centimetres in length.'

'IN digging the foundations for a gasometer at Monaco, nine bracelets, a gold medallion of Gallian, a gold bust of Gallian, 2 ins. in height, and eight gold medals, have been discovered. Some of the bracelets are believed to be decorations belonging to a Roman general under Probus.'

LLANRHAIADR YN MOCHNANT SCULPTURED STONE.—A few days after the Welshpool Meeting, last August, on their visit to Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant Church, which is being restored, Professor Babington, Mr. Hartland, and Mr. Robinson, noticed the ornamented narrow side of a stone built into the south-western portion of the wall of the south aisle. The Vicar and Churchwardens having given permission, the stone has since been removed, and will be placed in the church, so that it may be fully seen. The ornamentation consists of a Latin cross having in the two upper angles a spiral figure, and on one side of the long arm a closely interlaced ribbon-pattern, and on the other side incised diagonal lines, bent continuously at right angles. The stone is 6 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and has been photographed by Mr. A. Williams, chemist, Llanrhaidr.

Yates to a
new position
opposite a pillar
of South aisle
19. 4. 1887
taken now built
visible
See No 481
Mr. A. Williams
'Earl Charles Manners
(1850)

EMBANKMENT WITH BUTTRESSES.—Near Caio, in Carmarthenshire, is an artificially raised bank of earth having both ends cut off by agricultural operations, but still clearly traceable over half a mile. In its most perfect part it is 23 feet wide, and 4 to 5 feet high, slightly convex. There are projections from it, which, for lack of a better name, we may call buttresses or bastions (cf. Lubbock, *Prehist. Times*, pp. 264, 265). They extend from the bank 23 feet, and are 27 feet wide, declining in height to about 18 inches at their extremities. They occur at regular intervals, leaving 18 feet clear space between them. The whole work is composed of the same material, shale and ordinary earth, evidently obtained from the neighbouring hill-side, where there are extensive diggings at Bwllfa and near Dol-las. I hope on a future occasion to give fuller information respecting it; in the meantime I shall feel thankful for any information of similar works, for the sake of comparison. I may add that its course lies along the bottom of the narrow valley, as if it were desired to have wet and marshy land on either side of it.

Caio, Llandilo.

C. CHIDLOW.

MR. T. ROUGHT JONES has supplied us with the following copy of a letter he wrote to the *Athenæum*,—"In Horseley's *Britannia Romana* he ends a discourse on this station by observing that 'if Mediolanum be placed anywhere near Draiton, we can then go on in our route with ease and success'. I have to announce that the anticipation of this antiquary has been realised; and I have the gratification to inform those interested in Roman remains of the discovery of a hitherto unknown and unnoticed Roman camp close to the old road from London to Chester, at Bearstone, Salop, on the north bank of the Tern, about four and a half miles to the north-east of this town. The camp is on the estate of E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Bellaport, Salop, who with considerate courtesy has given me permission to make what examination I think necessary. A superficial inspection has revealed the remains of a smelting-place and some rude pottery. If any reader wishes a key to the position of the camp, let him consult the second and tenth itineraries of Antoninus, and at Condate (Middlewich), at Rutunium (Bury Walls), at Bovio (Tiverton), for there appears to be a *consensus* of opinions on these stations, describe on an Ordnance Map, at each place, a circle of the radius, in Roman miles, to Mediolanum, as given by Antoninus, the intersections of the three circumferences will be a very short distance from the Bearstone Camp. This will be a somewhat different process from the straining and cramping of the distances to force this long lost station at Chesterton. I hope, in other communications, to fully and fairly establish my claim to having solved the riddle of Mediolanum."

LLANDECWYN, MERIONETHSHIRE.—An inscribed stone of considerable interest was discovered here last autumn by Mr. Breese, who

has promised to give a short description of it in the April number of the Journal.

DENBIGH CASTLE.—During the late excavations on the western side of this castle a passage was found leading through the walls into the interior. It is intended, we are told, to go on exploring this part of the castle.

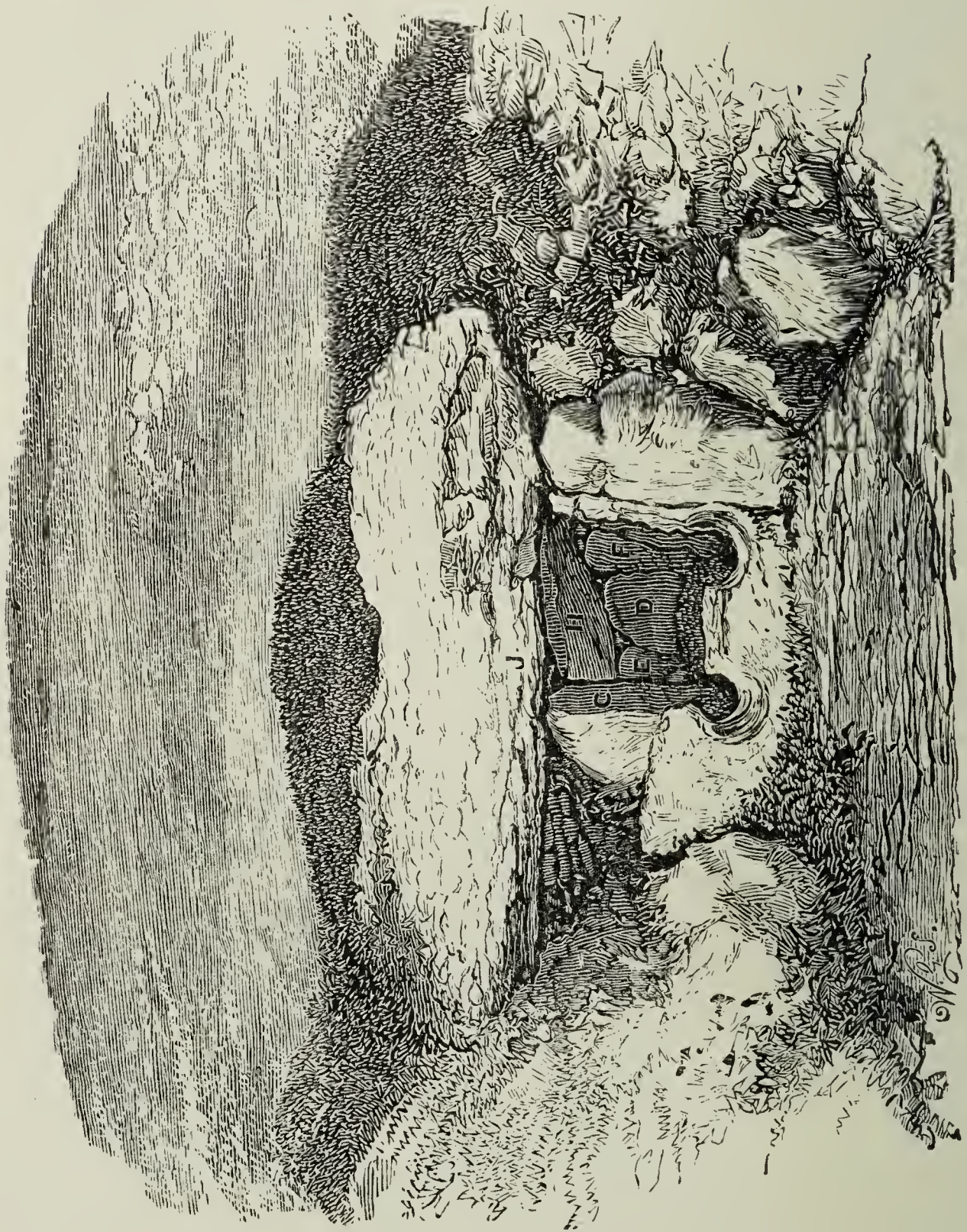
PART V of the Rev. Robert Williams' selections from the Hengwrt MSS. is soon to be issued from the press. It will contain—1, Purdan Padric; 2, Buchedd Meir Wry; 3, Y seith Pechawt Marwawl; 4, Euangel Nicodemus; 5, Y Groglith or Mass of Good Friday; 6, Hanes Pontius Pilatus; 7, Historia Judas; 8, Prophwydoliaeth Sibli Doeth; 9, Breuddwyt Pawl Ebostol; 10, Pwyll y Pader; 11, Evengel Ieuan Ebostol; 12, Seith Doethion Ruvein; 13, Stori yr Olew Bendigeid; 14, Ystori gwlat Ievan Vendigeit.

FROM the schedule appended to Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments it appears that it is intended to include in it the tumulus at Plas Newydd, Anglesey; Arthur's Quoit, Gower; and Pentre Evan Cromlech at Nevern.

EDWARD LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.—The following extracts are taken out of the calendar of the House of Lords MSS., in the Report of the Historical MSS. Commission for 1879:—

1644, Nov. 2. Petition of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Since the beginning of the present troubles petitioner has lost all his estate in Ireland, being above 1,200 acres, and now by the surrender of Montgomery Castle he has lost all his estate in England and Wales. Desires their Lordships to afford him means to live, if not like a nobleman, yet like a gentleman; and that Mr. John Spencer, who bought petitioner's goods in London from the Committee of Sequestration, may be paid the £270 he gave for them, and restore them to petitioner, who in his present condition knows not how to provide that sum.

1648, May 4. Petition of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Upon the surrender of his castle at Montgomery he had £20 a week allowed him. Much of this money is now in arrear, and he prays that it may be presently paid, and the order continued, if not during his life, as the Earl of Mulgrave had it, yet at least until he be satisfied for the losses he sustained for two years and three months, during which time he kept his castle, until he submitted it unto the Parliament, which losses appear by good certificate to amount to divers thousand pounds.



I.—KISTVAEN, PLAS NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.

View from the entrance, looking inside. The letters refer to the reference letters on plan.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—VOL. XI, NO. XLII.

APRIL 1880.

THE CHAMBERED MOUND AT PLAS NEWYDD.

THE well known chambered mound at Plas Newydd, in Anglesey, was, we believe, first described by Pennant in his *Tour* (vol. ii, p. 247, first edition). Rowlands' description of it shews that he was not aware of its contents. His statement is: "There is also at Plas Newydd Wood one of the largest carnedds in the Isle of Anglesey, yet scarce discerned and distinguished from a mount of earth, the stones being overgrown with earth and moss, and great trees growing thick upon it" (p. 94). Facing p. 100 is a curious representation of it, or rather what he thought it should be, for the covering of earth is supposed to have been removed, and exposed a conical heap of huge stones. "One side is unbroken, and measures twenty paces to the summit." The opposite side he calls "the broken side"; so that it is evident some kind of breach existed, but not extensive enough to disclose the interior chamber. Otherwise it is difficult to account for his not making any mention of it. The first edition appeared in 1723. The second, by the Rev. Henry Owen, published in 1766, was a considerable improvement in matter and style on the earlier one, but gives no additional information. A Supplement of *Mona Antiqua* appeared in 1775, but omits all mention of it; yet in 1760 Pennant saw it much as it is at present.

The next notice of it appears to be that of the late Angharad Llwyd in her Prize Essay on the *History of Mona*; but this is borrowed from Pennant, whose ridiculous conjecture she comments on. That zealous but not always accurate antiquary, in alluding to the semi-circular holes which, he thinks, had probably corresponding holes in an upper stone (now lost), so that the two could perform the office of stocks, adds,—“It is indeed conjecture, but not an improbable one, that in this place had been kept the wretches destined for sacrifice; as it is well known that they performed these sacrifices, and often upon captives who had suffered long imprisonment, perhaps in cells.” As Pennant adopted the opinion of Borlase, that all cromlechs had been sepulchral chambers, or parts of them, Angharad Llwyd justly points out how inconsistent the theory of the prison-chamber is with his own opinion. Angharad’s description of the chamber is correct enough, as well as her assignation of it to its true use (p. 240). The contributor of the account of Llanedwen parish to Lewis’ *Topographical Dictionary* merely informs us that “the carnedd was opened a few years ago, and found to contain a vault 7 feet in length and 4 in breadth; but after a diligent search no other relics were discovered.” This volume of the *Dictionary* was published in 1833. As Pennant in 1760 saw the monument, and described it just as it is at present, it is evident the writer of the notice in the *Dictionary* knew very little of its history or of the date of its discovery. Bingley, however, who commenced his *Tour* in 1798, does give some information in that work, printed in 1804. He writes (p. 304, vol. i), “On returning from the house at Plas Newydd to the Holyhead road I observed a large tumulus, which on subsequent inquiry I was informed is generally believed by the country people to have been a Druidical place of interment, and to have originally had some connection with the cromlech. A large upper stone is now exposed, and beneath this I found a low entrance into a subterranean recess, apparently 10 or

12 feet long, and 4 wide and high. The sides are formed by flat, upright stones, one of which, opposite to the entrance, is said to enclose the passage into a vault considerably larger than this. The place was first exposed in the time of Sir Nicolas Bailey, about seventy years ago; and when the workmen had opened the entrance into the larger recess, he ordered them to discontinue their operations as it seemed to contain nothing but bones. A servant of the present Earl of Uxbridge, at the request of some gentleman who visited the place about eighteen years ago, dug to the depth of about 12 feet in the bottom of the smaller vault, and discovered a few bones and a very old clasp-knife, which might probably have been lost by the men who before dug in the same place, for the man could give me no satisfactory description of it."

How much of the above statement can be relied on is uncertain, as it depends on the accuracy of Mr. Bingley's informants; but there is nothing suspicious in the character of the information, as is frequently the case with local traditions. It is, moreover, correct as to the time of the discovery, as we know that it probably took place after the death of Henry Rowlands (1723) and before 1760, the date of Pennant's visit. Bingley's visit took place about 1800; so that according to what was told him, the chamber was laid bare about 1730. This account has been copied almost *verbatim* by the Rev. J. Evans, who compiled vol. xvii of the *Beauties of England and Wales*, embracing the six northern counties of Wales. The only alteration introduced is, that instead of seventy, it is seventy or eighty years. As he wrote at least ten years after Bingley, he would have been more correct if he had omitted the word "seventy". He appears to have been doubtful whether it was a place of sepulture, as some conjecture, or a place of confinement for the wretched victims destined to be sacrificed, as Mr. Pennant thought was probable. Bingley seems to have known better than to reproduce such a ridiculous suggestion.

About the same time that Mr. J. Evans' work appeared, Nicholas Carlisle, Fellow and Secretary of the Antiquaries of London, gave to the public his *Topographical Dictionary of the Dominion of Wales* (1811), a work even more meagre and unsatisfactory than that of Lewis. All the information here given is that a portion of a large *carnedd* has been removed, and within was discovered a cell of about 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, covered at top with two flat stones, and lined on the side with others. Guide-books of later date cannot be expected to furnish more information than what they find already in print, while they are generally limited in space. As a sample, Black's *Picturesque Guide* (1857) may be quoted: "Near to these cromlechs are *traces* of a large *carnedd*, which covered a space of ground 142 yards in circumference, now nearly overgrown with grass. A part of the elevation having been cleared, discovery was made of a cell 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, covered by two flat stones raised at one corner so as to admit of entrance" (p. 51). As the mound or tumulus is at the present time little diminished from its original dimensions, it is not clear what the writer means by *traces*.

The latest account is from one of the same class of authorities, namely, the last edition of Murray's *North Wales* (1874). Here the writer has certainly not been content with the accounts of others, but has evidently examined the chamber for himself. His notes, however, on this occasion do not exhibit that accuracy and carefulness of observation of which this edition furnishes so many examples. It will be better, however, to repeat his account of it here: "A quarter of a mile from the two cromlechs is a *kistvaen*. It is within a bank of stones, in the shape of a quadrant of a circle; and the large capstone, 7 feet square, is supported by rough, slab-like stones at the sides, and one at the back. A smaller capstone, 4 feet square, is behind the larger one, but not over the main chamber. A stone which seems to have had a circular aperture fills the

lower half of the entrance. This is probably the most perfect monument of the kind in Britain." No notice is taken of the tumulus; and instead of a circular aperture there are two semicircular ones. Many popular guide-books mention it; but they are mostly more or less indifferent compilations for the benefit of summer tourists.

It will be gathered from what has been said, that there does not appear to be anything like a satisfactory account of this interesting, and, as regards Wales, unique, relic of prehistoric age; but in 1870 this deficiency was made up by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley in his able article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1870. He alludes to the number and variety of megalithic monuments in the county of Anglesey, most of which have been described and figured in the Journal of the Association. This one, however, had not been so fully described as it deserves for its size and peculiar features; and those who have read Mr. Stanley's account will agree that he has supplied what was wanting most amply and satisfactorily. However, during the Meeting of the Association in Carnarvon in 1877, a small section of the members visited the cromlechs and chamber at Plas Newydd, and among the number was Mr. Worthington Smith, to whom the Association is already so much indebted for his accurate drawings, engravings of which have enriched so many volumes of the *Arch. Camb.* On this occasion Mr. Smith preferred to be left behind when the rest returned, his work detaining him some hours. During that time he drew and measured the chambers, if there were originally two.

Examples of such divided chambers still exist, especially in parts of France. Thus in the great chamber of Esse, about two miles from Retier, a small town on the main road to Rennes, there are the cross-walls marking out five separate chambers. The fifth, the farthest from the entrance, was probably once divided, so that the original number was six. The late Mr. Lukis of Guernsey, who had given much attention to

these megalithic chambers, thought, where the innermost chamber was larger than the others, that this was the original one, and the others were additions from time to time. In the present instance we have the inner chamber rather the smaller of the two, while its position would show it was earlier than the larger one.

The entrance is to the east, which is almost always the case, although a few exceptions exist. Whether this fact is connected with any religious element has not yet been made out, although some attach importance to it. But, however that may be, it is very probable, if not almost certain, that if these sepulchral chambers were used by successive generations, some rule as to the position of the entrance must have been established, otherwise it would be very inconvenient to have to make trials in the tumulus. For a somewhat similar reason the stone which closed the east side of the chamber did not support the capstone which in the simple quadrangular chamber rested on three supports. Hence we have so many of such chambers left perfect, except on the eastern side, such as Kit's cotty house, not far from Maidstone, St. Lytham, near Cardiff, at Newport, in Pembrokeshire, at Plas Issa, near Cricceth, Dolwylyn, Corsygedol, and many other places. The same is the case with the Plas Newydd chamber. The present fragment, with the two semi-circular apertures, when perfect, could never have supported the capstone, otherwise its removal would seriously compromise the safety of the capstone which had to support such a mass of soil and stone. But no damage has been done, as it appears to be exactly in the same position as when originally placed. The real supports are the massive jambs at the entrance.

Mr. Stanley is of opinion that in all probability the stone now remaining is the lower half of one, the upper part of which has been destroyed. If the mound had not been opened before the time of Sir J. Bailey, as mentioned above, the mischief was probably then done by the labourers employed. It is true in Row-

land's time that that side of the mound was broken, to use his own expression, but the broken surface had not disclosed what was behind, otherwise he would have dwelt on such a remarkable discovery; and, on the other hand, it is not likely that excavations made before his time would have been covered up in order to preserve it from further mutilation. On the opening of the mound by the then owner of the Plas Newydd estate, as already described, it is most likely that the stone was broken in trying to obtain access to the interior; and this being rendered practicable by the removal of the upper portion, the lower one was allowed to remain as it is at present.

Most persons who have seen the chamber will probably agree with Mr. Stanley in thinking that originally the east end was closed by a single slab having two round holes such as occur in the sides of cromlechs or kistvaens in India, of which he gives representations from the account of cromlechs in the Deccan, in India, by Colonel Meadows Taylor. This diligent antiquary, however, lays down rules which distinguish *kistvaens* from *cromlechs*. A kistvaen differs from a cromlech in having four sides with or without a capstone. A cromlech has only three. Surely a three-sided cromlech must be the result of accident, and never could have been intended by those who erected it. Colonel Forbes Leslie, remarking on the memoir of Colonel Meadows Taylor, says that these kistvaens are altogether above ground, and never appear to have been under a mound, like cromlechs or dolmens; that they are probably sacrificial altars; and that the round hole in the side was intended as a passage for the spirit on its way to a new body, transporting with itself arms, ornaments, etc., deposited in the tomb. It may appear rather presumptuous to question the statements of such distinguished authorities. *If* the cromlech and the kistvaen differ from each other, the difference must be one of size only, for in principle of construction they are identical. It is true Meadows Taylor considers them quite

distinct ; but the distinction he makes can hardly be admitted, for a three-sided cromlech (if such a relic exists) is but the imperfect remains of a larger chamber. He rests his theory on other grounds not more satisfactory, for he tells us that in none of the open cromlechs could anything be found, and the original earth of the floors remained undisturbed. On the other hand, "in the closed or four-sided cromlechs were found human ashes, portions of bone, and charcoal, mixed with pieces of broken pottery, red and black, with the invariable *pandre matti*, or black earth mould, brought from a distance." (*Arch. Camb.*, Fourth Series, vol. i, p. 54.)

The circumstance that in the open chambers nothing was found, is more easily explained by the improbability of finding anything in a chamber exposed for ages to human curiosity. Our own cromlechs have long ago been cleared out, and in the majority of cases without any record of discoveries made. The same would probably be the case in other inhabited countries ; and if "the closed or four-sided cromlechs are found to contain *débris* of human ashes, bones, pottery, etc., the inference is that such remains were not thought worth removing." The difficulty, however, is increased by the observation of Col. Leslie, that "these kistvaens are altogether above ground", and "never appear to have been under a mound like the dolmens". If this is the case, one might have expected the reverse of Mr. Meadows' statements, and that buried cromlechs would have preserved their contents, while the exposed kistvaens would be cleared of them. But it does not seem to have occurred to this gentleman as well as to others who have published similar opinions on this subject, that if they are correct, those who erected these monuments must have had strange notions of carrying out their intentions ; for presuming that they intended to provide a secure resting-place for the remains of their friends, and that cromlechs and kistvaens were meant for such a purpose, nothing could have been contrived less adapted for protecting them from man, animals, or the effects of weather, than to

leave them so exposed; while, on the other hand, one cannot conceive a more effectual and lasting protection for a grave than a mound. If, indeed, cromlechs or kistvaens were ever intended for sacrificial or other religious rites, this theory of the universal protection of stone monuments is evidently untenable. That stone altars did exist, we have ample proof in the sacred writings. But they were especially built for that purpose, and therefore properly adapted for it; while of all inconvenient contrivances for altar purposes, nothing can be conceived more useless, or rather more impracticable, than an ordinary cromlech. What connection, if any, existed between the greater groups of megaliths, as those of Avebury, Stonehenge, Stanton Drew, Rollright, etc., with religious services, is a distinct and hitherto unsettled question; but no remains of any altar or altar-stone exist in any of them, for the stone so called, in the centre of the Stonehenge group, is most probably nothing of the kind. That the Druids had altars must be admitted; but of what form, whether of a single stone, or built up of unhewn stones, is unknown. If they were destroyed by early missionaries, their demolition would be more easy if of the latter kind. It may, however, be safely stated that as regards England and Wales, no such thing as a real stone altar is in existence, or known to have existed. About fifty years ago Dr. Alfred Fouquet of Vannes, who wrote a treatise on the Celtic monuments and Roman remains in the department of the Morbihan, thought he had discovered several Druid or Celtic altars. These are certain natural rocks in that part of Brittany, which, to use his own words, have the *gorge* and the *gradin*; the former being a natural, hollow groove or moulding round the lower part of the stone. The *gradin* is a natural shouldering out of the bottom of the stone, forming a low step, which in some cases is so low as to be even with the ground, and could be of no use to the officiating priest. Some of these stones have cup-hollows, which he asserts have been the work of

man, and not of nature. These hollows *never*, according to him, occur on stones placed by man. Hence he draws his conclusion as to these natural stones being altars, which being too massive and difficult to destroy, the missionaries of the day desecrated by cutting the hollows, as Druid as well as Mosaic laws forbade the lifting up a tool against them. But, unluckily, what Dr. Fouquet thinks to be artificial hollows, are the work of nature. One of these so-called altars is within a short walk from Vannes, so that any visitor to that city may easily examine and judge for himself. We believe very few of his countrymen have been persuaded that his theory is correct; at any rate, for the last forty or fifty years no notice has been taken of it.

On referring, however, to the kistvaens, representations of which are given by Mr. Stanley opposite p. 54 in his description of the tumulus in Plas Newydd Park, one of them has a circular aperture in one of the sides. This is in the Deccan in India; other examples are to be seen at Musselbunda, the Carnatic; another in Southern Bengal; another in Circassia. One in South India has two such holes side by side. (See Mr. Stanley's notice, p. 52.) That these holes were intended for some purpose is undeniable. Mr. Stanley suggests that they were intended for the spirit to pass through to the new body into which it was to enter. Colonel Leslie further conjectures that through it the spirit conveyed ornaments or arms which had been deposited in the grave at the time of burial. The Hindus are said to believe that the soul exists as a spirit until certain necessary ceremonies are performed, after which it passes into a substantial form about the length and thickness of a man's thumb.

One very remarkable example of this class is the long and narrow chamber at Moitura in Sligo. This structure is 40 feet long by 7 broad, and is divided into three compartments. It lies north and south. The latter entrance is closed by a single stone with one of these apertures. The northern entrance has two stones, one

of which is also perforated in the same manner. The diameter of these apertures is five inches.

Whatever explanation may be offered as to the purpose of these holes may also apply to the numerous instances of pillar-stones similarly pierced. The late Mr. Brash enumerates several in different parts of Ireland. They also occur in Cornwall. Mr. J. T. Blight has contributed a notice of them to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, republished by H. J. and James Parker in 1865. Borlase, before him, had described them, and both gentlemen think that they were in some way connected with stone circles. Borlase supposes that the Druid priests tied their victims near the top of the stone. Two of the Bollert stones are so pierced, and a third, of like character, is said to be at no great distance. The well known Mên-an-tol and its two companions are so placed that they seem to have formed part of a circle. The hole, however, in this instance is very different from the others mentioned above, as it measures on one side 2 ft. 2 ins., and 1 ft. 7 ins. on the other, the difference being attributable to unskilful boring. Children used to be passed through it for spinal disease. The diameter in the Bollert stones is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., nearly the same as the Moitura ones mentioned above. Mr. Blight also informs us that several holed stones of this description were found near the circles of Carn Kenizhek, in the parish of St. Just.

In Penwith, in Constantine parish, is a stone of triangular form with a large hole through it. This stood near a barrow, and in later times a stone cross was erected near it. A similar cross still stands near one of the Bollert stones; and it is curious that one of these pierced stones at Plymouth had a cross also near it. Whether these crosses were intended to divert the people from superstitious practices of pagan origin is not certain; but they were probably placed for that purpose.

Borlase, p. 178, states that Martin (one of our earliest Scotch topographers) says shortly before his time the

natives used to pour libations of milk or beer through holed stones to propitiate "Brownny", a hobgoblin like the Irish Banshee, which was attached to some particular family. This practice, however, only shews how little was known of the real object of these stones. The same may be said of the well known Stennis Stones of Orkney, which the Rev. Dr. Henry, Principal of the Scotch College at Paris, first made known. His account, accompanied by a rude cut of a bird's-eye view of it, will be found in volume iii of *Archæologia Scotica*, p. 122, which Daniel Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, has also noticed. There are near it several other groups of stones, but one only has a hole. It is about 8 feet high, and 3 broad, and the hole is much larger than usual, although smaller than the Cornish Maen-tol. It was, however, with some other curious remains near it, barbarously destroyed by a farmer in 1814. "There was a custom", says Dr. Henry, "among the lower class of people in this country, which has entirely subsided within these twenty or thirty years. When a party had agreed to marry, it was usual to repair to the Temple of the Moon (a circle of stones), where the woman, in presence of the man, fell down on her knees and prayed to the god Woden that he would enable her to perform all the promises she had made, and was to make, to the young man present. After which they both went to the Temple of the Sun (another group of stones), where the man prayed in like manner before the woman. They then repaired to the stone to the north-east of the semicircular range; and the man being on one side, and the woman on the other, they took hold of each other's right hand, through the hole in it, and there they swore to be constant and faithful to each other." This ceremony was considered so very sacred that the person who dared to break the engagement thus made was accounted infamous, and excluded all society. A rudely drawn bird's-eye view is given of the two stone circles called the Temples of the Sun and

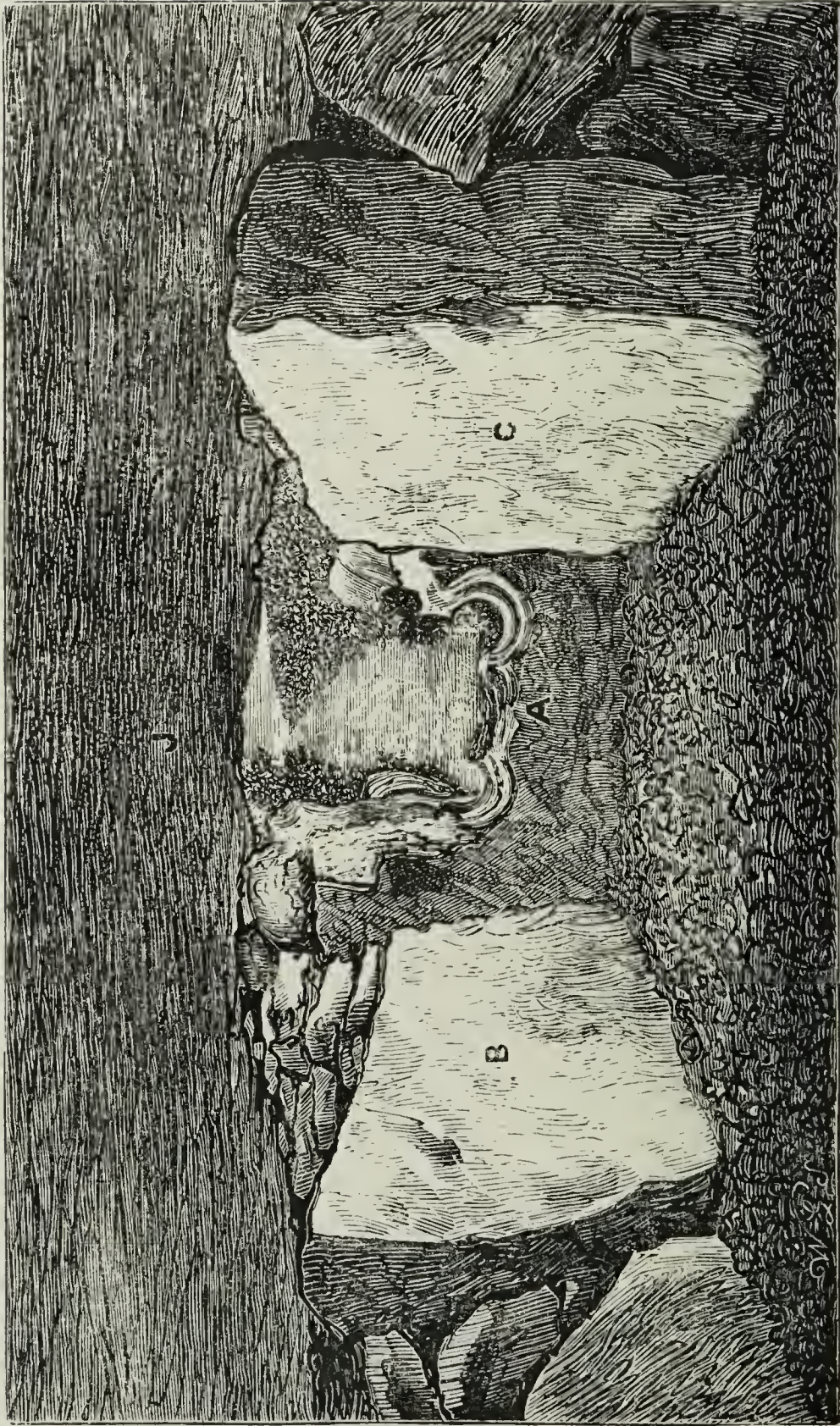
Moon ; and as far as their representation enables one to form an opinion, they do not differ from ordinary circles. The pierced stone is at some little distance from that which is called the Temple of the Moon, and a much greater distance from that of the Sun ; but probably has some connection with the nearest of the two, as a kind of advanced sentinel, such as we find in Cumberland, Long Meg holding the same position as regards her Daughters who compose the circle, the finest and most perfect we have. Whether, however, these circles of Stenhouse were erected by the Norsemen, or found existing, and utilised by them, is uncertain.

The great difficulty of these holed stones is the suggesting any reasonable theory as to their use, both as regards the cromlech and the pillar stone ; the former, however, of the two presents the greater difficulty, for if it is true that in all cases cromlechs or kistvaens were originally buried under mounds, the holes could not have been of any use, since they would be blocked up by the material of the mound. In addition to this objection is another one. From many instances still existing it is evident that the greatest care was taken to close up all joints and other vacant spaces between the walls of the chamber with small stones, packed with such skill that even at this day they are not easily removed. Great care has evidently been taken to make the interior as air-tight as possible. Those then who erected these chambers would hardly have used stones pierced with holes. Nor is it conceivable that at a time subsequent to the original erection, and covering up the chamber, the chamber was denuded and the stone bored, and that too without any imaginable motive. The labour of removing and replacing such a mass of material must have been very serious. The only suggestion that can be offered is that they only exist where the chamber joins another or opens into a gallery or other covered space.

Mr. Stanley, in his description of the Plas Newydd chamber, mentions the Rodmarton tumulus and its

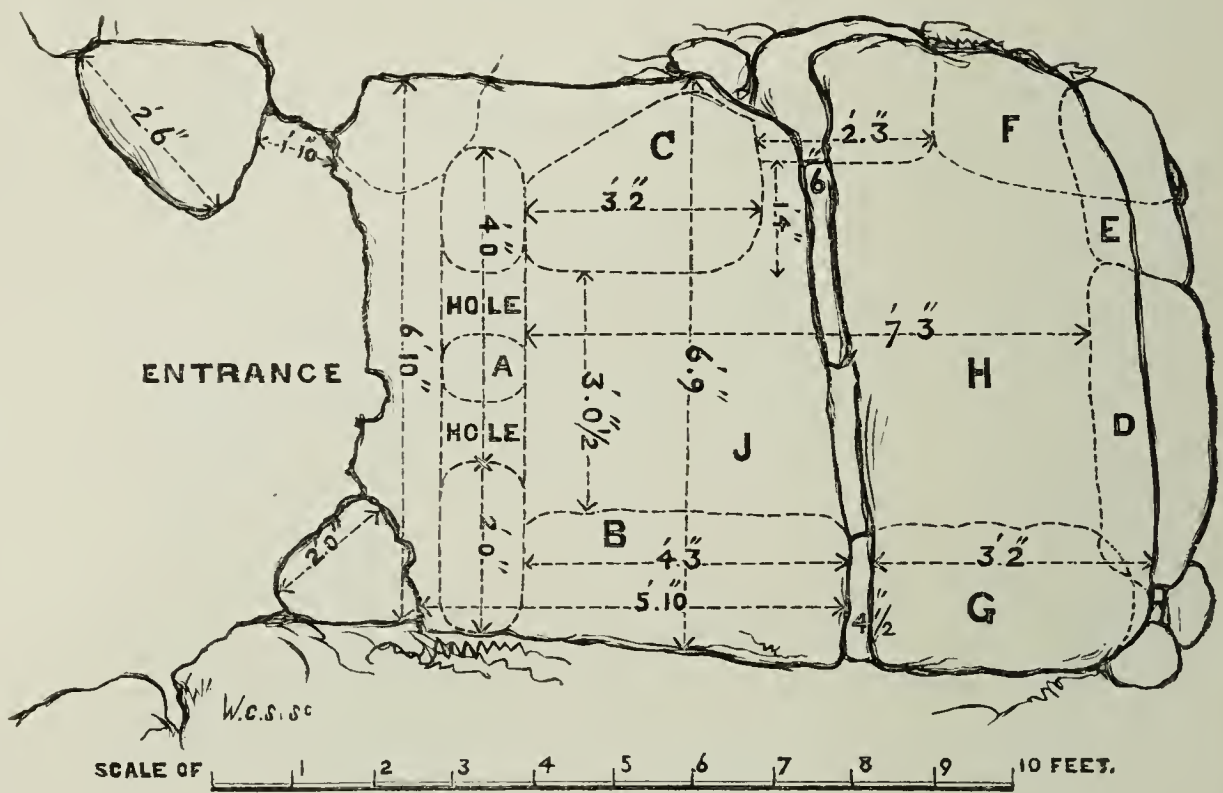
chamber, the entrance to which, on its north side, consisted of two stones placed upright, side by side, and hollowed out in their two inner and adjoining edges, so as to leave a hole of oval shape. This opening was itself closed up by a third upright stone, placed in front of it, which had to be removed before the chamber could be entered. The approach to it was by a narrow passage, inclosed by low dry walls on each side. A large cromlech, lying between Locmariaker and Carnac, has its interior divided exactly in the same way. In these two instances the aperture was protected by side walls and the capstone above. The capstone resting on the two side stones, as it appears to do from the account by the Rev. Samuel Lysons in the second volume of the new series of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries (p. 277), could not be removed so as to admit to the interior of the chamber; while the oval aperture, too small to admit a man, has no apparent use. The Rodmarton chamber, however, is so far of interest as proving that the aperture was protected from direct contact with the material of the tumulus.

The plan of the Plas Newydd chamber, made with great care by Mr. Worthington Smith, shows that there once existed a kind of antechamber, the diverging lines of which are still indicated by the remaining stones. The accurate plan of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, which accompanies Mr. Stanley's article, shows them no less distinctly. A similar arrangement existed in front of the north entrance of the Rodmarton chamber, so that we have two instances where these holes were not in immediate contact with the materials of the covering mound. The same provision was probably made for Indian and other early stone kistvaens or chambers; for if, as Colonel Leslie thinks, such were always exposed, and above ground, it would ill accord with the usual reverence to the dead, to expose the interior of the grave to any one who was curious enough to look through the hole. If the structure was merely an

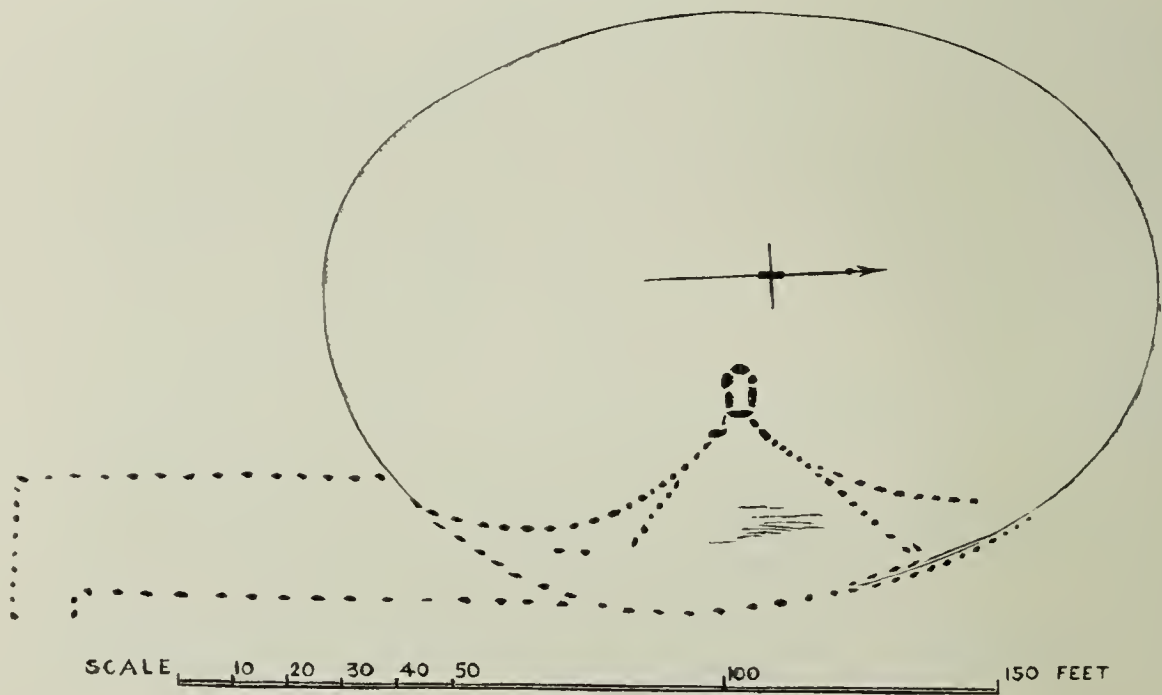


II.—KISTVAEN, PLAS NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.

View from the inside, looking outwards. The letters refer to the reference letters on plan.



III.—PLAN OF KISTVAEN (WITH EACH STONE LETTERED), PLAS NLWYDD, ANGLISEY.



IV.—PLAN OF MOUND AND CHAMBER.

altar of sacrifice the hole was superfluous. In short, no explanation, or even suggestion, of a satisfactory nature has yet been given as regards these holes; but the fact that they opened on some enclosed space either of a gallery or chamber, and were thus protected from coming into contact with the material of the mound, seems, from the two examples we have mentioned, highly probable. There is, moreover, one feature in the Plas Newydd chamber to be noticed, namely, that there is no known instance of having two holes in the *same stone*.¹

The chamber itself has two capstones. The front one (J) measures across the centre 6 ft. 9 ins. by 5 ft. 6 ins., the back one (H) 3 ft. 2 ins. by 8 ft. 2 ins. Between the two capstones is an open space about 6 ins. across. Mr. Worthington Smith, during his visit, took two views, one from the outside the other from the inside (see cuts 1 and 2), the former of which gives an exact representation of the eastern entrance, and of the front capstone. The two principal front supporters are C, and the stone opposite, marked B in cut No. 2. The back ones are F, D, G in plan. Cut No. 2 is a view looking from the interior outwards, and gives a good representation of the most important of the supporting slabs and the massive capstone. It is not impossible but that what is now one chamber was two, each having its own capstone. This is found to be the case generally where two or more chambers exist, having been added from time to time to the original one. In most cases, however, the stones that separated the chamber have vanished. The most perfect instance of

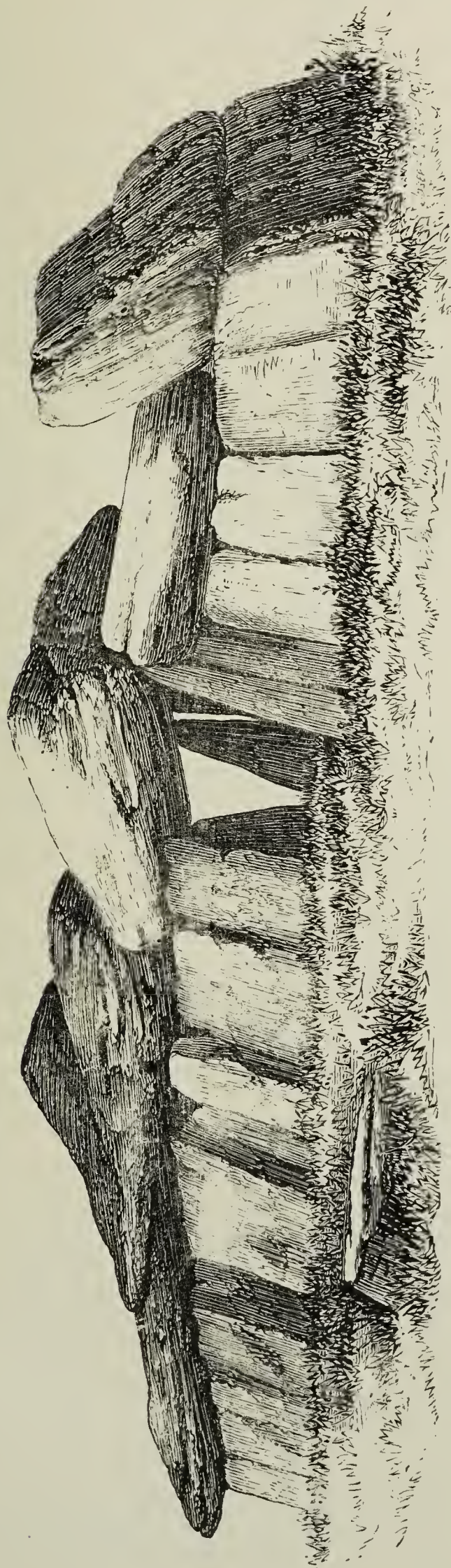
¹ A cromlech in South India, in Mr. Stanley's notice, one side of which has two holes; but they are in two adjoining stones, not in one.

² In the last number of the *Anthropological Review*, p. 173, Miss A. Buckland says the Plas Newydd stone has horseshoe shape; but she is not correct, for the semicircular openings are perfect parts of circles. Mr. Worthington Smith noticed them particularly, and says they were certainly not horseshoe shape, but looked as if they had been turned, so perfect were the circular curves.

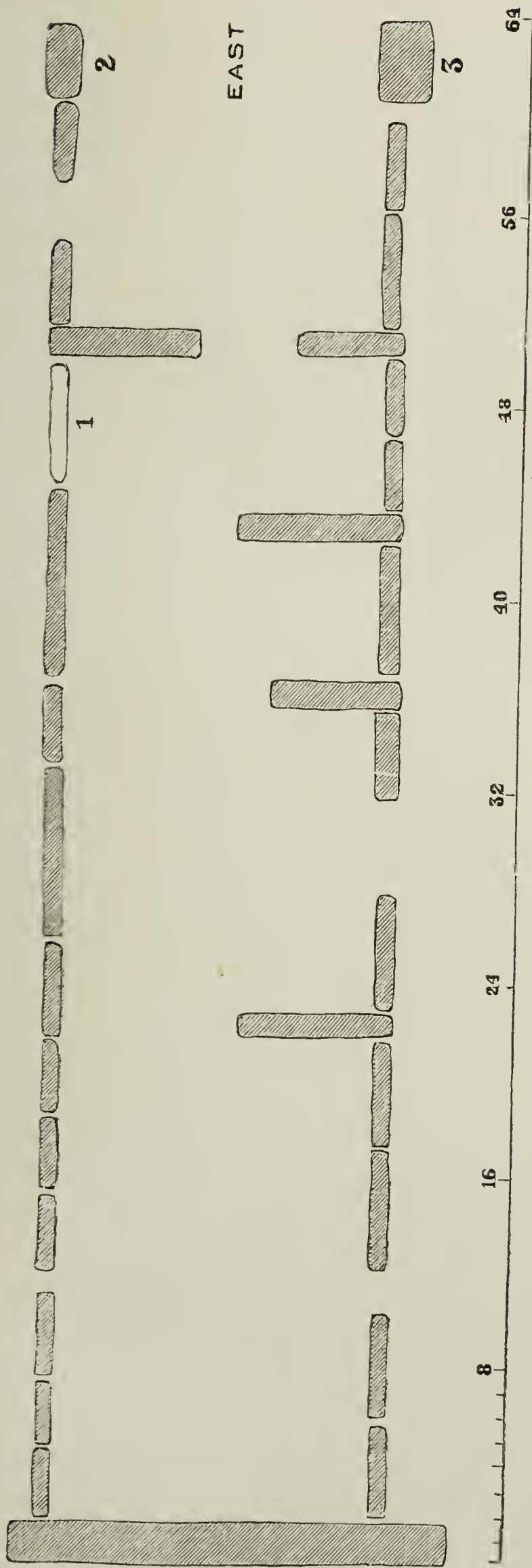
a chamber so divided is that of Esse, as stated above, p. 85. A plan of it is here given. Nos. 2 and 3 are much more massive than the other supporters, having to bear the weight of an enormous lintel stone which from its size and weight make it probable that it was an integral part of the original structure, built in anticipation of subsequent interments, thus reversing the usual plan of adding chambers to the original one, as occasion required. Stone No. 1 has fallen down. It will be observed that the largest chamber is the furthest from the entrance. The second, which has one of the dividing stones, is next in size. The next two are smaller, and the most eastern one alone has both its dividing slabs. The space left was filled up with dry masonry or smaller slabs, long since removed. It is possible that the innermost and most western chamber was not divided, as the number of capstones is five, the chambers being five also. The stones are of unusual size, and all except one, which has partly slipped off, are in their places.

In cut No. 2 the under surface of the same capstone is shown (J). In cut No. 1 E and D are the supporting stones of the smaller capstone; H F is one of the side supporters. In the plan, H and J show the outlines of the two capstones. The narrow lines between the chamber represent the gap between the two capstones, which is about 6 inches. Cut 3 (copied from a plan of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams), by the same gentleman, gives the size of the tumulus and the chamber. It is difficult to understand why so large a mound was required for so small a chamber, unless there are still within it at least one or more similar ones. But however this may be, the great interest of the Plas Newydd chamber is the remaining part of the stone that closed the entrance, having two semicircular apertures, the use of which still remains a mystery.

E. L. BARNWELL.



V.—CROMLECH AT ENEE.



SCALE OF FEET

VI.—PLAN OF CROMLECH AT ESSE.

THE CELTIC ELEMENT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

(Continued from p. 24.)

THE preceding instances are words that are either now in common use, or are found in our early literature. I now proceed to give the same number of local or provincial words from a list which is much larger than those to which I have already referred.

LOCAL OR PROVINCIAL WORDS.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Aclite</i> , awry (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>clith</i> (<i>clit</i>), left-handed, awkward ; Ir. <i>cluidh</i> (<i>clidu</i>), squint-eyed ; W. Corn. <i>clédd</i> , left
<i>Aid</i> , the course or angle of a vein of ore, a reach in a river (Crav. Sal.)	W. <i>aed</i> , a going, a departure
<i>Aijah</i> , the fat about the kidneys (Suff.)	Ir. Gael. <i>igh</i> , pron. <i>ēyh</i> , fat (<i>igha</i> , <i>eyha</i> , id.); M. <i>eeh</i> , suet, fat
<i>Airt</i> , a point or part of the compass or horizon (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>airt</i> , a region, a point of the compass
<i>Arles</i> , money paid to make sure of an engagement, earnest (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>arlas</i> , <i>earlas</i> , a pledge, a money payment ; M. <i>earlyys</i> , an earnest penny
<i>Arns</i> , <i>arnest</i> , earnest money (Lanc.)	W. <i>ern</i> , <i>ernes</i> , id. ; Arm. <i>arres</i> , <i>erres</i> , id. ; Ir. Gael. <i>earnas</i> , a bond
<i>Attle</i> , rubbish, refuse ; a miner's term (W.)	Corn. <i>attal</i> , W. <i>adhail</i> , refuse, waste
<i>Auma</i> , a kind of pancake (Heref.)	W. <i>ammaeth</i> , a dainty, a junket
<i>Aven</i> , promise, appearance ; "the <i>aven</i> of a fine colt" (Salop)	Corn. <i>avain</i> , Arm. <i>aven</i> , image, form, figure
<i>Avern</i> , squalid, uncouth ; applied to females (Nhamp., Beds.)	W. <i>hafren</i> , <i>hafr</i> , a loose, slatternly woman
<i>Bally</i> , comfortable (W.)	W. <i>balon</i> , contented, at ease
<i>Band</i> , the summit of a hill (Lanc.)	W. <i>bant</i> , a height ; <i>ban</i> , high
<i>Bar</i> , a joke (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>bearr</i> , to cut, to taunt or jibe ; Gael. <i>abharr</i> , a jest, a joke
<i>Barraquail</i> , a spreader to keep traces from horses' heels (W.)	W. Arm. <i>bar</i> , a branch, a bar ; W. <i>chwalu</i> , to spread, to disperse
<i>Bash</i> , the mass of the roots of a tree meshed together (Heref.)	W. <i>basg</i> (<i>basc</i>), a plaiting, a netting
<i>Bask</i> , to be drenched in a heavy shower (E.)	Ir. <i>basg</i> (<i>basc</i>), to drown ; <i>bais</i> , water, heavy rain ; O. Gael. <i>bais</i> , water ; M. <i>baih</i> , sea ; <i>baihagh</i> , drowning

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Bauch</i> , lively, saucy, lusty (Cleve.)	W. <i>balch</i> , full grown, proud, arrogant ; Arm. <i>balch</i> , fier, fanfaron
<i>Bear</i> , a tool to cut sedge, etc., in the fens (Norf.)	Ir. Gael. <i>bearr</i> , to cut, to lop ; <i>bearradh</i> , a cutting ; <i>bear</i> , a spear ; M. <i>baare</i> , edge of a tool ; <i>baarey</i> , to cut
<i>Bedwen</i> , a birch tree (W.)	W. <i>bedwen</i> , id.
<i>Beedy</i> , a chicken (Som.)	W. <i>bidan</i> , a small or sorry thing
<i>Beltan</i> , the first of May (N.)	Ir. <i>la Beal teinne</i> , the day of Beal's fire ; W., Arm., M., <i>tan</i> , fire
<i>Ben</i> , the figure of a woman set on the last load in harvest, dressed up with ribands, etc., "as a kind of Ceres" (Norf.)	Ir. Gael., <i>bean</i> , <i>ben</i> . a woman, a lady ; M. <i>ben</i> , a female ; Corn. <i>ben</i> ; W. <i>ben-en</i> , a female. A term of respect
<i>Bevish</i> , using violent and rapid motion (Swaledale)	W. <i>bywâus</i> , lively, animated ; <i>byw</i> (<i>biu</i>), living, quick
<i>Bigge</i> , a teat, a pap (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>biogh</i> (<i>bigu</i>), a teat, udder
<i>Billy</i> , a bundle of wheat-straw (Som.)	W. <i>belysen</i> , a bundle of straw ; <i>belys</i> , haulm or straw ; Arm. <i>bilien</i> , a ball
<i>Bing</i> , to curdle as milk when turning sour (Lanc., Ches.)	M. <i>binjean</i> , curds ; <i>binjagh</i> , coagulation, curd
<i>Blanscuc</i> , a misfortune, an unexpected accident (Som.)	W. <i>blin</i> , wearisome, troublesome, afflicting ; <i>ysgwth</i> , a push, a thrust ; Corn. <i>scuth</i> , plight ; <i>tebel scuth</i> , evil plight
<i>Bleffin</i> , a block of wood (Lanc.)	W. <i>blifyn</i> , a ball
{ <i>Blonk</i> , sullen (N.)	W. <i>blwng</i> , a frown, frowning ; angry
{ <i>Bloggy</i> , to be sullen (Som.)	
{ <i>Bo</i> , a ghost, a hobgoblin (N.)	W. <i>bo</i> , <i>bwg</i> , a bugbear, a hobgoblin
{ <i>Bogge</i> , <i>bogie</i> , id. (Heref.)	
<i>Bogus</i> , applied to anything counterfeit or fictitious (W.)	Ir. Gael. <i>boc</i> , deceit, fraud, a false dye
<i>Boly</i> , a horse with white legs and face (N., Lanc., Cumb.)	W. <i>bal</i> in <i>ceffyl bal</i> , a horse with a white face ; Arm. <i>bal</i> , a white spot in a horse's front
<i>Bon</i> , a stock or stack. A collier works in the <i>bon</i> when he is employed in stocking coals (N.)	W. <i>bon</i> , a stock, a stump
<i>Bop</i> , a father (Suff.)	Ir. Gael. <i>boban</i> , a father ¹
<i>Borran</i> , a cairn, a heap of stones (Cumb.)	Ir. Gael. <i>borr</i> , a knob, a lump ; <i>borran</i> , <i>borruin</i> , a haunch, a buttock ; Ir. <i>boi-reann</i> (pron. <i>burren</i>), a large rock
<i>Bracco</i> , diligent, laborious (Ches., Wilts.)	W. <i>brac</i> , lavish, open, free
<i>Brannigan</i> , a fat, puffy, infant boy (Cumb.)	Ir. Gael. <i>bronn</i> ; W. <i>bron</i> , the breast, a protuberance ; Gael. <i>bronnach</i> ; Ir. <i>bronnagh</i> , big-bellied, corpulent ; Arm. <i>bronnigen</i> , a lump of fat
<i>Brath</i> , a push, a stroke (N.)	W. <i>brath</i> , a stab ; <i>brathu</i> , to stab
<i>Braugham</i> , <i>brauchin</i> , <i>breigham</i> , a horse's collar (N. Cumb.)	Ir. <i>braicam</i> ; Gael. <i>braicheam</i> , a horse's collar ; <i>braigh</i> , O. Ir. <i>brage</i> , the neck or throat ; M. <i>brogham</i> , a horse's collar ; <i>brogh</i> , the neck

¹ Graff, however, has O. II. G. *babes*, *papes*, *papa*.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Brich</i> , a kind of fungus used by the peasantry as a razor-strop (Y.)	W. <i>brech ddu</i> (speckled black), a kind of fungus, <i>Xyloma acerinum</i>
<i>Brit</i> , to divulge, to spread news	W. <i>brud</i> , O. W. <i>brut</i> , a record, a chronicle; <i>brudio</i> , to record, to publish events (W. <i>u</i> =Eng. <i>i</i>)
<i>Brock</i> , the cuckoo-spit insect found in an immersion of froth (N., Whit., Lanc.)	W. <i>broch</i> (<i>broc</i>), froth, foam; Ir. <i>bruchd</i> , froth
<i>Brow</i> , brittle (Wilts., Glouc.)	W. <i>braw</i> , brittle
<i>Bruss</i> , brisk; used of bees when they fly about and seem strong (Kent)	W. <i>brys</i> , quick, nimble
<i>Bud</i> , a calf of the first year (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>bodog</i> , <i>bodag</i> , a yearling calf; M. <i>bud</i> , a youth; <i>buddee</i> , a girl
<i>Budram</i> , oatmeal-gruel (Norf.)	Ir. Gael. <i>buadh</i> (<i>bud</i>), food; <i>ramhar</i> (<i>ram</i>), gross, thick
<i>Bully</i> , a parlour or small room (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>buaille</i> , a stall, a dairy
<i>Bun</i> , the tail of a hare (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>bun</i> , base, bottom; M. <i>bun</i> , base, tail
<i>Burt</i> , to press a thing (Som.)	W. <i>burth</i> , a thrust; <i>burthio</i> , to thrust
<i>Bygorn</i> , a goblin (N.)	W. <i>bwg</i> , <i>bwgan</i> , a goblin. Perhaps the last syllable is W. <i>orn</i> , fear, terror
<i>Cad</i> , to nap or felt together (Cumb.)	W. <i>ceden</i> , nap of cloth, shaggy hair
<i>Cader</i> , a small frame of wood on which a fisherman's line is placed, or which rests on a scythe (Sal. S.)	Corn. <i>cadar</i> , a chair, a seat, a fisherman's frame of wood for his line; W. <i>cader</i> ; Arm. <i>kador</i> , a seat, a chair
<i>Caddle</i> , a dispute, a noisy contention (W. Dors.)	W. Corn. <i>cad</i> ; Ir. Gael. <i>cath</i> , war, a battle; <i>cadell</i> , <i>cadal</i> , a conflict
<i>Cady</i> , a hat (Lanc.)	W. <i>caead</i> , a covering
<i>Caff</i> , a gardener's hoe (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>caibe</i> (<i>cabe</i>), a spade; W. <i>caff</i> , a rake
<i>Caird</i> , a tinker (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>ceard</i> , an artisan, a tinker; O. Ir. <i>cerd</i> , faber (Ir. Gloss., p. 58)
<i>Callis</i> , to harden (Y.)	W. Arm. <i>caled</i> , hard; <i>caledu</i> , to harden
<i>Callow</i> , a stratum of earth above sand or gravel (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>caoille</i> , land, earth
<i>Callyvan</i> , a trap for birds (Som.)	W. <i>cail</i> , an enclosure; <i>man</i> , in comp. <i>van</i> , small
<i>Camock</i> , a crooked tree or piece of wood (Clevel., etc.)	Ir. Gael., W., <i>cam</i> , crooked; <i>camog</i> (<i>camoc</i>), a curl, a twist; M. <i>cammag</i> , a crooked bat
<i>Canbottle</i> , the long-tailed titmouse (Salop) ¹	W. <i>can</i> , white; <i>bothell</i> , a rotundity
<i>Cantle</i> , the head (Northumb.)	Ir. Gael. <i>ceann</i> , the head; Ir. <i>cainteal</i> , a lump; W. <i>cantell</i> , a circle
<i>Casket</i> , a stalk or stem (N.)	Gael. <i>caiseag</i> (<i>caseg</i>); Ir. <i>cwiseag</i> , a stalk or stem
<i>Cat</i> , a small piece of wood used in the game of bandy (W. Lanc.)	W. <i>cat</i> , a piece, a fragment; <i>chware-cat</i> (<i>cat-game</i>), the game of bandy

¹ The head, neck, throat, and breast, are pure white.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Caush</i> , a sudden declivity (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cas</i> , abrupt, steep
<i>Cave</i> , to rake (S. Lanc.)	W. <i>caff</i> , a rake with curved prongs
<i>Cawm</i> , to rear as a horse (Derb.)	W. <i>camu</i> , to bend, to curve
<i>Chee</i> , a hen-roost (Wilts.)	Corn. <i>chy</i> , W. <i>ty</i> , a house ¹
<i>Chuck</i> , a schoolboy's treat (West-min.); provision for a feast (slang)	O. Ir. <i>cucam</i> , <i>cucan</i> , glossed as a bake-house (<i>pistrinum</i>), and as provisions (<i>penus</i>) (Z., 80)
<i>Clag</i> , a deer (N. Lanc.)	W. <i>cyllaig</i> , a stag
<i>Clap</i> , low, marshy land (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>clabar</i> , mud, mire
<i>Clap</i> , a lip or tongue (W.)	Ir. Gael. <i>clab</i> , <i>clap</i> , a lip, a wide mouth
<i>Clecks</i> , the refuse of oatmeal (Linc.)	M. <i>cletch</i> , bran, the husk of wheat; Gael. <i>cailleach</i> , husks of corn
<i>Clit</i> , heavy, close, applied to the weather or to bread (Dorset, Northamp., Som.)	Ir. <i>clith</i> (<i>clit</i>), close; Gael. <i>clith</i> , strong; W. <i>Uud</i> , close, compact
<i>Clize</i> , a covered drain (Som.)	Ir. Gael. <i>clais</i> , a ditch, a dyke; M. <i>clash</i> , a furrow, a trench
<i>Cloffy</i> , a slattern (N.)	W. <i>llyfi</i> = <i>cluffy</i> , slimy, dirty, a sloven
<i>Clour</i> , a small lump or swelling caused by a blow (N. Whitby)	W. <i>clor</i> , a bulb, a boss, an earth-nut; <i>cloren</i> , a rump
<i>Coak</i> , a round piece of hard wood used to insert one beam into another (W.)	W. <i>cocw</i> , a hard lump or round substance; <i>còg</i> (<i>còc</i>), a lump, the cog of a wheel
<i>Cockle</i> , the bur of the burdock (Dors.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cochall</i> , something of a round form, as a shell, a pod, etc.; M. <i>coggyl</i> , the core of a sore; Arm. <i>kok</i> , a holly-berry; W. <i>cocw</i> , a lump
<i>Codge</i> , a rough heap or mass (Leic.)	W. <i>cog</i> , a hump, a mass
<i>Coe</i> , a wear made of brushwood (W. Lanc.)	W. <i>cae</i> , an enclosure, a fence
{ <i>Cog</i> , a wooden vessel, a milk-pail (N.)	W. <i>cawg</i> , <i>cogan</i> , a bowl, a dish; Ir. Gael. <i>cuach</i>), a cup, a pail
{ <i>Cogue</i> , a small wooden vessel (W.)	
<i>Coise</i> , a master, a chief (Cumb.)	Ir. <i>cosach</i> , a teacher; <i>cosc</i> , institutio (Z., 53); Ir. Gael. <i>cosc</i> , to teach, to chastise
<i>Colley</i> , butcher's meat (N.), a term for bacon (Teesdale)	Ir. Gael. <i>colann</i> , flesh; O. I. <i>colinn</i> , caro (Z., 51); M. <i>collee</i> , flesh; <i>colleeaght</i> , carnality
<i>Colly</i> , a shepherd's dog, a cur (Whitby, N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>coilen</i> , a whelp; W. <i>colwyn</i> , Corn. <i>coloin</i> , Arm. <i>kolen</i> , a little dog; O. Ir. "collar, i.e., <i>cu</i> (<i>canis</i>)" (Goidel., 77)
<i>Colly</i> , a cottager's cow (Nhamp.)	Ir. Gael. <i>colan</i> , a young cow; <i>collach</i> , a fat heifer
<i>Colon</i> , stalks of furze left after burning (N.)	W. <i>cal</i> , a stem or stalk; <i>calon</i> , stalks

¹ In the Celtic languages, *t* before a vowel is often pronounced as a soft *ch*. In the Manx language the Ir. *teagh* (house) is pronounced and written *chagh*; Ir. *teine* (fire), *chennen*; and Ir. *trobar*, *chibbyr*. Cf. the sound of Eng. *ti* in *ambition*, etc.

ENGLISH.	CELTIC.
<i>Colt</i> , a landslip (Glouc.), to crack as timber (Warw.)	W. <i>holhti</i> (for <i>collti</i> ?), to split, to crack
<i>Com</i> , a ridge (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>com</i> , a round form, a waist, a trunk
<i>Coot</i> , the ankle or foot (N.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cos</i> , the foot; W. <i>coes</i> , the leg or foot
<i>Cothish</i> , morose (N.)	W. <i>cawdd</i> , <i>coddod</i> , anger, vexation
<i>Cow-prise</i> , the wood-pigeon (N.)	W. <i>cuddon</i> (<i>cuddl</i> , hiding), the wood-pigeon; <i>prys</i> , brush-wood, coppice
<i>Cradagh</i> , a troublesome child (Cumb.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cradh</i> (<i>crad</i>), to pain, vex, torment; <i>cradagh</i> , vexing, tormenting
<i>Craddy</i> , a dangerous or difficult feat, a deed of daring ¹ (Lanc., etc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>crodh</i> , brave, daring; <i>crodhachd</i> , bravery; W. <i>crad</i> , heat, vigour
<i>Crag, crog</i> , a heap, a large quantity (North.)	W. <i>crug</i> , Corn. <i>cruc</i> , a heap, a hillock; Gael. <i>croc</i> , id.
<i>Craith</i> , a scar, W.	W. <i>craith</i> , a scar
{ <i>Cratch</i> , a swelling, a scab (N.)	W. <i>crach</i> , scabs
{ <i>Cratches</i> , a sore in a horse's heels (Bailey's Dict.)	
<i>Craw</i> , a shirt (Beds.)	W. <i>craw</i> , a covering; <i>crys</i> , a shirt
{ <i>Cream</i> , a cold shiver (Som.)	W. <i>cryn</i> , a shiver; <i>crynu</i> , to shiver, to tremble; Arm. <i>kren</i> , a trembling, <i>krena</i> , to tremble
{ <i>Creyne</i> , to shiver (W.)	
<i>Creany</i> , very small (Lanc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>crion</i> , dry, withered, shrunken, small
<i>Creas</i> , measles (Y. Lanc.)	W. <i>cres</i> , heating; <i>cresu</i> , to heat, to inflame
<i>Crobbock</i> , a crooked stick (Lanc.)	W. <i>crwbach</i> , a crook, a hooked stick
<i>Crottle</i> , a small round body (Lanc., Cumb., Teesdale)	W. <i>crwt</i> , anything round and short; <i>crothell</i> , a rotundity
<i>Crouch</i> , a wrinkle (Oxon.)	W. <i>crych</i> , a curl, a wrinkle
<i>Cuckold</i> , the seed-pod of the burdock (Glouc.)	Ir. Gael. <i>cochal</i> , a pod, a husk; W. <i>cocw</i> , a lump
<i>Cuiff</i> , to walk in an awkward manner (N.)	W. <i>chwyyfo</i> , to move in a fluctuating manner, or to and fro; to waver
<i>Cunliff</i> , a conduit (N.)	W. <i>cawn</i> , <i>conyn</i> , a hollow stalk; <i>Uif</i> , a flood, an inundation
<i>Currel</i> , a rill or drain (E.)	Ir. Gael. <i>curr</i> , a fountain, a spring; <i>currel</i> , a little spring of water
<i>Cusk</i> , the wild poppy (Warw.)	W. <i>cwsg</i> (<i>cūsc</i>)- <i>lys</i> , sleep-plant, the poppy; O. W. <i>cosce</i> , dormire (Z., 109)

The words in classes 2 and 3 are given only as examples of Celtic words found under these heads. If the examination could be extended through all the letters of the alphabet their number would be multiplied ten-fold. I have formed a list of such words to this extent. In addition, there is a large number of

¹ *Croddy*, to contest, to play roughly (N.)

words, chiefly in our dialects, that have no Teutonic equivalents, and may therefore be presumed to be Celtic, for which I have not been able to find any corresponding words in any of this class of languages. Probably they represent an obsolete portion of either Irish or Welsh, and some may yet be found in early documents, or lurking as provincial words in obscure places. We have, however, a sufficient number of Celtic words, either now or formerly in use, to enable us to determine many important circumstances connected with the status of the Celtic race in England.

1. The large number of these words proves conclusively that the Celtic element of the English people is of considerable extent. Dr. Guest has affirmed that all the facts that we have are against the assumption that the English race is half Celtic and half German. It is impossible to determine the proportion of each element with certainty, but it is exceedingly probable that in the north-west (the ancient Cumbrian kingdom, which was not finally conquered till the tenth century), in all the western provinces; in the south, too (besides Cornwall and Devon), in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Hants the proportion was quite as great of the Celtic population as of the Teutonic. It may have been greater. The Saxon or Angle became the owner or the tenant of the land; but the labourers of the manor or farm are always more numerous than the landlord or tenant, and it is very unlikely that the victorious Saxon warrior should have sunk at once to the condition of a ploughman or a swineherd.

But (2) the words used by our peasantry, denoting agricultural instruments, work, and products are to a great extent Celtic, proving that the Celts remained on the soil as labourers.

3. We may determine by this element of our language the different races of the Celtic stock that possessed the land before the Saxon conquest. Along the whole of the west, from Cumberland to Devon, the dialectic words belong to the Welsh or Cymric branch, with few

exceptions, and these were probably common in the pre-Saxon era to all the Celtic languages. In the Midland counties the affinity is not so close, and we learn that the Loegrians, though in some prehistoric time connected with the Cymry, were yet in England a distinct race. When we come to the Eastern counties we find that the dialectic words of Celtic origin are more allied to the Irish or Gaelic, and hence it appears, as Lhuyd and Edward Davies have inferred from names of places, that the Iceni and other tribes along the east coast were related to the older, the Gaelic or Irish, branch.

4. There is a very large class of Celtic words, denoting household occupations, dress, and food, with many words used by children or young people, showing that intermarriages must have been common between the two races.

5. There are many words of this class connected with disease, parts of the body, and plants used in the art of healing. The Celts must then have been, to a great extent, the physicians of this time. We know that the ancient Druids studied medicine,¹ and some plants are mentioned by Roman and other writers as favourite remedies of theirs. The art did not die out it appears. We know, too, that during the time of the Roman occupation many of the Latin race practised it in England. It had even been developed into separate branches, for we read of some who practised here as oculists, and in other departments of the art. The Britons would doubtless learn from this source whatever was known at the time as legitimate practice, and must have been better fitted to act in a professional

¹ "Medicinal botany, originally the only branch of medicine, was even engrafted upon the stock of the Celtic religion, and the Druids of the Gauls and Britons were at once their physicians and priests." (Whitaker, *Hist. of Manchester*, ii, p. 131.) "Druidas . . . hoc genus vatium medicorumque." (Pliny, 30, 1.) The samolus (marsh-wort), vervain, selago (a kind of savin), the mistletoe, and other plants, were used by them as medicines.

capacity than any of the rude tribes that came from the wilds of Germany. It is also evident that the Celts were not all bondmen. They were in part a free and a cultured race.

6. This is manifest also in the Anglo-Saxon laws, for the Briton is there recognised as a tenant, and even as a land owner, and the testimony of these laws is confirmed by words still remaining, or formerly in use, that are connected with land tenures. *Gavel, benerth, carno, cert, frith-leys, trite*, and others of this class are all Celtic.

7. There is a noticeable Celtic element connected with the arts of life, with trade and artisan labours. This is not nearly as large as the agricultural part, but it is amply sufficient to show that the Britons acted as butchers, joiners, and workers in metal; as keepers of horses and farriers also; as gardeners, as fishermen, and especially as miners.

8. Many names of plants, especially country names for them; terms expressing natural objects, as woods, hills, plains, and rivers; and some names of animals and of fishes are Celtic. Our hills and rivers generally retain their Celtic names; but the Saxon gave a name to the ham or burgh which he occupied or formed. We find, however, a considerable number of Celtic words in our place-names, and sometimes the Saxon only added to the original name, as when he called the well known hill in Lancashire *Penhull*, now *Pendle*, and the city of *Andred Andredaceaster*.

9. There are few terms in this class connected with law or government, but there are some that denote social relations, moral virtues, and their opposites. There are words, too, connected with the unseen world, denoting either ghosts or beings of the fairy race, with others of a less gentle kind. Many of our slang words, and others that are not adapted to "ears polite", are of Celtic origin.

10. Besides these several classes there are Celtic words that express thought and emotion, showing that

the union of the two races was finally complete. There was a fusion affecting the inward nature or constitution, and the English race, distinct from the German, may be proved to owe the *differentiæ* by which it is distinguished from either the Low or the High German to a large infusion of the Celtic spirit. It has thus been quickened into a more earnest, enterprising race, which by the union of a strong with a fervid nature has taken a place among the foremost races of the world.

Note.—In vol. x, p. 212, l. 29, for “partly” read “elsewhere”.

NOTES ON JOYCE CHERLTON AND HER DESCENDANTS.

(Continued from p. 66.)

EDWARD, LORD DUDLEY, K.G. sold Malpas, in Cheshire, and Northfield, in Worcestershire, beginning the downward course of the Suttons or Dudleys, as they were sometimes called, and died about the year 1532. By his marriage with Cecilia, daughter of Sir William Willoughby, he had with other issue a son and heir, John. The influence and wealth of the Lords Dudley at this time in Cheshire, Wales, and the Marches must have been immense, as may be seen more in detail in the State papers at the Record Office, and it seems wonderful how suddenly they fell.

John Sutton, who was commonly called John Dudley, and in after days Lord Quondam, laid the foundation of his future troubles by borrowing money during the lifetime of his father (a habit, be it observed, oftentimes as much the fault of the parents as of the child, when the former, from motives of pride or other folly, place their sons in positions with totally inadequate incomes). Thus, upon succeeding to the property, he found himself beset by difficulties, and none the less so that a

powerful man of his day, John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, had cast envious eyes upon the towers and lands of Sutton, which he considered would be suitable to his name and pretensions of being descended from the noble house of Sutton.

Erdeswick tells us that John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was the son of one Edmund Dudley (some time of Lincoln's Inn), who, creeping into favour with Henry VII, obtained of him the ward and marriage of Elizabeth, only sister and heir of John Grey, Viscount Lisle, whom he married, and by that means possessed himself of a goodly inheritance. Dr. Lingard says, "Sir Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley, both lawyers of inventive heads and unfeeling hearts, despoiled the subject to fill the king's coffers, and despoiled the king to enrich themselves." They were put to death under Henry VIII on Tower Hill.

Edmund Dudley was the son of John Dudley, whom the Duke of Northumberland declared to be a younger son of John Sutton, Lord Dudley, but very few genealogists receive this statement, Dugdale says, that having regard to his marriage with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs to John Bramshot, Esq., he concludes that he was a gentleman, though, perhaps, not of the barons of Dudley's line, "therefore", he continues, "how this formall story of a carpenter should arise I cannot well imagine, unless the grandfather or great grandfather of Edmund had been of that trade, for it is no wonder to see those that are sprung from as poor mechanicks, by their activeness in the world, to get wealth, etc., neither do we often find that those which are in truth of right noble extraction will boggle at matching their children with them." The story to which he alludes is as follows. There was a carpenter that worked in the abbey of Battle who had a son called John Dudley, because his father came from Dudley, and this John, being a boy of some ingenuity, was maintained and educated by the abbot, became at length solicitor to the house, and, afterwards growing

up, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Bramshot, Knight, of Bramshot, in Hants, by whom he had Edmund Dudley. The enemies of Elizabeth's favourite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, called him son of a duke, brother of a king, grandson of an esquire, and great grand child of a carpenter. The carpenter was in all likelihood the happiest of his race, says a commentator, for he perhaps was an honest man and died in his bed. It is stated that Empson, the coadjutor of Dudley, was the son of a sieve maker.

In the "Visitations of Warwickshire", Harl. MS., 1198, Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton, who *obt.* 1521, married a daughter of Empson of Southam, co. Warwick, and sister of Sir Richard Empson; and, again, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Empson of Easton Neston, co. Leicester, married—firstly, George Catesby of Ashby Legers, co. Northampton, and secondly, Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, co. Warwick, who *obt.* in 17 Henry VIII.

But to return from this digression, John, Lord Dudley, oppressed with debts and exactions, was forced into a sale of his estates and castle to the rapacious John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, with whom, however, they prospered little, since he was attainted and executed on the 22nd August 1553, having been the principal instrument in placing upon the throne his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, in opposition to Mary Tudor. His great estates of course then passed to the Crown. Lord Dudley and his family lived in the greatest state of poverty, and he, dying in 1553, was buried, as were several of his descendants (in the direct male line) at St. Margaret's, Westminster. He married at the beginning of the sixteenth century Lady Cecily Grey, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset by Cecilia, daughter and heir of William, Lord Harrington, *sa.* six mullets, *arg.* pierced *gules*, by Lady Catherine Nevill, daughter of Richard, Earl of Salisbury. Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, was son of Sir John, Lord Grey of Groby, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Widville (afterwards

queen of Edward IV), and he was the son of Edward, *jure materno* fifth Baron Astley, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Ferrers, son and heir of Sir William, Lord Ferrers of Groby. He was generally called Lord Grey of Groby, and died 1457. His mother Joan, heiress of Lord Astley, brought into the family Astley Castle, in Warwickshire, which was a seat of her descendants for many generations.

Lady Dudley (for so she must have been, the barony being one by writ of summons, though her husband never had any summons, probably because he was so utterly ruined) shared with her children the hard fate which overwhelmed Lord Dudley, and depended for food upon the charity of some excellent religious women, while her younger sons, it is said, supported themselves by manual labour. Cicely, Lady Dudley, was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1554. The eldest son and heir, Edward, Lord Dudley, served under his uncle, Lord Leonard Grey, in Ireland, and was diligently employed in putting down the miserable Catholics of that country, so that he gained the good opinion of Cromwell, being then a staunch Protestant; but upon the accession of Queen Mary to the throne became convinced of his errors; and his father dying about that time, on Sept. 21st, 1553, he caused him to be buried with a solemn requiem mass, and other observances of the Catholic Church, thus securing to himself the good will of the new sovereign; and we find him summoned to Parliament in 1554. He also received some of his ancestral lands near Dudley. Being rather of the nature of the willow than that of the oak, he managed to continue in good odour with Elizabeth after her accession; and from the State Papers it seems evident that in one of her progresses she paid him a visit at Dudley Castle, the grant of which she confirmed to him. By his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Lord Chandos, he had an only daughter; by his second, Jane, daughter of Edward Stanley (eldest son and heir of Thomas, second Earl of Derby) by his wife Dorothy,

daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, he had issue, two sons, Edward and John ; and by his third wife he had no issue.

Edward Lord Dudley died in 1586, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster. His wife, Jane, was daughter of Edward Stanley (*obt.* 1574) by Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, as previously stated, and granddaughter of Thomas Stanley, second Earl of Derby, by Anne, daughter of Edward Hastings, the son of George Lord Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon (and, by right of his mother, Lord Hungerford, Botreuse, Moels, Mohun, Moline, etc.), 1530, whose wife was the Lady Anne Stafford, daughter of Henry Duke of Buckingham.

Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, was son of Sir George Stanley, K.G., K.B., who died 1498, having married Joane, the sole daughter and heiress of John Lord Strange, of Knockin, by Jacquett, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers. The father of John Lord Strange was Richard le Strange, and his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Lord Cobham of Sterborough ; while his grandfather was John, the descendant of Guy le Strange, a younger son of the Duke of Brittany, and husband of Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Mohun, sister of Phillipa, Duchess of York, and Elizabeth Countess of Salisbury.

Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby, and father of Sir George, had married the Lady Elizabeth Nevill, sister of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, surnamed "the King Maker"; and it was Sir William Stanley, brother of the first Earl, who held such large lands in North Wales, and from whom so many Welsh families are descended. Edward, the eldest son, succeeded to the title and estates of Dudley on the death of his father ; and as he was the last male of the Sutton race, bearing the title of Dudley, and living at Dudley Castle, so was he one of the worst, giving himself up to self-indulgence of every kind, violating the most sacred ties, and squandering the means which had been pre-

served through a long line of ancestors for himself, thus sinning against his forefathers and posterity. "Corruptio optimi pessima"; and few things are more sad than to see the descendant of noble ancestors render himself meaner and more degraded than those who have had no advantages of education or position. Could his ancestress, the coheiress of Powis, she who came of princely blood, have looked forward into the ages to come, and seen her descendant, Edward Lord Dudley, wasting the substance of his fathers in vice and immorality; spending on those who were the companions or offspring of his crimes the wealth which ought to have been used for the benefit of his wife and family, who were consequently neglected,—would it not have been sufficient to make her desire that her race might be shortened rather than be extended to one who disgraced it. However, let us hope that there may have been in Lord Dudley's career more acts of virtue than appear; for it is sometimes the case that men's evil deeds live after them, while their virtues are interred with them. The probability seems that Lord Dudley's intellect was weakened and deranged by vicious indulgence, for some of his acts seem scarcely those of a sane person. Take, for example, the following account from Erdeswick. On Oct. 12, 1592, the Lord Dudley during the night raised a force of one hundred and forty persons, who were armed with bows and arrows, forest-bills, staves, etc., and went to Prestwood and Ashwood (which his father had sold to the Lytteltons), from the latter of which places he took three hundred and forty sheep, the property of the executors of Sir John Lyttelton, and had them driven off to Dudley. He also entered the grounds of Mr. Lyttelton at Prestwood, with one hundred and ten persons, and drove off fourteen kine, one bull, and eight fat oxen, which he also kept within the walls of Dudley Castle. Mr. Lyttelton sued him, and obtained a warrant; but his Lordship's servants threatened to cut in pieces the bailiffs who came with it. Some of the cattle Lord Dudley killed and ate, and others he

sent towards Coventry, under the conduct of sixty men strongly armed with calivers, chasing-staves, etc. (some on horseback, some on foot), to sell them. After they had gone about eight miles, suddenly (in the night time) he raised the inhabitants of Dudley, Rowley, Sedgeley, etc., and with a force of seven hundred or eight hundred men, all armed, he went after the cattle, and fetched them all back to Dudley Castle.

Meanwhile, his wife was left in so destitute a condition that she was obliged to sell her jewels to support herself. This lady, Theodosia, was the daughter of Sir James Harrington (*obt.* 1591; buried at Exton, co. Rutland) by Lucy, daughter of Sir William Sydney (to whom Penshurst in Kent was granted) by Anne, daughter of Hugh Pagenham, Esq., and granddaughter of Nicholas (son of William Sydney of Stoke Dabernon) by Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Brandon, cousin of Charles Duke of Suffolk. Sir James Harrington was the son of Sir John by Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Moton of Pichleton, co. Leicester. Another of the daughters of Sir James Harrington was the wife of Bonitto, Duke of Frantasquo, in Spain, by whom he had a daughter, wife of the Duke of Feria, whose only daughter was married to the King of Portugal; so that from the above Sir James Harrington, as has been said, are descended, etc., eight dukes, three marquises, seventy earls, nine counts, twenty-seven viscounts, and thirty-six barons, of whom sixteen were Knights of the Garter.

In the state papers at the Record Office there is an account of certain proceedings against Lord Dudley (and unfortunately his son Sir Ferdinando's name is mixed up in the matter) by Martha Gravenor, who, being a Roman Catholic, had incurred the heavy penalties enacted against the members of that religion in the time of Elizabeth, and which until lately disgraced the English statute books. For recusancy, and refusing to attend the Church of England service, she was fined at the rate of £20 per month; so that her pro-

perty speedily melted away, and two-thirds of it were given by James I to Sir Ferdinando Dudley, to whom she subsequently sold the remainder ; but apparently never, during her lifetime, succeeded in getting the money for it, although she obtained several decrees in her favour against him. He was probably so hard pressed for money that he could not pay, and so like many who are hopelessly involved, tried to make arrangement after arrangement to procrastinate, if possible, the day of payment, hoping that meanwhile some good fortune may turn up to relieve them from the state of insolvency, into which they sink deeper and deeper.

Edward Lord Dudley died 23rd June 1643, and was buried at Dudley. His wife Theodosia seems to have died before that time. They left issue a son, the above-mentioned Sir Ferdinando, who died of the small-pox in 1621, and is buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and four daughters. The only son married Honora Seymour (daughter of Edward, Lord Beauchamp), who was buried at Dudley at night on 23rd March 1620. This lady's father, who died in 1619, was the son of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, who died in 1621, by the Lady Catherine Grey, second sister and co-heir (with Lady Jane Grey, some time Queen of England, and wife of Lord Guilford Dudley) of Henry Grey, K.G., Duke of Suffolk (beheaded in 1554) by the Lady Frances Brandon (*obt.* 1563), eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., and sister of Lady Anne Brandon, who was wife of Edward Grey, the last Lord Powis of that house, and whose mother, it will be remembered, was Margaret, daughter of Edward, Lord Dudley. Thus it will be observed that a connection was kept up with Wales and the Marches. The wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was Mary Tudor, Princess of England and Queen Dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII of England, and Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York. It may be remembered that at a tournament given in honour of

his marriage the Duke of Suffolk appeared in a garb half of cloth of gold and half of cloth of frieze, bearing this inscription—

“Cloth of gold, do not despise,
Though thou art matched with cloth of frieze;
Cloth of frieze, be not too bold,
Though thou art matched with cloth of gold.”

The mother of Lady Honora was Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers of Bryanstone, in the county of Dorset. Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, was brother of Lady Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII and mother of Edward VI. He was the eldest son and heir of Sir Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector of England during the earlier part of Edward VI's reign, but whose life was taken at the instigation of the Duke of Northumberland (Dudley) upon a false charge of conspiring against him. Edward VI, in his journal under the date 22nd January 1552, writes: “The Duke of Somerset had his head cut off upon Tower Hill between eight and nine o'clock in the morning”. He was unpopular, both from having consented to the death of his brother and also from having built his magnificent palace of Somerset House in the Strand, in which he used up the materials of several churches, which he had pulled down for that purpose. His duchess, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope of Sudbury by Elizabeth, daughter of Fulk Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarine, and granddaughter of Thomas Stanhope by Margaret, daughter of John Jerningham (or as it was then spelt, Jernegan) of Somerley, co. Norfolk, is said to have been an ambitious lady, and to have urged on her husband in his designs to obtain power. The father of the Duke of Somerset was Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall, co. Wilts, and his mother, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Nettlestead, co. Suffolk (Harl. MS., 1484), his grandfather being John Seymour, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Darrell of Littlecote, co. Wilts. This Sir George Darrell married Margaret, daughter of John first Lord

Stourton, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Wadham of Merrifield, co. Somerset.

It will be remembered that Sir Ferdinando Sutton or Dudley died before his father, and left an only child, the heiress of her grandfather, but entirely neglected by him, since his whole attention was taken up by his natural children, who were engaged in a method of smelting iron by sea coal, as it was then called. The recklessness of Lord Dudley had led to its natural results. He was hard pressed on all sides for money, and the remnants of the patrimonial estate were eaten up by accumulations of interest, so that he looked around for some one from whom he might still borrow. Here, however, we must make a digression.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CASTLE OF MONTGOMERY.¹ By G. T. Clark

NOTES UPON ITS STRUCTURE AND HISTORY.

It is by a singular chance that a rude and artificial mound of earth, in an obscure part of a foreign province, should have given its name to a British county and to the town that forms its capital. The proper names of places in Britain are usually either British or English. Once given in the latter tongue, they have but seldom been changed. Some of the counties, many of the cities, more of the rivers, as Kent, Lincoln, Thames, bear names the root of which is British. Most of the shires, hundreds, sokes, parishes, and lesser territorial divisions in England, being laid down by the English, bear English names: some descriptive, as Clifton or Moretown; others derived from their vegetation, as Bucks or Ashton; others from an early or distinguished owner, as Kenilworth, Dudley, or Tewkesbury. But

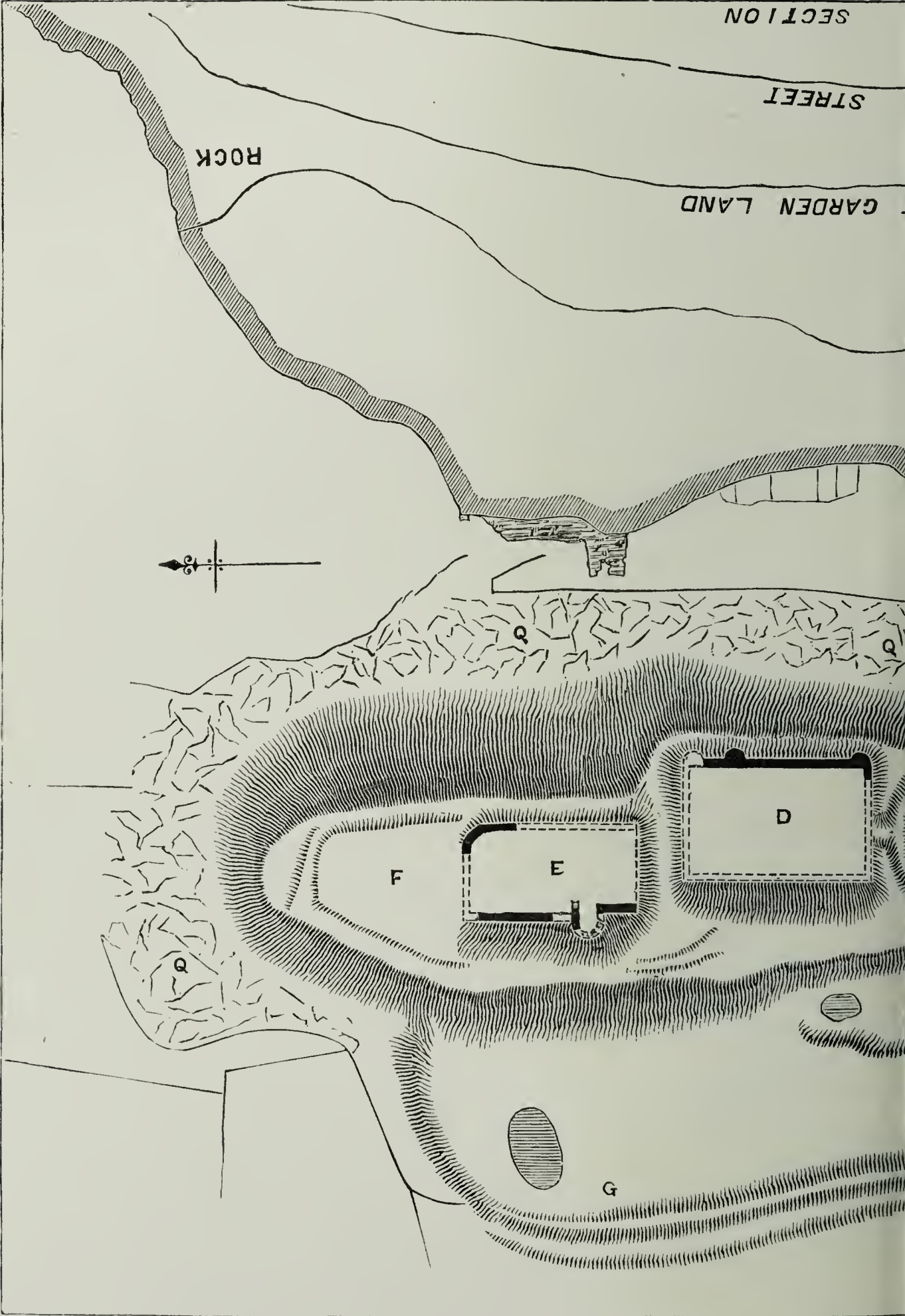
¹ Reprinted, by permission, from the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, the Editor of which has also granted the use of the Plate.

SECTION

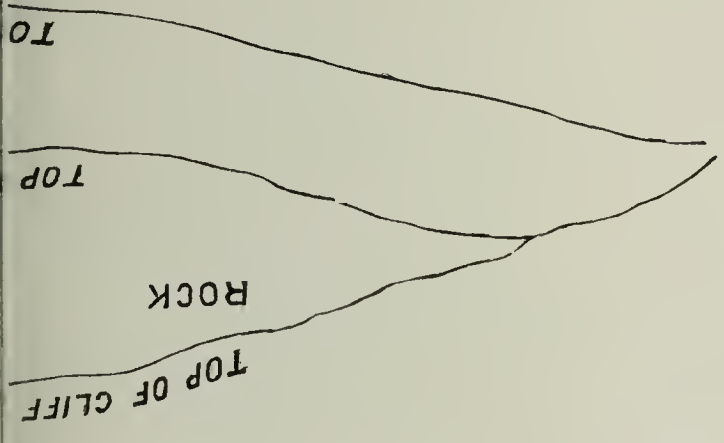
STREET

GARDEN LAND

ROCK

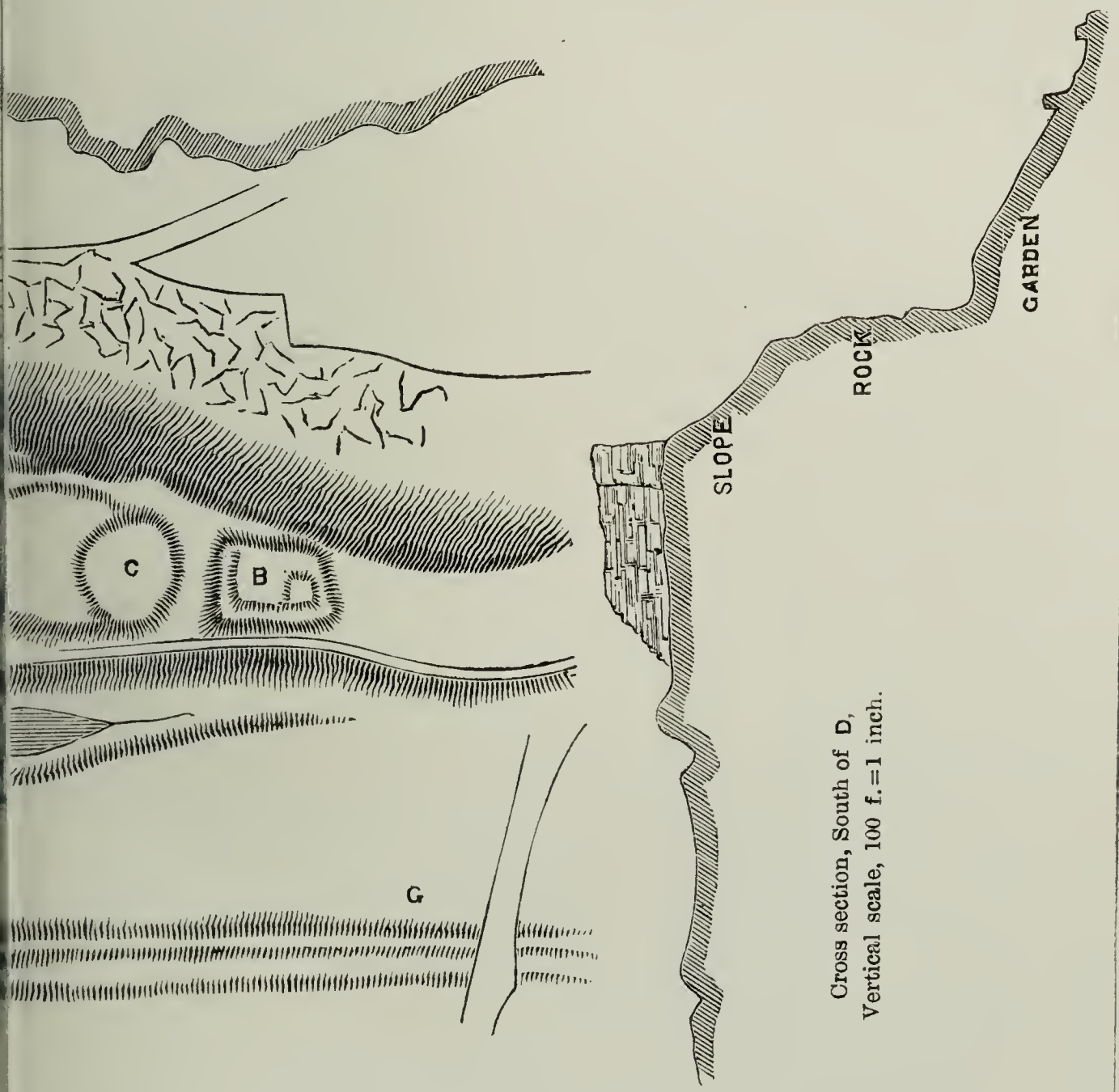


LONGITUDE



- A. Approach.
- B. Outer Ward.
- C. 2nd Ward.
- D. 3rd Ward.
- E. 4th Ward.
- F. Platform.
- G. Line called Town Street.
- Q. Rocks or Quarries.

Horizontal scale, 3 chains=1 inch.



Cross section, South of D,
Vertical scale, 100 f.=1 inch.

when, long after these were named, to-names or surnames came into use, land-owners, whether English or Norman, derived them from their possessions, and never, save as a mark of distinction,—as Burton-Hastings,—gave their name to them. New creations, as Battle or Jervaulx, and some other ecclesiastical houses, bear, indeed, new names; but these do not appear to have displaced any already existing. Pontefract is a name probably derived from an accidental circumstance; but Richmond and Montgomery are solitary instances of a shire or a capital town deriving its name from the inheritance of a Norman lord.

The Castle of Montgomery is registered by that name in the *Domesday Survey*, and placed in the hundred of Witentreu, in the county of Salop. “Ad castellum de Montgomeri habet ipse comes iiii carucas et vi libras denariorum. habet de uno fine de Walis pertinente ad ipsam castellariam. Rogerius [Corbet] habet ibi ij carucas, et de Walis, cum fratre suo habet xl solidos.” And further on, “Ipse comes construxit castrum, Muntgumeri vocatum. Ad quod adjacent lii hidæ et dimidia quas tenuere Seuuar, Oslac, Azor, de rege Edwardo, quietas ab omni geldo; ad venandum eas habere.” Here, then, we have the name of the Castle, its inclusion in an English county, its castelry, its chief lord, Earl Roger, and the fact that in the time of the Confessor three Englishmen held fifty-two hides and a half about it as a hunting ground. The Englishmen are entered a few lines on as thanes. Seuuar was, no doubt, like Siward, a very great, as was Azor a considerable, landowner in the same county. “De fine de Walis” shews that Earl Roger’s territory included Welshmen with his English tenants, just as the names of places, and especially of parishes, in the district shew a great and early establishment of English there. The castelry included twenty-two members at no great distance from the Castle rock; and the Castle was one of about fourteen strong places mentioned in *Domesday* as then existing in Hereford, Monmouth, and Salop. It only

differed from most others, and especially from such as Clun, Ludlow, Caus, Oswestry, or Whittington, in being held by the Earl himself, and not by one of his secondary barons.

Earl Roger, the "Comes" of the above entry, upon the fall of Morkere added Shropshire to his Sussex earldom; and to him, with powers equal in many respects to those of royalty, was committed the safety of the middle March with its extensive but imperilled English settlement there. On the site of the British Pengwern and of the Saxon Shrobsbury, folded securely within a remarkable convolution of the Severn, he established his chief seat upon, and at the base of, the English mound which still looks down upon the deep and wide river, and with its connected fragment of the ancient city wall forms a striking contrast to the bustle and action carried out upon the railway, and within its ephemeral buildings at the foot of the slope. There is a tradition, founded, however, upon error, that the Earl's lieutenant in the more advanced frontier of his dangerous territory was a certain Baldwin whose name is preserved in the Welsh appellation of Tre-Faldwin for the town and Castle, and of Frydd-Faldwin for a remarkable encampment on the summit of an adjacent hill. But Baldwin, though not an uncommon name with the Normans, does not occur in Shropshire among either the tenants in chief or the under-tenants in *Domesday*. There was, indeed, a William Fitz-Baldwin, lord of Rhydcors, in the reign of Rufus, but he was a South Wales man, and unconnected with Earl Roger. But whether as Tre-Faldwin or Montgomery, whether named from the hand or the head, it is clear that the Castle stood in a position most offensive to the pride and patriotic feelings of the Welsh. The vale of the Severn, from Welsh Pool to a little short of Llanidloes, had for centuries been a field of bitter contest. The Roman, the Dane, and the Englishman, had done violence to the "virgin daughter of Lochrine", and stained her molten crystal with blood. Its broad band of flat

and fertile meadow made Powys-land a prize of great value, and the steep and lofty hills between which it was contained were highly favourable to both the sudden attack and safe retreat of the Welsh. The plain and its lower eminences traversed by the dyke of Offa, are thickly studded with moated mounds and earthworks thrown up in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and which shew how far-reaching was, even in that remote period, the Mercian and English power. The mound thrown up by Æthelflæd in 916, at Chirbury is destroyed, but those of Moat Lane, of Newtown, of Hên-domen, of Kerry, and Nant-cribba, remain, and are as large and as well defined as that of Shrewsbury itself, and of the very type of those more famous royal residences in Elmete and at Laughton-en-le-Morthen, or of the works near Livarot, whence Earl Roger derived his name, and which have survived all subsequent additions in stone and lime.

That Earl Roger, between his acquisition of the earldom and the year of the *Domesday Survey*, had built a castle, is on record, but what sort of a castle may be a question. Norman towers were plain, solid, of durable design and excellent workmanship; too stout and too useful to be intentionally pulled down, and usually, as at Wattlesborough, outlasting all later additions; but assuredly there is now no trace of any work of Earl Roger on the Castle rock, nor anywhere near it; for it has been supposed, without shadow of probability, that his castle was placed, not upon the rock, but somewhere in its neighbourhood. It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that Earl Roger's castle was of a less durable character than is usually supposed, and that this will account for its quick destruction in 1095 (two years after his death) by the Welsh, accompanied by the slaughter of his successor's (Earl Hugh) garrison. This was the event that brought Rufus into the district, to the Earl's aid, in 1096, when, though he did but little, he seems to have recovered the site of the castle, and to have given the Earl an opportunity of re-

building or restoring it. Earl Hugh is said to have done so; but however this may have been, Montgomery is not mentioned among the castles held by his elder brother, but successor, Robert de Belesme, the wicked Earl, on his ruin and banishment in 1102. Here, again, the probability is that any castle then standing was of a light and not very durable character, not worthy of being mentioned with Shrewsbury or Bridgenorth.

With the fall of the House of Montgomery, the earldom escheated to the Crown, and with it its Castle and castelry. Henry I upon this remodelled the Hundreds of Salop, and raised Montgomery into an Honour or Barony, throwing into it the greater part of the adjacent Seignory of Chirbury and several other manors. The valuable and, on the whole, compact territory thus constituted was at once granted by Henry to a certain Baldwin de Bollers, who was the husband "Sibillæ nepotis regis", whatever relationship, legitimate or illegitimate, that word may indicate. The lady is also designated—possibly from her mother—as "Sibil de Faleise". All that is known of Baldwin is that he already held five knights' fees of the Honour of Warden. He held the new Honour, *in capite*, of the King, *per baroniam*; his under-tenants holding of him, most of them (as set forth in the Hundred Rolls) by castle-guard. Baldwin began his reign by the very necessary act of building a castle, though what he actually constructed is uncertain, for there is no existing masonry that can be attributed to him or his immediate successors. Still he is reported to have built a castle; and that he did so is probably just as certain as that it is his name, and not that of any lieutenant of Earl Roger, that is identified with the rock by the Welsh. It is also reported that while Baldwin was preparing this Castle, he occupied the British camp above, known, in consequence, as Frydd-Faldwin. This is most improbable. The camp, a very large and very fine specimen of a British work, would hold five or six thousand men, and could not well be defended by less than a third of

that number, for its front is extensive, and its slopes, though steep, are by no means so steep as to stop, or materially to check, the onset of a tribe of light armed mountaineers. Baldwin's force was more likely to be five hundred than five thousand men, and no doubt depended for its power far more upon its arms and discipline than upon its numerical strength. The Castle rock would have held such a force with great security while the operations of a castle were in progress, and probably did so.

The descendants of De Bollers, incorrectly given by Dugdale, have been disentangled by Mr. Eyton, the real historian of Montgomery, with his usual patience and skill, and seem to be as follow :

Baldwin de Bollers, lord of Montgomery, 1121, married—1, Sibil de Faleise, and had also a second wife. By Sibil he had Stephen de Bollers, 1160, lord of Montgomery, who married Maria, and had Robert, who died young. Matilda, Sibil's daughter, married Richard Fitz-Urse, 1130-1158, and had Reginald Fitz-Urse (one of Becket's murderers) and Margery.

On Stephen's death the Honour seems to have passed to Almeric de Bollers, probably a son or descendant of Baldwin by his second wife, and who had it in 1162. He was succeeded by Robert de Bollers, 1176-1203, who died childless, but left a widow, Hilaria Trusbut, who had dower till 1241. The heir was Robert's brother, Baldwin, 1203-1207, who also died childless, and whose widow, Wenllian Tet, had dower till 1243. This ended the male line.

The next heirs were the Fitz-Urses. Reginald, Becket's murderer, had a daughter and heiress, who married Robert, and had issue, William de Courtenay, lord of Montgomery, who died 1214, childless, leaving Ada a widow with dower, who died 1217. The next heir was the descendant of Margery, sister of Reginald Fitz-Urse, who married Richard Engaine, 1177-1185, and had Richard, 1185, father of Vitalis Engaine, 1217, who claimed the Honour on the death of William de Court-

enay, but only obtained a portion of it. Thomas de Erdington was a rival and more successful claimant. He held the Castle, 1215-18; but much of the Honour was granted in 1216 to William de Cantilupe with certain reservations. In 1225 the King, who had all along treated the Castle as a royal fortress, claimed the Honour as an escheat, and the whole was taken by the Crown, the dowers being allowed. Erdington, who had been Custos of the King's castles of Shrewsbury, Whitchurch, Shrawardine, Morton, Clun, Montgomery, Moreton, and other Shropshire castles, was repaid the outlay he had made upon them.

Some sort of castle undoubtedly occupied the rock of Montgomery between 1102 and 1225, and it is said to have been twice taken and destroyed by Llewelyn, who on the death of John gained some advantages in Wales, and was allowed the custody of all the land that had belonged to Gwenonwhyn in "Wales and Mungumer", of which he had been disseized during the war between John and the barons. This he was to hold till Gwenonwhyn came of age. Probably the result was that when Henry entered, he found the rock laid bare, for from that time the Sheriff's accounts shew annual and very considerable payments for military works there for many years, and we read of the King's new Castle of Montgomery. As early as 1225, when the Welsh war made the place of great importance, nearly £1,000 is paid out, £1,100 in 1224, and above £500 in 1225. Master carpenters are sent to construct defences of timber, *brétasches*, to strengthen the Castle; and miners or quarrymen from the Forest of Dean, no doubt to prepare stone, and to hew out the cross ditches. A fit chaplain is to be appointed to serve in the Castle chapel, under the parson of Montgomery, and the King is to decide about the emoluments or "obventions" of the chantry. These were afterwards allotted to the mother church, that is to the parish church of Montgomery, which was the mother church of the chapel. Of the whole district, Chirbury was the

mother church. To the parson was also given the corn tythe of the lands newly cultivated, of which he already had the small tythe. Sums of money are also allowed for assisting in clearing the land of underwood and harbours for robbers; and on one occasion the King alludes to the time "when we took in hand our Castle of Montgomery". Henry himself was there in 1224, and all the masonry now standing is pretty evidently his work, and of this period.

1223 was the year of Llewelyn's submission, and Godescal de Maghelines was castellan, and received drafts of miners and carpenters, and quarrels from St. Briavel's forges. Henry, the King's brother, and other knights, formed the garrison, and the chapel was in use.

In 1224 the King granted an annual fair in "our manor of Montgomery", and Hubert de Huse was coupled with Godescal as Custodes of the Castle, Honour, and Vale of Montgomery; and soon after Baldwin de Hodnet was Seneschal, and William de Cantelupe had seizin of the fees of the knights and free tenants annexed to the Honour. A fair was also proclaimed to be held under the Castle, and protections were granted to those attending.

In 1227 Henry changed his policy, and granted the Castle to Hubert de Burgh, with two hundred marcs yearly for its custody for life, and an augmentation in war time, which speedily occurred; for in 1230 Llewelyn, having hanged William de Braose, marched towards Montgomery, the garrison of which suffered from an ambuscade near Kerry, whither they had gone to cut down a large wood. The Welsh followed them to the Castle, and besieged it. Henry came to their relief. In 1233 De Burgh lost Henry's favour, and with it Montgomery, and the new Constable was appointed by the King. A windmill was erected near the Castle, to grind for its use. In 1235 a tower beyond the Castle wall had been repaired, as had the town walls, for which nine wooden turrets were provided. Wine and various stores were sent to the Castle, which in 1245 was attacked by

the Welsh under David, and notwithstanding all the money so recently spent upon it, was found not to be in good repair, as appears from an inquisition held upon it in 1249, which specifies particularly the donjon or keep; the chamber and chapel; the wooden turret or *brétasche*, and the bridge near the chapel; the balister's house; the wooden turret next the town; the stable; the wooden turret beyond the outer gate; the grange and wall round it; the pentiscie, penthouses, or lean-to's, carrying the woodwork belonging to five wooden turrets; the small tower, or garrit, outside the gate; the "barrier" (*jurullum*) near the chapel; and the porter's lodge. For the repairs of these is wanted £59 : 3 : 8. At this time there was also a water-mill connected with the Castle, "Stanlawes mill", which only worked in winter.

In 1254 Henry granted Montgomery to Prince Edward, who, with the consent of the King and Council, appointed a Custos. In 1264 (after Lewes), Henry, then in durance, ordered Adam Fitz-Philip to surrender the Castle. Adam, however, refused unless the order was backed by Prince Edward. In 1267, 29th Sept., Henry was here, and received Llewelyn's homage, and recognised his principality, for which he was to pay 30,000 marcs.

Edward I let the Castle in farm to Bogo de Knovill for £40 per annum, which rent was mostly expended upon the town defences, the town being a royal borough under a charter from Henry III in 1227, strengthened by one from Hubert de Burgh, by which leave was given to enclose it within a wall and ditch, of which the four gates remained in Leland's days. In 1274 Prince Llewelyn was summoned to meet Edward's commissioners at the Ford of Montgomery, a favourite trysting place in that reign; but the Welsh prince did not attend.

The reduction of the Principality by Edward I necessarily destroyed the value of the castles along the March, as bulwarks against the Welsh; and the strong

domestic government of that sovereign put an end to the continued rebellions of the Marcher Barons. Under these circumstances the border castles were either allowed to fall into decay, or were employed only as county prisons. In any case they had little or no military value ; nor, with the exception of a few passages in the reign of Edward II, and for a while during the Glyndwr rebellion, were they regarded as defensible, or so employed. Long afterwards, indeed, during the wars of Charles and his Parliament, such of these castles as remained tolerably perfect were garrisoned, defended, usually taken and retaken, and finally slighted or blown up by the prevailing party. Montgomery seems to have had its share of these misfortunes, and no doubt its walls and towers suffered ; but in all probability here, as elsewhere, far more damage has been done by the use of the ruins as a quarry in modern times of peace and prosperity than by the violence attendant upon war. Here, as in most other border castles, the military history of the building closes with the reign of Edward I, up to which point, or nearly so, all that can be said of the Castelry, Honour, and descent of the Castle, has been collected from the original records, combined, digested, and recorded, by Mr. Eytton in his admirable *History of Salop*. For the later history of the Castle may be read with advantage a paper by the Rev. George Sandford, recently printed in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

The position of Montgomery Castle is formed by nature, and needed only to be seen to be recognised as very suitable for a border fortress. A narrow and lofty ridge of rock, lying nearly north and south, rises abruptly between two valleys ; that to the east very suitable for the town which has sprung up within it, that to the west narrower and equally steep, but rising on its further side to far loftier elevations, one of which is crowned by the encampment of Frydd-Faldwin, and

the other, rather lower and more to the south, is occupied by a much smaller work of very different and probably English type. The ridge is in length about 500 yards, and that part of its summit occupied by the Castle and its works about 330 yards. Its greatest breadth is about 60 yards, of which the Castle may occupy about 40. The ridge is reached from the south-east or town quarter by a steep road, but towards the north it terminates in a sharp point, whence a very steep slope falls to the top of a cliff of rock, the whole height being perhaps 250 feet. The contiguous sides are also very steep, so much so that a stone set rolling from the top does not stop till it reaches the gardens and orchards 150 feet or more below. The parish church stands within the town, upon an eminence opposite to but lower than the Castle. The view from the ridge extends over the plain of the Severn to the Welsh mountains in one direction and to the Shropshire hills in the other. Below, in the direction of Chirbury, Offa's Dyke may be discerned about a mile distant, the Castle being upon its outer or Welsh side. The ridge is traversed by three ditches quarried in the rock, and dividing it into four platforms, which formed the four wards of the Castle, each of which appears to have been enclosed by walls or palisades, and connected with the others by bridges of timber. The northern and strongest ward is also by some feet the highest ward, and formed the donjon or citadel; keep there was certainly none. This ward was about 52 yards north and south by 32 yards east and west. It is nearly rectangular, and its four faces are scarped and revetted, that portion of the wall being about 15 feet high. Upon this stood the curtain and the outer walls of the contained buildings. A considerable building stood on the west face, along the southern half of which a wall remains about 9 feet thick, which supported a basement and two upper floors, of which holes for the joists are seen. In the first floor is a recess, with a window and two guardrobes, with shafts in the wall. The window was pointed, and

that is all that can be ascertained. In the upper floor is also a wardrobe. Connected with this fragment of wall is half a horse-shoe tower 30 feet diameter, projected 25 feet from the wall. This also had a basement and two upper floors, but little of it now remains. In the outer side of its wall, to the north, are the remains of another wardrobe shaft, and, high up, part of a straight mural staircase. From hence northwards is a mere curtain. On the three other faces only the revetment or traces of it remain. A heap of rubbish at the south end may be the foundation of the gatehouse. There is no trace of a well, hall, or chapel. The only ashlar remaining is a sort of quoin in the substance of the great wall, and in a window jamb in the horse-shoe tower. The masonry is rude but coursed rubble.

Between this and the third ward was a ditch about 20 yards broad, dammed up at its lower or west end to form a pond, probably for the benefit of the Castle cattle. There is no trace of a bridge of masonry here. The third ward is a regular oblong, carefully scarped, and probably revetted all round. Only the eastern face is visible, and there the wall is about 20 feet high, with the remains of three half-round solid buttresses 6 feet in diameter, and something like traces of two more. There is no masonry above the surface of the platform, which is about 40 yards north and south by 35 yards east and west. A ditch of about 8 yards divides it from the second ward.

The second ward is roughly oval, about 50 yards long by 30 yards broad, and its southern end is occupied by a rocky mound. There is no trace of masonry connected with this ward, which may have been defended with timber. The ditch dividing this from the first ward is not above 4 or 5 yards broad and very irregular, the depression being apparently in part natural.

The first ward is smaller than the rest, irregular and rocky. It bears traces of dry walling, and upon its platform are the foundations of a rectangular building, and at the south end of a sort of tower, indicated only

by a heap of earth. It may have been about 25 yards by 15 yards. It may be that the first and second wards were merely natural platforms palisaded with timber *brétasches*, as they are called in the Close Roll; but the third and fourth wards were certainly walled and must have been strong. To the north, 20 feet to 30 feet beyond, and below the north ward is a level triangular platform of turf about 60 yards in the side, and protected by a light bank, on which may have been a fence. This platform, by nature so strong, was probably intended for a pasture for cattle. At the other or south end is also a platform 20 feet, or 10 feet below the level of the first ward, and now occupied by a cottage. Here was the entrance, which probably was covered by some sort of tower, protected in advance by a palisade.

Scanty as are the remains of this Castle, it may safely be concluded that they present no masonry of Norman date, whether early or late. The plan of the works is of course dictated by the natural outline of the rock, and it therein resembles Bere, though that is a little earlier than Henry III, and Dolforwyn, probably a work of that king's reign. Henry III's border castles had no keep. They were mostly mere enclosures, the curtains being set rather thick with towers. The front view of this Castle, taken in 1610, and reproduced in Mr. Sandford's paper (*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. x, p. 96), though grossly wrong in perspective, represents very fairly the kind of enclosure in use in Henry III's time, and even in that of Edward, where there was no room for the concentric form.

It is pretty clear that this view, taken from the town or east side, represents the third and fourth wards only, and tends to strengthen the inference that the other two never carried works of masonry. The drawing shows ten towers, of which the four in front seem to be represented by the several half-round mural buttresses already mentioned. If this be so the fourth ward is represented by two towers only, which is out of all pro-

portion to its dimensions and importance. Possibly being a little obscured by the third ward the artist may have neglected it.

Altogether this Castle, as it now stands, seems to be the new Castle referred to by Henry III, and built early in his reign, nor is there any trace of any earlier work, although there is every reason to believe that such there was, and that it or they stood on this site. Moreover, as to these earlier works, tempting as is the position, there is nothing in the way of earthwork upon it which can be safely attributed either to the Welsh or the English. That Earl Roger constructed a castle of some kind at or near the present site is certain, and it is very improbable indeed that with a position so convenient and made so strong by nature he should have selected any other, nor is there in the immediate neighbourhood any trace of any other work likely to have been constructed later than the Conquest.

It has been mentioned that the borough of Montgomery had licence in the reign of Henry III to enclose the town within a wall and ditch, and although gates and ditches do not necessarily imply the more costly addition of a wall of masonry, it is certain that the town was fortified, and Mr. Sandford's view of 1610 shows a wall including an area somewhat wider than the present town, and, what is very unusual, this wall includes the Castle, instead of the Castle forming a part of the circuit. No traces of any wall of masonry are known to exist, but outside it, to the west, and at the foot of the slopes of the castle is a bank with a ditch, looking very much like a local dyke of the age of that of Offa, but which is reputed to be what remains of the town wall. The curious thing is that this dyke, which, while opposite to the Castle, is commanded and therefore strengthened by the Castle rock, passes southwards along the steep slope of an opposite hill, and is there commanded from the outside, and would be utterly untenable. This is often the case with Offa's dyke, which, though laid out with a bank and outer ditch, was really

rather a boundary than intended at every point for defence. Its real defence was obviously the general fear of the Mercian power, rather than the apprehension of an armed force at every point along its line. It may be that the town wall was placed upon this bank, but the bank itself seems older, and part of an earlier boundary. For the plan and section of the Castle and Castle rock, which accompany this paper, and add materially to any little value that it may possess, the author and his readers are indebted to the skill and kindness of Mr. Mickleburgh of Montgomery.

ON CERTAIN MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES IN TENBY CHURCH, SOUTH WALES.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association for the year 1880 having been fixed to be held at Pembroke, it can hardly be doubted but that one of the excursions will be to Manorbeer and Tenby. It is in anticipation of such a visit that I venture to give a few notes on the monumental effigies in Tenby Church, which, though not of a rare class, are yet of a description sufficiently interesting as to draw to them the attention of the antiquary.

1. In the north wall of the north aisle of the church, beneath an ogee-shaped arch enriched with crockets and a finial, and flanked by crocketed buttresses (the hollow moulding of the canopy containing the four-leaved flower at intervals, whilst the soffit of the arch is cinquefoiled), lies the recumbent effigy of a lady. The original and proper position of this effigy has been transposed, and the head of the effigy placed eastward, a fault which ought to be remedied. Her dress consists of a cap and veil with a wimple over her chin; her gown is much abraised, and her sleeves are loose. From within these appear the close-fitting sleeves of the inner

vest or garment. The hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. The head is supported by statuettes of two angels, which, as we commonly find them in this position, are much mutilated; the feet also are mutilated. The stone out of which this effigy is sculptured is of a schistous nature. This monument is of the fourteenth century.

2. Under an arch in the north wall, west of the north door, is a high panelled tomb of the fifteenth century. On this lies the effigy of a corpse, represented as in an emaciated condition. This is partially concealed by a winding-sheet or shroud. The left hand is disposed at the side; the right hand is represented as holding the shroud. The drapery is well designed, and the sculpture is good. The custom of thus representing the body after death, in sculptured effigies, was introduced in the fifteenth century, and examples of this description are sufficiently numerous. The bodies are represented partly nude and partly covered by the shroud. In the sixteenth century the skeleton, "the lively figure of death", was not unfrequently sculptured on monuments; whilst in the seventeenth century effigies representing bodies totally enveloped in shrouds, the face only being visible, are not unfrequently found in our churches.

3. Between the chancel and a chantry chapel lying southward of it is a high tomb, the south side of which is divided into four recessed compartments with obtuse, ogee-headed canopies. Three of these are filled with sculpture in relief. In the first is represented the figure of a bishop *in pontificalibus*, the mitre on whose head is much mutilated. Two small female figures kneel before the bishop, one of which has the butterfly head-dress. In the second compartment two similar figures of females are represented as kneeling before a statuette of St. Catherine. In the third compartment is the figure of a merchant kneeling before a faldstool. He is represented with his head bare, wearing a long side-gown with gipciere or purse attached, cap and tippet.

In the fourth compartment is a mutilated inscription. On this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a merchant. He is represented with his head bare, habited in a long gown, with a vent at the neck disclosing the inner vest. The sleeves of the gown are somewhat full, and cuffed or turned back at the wrists. The gown is belted round the waist, and on the right side is worn the *gipciera*—a good example; the hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. On the left side of the head is a cap attached to a tippet, which latter is worn over the left shoulder, falling down in front. Round the neck is worn a collar of rosettes. The head reposes on a peacock, whilst the feet rest against some animal, much mutilated. This is an interesting monument of a late period in the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to John White.

4. Eastward of the above is another high tomb, of which the south side is divided into four compartments. In the first are sculptured female figures in relief, kneeling before the statuette of some saint, the drapery in which the saint appears is well defined. In the second compartment is the representation of St. John the Baptist, holding the *Agnus Dei*. He appears vested in a gown and mantle, with a nimbus round his head. In this compartment also are two female figures kneeling. The third compartment contains, sculptured in relief, a group of seven figures, more or less mutilated; one is of a merchant kneeling in front. In the fourth compartment are sculptured three small figures of corpses, more or less enveloped in winding sheets. At the east end of the tomb a shield is sculptured.

On the top of this tomb lies the recumbent effigy of a merchant. He is represented bareheaded, with clubbed hair. He is clad in a long side gown, open in front at the neck, with the collar turned back and the sleeves cuffed at the wrists. On the right side the *gipciera* is worn; on the left, hanging over the shoulders, is the tippet, attached to which is the hat. The head reposes on a fish-like animal, and the hands are con-

joined in prayer. This monument appears to be of or about the close of the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to Thomas White.

5. On the left side of the ascent to the altar is the matrix of a brass; the incised effigy of a bishop, the indents of the mitre, and of the crook of the pastoral staff are clearly visible.

It is for some local archæologist to determine the probable persons of whom the foregoing monuments are commemorative. Leland in his short description gives us no information. The slab on which was the incised effigy of a bishop is probably commemorative of Tully, Bishop of St. David's A.D. 1460-1482, who is said to have been buried in this church. The two high tombs on the south side of the chancel are commemorative of the family of White, celebrated merchants of Tenby towards the close of the fifteenth century. The easternmost being the tomb of Thomas White, some time merchant and Mayor of Tenby, who died A.D. 1482. The westernmost that of John White, the date of whose death is not apparent, but was probably later than that of Thomas.

MATTHEW HOLBECHÉ BLOXAM.

ON TWO SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN MONTGOMERY CHURCH.

IN the south transept of Montgomery Church, wherein an altar formerly existed, the usual appendage to which, a piscina, still remains in the eastern part of the south wall, are two sepulchral effigies in armour, placed on the pavement, and apparently removed from high tombs either formerly existing in this church, or perchance moved (which I think likely) hither from tombs in the neighbouring conventual church of Chirbury, some two

miles distant, on the suppression of that religious establishment.

The most ancient of these represents a knight, or one of higher grade, on whose head appears a vizored basinet of unusual design, encircled by a wreath or orle of rosettes, so as to counteract the pressure of the tilting helme, with its crest, on which the head reposes. The vizor of the basinet is raised. Attached to the basinet is a camail, or tippet of mail, covering the neck, breast, and shoulders. The face, which is exposed, exhibits the moustache worn over the upper lip. Flexible epaulieres appear beneath the camail, protecting the shoulders, whilst the upper and lower arms are encased in rerebraces and vambraces, and the elbows in coudes, all of plate.

The defensive armour of the body is covered with an emblazoned jupon; no doubt formerly painted with the proper charges, though the colours no longer remain. Round the skirts of the jupon, and about the loins, is a horizontal bawdrick or belt, rich in detail, and buckled in front, and below this appears the scalloped skirt of the jupon. The thighs, knees, legs, and feet, are encased in cuisses, genouilleres, jambs, and sollerets, all of plate except the insteps, which are protected by gussets of mail. The straps of the spurs alone are visible. The hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer, and on the right side a fragment only of the sword is left. I should assign this effigy to the close of the fourteenth century, or reign of Richard II, *circa* A.D. 1395-1400.

Since writing the above I have read the late Mr. Boutell's notes on this effigy, published in Part XIII of *Collections Historical and Archæological relating to Montgomeryshire*, wherein he describes the tilting helme as surmounted by a panache, or upright crest of feathers, rising from a crest, coronet,—a cognizance of the Mortimers, as appears from the seal of Edward de Mortimer, Earl of March, A.D. 1400. Mr. Boutell also remarks that the armorial insignia displayed on the jupon of

this effigy are unquestionably those of the Mortimers, Earls of March.

The second effigy is one more recent in date, and this I would ascribe to the latter part of the fifteenth century, *circa* A.D. 1480. The personage represented appears bareheaded, with long, untrimmed, flowing locks of hair; his head reposes on a tilting helme, and his face is close shaven. Covering his neck is a collar or gorget of mail, and beneath that a collar of roses. Square plates or pallettes appear in front of the arm-pits; the shoulders are defended by epaulieres of flexible plates; the arms and elbows by rerebraces, vambraces, and coudes, all of plate. The hands are bare, and conjoined on the breast, as in prayer, and on the fingers are many rings. The breastplate is globular, with taces escalated upwards; and to these angularly shaped tuilles are attached. From the right hip to the left thigh is a sword-belt disposed diagonally, and beneath the taces appears an apron of mail. Cuisses, genouilleres, and jambs, protect the thighs, knees, and legs; and laminated sollerets the feet, which rest against a dog. Spur-leathers appear in front of the insteps.

Mr. Boutell places this effigy at about A.D. 1460-70, and states that about the neck is the Yorkist collar of suns and roses sustaining the white lion of the house of March. Mr. Planché, Lancaster Herald, states that the collar is the family one of Edward IV, with the white lion of March appendant, and consequently gives the probable date to A.D. 1461-83. The white lion of the house of March would indicate, I think, this effigy to be, like the former, that of a Mortimer.

I conjecture it to be not only possible, but probable, that both these effigies were removed to the place they now occupy from the neighbouring conventual church of Chirbury, for in the destruction of the conventual churches many sepulchral effigies were removed thence to neighbouring churches. It is a matter of inquiry, which I cannot answer, whether the Mortimers had any connection with Chirbury, and Eyton's *History of*

f why should you think this. Mortimer had connection with Montgomery
x not with Chirbury

Shropshire is on this point deficient. The account of Chirbury in the *Monasticon* is very short, and throws no light on this matter, one well deserving of further investigation.

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

Rugby. 23rd December, 1879.

MANORBEER CASTLE :
EVIDENCES OF ITS EARLY OWNERS.¹

BY SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART., F.S.A.

THE early records of Manorbeer, which have come to light up to this time, are, historically considered, the reverse of satisfactory, and encumbered with difficulties, a great deal relating to this interesting place having been hitherto left to the imagination. Had not the castle and its surroundings been recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born there, and thus casually alluded to by him, we should have hitherto had but little clue as to its original possessors. The following contribution of a few brief but authentic notices of some of its early owners down to the time of Henry IV, chiefly worked out from the Public Records, and which have hitherto escaped notice, may possibly tend to its elucidation, or at any rate facilitate further researches into its obscure history.

The manor, with its castle, has been variously termed Maenor-Pyrr, Manopir, Mainorpirrhe, Manorpeer, and

¹ The authorities for this paper are—Rawl. MS. 133, fo. 44, Bibl. Bodl.; Inq. p. m., 8 Ric. II, No. 38, m. 13; ditto, 29 Edward I, No. 82; Patent, 5 Edward III, p. 1, m. 38; Inq., 17 Edward II, No. 75; ditto, 5 Edward III, 2nd Nrs., No. 45; Camb. Reg., ii, 184; Inq., 33 Edward III, 1st Nrs., No. 16; Arch. Camb., Jan., 53, Charter D, de Rupe; Inq., 36 Edward III, 1st Nrs., No. 38; Giraldus Cambrensis (Hoare), i, 14, 201; Dods. MS. 97, fo. 120b, Bibl. Bodl.; Patent, 1 Henry IV, 6; Hanmer, Ch. r., p. 402; Calendar of Documents, Ireland (Sweetman); Griffith, History of Wales, 1867.

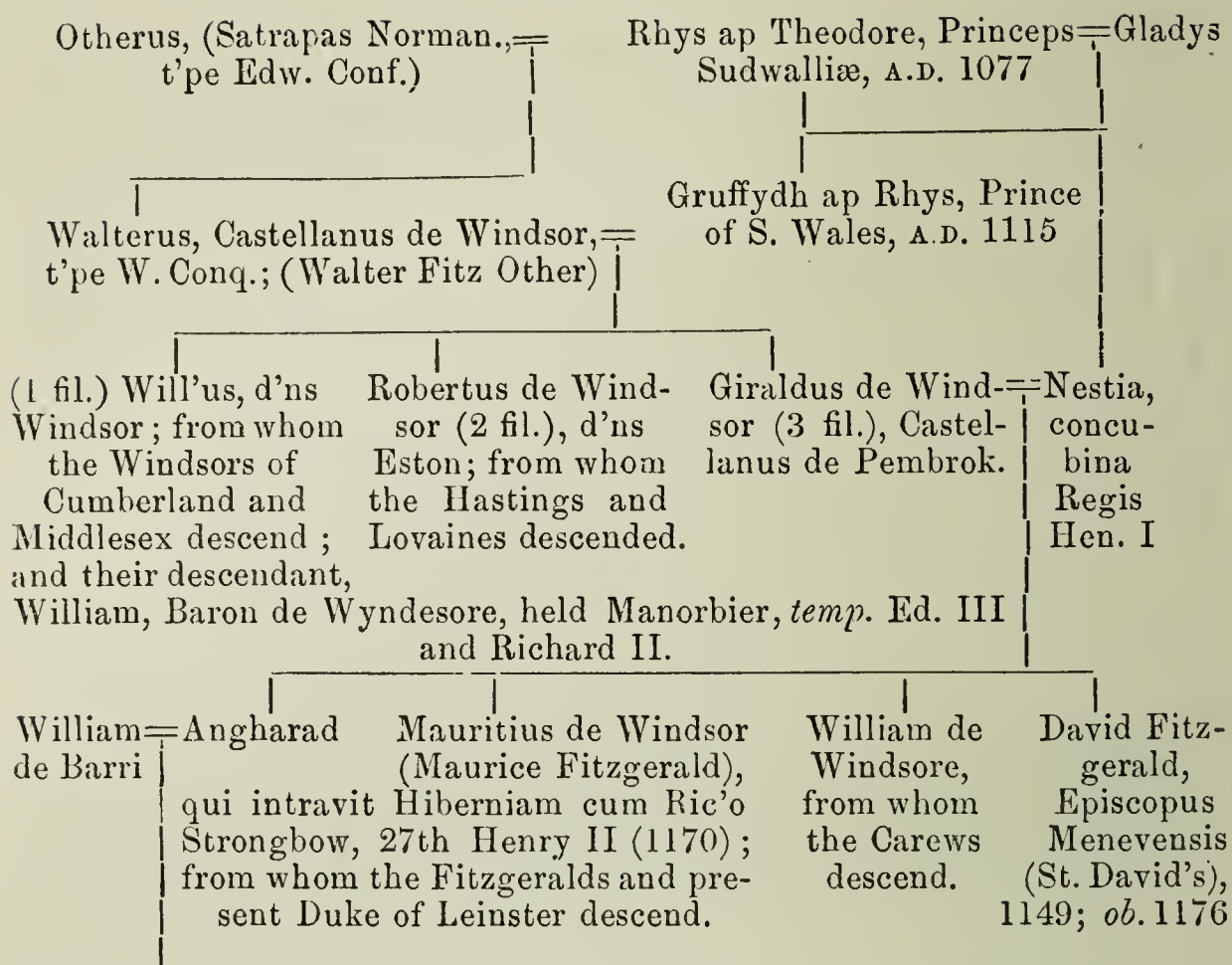
Manor-Pyr, but is now known as Manorbier or Manorbeer. The castle is said to have been built *temp.* Henry I. To whom, however, it owed its foundation is one of the points on which we are chiefly in the dark. It is generally ascribed to William de Barri, an associate of Arnulph de Montgomery; but whether he was the first of its owners, or Giraldus de Wyndesor (Giraldus Fitz Walter), the Castellan of Pembroke, father-in-law of the said William, and the most probable person to have undertaken its erection, remains still a matter of doubt. As a stronghold it is more entire than any other castelated building of the kind now existing, and less altered by the ravages of time from its original condition, affording a perfect example of an old feudal establishment; and its escape from the damage incidental to intestine warfare is not only a remarkable fact, but another point for which very little or adequate reason can be given.

Etymologists have been at some trouble to derive its appellation; but rejecting that of Giraldus Cambrensis, who, one of the De Barri family, was born there (as has been said) in the twelfth century, and calls it the "Mansion of Pyrrhus", with that of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, "the Manor of the Lords", we incline to the derivation of Nicholson, viz., from "*maenawr*", a district surrounded by a stone boundary; and "*pyr*", that shoots out in a point, forming a headland."

Giraldus Cambrensis (or De Barri) was the fourth son of the above named William de Barri by Angharad, daughter of Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Theodor, Prince of South Wales;¹ and Gerald Fitz Walter, the husband of Nesta, was father also of David Fitz Gerald, the Bishop of St. David's, whom Giraldus Cambrensis eventually succeeded in the bishopric. The following table shews the descent of the reputed and earliest owner on his mother's side:—²

¹ Giraldus Cambrensis (Hoare), i, 14, 201.

² Dods. MS., Bibl. Bodl.



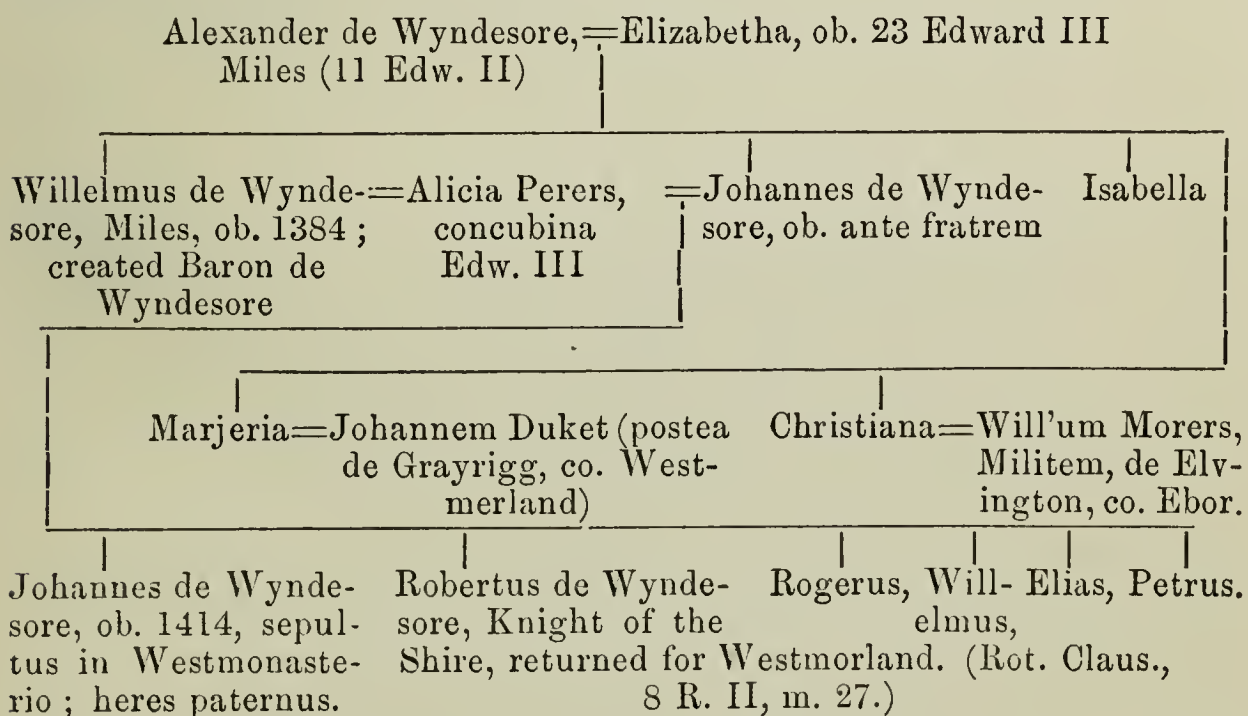
Giraldus de Barri, or Cambrensis (4 fil.), natus circa 1146, apud Manorbier.

The family of De Barri, whoever may have been the original founders, remained in possession of the castle and manor of Manorbier till the reign of Edward III, and continued to lay claim to it till that of Richard II, when they were granted in fee simple to John de Wyndesore. And here we are met with a difficulty. This latter had been, towards the latter part of the reign of Edward III, enfeoffed *already* in the manors of Manorbier and Penalley by his uncle, Baron de Wyndesore, who appears to have held them for some time previously during that reign. He was in direct descent from William, lord of Stanwell, the eldest son of Walter Fitz Other, and brother of Gerald Fitz Walter, the father-in-law of William de Barri (*ut supra*); so that there was an undoubted family connection or kinship. In what way, save by purchase or grant from the Crown, these manors came into the possession of William de Wyndesore, the Baron of the 5th Richard II, the husband of Alice Perers, and Viceroy of Ireland, we have no record; but we know beyond dispute, from

his *Post-mortem* inquest, that he held them in fee. Of the twelve inquisitions taken in different counties after his death, the following is that taken for South Wales:

“Sudwallia.—Inquisitio capta apud Pembrok die Veneris proximo post Festum S[c'i Luc' Evang'] (Oct. 18, 8 Ric. II) &c. coram Hugone Bisley, escaetore &c. Juratores dicunt, quod Willelmus de Wyndesore chivaler non fuit seisitus de aliquibus terris seu tenementis, quæ de domino Rege seu de aliquo alio in comitatu Gloucestriæ et Herefordie ac Marchia Wallie predict' tenentur in capite, in dominico suo ut de feodo, ne servicio, die obitus sui. Set dicunt quod Willelmus de Beauchamp chivaler et Hugo Segrave ch'r feoffati fuerunt per predictum Willelmum de Windesore de castro et maneriis de Maynerbyr et Penaly in comitatu Pembrochie, per quoddam scriptum feoffamenti eisdem factum in feodo simplici, virtute cujus feoffamenti ipsi feoffati seisiti fuerunt, et seisinam illam continuarunt tota vita ipsius Willelmi de Windesore, quæ quidem castrum et maneria non tenentur de domino Rege in capite. Et post mortem¹ ejusdem

¹ William de Wyndesore died at Heversham in Westmoreland in 1384. John de Wyndesore, who had a command at the battle of Shrewsbury, died 2 Henry V (1414), and was buried in Westminster Abbey. (S. Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*.) As this branch of the Windsor descent has been hitherto simply conjectural, and wrongly recorded by genealogists, who appear to have copied one from another, the following is given, founded upon the will of William de Wyndesore, the epitaph of John (his nephew) in the above Abbey, and other documentary proof:



“Ex voluntate Willelmi de Windesore Militis, facta apud Eversham, et epitaphio Jo' de Windesore”, etc. (Rawl. MS. 133, fo. 44, Bibl. Bodl.)

Willelmi, quousque feoffarunt quemdam Johannem de Windesore, consanguineum predicti Willelmi, pro eo quod predictus Willelmus sepius in vita sua ordinavit et constituit, quod predicti feoffati inde predictum Johannem post mortem ejusdem Willelmi feoffare deberent in feodo simplici. Et dicunt quod predictus Willelmus de Windesore postea exitus et proficua de predictis castro et maneriis inde provenientia cepit, non ut tenens liberi tenementi, set ad voluntatem predictorum feoffatorum et non aliter, etc. Willelmus de Windesore obiit die Jovis proximo post festum Exaltacionis S. Crucis, et quis propinquior heres ejus est penitus ignorant.”

Independently of what we ascertain from this inquiry, in respect of John de Wyndesore, the former's nephew, the following Patent Roll entry shews the manor of Manorbeer, etc., to have been granted to him in fee in 1 Henry IV :

“Rex concessit Johanni Windesore in feodo maneria de Manorbier et Penaley in com. Pemb. in Wallia; et Bijelly, et omnia tenementa que fuerunt David de Barri militis in Wallia.” [6 Patent, anno 1^o Hen. IV.]

To reconcile this apparent discrepancy, especially with regard to David de Barri, who will be seen presently to have been dispossessed of the manors of Manorbeer and Penalley at an earlier date, and in 36 Edward III is stated to have held at Begelly two knights' fees of John de Carew (*Inq.*, 36 Edward III, 1st Nrs., No. 38), it would seem necessary to consider the last owners before the manors came into the possession of W. de Wyndesore, bearing in mind that they had been uninterruptedly held by one of the De Barri family up to that date. By the following *Post-mortem* Inquest, taken 33 Edward III, we are enabled partly to establish this point, and form some idea as to the eventual tenure of the Windsors:—

Inquisition taken before the Escheator of Hereford and the Marches of Wales, on Monday before the Feast of the Purification, on the death of Avisia, wife of Oweyn ap Oweyn.

The jury say, that John de Barri was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manors of Maynerbire, Penally, and Begeley, in the

county of Pembroke ; which John de Barri gave the aforesaid manors to David de Barri, his brother, and to the heirs male of the said David.

David de Barri then demised the manors to the said John de Barri for the term of his life.

On the death of David, John, who had only a life-interest in the said manors, alienated them to Richard ap Thomas. Thereupon Richard ap Thomas forthwith demised the manors to John de Barri and Beatrix, his wife, for their lives.

David, son and heir of David de Barri aforesaid, recently entered the lands, whereupon John de Barri gave up possession to the said David in the warranty.

David, son of David de Barri, held the manors for some time, until Richard de Barri, brother of David de Barri the elder, dis-seized, *vi et armis*, David, son and heir of David de Barri, and died seized of the said manors.

Whereupon Avisia, the wife of Oweyn ap Oweyn, who was the daughter and heir of Richard de Barri, entered the said manors, and died seized of them. The inquisition says that she held the manors of Manorbeer and Penalley of the heir of Laurence de Hastynges, late Earl of Pembroke, who at the date of the inquisition was under age.¹

So far the *Post-mortem* Inquest of 33 Edward III ; but it is desirable to further identify the parties named in it. John de Barri, the name first occurring, would appear to have been living A.D. 1301-24. The first date is authenticated by his grant (*ut infra*) of the advowson of Manorbeer to Pembroke Priory, and that of Penalley to the Priory of Acornbury² (*hodie Aconbury*) in

¹ John de Hastings was eleven years old at this time. His father, Lawrence, had been confirmed in the Earldom of Pembroke in descent from Aymer de Valence. His first wife was the Princess Margaret, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III.

² "Agreement between Dom' John de Barry, s. and h. of Dom' David de Barry, on the one part, and D'na Kath' de Eymell or G... Prioress of Cornbury, on the other. Namely, the Prioress and Convent may apply to their own uses the advowson of Penally, so that they are held to have one chaplain in said church of Penally, to celebrate divine service for the souls of John and Beatrix his wife, and of their ancestors, and all the faithful; and when John and Beatrix die, an obit for them to be celebrated in choir (*in coro cum nota celebrare*). And if Prioress and Convent neglect to keep

30 Edward I (Inq., 29 Edward I, No. 82; Patent, 5 Edw. III, p. 1, n. 33). By the second date, John de Barri is shewn to have held at Manorbeer five knights' fees of the value of one hundred marcs (Inq., 17 Ed. II, 2nd Nrs., No. 75). His Irish property named in the inquisition does not concern this inquiry. He was son and heir of David de Barri, who in 1267 (52 Henry III), was Justiciary of Ireland (Hanmer, Ch. r. P 402), and his wife was Beatrice, as seen by his charter to Acornbury. There was an earlier David, however, who in 14 John (1246) held four knights' fees in the county of Pembroke, which, on the partition of the lands of Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, amongst his coheirs, were assigned to Joanna de Monte Canisio (Munchenesy); but it is presumable that he was of the generation immediately preceding David, the father of the said John. The inquisition we have quoted shews that he had two brothers, David and Richard, of whom the former predeceased him, leaving a son of the same name, of whom presently. The surviving brother, Richard, appears to have been living in 1334 (8 Edward III), for he was present at the passing of a final concord in that year (*Camb. Reg.*, ii, 184); so that he was succeeded by his daughter, Avisia ap Oweyn, some time after that date.

There can be no question that up to that time, or, indeed, later, the Barris of Wales (Manorbeer) and the Barris of Ireland (Olethan)¹ were one and the same

this agreement, they may be distrained by the Regales of the cy. of Hereford. Dated at Cornebury, 13 April 1301" (30 Edward I). Seal pendent to the above,—[*Gules*], two bars gemel [*arg.*], being the coat of Barri.

It would seem, from the chartulary of this Nunnery (fo. 79), that at one time Anne de Barri, doubtless one of the Manorbeer family, was a Prioress of it; and there is a writ *ad quod damnum*, of the 29th Edward I in respect of Aconbury,—“Johannes Barry pro Priorissa et Conventu de Akorneburi”,—the inquisition upon which would have been taken shortly before the above grant to the Priory was confirmed, thereby authenticating its date. (Har. Ch. 45; Roberts' *Calend. Geneal.*)

¹ Olethan, Mascherie, and Dunegan, were the three cantreds of the gift of Robert Fitz Stephen to Philip de Barri, and were con-

family ; for the names of the lords of each exactly coincide, and the dates of their tenures of these estates also, whilst other facts tend to confirm this view beyond any manner of doubt. It is to be inferred also that the aforesaid John died shortly after the above inquisition, judging from the contention and litigation which ensued the year following, as to the lordship of Manorbeer, between his brother Richard and David his nephew, (his brother David having died before him), consequent upon the ejectionment of David.¹

An earlier inquisition, of the 5th Edward III, sets forth more particularly this forcible ejectionment of David de Barri by his uncle Richard ; and, again, the counter-ejectionment of the latter by the former ; in defiance, as will be seen, of an injunction from the sheriff to the contrary. Upon the occasion of this family feud, the manors were seized into the King's hands, in the 1st of Edward III, by Roger de Mortimer,² who at that time had the custody and charge of the county of Pembroke ; but it does not appear that the Irish lordship, to which the said David succeeded on the death of his uncle John, was ever disputed by Richard.³ The inquisition runs thus :

“*Inquisitio capta apud Pembrochiam, coram Willelmo de Rupe et Willelmo Casse justiciariis d'ni Regis, die Jovis proxima post Festum Decollacionis S'ci Joh'is Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu quinto, virtute cujusdam commissionis huic inquis' consut' &c. Juratores dicunt quod Rogerus de Mortuo Mari habens custodiam comitatus et libertatis Pembrochiæ, racione minoris etatis Lawrencii, filii et heredis Johannis de Hastynges, ex concessione d'ni Regis nunc, seisure fecit terras et*

firmed to William de Barri, the son of Philip, in 9th of King John. They were held by the service of ten knights' fees. (Chart., 9 John, m. 5. Sweetman.)

¹ We are indebted to Mr. Walford D. Selby, of the Record Office, for many notes bearing on the subject of these inquisitions, to whom our especial thanks our due.

² This must be Roger de Mortimer, created Earl of March in 1328 (2 Edward III), and executed and attainted in 1330.

³ See note to p. 140.

tenementa David de Barri, videlicet Manerium de Maynebire Seint Jamyston, et Neweton, membra predicti manerii de Maynerbir cum pertinentiis eo quod predictus Rogerus ut custos comitatus predicti, inhibuit predicto David quod non intraret Manerium de Pennaly super possessione Ricardi de Barry. Et quia predictus Ricardus nullum statum habuit in predicto Manerio de Pennaly, nisi per disseisinam quam fecit predicto David, predictus David predictum Ricardum ejecit de predicto Manerio de Pennaly contra defencionem predicti Rogeri. Ideo idem Rogerus seisire fecit predictum Manerium de Maynerbir cum membris supradictis occasione predicta, et non alia de causa, in manum d'ni Regis, et taliter predictum Manerium cum membris supradictis detinetur adhuc in manu d'ni Regis. Dicunt etiam quod predictus David nunquam remisit, nec quietum clamavit, jus suum alicui, nec statum suum alicui mutavit. Dicunt etiam quod predictus Rogerus cepit manerium predictum de Maynerbir cum membris supradictis in manum d'ni Regis occasione predicta, die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis nunc primo &c. Dicunt etiam quod predictum manerium cum membris supradictis tenetur in capite de Laurencio, filio et herede Johannis de Hastyngs, per servicium trium feodorum etc." (*Inq. p. m.*, 5 Edw. III, 2nd Nrs., No. 45.)

Annexed to this inquisition is a petition to the King from David de Barri, praying for redelivery of his lands, on the ground that he had been wronged by Roger de Mortimer, who, whilst holding the county of Pembroke by reason of the minority of Lawrence, son and heir of John de Hastynges, deceased, had seized the lands of him, the said David, upon the pretence of his being a partizan of Rhys ap Griffith, intending thereby (*pergravare*) to grievously oppress and injure him.¹ In answer to this petition, the King, finding that the lands were still detained in his hands, and willing to do right, issues his writ to inquire what lands were so

¹ It is manifest that the Rhys ap Griffith here named cannot be the Prince of South Wales who died A.D. 1196, and was buried at Ystrad Flûr Monastery; but his successor in the generation next but one (the sixteenth Prince of South Wales), who died 17 Henry III (1222), may possibly have been the Prince alluded to. In that case David the father, and brother of Richard, must have been the one who adhered to him. By their descent from Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Theodor, the Barri family were related or akin to him.

seized by Roger, and for what reason, and whether David alienated his right to any one, or in any way changed the succession. (Writ annexed to inquisition, 5 Edw. III, 2nd Nrs., No. 45.)

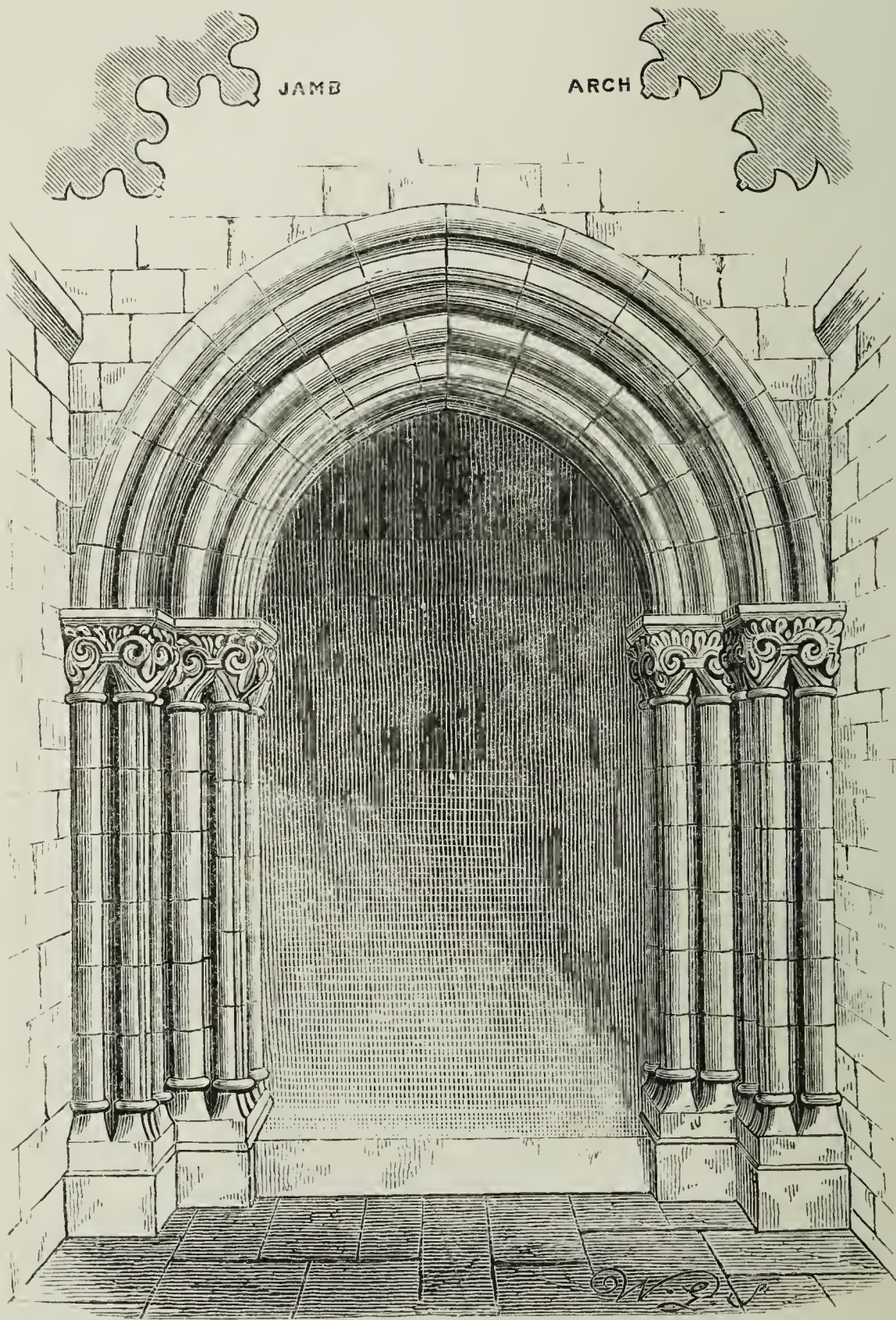
The two inquisitions thus quoted do not altogether tend to clear up the settlement touching the dispute of these parties as to the manors, so far as concerns David de Barri, nor as to the final result of the above petition; but the latest of them, viz., that of 33 Edw. III, though in other respects complicated, proves beyond doubt that Richard, who ejected David, the son of David, remained in possession of the estates until succeeded by his daughter Avisia, although there is no proof shewn of his title to them, and that she also died seized of them in 33 of Edward III. It is equally apparent that William de Wyndesore obtained possession of them not many years after her death, his immediate predecessor being a David de Rupe,—a matter in this inquiry which is not very explainable; still, coupled with the finding of the *Post-mortem* Inquest on Avisia, the daughter of Richard, it is one which materially tells against the claim or title to Manorbeer of David, the party ejected, and must not be overlooked. On the taking of this inquisition, the heir of Avisia was stated to be David de Barri, son of David de Barri, brother of Richard. Now, as has been observed, in the face of this, during two successions, the lordship of Manorbeer remained with the uncle of the claimant, David, and his daughter; and in the very same year of the taking of this inquisition (33 Edw. III), letters of attorney, dated 18 October of that year,¹ from David de Rupe, lord of Fermoy in Ireland, are found to appoint William de

¹ In what way David de Rupe came into possession of Manorbeer we have not been able to ascertain, but the name is of constant occurrence in connection with that of De Barri in the Close and Patent Rolls, etc., from the time of John down to this date, and documents relating to Ireland; William de Barri, David de Rupe, and Eustace de Rupe, and others of the name, being associated continually as witnesses to the same entries. (*Arch. Camb.*, Jan., 53.)

Rupe, of Wales, to take seizin for him of Manorbeer ; whilst three years later (viz., in 36 Edw. III) David de Barri aforesaid is stated by inquisition on J. de Carew to have held of him, at Begelly, two knights' fees, and no allusion is made to Manorbeer. (*Inq.*, 36 Edw. III, 1st Nrs., No. 38.) Coupling this with the fact that the Patent Roll entry granting the fee of Manorbeer to John de Windsor reads to the same effect, when closely examined, there is reasonable probability for concluding that David was never able to make good his claim to the manors of Manorbeer and Penally, either prior to the possession of David de Rupe and William de Wyndesore, or after the death of the latter, on the accession of John de Wyndesore.

The inquisition taken after the death of William de Wyndesore, already given, explains the nature of his tenure, namely, that he had the fee of Manorbeer and Penalley (probably by grant, but this does not appear); that he gave up the fee for a life-interest; and that John de Wyndesore, his nephew, was ultimately to be enfeoffed thereof in fee simple. It is presumable that when the trustees named in the inquisition took measures to carry out the trust, and to convey the property to John, David de Barri, who, we know by the *Inq. p. m.* on Avisia, his cousin, had been forcibly disseized, and to all appearance, in the absence of further proof to the contrary, wrongfully dispossessed by her father Richard, laid further claim to the estates thus unlawfully usurped ; and, moreover, it is possible that on the death of William de Wyndesore, he again seized the property. That John de Wyndesore brought forward his counter-claim, and obtained its confirmation by the King, is made apparent by the Patent Roll entry already quoted.

At the time the county of Pembroke was made Palatine, and with it the Earldom, which was confirmed to Lawrence, tenth Baron Hastings (Earl of Pembroke), the manors of Manorbeer, etc., were held of him *in capite* by the service of three knights' fees, as of his



DOORWAY, LLANFAIR CAEREINION CHURCH.

Castle of Pembroke. Still the number of fees by which this property was held varied considerably at different periods. In 31 Henry III (1247) the Barri family held it by the service of five fees, and it was the same in 17 Edward II (1323). The estates seem to have been alienated, after the death of John de Wyndesore (5 Henry V), to various parties, until they came into the possession of the Picton family, in right of whom they descended to the late Lord Milford, who held them till his death in 1857.

At one period it would seem that the Prince of Wales had some trifling revenue arising out of them.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION.

IN many Welsh churches which have been restored or partially or wholly rebuilt relics of preceding churches are occasionally brought to light. Fonts not interfering with the restorer's plans have been left, especially when more or less elaborate in their details. But these can only tell us their own story, and not that of the building. The south or west doors, especially if of interesting character, are also often saved from destruction, as in the case of Llanfair Caereinion. The present church was rebuilt in 1860, but, according to the learned author of the *History of St. Asaph*, nearly on the same lines as the older structure. This doorway is apparently the original one, and not rebuilt stone for stone. Mr. Thomas, in his account, considers the capitals Early Decorated work, but the other members are of the same date as the capitals, which may perhaps be called Late Transitional. The wooden steeple is of local character, and unusually plain and rude, as compared with other wooden steeples, many of which have been figured and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The roofs of the nave and chancel have been

spared, but beyond these exceptions the building is uninteresting in the extreme. There is, however, a very fine effigy of a knight, which Mr. Bloxam assigns to the period between 1370 and 1390. Mr. Boutell assigns it to the later date of 1405, but neither of these distinguished authorities has examined the monument itself; they have formed their conclusions from two good lithographic views of it, which illustrate an article of Mr. Morris C. Jones (see *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. x, p. 133). Some slight doubt may arise as to the actual date, as Mr. Bloxam is of opinion that the military effigies of the fourteenth century in Wales are very different from those of the same period in England; for unless foreign artists were always to be had, fashions in England would not find their way into remote districts of Wales very quickly. There is, however, a peculiarity in the present instance, of which it is thought no similar example is known, and that is the heraldic charge of a chevron on the jupon or small quilted coat covering the body armour, and which Mr. Bloxam informs us was introduced into England about the middle of the reign of Edward III. The simple chevron with various distinctions of tincture and metal is a very common bearing; but without such distinctions it is impossible to assign it. Welsh coats generally bear lions, wolves, dragons, and other animals, whereas the oldest English bearings are mostly chevron, bars, crosses of various characters, so that if the chevron in the present instance is an heraldic charge the bearer is probably of English not Welsh origin. There is, however, an inscription on the belt—a most unusual circumstance, if not unique, as it is thought to be. This inscription is partly illegible, but Mr. Thomas reads HIC JACET DAVID (OF T) AP... (MO) RURAIV. Now in a grant of Bishop Hugh (1320) of portions of the rectorial tithes of Meifod, one is described as having been the property of Moruzan, son of Moraoc. If for AIV on the belt we read AN, and the letters in brackets are correct, we have the same names in the grant and on the belt; although

if the effigies are of the dates assigned by our two best authorities on such matters, the Moruvan of the grant must have lived nearly a century before his namesake on the belt. The Welsh habit of inverting christian and surnames for many generations is well known. Thus while the son of John Williams is William Jones so the son of William Jones assumes the name of his grandfather, John Williams. A much older example of the practice appears to be that of the Lladawk stone, described in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 92, and in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1867, p. 343, where we have the stone of Barrivendus, son of Vendbarus. In the same way we may perhaps be allowed to conjecture that Moruvan may have continued in use as the family name for a considerable period. If this supposition is admitted as probable, we may assume that the owner of a portion of the tithes of Meifod and the knight whose effigy is and probably always was in Castle Caereinion Church, were of the same race, perhaps grandson and grandfather.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1879.

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	28	3	11	Subscriptions and arrears	262	0	4
Printing	152	7	11	Books sold	34	11	6
Illustrations	28	2	0	Balance from Welshpool			
Mr. W. G. Smith, for part expenses to Welshpool Meeting	5	5	0	Meeting	30	7	10
Editor's salary	50	0	0				
G. E. Robinson, Esq., for postages	2	12	6				
Balance in hand	60	8	10				
	<u>£326</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£326</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>

Examined and found correct,
(Signed)

ARTHUR GORE
CHARLES C. BABINGTON } *Auditors.*

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

AMONG the MSS. of the Trustees of the late Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., at Worthenbury Vicarage, co. Flint, are the following:

Folio, paper, fifteenth century, 90 leaves. Extent (in Latin) of the lordship of Chirkesland, by Robert Egerley, 15 Ric. II, from the bounds of Powis on the south, to the confines of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale on the north; and in breadth, between the demesne of Oswaldestre and Whittington, by well known bounds on the east, and the county of Merioneth on the west; which by metes and bounds the Earl of Arundel holds of the King by military service.

Folio 1. Near the Castle is the free burgh of Chirk; twenty-five burgages, each at 12*d.* per annum.

Fol. 2. The nature of the tenure of the burgages stated, and the amount of the tolls and people of markets.

Fol. 3. The ringildres are to collect rent and execute the office of bailiff. The holdings at rents are called "gavella".

Fol. 63b. The nature of the tenures of the tenants is stated.

(Besides this volume there are a great number of old papers and copies of charters concerning Chirk.)

A 4to volume, paper, sixteenth century, contains thirteen homilies in Welsh. Of these, ten seem to be the composition of John Harpsfeld, Archdeacon of London, in the time of Henry VIII (well known as author of an ecclesiastical history of England), and two seem to be by H. Pendleton; and nearly all to be transcribed, or perhaps preached, by John Tregear. The twelfth and thirteenth are much tattered. Many words and phrases throughout the homilies are in English.

A folio volume, paper, fifteenth century, 227 pages. The valuable portion of this volume was well edited by Mr. Cecil Munro, for the Camden Society, in 1863. It consists of copies of letters by and to King Henry V and others during his reign; a number of letters by Bishop Beckington and Queen Margaret (of Anjou). The contents of the volume are described by Mr. Monro in his preface. Besides the documents printed by the Camden Society there is, at pp. 143-150, a Welsh rental for Gavel Kynrayn, Trevor Issa, and other places.

A folio volume, paper, about A.D. 1600. Seems to be a register for inquisitions or deeds. In the left margin are the names of places nearly all in Cheshire; in the centre of the page are the names of holders, the property holden, and the nature of the tenure; and in the right margin are the respective dates.

The early deeds are numerous.

Copy of a charter dated Overton, 1218, whereby Madog ab Griffith, lord and heir of Powys, grants the vill of Hatchton to God and St. Mary and the Cistercian monks of Valle Crucis.

18 Edward II, May 1. Grant by Edward Earl of Arundel to his burgesses of Chirk, of a free burgh with privileges.

Four grants of lands in Conway, and one grant of burgages in Beaumaris, by Edward II as Prince of Wales.

8 Edward III. *Inspeximus*, in French, by Richard Earl of Arundel, of a charter by Edmund his father, dated 18 Edward II, which gave to the freemen of Nanheudwy, Mochnant, Cynllaith, and Carrecan, rights of turbary in certain woods (*Offa's Dyke* is mentioned,—“*usque ad fossam Offæ*”). He allows the charter and releases a *treth* called *Trethmolyn*, with which they were charged for certain mills. Part of seal remains.

22 Edward III. Madog, filius Iōr, vicar of Llangollen, gives to Llewellyn, son of Llewellyn and his wife Margaret (daughter of Gruffyth, son of Madog), according to the law and custom of England, certain lands to hold for ever to the said Llewellyn and Margaret, and the heirs of Llewellyn on Margaret begotten, according to the law and custom of England, of the chief lords, etc. If Llewellyn die without heir by Margaret, then the lands are to revert to his right heirs, according to the law and custom of England.

22 Edward III (directly afterwards), the same Madog, son of Iōr, grants to the same Llewellyn and Margaret, his wife, certain other lands, to hold to the said Llewellyn and Margaret, and the heirs of Llewellyn by Margaret, according to the law and custom of Wales, except the heir he enfeoffed (*feodavi*) of certain excepted lands. By the first charter the heir according to the law of England was to take; by the second charter, the heirs according to the law of Wales, except such as would inherit under the first charter, would take.

16 Richard II. Several mortgages. As security for the loan the borrower demised the land to farm by way of pledge (“*nomine pignoris*”) for four years, and so on for four years, until the money was paid. The lender, it would seem, held the land and took the profits without account, the borrower having the privilege of redeeming it at the end of any four years on payment of the principal money. (There are specimens of this kind of mortgage in the collection of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth.) One mortgage in 9 Edward III is for one year, and so on. A mortgage dated at Ruthyn, 14 Edward III, witnesses the mortgagor “*ad tirpriet tradidisse*”, the land for four years, to secure a sum which the mortgagor in hand, “*nomine priet*”, had paid to the mortgagor.

1467, April 4 or 14. Grant by several cardinals of remission of 100 days to those who should go to the chapel of St. Gwyddvarch, confessor and abbot, or to the cemetery at Chirk of St. Tysilio, confessor, and hear mass of Richard ap J[ohn ap David], priest of the said diocese, or give to him support, or say Pater Noster and Ave Maria for the souls of his parents on certain days.

Grant by Henry VI of land in Kellokesdey, in Flintshire.

3 Edward IV, Sept. 21. Grant by Henry, Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Dorset, Lord of Chirk and Chirkeland, of land in Chirkeland.

14 Edward IV. Grants by Edward, first-born of Edward IV, and Prince of Wales, of licence to David ap Ievon to hold lands to him and his heirs, "nomine Kynnowys."

Large original charter of King Henry VII to the people of Chirkeland, allowing them to buy land in England and English burghs in Wales, and to hold offices there. Dated 21 July, 21 Henry VII.

22 Henry VII, Aug. 4. Sign manual of the king; a letter to Launcelot Landor, receiver of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and Mr. Edwards, deputy constable of the Castle of Chirk. Recites that the inhabitants of Chirkeland had given 1,000 marks for privileges granted by his letters patent, and that some had been paid, authorises them to levy the remainder, "trusting in your sadnesses and wisdomes". Dated at the manor of Somersham.

6 Henry VIII, May 18. Admission to land before Charles, Duke of Suffolk, chief steward of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and Chirk and Chirkeland, of Mr. Edwards for 99 years, at a rent of 13s. 4d. Seal and signature.

A petition on a long piece of vellum by Richard Fourde of Montgomery against the misdeeds of Richard Herbert, deputy of Lord Herbert, chief steward of the lordship and Castle of Montgomery; eleven articles. He charges the deputy with taking bribes to the king's loss.

In the 34 Henry VIII is a grant by John ap David ap Madoc ap Deio, a naif of the king of his demesne of Chirk, to John ap Jer ap Jevon ap Gruffin, of half a gavel of his bond land in the vill of Erogen Coladris.

3 Edward VI. Act of Parliament (in black letter, printed by Grafton) for the relief granted to the king's majesty by the Lords and Commons, and the king's missive under the great seal. Dated 16 March. 3 Edward VI (fastened through the Act), appointing commissioners (among whom is John Puleston) for the county of Denbigh, to make an account of the sheep and their proprietors, and levy the relief.

A paper of the seventeenth century, touching the tithes issuing out of the lord his demesne, otherwise called boord land, in the lordship and parish of Chirk, co. Denbigh.

In 4 Edward VI are a lot of proceedings before the King's Council in the Marches of Wales between John Edwards of Chirk and Thomas ap Rees, regarding land.

A small bundle of copies of records of suits in the Marches court, Elizabeth and Charles II.

14 James I. Certificates signed by many persons, showing that Llangollen was a fit place for a market and fair, and commencement of a letter (unsigned), whether in recommendation or not does not appear.

There is an immense mass of law proceedings in the seventeenth century, bills, answers, briefs, depositions of witnesses, etc. Robert, Earl of Leicester, had the manor of Chirk by grant from Queen Elizabeth, in the seventh year of her reign. He sold it to Lord St. John of Bletsoe, in the thirty-third year of Elizabeth, and Lord St. John sold it to Sir Thomas Middleton in the thirty-seventh year of Elizabeth. In 1615 Sir Thomas filed a bill against John Edwards of Chirk for encroaching on the waste.

LETTERS.

The letters and papers here of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are very numerous. Among them are—

1643. Original warrant to the constable of the peace of the hundred of Yale, and two to the high constables of Nanhydiott. The first is to apprehend certain persons named in a schedule, for having refused to show their arms. The second and third are directing the apprehension of persons named in a schedule, and bring them before the Commissioners of Array.

1643. Petition to Prince Rupert by the Commissioners for Chirkland and Yale, and draft of the same, stating that the hundred has paid about £1,000 within twelve months. Asks that they may pay only proportioned with the rest of the county.

1643. Petition to John, Lord Byron, Field Marshal of his majesty's forces, praying that there may be a guard of soldiers at the passage over the river Keiriog.

1640, Sept. 3. Catalogue of the names of all the trained bands, and their maintenances in Chirkland and Yale, thirteen and a half long pages. Officers' names on fifteenth page. Each seems to have had one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign bearer, two sergeants, and one drum.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

“THE CELTIC ELEMENT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.”

SIR,—I am obliged by the courteous remarks of your correspondent, “H. W. L.”, and invite other criticisms from Welsh scholars who may be disposed to favour me with them. I would remind them, however, that the Celtic names that are found in our old charters, and the Celtic words in the English language, can only be fully explained by a reference to the different branches of the Celtic stock of languages. The Celtic tribes or races in England were not all Cymric. It would be of little avail, therefore, in many instances to refer to the Welsh language alone, and still less to *modern* Welsh. Such names, for instance, as Culdee and Ghilepatric cannot be explained by the Welsh language; and the word *bam*, which appears in the Irish, Gaelic, and Breton languages, is not found in the Welsh. As I cannot accept the conclusions of “H. W. L.”, I beg to offer the following remarks in reply to them.

Cutakig. The Welsh *cwta* undoubtedly now means short or docked; but this is probably a secondary meaning. The root *cut*, which is the source of the English *cut* (Prof. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*, *s. v.*), would have the same meaning at first as its English equivalent. It has lost an initial *s*, and must be equated with the Breton *skid-i*, to cut a furrow (an ancient English form is *kit*); *skeja*, to cut. Sans. *chhid*, which represents an older form, *skid* (Fick,³ *i*, 237), to cut or cleave. It may be assumed that in the ninth or tenth century *cuta* was used in this sense. *Cutakig* would therefore mean *cut-flesh*, which may be interpreted by *flesher* or *butcher*, as the English *cut-throat* means a murderer. If, however, a suitable meaning can be found for the word from the W. *cwta*, I shall readily accept it. My argument, which is that many of these words are not Teutonic, but Celtic, will not be affected by such an explanation.

Prudan. The W. *prudd* represents an older form, *prud* (Zeuss, *i*, 169); and from this *prud-an* might be formed, as *bych-an*, *llyd-an*, etc., or as *lleb-an* from *llabi*.

Fila. This root of the word is in the Ir. *file-oir*, a crafty or deceitful person; W. *ffill*, a writhe or turn. Cf. Fr. *tort* from *tortus*, and Eng. *wrong* from *wringan*. The W. *ffel*, subtle, crafty, represents an older *fila*, and is formed as the Sans. *veda*, from the root *vid*.¹

¹ The word is frequently found in early English works:

“Sorful bicom that fals *file*,

And thoght how he moght man buwill” (“be-gyle”, Fairfax MS.).

(*Cursor Mundi*, Cotton. MS.)

Roda. This is formed I think as *fila*, from the Corn. and Bret. *ro* for *rod*, a gift, W. *rhōdd*=*rōd*, a gift; *rhodai*, one who gives.

Becca. *Bec* is a good Celtic word, though lost from the Welsh language. In the Breton it means a beak, and also a mouth; *begad* denotes a bird that has a large beak, or one who has a large or prominent mouth. It is the Ir. Gael. *bec*, *beic*, and the source of the Eng. *beak*.

Lauigwin. The inlaut (i) in this word is not the Welsh definite article. It is a part of an old, though not the oldest, form of the word. There are many variations of it, and among them are *laue* and *lofi*. The Ir. Gael. form is *lamh*, which represents an older *lam*. (Z. i, 133.) It seems that the oldest form was *lami*; and this is indicated by another form, *lef*=*laifi*. From *lami*, by a change common in the Celtic languages, came *lavi* and *lofi*, the *u* in *lauigwin* having the sound of *v*. "In medio vocum", says Zeuss, "alternant *f* et *u*, interdum et *v*; *dwfyr* (aqua) *Lib. Land.*, p. 113; *dwuyr*, *Mab.* ii, 42."

The edition of Nennius, published by Gale, has no value. It was edited from a single MS. of late date. Mr. Stevenson's edition was formed from more than twenty MSS. Dr. Giles generally follows Mr. Stevenson, but has adopted the reading *llauigwin*. The latter has *lamnquin*, and this, on further consideration, I believe to be the true reading. We have here the old form *lam*, with the suffix that denotes either individuality or smallness.

The argument from the gender of the noun has little force. The W. *llaw* is feminine, but the Cornish *duilof* is masculine. This may have been the gender in the ninth century, but, if not, an Anglo-Saxon transcriber might very easily make an error in the vowel.

The explanation of "H. W. L." cannot be accepted. Oswald had no connection with Armorica or Merionethshire; nor is there any evidence that St. Tecwyn gave a name to any place in England. Moreover, it is improbable that Oswald had his surname or nickname from the name of a place. It was probably suggested by some peculiarity connected with himself, by which he was distinguished from others, as Henry I was called Beauclerc, and Edward I had the nickname of Longshanks.

I have lately met with an additional Celtic epithet, *ailquin*; "*ail*, the dual of *ail*, is now *ael*, brow; cf. *ailquin*, white-browed, a title of Ecgfred.—Nennius, 61." (Whitley Stokes in Kühn's *Beiträge*, etc. vii, 398). It is worthy of note that *quin* is used with a fem. noun, *ail*=*ael*.

JOHN DAVIES.

16, Belsize Square, N.W.

Mr. Halliwell has mistaken the meaning of the word. It does not mean a worthless person or a coward, but a crafty, deceitful person. During my boyhood a crafty old man was often called, in Lancashire, an old *file*. It belongs to the Celtic element of the English language.

SIR,—The description of the Cantlin Stone in Mr. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 155, is almost wholly erroneous. The original Cantlin Stone is that of which he speaks as "a slab".

W. C. was a pauper from a distance, who died on the hill there, and the two parishes of Mainstone and Bettws disputed which was to go to the cost of burying him. At last Bettws buried him, and was rewarded some years ago, as this was taken in evidence as to the disputed boundary, that the spot was in Bettws parish. The modern Cross was erected by the late Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., the owner of the land. It is not difficult of access as it lies only a few yards off a hill-road from Bishop's Castle to Kerry.

I remain faithfully yours,

POWIS.

Powis Castle, Welshpool.

March 22, 1880.

SIR,—Can our Local Secretary for Merioneth give us any information as to the once celebrated Beddgelert pint mentioned by Mr. Williams of Llandegai in his *Observations on the Snowdon Mountain*, published in 1802. Speaking of an old house near the church, which he thinks may have been that of the Prior, in it he says was an old pewter mug holding two quarts or more, called "The Beddgelert Pint." Any one who could hold it in one hand, and drink the contents in ale at one draught, was entitled to the liquor gratis, the tenant charging the value of it as part payment of rent. The pewter vessel and the custom, and probably the house itself, have all vanished, as well as their memory, as none of the many guide-books mention it. If any one, however, can give us some information, it must be our excellent Local Secretary, whose residence and estates are so near that interesting locality.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN ANCIENT MEMBER.

SIR,—According to the *Annual Register* of 1774, one Mr. Evans, of Kilbroith in Montgomeryshire, was the first man who introduced the culture of turnips into Wales. He died in the month of June. If what is said of him is true, he certainly stands high in the list of "Montgomeryshire Worthies"; but the statement requires some confirmation before it can be generally received. The early volumes of the *Annual Register* are not always accurate. Thus the well known Nicholas Hooke, of Conway fame, is called "Brooke" (see p. 85). This, however, may be the printer's blunder. Mr. Evans' importation of turnips into Wales cannot be so explained. Where, in the county, is Kilbroith?

M.A.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

OYSTERMOUTH.—What is the etymology of Oystermouth? Can it be a corruption of the Welsh name of the place, “Ystum-llwynarth”, brought about by the omission of the second element in the name, “llwyn”, *e.g.*, Ystum(llwyn)arth = Ystumarth = Oystermouth? I see the name occurs as “Loyngarth”, omitting the first part, in Nennius: “In Guhyr altare est in loco, qui dicitur *Loyngarth*”. (*Nennius und Gildas*, Schulz’s edition, Berlin, 1844, p. 77.) LL. R.

LAIKIBRAIT.—Gervase of Tilbury mentions a valley near Carlisle, where “quotidie ad horam unam diei auditur classicum campanarum dulce resonans; unde indigenæ loco illi deserto nomen imposuerunt *in idiomate Gallico Laikibrait*.” (Liebrecht’s edition, Hanover, 1856, p. 34.) What place, if any, outside the “realm of faëry”, is meant, and what is *Laikibrait*? Liebrecht is silent on the point. LL. R.

EDWARD OF CARNARVON.—In the Record Office is preserved a copy of the following letter from Edward Prince of Wales to Walter Reynald, dated Oct. 26, 33 Edward I, stating that the King had, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, granted him the land of Wales, and afterwards all the debts due to him in those parts:

County Bags, Wales.—Bag 1, No. 6.

“D’no Walt’o Reginaldi.

“Saluz Pur ceo n’re Seignur le Roy n’re Pere lan de son regne .xxix. nous dona la t’re de Gales, e la Counte de Cestre, e puis nous dona t’dutes les dettes que luy furent dues en celes p’ties, e nous par reson de sel doum auom resceu de Madame Johanne que fut la fe’me Mons’ Oweyn de la Pole .cxxli. a n’re Eschequer de Cestre a ceo q’ nous auoms entendu, e sicome le portour de cestes l’res vous purra monstrier pa’ acquitances quil en ad desur seal de n’re Eschequer de Cestre, en p’tie de sont de .ccc. Mars q’ la dite Johanne devoit a n’re dit Seignur e pere de fyn pur son Mariage. E nous auoms entendu q’ la dite Joh’e est ore destreinte par le Viscounte de Strafford par le bref del Eschequer n’re dit Seignur le Roy e pere qui nous dona cele dette, sicome il piert par les estretees q’ nous auoms desouz le seal de le dit Eschequer q’ sont en la garde n’re Chaunceler a Loundr’; vous mandoms q’ vous alez as Barouns de le dit Eschequer, et leur priez de par nous quil voillent relessier la dite destresce. Don’ etc.”

Probably dated at Queneton, 27th October, that being the date of several letters preceding and following this. In other letters the person here addressed is called “Walter Reignaud” or “Renaud”.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at Pembroke, and will begin on Monday, August 23. C. E. G. PHILIPPS, Esq., of Picton Castle, has accepted the office of President for the ensuing year. Particulars of the proposed arrangements will appear in the next Number.

 Reviews.

FOUILLES FAITES A CARNAC. Par JAMES MILN. Paris : Didier et C^{ie}.

THE name of Carnac always sounds pleasantly in the ears of English archæologists. It calls to mind the pleasant season of the year when they take leave, for a time, of the scenes of their every day life, and seek health and pleasure in a temporary change. Long before the time of his actual journey, the archæologist loves to arrange the details, either alone or in company with two or three chosen companions, and to prepare himself with such general information as is accessible to him respecting the district which he proposes to visit. Thus in the monotonous routine of country life, or in the business avocations of a bustling town, he has a foretaste of the pleasure which will receive its consummation on some bright day in the charming month of September, when, with his *impedimenta* carefully reduced to the smallest practicable dimensions, he seeks "fresh fields and pastures new". Indeed, the anticipation of a pleasant tour, and the retrospective view of it, are often little inferior in enjoyment to the tour itself.

Let us assume that "To Brittany" is the reply given to the question, "Where shall we go?" It is a district teeming with interest; and amongst its localities of chief interest Carnac holds a high place. Carnac, in its way, is absolutely unique. On our own soil we count *meini hirion* by twos and threes together; stone circles are very rare, and for the most part not less imperfect; but at Carnac there still remain seventeen hundred erect stones. It is to the many objects of archæological interest with which this locality abounds that Mr. Miln, fortified by fifteen years' experience in Scotland, directs his attention in the volume before us. Having the desire, he tells us, to compare the monuments which he had seen in Scotland with those which remain in Brittany, he determined to make an excursion of which Carnac should be the head and central point. So well pleased was Mr. Miln with what he saw that he has remained there continuously, if we are not mistaken, since 1873.

His work, though treating in the main of the results of his excavations, is by no means confined to objects of interest which were buried in the earth, but is rather a general review of the archæological remains of the locality; and it is a review which cannot fail to be read with pleasure and profit, because it deals with facts. It does not enter into long speculations; but it places facts before the reader which he can apply in his own way. It gives him letters which he can form into the words of his own language. The results of the excavations of dwellings of the Gallo-Roman period are very remarkable, and descend to such minute details that Mr. Miln is able to bring before us a window of that remote period.

The mechanical execution of the volume leaves nothing to be desired; both paper and typography being of the highest order. The illustrations, which are so important a feature in every work of this nature, and which are very numerous, some of them being chromo-lithographs, deserve special mention. Every one is from the original drawing of the author, and, as we understand, executed expressly for this work; hence one is spared the annoyance of seeing what are simply reproductions yet once more of what one has already seen several times before. There is also, as we should add, a map of Carnac and the neighbourhood; and we may safely say that even the archæologist who limits his baggage to necessary things will not grudge this volume the space it will occupy in his portmanteau.

At the foot of several of the chapters, Mr. Miln has given engravings of several crosses and of one very curious erect stone, although they have no direct reference to the excavations which he carried out; and he expresses the opinion that a work specially devoted to the crosses and erect stones of the department of the Morbihan is greatly to be desired. Let us hope that the reception accorded to his present work may be such as will induce him to proceed in the direction he here indicates.

THE OGAM INSCRIBED MONUMENTS OF THE GAEDHIL IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS, WITH A DISSERTATION ON THE OGAM CHARACTER. Illustrated with fifty Photolithographic Plates, by the late RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A., F.S.A., S.O.T., Fellow of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, and author of the *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*. London: George Bell and Sons. 1879.

THIS is a remarkable volume, as being the only complete work on the Ogam or Ogham alphabets, their history and the uses to which they have been applied. It is true that in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy and those of other kindred societies notices of particular examples may be found here and there, but such are generally explanations or renderings of texts, which are sometimes variously explained by learned experts. But even if all such dis-

putations were collected together in one or more volumes the collection, whatever its interest, could never be considered a history of Ogam characters and language. This want has now been supplied by the volume before us, and for the appearance of which the public is deeply indebted to Mrs. Brash, who has so effectively carried out her late husband's wishes on the subject. She entrusted the editing of the volume to her friend Mr. George M. Atkinson, who has most faithfully and successfully done his work. It is indeed not to be desired that certain views and statements of Mr. Brash should be universally accepted, and it would be a singular instance, perhaps a unique one, if any volume of the kind did contain statements and theories which met with universal acceptance. The same may perhaps be said of any treatise on any subject, but in this instance it would be nothing less than miraculous, where, notwithstanding the labour and research bestowed upon it, there may yet be some uncertain points.

One of the principal arguments for the great antiquity of these characters is that previous to the arrival of St. Patrick not only Christianity existed, but there was a considerable amount of learning and civilisation in Ireland. And even before their conversion to Christianity the people at large were no unlettered savages, but had an alphabet at least of their own. It is said that Saint Patrick taught his disciples the alphabet, but this was the Roman one, the character of which was strange to those who before the saint's arrival had only their own primitive characters. Even Spencer, who was by no means complimentary in his remarks about the Irish, distinctly says there is no doubt they had letters of their own, but whether invented by themselves or borrowed from others it was doubtful. Mr. Brash thought that internal evidences of a Pagan language were to be found among the remains of the Breton laws. Charles O'Connor, an authority of no slight weight, asserts as a fact that the Irish learnt the Roman alphabet from Christian missionaries about the fifth century, giving up their ruder and more primitive characters, although, as existing monuments still show, they used these characters at later periods. Other authorities on this question are mentioned, but one will be considered quite sufficient, namely, the late Dr. Todd, who, alluding to this question, distinctly says, "From the foregoing examples, without entering into any discussion of some other alleged instances, which are, we say at least, doubtful, it is evident that there were Irish Christians on the continent before the mission of St. Patrick, some of whom had attained to considerable literary and ecclesiastical eminence." But even granting that before St. Patrick's time there were many learned Irish, this does not prove that Ogam characters were used either by them or the Pagan Irish before them. The principal ground on which their Pagan character is affirmed is that stones inscribed with Ogam letters are found worked up in stone chambers, raths, keels, and similar early structures, and which must have been brought from some other place. Mr. Brash assumes that the superstitious dread

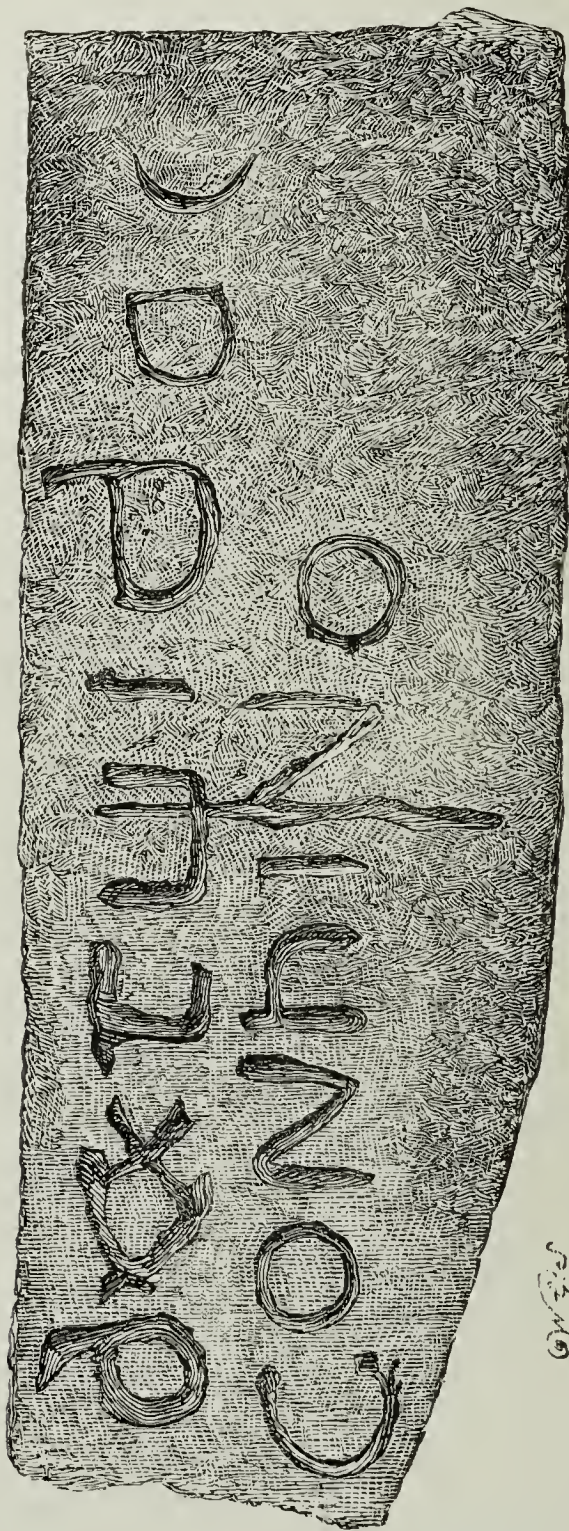
connected with such stones, which even to this day, not only in Ireland but elsewhere exists, must have deterred the builders of these raths, etc., from such a sacrilegious use of these stones. But the fact that they were so used would show that their nature was not known, and therefore made use of by the builders without any scruple. Their age must therefore be very great indeed, if we suppose the builders were not strangers. It is moreover remarkable that in no one instance has any Ogam stone, used as mentioned, been found with Christian emblems. Hence they are of pre-Christian times, unless there was a period when very early Christians did not put any such distinctive emblem on their tombstones. There is, however, one fact wanting to confirm what Mr. Brash wishes to prove, and that is the dates of the raths or keels, or even chambers. Is it so certain that these are of such great antiquity?

But if no Ogam monument hitherto discovered bears any Christian formula, sacred name, or word of Christian hope or resignation, yet on many are found the primitive forms of the cross, which are certainly not subsequent additions, as in the *Bridell* stone, in Pembroke, visited during the Cardigan meeting. Ireland is so rich in these relics that she might almost be called the land of Ogam; but Wales also has hers, which, if not so numerous as those in Ireland, yet are not inferior to them in interest. This remark refers more particularly to the bilingual stones, the finest of which is the Sagramnus or Sagramnus stone in St. Dogmael's, in Pembrokeshire. This is the first bilingual stone discovered in Wales, and was first made known at the Rhyl meeting of the Association in 1858. An accurate copy of the characters was sent to Dr. Graves, then and still Bishop of Limerick, who read them SAGRAMNI MAQI CVNATAMI, being the same as the Roman letters, except that MAQI replaces FILI. A slight difference also occurs in the first word, Sagramni, which omits the M in the Ogam. As to the Cunatami a difference of opinion exists whether it is the Latinised form of Cunedda. This Cunedda, distinguished by the name of Wledig from another Cunedda, a grandson of King Lear, is said to have been sovereign of the Strath Clyde Britons about A.D. 330; but Sagramnus is not in the list of his ten sons, one of whom, Ceredig, is said to have given his name to the county of Cardigan. We fear, however, that this Sagramnus was no son of Cunedda, for Mr. Brash (p. 333) claims Cunatamus Cunatam as pure Gaedhelic, being formed of *cu* and *Aedha*, *cu* being a common prefix both to Cymric, as Cunedha, Cunobeline, and Gaedhelic, as Cuinnedha, whose death is recorded in the annals of Tighernac, A.D. 496. Nor does the name Sagramnus come off better than that of Cunedda, for *sag* or *seg* are said to be commonly prefixed to Irish names. The name also is said to be found on the *Bridell* stone, with the addition of NEQ (p. 341, pl. 45); but at any rate the name is engraved in Roman letters on the *Fardell* stone, in Devonshire, figured and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 176. Professor Rhys, however, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1873, stoutly resists this appropriation of Welsh Ogam monuments by

Irish claimants, not only on the ground of the places where they are, but because he identifies in *Liber Landavensis* the names here mentioned. Thus Sagramni or Sagroni of the Bridell stone he identifies with Gur-haereu (p. 191), and Haarubiu (p. 194), while Cunatami is duly represented in the same book by Canatam (p. 228) and Condaf (p. 132). Most people will agree with Professor Rhys that forms common to Welsh and Irish existed, and therefore there can be little doubt that Mr. Brash's appropriation of Welsh names as Irish can hardly be admitted. As Edward Llwyd is admitted to have first discovered and pointed out to his Irish friends their own Ogam stones, it would savour of something like ingratitude to claim such Welsh stone records as Irish.

There are in this volume several discussions not directly connected with Ogam history, which are of considerable interest and value, and well deserving notice, which our space forbids. But the real value of the work consists in the exhaustive and able examination of all that is at present known. Mr. Brash has pointed out that true Roman inscriptions run horizontally across the face of the stone, whereas, when we have Roman and Ogham inscriptions together, they run lengthwise, so that the two inscriptions are parallel. Many stones, however, which have no Ogams are inscribed lengthways, so that the presence of Ogams is not necessarily the cause of this position. To those who want to know anything about these Ogams we heartily recommend them this valuable work. Nor is the manner in which it is got up, as regards the paper, printing, and illustrations, unworthy of the importance of the subject.





GWZ.

INSCRIBED STONE AT LUSTLEIGH, IN DEVON.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—VOL. XI, NO. XLIII.

JULY 1880.

INSCRIBED STONE AT LUSTLEIGH IN DEVON.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Horace R. Burch, of Baring Place, Exeter, I have been supplied with the information which I now beg to lay before the readers of the Journal of our Association, respecting an old inscription at Lustleigh in the county of Devon. Mr. Burch's account of the stone, as contained in his first letter to me, is as follows:—"Being informed by my friend Mr. Herbert Lewis, of Exeter College, that you are interested in old inscriptions, I take the liberty to send you one which is inscribed on a stone at the threshold of Lustleigh Church, near Bovey Tracey. I am not aware that as yet any copy of it has been taken. I should have taken a rubbing had I the materials at hand; but I can easily do so the next time I visit the place. The stone, though at present in a recumbent position, was once probably a pillar. The letters of the inscription may be a mixture of Latin and Anglo-Saxon characters. Some say they are Greek; but I beg to submit them to your critical acumen, hoping they may interest you."

This communication was accompanied with a facsimile, by Mr. Burch, of the inscription, and the following details:—"The total length of the stone is 4 feet; the breadth, 1 foot; and the height of the letters, 3 inches. The stone forms the threshold at the entrance into the church, but was probably once a pillar. The

inscription is at one end of the stone, which has a crack running across it. The letters look more like Greek when read upside down." A subsequent letter from Mr. Burch runs thus:—"I have much pleasure in forwarding you a rubbing of the stone in Lustleigh Church, which my mother, who is sojourning in that locality, has kindly made for me. Ladies do not, as a rule, interest themselves in Celtic remains, and I am gratified to think there is an exception."

The rubbing, which is a very good one, has, in the hands of the excellent artist of the Association, Mr. Worthington G. Smith, yielded the drawing which accompanies this notice. Nevertheless I am by no means certain of the reading of the inscription, though I am inclined to regard it as

dettuidoc
conhino.

I am at a loss how to read the second character; but on the whole it looks like a ligature representing *et*,—one of those combinations, in fact, which have yielded our &. The simplest form of it with which I am acquainted is **ET**. But it is possibly an *a*.

Then as to the formula of the epitaph, it is by no means clear how it is to be looked at; but all one knows about the tombstones of Wales and Cornwall would lead one to regard it as consisting of two proper names. But as the second would seem, at first sight, to have been intended for a Latin dative or ablative, one's first guess would be that the scribe had given us *Dettuidoc Conhino* instead of *Dettuido Conhino*; but that is hardly probable. There is, however, no mistaking the Celtic origin of the words. In the first of them one cannot fail to recognise the Welsh word *dedwydd* (formerly written *detuid*), happy, *felix*. It is also a proper name, I believe, in Cornwall still: at any rate, when I was a boy I used to hear, in Cardiganshire, of a Cornish miner whom the Welsh called "Captain Dedwydd". He probably spelled it Dedwyth or Dedwith. Then as to the remainder of the word, namely *oc*, this is in modern Welsh *og*, and is used, as a rule, to form adjectives from

nouns, and cannot be added to a word which is already an adjective as such. That, however, does not hold true with respect to proper names, in which it is employed freely without regard to the sense,—a point which will be found touched upon in the second edition of my *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, at p. 366. Thus, supposing the scribe not to have made the mistake suggested, *Dettuidoc* could not be anything but a proper name. Further, as there is no lack in Welsh literature of names ending in *o*, such as *Pabo*, *Teilo*, and the like, it is possible that the *o* of *Conhino* is not due to a wish to put the word into the Latin dative, but that it is part of the Celtic word. However, for a full compound like *Con-hin-o* to have a final *o* is not very usual; and thus we are left in doubt as to whether the epitaph consists of two names merely placed side by side, and implying that two men were buried beneath, or that we should regard the tombstone as put up for *Conhin* by *Dettuidoc*. In the latter case we should construe *Dettuidoc Conhino erexit*, which I fear is too good, and, as far as I recollect, without any exact parallel in this class of inscriptions. If, on the other hand, the name *Conhino* should be identified with *Cinhinn* (which occurs also as *Cynhynn* in the *Liber Landavensis*, at p. 132), then there would be no alternative but to regard *Conhino* as formally a Latin dative, though the word is etymologically Celtic beyond all reasonable doubt. The initial syllable, *con*, may be said to prove as much: the early form may be guessed to have been *Cunosen-i*.

Lastly, I must leave the question of the age of the inscription to others who are better able to give an opinion on that question than I can pretend to be; but I would suggest, with much diffidence, that it is not older than the eighth century.

JOHN RHYS.

Postscript.—Mr. Smith suggests that the inscriber at first meant to cut the epitaph in one line, for which the stone offers a good deal of room not shewn in the rubbing, and that, changing his mind, he left the *c* unfinished. I would also add that the *Conhin* I have been in search of is possibly to be found in the Cornish *Tre-gonin*.—J. R.

THE
COMMANDERY OF SLEBECH AND PRIORIES
OF PILL AND HAVERFORDWEST.

PARTICULARS FOR GRANTS, HENRY VIII.

BARLOW, ROGER OF SLEBECH, AND THOMAS BARLOW OF CATFELD.

(From the Public Record Office.)

Memorand' that we Roger Barlow of Slebych in the countie of Pembrok gent and Thomas Barlowe of Catfeld in the countie of Norff' clerke done requyer to purchace of the Kings Majestye by vertue of hys graces Com'yssyon of sale the partyculer parcells hereunto annexed being of the clere yerlie value of thirtye and eight pounds six shillings foure pence and one half penye the tenth therof not deducted In wytnes whereof we the sayde Roger and Thomas have subscribed this bill with our hands and setto our Seales the iijth daye of June in the xxxvijth yere of the Reign of o'r sou'eyne Lorde Henrie the eight by the grace of god Kinge of England Fraunce and Ireland Defendor of the fayth and of the churche of Ingland and also of Irelande in earth the Supreame heade.

Roger Barlo.
Thomas Barlo.

Parcell' terr' et possessionum nuper Priorat' siue hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia viz

Manerium dominium sive nuper preceptoria [de] Slebyche [in] Comitatu Penbrok valet in

Redd' assis' exeun' de triginta burgag' et di' cum suis pertin' ibidem per annum soluend' ad Festa Annunc' beate Marie virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli equaliter prout per Rentale inde ffact' et renouat' apparet xxxs. vjd.

Firma vnius tenementi et terr' cum suis pertin' ibidem dimiss' Willelmo Goboghe de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum ad Festa predicta xs.

Firma vnius tenementi et terr' ibidem dimiss' Morgano William de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum ad Festa pred' iijs. vjd.

Firma vnius tenementi et terr' ibidem dimiss' Thome Picton' de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum ad Festa pred' vs.

- Firma vnius tenementi cum pertin' ibidem voc' butlers house dimiss' Thome Lloyde de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum ad Festa pred' iiijs.
- Firma vnius burgagij ibidem dimiss' Johanni Madocke de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum ad Festa pred' xijd.
- Firma terr' dominical' Manerij siue nuper preceptor' pred' videlicet scitus et capitalis mansionis eiusd'm cum vno paruo gardino iacen' iuxta ecclesiam de Slebiche pred' vnacum orreis stabulis pomar' vno columbar' et vno alio gardino ac al' edificijs eidem scitui adiacen' viijs. vnius claus' voc' Asshegrove cum iii^{or} acr' pastur' eid' claus' adiacen' iijs. iiijd. vnius al' claus' voc' Oxlonde iijs. iiijd. vnius parui marisci iiijd. vnius parcell' terr' iacen' versus cimiterium Ecclesie pred' voc' the ylund' iiijd. trium stanges terr' iacen' in le Crofte xijd. di' acr' terr' iacen' in le Crofte pred' in tenura Ricardi Browne vjd. vnius claus' voc' Master londe iijs. vnius al' claus' voc' the Wyndmyll' londe iijs. vnius parcell' terr' vocat' Stryveacr' xd. et diuers' al' parcell' terr' vocat' the Marlepitts cum diuers' gardinis et al' vacuis parcell' terr' iijs. iiijd. aceciam cuiusd'm le Were cum piscar' siue piscac'one in aqua de Slebiche pred' iijs. iiijd. Que omnia et singula premissa dimittuntur Rogero Barlowe generoso inter al' per indenturam sub sigillo domini Regis Cur' Augmentac' Reuenc' corone sue dat' sexto die Aprilis anno regni R' Henrici viij^{ui} xxxij^{do} pro termino xxj^{us} annorum ex tunc prox' sequen' et plenarie complend' Reddend' inde ad Festa pred' per annum xxxs. iiijd.
- Firma Rectorie de Slebiche pred' in com' predicto cum omnibus decimis granorum bladorum et feni simulcum omnibus al' decimis proficuis et commodit' quibuscumque eidem Rectorie spectan' sic dimiss' p'fat' Rogero Barlowe inter al' per pred' Indenturam sub sigillo &c. Reddend' inde ad festa pred' equaliter per annum cxs.
- Perquis' cur' ibidem communibus annis viijd.
- ixli. xvjs.*

[Re]ctoria de [Bul]ston' in eodem [Com'] Penbrok' et p'cell'
super preceptorie de Slebiche valet in

Firma Rectorie de Bulston' pred' in Com' pred' cum omnibus et singulis decimis granorum bladorum et Feni simulcum omnibus et singulis al' decimis oblac' iuribus et profic' quibuscumque eidem Rectorie spectan' et pertinen' sic dimiss' p'fato Rogero Barlowe generoso inter al' per indentur' sub sigillo &c Reddend' inde per annum iiijli. xiijs. iiijd.

*Rectoria de [Marthe]ltwy in [dicto] Comitatus Penbrok'
parcell' [dicte] nuper preceptorie valet in*

Firma Rectorie de Martheltwy pred' in Com' pred' cum decimis bladorum omnium et omnimodi granorum eidem Rectorie spectan' Aduoc' Vicarie ibidem dumtaxat except' et reseruet' sic dimiss' prefato Rogero Barlowe inter al' per indent' sub sigillo &c. Reddend' inde ad Festa suprad' per annum vijli.

Dominium siue Manerium de Mynwere in predicto Comitatus Penbrok' parcell' dicte nuper Preceptorie de Slebiche ac infra parochias de Martheltwy et Mynwere pred' valet in

Redd' assis' diuers' liberorum tenenc' domini Regis ibidem per annum prout per Rentale inde ffact' et renouat' particulariter apparet xls. iiij*l*.

Firma vnus tenementi et terr' cum pertin' ibidem in tenura Johannis aprychard de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum xvijs.

Firma cert' terr' voc' Hobbes londes ibidem in tenura dicti Johannis aprichard de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum vjs.

Firma diuers' parcell' terr' voc' Bremle londe et Pittoks parke cum diuers' al' terr' ibidem in tenura Thome Swayne de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum xijs.

Firma cert' terr' vocat' Whitmore parke cum pertin' ibidem in tenura Hugonis Evan' de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum iijs. iiij*l*.

Firma tocius illius pasture montanee voc' the Estehill' al' Patryks Hill' cum suis pertin' ibidem dimiss' inhabitan' domini R. Manerij predicti de anno in annum Reddend' inde per annum xxs.

Firma tocius illius parcell' terr' vocat' Colkasthill' cum suis pertin' ibidem in tenura Thome Kethen' de anno in annum Redd' inde per annum xs.

Firma vnus tenementi cum pertin' ibidem voc' Foseland vjs. iiij*l*. vnus clausi vocat' Saintes well iijs. vnus parcell' terr' voc' the Westehill alias Lowland xxs. diuers' parcell' terr' montanee inclus' vocat' Smythes parke iacen' ex parte orientali de le Westehill' pred' vjs. vnus acr' et di' prati iacent' in Southemedowe iijs. cert' parcell' terr' voc' Systerne house cum pertin' xxvjs. viij*l*. diuers' al' parcell' terr' vocat' Beggars londe viijs. et cuiusd'm le Ylond' cum piscar' ibidem vs. ac vnus molendini aquatici ibidem voc' Smythes mylne iijs. iiij*l*. aceciam vnus al' molendini aquatici ibidem voc' gryste mylne xxvjs. viij*l*. Que omnia et singula premissa dimittun-

tur Rogero Barlowe generoso per indenturam sub sigillo &c.
 Reddend' inde per annum cxs.
 Firma Rectorie de Mynwer' pred' in Com' pred' cum omnibus
 decimis granorum bladorum et feni simulcum omnibus al'
 decimis profic' et commodit' quibuscumque eidem Rectorie
 spectan' sic dimiss' prefato Rogero Barlowe inter al' per in-
 denturam sub sigillo etc. Reddend' inde per annum lxs.
 Perquis' Cur' ibidem communibus annis xijd.
 xiijli. xixs. viijd. ob.
 xxxvli. ix. ob.¹ Inde

Repris' viz. in

Salar' siue stipend' dictorum capellanorum diuina seruicia infra
 Ecclesias parochial' de Slebiche et Bulston' pred' celebran' et
 cur' animarum obseruan' ad iiijli. vjs. viijd. inter se per an-
 num videlicet in allocacione iiijli. vjs. viijd.
 Salar' siue stipend' cuiusdam alij capellani diuina seruicia infra
 Ecclesiam parochial' de Mynwer' pred' celebran' et cur' ani-
 marum obseruan' ad xls. per annum videlicet in allocacione
 inde xls.
 [Summa] vjli. vjs. viijd.

Et reman' clare ultra repris' pred' per annum xxixli. ijs. iiijd. [ob.]

Com' Penbroke. The Manor or Lordshipp of Slebiche in the
 countie aforesaid, percell of the possessyons of the late
 Priorye or hospitall of Seint Jones Jerusalem in Englund.
 The parsonage of Bulstone in the countie aforesaide, parcell
 of the possess' of the late Com'aundrye or Manor of Sle-
 biche aforesaide. The parsonage of Martheltwye in the
 saide countie, parcell' of the possess' of the late com'aund-
 rye aforesaide. The Manor of Mynwere in the countie
 aforesaide, parcell of the possess' of the late com'aundry
 aforesaide:

M'dum that the Manors and parsonages aforesaide ar not men-
 cyoned of in the books of Survaie, by the reason wherof I can
 not ascertain you the value of the woodds, therfore I thinke yt
 good that ye take suche assuraunce as the Kyngs Ma'ie may
 be aunswered the value of the woodds after a Survaye taken.

Ex' per me Galfridum Bate.

¹ The first total is that of Mynwere; the second, that of the whole.

*Nuper Priorat' de Pyll' et Hauerfordwest cum dom'
Fratrum de Hauerford'.*

Parcell' possessionum nuper priorat' et dom' Fratrum predict'
Actu parliament' suppress' viz. in Com' Penbrock'. *Scitus
nuper Priorat' de Pyll' in Com' predicto infra parochiam de
Staynton valet in*

Firm' eiusdem Scitus accum omnibus edificijs orreis ort' pomar'
columbar' gardin' terr' et solo infra Scitum et procintum eius-
dem nuper priorat' accum quinque parvis pomar' vna parva
silva et vno prato abuttant' super Dane Harris wode contin'
invicin' per estimac' iiii^{xx} acr' terr' xls. vna parcell' terr' arra-
bil' voc' Castell' hill abbuttan' super Staynton high way cum
duabus acr' terr' vast' vjs. viiij^d. alia parcell' terr' et vno paruo
claus' et vna parcell' terr' vast' in campo predicto abbuttant'
super viam terr' vast' ex vna part' et Staynton high way ex
altera part' vjs. viiij^d. vno molend' granatico et toto cursu
aque eidem occurren' et spectan' xxs. Quequidem premiss'
inter al' dimittuntur ad Firm' Joh'i Vogan generos' per In-
den' sub sigillo domini R. Cur' Augmen' Reven' Coron' sue
Dat' quinto die Julij anno Regni eiusdem domini R. xxix^o
pro termino xxj^{us} ann' tunc prox' sequen' et plenar' com-
plend' Reddend' inde per ann' . . . lxxiijs. iiiij^d.

*Scitus nuper Mon' de Hauerfordwest infra parochiam
Thome Beckett in Com' predicto.*

Firm' eiusdem Scitus vnacum omnibus domibus edific' orreis
columbar' ort' pomar' gardin' terr' et solo infra Scitum et pro-
cinct' eiusdem nuper Mon' cum vno acr' et di' terr' xjs. libero
redditu exeunt de iij'bus claus' voc' Tankardes closes ad nuper
priorat' pred' xijs. iij^d. duob' claus' voc' Horsclose et Carters
close iuxta Tankardes closes contin' per estimac' vn' acr' iiijs.
vn' claus' arrabil' voc' le priors hill contin' per estimac' xx^{ti}
acr' xxs. vn' al' claus' arrabil' voc' le priors parke contin' per
estimac' xiiij acr' xiiijs. vn' parcell' terr' vast' .voc' le Conyn-
gree contin' ij acr' xiiij^d. vno saltmerche iuxta priorat' cum
vno parvo prat' iuxta molend' contin' iiiij^{or} acr' xiijs. iiiij^d. et
vno parvo prat' cum j Insula arundin' ijs. iiiij^d. Quequidem
premiss' dimittuntur Henrico Jones per Indentur' sub sigillo
domini R. Cur' Augmen' Reuencionum Coron' sue Dat' x^{mo}
die Maij anno regni eiusdem domini R. xxix^o Habend' sibi
et assign' suis a Festo Annunc' beate Marie Virginis vltimo
preterito ante dat' presenc' vsque ad term' xxj^{us} ann' Red-
dend' inde per ann' lxxixs.

*Vnum capell' siue tenementum voc' Cressewell' infra parochias
de Laureney Marteltwy et Yerberston in Com' pred' valet in*
Firm' eiusdem capell' siue tenementi cum pertin' sic dimiss'
Rogerō Barlow per Indent' sub sigillo Conuent' per annum vs.
iiiijli. iiijs.

*Domus Fratrum de Hauerford' in Com' predicto infra parochiam
S'ci Martini in Hauerford' valet in*

Firm' Scitus ibidem cum omnibus edific' pomar' gardin' et solo
infra scitum et procinct' eiusdem per ann' . xiijs. iiijd.
Redd' omnium tenen' in villa de Hauerford pred' per
ann' xiijs. iiijd.
xxvjs. viijd.

[Summa] ixli. iiijs.

X'ma xviijs. viijd. ob.

Clare viijli. vs. vijd. ob. at xxij yers purchas ciij^{xx}ijli. iijs. ixl.
No^m a Recogn' for the wodes.

Redd' omnium tenement' in villa de Hauerford' pred' pertin'
nuper dom' Fratrum ibidem per ann' xiijs. iiijd.
Per Edward Gostwyk Audit'.

M'd that the premysses be no parcell' of any maner or lord-
shipe, nether do they adione to any of the Kyngs Ma'ties howses,
forests, chaces, or parkes, nether is there any spirituall promo-
c'on to them belongyn' to the Auditors knoledge, and what fyne
wold be geuen for the same the said Auditor knowith not; but
ther haith byn former particulres maid of all the premyssis,
that is to wyte of the syte of the late priore of Pill afforesaid,
to one John Griffith Deputy fermor ther, and to one Richard
Howell of Hauerf'west, and of the syte of the laite priore of
Hauerf'west afforesaid, to one Sir Thomas Jons, Knyght. And
also of the frear howse aforesaid to the said Richerd Howell by
vertu of severall warraunts subscribyd w't the hand of Sir Ed-
ward North, Knyght, Chauncellor of the Courte of Augmenta-
c'on, to the Audytor derected. The woodes to be certefyed by
the generall Survaer.

Per Edward Gostwyk, Audit.

Com' Penbroke.

The Scyte and proscinkte of the late pryorye of Pyll w't all other
londs and tenements in the countie aforeseyd, dymysed to-
gether vnto John Vaghā gent, parcell' of the poss' of the
seid late priorye.—The Scyte and proscinkte of the late
Monasterye of Hauerfordwest w't all other lands and tene-
ments in the countie aforeseid, dymysed to Henr' Jones,

parcell' of the poss' of the late Mon' aforeseid.—The Scyte and proscinkt of the late Fryers of Hauerford in the seid countie.

M'dum that the scytes aforeseid be not mencyoned of in the bok of Survey, bye the reason whereof I can not asserteyne youe the value of the woods. Therefore I think yt goode that ye take suche assuraunce as the Kings Ma'tie may be answered the value of them vppon a Survey taken ex' per me

Galfridum Bate.

iiij^{to} die Junij anno r' r' Henr' viij^{ui} xxxvij^{uo}.—Solde by the Kinges Ma^{ties} Commissioners the seid day and yere, to Roger Barlowe of Slebiche in the countie of Penbrok, gent., and Thomas Barlowe of Catfield in the countie of Norf', clerk.

Parcell' of the Com'aundry of Slebich in the countie of Penbroke, of the possessions of the late priorye or hospitall of Seint Joh'nes Jerusalem in England.

The Mannor, lordeship, or late Commaunderey of Slebiche in the countie of Penbroke, w't the parsonage of Slebiche and all and singuler thappurtenances to theym belonging and apperteyninge, the parsonages of Bulston' and Martheltwy in the same countie, and also the lordeship or Mannor of Mynwere w't the parsonage of Mynwere in the seid countie, w't thappurtenances to the same belonginge, valued by seuerall particulers of the premisses made by William Riggs, Auditor, to be clere yerely xxixli. ijs. iiijd. ob.

Whereof in Tenthe and Rent reserued, going oute of the seid Mannors, parsonages, and oder the premisses, by yere, lixs. iiijd.

And remayneth clere, xxvjli. iijs. jd. ob.

Which sold to the seid Roger Barlowe and Thomas Barlowe at xx'ti yeares purchas amounteth to Dxxijli. ijs. vjd.

Parcell of the possessions of the late Priorye of Pylle in the countie of Penbrok.

The scite of the late Priorye of Pylle in the seid countie, w't all manner houses, buyldings and demayne lands to the same belonginge, together w't a watermille there, now or late in the tenure of John Wogan, gent., valued in particulers therof made by Edward Gostwik, Auditor, to be clere yerely

lxxiijs. iiijd.

Parcell' of the possessions of the late Priorye of Hauerfordwest in the seid countye.

The scite of the late Monasterye of Hauerfordwest in the same countie, w't all houses, buyldings and demayne lands to the

same belonginge, now or late in tholding of Henry Johannes, together w't a certen chapell or tenemente called Creswells, now or late in tholdinge of Roger Barlow, valued in particulers made by the seid Auditor to be clere yerely *iiijli. iiijjs.*

Parcell of the possessions of the late house of Fryors in Hauerford in the Countie of Penbrok.

The scite of the late house of Fryors in Hauerford, w'th all houses, buyldings, orchards, gardyns, and soyle, w'tin the scite and precincte of the same, and also all tenements and cotages w'tin the Towne of Hauerford aforeseid, valued in particulers therof made by thafforeseid Edward Gostwik, Auditor, to be clere yerely *xxvjs. viijd.*
ixli. iiijjs.

Whereof in Tenthes and Rents reserved, going oute of the seid scites, lands, tenements, and oder the premisses by yere *xviijs. iiijd. ob.*

And remayneth clere, *viiijli. vs. vijd. ob.*

Which solde to thafforeseid Roger Barlowe and Thomas Barlowe at xxxij^{ti} yeres purchase amounteth to ciiij^{xx}ijli. iijs. ix d.

Summa of all lhafforeseid two seuerall purchases DCCvli. vjs. iij d.

To be paid, that is to sey, in hande, *Dli.*, and at the Feaste of All Seints nexte commynge, or w'tin *xiiij* dayes nexte after the same Feaste, *ccvli. vjs. iij d.*

M'd a Recognisaunce to be taken for the woods in and uppon the premisses.

The Kinge his Ma'tie is pleased to discharge the byer of all encomberaunces excepte leasses and suche couenants, graunts, and condicions as the Fermors are bounden to paye and bere, excepte also suche Reprises as bene conteyned in the particlers, and excepte the Rents aboue reserved. The Kings ffurther pleasure is that the said byer shall haue thissues and profitts ffrom the Feast of thanunciacon of o'r lady last paste. The premisses to passe in the names of the seid Roger and Thomas, and in noon oder persons name, nor any oder or moo lands nor tenements to be added into the bill of this purchas.

Rafe Sadleyr.
Rychard Ryche.
Edward North.

Ex' p' Willm' Berners.

NOTES ON JOYCE CHERLETON AND HER DESCENDANTS.

(Continued from p. 114.)

THERE was in the county of Norfolk an ancient family named Ward, of which Simon Ward had leave with others 20th June 1391 to perform certain exploits in arms in Scotland. He married Margaret Mortimer, whose arms are given as *or*, semée de lis *sa.*, but she is said to be of the distinguished family of that name. Their son John married the daughter and heir of John de Bosco (or De Bois) of Kirbybedon. Ermine a cross *sa.*, in whose right he became possessed of that estate. Their son John (whose will was proved 27th October 1445) married Katherine, daughter of William Appleyard of Brason Ash and Dunston, *az.* a chevron between three owls *argt.* Their son Robert married Alice Kemp of Gissing, and had a son Robert, who, marrying a daughter of John Coppledeck, *argt.* a chevron between three crosslets fitché *gules*, had issue Robert Ward of Kirby, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Giles Capel of Essex, son of William Capel by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell of Lanherne, co. Cornwall.

Morant, in his *History of Essex*, says Sir Giles of Rayne Hall married, firstly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Roos, younger son of William, Lord Roos of Belvoir, by whom he had issue Henry Capel, and secondly, Isabel,¹ daughter of Sir John Newton of Wake,

¹ We have a more detailed statement of the descent of Isabel, wife of Sir Giles Capel, in Harleian MS. 1041, where she is recorded as the second daughter and coheir of Thomas Cradoc or Newton by his second wife, Elianor, daughter of Lord Daubeney. The father of Thomas was Sir John; and his mother, Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir John Cliddan, Knight; Sir John being son of Sir Richard by Emma, daughter of Thomas Perrott of Haroldstone, son of John by Margaret, daughter of Howel Moythe, son of John Cradoc of

co. Somerset, by whom he had Margaret, wife of William Ward of Brooks, Esq. Bloomfield, in his *History of Norfolk*, etc., calls him Robert Ward, as above. The arms of Capel are *gules* a lion rampant *argt.* between three crosslets fitché *or.* The *Visitation of Essex* of 1612, under the head of Capel, says Sir Giles Capell of Hadham, co. Hertford, Knt., son and heir lyeth buried by his father (*i.e.*, in St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Exchange). He married.....daughter and co-heir of Sir John Newton alias Craddock, Knt., and had issue Sir Edward, ancestor of Lord Essex, and Margaret, married to Robert Warde of Brooke, *alias* Kirkby, in co. Norfolk, gent. (*argent*, on a chevron *azure* three garbs *or.*) Robert Ward and Margaret Capell his wife had issue, Henry Ward of Postwick, M.P. for Norwich in 1553, who by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Ugges of Pokelthorpe, near Norwich, had issue, Edward Ward, who built Bixley Hall, the future seat of the family, and died in 1583, having married Anne, daughter of John Havers of Winfarthing. On their tomb at Bixley, co. Norfolk, is the following inscription in black letter,—

“ In fatall Tombe a Squire here lyes, enshryned by Death,
 One Edwarde Warde, who lefte of twelve, ten children deare,
 With Anne his lovinge wife, on Maye day past his Breathe
 And Soule to God by Christ, though senceless corpes lye heare.

“ Obiit 1583, ætat. 41.”

The arms of Ward are checky *or* and *azure*, a bend *ermine*. Blomfield tells us that Bixley Hall, long the seat of the Wards, was built in 1565 by Sir (?) Edward, the first of the family who settled there. Of his numerous issue, William, the sixth son, was put apprentice, and became a wealthy goldsmith in London. Mr. Ward

Newton, by Nest, daughter of Sir Peter Russell, Knight, son of Robert by Margery, daughter of Sir Nicholas Sherbewell, Knight, of Mangle (*erm.*, three lozenges *sa.*), son of John by Joane, daughter of Elidr Ddy, son of William, son of Sir Wilcock of Newton, son of Cradog, son of Howel, by Gwenllian Gethin, daughter of Lord Rhys-grych, son of Gronwy ab Rytherch ab Criadog ab Iestyn ab Owen ab Howel Ddha.

was standing by his shop-door, in Lombard Street, when a man in a sailor's habit passed by, whom he asked the usual question, "whether he wanted anything in his way?" Whose answer was, "he could not tell till he knew whether he had occasion for something he had to dispose of, which he would shew him if he pleased to go into the back shop", where Mr. Ward was surprised with a great number of rough diamonds poured out of a bag on to the counter by the sailor, who at the same time asked him if he had occasion for, or would buy, such things; and if so, what he would give for them. Mr. Ward answered he had, and would buy them if they could agree; which was soon done so much to Mr. Ward's liking that he invited the sailor and all his crew to supper at a neighbouring tavern; after which the sailor whispered to him at parting that he had another parcel for him in the morning if he liked to buy, which Mr. Ward gladly accepted. He fell to work upon his stones, and soon became one of the most eminent bankers in London; at that time goldsmith and banker being much the same thing.

It afterwards chanced that Edward Lord Dudley, having greatly impaired his fortune by irregular living, was advised to apply to Mr. Ward, as an honest and substantial banker, for £20,000, who told him that the money was ready at once upon producing the necessary security, which his Lordship did. Mr. Ward then told him he might be better and more honourably supplied than by borrowing; and upon being asked how, Mr. Ward replied he had an only son, and his Lordship a granddaughter named Frances, the only issue of his son and heir, Sir Ferdinand, deceased; and if they might be married together, he would supply more than the present want. Lord Dudley listened, and the match was soon concluded, and so the families and estates became united.

Mr. William Ward, the goldsmith, resided at Hael in Staffordshire. There seems some probability that Mr. Ward's name was Richard, since in the *Visitation of*

Essex, in 1612, under the name Humble a short pedigree is given as follows :

“Peter Humbell of Surrey, gentleman, married and had issue Richard Humble of Southwarke, vintner, and of Goosheys, co Essex, esq.; buried y^e 30th of Aprell in St. Mary Overy’s Church under a fayre monument, a^o 1616, served by Mr. Camden, Clarenceux, and Mr. Guillyams, Pursevaut at Arms. He married, 1stly, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heire to Person, and had, with other issue, Elizabeth, married to Richard Ward of Chepe-syde, goldsmith; buried y^e same daye w^t her father. Arms, 1 and 4, sa. a buck trippant or, and a chief indented of the second, 2 and 3. Per fess embattled azure and gules, three suns in splendour or (for Person).”

It may be remarked that since the younger brother of the above Elizabeth Humble, and the only son of her elder brother, died without issue, it is possible that she became sole heiress of the family, and that her son, Humble Ward, was named after her. And further it may be noted how little the younger sons of good families then thought it derogatory to their honour or station to enter upon commercial pursuits, acting on the rule, no doubt, “fors non mutat genus.” Humble Ward was a Royalist, and at a time when the affairs of the King were looking very gloomy, faithfully adhered to him, and assisted him with his wealth; so that in gratitude King Charles summoned him as Baron Ward of Birmingham, 23rd of March 1644, to the Parliament which he had summoned to meet at Oxford. Charles is said to have passed a night with him at Himley, an old moated house, a sketch of which may be seen in Shaw’s *History of Staffordshire*.

Of course, upon the death of her grandfather, the old Lord Dudley, 23rd June 1643, Frances, the wife of Humble Ward, became Baroness Dudley in her own right, and coheir of the baronies of Powis, Tiptoft, etc. She died 11 Aug. 1697, and he died Oct. 4, 1670, and were both buried at Himley. Their issue was Edward, William, Honora, Frances, and Theodosia. Of these, Theodosia was the wife of Sir Thomas Brereton, son of Sir William Brereton, the celebrated Parliamentary

general; Frances was the wife of Sir William Noel, Bart., of Kirby, co. Leicester; Honora was the wife of William Dilke of Maxtoke Castle, co. Warwick; William was the ancestor of the present Earl of Dudley; and Edward succeeded his father. There were two other children, John and Anne, who died without issue.

The eldest son, Edward Ward, became successively Lord Ward and Dudley upon the death of his parents, and also, of course, one of the representatives of Joyce Cherleton, and a coheir of the baronies of Powis, Tip-toft, etc. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Brereton, and sister and heir of Sir Thomas Brereton, previously mentioned as husband of his sister Theodosia. Ormerod, in his *History of Cheshire*, gives the descent of these Breretons from Randle Brereton, who married Alice, daughter and heir of William Ipstones of Ipstones; which said Randle was son of Sir William Brereton of Brereton, co. Chester, by his second wife, Margery, daughter of Henry Done of Ukinton; and Sir William was great-great-grandson of Sir Ralph Brereton, who married Ada, daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, and coheir of the kings of Scotland. Sir William Brereton, the father of Lady Dudley, died 7 April 1661, having married Susan, daughter of Sir George Booth of Dunban, co. Chester, by Catherine, daughter of Chief Justice Sir Edward Anderson. Sir George was son of Sir William by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Arley, son of George Booth (*obt.* 1548) by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Trafford, son of George by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Boteler of Beausey, son of Sir William Booth (*obt.* 11 Henry VIII) by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir William Asheton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, by Anne, daughter of Lord Greystoke, etc. Edward, Lord Dudley and Ward, *obt.* 1701, and was buried at Himley with his wife. Their eldest son, John, died while still young, of the small-pox, and was buried at Himley, near Wolverhampton; so that William became heir, and his son succeeded his grandfather as Lord Dudley and Ward.

The family made Himley their principal seat after Dudley Castle had been reduced to an untenable condition by order of the Parliament. Colonel Leveson had held it on behalf of the King ; but it was quietly given up, 10 May 1646, when the royal cause seemed hopeless, to Colonel Shipkins, Lieut.-Colonel Hunt, and Captain Stone, who received it on behalf of the Parliament, granting to the garrison the most favourable terms. Lieut.-Colonel Hunt seems to have been a member of the Shrewsbury family of that name, afterwards seated at Boreatton, co. Salop ; and Captain Stone was a member of the Parliamentary Committee at Stafford. His father came from Bristol ; and he himself married a daughter of the ancient family of Hanbury of Norton Caines. Erdeswick tells us he left his three granddaughters, who were his heirs, under the guardianship of John Hanbury of Norton ; and Shaw gives some further particulars of him in his *History of Staffordshire*.

William Ward, the heir, married Frances, daughter of William Dilke of Maxtoke Castle, co. Warwick, who was his first cousin, her mother being Honora Ward previously mentioned. William Dilke was son of Thos. Dilke, of Maxtoke, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Bonham of Bocking Ash, co. Suffolk. The Dilke pedigree is confused, one account making this Thomas son of another Thomas Dilke by Howard, daughter of Sir Edward Devereux, Bart., of Castle Bromwich, and grandson of Sir Thomas ; while others make him son of Sir Thos. Dilke, of Maxtoke Castle, by Anne, daughter of Sir Clement Fisher of Packington. The foundation of the Dilke family would appear to be church property, their ancestor, Thomas Dilke of Kirkby Mallory, having been bailiff of the Abbot of Leicester.

William Ward died during his father's life, 16th May 1692, leaving his widow (who did not die until 1724) with four sons and a daughter. The eldest, John, died while still under age. Edward succeeded his grandfather as Lord Dudley and Ward. He died in 1704,

having married Diana, daughter of Sir Thomas Howard of Ashtead, co. Surrey (who died 17 May 1709), by whom he had issue an only child, Edward Lord Dudley and Ward ; but upon his death in 1731, unmarried, the titles reverted to his uncle, William Lord Dudley and Ward, the last of this family who bore them. He died, and was buried at Himley, 20 May 1740, and being unmarried, his sister Frances, sole daughter of William Ward and Frances (*née* Dilke) his wife, became the heiress of this branch of the family. The two titles then diverged, the old barony of Dudley, with which the Tiptoft and Powis baronies would follow, became vested in her, while the barony of Ward of Birmingham, being limited to the heirs male of the first Lord (Humble), passed to John Ward, son of William Ward, and grandson of William Ward of Sedgeley, co. Stafford, who was a younger son of Humble Lord Ward ; and from this line is descended the present Earl of Dudley who owns the family estates.

But to return. Frances Baroness Dudley, who was born 5 Dec. 1687, became the wife of William Lea of Hales Owen Grange, whose arms are given as *argt.* on a pale between two leopards' faces *sable*, three crescents *or*; though it is worthy of observation that upon a silver salver which, with other plate, descended from Lord Dudley, the arms engraved are *sa.*, on a chevron *argt.*, between six crosslets *fitché*, three fleurs-de-lis. Lady Dudley died 24th Jan. 1737, and was buried at Himley, which is an estate in the parish of Penn, and, as previously observed, near Wolverhampton. The old moated hall of the Dudleys there has been pulled down, and given place to a handsome modern mansion. By her husband she left issue, two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Ferdinando Dudley Lea, succeeded his mother as Lord Dudley, and was the last of the family to bear the title. He died 21 October 1757, and having never married, and his younger brother William having predeceased him without issue, his five sisters became coheirs of his baronies of Dudley, Powis, Tip-

toft, etc., and amongst their descendants they remain in abeyance.

The eldest of these ladies, Anne, married William Smith of Ridgeacre, co. Salop, and Stoke Prior, co. Worcester, and had issue two sons and two daughters. One of the sons died unmarried, and the second, Ferdinando of Hales Owen Grange, married Elizabeth Lyttelton of Hales Owen, by whom he had issue. Of the daughters, Frances married Walter, son of Walter Woodcock by Frances, sister of her mother; and Anne married Edward Baker of Hill Court.

The children of Ferdinando Smith and Elizabeth Lyttelton were—1, Ferdinando, son and heir, *obt.* 20 July 1841, having had by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Grazebrook, two sons, Ferdinando Dudley of Hales Owen Grange, and William; 2, William, who fought at the battle of Waterloo, and died unmarried; 3, Henry, also died unmarried; 4, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Carruthers, a lawyer, of Hales Owen (she died without issue); 5, Caroline, wife of Captain John Annesley of Ireland; 6, Maria; 7, Amelia; 8, Harriet; and 9, Matilda. Frances, the second coheir, married Walter Woodcock of Hales Owen, and had issue, two sons, of whom Walter married (as above mentioned) his cousin, Frances Smith; but both died without issue; and six daughters, coheirs—Mary, wife of Benjamin Smart; Frances, wife of Joseph Green, who died without issue; Elizabeth, wife of John Green, who had issue; Anne, wife of William Wilmot, had issue, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hughes, had issue; and Katherine, who died without issue. Mary, the third coheir of the baronies, was wife of a physician of Stourbridge, named Hervey. Catherine, the fourth coheir of the baronies, was the wife of Thomas Jordan of Birmingham, whose family had owned Aldrich, in that neighbourhood, for some time. They had issue, two daughters and coheirs, Catherine and Mary. The elder of these, Catherine Jordan, was the wife of Henry Turner of the Brownhills, near Walsall, and mother of

Daniel Turner, who married Sarah, only child of Robert Hanbury,¹ born at Norton Canes, near Walsall, Oct. 1736 (and who is said to have lived and died in London), by Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Arblaster, and the granddaughter of Ferrers Fowke. They had issue ten children, of whom the three sons,—Daniel, born February 10, 1784; William, born 25 June 1788; and Isaiah, born 12 Oct. 1792; died without issue, leaving their sisters coheirs; the eldest of whom, Catherine, born 13 July 1775, married at Bilston, c. 1802, George, the younger son of John Jones of Broseley, co. Salop (by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Adams), who was himself the grandson of a younger son of William Jones of Chilton, in Atcham parish, co. Salop. They had issue, an only son John, born 1805, and two daughters,—Theodosia, born 1803, and Eleanor, who died young. Anne, the second daughter and coheir of Daniel and Sarah Turner, was born 22 Sept. 1777, Lucy was born 29 Sept. 1779, Mary was born 27 Nov. 1781, Sarah was born 10 June 1786, Phœbe was born 25 March 1790, and Martha was born 12 March 1797.

After the death of her first husband, whom she married at a very early age, Mrs. Turner married Mr. Smith of the same family as those of Hales Owen and Whitley, but had no issue by him. Mary, the second coheir of Thomas Jordan and Catherine his wife, married Thomas Smith of Whitley, and had issue, Nathaniel, Anne, and Mary. Of these, Nathaniel Smith, who was of Horsam in the parish of Martley, co. Worcester, married Mary Hodges of that city, and had issue, four daughters and coheirs,—1, Harriet, wife of Daniel Austin of Hurst Green, co. Sussex, died without issue; 2, Louisa, wife of John Souters of Christ Church, New

¹ This opportunity is taken of correcting a mistake in the Christian name of this gentleman, which occurs in an article upon Ednowain Bendew, Prince of Tegaingl, and his descendants. In a footnote on p. 44, of the third part of that article, Sarah Hanbury is said to be daughter of *William* Hanbury, etc. It should be *Robert* Hanbury, and her descent as here given.

Zealand, died without issue ; 3, Adelaide, wife of Mr. Edwards of Birmingham, formerly of Martley, co. Worcester, had issue, a son ; and 4, Fanny, unmarried.

Anne, the eldest daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary Jordan married Thomas Smith of Sheldesley Walsh, whose family had acquired that property by marriage with the heiress of the family of Walsh of Sheldesley Walsh, but died without issue. It is to be observed that this family of Smith was one formerly of some importance in Worcestershire, and from its common founder derived these several members, who intermarried with the different coheirs, etc., of the Lea family. Mary, the second daughter of Thomas Smith and Mary Jordan, married John Hammond of Worcester, and had issue, Thomas, who died unmarried, aged eighteen, and is buried at St. John's, near Worcester ; and Mary Anne, the wife of Henry Douglas Carden, surgeon, of Worcester, who also died without issue. At the death of this lady, then a widow, some litigation took place, and the question of her descent was brought forward and investigated in order to find who was the heir to her property, valued at some £70,000 ; her husband at his death having bequeathed her all his property both at Claines, near Worcester, and elsewhere, and she having died intestate. Elizabeth, the fifth coheir of these baronies, was the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe of Ashton Keynes, co. Gloucester, by whom she had issue, the Rev. William Lea Briscoe.

The coheirs of the baronies of Dudley, Powis, Tiptoft, etc., are, as has been shewn, very numerous, and occupy all kinds of positions in life. Some are wealthy, and among the landed gentry of this country ; others seem to have sunk into great depths of poverty. Some, again, are honourable and substantial yeomen. However, wherever they are, and in whatever station, they are still coheirs and representatives of the old princes and barons of Powis, of the earls of Kent, and of the barons Tiptoft and Dudley. It is a sign of how little reliance can be placed upon the modern peerages, that

many, probably in order to avoid further notice of them, put *o. s. p.* (*obiit sine prole*) after their names. Nothing can be more destructive of history and genealogy than these reckless assertions with respect to members of families of whom they know nothing. It will be noticed how frequently the descendants of Joyce, the second coheir of the Cherletons (who have been rather overlooked), were connected with Wales and their ancestral seat of Powis even after they had ceased to hold a part of the old Castle of Powis itself; and it is interesting to find them so well represented as they are by the baronial family of Sutton with its noble and illustrious alliances; the Lords Roos, who merged into the family of Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham; and the famous house of Nevill, Marquises of Montagu.

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SCULPTURED TOMBSTONE IN MEIFOD CHURCH.

THE history of Meifod has been twice published, first in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1829, by the Rev. Walter Davies, M.A., who had been Curate of the parish from 1796 to 1805; which account has been reprinted in the third volume of his Works, edited by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D. (*Gwaith Gwallter Mech-ain*, Cyfrol, iii, p. 99); and more recently in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 1875, 1876, and 1877, by the Rev. Canon Wynne Edwards, vicar of the parish from 1860 to 1877. In both of these histories there is a brief account of this stone; but neither of them is quite satisfactory, as the former describes but does not illustrate it, and the latter illustrates it without describing the details. A much better account, accompanied with a far more faithful illustration, is given in Professor



SCULPTURED TOMBSTONE IN MEIFOD CHURCH.

Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 154, and Plate lxxii, fig. 1. The stone, however, is so interesting, and its ornamentation so curious, that it deserves a place in the pages of our Journal, where Mr. Worthington G. Smith's admirable drawing will greatly enhance its value.

Mr. Walter Davies states that "near the font is an antique tombstone without inscription save rude sculpture, in bas-relief, of a St. Catherine's wheel in chief, a sword, and the edges garnished with figures in humble representation of what are called 'true love's knots.' What is here taken to be a sword is the stem of the cross, and the "true love's knots" are the Celtic interlacings and other designs with which it is embellished. Its position has been changed to the west end of the south aisle, where it now stands upright against the west wall. "It was removed", Mr. Wynne Edwards informs us, "to this place about forty years ago, from a recumbent position in which it was previously placed near the chancel-rails." It stands 4 feet 10 inches high from the floor of the church; and its width is at the top 22 inches, and at the bottom 16 inches. From the way in which the lower portion has been worn away it is evident that it must have been continually trodden upon by the feet of the ministrant in the celebration of the Holy Communion; and having been on the north side, its position would correspond with that generally assigned to the founder's tomb. With this corresponds the tradition that assigns it to one of the Princes of Powys; and if I be right in the surmise that "St. Mary's Church in Meifod", which was consecrated A.D. 1154, was a Lady chapel built on to the east end of the earlier St. Tysilio's, then this might be the memorial of "Madoc ap Meredydd, Prince of Powys, who was buried with honour in Meifod, where was the watch-tower in St. Tysilio's Church." "Ym meiuot yn y lle yd oed y wylwa yn eglwys Tyssiliaw sant y cladwyt yn enrydedus." (*Brut y Tywysogion*, ed. 1870, p. 627b.)

But Professor Westwood, whose authority must be

allowed to be of the highest weight in all matters of Celtic palæography, claims for it a much earlier date: "There is no inscription on the stone; but I apprehend, from its general appearance, that it is considerably older than the twelfth century." (*Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 184.) Leaving, therefore, as needs we must, its date and appropriation still unsettled, let us examine a little more closely its ornamental details. "The ornamentation", Mr. Westwood tells us, "is very peculiar, since in addition to the large cross in the middle of the stone, decorated with interlaced ornaments, there is a wheel-cross in the upper part, within which is very rudely carved the figure of Our Lord crucified, with raised pellets in the spaces within the limbs of the cross. In addition to the various interlacements there are, on the right side of the stone, several small, ill-shaped quadrupeds, one with a wide, gaping mouth." It is not, however, on the right side alone that these animal forms are found; but all around the edge, where it remains undestroyed by wear and tear. Thus, while on the right hand side a grotesque, cat-like, creature appears to be gnawing away at a worm, and above it a hare seems to be running for its life, at the top a coiled snake is seen rolling out its forked tongue; and on the left the outline of a dragon, or some similar malignant beast.

Looking, as I have often done, at these details, the question has again and again occurred, Have they any meaning? Are they merely the skilful devices of some ingenious craftsman? Or are they the well-reasoned designs of some thoughtful mind that would thus engrave its lessons in stone? And I have come to the conclusion that they are the latter; that they are symbolical in their meaning, and eminently Christian in their character.

In the first place I would interpret the interlacements, which occupy positions in all parts of the stone, as indicating the interweaving of circumstances in the life of man; or, indeed, in time itself; whilst those which have no beginning or ending will represent eter-

nity. Between them they may teach the immortality of the soul. Next, I would compare the grotesque and malignant forms along the outer edge to the similar forms which may be seen on gurgoyles, and generally on the exterior of churches. These I would read as signifying the evil spirits by whom the fall of man was wrought, and by whose influence the moral evil of the world is perpetuated; the spirits of revenge, of fear, of cunning, and of malice. In high relief, above all these, and filling the central portion, stands the cross surrounded with the *triquetra*, the emblem of the Holy Trinity, and various forms of the cross and crown. Above the arms of the cross, again, are labels on either side, figured with the ribbon-pattern, which may have been intended to represent the superscription over the cross, just as in some large churches is done by a double transept. And last, but chiefest of all, and heading the sculpture, on a cross contained within a crown, is "Jesus Christ and He crucified."

D. R. T.

Meifod. May 1880.

THE EARLY ITALIOT RACES,

WITH REMARKS ON THE PREHISTORIC CAREER
OF THE KELTS IN EUROPE.

THE study of the early stages of Greek and Italic civilisation must always have a deep interest for us, as from them we derive our own; hence their progress and the details concerning them have a value that can in nowise belong to the ancient remains of the American continent. The latter, however interesting they may be in certain points of view, such as their derivation and their date, cannot even in the interpretation of their hieroglyphics excite the curiosity which belongs to the tracing of the sources of the culture of western Europe.

Thus, in examining the intricate question whence the numerous tribes of the early inhabitants of Italy came, it is highly satisfactory to learn on the authority of Dr. Prichard (*Physical History of Mankind*, vol. iii, p. 252), that the comparison of the languages of the Umbrians, the Oscans, the Sabines, and the Latins, prove them to be branches or offshoots of the Italo-Yavans after their separation from that Græco-Latin family which had reached Asia Minor intact from Central Asia. This separation of the Italo-Greeks took place after the family had reached certain stages of civilisation derived, no doubt, from contact there with Egyptian culture.

From an article by Prof. F. Newman in the *Classical Museum* (vol. vi, p. 347), it appears that there was a Keltic element in some of the early dialects of Italy; but whether that element existed in the country before the advent of the Sabine tribes of the Yavans, or was introduced by them, does not appear. Most probably the former, as we will attempt to shew in the following remarks.

It is interesting to find in all these various dialects that there is one element; and we may admit that changes in the language were formed more rapidly than is generally supposed. Otherwise a longer time must be allowed for the succession and spread of these several peoples, and an earlier period be assigned to their first arrival in the country than is ordinarily allowed, else such confusion could hardly have arisen in defining and recognising who they really were. No doubt several were the offshoots and colonies of older ones: thus the Samnites are stated to have been an offshoot of the Sabines; and "Zenodotus says that indigenous Umbrians were driven out of the country of Reate by the Pelasgians, and that in their new abode they were called Sabines." (Newman, *Regal Rome*.) Account must also be taken of the intermixture and amalgamation of tribes, as was the case with the Sabines and Alban Latins at Rome.

A doubt exists as to the Umbrians, for they are

looked on by several modern authors as being really Kelts. Amedée Thierry unquestionably does so ; and Prof. F. Newman in his *Regal Rome* (p. 55) strongly supports this by the citation of Keltic words (more closely allied to the Gaelic than the Kymric) from the Sabine language. This would establish the branch of the Kelts to which the Umbrians belonged. The Sabines he considers to have been a branch of the Umbri. Thus the Keltic element found in the early Latin would be accounted for by the language becoming mixed with that of the Sabines when the latter tribe established themselves on the Quirinal Hill. We may surmise the Kelts to have been earlier occupants of the soil of Italy than the Yavans, and to have belonged to those whom the Romans described as *veteres Galli*. The article of Prof. Newman, above referred to, tends strongly to establish this ; and in support, Prof. Momm-
 sen may be cited (*Hist. of Rome*, i, p. 14), who asserts that the Umbrians and Samnites were Gaels, and illustrates it by their use of *p* where the Latins employed *q*, as *pis* for *quis*. In the same manner the Kymry use *p* for the *k* of the Gaels, as in *pen* for *ken*. *illogi*

The order of succession in which the different tribes of the Aryan family left their original home in Central Asia, in their migrations westwards, is generally accepted, and probably was the basis on which A. Pictet constructed his chart of the relative position occupied by them before their separation and departure. A desire is raised to trace the different races on their several routes, although in a great measure it may be mainly a matter of conjecture ; for being entirely prehistoric, little or no guidance can be derived from the classical authors. Perhaps this may be fortunate, as we get rid thereby of contradictory fables and myths, the discussion of which has hitherto been the basis of so much that has been written concerning the origin of most of the peoples who now occupy Europe. This more particularly applies to the early inhabitants of Italy than, perhaps, of any other country.

After having established the order of succession and the routes the different branches of the Aryans followed, a study should be made of the stages of culture they were in when they reached the different centres they were to permanently occupy, or did occupy for long lapses of time. This knowledge could be obtained by the study of their architectural works, when any exist, and particularly of their tombs and languages. More sound knowledge may be arrived at by these means—more satisfactory at least—than by an attempt to extract truth out of the contradictory statements of ancient authorities. Antiquities abound in Italy. They have been diligently sought for, and their discovery and study have placed that country at the head of European nations; indeed, with the exception of Egypt, in advance of the whole world in a knowledge of its prehistoric times.

The Kelts, according to some accounts, were the first of the Aryan family who started westwards from Central Asia; and having been the earliest to reach Europe, it is presumable they arrived in Northern Italy before the Yavans, who left the common cradle in Bactriana after them. The Umbri may be assumed to have been Kelts; and in presence of the testimony of Prof. F. Newman it is difficult to deny it. They must have reached Italy before any tribes of the same race had penetrated into Gaul. They were probably a portion of the main stream which in its passage westwards occupied the valley of the Danube, and deviating on the route, they entered Northern Italy, where they settled under the name of Umbri. They had been accustomed to long halts, as their sojourn in Albania and Iberia of the Caucasus shew; in fact, they only quitted their homes in that part of the world by degrees, and as necessity induced them, through increase of numbers, and as scarcity of fodder for their herds and flocks compelled them, being at that time essentially a pastoral people. There can be little doubt they were in possession of North Italy when they were first pressed upon.

by the Italo-Greek Yavans, who brought with them the higher development of an agricultural life, and some primitive notions of building. They also introduced rude hand-made pottery, and the germs of art acquired in Asia Minor.

It is difficult in any other way to account for the Gaelic derivatives in the Sabine language, which long afterwards were incorporated into early Latin. They are principally military terms and those of a politico-religious nature. They tend to establish the existence of the race in the country previous to the arrival of the Italo-Yavans who parted from their brethren who were to occupy Greece, and are included with them under the common name of Pelasgi.

The great variation in the dialects of Italy need not be regarded as unnatural, for it seems to be simply a natural process ever going on, and inevitable, as may be seen by the analogy of modern languages. The Hellenic Greeks, being no philologists, refused to believe that there could be kinship between themselves and the Pelasgi who had preceded them in the occupation of the soil of Southern Greece. This disbelief was solely due to the language sounding in their ears so totally different from their own. To illustrate this we have only to take the case of the French, German, and English, spoken in the present day; all three, branches as they are of the Aryan family, although so mutually changed and different in character, have become so gradually modified in the course of time that now a German (say a native of Frankfort on the Maine or Vienna), unless he has been prepared by study, cannot understand the MSS. of the Niebelungen Lied of the thirteenth century; nor can a modern Frenchman read the works of Ville Hardouin, who wrote in the age of St. Louis; nor an ordinary Englishman comprehend the language of the century in which Chaucer wrote.

These changes in language are still going on; and we may form some idea, from the changes which take place in modern times in the course of five or six hun-

dred years, of the length of time it must have taken to produce the difference between the Greek and Italiot languages after the separation of the Pelasgi, and the migration of one portion into Italy ; so likewise of the time required for the disintegration of the language of these immigrants into its various dialects. This probably may have been partially carried on during the course of the migration ; for it may be presumed that the tribes reached Italy in succession, and that this variation in their dialects took place in the intervals.

Whatever may have been the process by which dialects in prehistoric times became developed into languages through the formation of fixed centres of population, there can be no doubt that when a literature was established, it must have strongly tended to fix them, and at the same time impede change ; and since on looking back we see how in a few years a modern language may become altered, we realise how much more rapid in early times the process must have been.

The graphite markings on the sepulchral vases and hut-urns found in Central Italy, such as those discovered at Alba Longa, Chiusi, etc., are certainly modifications of those on the whorls and vases that Dr. Schliemann has dug up at Hissarlik ; notably on those of the *débris* of the second city, which the discoverer maintains to be the ruins of ancient Troy. We may hence conclude that the immigrants into Central Italy, who buried the ashes of their dead in these urns and vases, must have been connected with the Yavans of Asia Minor, who built the city whose ruins have been unearthed at Hissarlik, most likely offshoots from them ; and as similar ornaments are found on vases buried at Poggio Renzo, that the people who made them were of the same race. Now if the date assigned to the ruins at Hissarlik (2000 B.C.), as asserted by Dr. Schliemann and others (E. Burnouf says seventeenth century B.C.), be accepted, we should have several periods of five hundred years wherein many dialects may have been developed, both in Greece and Italy, before the formation

of the Latin language; and when the Romans obtained the pre-eminence, their literature, no doubt, caused the character of the language to become fixed.

Next to the knowledge acquired of the unity of the Italiot race by the study of their languages, the question of the relative districts of the country occupied by the different tribes is one of special interest, and has been most carefully studied by Niebuhr in his *Lectures on Ancient Ethnography*. He has clearly established the succession in which the colonies were founded, and which caused the several dialects of the Græco-Latin language to become so varied through the formation of isolated communities by whom the different idioms were formed. This tendency was aggravated by the increase of their numbers, which frequently caused them either to encroach on their neighbours by force of arms, or to send forth fresh colonies to a distance. These new centres in their turn became for a while powerful; but eventually they were all swallowed up by Rome. Partly through her great advance in civilisation, and mainly by her wonderful instinct for organisation and order, she finally prevailed over all the others that had established themselves successively in the different districts of Italy. Niebuhr, to a great extent, places before us the order in which their several migrations took place; and it may be inferred, from the stages of culture their remains shew at the different points where they have been discovered, that there were fewer from the original source than from the other resting-places. The haziest part of Niebuhr's account seems to be the original source from whence the race came; but there can be little doubt that the earliest arrivals brought with them the knowledge of Cyclopean construction. He does not, indeed, attempt to trace them from their starting-point in Asia Minor. He confines himself to an account of their several colonies, and the ground they successively occupied under different names, so as to enable us to follow their progress over Italy in the course of time.

The correspondence of the several dialects spoken by the Italiot communities, as explained by Niebuhr, Mommsen, and Dr. Prichard, confirms and simplifies the question of their common derivation from the Yavan-Pelasgic-Greek ; we have, therefore, only to inquire at or about what time the separation took place which produced the important result of developing thereout two distinct languages. This can be done by a study of the degrees of civilisation they had reached when the event took place. To guide us we have the fact that the Italiots must have taken with them to Italy a knowledge of Cyclopean construction ; and the contents of the early Latian tombs shew us the stage they had attained in producing hand-made pottery, and in its decoration with rude designs.

These data alone are sufficient to point out the early period at which the separation took place, and of the first appearance of a branch of the Pelasgi in Italy. They enable us to see that it was the same people coming from the same centre, that had produced the same results in Asia Minor. The discoveries made at Hissarlik, supplemented as they are by those made at Mycenæ, are fully sufficient to guide us to a knowledge whence the Yavan-Pelasgi who reached Italy came. They furthermore instruct us as to the period at which a portion of them detached themselves to go farther west to reach that country. We have elsewhere related that this eventful separation happened when the Yavans first established themselves on the continent of Greece from a station in the neighbourhood of Smyrna ; that then a portion of them directed their steps towards Italy from Argolis, where they left their comrades to develop a civilisation of a character peculiar to themselves, and at an earlier date than it was possible for those who went to Italy to produce. These, therefore, took a much longer time to develop themselves to the same extent as the brethren they had left at Argos did.

It would appear that progress and advance in civilisation depend as much upon surrounding circumstances

as upon aptitude, if we may judge by the early progress made by the Greeks, and compare it with the time it took the Romans to achieve theirs; and bear in mind that the start they both made was not very unequal in point of time. For at the period of their separation from the parent stock they must have been about equal as to their state of knowledge, as they were both of the same family. The slower development of the Latins must be accounted for on special grounds.

Although we may be in ignorance as to when the Gaelic element found in the early Italiot dialects was introduced, still from the fact of its early appearance, and our knowledge that this branch of the Keltic family was the first of the Aryans to penetrate into Western Europe, we are led to seek the route they took on quitting Albania and Iberia of the Caucasus, where Adolphe Pictet states that they tarried for a long period on their progress westwards from Central Asia. We have already assumed, at p. 187, that the Keltic element found in the early Italiot dialects belonged to the Gaelic branch of that family; therefore, in treating of their migration into Europe, we will commence with the Gaels.

The route we presume the Gaels to have taken was to coast along the Euxine to the mouth of the Danube, and following its right bank till they reached Upper Austria and Bavaria (Bojo-aria). This latter name was given to the country at a comparatively late date by the Germans, from its having been previously for ages occupied by the Boii, a powerful tribe of the Kelts, who were probably Gaels. Amedée Thierry wrongly assumes them to have been Kymry. They were more likely Gaels, and among the first immigrants of that family into Germany. From thence the Gaelic Kelts passed by way of Switzerland, and spread over a great part of Gaul. They, to all appearance, were the first to bring with them into Europe the domesticated animals, the sheep and the dog, as bones of these animals have been found in the Swiss lake-dwellings. Offshoots

from these wanderers found their way, as we have stated, into Italy; others passed through Gaul into Spain about 1600 to 1500 B.C., according to Am. Thierry (*Hist. des Gaulois*, i, p. 121). If this date should be correct, it will argue that the Spanish Kelts also must have been Gaels.

To strengthen our conviction that the Kelts who first arrived in Italy and South Germany were Gaels,—and, indeed, that those who much later made the celebrated expedition into Phrygia, where they established themselves under the name of Galatians, were also Gaels,—it should be mentioned that into none of these countries did they carry with them any trace of Druidism, which would scarcely have been the case had the Kymry formed part of the body, as the doctrines of this religion belonged exclusively to them. From this circumstance, and the discrepancies in ancient texts, doubts have been entertained by D'Arbois de Jubainville and also Sir G. C. Lewis as to the expeditions of Bellovesus and Segovesus, related by Livy, having ever taken place; for the list given by Livy of the tribes who entered Italy under Bellovesus, gives the names of Kymric tribes, and does not, with one exception, agree with the list given by Polybius, of the Kelts first settled in Italy; the latter being mainly Gaelic, as will be seen by the lists:

POLYBIUS.	LIVY.
1. The Laens	1. Bituriges
2. Lebecians	2. Arveni
3. Insubri	3. Æduans
4. Cenomani (Le Mans)	4. Ambarri
5. Ananes	5. Carnuti
6. Boii	6. Aulerkes
7. Lingoni	7. Senoni.
8. Taurisci	
9. Agoni	
10. Senoni.	

Madvig, in his edition of Livy, strikes out the Senoni from the list of the tribes of Kelts who invaded Italy; and this is the only name common to the lists of Livy and Polybius.

It may be further inferred, from the difference in these lists, that the Galatian enterprise was not started from Gaul, as sometimes supposed, but from the valley of the Danube, by Gaelic speaking Kelts; and this Dr. Prichard hints to have been the case.

In connection with the route by which the other branch of the Kelts reached the north of Europe, there are few subjects on which such conflicting opinions have been held, as whether the Kymri (Welsh) of Britain, the Cimbri of the time of Marius, and the Cimmerians of Herodotus, were the same people. But notwithstanding the diverse opinions still unsettled by many, the fact asserts itself, and is supported by high authority, of the distinct existence of the two branches, and the above named peoples being one of them.

Their separation, to judge from the great divergence in their languages, must have taken place at a very early stage,—ages before they again came in contact in Gaul and Britain, as has been fully shewn by eminent scholars who have studied the question of their distinct dialects. When they were first separated must remain a matter of conjecture, like the separation of the Græco-Italic family; but, as in the latter case, it may become a matter of high probability, for the Kelts are stated to have been the first of the Indo-European group who left their cradle in Central Asia to travel westwards, and to have reached the countries at the foot of the Caucasus, where they tarried for some time (according to Adolp. Pictet), and gave names to the two provinces of Albania and Iberia.

Here the two branches of the Kelts must have first separated before going farther west; and when they again moved onwards, they became two distinct members of the same family, namely Gaels and Kymry. The Cimmerians, who were the Kymri, on reaching the Euxine, turned to the right, along its north-eastern shore, towards the Crimea, and crossed the Cimmerian Bosphorus,—whence the association of the name,—and then passed on to the left bank of the Danube. We

must consider this separation of the race to have been final, and the determining cause of the vast change that has since taken place in the two dialects; a change so great as to suggest the opinion that no kinship ever existed between them. Account must, however, be taken of the probable date when this event took place, for to all appearance it was nearer 3000 than 2000 years B.C. When this far-back period is thought of, and we consider the stage of civilisation they were in at that time (for they could then only have reached the nomadic or pastoral stage), we need not be surprised at the vast divergence that has taken place between the two languages.

Now this supposition as to the time and place of the separation is by no means visionary; for it is based on the separate routes followed by the Kymri and the Gael, and may be supported by a reference to the localities severally occupied by them; and if the series of stories related in the *Odyssey*, and by Herodotus, Posidonius, and Strabo, are carefully considered, all tend to corroborate it. We thus have a clue to the great difference in the Gaelic and Kymric dialects, which has gradually been going on since that distant period when their distinct and separate careers commenced.

With far greater facility for maintaining their dialects intact, we nevertheless see what great changes the Greek and Latin languages have undergone since the separation of the Yavans of Asia Minor produced the two forms. This would indicate, as Posidonius asserted, that the Cimmerians of the Crimea, and the Cimbri of Jutland and the north of Europe, were the same people. The Kymri would appear to have slowly reached the extreme north of Europe and Jutland (Cimbrica Chersonesus) by the left bank of the Danube, and to have kept up for ages communication with the Crimea. From Jutland they were forced southwards by the Teutons, to be almost exterminated by Marius; but this was long after they had found their way, by coasting the North Sea, to Gaul and Britain, and had permanently

established themselves in both countries. Their descendants are the Bretons of France and the Welsh of Britain; whereas the Gaels, after having at one time occupied the whole of South Britain, have been for centuries relegated to the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland.

In further support of the theory that the Gaelic Kelts were the first to reach Southern Germany, may be cited the discovery of the grave-field at Hallstadt in Upper Austria, which is said to have been a Keltic station. It is situated high up a feeder of the Danube; and from the great resemblance of objects found there to some of those discovered by H. Schliemann at Hissarlik (notably the ornaments decorated with pendent chains, to which amulets are attached, and the many simple patterns found on whorls and vases), it would appear that the Yavans of Asia Minor who found their way to Central Italy must have had intercourse, by ascending the Danube, with the Kelts of the station at Hallstadt; thus shewing their enterprising spirit, and the establishment of the Kelts already there, as early as 2000 B.C., the supposed date of the foundation of the city at Hissarlik. The Kelts of Hallstadt must have been Gaels. This throws a partial light on a very obscure part of the subject, as the only knowledge we had of the Kelts of old times was that which came to us through the classical authors,—a source frequently contradictory and unsatisfactory; but of late years the study of their language has revealed the fact of the existence of two distinct branches, the Gaelic and Kymric. This is the reason which has induced us to trace the probable route by which the Gaelic branch reached Europe.

It is a matter of great regret that Dr. Prichard, in his valuable work on the *Physical History of Mankind*, does not appear to have recognised the existence of the two branches; for he confines himself to the general term of Celtæ for them both. This was, no doubt, caused by his having formed his views on their connection with the Aryan family, from an exclusive

study of the Kymric language. We have from this cause lost these researches he was so well able to make. His non-recognition of the two branches appears the more strange from his quoting the opinion of Ed. Lhuyd on the question, and having also before him the distinct support of that opinion by such distinguished men as Bopp, Zeuss, Pictet, etc., which ought to have induced him to study the Gaelic, or at least to accept their conclusions. He would, no doubt, have been able to trace more completely their separate migrations and their several stages than it was possible for him to do by merely relying on the imperfect and contradictory accounts of the classical authors whom he so largely trusts. He would, no doubt, have given greater weight to the river-names so largely scattered over Europe and Britain, which are based on Gaelic roots, and less to city-names, which are of much later origin. He would have recognised their starting-point in the countries to the south of the Caucasus, named evidently by them Iberia and Albania; names which they must have carried with them to Britain, where they are now confined to Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, although the latter name (Albania) was applied at one time to all South Britain. He would, no doubt, have been able to throw light on points at which his work merely glances, such as, whether the Kelts of Spain were of this branch; also whether the Boii, of the banks of the Danube, were so; and whether the Keltic admixture with the early Italiots was not the result of their being already in possession of Northern and Central Italy when the Italiot Yavans first arrived. These are interesting questions he has left still unsolved through ignoring the two branches of the Keltic family. It is, however, satisfactory that he should have clearly established, by means of the affiliation of their languages, that the several names by which the early inhabitants of Italy are known in history all belong to the family of Græco-Italo-Yavans.

This question of the duality of the Keltic race is not

universally accepted; it is even strongly denied by some who have deeply studied the subject, among whom is the Comte de Belloguet. This duality most certainly existed in the time of the Romans as assuredly as it does now; and only by admitting it can a whole host of difficulties be overcome. It might even have helped to enlighten Mr. Fergusson in his elaborate investigations into the obscure question of the megaliths, which he has certainly not yet solved with any degree of satisfaction.

This duality, indeed, can scarcely be denied in the presence of the river-names which the Gaels have left behind them over such a large extent of the continent of Europe and of England; and the traces of their language to be found in the *Medicamentes Empirices* of Marcellus, a work of the fourth century A.D., to which Grimm first called attention as the latest remnant of Gaelic in Aquitanian France, while in Britain it is represented still in the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands and the Erse of Ireland.

Diffenbach classes the two branches of the language as follows: 1, the Kymri; and 2, the Gaedhelic, to be pronounced Gaelic. Although the Keltic was not included in the *Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages* by Bopp, he admitted that it should have been when his attention was called to the subject by A. Pictet of Geneva. Zeuss, in his *Grammatica Celtica*, shews that the two dialects, although both sprang from the same source, were essentially different; that the Welsh was the nearest allied to the language spoken by the Gauls and Britons in the time of Cæsar, thus inferentially shewing that the Belgæ were of the Kymric race, and that this dialect differed widely from the Gaelic and Erse. This knowledge Bopp arrived at from a careful study of the interlineal glosses of the old Irish MSS. at St. Gall, Bobbio, Würzburg, and elsewhere. Pictet of Geneva fully confirms this; and it is possible that the Comte de Belloguet would also have done likewise had he placed less reliance on the Roman

authors, and given more attention to the results of philology, which must have great weight in deciding this question. No doubt Cæsar and the others give us the result of their candid belief as far as the data they had before them permitted a judgment to be formed.

The whole question, rightly understood, is in accord with the classical statements concerning the Cimmerii, Cimbri, and Belgæ, and we are enabled to unravel the apparently conflicting accounts concerning this people; for it is evident that these were two branches of the Keltic family, and that they were as distinct in Gaul in pre-Roman times as they now are in Wales and Brittany on the one hand, as compared with the Gaels of Scotland and the Erse of Ireland on the other.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MOATED MOUNDS OF THE UPPER SEVERN.¹

THE word *Mota*, in French *Motte*, in English *Mote*, occurs not unfrequently in early charters and records. Its primary meaning is a hill or mound; its secondary, a house or dwelling placed upon a mound, with a view to its defence. It has also a third use, signifying a "gemote" or assembly, such having been held upon or about such mounds, which are then called Moot hills or Toot or Tut hills; and because also used for local courts, pleadings came to be called Mootings; and a questionable point, a moot point. Further, as the most frequent kind of mote was that intended for defence, and as such was always surrounded by a ditch, that feature in a fortified place came to be called a moat.

Motes, whether military or civil, were most commonly artificial, wholly or in part, though now and then

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natural. Among the possessions of which John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died seized, occurs "Barouns motte tenementum apud Barton-comitis"; and it appears from Brydges that the court for the tenants of the Honour of the Earldom of Huntingdon in Earls-Barton was called "Baron's Moot". This was distinct from the Manor Court of Barton.

There are moot-hills remaining at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, and at Hawick; and the Mute Hill at Scone is of that character, as is the Tynewald in Man, though said to be of sepulchral origin. Military motes were called "Burhs" in England in the tenth century, and probably earlier. They were of all dimensions, from 5 to 50 feet in height, and from 20 to 100 feet diameter at the table-top. The hill always rose out of a circular ditch, and either was placed within an outer enclosure, or base-court, or the court was appended to one side. The mound, when within the court, usually stood at one end. Sometimes it stood outside, the two ditches communicating; sometimes it was placed on the *enceinte* itself, of which it then formed a part. Naturally, the term "Mota" or "Motte" came to designate the whole work, not the mound only. Not infrequently it gave name to a family, as De Mota, La Mothe, or De la Motte; and tenants held under it by castle-guard, "servientes ad motam". Under the tenure called "Motage", which occurs often in the *Testa de Nevill*, it was the tenant's duty to attend the Moot Court. It does not seem to have anything to do with defending the mote.

Ducange defines *Mota* as "Collis seu tumulus, cui inædicatum est castellum. Olim castella nusquam nisi in eminentissimis locis extruebantur. In Flandria vero, humili ac planissima regione, congestis undequaque terrarum molibus, fieri solebant motæ, quibus arces imponerentur"; and adds that "Mota" is the same as what is known in Dauphiny as "Poypia", and in Auvergne as "Mote Seigneuriale". From Lambertus Ardensis he quotes: "Motam altissimam, sive dunjonem eminentem

in munitionis signum firmavit, et in aggerem coacervavit." And Orderic tells us that in 1098 Pain de Mont-Doubleau delivered up to William Rufus "fortissimam, quam apud Balaonem possidebat, motam, per quam totum oppidum adversariis subactum paruit"; and in 1119 Fulk of Anjou, with five hundred knights, laid siege "ad motam galterii", which the king had fortified. Also near Ponte-Corvo was "Motam magnam, quam faciebat facere Dominus Canis cum mulfossis et tajatis ad claudendum Paduanos", like the great mound at Rochester, just outside the city wall. In the *Roman de Rou*,

"Hubert de Rie est à sa porte
Entre le mostier et sa mote";

"mostier" being the church. Also in *La Bataille des Septs Arts*,

"Qui fu fier cum chastel sur mote."

In the *Life of St. John, Bishop of the Morini*, the mound and its accompaniments are described at length: "The great men", says he, "for security or power, to enable them to face their equals, or oppress their inferiors, are wont 'terræ aggerem quantæ prevalent celsitudinis congerere, eique fossam quam late patentem, multamque profunditatis altitudinem habentem circumfodere, et supremam ejusdem aggeris crepidinem, vallo ex lignis tabulatis firmissime compacto, undique vice muri circummunire, turribusque secundum quod possibile fuerit per gyrum dispositis, intra vallum, domum, vel quæ omnia despiciat, arcem in medio ædificare, ita videlicet ut porta introitus ipsius villæ non nisi per pontem valeat adiri", etc. Also the *Consuetudines Trecensis* speak of "Le principal chastel ou maiden-fort, mote, ou place de maison seigneurale"; and in *Colletus*, "Il y a des masures qui ont des droits très considerables; nous avons des simple poypes [ce sont des terres élevées et fossoyées] qui ont les plus beaux droits." The *History of Dauphigny* has, in 1290,— "Item castrum seu Poypian de Montlyopart; item castrum seu fortalitium de

Pusigniano." Also, in the *Life of Louis le Gros*, by Suger, it is stated that in 1109, "Rex puteolum regreditur antiquam antecessorum suorum destitutam motam, castro jactu lapidis propinquam, occupat, castrum superegit miro labore, mira anxietate, si trabes juncti clausuris non erigerentur contra, fundibalariorum, balistariorum, sagittariorum emissa pericula sustinentes." In a French charter of 1329 occurs "Premierement le motte et les fossez d'entour le motte de Maieux"; and in 1331, "Le motte de mon Manoir de Caieux et les fossez entour."

The use of the mound as the site of the "maison seigneuriale" was general in England, and several such, as Barwick-in-Elmet and Laughton-en-le-Morthen, are still pointed out as the seats of early English nobles and kings; and of others thrown up primarily for defence, as Tamworth and Leicester, and afterwards occupied as royal and other residences, the date is on record.

After the Conquest, the English term "Burh" seems to have given place to the Latin "mota", at least in public records. It is true that in a charter by the Conqueror, given by Rymer, occurs "Et in burgis, et murovallatis, et in castellis"; but "burgis" may be held to mean borough towns. In the charter of Matilda (1141), bestowing the earldom of Hereford on Milo de Gloucester, she grants "Motam Hereford et cum toto castello", words which evidently refer to the mound, now destroyed; and not, as has been supposed, to the right to hold a moot there. Also, in the convention between Stephen and Henry of Anjou, the distinction is drawn between "Turris Londinensis et 'Mota de Windesora'," London having a square keep or tower, and Windsor a shell-keep upon a mound. Probably when, as at Durham, keeps of masonry superseded the "ligna tabulata firmissime compacta", the fortress ceased to be called a mote, and became a castle; but in very many instances this change was a long time in coming about, and in many of the less important and private residences it never occurred at all. Thus the moated mounds on the

Upper Severn shew no trace whatever of masonry ; and as late as the reign of Henry III, 159 years after the Conquest (and years, too, of incessant battling with a warlike and sleepless foe), timber was still the material of their defences. The Close Roll of 9 Henry III (30 May 1225) thus addresses the Custos of Montgomery : “ Rex etc. dilecto et fideli suo Godescallo de Maghelins salutem. Precipimus tibi quod ex parte nostra firmiter precipias omnibus illis qui motas habent in valle de Muntgumery quod sine dilatione motas suas bonis bretaschiis firmari faciant ad securitatem et defensionem suam et parcium illarum.”¹ And not only in the defences of these lesser motes and fortified private houses did timber play an important part. Turrets of timber were prepared for the Castle of Montgomery, and even Shrewsbury itself (the seat successively of three most powerful earls, and the chief place in their earldom), was by no means wholly a work in masonry. In the reign of Edward I the jurors appointed to report upon the condition of the Castle state,—“ Quod unus magnus turris ligneus qui edificatur in castro Salop corrui in terram tempore domini Uriani de St. Petro tunc vice comitis et meremium ejusdem turris tempore suo et temporibus aliorum vice comitum preterea existencium ita consummatur et destruitur quod nichil de illo remansit in magnum dampnum domini Regis et deteriorationem ejusdem castri.”

It appears, then, that from an early period, certainly from the ninth century, it was a common practice in constructing a strong place, whether a private dwelling or a military post, to place it upon the summit of a mound, and to surround both the mound and an appended enclosure with defences of earth ; and that in many, probably for some time in all, cases, the building

¹ “ By writ of May 30, 1225, the King orders Godescall de Maghelines to enjoin all persons who have fortalices (*motas*) in the valley of Montgomery to strengthen the same with wooden turrets (*bretaschiis*), for their own security and the defence of these parts.” —Eyton’s *Antiquities of Shropshire*, xi, p. 134.

within and the defences around such places were of timber; and, indeed, so far as they stood on made ground, necessarily so. Sometimes, probably, when the front was more extended, as when a small pasture-ground attached to the main fortress was to be protected from sudden assaults, recourse was had to a "haia" or "clausura". Thus the "Edictum Pistense" of Charles the Bald, A.D. 864, expressly orders that all "castella, et firmitates, et haias, sine nostro verbo fecerunt", should be destroyed ("disfactas"). Probably, like the prickly pear, aloe, or bamboo hedges of India, these "haia" were of a strong and peculiar character, such as Ida employed to defend Bamburgh Castle.

These moated mounds are common in both Normandy and England, and are especially so in the Marches of Wales. Sometimes, as at Caerleon, Cardiff, and Shrewsbury, and formerly at Worcester and Hereford, they are of large size,—the seats of royalty or the great nobles; but more frequently they are of moderate size, and evidently intended as private residences. In no part of the Marches are these mounds more frequent, or in better preservation, than along the vale of the Upper Severn, from Welshpool to a little short of Llanidloes, where the valley, rich in fertile soil and green pasture, was much exposed to the attacks of the Welsh, from whom it had been taken.

And first of CHIRBURY, long the principal manor and church of the district, and where, we learn from the Saxon Chronicles, that a "Burh" was constructed in 916 by Æthelflæd, of burh-building memory.

The name of Chirbury is, no doubt, derived from Queen Æthelflæd's Burh, combined possibly with the name of the brook (now nameless) on the bank of which it is presumed to have stood. The vill belonged to the Confessor, and was pretty certainly a royal demesne in the days of Æthelflæd. It was even then a considerable place; not only the *caput* of the old Hundred of Witentreu, but its manor included the whole Hundred; and afterwards, when the hundreds were rearranged, a

new one bore the name of Chirbury. It was also ecclesiastically important. The parish was very extensive, and contained two churches,—St. Michael's, the church of the present parish; and another, supposed by Mr. Eyton to have been Church-Stoke. The church of Montgomery was then but an appendant chapel.

At the Conquest, Chirbury, with the district around it, fell to Earl Roger, called of Montgomery in Normandy, and was held by him in demesne. On the banishment of Robert de Belesme, the third Earl, Chirbury escheated to the crown, with the rest of the earldom, and became a royal burgh. It was speedily granted to Baldwin de Bollers, whose son Robert founded here, or rather translated hither from Sneade, before the 11th Henry III, a priory of Augustine canons, of whose church there remains the stump of a handsome pier; the clustered shafts and water-bearing moulding of which shew it to be of the date of the founder. The Prior was patron of the church of New Montgomery, and there is extant a convention between him and the parson about a chantry and place of sepulture there.

The line of Bollers speedily ended, and Chirbury lapsed to the crown, and was subsequently granted and regranted many times. After the Dissolution it came to a branch of the Herberts, who took their title from it, and of whom was the eccentric Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and his brother George, the sweet singer of the Church of England.

Although the Burh has been long destroyed, what it was may be inferred from the other works of Æthel-flæd and of her period, many of which are extant; and the mention of it in the Chronicle is very important, since it gives a clue to the date of similar works in the district. It is not difficult to divine where was the site of the Burh. Opposite to, and south-west of, and a short furlong from, the church is an elevated platform of equal height with that occupied by the church, and divided from it by a small but deep valley. The plat-

form is contained between the two heads of a considerable brook, which unite below, and protect it on its three northern sides. It is occupied by the slight but very distinct remains of a rectangular, and therefore Roman encampment, of which two sides are gone : one removed with the deep cutting of the high road, the other eroded by the encroachment of the brook, which here has formed a low cliff. This was probably the site of Queen Æthelflæd's Burh.¹

WINSBURY.—About a mile south-west of Chirbury, a quarter of a mile north and the same south of the Montgomery road, are the farmhouses of Winsbury and Dudston, at each of which is what is designated in the Ordnance Map as a "Tumulus"; that is, a sepulchral barrow, but which are more probably moated mounds.

Winsbury was the seat of Humphrey de Winsbury, who in 1127 built the church of St. Michael at Chirbury. In the *Nomina Villarum*, 9th Edward II, the family still held possession, and the village of Wymesbury, in the Hundred of Chirbury, was in the possession of William de Wymmesbury. The mound is about 20 feet high, and has been 30 feet diameter at its flat top. It has recently been cut away on its south side, so that one half is gone, and the scarped face forms the back of a cart-shed. The material seems to have been employed to fill up much of the moat, the remainder of which has been made into a pond. The farmyard and buildings stand on what seems to have been the base-court.

DUDSTON.—The mound here is rather larger, but not so high. This also has been recently cut away to the extent of nearly one half, to allow the passage of a road, by which half the moat has been filled up. The remainder is pretty perfect, and holds water. The top of this mound has been lowered, and some kind of "Gazebo" built upon it, of which traces remain. Dudes-

¹ The field, I have since learned, is called the "Castle Field", and near it is the King's Orchard".

ton, or Dudston, containing one hide of land, was a member of Montgomery, and is named in *Domesday*.

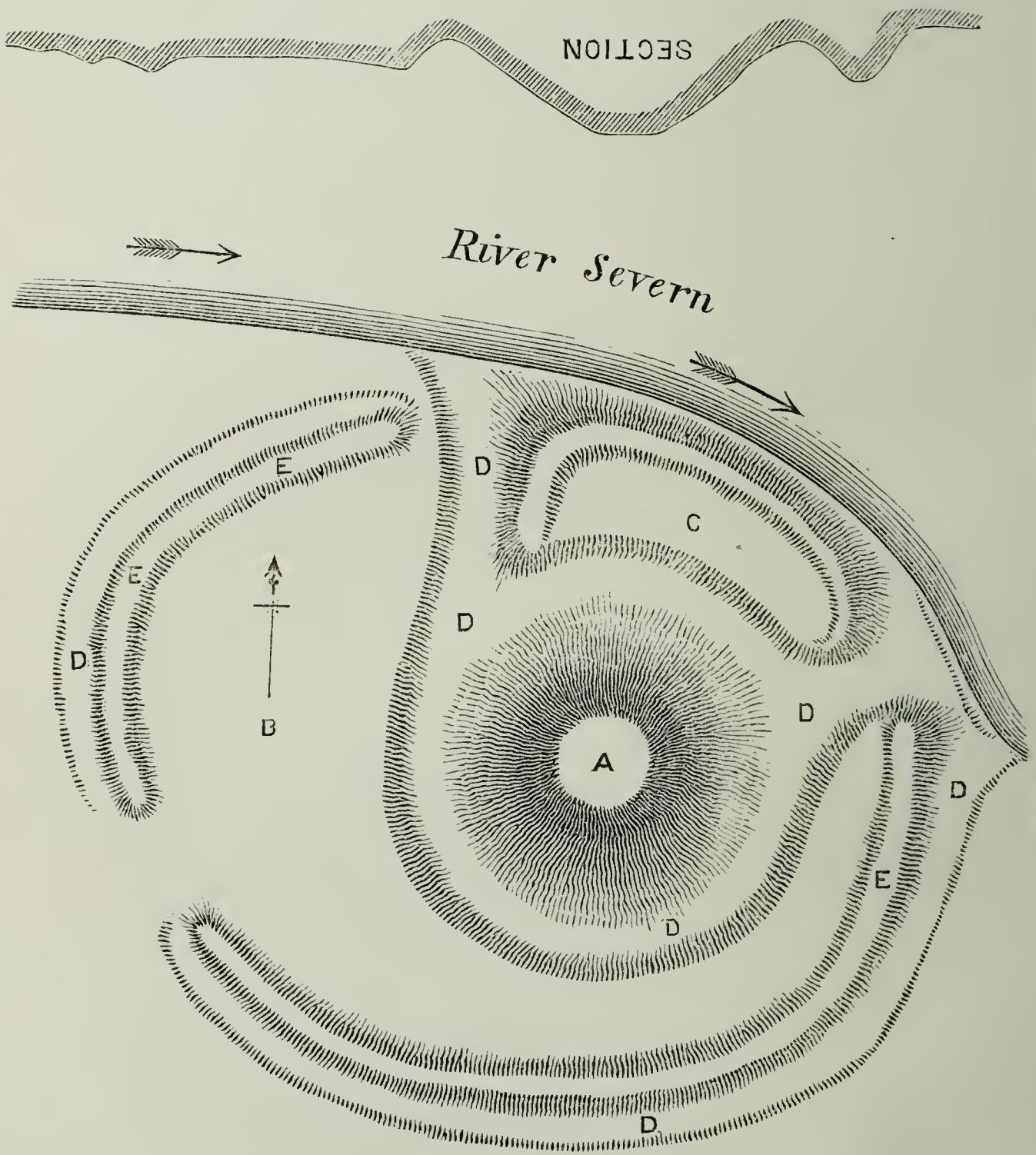
Three-quarters of a mile from Dudston, towards Timberth, is a farmhouse, marked on the Ordnance Map as MOAT, the term generally employed about here, on that Map, to designate a moated mound. This, however, is rectangular, and has evidently been the defence of a mediæval fortified house; possibly the manor-house of Timberth, which was a member of Chirbury, and held of the Castle of Montgomery by the tenure of castle-guard. These two mounds and the moat are placed half a mile to the east, or within Offa's Dyke, which here more or less coincides with the boundary of Salop and Montgomery, and forms the eastern fence of Lymore Park. The Dyke has here been much injured, and in very modern times.

NANT-CRIBBA, about two miles north-west of Chirbury, and just within, and almost upon, Offa's Dyke, and half a mile from the parish church of Forden, is said to be a knoll of trap, and the largest moated mound in the district. It is described as 40 feet high, and standing within a large oval base-court, also moated.

The moated mound at KERRY is also said to be of large size, and tolerably perfect; but no accurate account of it has been discovered, nor of a mound upon the Luggy river, about four miles from Welshpool, on the Newtown road. Kerry is, of course, the Welsh *Caerau*, and has reference to this earthwork.

RHOS-DDIARBED.—About a mile from Newtown, in Montgomery, lower down, and upon the right bank of the Severn, and at the north-east end of the town race-course, is the earthwork of Rhos-Ddiarbed, so called from the adjacent marsh, the scene of much warfare between Celt and Saxon, and the name of which is said to signify "the marsh upon which no quarter was given". The earthwork is a very remarkable and very perfect specimen of a moated mound, and is probably one of those "Motæ", or Motes, for the defence of which Henry III directed *brétasches* of timber to be em-





RHOS DDIARBED.

A. Mound.
B. Base Court.

C. Lesser Court.
D. Ditches.

E. Banks.

Scale—125 feet to 1 inch.

ployed. It is composed of a mound and a base-court, both moated, and standing upon the very edge of the Severn, the low cliff of which forms part of its defences. A brook, running down a deep channel, joins the river below the mound, and adds materially to the strength of the work. The mound is circular and table-topped, 40 feet diameter upon its platform, and about 50 feet high, with a very steep slope of about one to one, and a base of about 140 or 150 yards in circumference. The mound rises out of a circular moat, the outer side or counterscarp of which is about 15 feet high, and its breadth from 15 to 20 yards. Towards the north-east the moat discharges by a cross-cut into a bay of the Severn, probably intended as a landing-place.

The mound and its moat stand within an outer enclosure or base-court, and are placed at its east end. This base-court forms a broad platform to the west, from which the narrowing arms clip the mound. They do not meet, being divided by the outlet of the inner moat, and by another ditch which passes northwards from the moat towards the Severn, but 8 feet or 10 feet above its level. The space intercepted between these two ditches is 44 yards long by 20 yards broad in the middle, one end being broader, the other narrower than this. The enclosure thus formed covers the mound on the north-east side, intervening between it and the river. It had a bank towards the river, and a much broader and higher one at its west end, towards the upper cross-ditch. The remainder, or greater part of the court, is something in the shape of a comma. The point of the tail abuts on the cross-cut to the north-east, and widens to 10 and 15 yards as it proceeds westwards, covering the south-east and south sides of the mound. It then suddenly expands into a platform about 100 yards north and south, by 96 yards east and west. This platform is contained within a ditch, save where it abuts upon the Severn; and towards the south the ditch is deeper and wider, being the natural bed of the brook.

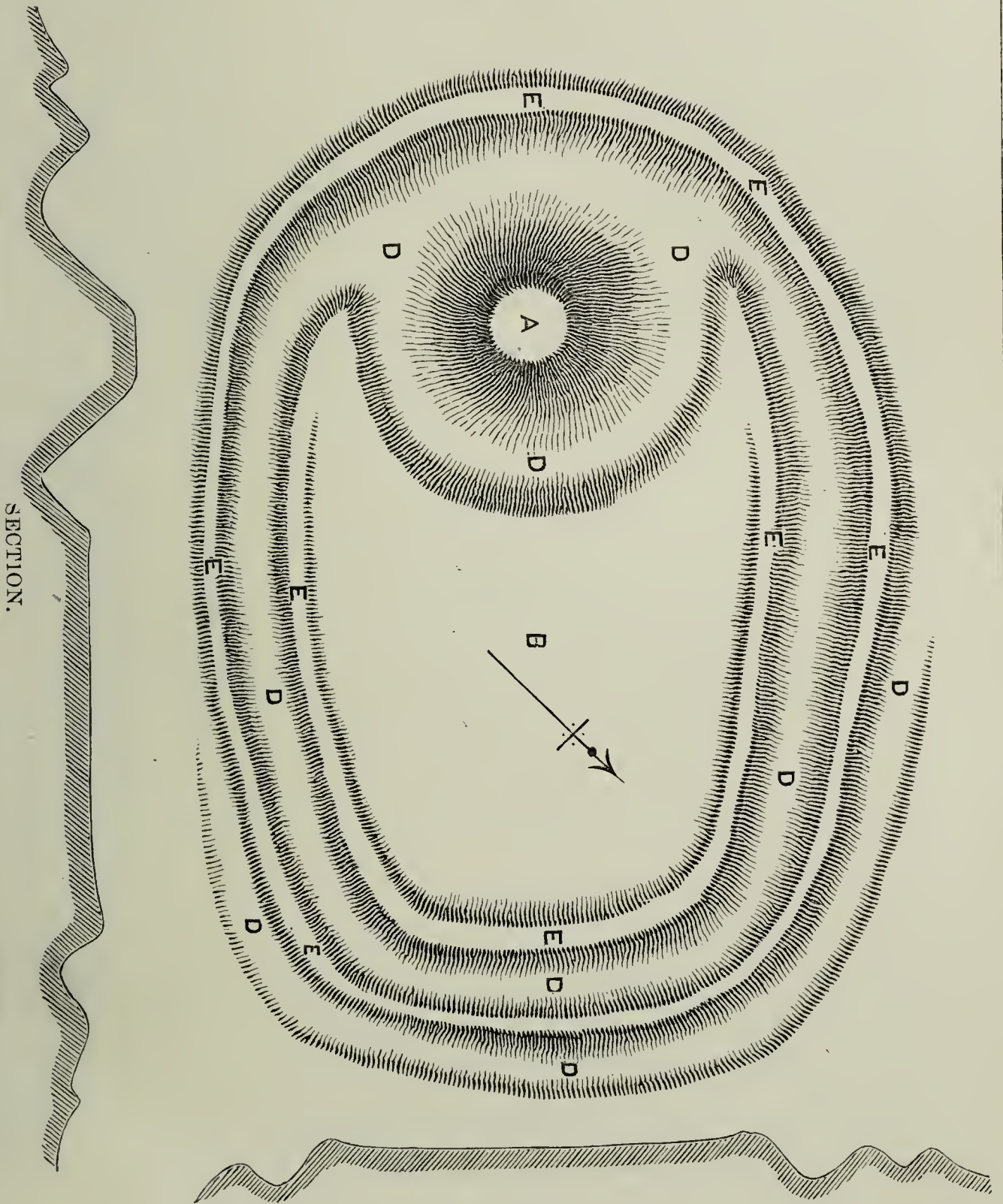
The entrance was probably to the south-west, but it has unfortunately been superseded by a broad cutting, quite modern, which is carried across the base-court, and seems to have been meant for a cart-road to the meadows skirting the river. This is the only mutilation. In other respects the work has suffered only from time and weather. Rhos Ddiarbed is also the name of a meadow close to one of the Moat Lane mounds.

HÊN DOMEN, or the Old Tump, is a remarkably fine and uninjured moated mound in a field by the roadside, a mile north of Montgomery. The mound is about 30 feet high, and 7 yards diameter on its flat top, and its sides are steep, with a slope of nearly one to one. It rises out of a circular moat about 10 yards wide, and 10 to 15 feet deep on its outer slope. The mound stands within, and at the west end of, an irregularly oval enclosure, also contained within a ditch. The mound is so placed as to form part of the general *enceinte*, the two ditches towards the west coinciding.

The enclosure, or base-court, has an average breadth of 42 yards, and a length, measured from the edge of the inner moat, of 44 yards. It rises at its exterior to a bank about 6 feet high, which descends into a ditch of about 15 feet in depth and 30 feet in breadth. Beyond this ditch is a second and lower bank, and a smaller ditch beyond that again. Probably the entrance was by a plank bridge, and to the mound or citadel by a similar but steeper bridge. There are no traces of masonry within or near to the enclosure. The ditches partially contain water, but were probably dry in summer.

The position of this earthwork is selected with much judgment. Though very accessible as a residence, it commands an extensive view, looking towards the south and east over Montgomery and Chirbury, and to the north and west over the Roman camp marked as *Caer-Flos* in the Ordnance, and a considerable range of the vale of the Severn. Within three miles of it, in

HEN DOMEN.



Section through Base Court.

A. Mound. | B. Base Court. | D. Ditches. | E. Banks.

Scale—80 feet to 1 inch.

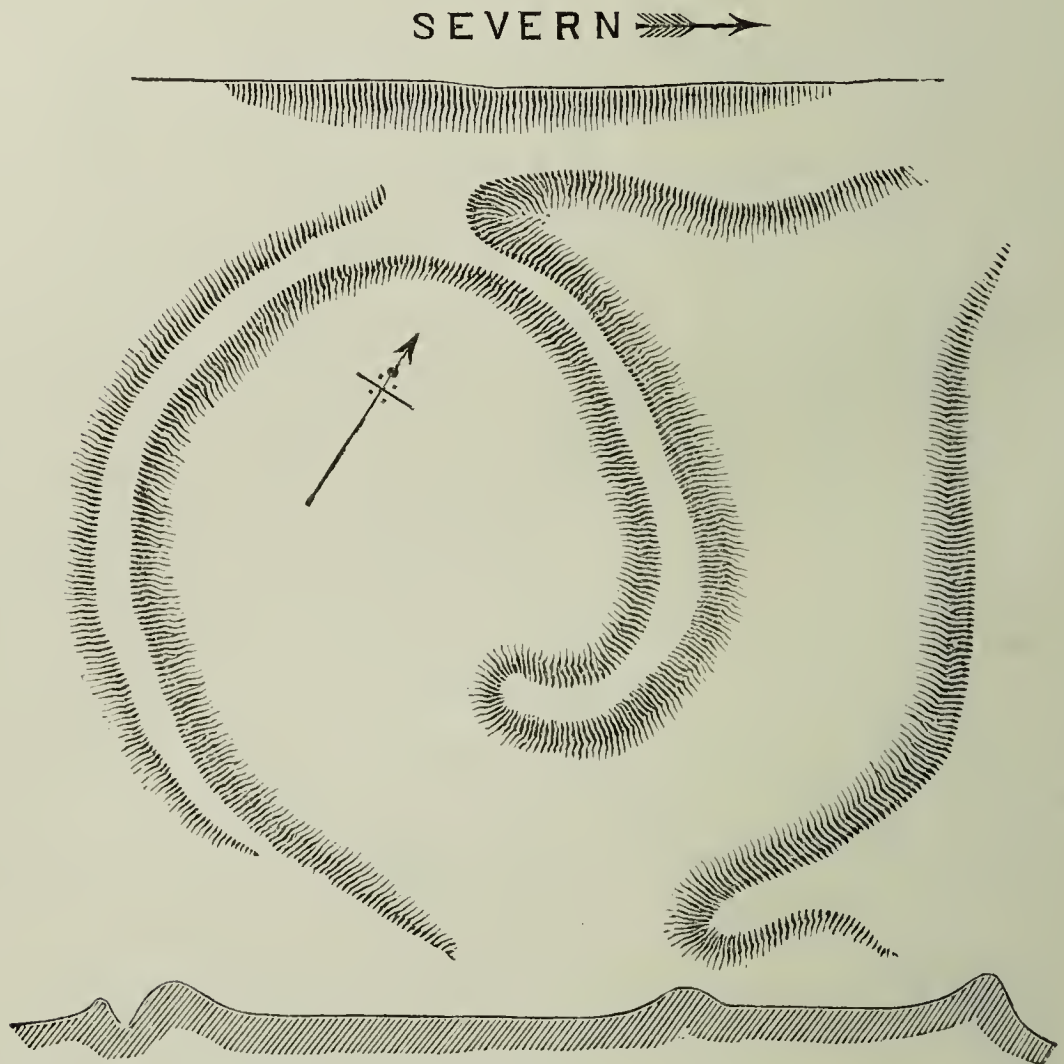
different directions, are the moated mounds of the Luggy near Berriew, of Nant-Cribba, of Wynsbury and Dudston, and the site of that of Chirbury. At a somewhat greater distance, on much higher ground, are several British encampments, tumuli, and other remains of that people.

In the same district, but close to Montgomery, is another earthwork, of a different character, but probably also of English origin. Just below, and at the foot of the western slope of Montgomery Castle, is a bank with a ditch to its western side. This dyke ascends the valley southwards to its commencement, after which it is continued in the same direction along the very steep slope of the "TOWN HILL". The round top of that hill, outside of, and 60 feet or more above, the dyke, is the earthwork in question. It is a mere pit, about 33 yards diameter, and 30 feet deep. Its sides are partly formed by the process of excavation, but partly also by the stuff removed being thrown up in a circular bank. It can scarcely have been a marble-pit or quarry, for it has no access by road into the hollow, and is probably some kind of early fortification sheltered by its depth from the weather, and having pallisades along the elevated bank. It is not shewn in the Ordnance Map, and probably was regarded as an old quarry.

BRYN DERWEN.—Half a mile or so north-east of the railway station at Abermule, and upon the right bank of the Severn, which is here elevated by a steep slope of about 40 feet, is an earthwork which, in its present condition at least, differs from those of Hên Domen and Rhos Ddiarbed; though, from its position and general character, it is probably of about the same date, and due to the same people.

It is composed of a rough but more or less circular bank of earth much broken down, and in part removed, and which seems to have had an exterior ditch. Within the area is a low, lunated, or comma-shaped bank of earth, about 5 feet high, and which may be the remains

of a mound. The outer area is about 64 yards north and south by 73 yards east and west. Towards the south, outside, is a large house and farmyard, and the bank and ditch are represented by a low cliff, probably caused by the removal of earth for the purposes of a garden.



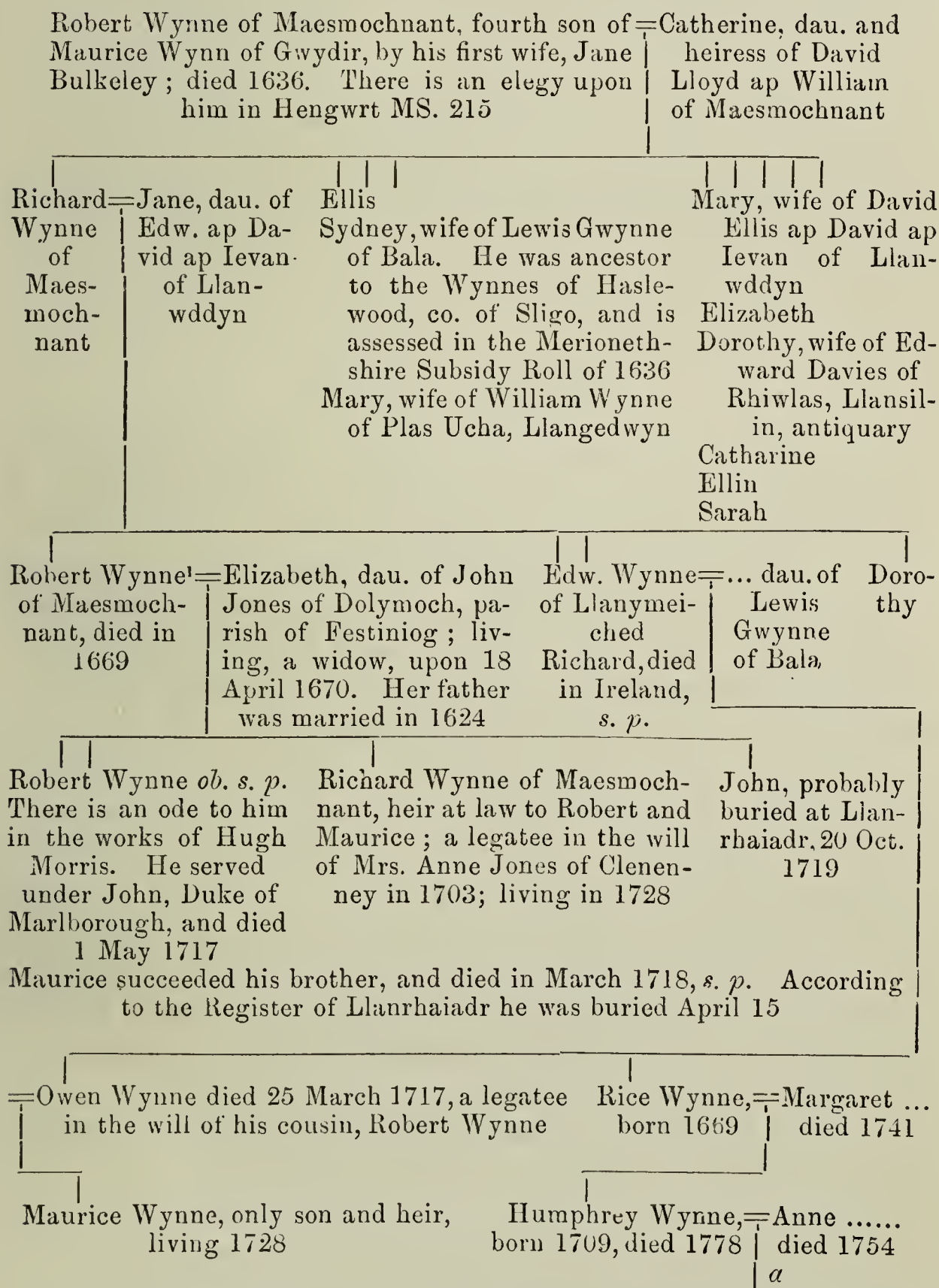
BRYN DERWEN.—Section, 80 feet to 1 inch.

This earthwork is close to the iron bridge across the Severn, but upon the north—not, as shewn in the Ordnance, on the south—side of its approach.

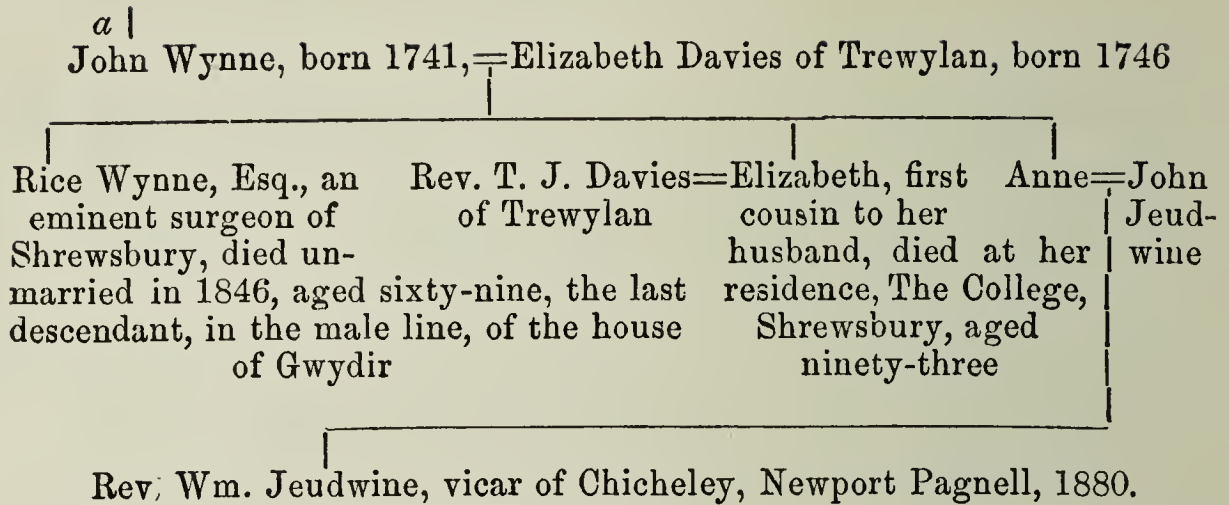
G. T. C.

PEDIGREE OF THE WYNNES OF MAESMOCHNANT,

THE last representative of whom, in the male line, was the last representative, also in the male line, of the great house of Gwydir.



¹ The children of Robt. Wynne were probably very young when he died, for the covenants before the marriage of his wife's sister, Margaret, are not dated till 15 Charles II, and their father was not married till 1624.



(From a pedigree drawn about 1666, in Hengwrt MS. 419; another sent to me by the Rev. W. Jeudwine; the Merioneth Subsidy Roll of 1636; an Appeal to the House of Lords in 1728; an original deed, etc.)

W.

WELSH FONTS.

It is a matter of regret that Paley, in his *Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts*, has not given a single specimen of Welsh ones. The only allusion to them is the following: "No wooden fonts, we believe, are known to exist, if we except that at Chobham, Surrey, which is of lead surrounded by wooden panels, and the interesting example at Efenechtyd, near Ruthin", and which has been figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It may be partly from this omission that so little is known about the general character of fonts existing in both portions of the Principality. These vary considerably in different districts; but as regards the south and south-western parts, there is a general type of Norman character. This type is frequently found in Gloucestershire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, the earliest and most primitive example of which is that of St. Philip's Church in Bristol, variations of which are common in Glamorgan-shire, and more particularly in Pembrokeshire. Beyond these counties examples become more rare, and, we believe, do not exist at all in North Wales. As the usual intercourse between South Wales and England was carried on by sea, through Bristol, the appearance of these Norman fonts is easily accounted for. Another

and still more influential cause is the fact that the districts where these fonts are found were in the hands of Norman lords and their dependents. Thus the font of Newport Church, in Pembrokeshire, is one of the earliest and least altered from the primitive type, as might have been expected, since it is known that the church was built by Sir William Martin of Cemaes, who married a daughter of the Lord Rhys,—a connection which established his security and power among his hostile neighbours. Of somewhat later date are the Norman fonts of West Walton, Penally, near Tenby, Rhoscrowther, Pwllcrochan, and Castle Martin Church. That of Llanhowell is of the same date and character, quite plain, but slightly differing, having a cylindrical stem with mouldings; which, however, seem to be rather Transitional than Norman. The fonts of Manorbere and Lamphey have the same Norman character; but the sides of the bowls have ornaments of six-leaved flowers, with cable-mouldings on the stems. That at Redberth, on its large oblong basin has eight such ornaments, but wants the moulding. The same ornaments are found at Mevagissey, Launceston, St. Cuthbert's, and elsewhere in Cornwall. They are not, however, peculiar to Cornwall; while in Wales they are seldom, if ever, found out of South Wales.¹

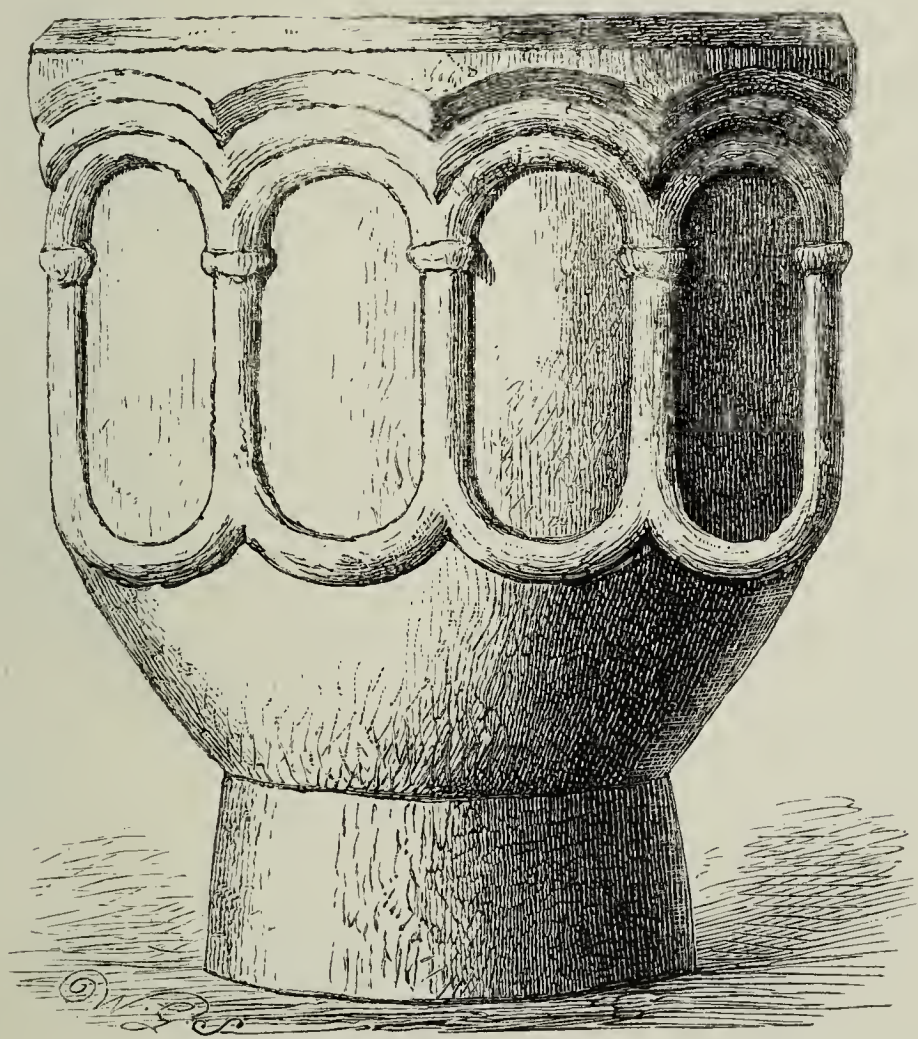
Another variety is the font of St. Donat's, the upper part of the bowl being ornamented with two rows of scale-like figures. The one in Kenfig Church has the same ornament, but smaller and more regular, consisting of six rows covering the whole face of the bowl, the uppermost row being surmounted by a cable-moulding. In the church of Llantwit, near Neath, is a singular font with a flat side resting against the wall. It has a basin of a horseshoe form, with a cable-moulding as its only ornament. This is unique in Wales and elsewhere. Mr. Paley could hardly have known of its existence, or he would probably have taken some notice of it.

¹ The font at New Shoreham, in Sussex, has the same ornaments of a cross in a wheel.

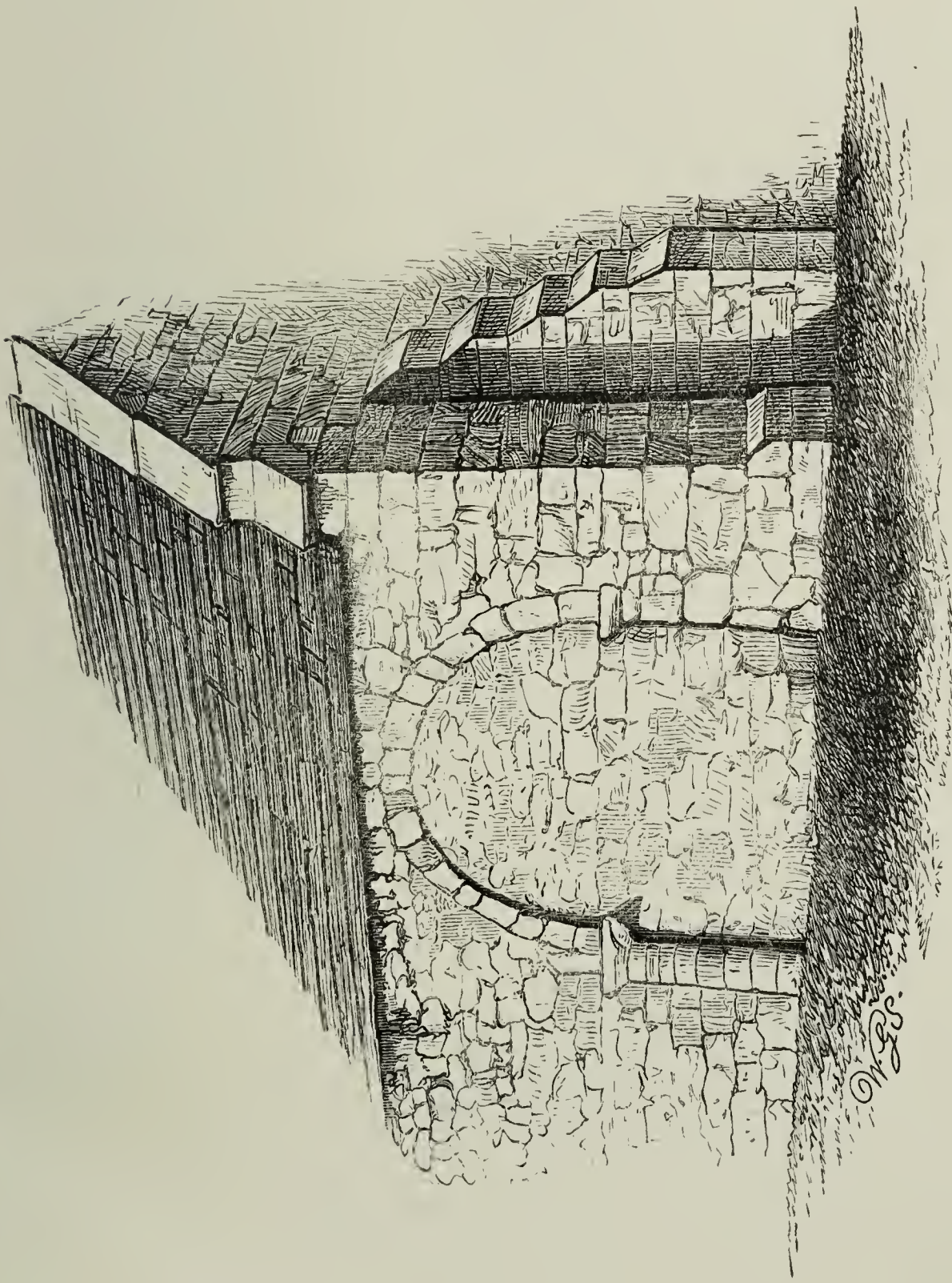
There is a curious font in St. Lythan's, in Glamorgan, which is also probably unique. It has no stem, and rests directly on the pavement. It is ornamented by chevrons divided into compartments by narrow ribs. The date is uncertain, but probably Norman. Other unique fonts are that of Old Radnor, cut out of a rude stone of the hardest character, thought to have been one of the so-called Druidic stones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 148), some of which are still remaining in the neighbourhood; and the curious wooden one of Efenechtyd, near Ruthin, to which allusion has been already made. Both of these are described in the Society's Journal. The well known fonts of Patrishow and the Priory Church of Brecon, having inscriptions on their rims, are given in Plate 40 of Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*.

Fonts ornamented by arcades are not very common in Wales. One of the earliest and rudest is the partially mutilated one at Llanina in Cardiganshire. Later and more simple examples occur in Anglesey, as at Llanbadrig and Llandeusant, and elsewhere. Whether the font of Llandrinio, visited during the Society's Meeting in 1879, is a rude imitation of an early arcade, is not certain. It may have been the production of some local artist; but no similar one is found, not only in the district, but it is believed elsewhere. The illustration here shewn is from the pencil of Mr. Worthington G. Smith, the Society's artist, who, as usual, has given a most faithful representation of it (cut No. 1). The learned author of the *History of St. Asaph* thinks it coeval with the early Norman arch in the north wall (cut No. 2), the south door, and a narrow loop-window on the same side. He is probably right; but at any rate this font is of very unusual character.

From these few examples of Welsh fonts alluded to, it may appear to some desirable that they should be collected together after the manner of the *Lapidarium Walliæ* of Professor Westwood. They might appear in the Journal from time to time, arrangement being made for forming them into a separate volume. The work



FONT AT LLANDRINIO.



EARLY NORMAN ARCH, LLANDRINIO.

W.P.S.

would require time, and still much more the hearty cooperation of the incumbents of the churches. Fonts later than the fifteenth century would be omitted, unless any peculiarity made it desirable to include them in the list. Members who may wish to render their assistance are respectfully requested to communicate with the Editorial Committee, to the care of the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Llangedwyn, Oswestry, or to George E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff.

E. L. B.

July 22, 1880.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WILLS RELATING TO WALES.

(Continued from Vol. ix, 1878, p. 156.)

Llandrillo in Rhos.—1540, “Hugh Conwey, corpus meum sepe-liend’ sive humandum infra p’ochialem Eccl’iam de llandrillo It’m lego quinq’ libras sterling’ Eccl’ie predict’ hoc modo dispo-nend’ videlic’ qui’quaginta solid’ earumd’ ad condend’ sive faci-end’ quoddam aditum seu unu’ le porche ad ostium ejusdem eccl’ie necnon alteram p’tem p’dict’ quinq’ librarum ad fabrica-c’oem Cancelli eccl’ie p’dict’.....Edwardo Conwey filio et hered’ meo Elene Conwey uxori mee et Johanne Conwey filie mee P’ntibus D’no Jev’n ap gruff curato meo David lloyd Conwey fr’e meo”, etc. Folio 18, Alenger.

Wrexham.—Nich’as Deykyn, of city of Chester, felt-capper, 1518, to be buried at St. John’s, Chester, “nygh unto my wyfe. I woll that vjs. viiij*d.* be yevyn to the said Church for the Lay-stallys of me and my wife...towarde the making of the newe steple of the said College Church xxli.¹...to the makeinge of Wrixham steple² xls., which one Geffrey Gyttyns of Wryxham

¹ In the new edition of Ormerod’s *History of Cheshire* (Routledge, 1876), p. 317, n., it is noted by Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., that “the panelling on the north and west sides of the present tower of St. John’s, and the figure in the niche on the west side, can hardly be later than the time of Henry VII, probably about 1470.” This extract, however, does assign a later date, and fixes it.

² This, too, is later than the usually accepted date, 1506, for the erection of Wrexham steeple; but corresponds exactly with the close of Bishop Birkhead’s improvements, 1513-18.

oweth me for Lich Karsey and Iren...to Mady Breuster of Wryxham my muster gowne furred w't fox...to Sir Richard Sherman my best gowne of bewtye color and xlvs. of money whiche Richard Yev'ns, draper, oweth me...towardses the coverynge of our Ladies Chapell of Calver Crofte xs....to Will'm Smyth, my brother in lawe, xlvjs. ix*d.*, which John Smyth, sadeler, of Carnarvan, oweth me. Item it is my will that xxv*li.* be yevyn to an honest preest and weldispoased, to singe for me and my wife and all xp'en soules v yeres, at the awter of saint Katern¹ w'tin the College Church aforesaid. Item I geve and bequeth my best bedde coveryng to the said College Church to thentent it may yerely be hanged aboute the sepulchre there." Proved 3 Nov. 1518. 11, Aylofffe.

Will, 1494, of Guttyn Meredith, to be buried in church of St. Giles, Abbot and Confessor, of Wrexham. Wife, Erthelad; son, John Guttyn. Folio 12, "Vox."

John Guttyn² of Coventry, 1511 (6, Fetiplace), bequest to Wrexham Church.

Richard Cowley. Dat. 3 Aug. 1534, p. 2, Dec. 1535. To be buried in the church of Wrexham. "I bequeth my takyng of my howse and my berne to my wedded wife during her life"; remainder to "my doughter Grace...my house that lyeth in Dudley strete to Annes Oxenho...other house in the same strete to Robert Cowley my sonne...to every church from Riton Church to Donstable Church, xx*d.* apece...Sir Will'm Curat of Wrexham...Sir John Guttyn, my goostly father. Item...for my burying in the church, and for dirge and masses and bred and ale at my burying, fourty shillings." Alice is his relict. 30, Hogen.

Valle Crucis.—12 April 1527, "Lodowidus Mon³ languens in extremis. Lego Joh'i Abb'i de *volla* crucis xxs. et conve't (*sic*) ib'm xxs. ad orand' pro a'ia mea Residuu'...do et lego M'ro Roberto ap Rice p'bendario eccl'ie Cath' Assaphen' et D'no Joh'i ap Robert Cap'no...Hiis Testibus D'd ap Rice Porthmon Thomas ap Robert ap Med' (? M'ed') Will'mo Alowe D'no Joh'e vicario p'petuo de langollen D'no Ric'o monacho d'c'i Mon' de valle crucis cum multis alijs." Proved 28 June 1527. 20, Porch.

St. Asaph.—22 Feb. 1669-70. Adm'on of goods of Henry Glemham, Bishop of St. Asaph, granted to Dame Frances Glemham, "pendente lite", between Tho. Glemham, nephew (by

¹ No mention is made of this altar in Ormerod's account of St. John's.

² Son, apparently, to the above Guttyn Meredith.

³ "Lodowidus" = Ludovicus. "Mon" = monachus.

brother) of deceased and Dame Anne Murray, niece (by sister) of deceased, and also the Earl of Oxford and Rob. Etherington, principal creditors of deceased, “quoad Inventorium...annex’ cujus tenor sequitur: Inpr’is a coach and foure stone horses. Item a sumpter horse. Item one dosen of silver spoones. Item six smale trencher salts. Item a silver watch. Item my Lords Convocac’ on robes. Item my Lords Parliament robes. Item my L’ds chimer and whites. Item a gold ring and a staffe. It’m in ready money five shillings. It’m my L’ds wearing apparrell, lynen and woollen.”

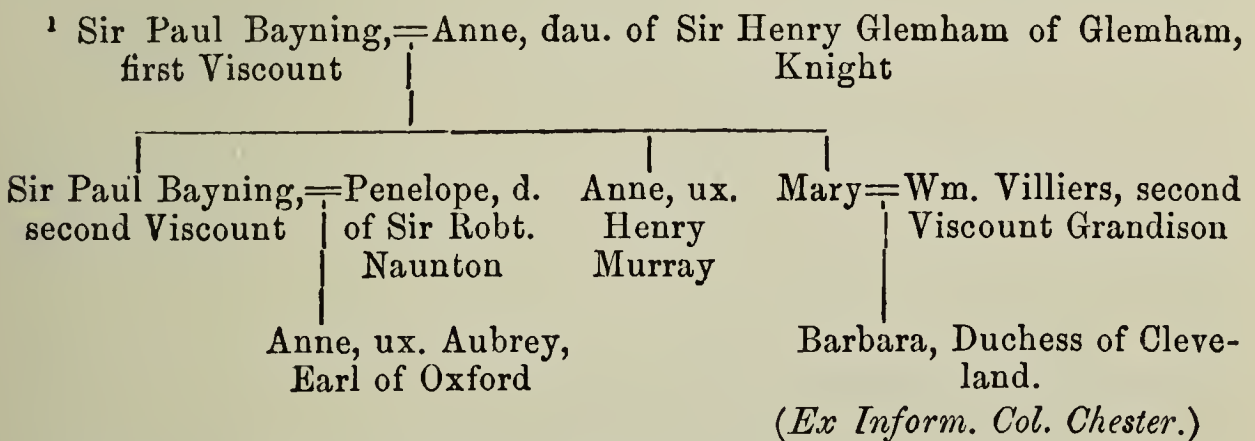
28. Nov. 1670. Barbara Duchess of Cleveland¹ takes a grant in his estate as creditrix; the Bishop having been executor of Paul Viscount Bayning, and thus being placed in position of being a debtor to the Duchess.

Another limited grant of adm’ on, 26 July 1671, in goods of said Bishop.

Feb. 11, 1512. David, Bishop of St. Asaph,² “corpusq’ suu’ in eccl’ia sua Cath’ Assaven’ ex parte australi ejusdem juxta su’mu’ altare’ sepeliri voluit.” No probate act. 23, Fetiplace.

1505. Tho. Salusbury, Kt. “My dear son, Fulke Salusbury, Dean of St. Asaph.”³

4—1533. “Robertus Madoc cl’icus Rector eccl’ie p’och’ de Vaynoll⁴ in Com’ de Flynt Assaphen’ dioc’...Corpusq’ meum ad sepeliendum in eccl’ia p’och’ de Wrexh’m Assaphen’ dioc’ Item



² David ap Owen, LL.D., educated at Oxford, and abbot, first of Strata Marcella or its daughter establishment at Valle Crucis, then of Aberconway; appointed to the see of St. Asaph by Pope Julian, Dec. 18, 1503; rebuilt the episcopal Palace, which had lain in ruins for a hundred years after its destruction by Glyndwr; and built the timber bridge over the Clwyd, still known as Pont Dafydd Esgob. He died Feb. 12, 1512. (Thomas’ *St. Asaph*, p. 224.)

³ Le Neve makes him Dean from 1511.

⁴ This expression is noteworthy if it implies (which, however, it probably does) anything more than the prebendal stall of Faenol in St. Asaph Cathedral, which Robert Maddox held from 1516-34.

volo q' unus sacerdos celebret divina per spacium unius anni in eccl'ia p'och' de Wrexh'm pro a'ia d'ni Edmundi Brigott¹ quondam Assaphen' Ep'i et pro a'ia mea et a'iabus parentum meor' et ip'e recipiet pro labore septem m'cas sterlingorum...Item volo q' tertia pars...bonorum meor' expendant'...in pios usus videl't ad rep'and' vias et ad consaguineas meas maritandas et ad levandum inopiam propinquor' consaguineor' meorum ad visum dispo sic' et judiciu' d'ni Hugonis Powell...Residuu'...lego Joanni Madoc fratri meo et Roberto Wyn' compatri meo quos constituo ...executores...supervisorem...dictum d'nm Hugone Powell Rectorem eccl'ie p'och' de Ecclston in Comit' Cestrie Hiis testib' Joh'e Newbolt Thoma Norbye et aliis." Proved by said ex'ors, 25 Feb. 1534-5. 24, Hogen.

Peter Conwey, Archdeacon of St. Asaph.² Will dated 16 (uct 10, as Le Neve) Dec. 1531. "Corpus sep' in eccl'ia p'och' de des'th...lego ad fabricand' fenestram in d'c'a eccl'ia decem marc' ...fabric' eccl'ie p'och' de Northope vigint' solid'...fabric' eccl'ie p'och' de Ruthan viginti solid'...fabric' eccl'ie p'och' de Ab'gele viginti solid'...fabric' capelle de Relysnoyd viginti solid'...Johanne Conwey cognate mee de Cestria quadraginta libras sterlingo' ac etiam omnes oves meas apud Northope et Kylker... Jankyn Conwey...Joanni Conwey de Des'th...Petro Conwey de Des'th...Joanni Conwey de Ab'gele...Henrico Conwey cognato meo de Des'th...Ric'o ap Hoell et Thome Conwey cl'ico...Hugoni Conwey de Ab'gele...Hugoni Conwey de Des'th...Ric'o Conwey de Brynforth...Margarete Conwey uxor Elys ap Hoell ...Joanni Elys subdiacono...Katherine Conwey uxori Gregorii ap gruff' ap Res...Johanne Conwey et Elene Conwey filiabus Edwardi Conwey...d'no Hugoni Conwey diacono...Margarete C. et Katherine C. sororibus dict' d'ni Hugonis C...d'no Roberto Conwey vicar' de Ruthlan...lego Petro Conwey procreat' de Janet vx' Jankyn totum illum terminum meum quem h'eo in firma Rectorie p'ochie de Ruthlan...Item do et lego Thome Conwey cl'ico et Galfrido lloit ap Toma cl'ico totum terminu' illum anno' quem h'eo in firma lactualiu' de cert' eccl'iis p' R'mum p'rem ac d'nm Edmu'dum Assaven' Ep'um p' l'ras suas patentis michi concess' prout in dict' l'ris plenius continetur." Proved 17 July 1532. 16, Thower.

Flintshire.—Will dated 12 Feby. 1520-1; codicil, 26 April 1521; proved 8 Aug. 1523 (12 Bodfelde). "Petir Stanley, Es-

¹ Edmund Birkhead was Bishop of St. Asaph, 1513-18.

² The endowment of the archdeaconry comprised the great or rectorial tithes of Abergele, Disserth, Trelyfnwyd (*hodie*, Newmarket).

quier, of Flyntshire.”¹ To be buried at St. Sepulchre’s, London. Wife, Isabel. Children, Kath., Jane, and Richard. “Item, where there lieth certeyn plate of silver of myn in the Abbey of Fornes in pledge for *xli.*, the valour thereof is *xvj* pounds of haberdypaise;² the *xli.* paid, the residue of the value to be disposed”, etc. Item there is w’t the priour of the white Freres in Chester a salt of silver half gilt and *xij* spones, which and I loose theym not owl, I woll the vauntage of theym to be to the prio’r and the howse to pray for theym and me that ought theym.” Ex’or, Sir Geffrey Mondek, vicar of Kylken, co. Flint, and Fooks Stanley, “my secunde sonne”. A son, William Stanley.

Hawarden.—“Edwarde Banyone, clerk and parson, of Wotton” (Isle of Wight). Will, Feb. 1548-9. “My salte of sylver, the whiche I give to the churche of Hawarden, where I was borne.” Proved 30 March 1549.

Northop.—22 Feb. 1552-3. Lewys ap Jeu’n, of parish of Northop, dioc. of “Assaphen”, co. Flint, b. in N. church. “S’r Peers my curat.³ To Richard Lewys, my base born sonne, tenne poundes.” Sisters, Gwen, Agnes, and Elizabeth the younger. Brother, Henry ap J. Eldest sister, Elizabeth. Witnesses, Hen. Lloid, Ithell Wyn, John Gibbon, Nichs. ap Robert. Proved 20 March 1552-3. Folio 6, Tashe.

1511. Ric. Whitford, priest,⁴ ofto be buried in Syon. “Maners, lands, etc., in Hope, Hopedale, and Whitford, co. Flint. John Edward, my sister’s son”, to whom he also bears “remainder” in manors, lands, etc., in co. Lancaster.

¹ Of Ewloe.

² Avoirdupois.

³ Sir Peter Fowler. Cf. *Arch. Camb.*, 1876, p. 226.

⁴ A Richard Whitford is mentioned in the *History of Isleworth and Sion*, especially at p. 535. May not the will have been proved immediately on Richard Whitford’s entering Sion, he being the same R. W. who survived the Reformation? I have notes of two wills of nuns, proved on their admission to that house, thirty years before their death. (J. C. C. S.)

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

AMONG the MSS. of the House of Lords are the following :

1531, Jan. 26. Petition of the cap and hat-makers of Shrewsbury, that penalties may be inflicted, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 21 Henry VIII, cap. 9, upon all persons selling French caps and hats at a higher price than that allowed by the said Act.

1584-5, Feb. 22. Draft of "An Act for the due trial of felonies and murders, and for the restraint of insufficient justices of peace and sheriffs, and for the uniformity of measures within the xii shires of Wales." Wrongdoers frequently escape punishment by trials held in Herefordshire or Shropshire for offences committed in Wales. In future all trials to be held in the county in which the offence is committed; sheriffs in Wales to take the oath before a duly appointed person, and to give security for money coming to their hands; qualification to be required for the office of sheriff; corn to be sold in Wales by the same measure as in England, *i.e.*, eight gallons to the bushel, and an officer in every town to keep standard measures; Act not to interfere with existing leases, etc. Endorsed with date of first reading in H. C. C. J. wanting.

1592-3, March 19. Draft of an "Act for the maintenance of the wire-works at Tintern in the county of Monmouth, and of the iron wire-drawers, iron wire-cardmakers, and iron wire-workers throughout England and Wales"; against the importation of foreign wire; regulates the making of iron wire in Monmouthshire, the price of wire, etc. Endorsed with dates of proceedings in H. C., and "not agreed upon by the Committees." C. J. wanting.

Annexed,—1, List of Committee on Bill in H. C., March 28; 2, copy of a Bill differing very slightly from above, with a Breviate attached, and a list of objections answered *seriatim*.

1601, July 23. Petition of George Bishop of Hereford. The Bishops of Hereford have been acquitted under the great seal from payment of all tenths and dismes in consideration of divers lands and manors conveyed to the Crown. Prays that it may be declared whether the Bishop "by this Act of Pole money" is to pay more than £60, at which he is taxed in the Bill, "and

not a double tenth, seeing he is discharged from paying any tenths at all."

1610, Nov. 10. Draft of an "Act for the enabling and making good of leases and grants to be made by the Prince [Henry, eldest son of James I], and for the yielding of true accounts, upon oath, by His Highness' officers from time to time." Refers to Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester; but Manors of Bromfield and Yale, in Denbigh, are excepted.

1618-19, Feb. 20. Patent to Richard Williams and David Lewis granting them the monopoly of the trade in Welsh butter. Neither signed nor sealed.

1621, April 24. Draft of an "Act for the free trade and traffic of Welsh cloths, cottons, friezes, linings, and plains, in and through the kingdom of England." Brought from H. C. (L. J., iii, 82.) Passed through all stages, but did not receive the royal assent.

1621, May 12. Draft of an "Act of repeal of one branch of the Statute of 34 Henry VIII, entitled an Act for certain ordinances in the King's Majesty's dominions and Principality of Wales." Repeals the clauses in the recited Act, which gave power to the King to make laws for the Principality of Wales without the authority of Parliament. (L. J., iii, 119.)

Annexed,—1, List and Proceedings of the Committee in H. C., 13 March (C. J., i, 551). Bill passed through all stages, but did not receive the royal assent.

1621, May 26. Draft of an "Act concerning the transportation of butter made and to be made in the dominion of Wales and county of Monmouth." The monopoly recently "procured by two men", for the transporting and sale of Welsh butter, to cease at the end of the present Parliament. Brought from H. C. (L. J., iii, 137.) Bill passed through all stages, but did not receive the royal assent.

1621, June 4. Petition of William Mathewe, of Llandaff, Esquire, praying for the reversal of a decree in Chancery touching the Manor of Llandaff.

1624, May 8. Petition of "Theophilus, the poor Bishop of miserably spoiled Llandaff", touching the lordship of Llandaff and other lands claimed by Wm. and George Mathewe. (L. J., iii, 363.)

1624, May 14. Petition of bailiffs and burgesses of Chepstow. Sir William Montague left by will his house and grounds in Chepstow towards the lodging of a preacher and ten or twelve poor people; and for their maintenance, one pasture-field in Hanging-Houton, Northamptonshire. The Lord Montague, his

heir, is attempting to set aside the said devise. Pray that he may be informed of the contents of this petition, and persuaded not to hinder the devise; or otherwise, that he may be called upon to answer the premises. Noted, "Rejected, and left to the ordinary course of", etc.

1624, May 14. Petition of Henry Doddington for relief against the unjust and oppressive conduct of Sir Thomas Mansell touching certain tithes and lands, parcel of the lands of the suppressed Monastery of Margam in the county of Glamorgan.

1624, May 14. Answer of Sir Robert Mansell (endorsed Mansfield), Knight, Vice-Admiral of England, to the petition of Ann Toy, daughter of Rice Phillips, touching her right to the Castle of Laugharne, etc. Noted, "The Petition rejected of Anne Toy."

1624, May 28. Order made on the petition of Wm. Mathewe, for reversal of a decree of the Court of Chancery, and confirmation of an Order of the Privy Council, touching the sale of certain lands in the county of Glamorgan. (L. J., iii, 417 and 421.)

In extenso.

Annexed,—1, Draft of preceding; 2, Petition referred to in order, 3 March 1622-3.

1624-5, Feb. 10. Warrant to pay Thomas Powell £57 for the press of one hundred men, and their conduct from Monmouth to Dover.

1624-5, Mar. 14. Warrant to pay Richard Dryhurst £6 16s. 8*d.* for the press of sixty men, and their conduct from Denbigh to Dover, to serve under Mansfelt.

1625, May 14. Warrant to pay William Williams £18 15s. for the press of one hundred and fifty footmen, and their conduct from Glamorgan to Bristol for service in Ireland.

1625, May 14. Warrant to pay Charles Bowen £61 5s. 4*d.* for the diet and transport of eighty-eight men from Pembroke for service in Ireland.

1625, May 14. Warrant to pay Peter Drinkwater, Mayor of Chester, £499 16s. 8*d.* for the diet of five hundred and fifty soldiers during their abode in Chester, and for transporting them from thence to Dublin.

1625, May 14. Warrant to pay Richard Games £21 13s. 4*d.* for the press of one hundred footmen, and their conduct from Brecon to Bristol, to serve in Ireland.

1625, May 16. Warrant to pay Humphrey Jones, Mayor of Bewmarres [Beaumaris], £95 7s. for the diet of one hundred and ninety-seven men, who being lately sent to Ireland were by contrary winds cast upon the port of Bewmarres.

1625, May 26. Warrant to pay Wm. Meylor, Mayor of Haver-

fordwest, £250 9s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* for the diet of two hundred and fifty soldiers during their abode in that town, and for their transport from Milford Haven to Waterford.

1625, May 26. Warrant to pay Richard Leuter £5 for the press of one hundred footmen, and their conduct from sundry parts of Cheshire to the port of Chester, for service in Ireland.

1625, May 28. Warrant to pay Richard Glynnne £21 13s. 4*d.* for the press of one hundred footmen, and their conduct from Carnarvon to Chester, for service in Ireland.

1625, June 2. Warrant to pay Arthur Williams £9 11s. 8*d.* for the press of fifty footmen, and their conduct from Anglesey to Chester, for service in Ireland.

1625, June 22. Warrant to pay William Morrice £4 4s. 8*d.* for the press of fifty footmen, and their conduct from Chester to Liverpool, for service in Ireland.

1625, June 22. Warrant to pay Griffith Lloyd £18 6s. 8*d.* for the press of one hundred footmen, and their conduct from Carmarthen to the port of Milford Haven, for service in Ireland.

1625, July 4. Warrant to pay William Lloyd £9 3s. 4*d.* for the press of fifty footmen, and their conduct from Cardigan to the port of Milford Haven, for service in Ireland.

1625, July 7. Report of the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of Wales, on a petition of Henry Williams of Chirke, presented 28 May 1624 (L. J., iii, 416), complaining of Sir Thomas Middleton the younger for a riot committed in his house. (L. J., iii, 459.)

1625, Aug. 13. Receipt for books lent by Elsynge to the Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln. Signed by Ral. Goularde.

1625, Nov. 24. Warrant to pay Roger Williams £2 10s. for the press of fifty footmen, and their conduct from Flint to the port of Chester, for service in Ireland.

1625-6, Feb. 10. Warrant to pay William Barlowe, Esq., £10 for the press of one hundred footmen, and their conduct from Pembroke to Milford Haven, for service in Ireland.

1625-6, Feb. 15. Warrant to pay Evan Davies £14 3s. 4*d.* for the press of fifty footmen, and their conduct from Radnorshire to Bristol, for service in Ireland.

AN EPITHALAMIUM, OF THE FIFTEENTH
CENTURY,

ON the marriage of Robert Whitney (called Lord Whitney in vol. i of the *Cambrian Register*, where an anecdote is related of him in connection with an attempt of his to arrest Sir Griffith ab Nicholas), of Whitney in the county of Hereford, to Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas ap Sir Roger Vaughan, lord of Herast, or Hergest, in Herefordshire, who was beheaded at Banbury in 1469, and great-granddaughter of Sir David Gam. (From the Welsh of Lewis Glyn Cothi, *Works*, p. 27.)

1.

Is there one on the banks of the Wye has the humour
Of Squire Robert Whitney? whom God ever bless!
Of the cross-figured mansion, how staunch is the eagle!
From Trysol he takes his descent, and no less.

2.

His bridal descent,—not a thought it needs further,—
Thomas Roger's own daughter is her pedigree:
'Tis enough if he choose Mistress Alice to marry;
Of a sun among stars his selection will be.

3.

Of the Court every courser with stars is bespangled;
The liquor and viands there a harbour would fill:
Past the strong tow'rs of Robert, whene'er I've to travel,
His watch and his ward make my blood to run chill.

4.

This master of mine 's in the tow'rs of his father;
Newgate holds not the money about him in coin:
The parish can't number his men in plate-armour,
And his steeds and his spearmen the battle to join.

5.

There sits Mistress Alice all retired in her bower,
With her money and treasures so grandly array'd:
On a Monday she puts on a fine robe of damask,
Of camlet¹ like velvet, with pattern display'd.

6.

O'er her cheek and her temple, of gold her attire is;
She wears garlands and scarlet in dignity great:

¹ In those days made only of camel's hair.

For the salmon's own lifetime¹ she'll call upon Jesus,
For nine lives of a man shall she bear her estate.

7.

All Elvael's invited, so lavish is Robert;
Of his store he gives freely to me; nor afraid
As a justice is he to deliver just sentence
When sitting in judgment on some Master Cade.²

8.

There breathes not the man who shall prove in him treason
While there lives boat or ship with an anchor at sea:
Permit it he will not—he'll never give reason—
While the moon night illumine, or blue the sky be.

9.

As all the world knows, in my Lord's lordly mansion
Are huntsmen and yeomen, that none will deny:
In its stalls stand the coursers all gilded and neighing,
Bows for battle, and horns, and the stag's bleating cry.

10.

In Whitney are greyhounds, of hounds, too, a hundred;
There huntsmen in plenty all ready to start:
With kitchens for Christmas,³ and buttery, and cellars;
While men prattle at work, many cooks ply their art.

11.

From the mansion is carried loud laughter of peasants,
From the tow'r that of many an unbidden guest:
From the bridegroom bring progeny, offspring, descendants;
From the bride bring a blossom,—a line to be blest.

12.

Amen! I say, too, may her children content her,
And gladden the bosom of Whitney's brave lord:
May they grow in their mansion in lieu of good liquor,
And in their White Tower where riches are stored.

13.

My lady's free mansion, my lord's goodly mansion,
Is the wretches' asylum, so holy is she:

¹ The salmon is often referred to by the Welsh bards as a long-lived animal. "Nine lives" is also a common expression with them.

² *I.e.*, traitor, like Jack Cade.

³ The Welsh is "Ystwyll", literally Epiphany. Dr. Owen Pughe derives this word from *yst* and *gwyll*, "that exists in the gloom". The Rev. Canon R. Williams derives it from the Latin *stella*, and compares it with *rhwyd*, a net, from *rete*; and *cwyr*, wax, from *cera*. The Epiphany, then, was called by our forefathers "the Feast of the Star."

Tower fairer to us than the White Tower of London
Is Whitney's, so bounteous and gentle is he.

14.

What mansion save that on the headland of Alice,
Like Sandwich, is fashioned like five on the dice?¹
More lofty than Joseph's or Sisera's palace,
The fortress on Wye will grow ever in size.

15.

Not dearer to me are the Houses for Charity
By Lazarus built, nor Nudd's own on the strand,
Than Whitney's, as peerless for wine and hilarity
As flowers from the South are to ev'ry far land.

16.

From the one and the other more lavish the gifts are
Than the flow of the stream to the guileless and meek:
So the Wise Men gave Mary the gold from their coffers
From far when they travell'd their Saviour to seek.

17.

Of their gold-ore and mead, goods of both and of either,
I shall ne'er be denied by this well wedded pair:
Their land, too, will revenue bring me and raiment;
Divers herbs, and of feasts, too, ne'er fail me a share.

18.

Divers dainties shall reach us from plain and from mountain,
Divers birds, too, and fishes fresh out of the sea:
He is Arthur himself, so he will not o'erlook me;
His Queen, too, Gwenhwyvar, like-minded is she.

19.

Woe, woe to the Saxon who loves not their castle!
Of the Welshman who scorns them be told a sad tale:
Nor Daniel, Non, Denis, Cedwyn, them to cherish,
David, Dwynwen, Elias, nor Hilary fail!

20.

May they live the long life both of Noë and Moses!
Of two trees, the oak female and male, be their age!
Late let them be parted when Death their course closes!
Mary, speed well its outset, make happy its stage!

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. vii, for an account of the old Castle of Tretower by Mr. G. T. Clark, who describes it as "a three-cornered enclosure having two round towers at its northern and southern angles, or the ends of its base, and the keep at its western angle or apex."

21.

Yes, late be their parting! The length of their lifetime
From Whitney to Monmouth the oldest defy:

To bestow, with their links of pure gold, many collars,
And with wine crown the bowl on the banks of the Wye.

H. W. L.

Obituary.

WILLIAM WATKIN EDWARD WYNNE, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.—On the 9th of June last died at his residence, Peniarth, Towyn, Merioneth, this accomplished antiquary and Christian gentleman. The eldest son of William Wynne and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. Puleston, he was born at Pick Hill Hall, Denbighshire, on the 23rd of December 1801, and was educated at Westminster and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1823. Early in life he developed a taste for antiquarian research, and without becoming a mere book-worm devoted much of his leisure to the pursuit of his chosen studies. By his death, Welsh archæology and genealogy have lost one of their best exponents. For the last generation no single person has done so much to elucidate the antiquities and family histories of Wales. In ecclesiology Mr. Wynne was especially well versed. Under his unerring guidance (so wisely invoked by the Rector), at a time when he lived at Aberamffra, Barmouth, the beautiful parish church of Llanaber was restored, some twenty years ago, in a manner which makes it one of the best examples of early English architecture in this country. The plan of the restoration of the west end was originally drawn by an architect with whom Mr. Wynne was acquainted in London; but when the work was put in hand, frequent letters were sent by both Mr. Wynne and the Rector to him without eliciting any response, and the work was eventually wholly done under Mr. Wynne's supervision. He was daily present to watch the progress of the work and instruct the workmen, and he prepared with his own hands the models for some of the mouldings. Other renovated churches in Wales, and especially that of his own parish of Llanegryn, with its beautifully restored old rood-loft and screen, bear the marks of his intelligent supervision or suggestions.

His contributions to archæological journals and other papers are numerous, and especially valuable from a genealogical point of view. His memory was an extraordinary storehouse of family history, and a perfect register of the devolution of estates in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire. It is a matter for profound regret—a regret which he often expressed—that he could not bring himself to face the laborious task of writing a history of Merionethshire. For such a work he had qualifications and materials which no other living per-

son possesses. Added to his sterling antiquarian knowledge, his facile reading of the old Gothic character and court hand in which most of his MSS. and early deeds are written, his complete mastery of archaic and technical terms and abbreviations, in which his treasures abound, his inexhaustible industry in transcribing and arranging, and his remarkable acquaintance with and recollection of stirpal details, made up a combination of qualities for a county historiographer that are seldom met with.

In the year 1859 the last Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, of Nannau, dying without issue, bequeathed to his distant kinsman, Mr. Wynne (one of the executors and trustees of his will), the historical library of MSS. known as the "Hengwrt Collection." This great collection was made in the seventeenth century by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, known as "the antiquary." He was himself a distinguished Welsh *literateur*, the author of *British Antiquities Revived* and other works; and he acquired a large number of rare and early Welsh MSS., and transcribed a still larger number of others. He was the contemporary and intimate friend of another great literary Welshman and collector, John Jones of Gelli Lyfdy. The two friends made a bargain, that whichever should die first should leave to the other his collection. John Jones predeceased Robert Vaughan, and the compact was faithfully carried out. Thus the already good collection of the antiquary Vaughan was immensely enriched. For two centuries it remained in the possession of his descendants at Hengwrt, near Dolgelley, and it was made still more valuable by the addition of a number of MSS. purchased by Colonel Salesbury of Rhug, or Colonel Vaughan of Hengwrt, at the sale of the Sebright Library, which formerly belonged to the celebrated Edward Llwyd. In 1859 it found a worthy home and an enthusiastic custodian at Peniarth. Among some of its most famous treasures are two of the *Four Books of Wales*, edited by Mr. Skene (Edinb., 1868), viz., *Y Llyfr Du o Gaerfyrddin* (Black Book of Carmarthen), said to be written by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr in the twelfth century; and the *Llyfr Taliesin*, written in the thirteenth century. The other two books, which make up what Mr. Skene has called "the Four Books of Wales", are, the *Llyfr Côch o Hergest*, at Jesus College, Oxford, and *The Book of Aneurin*, once in the Hengwrt Collection, but of late years forming part of the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middle Hill, now under the control of the Rev. John Fenwick of Thirlstane House, Cheltenham. In his *Catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS.*, Mr. Wynne refers to the last named book in the following terms: "I am unable to say how this MS. got out of the Hengwrt Library. I can trace it to the possession of the Rev. T. Price of Crickhowel, and it is now in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill."

It is foreign to the purpose of this paper to examine the title of the four works selected by Mr. Skene for the distinctive honour of being designated "*the Books of Wales.*" Such a description is purely arbitrary, and may convey a wrong impression as to the

value and antiquity of other ancient Welsh MSS. But without further reference to this, it is beyond dispute that the contents of the two books at Peniarth, consisting of prose and poetry, are among the earliest written versions extant of old Cymbric literature. For the idiomatic translation of them in Mr. Skene's book we are indebted to two well known Welsh scholars and philologists, the Revs. Canon R. Williams and D. Silvan Evans. Mr. Wynne prized the *Black Book of Carmarthen* as the *chef d'œuvre* of his MSS., both on account of its superior antiquity, and because it is believed to be in the handwriting of Cynddelw.

A version of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, published in 1868 by the Chaucer Society, and *The Greal, Y Campeu Charlymaen, Bown o Hamptwn*, and other prose works now being translated and published by Mr. Wynne's old and learned friend, Canon Williams (late of Rhydycroesau, and now rector of Culmington, Salop), are among the many priceless gems of this unrivalled collection. Of *The Greal* Mr. Wynne gives the following description in his *Catalogue*:—
 "49. *Y Sanct Greal*, in Welsh. This famous volume, a 4to., on vellum, was written in the reign of Henry VI. It is in a beautiful hand. There was, and perhaps still may be, another copy of the *Sanct Greal* at Gloddaeth; but of what date I am unable to say. In the Iolo MSS., published by the Welsh MSS. Society, are two poems,—the one by Gutto y Glyn to Tryhearn ap Ieuan ap Meuric ap Howel Gam of Waunllwg, asking for the loan of *The Greal* for the Abbot of Valle Crucis. He calls it 'the kingly book, the sacred *Greal*.' The other poem is by Black Ieuan of the Billhook, a bard who flourished from the year 1460 to 1500, requesting *The Greal* from the Abbot of Neath; and the bard observes that if he shall obtain it against Lent, 'its proud leaves will be worth its weight in gold.'" It may here be mentioned that the Gloddaeth copy referred to by Mr. Wynne is fortunately safe in Lord Mostyn's magnificent library at Mostyn Hall. It is of the same age as the Peniarth copy. One of the versions of the *Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales*, published by the late Aneurin Owen by order of the Record Commissioners in 1841, is from the MS. at Peniarth, of the fifteenth century (No. 40 in the *Catalogue*), and was "particularly prized by J. Jones of Gellilyfdy". No less than twelve different copies of the various codes are referred to by the editor as forming part of "the splendid Hengwrt Collection."

Some of the other rare works are—*Y Cwitta Cyfarwydd* of Gwilym Tew; the Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, supposed to be in that poet's autograph; *Story of Geraint ap Erbin*, a MS. of the thirteenth century, from which the facsimile in the second volume of Lady C. Guest's *Mabinogion* is taken; the *Latin-Welsh Dictionary* of Sir Thomas ap William (never published), which formed the basis of Dr. Davies' *Dictionary*; the earliest copy of *The Chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon*, of the twelfth century; *Y Llyfyr Gwyn Rhydderch*, of the fourteenth century; and volumes of poetry and prose, heraldry, genealogy, and history, in the proper holograph of all the most

famous Welsh poets, *avaufeirdd*, and historians, of the middle ages. Among them are Davydd ap Gwilym, Rhys Goch Eryri, Rhys and Davydd Nantmor, Lewis Glyn Cothi, Gutto'r Glyn, Gutyn Owen, Simwnt Vychan, Gruffydd Hiraethog, Gwilym Lleyn, William Cynwal, Edmund Prys, Rhys and Sion Cain, Dr. David Powell, Lewis Dwnn, Huw Llwyd, Owen Gwynedd, etc.

Some years ago Mr. Wynne published in this Journal an exhaustive catalogue of his collection, which in amplitude of description may be classed almost amongst *catalogues raisonnés* (see *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xv; and 4th Series, vols. i and ii).

In 1874, on the death of the Hon. T. Pryce Lloyd, Mr. Wynne was appointed Constable of Harlech Castle in his stead. It was only in April last that he resigned the office, and his son, W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., was appointed his successor. In 1852 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was, at the time of his death, one of the Secretaries for North Wales. Two years ago he and his friend Mr. Clark, of Dowlais, published an interesting account of the Castle, which is now the standard guide-book to the old ruins. In 1873 he contributed to *Kalendars of Gwynedd*, a work compiled by Mr. E. Breese, very copious notes of great genealogical value and interest. He also did the same for Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, when the latter in 1846 edited for the Welsh MSS. Society the *Heraldic Visitations* of Lewis Dwnn, and his notes in that important work are numerous and illustrative. Sir Henry Ellis, the editor of *The Record of Caernarvon*, published in 1838 under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Records, also acknowledges, in the Introduction, the assistance he had received from Mr. Wynne. Two of his latest contributions to literature were a history of his own parish of Llanegryn, published in this Journal last year; and notes to a new edition of the *History of the Gwydir Family*, published by Mr. Askew Roberts in 1878. He was a constant contributor to *Bye-Gones*; and the familiar and well known signature, "W.", will be sadly missed by the readers and writers of that collection of antiquarian notes. To this Journal he sent a great number of contributions, his first being "A List of the Lords-Lieutenant of Merionethshire", in the Society's first volume (1846); and the last, "The History of the Parish of Llanegryn", before mentioned. He was one of the Trustees and a Vice-President of this Society; and was President for the year 1850, when the Meeting was at Dolgelley. He was also a Vice-President of the Powys-land Club, and contributed some papers to the *Transactions* of that Society.

His public services to his county were many. For nearly fifty years he acted as a magistrate, and during a considerable period he was Chairman of the Finance Committee at Quarter Sessions. From 1852 to 1865 he represented the shire in Parliament, and in 1867 served the office of High Sheriff.

Mr. Wynne may well be called the Mæcenas of Welsh literature. Although he had not much conversational proficiency in the language of his native country, he was well acquainted with it from a

literary point of view, and was thoroughly well versed in the Welsh MSS. which are the glory of his collection. His house and its ample hospitality were always open to men of letters and students of our country's literature, without reference to social rank or differences of creed or politics. No trouble appeared too much, no application for assistance appeared too frequent, to this most perfect host and courteous gentleman, in shewing and explaining to his guests the treasures of his library. Tall, handsome, and of a singularly good presence, he could be picked out from a crowd as a "Gwr-wir-bonheddig". No one who has had the privilege of being entertained by him at Peniarth (and the number of those living must be large) can forget the grace and simplicity of his courtly manners or the charm of his companionship. A polished and conspicuous beacon amongst Welsh gentlemen and scholars, he has slowly disappeared through the valley of the shadows; but the light he has left behind him has not gone, and its gentle rays will illuminate the hearts of his surviving friends as long as they live, and will serve in the future as a guide to that Cambrian literature which he loved so well, and which he did so much to illustrate and perpetuate. He died full of years and full of honour, and no better motto could be applied to him than the old legend of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth,

"Hwy pery clod na hoedl."

E. BREESE.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME of the Annual Meeting to be held at Pembroke on Monday, August 23, and following days, under the presidency of Mr. C. E. G. PHILIPPS:

MONDAY, AUG. 23.—The General Committee will meet at the Assembly Rooms at 8.30 P.M., to receive the Report and to transact the necessary business. At 9 P.M. the President will take the chair and deliver the Inaugural Address, and the Annual Report of the Committee will be read.

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.—The Castle.—Monkton Hall—Church—Priory.—St. Mary's Church, Pembroke.—Members will have the choice of visiting Caldy Island with its Priory and Ogham Stone, or Tenby Church—Town Walls—old House in Bridge Street—Gumfreston Church—St. Florence Church—Bone Cave—Hoyle's Mouth—Bone Cave—Long Bank.—Evening Meeting at Pembroke at 8.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25.—Castlemartin Church.—Flimston Chapel.—Caldron, etc.—St. Govans.—Bosherton Church.—Stackpole Eldor Church.—St. Petrox Church.—St. Twinells.—Warren Church and Camp.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26.—Nash Church.—Upton Castle and Chapel.—Carew Castle and Cross.—Carew Church.—Manorbeer.—Hodgeston

Church.—Lamphey Church and Palace.—Evening Meeting at 8 P.M. at the Town Hall, for Members only.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.—Tumuli near Speculation.—Castleton.—Cromlech, Newton Burrows.—Nangle Block House.—Nangle village.—Rhoscrowther.—Henllan and Pwllcrochan.—Evening Meeting at 8 P.M.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

“THE CELTIC ELEMENT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.”

SIR,—I feel that I have no reason to regret the remarks which I ventured to offer in the January Number, since they have had the effect of calling forth from Mr. Davies a reply at once courteous and interesting. Into his criticisms derived from the Irish and Gaelic, I regret that I am unable, from my ignorance of those languages, to follow him, while at the same time I am ready, assuming the truth of his premises, to accept the correctness of his conclusions.

With regard to the word *Lauiquin*, however, I have still one or two observations to offer. One is that Mr. Davies seems to have misapprehended me in supposing me to imagine that Nennius referred to a connection of St. Oswald with Merionethshire or Armorica, whereas I merely conceived the words to signify “Oswald of Llandecwyn”; meaning that this king resided at a place so called because a church had previously been founded there by S. Tecwyn; which I submit we are not in a position to affirm that he could not have done, simply because the only other church we happen to be acquainted with, under his invocation, is to be found in so distant a region as Merioneth. The other is that, now so satisfactory an etymology has been furnished by Mr. Davies, I cheerfully abandon that of St. Tecwyn in its favour; the more so as it has historical support to recommend it. The story is told in the *Lives of the English Saints* (Toovey, 1844), that on Easter Day King Oswald sat at dinner in company with Bishop Aidan. Before him stood a silver dish full of kingly dainties, and they were on the point of lifting up their hands to bless the bread when suddenly a servitor appeared, who filled a characteristic office in the royal household, to look out for and relieve the poor. He knew his master too well to fear it would be any disturbance to him at his feast to tell him that the streets about the palace were thronged with poor asking an alms of the king. Oswald’s eyes fell on the silver dish and the royal dainties, and without a moment’s hesitation he ordered the dainties to be divided among the poor, and the sumptuous dish to be cut in pieces and distributed amongst them. Probably as he spoke he raised his right hand to make some gesture to the servant, possibly pointing

to the lordly dish. St. Aidan was at his side. Delighted with the pious act, he seized his master's hand, and said "May this hand never perish!" And the Bishop's benediction was fulfilled, for the hand and arm, severed from his body, remained uncorrupted down to St. Bede's time, and received the veneration of the faithful in St. Peter's Church at Bamborough. Of this hand, William of Malmesbury, writing in the eleventh century, says "Nam quod auditor mirari debet, et inficiari nemo audeat; dextra illa regalis, tantarum eleemosynarum largitrix, hodieque cum brachio, cute et nervis, incorrupta viget." And Roger Hoveden: "Habet Bebbæ urbs, in summitate montis, Ecclesiam perpulchre factam; in quâ est scrinium pretiosum, in quo involuta pallio jacet dextra manus S. Oswaldi Regis incorrupta." So also Matthew of Westminster in the thirteenth century: "Cum in pugna in quâ occisus est Oswaldus manus illa cum brachio præcideretur, contigit hactenus, ut incorrupta permaneat." (*Floril.*, ann. 644.) And John Capgrave in the fourteenth: "Oswaldo postmodum interfecto, brachium à corpore resecatum, hactenus duravit incorruptum." And after them, Polydore Vergil and Harpsfeld (*Annales Ecclesiæ Anglo-Saxonice*, ed. 1663, Leodii) confirm the same fact of its existence, each in his own day.

The Welsh word *gwyn*, as all Welshmen know, signifies not only "fair", but "holy" or "blessed". The meaning of "Oswald Lauiguin", therefore, may well be "Oswald of the Holy Hand"; and thus while the story bears testimony to the truth of the interpretation of the phrase preserved in so ancient a form of the Celtic tongue, the phrase itself is "confirmation strong" of the antiquity and authenticity of the story.

H. W. L.

INTRODUCTION OF TURNIPS INTO WALES.

SIR,—A similar question to the one in the last *Archæologia Cambrensis* appeared in *Byegones*, Jan. 1876, and the querist was referred to the Rev. Walter Davies' *Agriculture in North Wales* for information on the subject. To save reference to the book, it may be stated in short, that turnips were introduced into Anglesey by Mr. Williams, of Llanlidan, in 1765; in the same year by the Rev. Mr. Newcome into Denbighshire; in 1789 by Mr. Bell Lloyd into East Merionethshire, and by Sir R. W. Vaughan into the western part of that county. The date of introduction into Montgomeryshire was 1760. It was stated by "Cyffin" (a trustworthy observer of men and things) that in the latter county "very great prejudice existed amongst farmers, until very lately, against growing turnips". Another correspondent at the time quoted the following couplet, which he had often heard Welsh farmers use:

"Hâd maip melynion Môn
Hauwch nhw'n gynar mi ddôn."

"Anglesey yellow turnip-seed, farmers know,
Sow them early, they 'll grow."

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

A. R.

THE BEDDGELERT PINT.

SIR,—This old pewter tankard (out of which I have drunk) was at the Goat Hotel, Beddgelert, up to the dispersal of the effects of the late Mr. Prichard some few years ago. It used to be always kept on the table in the hall of the hotel, and frequently have visitors tried to perform the feat of emptying it, when filled with ale, at one *llwnc*, without drawing breath. This was rather a formidable feat, and rarely achieved, because the vessel contained nearly two quarts of liquid, though called a pint. If any one attempting the feat succeeded, he was entitled to the ale *gratis*; but if he failed he had to pay double its price.

This was the historical pint referred to by your correspondent as mentioned by Williams in his *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, and came into the possession of Mr. John Prichard (the father of the late Mr. Robert Prichard) probably fifty or sixty years ago. With it, on the table, lay a sword given to Mr. Prichard by the late Mr. Searell of Sygun, and which was locally believed to be the weapon with which Llewelyn ap Iorwerth killed the famous hound Gelert! Above the table, on the wall, and framed, was a notice to visitors, in the handwriting of the late Professor Buckland, and signed by him, drawing their attention to the glacial marks and flutings on the rocks below Aberglaslyn Bridge.

All these relics were removed by the agent of the owner of the hotel before the sale of the late Mr. Prichard's effects, and are, I hope, safe in the custody of Mr. Frank Walker Jones, to whom the hotel then belonged. I trust that courteous gentleman will some day see his way to allow them to be placed for permanent exhibition in their old home, where the pint and sword excited the merry scoff or profound veneration of the pleasure-pilgrims, according to their several capacities for legendary belief, and where Buckland's geological "finger-post" was of practical use. Of course such an exhibition would not affect the ownership of the articles.

E. BREESE.

Portmadoc. June 1880.

 Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query.—In the October Number we had a most valuable contribution from the pen of one whose death is now lamented by all lovers of Welsh literature and archæology. I mean Mr. Wynne's *Pentarchia*. At p. 270 we have more than one reference to a man called *Cynws*, in whose pedigree there also occurs a *Cynwys*, which I take to be an incorrect form of the same name. The pedigrees there alluded to belong to Anglesey; and I have not the slightest doubt that *Cynws* is the modern form of the name *Cunogusi* on an

inscribed stone discovered near Ty Croes Station, about two years ago, by Dr. Evans of Llanerchymedd. Can any reader of the Journal give other references to *Cynws* or *Cynwys*? Any information that would throw light on our ancient monuments would be valuable.

J. RHYS.

Query.—Which are the localities where Hu Gadarn and his oxen are said to have dragged the *afangc* from the lake which inundated the country? And what is the most complete form of that interesting legend?

CYMRŌ.

Miscellaneous Notices.

ALMS DISH OR BOWL.—A curious brass bowl or dish, supposed to have been formerly in use in one of the churches in the neighbourhood of Flint (probably in that of Northop), has lately come into the possession of the Rev. E. Jenkins, Rector of Flint. It is a large plate, much worn, with ornamentations along the rim, and in the centre is a group of figures representing apparently the Annunciation. On one side is the angel Gabriel; on the other is the Virgin; above is a smaller winged figure. The faces of all the figures have by continual rubbings, when the plate was being cleaned, become merely holes. The relic was probably a dish for receiving offerings in church. It could again be easily made of service in the same manner, and it is well worth careful preservation.

E. OWEN.

INCISED STONE IN TROVARTH PARISH, NEAR ABERGELE.—One of those peculiarly marked stones called in certain parts of Wales “Ceryg Saethau”, or arrow-stones, has lately been destroyed in the above named parish. The Rev. T. E. Jones, M.A., Vicar of the parish, gave me the following account thereof. The stone went locally by the name of “Careg y Cawr.” It apparently was four tons in weight, and it stood in a field near a brook called “Rhydycawr.” It was a boulder overgrown with lichen and moss. Various groups of marks were found underneath the moss by Mr. Jabez Jones, the schoolmaster, who had heard from his wife’s grandfather that there was such a curiously marked stone in existence. Upon removing the moss, Mr. Jones found that the description of his old friend was quite correct, and that the marks were in groups along the stone. He called the attention of the Vicar to the stone when it was in danger of being destroyed; but this gentleman, although he endeavoured to preserve the stone, failed to do so. It was destroyed when a new road was being made to the church from the valley below. The road was already nearly finished before the Vicar’s attention was called to the stone. He went there, and offered the workmen money to remove it; but this was found to be

impossible, as it was deeply imbedded in the ground. An attempt was then made to preserve portions of the stone that had marks thereon; but this again turned out to be a failure, as it was, when blasted, greatly shattered. Tradition says that the marks were made by a giant who was in the habit of sharpening his arrows thereon, and hence its name, "Careg y Cawr", or the Giant's Stone.

Ruthin.

E. OWEN.

ROMAN COINS.—A few weeks ago a very large quantity of Roman coins was discovered in a field forming part of the farm of Rhiwarthen Isaf, near Goginan, about five miles from Aberystwyth. Professor Angus, of University College, Aberystwyth, who examined the greater part of the find, states that "the coins are third brass, of Roman emperors, all within the period 260-285 A.D., from Valerianus to Probus. The most numerous are those of Tetricus, father and son, and Victorinus, who divide among them about seventy per cent. of the whole. There are large numbers of Gallienus and Claudius Gothicus, and several of Postumus and Salonina; and a few specimens each of Valerianus, Quintillus, Aurelianus, Tacitus, Lælianus, and Probus. The coins are all bronze, but many of them have been washed with silver, of which some only retain traces, others a complete coating. Many of the coins are in fine preservation. The total find is estimated at some thousands."

TALLEY ABBEY.—There is some doubt as to the order to which this Monastery belonged. Dugdale says it was Benedictine; but other authorities, as quoted in Mr. Long Price's paper on it in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879, incline to consider it as Premonstratensian. Giraldus Cambrensis is the best authority for his own time, as he was one of the archdeacons of the diocese, and knew its monastic foundations better probably than any other man. Writing of the election of Iorwerth, or Gervase, who was undoubtedly Abbot of Talley, to the bishopric of St. David's in 1215, he says: "Canonici Menevenses . . . in purum Walensem eligendum, abbatem scilicet pauperis cœnobii cujusdam in Menevensi diocesi, de ordine canonico et Prato-monstrato, consenserunt." (*De I. et S. Menev. Eccles.*, Dist. vii, qu. Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, i, 455.) This passage seems to have escaped observation, as it does not refer to the Abbey by name. Ailred of Rievaulx, writing about the year 1130, says that the order of Premonstre, together with those of Aroise and Beauvais, was of the Canons Regular. (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, ii, 376.) From their dress they were sometimes also called White Canons, to distinguish them from the Augustinians who wore black. Mr. Haddan (*l. c.*) says it is not known when Talley was founded. An early monastery of Tallach, in Ireland, is mentioned in Montalembert's *Monks of the West*, iii, 293.

DR. PHENÉ has written to *The Builder* that, in making a survey of the mountain D'Espiaup, near the Spanish frontier, in the Pyrenees,

he found circles and ovals formed of stone, like those on Dartmoor, and both straight and curved avenues. He has also witnessed the ceremony of "the Fires of St. John" on the eve of his festival. The fires are lighted by the clergy while a service is chanted, and after the burning the charred wood is distributed to every household, and kept religiously all the year, as was the custom in Britain before the Christian era. At one of those "Fires" at Luchou, he says that living serpents are burnt in the flames,—a custom that might better be discontinued, though probably now connected with Christian symbolism in the thought of the simple inhabitants. He is at present making an examination of the antiquities in the Balearic Islands, for a comparison of the Talayots of Minorca with those of Malta, and with the similar structure found by him in Brittany.

DISSERTH, RADNORSHIRE.—The following presentment may well form a note to the scanty account of the parish of Dissert in Williams' *History of Radnorshire*, and preserve an account of the curious customary payments formerly payable there.

"The Presentment of Jeremiah Griffiths, Rector of Dissert in the County of Radnor & Diocese of Saint David, of Hugh Jones, George Weale, Church Wardens, & others of the Parishioners of the said Parish, whose names are hereunto subscribed, given into the Consistory Court of Brecon the twentieth day of April Anno Domini 1691. Pursuant to the Title second of the Articles of inquiry and Visitation of the Right Reverend Father Thomas, now Lord Bishop of Saint David, & also of the eighty seventh Cannon of the Cannonry & Constitution of the Church of England.

"There being never any Terrier in the aforesaid Parish of Dissert, We the said Churchwardens and Persons hereunto named do, in pursuance of the aforesaid Articles of Visitation & Cannon, say and give in, That Dissert is a Rectory, whereof the Bishop of Saint David is accounted the true Patron. It hath no Parsonage House belonging to it, nor Glebe, but less than an Acre of Land, which lies waste most an end, it being unfencible against the River Eithon. It is in Form Triangle, bounded on the one side by the River Eithon, on the other side by the Church yard & a hedge that runs directly from the Church yard wall to the River, & on the third side by the high way. Dissert hath one Chappel of Ease belonging to it, called by the name of Bettws Dissert. The Rector for the time being ought to receive the Tenths of all Profits arising in both the said parishes, excepting only such particular Tythes as are otherwise determined by custom, and are as followeth :

"There is due by Custom, in lieu of Tythe milk to the Rector, nineteen cheeses from each Parishioner that keeps Cows, payable upon several days following (viz.) upon the feast day of Saint John the Baptist, upon the first day of August, upon the feast day of Saint Michael the Archangel, & upon the feast day of All Saints. The Rector usually receives at two several payments (viz.) upon the first day of August and upon the first day of November ; & when he receives money in lieu of Tythe of the said Cheese, the usual Custom is twelve pence a Cow, & six pence a farrow Cow ; as to the Lambs, there is a Tythe Lamb payable where there is but seven, the Rector allowing, the year following, to the Owners so many Lambs as shall

make up the number, or pay so many halfpence as there are of Lambs under ten ; & if the odd Lambs be under seven, then the Rector either receives a halfpenny for every such Lamb, or transfers them to the following year, all his own choice, according to the Cannon.

“If any Lambs are bought into the Parich, they pay nothing for Tythe. As for Pigs there is a Pig due from every litter, a Kid from every three, a Goose from every three,—and no more, how great soever the Flock will be, unless there be two or more ganders.

“As for Easter offerings, every married man or person is to pay four pence to the Rector & Clerk ; that is to say, every couple eight pence, & two pence a piece every other single person in the family, excepting for their children, for each they pay a penny to the Rector, from the age of sixteen to the age of twenty-one.

“With which Easter offerings every occupier of lands is, by the custom of the parish, to pay one penny, in lieu of Tythe Hay, to the Rector, & also a halfpenny for every Calf the year before. In all other things titheable, the Rector receives the Tythe or Tenth, & the whole Herbage, and the whole that are fit of the church yard.

“In testimony of the truth of all & every of the Particulars above mentioned, we have jointly & unanimously subscribed our names hereunto this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord God 1691.

“Signed { Jeremiah Griffiths, Rector.
Hugh Jones and George Weale, Church-wardens.”

AMONG the announcements of forthcoming works are a second edition of *The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas ; *A Dictionary of the Welsh Language*, by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D. ; and a *History of the Breton Celts*, by Professor Rhys.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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OCTOBER 1880.

PEMBROKESHIRE EARTHWORKS.

A VISITOR to Pembrokeshire, whether archæologist, geologist, zoologist, botanist, or simply a lover of the beautiful, insensibly gravitates to our coast; and it matters not what point he selects, an ample reward awaits him, whether his attention is turned to the igneous and Cambrian rocks of the north, the old red sandstone and carboniferous limestone of the south, the Silurian slopes of Milford Haven, or the millstone grit and coal-measures facing Carmarthen Bay,—all teem with interest; all are beautiful, some magnificent beyond compare. One feature cannot fail to strike a stranger; the coast-line, especially towards the south-west, is girt with earthworks; well nigh every wind-swept promontory has its camp, while the inland hills are crowned with rath, castell, and entrenchment, of every degree; from the great Dinas, where a modern army might lie in safety, to little Blaingwaethnoe, which might be held by a dozen resolute men.

According to the Ordnance Map there are in Pembrokeshire fifty-three castells, fifty-three camps, seventeen raths, six entrenchments, seven gaers,—one hundred and thirty-six in all; for though under five headings, the grouping appears arbitrary, except in the one instance of the raths, and even they differ from their neighbours philologically.

But it must not be supposed that one hundred and thirty-six represent the whole number of camps or earthworks at one time or other used for defensive purposes in Pembrokeshire. Some few have escaped the notice of the surveyor, while innumerable specimens have been destroyed in the processes of agriculture, a green ring sometimes remaining as a memento. An instance of this may be seen across the water, from the walls of Carew Castle. No doubt this extinct fortification, with another that stood on the site of the Norman castle, gave the place its name, "Caerau" (the Camps).

In an attempt to solve the question as to who the builders of these camps were, it is, perhaps, well to ask first what local tradition says on the subject, though, peradventure, it is ill to be too much biassed by the answer received. Pembrokeshire folks are divided in opinion as to who the camp-builders were. One party without hesitation affirm that all these earthworks were thrown up by the Danes; another say that they were constructed as look-outs from which to watch the movements of these same piratical Northmen. That the Danes threw up some earthworks is possible; that they occupied some of them is most probable, those bordering on the Haven to wit. But that they either constructed or occupied all the cliff-castles on the coast is scarcely to be believed. Of what possible service could these earthworks be to a race of corsairs whose long galleys would have been ground to splinters against the iron-bound coast had they been so foolish as to anchor at its base? While, if the invaders had entered from the land side, a population strong enough to drive them into camp would soon starve them out again, cut off, as they would have been, from water. It is one of the peculiarities of these strongholds that nineteen out of twenty have no water.

The second theory, that beacons and look-outs were at one time a distinguishing feature of the district, is upheld by comparatively recent events; for we find in the 37th Number of the *Mercurius Aulicus*, published

in the autumn of 1643, when the Parliamentary fleet from Milford Haven was bombarding Tenby, that "eight ships presently rode before the town, and made at least one hundred shots against the inhabitants; but one of the Haven cannon shot one of the best ships through and through" (one of her guns is now in the Tenby Museum), "and so set the rest a-packing, whereby the good people of Tenby received no prejudice. The design was likewise to have besieged Tenby by land, with forces from Pembroke town; but the beacons being fired, *the good, honest old way in time of rebellion*, Carmarthenshire and many in Pembrokeshire arose heartily to join with the noble Earl (Carberry), whereby, as the letter says, Tenby was settled with thunder and lightning, in despite of all the Pembrokeshire rebels."

But no dread of invasion could render it necessary to have a beacon on every headland (in many cases two on the same point), and still less to have entrenched the look-out with fosse and vallum; for it is a scout's duty to be off with the news when he sees a foe, not to entrench himself in camp.

Probably the bulk of these earthworks was thrown up during two epochs. First, in that far off period in the grey dawn of civilisation, termed prehistoric times; and secondly, during those five sad centuries ranging from 500 to 1000 in our era, when these Pembrokeshire plains were daily drenched in gore; Kelt tearing at the throat of Kelt, while Teuton and Scandinavian scourged with equal hand both Cymru and Gael; the only wonder being that after passing through these five centuries of bloodshed, pestilence, and famine, the land was not a complete desert: indeed, this must have been the result had it not been for the great tide of immigration that was constantly pouring in.

Very little has been found in our camps; and that little, so far as I know, points towards the so-called ages of stone and bronze, which may be said to range chronologically from the beginning of all things to some undefined period in our era. A few instances of finds

will suffice. On the cliffs overlooking St. Bride's Bay, and near St. Bride's House, are two camps. In one of them a friend of mine found a beautiful little stone arrow-head (now in the Tenby Museum), while within about one hundred yards from the camp, on the top of the red sandstone cliff, is a deposit of clay which is full of flints chipped by man. In a camp known as Great Castle, near Dale, flint chips and a bronze ring have been found, and in that on Linney Head, flint chips. On Giltar Head, near Tenby, the working of a limestone quarry laid bare a large "kitchen-midden" which had been concealed by blown sand. This I excavated, and the results were bones of the long-faced ox, sheep or goat, hog, dog, red deer, and roebuck; a charred hazel-nut; a vast number of shells, many tons' weight, from which I collected twenty-four sorts, viz.,

Crab	<i>Littorina littorea</i>
<i>Tapes decussatus</i>	<i>Lutraria elliptica</i>
<i>Cardium edule</i>	<i>Pecten varius</i>
<i>Troilus unianus</i>	<i>Cardium reticulatum</i>
<i>Purpura capilla</i>	<i>Dentatum dentale</i>
<i>Venus striata</i>	<i>Trochus lineatus</i>
<i>Trochus umbilicatus</i>	<i>Turribella tenebra</i>
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	<i>Patella vulgata</i>
<i>Burrinum undalum</i>	<i>Solen soliqua</i>
<i>Pecten maximus</i>	<i>Serpula</i>
<i>Myrtilus edulis</i>	<i>Littorina littoralis</i>
<i>Vana reticulata</i>	<i>Cerithium reticulatum.</i>

The only implements I found were a few flint chips; a sharpened bone about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which might have been used to tip a spear or arrow, or as a borer; and a very good muller, which had not only done good service in grinding some substance, but had also been used as a pounder. These various articles lay on a floor of burnt clay and charcoal, the clay being burnt to the consistency of pottery. This floor was in two strata, with about an average depth of 6 inches of sand between them. The clay floors were superimposed on blown sand, and buried by it to the depth of some 3 feet. They covered an irregular surface of some 60 feet by 20. But this was not the original extent,

as some portion (how much I cannot say) had been removed in quarrying. Whether this refuse-heap was inside a camp, the fosse and vallum of which are buried under drift-sand, it is impossible to say; but it is in just such a position as one would expect to find one. If this is really an instance of a "kitchen-midden" within a camp, it is, so far as I know, exceptional in Pembrokeshire. As Mr. Barnwell has pointed out in one of his admirable papers, there are indications of huts within the camps on St. David's Head and on Old Castell, near Manorbier; but, so far as I know, nothing that would prove continuous occupation like my Giltar "kitchen-midden".

The absence of water and these refuse-heaps has always led me to suspect that our prehistoric camps were thrown up rather as temporary refuges for the cattle and weaklings of nomad tribes to retire into during sudden raids, than for the defence of permanent villages built within their lines. Each little clan may, perhaps, have had a refuge of this description, to which they retired in times of danger; for this purpose the cliff-camps would be admirably adapted, each of them having an outlet on the sea side, by which the garrison might be supplied with shellfish and perhaps small quantities of water.

It may be said, that until the interior of the camps has been carefully turned over it is impossible to predicate what may lie beneath the sod. But, in many instances, the rock crops up almost to the surface, or, at all events, the soil is so shallow that if the kitchen midden did not disclose itself it would be betrayed by the different growth, while the great quantities of shellfish consumed by neolithic man, when a coast-dweller, makes the remains of his feasts practically as imperishable as the rocks. I may say, I have found shells actually lying on the surface outside a cave formerly inhabited by these people.

Probably neolithic man required but little water for external application, still that and milk were his only

beverages, so far as we know, and the milk would fail if the water was cut off. Surely no savage would choose a dwelling which necessitated the carriage of water.

Then, man naturally seeks shelter; now-a-days, since we have learned the art of keeping out wind and weather, we have acquired a taste for views, but I think if we had to live in a draughty hut built on the cliffs and exposed to the fury of Pembroke-shire south-westerns, we should very soon lose that acquired taste and again seek sheltered nooks, as our forefathers did.

When we arrive at the historic period an identification of earthworks does not become easier, for in Pembroke-shire there is no distinct circular and rectangular formation to give a clue as to date. The later races seem to have adopted the plan, if not the actual structures, of their predecessors.

In some instances alterations seem to prove successive occupation; obviously this is the case in a fort near St. Davids, adjacent to one which takes its name from Dewi's ill-conditioned Gadhelic neighbour Boia, a circular camp having been built on the ruins of a parallelogram. Scarcely any tradition of the legions clings to our camps, Romans' Castle being, I believe, a solitary exception, and this shows no sign of Roman handiwork.

But it is in post-Roman times one would expect to find historic camps, war being the normal condition of Wales during this wretched period; it was, however, so thoroughly a war of races that the names of individuals have perished, or if they have survived, their owners were so obscure that they have remained as names and nothing more, and this is not a state of things conducive to legendary lore. Arthurian Romance is represented among our camp-builders by Gawaine, who has given his name to Walwyn's Castle; and Blaingwarthnoe, near Narberth, is said to take its name from one Noe, a son of the legendary Arthur.

On the right hand side of the railway, between Whitland and Narberth, there are two camps in close

juxtaposition called respectively Pen y gaer and Caerau. One of these is perhaps that enchanted mound which stood above the palace of Narbeth and which was called Gorsedd Arberth, in which no man could tarry without either receiving a wound or seeing a miracle.

Once upon a time, according to the author of the *Mabinogion*, Pwyll, Prince of Dyved and great grandson of Pur, who gave his name to Maen y Pur, was holding high revel at Narberth to celebrate his return from Annwn, or Hell, where he had acted as viceroy for Arawn, the Thunder-lord, during the space of a year and a day, Arawn ruling Dyved the while. Pwyll retired to the Gorsedd after his feast and an enchanted lady, riding on a great pure white horse and clad in shining gold, came along the highway that led from the mound. Pwyll sent his servants to inquire who she was, but none could catch her though their horses galloped while hers seemed to walk. This happened for two days, on the third the Prince himself started in pursuit, the lady was then easily overtaken and turned out to be a Princess named Rhianon, who after many adventures became the wife of Pwyll.

To return from fancy to fact. Perhaps the most interesting group of camps in the county is to be found in a district to the westward of Milford Haven, they are seventeen in number and differ nothing in appearance from the rest of the earthworks, but are known as wraiths or raths.

The question is who christened them, Irish or Danes. They are, I believe, the only camps bearing this name on the western side of Britain. In east Anglia and Ireland raths abound.

We find no Irish place names near Milford Haven, but we do find that some Viking named Havard named the fjord and town after himself, this name superseding the old Welsh Caer Alun, and showing a vitality unknown to the Saxon Edward's Gludmuth.¹

¹ Havard is still a not uncommon name in the county of Pembroke; the Welshman, in both instances, changing the *d* sound into *l*,—Hwllford for Havardfiord, Milford for Midfiord.

Another Norseman named the great estuary "Midfjord Havn", perhaps in remembrance of Midfjord in Iceland. A votary of the Love Goddess has given us Freysthrop. While some devotional pirate renamed Asgard to remind us of a glorious hereafter where mead and beer shall flow for ever. Hacon tells us of another seawolf. While Hubberston gives the site of the tun, or compound, as an Anglo-Indian would call it, where Hinguav's bloodstained brother Hubba wintered when he retired to Dyved in 866. These and other Norse place-names we find interspersed among the raths. While on the coast line that encircles them are Fishguard, Goodwick, Strumble, Ramsey, Scar, Goulthrop, Musselwick, Skomer, Shokham, Galleyswick, the Ness, and the Stacks. So it seems probable that this rathland of Roos was the head quarters of the Dane, and that the seventeen earthworks were, at all events, once occupied by the fair-haired followers of Odin's raven flag.

Postscriptum.—In fairness to myself I must remind my readers that this paper was written to be read and *discussed* at the Pembroke Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and that the hypothesis I throw out in it, as to our cliff-castles not being permanent habitations, is my own unsupported opinion. Until the ditches round several of these earthworks have been examined, it must remain an opinion, and nothing more. I hope, in the course of the winter, to test a few of them, and then, with the permission of our Editor, I will give the results.

EDWARD LAWS.

Tenby.

OLD HALL, MONKTON, PEMBROKE.

THE main building consists, on the basement, of a long, low, vaulted hall, due east and west, of three nearly square bays, with plain, square ribs springing from the wall; the eastern bay having on the south side a vaulted porch extending the entire width of the bay, and 8 feet wide. Over the central and western bays is another hall, 24 ft. by 21, approached by external steps, having on the north side, near the east end, a fireplace served

by a slender Pembroke-shire stack ; and at the east end an arch filled with masonry, pierced with two diagonal slits, probably looking on to a wooden music-gallery, and enabling the occupiers of the state rooms to see and hear what passed in the hall ; and with a hatch below these ; while over the eastern bay and porch were service-rooms, on the vault ; and above them, in front, a state room with a splendid specimen of Edwardian fireplace ; and behind, a room entered from the newel-stairs of the north-eastern limb.

The north-eastern limb consists of a kitchen with plain barrel-vault, built on to the eastern bay of the main building, having a detached and enormous fireplace at the north end, extending the whole width of the limb, and having the east side arcaded in a very remarkable way ; a chamber with *garderobe* on the vault, and another room above, reached by newel-stairs, each having a fireplace, the flues of which open direct into the huge flue of the vault below. As there are no existing means of access to the lower of these last, it is assumed it must have been approached by external stairs from the yard.

The north-western limb was built on to the western bay of the main building, the arched door leading from the upper hall to its upper floor, and the foundations of one side, extending from the corner of the slender, round stack to the churchyard, being all that remains of it.

The earliest part of the existing building is the lower hall. This is cut into the limestone rock, and is 45 ft. long, of a mean width of 20 ft. ; but it is wider at the east end than at the west, and about 12 ft. high. The eastern bay has the vaulted porch before named, both porch and bay having arched doorways plainly chamfered, and exit on the north side to œilleted stairs in the thickness of the wall ; windows reaching to the roof at the east end, and on the south side of the central and western bays ; an exit on the north side of the western bay to the basement of the north-west limb ;

and a fireplace either at the west end or on the north side of the central bay.

It may be noticed that there is now no ancient fireplace served by the original stack on the western gable, and the leaning circular stack was clearly designed to serve the hall above; the flue from the central bay below, though very ancient, being apparently not original, and entering the leaning stack near the top by an ingenious twist.

Then, and possibly as part of the same design, was built the upper hall, the north wall being built on the rock outside the wall of the lower hall; the former being 24 ft. wide, while the latter is only 20. Afterwards were added the porch and arched front, and probably at the same time the internal arch at the east end of the upper hall, and then the north-eastern limb was built. The south front at first had a narrow light (probably a lancet) over the arch, and perhaps terminated with a gable and parapet. This light was afterwards stopped by the insertion of the Edwardian fireplace and flue, in somewhat the fashion adopted in the chapel at Manorbere Castle. Then (but at a period of not bad workmanship) the building seems to have been divided into numerous chambers; the original lights, if remaining, being altered into square-headed windows, being those now appearing. And these again were, at a later date, contracted as much as possible with inferior materials, the upper hall divided into two storeys, and small fireplaces and flues put in every possible angle.

In 1879 the slated roof, the timbers of which bore the date of 1819, had fallen, all the partitions above the vaulting and wooden work had disappeared, the bays of the lower hall were divided by walls, the east window had been converted into a fireplace and flue, and earth and filth had accumulated half way to the roof. The vault of the porch had given way recently, that of the north-east limb in more remote times, its further fall being arrested by a pillar of loose

stones built underneath, about 10 ft. by 6 ft. square. And what was visible, or believed to be visible, is related by our then Secretary in vol. xiv, Third Series, p. 70, of the Journal.

In 1879 the external stairs to the upper hall existed, as shewn in his cut and in that at page 23 of the 2nd vol. of *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, but instead of being ancient or finished work, as would be inferred, the steps were little more than rude stones piled on the limestone rock. The door forming the present access was blocked with excellent masonry, as well as the lights under the front arch. The limestone step on the west side of the original south wall of the eastern bay had plainly been subject to the friction of great traffic, being much worn, as was also the sill of the adjoining window on the floor level. An old fireplace and flue existed on the north side of the chamber over the east bay, but it was clearly not original, though the existing chimney stack is.

An elder tree two feet in circumference grew in the slender stack, sending its roots down through the masonry to the floor of the lower hall, but there were clear marks of the junction of an old wall (where the new wall has been put), and in one place the remains were three feet high, and part of the foundation yet shows at the north-east angle of the shed. This doubtless formed one side of what has been called the north-western limb, the first floor of which was entered from the arched door on the north side of the upper hall, while there was probably a basement, entered from the west bay of the lower.

The south wall of the north-eastern limb had bulged very considerably, and there was imminent risk of the whole giving way; it is hoped the unsightly modern buttress will preserve it. Of course, there was no authority for this buttress, it was simple necessity. The windows in this limb are original, as is also that of the main building looking north, which Mr. Barnwell took for a door. The corbels near it are merely stone hooks,

probably for hanging a ladder on, as in the tower of Manorbere Church.

The arrangements at the junction of the north limb with the main part are very curious. The stairs for about half the distance to the top of the vault exist, and have first a slit, which must have been external, and then door-jambs, blocked at about half their height by the vault of the north limb, while on the vault of that limb is a well-formed *garderobe*.

Allowing for the difference of available material, and for the absence of moulding (which follows when the material is limestone), the design of the building seems almost identical with that of the Hostelry of the Prior of St. Pancras at Lewes, in Southwark, described in *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. i, p. 50. The description there given will do for this, and this has far more interesting adjuncts. That building being now destroyed, this may be considered quite unique. It can scarcely be the Prior's house, as the very extensive Priory buildings were on the north and north-west of the church. Though much has been recently destroyed on the north side of the church, enough yet remains at the Priory farm to shew its extent; unless, indeed, as suggested by Mr. Barnwell, that Priory may have been the St. Alban's Priory founded in the time of King Henry VI, while this was part of the Sayes Priory endowed by the great Earl Marshall.

Whether it was a prior's house, a hostelry, or guest house, or what, will perhaps be considered by those attending the Pembroke Meeting.

The property is owned by Sir Thomas Meyrick, Bart., but has been leased to the writer and has been restored as faithfully as circumstances would admit, though not quite to his satisfaction. As part of the arrangement with the owner it is to be used as a Sunday school, parish library, or other parochial purpose in connection with the Church of England.

J. R. C.

MAELOR SAESNEG.

ON the south-west side of Penley there are two names of roads which have not yet been noticed : one is the Lion Lane, about half a mile in length, and pointing north-north-west ; the other, called Hel(en) Lane, is the name of the precipitous descent from Penley on the south. Any one driving to Ellesmere has still the option of taking either route ; and as the names are almost identical,—one being the Le(gi)onum Way, leading to Holt ; the other, the Sarn y Llen,—it is probable that they are branches of the same road, which comes up from South Wales, and proceeds direct to Holt. Near to Penley Hall, the name “Dwy-ffords” (two roads) may mark the point where this road and the Bangor Watling Street cut one another ; just as on the Shropshire side of Penley, the point of section between this road and the direct¹ Watling Street would be within the area that goes by the name of “The Trench.” That name is given to three places that lie near to one another ; but as no trace of any trench can be found, it is probable that the deep ravines of the Duke’s woods, that almost surround them, have given the name of “Trench” to the places in question.

At the Trench Farms, near Wem, on the other hand, many artificial trenches may be seen. In support of Sir R. C. Hoare’s opinion as to Broughton, we may also notice that a strong argument in favour of its occupying the site of a Roman city is to be found in the word “Yorton”, close by. That name (written in the Ordnance Map “Yatton”) is evidently to be identified with the word “Yatton”, or “Gate-town”, which occurs in Somerset. Canon Jones, in his *Names of Places in Wilt-*

¹ It is interesting to note that a recent question as to right of way between Plas yn Grove and the Gadas has brought to light traces of an ancient road. See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1875, p. 165.

shire (p. 49), quotes from Collinson's *History of Somerset* (iii, p. 616), that he "considers Yatton in that county equivalent to the town port (*janua oppidi*)."

Near Overton, in Maelor, there is a Ham Strete, which may be some older name for the present town, implying that it was the "hame" (home) of a family whose name is now lost. At many other points there are patches of paved way with an old name, that end suddenly or lead down the course of a brook. If those who are interested in it were to mark on a chart the various places where these occur, future discoveries might supply the necessary information for completing the map of Roman and British ways.

The name "Cae Leika", which is found at Penley, in Willington and in Worthenbury, and always beside a British way, may very probably be "Leuca"—a league, derived from "llech", an ancient Celtic word signifying a stone, and thus implying that a Roman milestone may be looked for at that point.

One of the chief differences observable between the north and south of England at the present time is the scarcity of churches in one compared with the other. The townships of one are the same size as the parishes of the other. But in Maelor Saesneg it would seem that while the British Church flourished, and during the ascendancy of Bangor Isycoed, there were as many churches as may now be found in the most favoured parts of the country.

Among the ancient names in Maelor Saesneg, that of Bleddyn is one of the most common. It occurs twice on the west side of Hanmer Lake, again in Welshampton and Penley, frequently in Bangor and Overton. It was supposed that the name indicated the large number of wolves harbouring formerly in the district; but another and far more probable explanation is found in the fact that "Bleiddian" is the British equivalent for St. Lupus; in this instance one that came not to prey upon the flock, but to rescue it. Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, accompanied Germanus from France to Britain

in his missionary journeys in A.D. 429 and in A.D. 447. They were sent by the Gallic Church to check the progress of the heresy taught by Pelagius. "Lupus seems to have been the younger of the two missionaries, and to have borne a subordinate part to the other."¹ Indeed, it has often been noticed that while the name of Garmon occurs frequently in Wales and Cornwall, there are only two churches dedicated to Lupus,² Llanvleiddian Vawr and Llanvleiddian Vach, both in the county of Glamorgan. If the name Bleiddian, found so frequently here, may be regarded as a proof of the presence of Lupus, the balance would then incline in his favour. That it should be so would be of the highest interest, as shewing that Christianity was not only established here by the middle of the fifth century, but was in danger from the false teachers. That the name should be found at two places upon the western side of Hanmer seems with great probability to indicate the two places where numbers of people were baptized by him, and Hanmer is thus a lake of baptism as well as the one specially called Llyn-bedydd. Two other circumstances confirming this view may be given. 1. It is well known that these missionaries followed the course of the great roads, and Bleddyn's Bank, at Northwood, is on the Watling Street leading to Bangor. 2. The derivation of Bettws-feld³ for Bettisfield might thus be established, and mean the station or centre from which the missionaries worked.

On the sides of Hanmer Lake, and especially on the three hills that are included within the name Gredington, there is as singular a collection of names as, perhaps, could be found anywhere. Beginning with Cold Hill, which marks a Roman colony, we find that in A.D. 1277 the sons of Griffith ap Madoc made over to their mother Emma their possessions in English Maelor,

¹ Canon R. Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*.

² See *Celtic Remains*, and Bede's *History*, lib. i, cap. 17, etc.

³ In *Celtic Remains* it is stated that these were the Bede Houses demolished by King Henry VIII.

among which is mentioned the vill of Col-ton. The site of the vill seems to have been changed by the year 1670, when we find Mr. Daniel Mathews holding some lands called New-ton, which are now called after him. The natural strength of the situation, with the Roman way (Street Ludin) passing close by, has been already described. The name, Tart's Hill,¹ which occurs there, may be a contraction of Astarte.

When we come to Christian times, Gredington may mean the town of Gwledig; and this name, in a Welsh form, occurs so late as A.D. 1284. The date usually given for Cunedda Wledig is about 350.

The next name is Canvar's Croft.² In his *Eminent Welshmen*, Canon R. Williams says that Cynvarch was a Prince of the Northern Britons, and lived about A.D. 450; that he dedicated the latter part of his life to religion, and founded the church of Llangynvarch in Maelor; Flintshire, which was destroyed by the Saxons in the battle of Bangor Orchard, A.D. 607. We may, perhaps, attribute the building of this church to the good influences produced by the visit of Bishop Lupus to the place.

¹ Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, p. 340. "But the most remarkable inscriptions belonging to Corchester are the two Greek altars figured in the woodcuts:—1, ΑΣΤΑΡΤΗΣ ΒΟΜΟΝ Μ' ΕΣΟΡΑΣ ΠΟΥΛΑΧΕΡ Μ' ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ; 2, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ ΤΥΡΙΩ ΔΙΟΔΩΡΑ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΑ. The inscription on each of these altars forms an hexameter verse. The altar to Astarte is now at Netherby, that to Hercules in the British Museum." See *Josephus against Apion*, i, sect. 18, and *Antiq.*, vi, xiv, 8. Dr. Bruce mentions that the tower of Corbridge Church is entirely composed of Roman stones. The tower of Hanmer Church is packed with Roman tiles in many places.

² In *Celtic Scotland*, ii, p. 186, the following pedigree is given from the *Bonedd y Seint ynys Prydain*, or Pedigrees of the Saints of Britain: "Kyndeyru Garthwys, son of Ywein, son of Urien Reged, son of Cynfarch, son of Meirchiawngul, son of Grwst Ledlwm, son of Cenan, son of Coel". In Canon R. Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, Urien (Rheged), a celebrated warrior who lived in the latter part of the fifth century, is spoken of as the son of Cynfarch Oer, who had taken refuge in Wales after having lost his principality in North Britain. Urien expelled the Irish Scots from South Wales, and recovered his father's dominions in North Britain. He was treacherously slain in the island of Lindisfarne. There are notices of him in two of the *Triads*.

Other names found there are Cae Percyn (Parson's Field), Bryngwenith (the Wheat-Bank), and Bryn Vechan. This last is probably the name of the Welsh proprietors in the reign of Edward I.

The second of the Gredington hills, separated from the first by an artificial trench, is called Mount Pleasant. This is, no doubt, the English version of Plas-yn —; in the same way that Pleasant Grove, near Ellesmere, has obtained its name. If this is correct, the Plas may have been the abode of Canvarch, whose field has been already noticed, and whose church may have stood on the third hill, that used to be known by the name of Highermost Grediton. This is now within Bettisfield Park, and is the highest point in English Maelor. Around it there are four names which leave little doubt as to the building that originally stood there. The first of these is Bryn y Llan (hill of the church), on the west side. On the north are the Tig¹ Teggin² Pools and

¹ “If *tig* is from *tego* (and so=*tectum*), we have an argument for the Celtic use of the word as applied to a Christian building. The heathen temples are generally admitted to have been hypæthral.” (I. A.) This may throw light upon the name Ty-brough-ton (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, No. 32, p. 273).

² In Professor Rhys' *Welsh Philology*, Lectures, i, 31, and v, 213, both these very interesting words are noticed,—“The Celts of the British Isles seem to have applied the adjective to the householder or the head of the house; but as the head of the house was also, in a wider sense, lord of his people, the word came to mean lord or monarch.” In Iscoed-yn-Maelor, the name Cae Catteyrn (Cattedgirn, Catotigirni) occurs, and in Broughton-yn-Maelor there is the Pwll-y-Gwarthey. This word occurs on the Eliseg Pillar, “filius Guarthi que bened Germanus’”; and in Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury* it is supposed to be the beginning of Gwartheyru or Vortigern. In Rhys' *Philol.*, i, 31, we also find: “The use of this word was not confined to the insular Celts, for Gregory of Tours mentions a Tiger-num; in Auvergne this is now Tiern; and the name is known to all in its form of Thiers.” In *Philol.*, p. 396, No. 42nd of early inscriptions is “Tegernacus filius Marti (? Martii) Hic jacet”; and it is added, “Tegernacus is now Teyrnog...*Anglicè*, Tierney. I have found no other trace of it in Welsh nomenclature.” In both Maelors, however, the name occurs frequently in old documents under the form of Teggin; and the family seem at one time to have owned Plas Fron, near Bangor Isycoed. See *History of Llangurig* and Mr. J. Y. W. Lloyd's *History of Maelor Gymraeg*.

the Tan y Groes Croft. Of these, the former is a very old form of Welsh, and means "the house of the Lord". The other name, Tan y Groes (under the cross) speaks for itself. The remaining name on the eastern side, Cargoss-fur, is *Caer-groes-ffordh*¹ (the fortification of the cross by the road). The last two syllables occur frequently throughout Wales; and we have one instance, not far distant, in the name *Gres-ford*. The first syllable in *Car-goss-fur* shews that there was an entrenchment there, possibly to defend the church. Or it may be that the church having been destroyed, the natural strength of the position recommended it as the site of a small fort. One or two Cyclopean stones are to be seen there, and also some traces of a rampart. The mention of the British road is also satisfactory, as shewing that this was, what had been suggested (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, No. 19, p. 210), an ancient way, and the one by which salt was brought from the Wiches to *Uriconium*.

One more name at this place,—the *Cae Twna*, will be noticed shortly. On the eastern side of Hanmer Lake, besides the *Plas Shonnett* (*Janet's Palace*), which will be noticed at its proper date, there is only the wood, called *Mount Sion*, which calls for attention. Whether there is any special history attaching to it, or whether it was a possession of the ancient family of *Sionas*, who lived at *Penley*, there is at present no evidence to show.

At *Bettisfield*, to the east of the old Hall, there is a field called "*The Kerrick*", containing a mound which seemed as if it were the site of a small, oblong building. On the north side of this field is one called in Welsh the field of the mountain-ash, which might shew that there was a burial-ground² at the place, ashes and yews

¹ I am indebted to Canon R. Williams for the explanation of this word.

² See *Arch. Camb.* for April 1872, p. 161. In Hone's *Year-Book* for March 25, p. 378, we read,—“According to Mr. Pennant the farmers in Scotland carefully preserve their cattle against witch-

being commonly planted in graveyards, as Giraldus mentions in his *Topography of Ireland*, lib. ii, cap. 54. On the other side, to the south, is a field called the Tan y Gilver, which may mean "under the short cell". This word *cil* or *cell* occurs constantly in English Maelor, under its various meanings of a cell; that is, a church or small monastic building, a kiln, and a retired place or nook. Here the first and third meaning would be equally appropriate; but it is probably the first that is intended. Another name, the Hol-vin (van)—a place of interrogation or inquiry, may compare with "the Ridge of the Acts in Judgment", mentioned in *Celtic Scotland* (ii, p. 96) as being two parallel, straight terraces about 180 yards long, near to the earliest monastery in Iona.

At a place called Bunchough (? Banclawdd), about three quarters of a mile to the south, there was a well which was paved at the bottom with white stones in the form of a cross. It is now filled up, and the place can only be known by the ground being marshy. This may have been connected with the Kerrick by a path that crossed the Gospel Meadow; but the track is now lost.

Another name of interest is the Corn Hill, a place that in later years was connected with the Bettisfield Llys by a road and avenue, and has still some ecclesiastical remains about it. From its position, on rising ground at the west end of Fens Moss, it might seem to derive its name from some early cultivation¹ of the soil there. The Welsh still hold in honour those who first introduced agriculture, and taught the Cymri the art of ploughing. Very probably the missionary band working in and from the Kerrick may have set the ex-

craft by placing boughs of mountain-ash and honeysuckle in their cowhouses on the 2nd of May."

¹ See Canon R. Williams' notice of Hu (Gadarn) in *Eminent Welshmen*. Within the last thirty-five years Mr. David Balfour, of Balfour in Orkney, has conferred a similar benefit upon those productive and interesting islands.

ample to those who had hitherto supported themselves by hunting and fishing. The traditional accounts of Bangor Is y Coed, and the written statements of Adamnam as to the daily life at Iona, shew that these stations were little colonies, centres of civilising power. The mill-stream and stone-kiln, the barn, the cowhouse, the cross placed in a millstone for a pedestal, the guest-chamber, the cells of the monks, the church, and the burial-ground, give us a photographic view of their manner of life.

While this is all true of missionary effort, we may notice that the infrequency of the apparently common word Cornhill suggests a different derivation altogether. There is a parish of Cornhill-on-Tweed¹ (written anciently Cornell and Cornhall), where corn is grown, and where there are remarkable British encampments. There is also the name Cornhill in London. Taking England through there are eight parishes and three townships that have the word Corn for their first syllable. Then such names as Cornwall,² Runcorn,³ Cornbury⁴ (Oxon.), shew how far wrong we should be in interpreting the word literally in every instance, since it is a British and Roman syllable as well as an English one. In Anglesey there are Llys Cornwy and Llan Cornwy, and in the county of Merioneth a Castell Corndochen. The proper

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. S. A. Fyler for an interesting account of Cornhill-on-Tweed. The church is dedicated to St. Helen; and on pulling down the old building in 1751, a stone coffin containing fragments of a human skeleton, and two urns of coarse earthenware, were found. See Raine's *History of North Durham* (fol., London, 1852), p. 320.

² The Britons gave the name of Kernou (*Cornu*) to Cornwall and a part of Devonshire. The Saxons called all Britons "Weales"; those, therefore, who occupied this western peninsula were called "Corn-weales". (Lewis' *Topog.*)

³ In Mr. W. Beaumont's *Halton Castle* (1873), p. 146, "In A.D. 915 the fort at Rumcofan (*A. S. Chron.*, p. 130) was built. In the King's books (Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, Addenda, 583) it is called Ronchestorn. All these names probably had their origin in the word Roncaria, a place overrun with briars.

⁴ Cornbury, the bury or burgh of (the) Corn(avii)?

name, Corns, is supposed to come from Cornelius. From these instances, and finding in Whitaker's *History of Manchester* (vol. i, p. 102), that "the Corn-avii of Ptolemy possessed that detached region which adjoins the village of Banchor, all Cheshire, all Shropshire, the greater part of Warwickshire, and the adjoining parts of Leicestershire, it seems more probable that Cornhill in Bettisfield preserves the name of its former inhabitants rather than the fact of an early cultivation. To this view the Editor of the *Cheshire Domesday* inclines when he suggests that the three wheat-sheafs in the arms of that county, borne first of all by Edmund de Lacy, Constable of Chester, who died in the year 1528, may rather be a play upon the name Corn(avii) than seem to suggest what would not be a fact, that Cheshire is a corn-growing county.

The founder of the Bettisfield Church is happily preserved in the name Llan-eliver.¹ This would be Eliver *Gosgordd vawr* (*with the great retinue*), a distinguished chieftain who lived in the fifth century. The name Kerrick, which is the English form of the Welsh word *cerrig* (stones)—a common name for a church in Wales, as also, under its Gaelic form, *clachan* in Scotland—shows the material of which it was built, and that though on the edge of a large forest pains were taken to bring stone from a distance, unless, indeed, some more ancient building supplied the required material. Its situation, too, upon a British way, which has been already traced (*Arch. Camb.*, Fourth Series, No. 19, page 211), and which is still remembered, half a mile north, in the name of the "Old Lane Coppy", confirms the rule of antiquarian research, by which footpaths and old ways, as well as

¹ "Llan Eliver would be the church of Eliver. I know no instance of *llan* placed before a proper name, where it does not signify church. Eliver (Oliver) occurs in Welsh documents; but as yet he has no *status* among the saints. He is said to be the son of Arthwys ab Mōr, and brother of Ceidio and Pabo (both saints). He is reported a chief of the fifth century." (D. S. E.)

sites and old names, mutually witness to one another. At that period churches were commonly called after their founders, and when we know that Eliver was brother to Pabo, called Post Prydain, or the Pillar of Britain, for his valour in fighting against the enemies of his country, we see that he came of a good stock. Pabo adopted the monastic life, and was the father of Dunawd ffur, the great Abbot of Bangor in the fifth century. Eliver of Bettisfield was thus uncle to Dunawdd, and appears to have done his share of good work by building the church of which the site still remains in the field called the Kerrick. This word is found again in Halghton, at the south end of Horsemâs Green, while at the northern end there are the traces of a moat, and also of defensive works with the name Cad-helig (Helig's rampart). Helig ab Glanawg was sixth in descent from Cunedda Wledig. He was Lord of an extensive tract of low land on the north of Caernarvonshire, called Tyno Helig, which was overwhelmed by the sea in the seventh century. After the loss of his property Helig and his sons devoted themselves to religion, and became eminent among the Welsh Saints. Many of his twelve sons were members of Bangor Iscoed, and most of them founded churches in different parts of Wales: (see *Eminent Welshmen*, where reference is made to the History of Helig ab Glanawg in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1831, vol. iii, 39). The name and memory of Helig might, therefore, be expected, for many reasons, to be preserved at Horsemâs Green.

Once more this name occurs, under the form of Ty Crack (stone house), near Willington Cross, with the additional name of Lydiats (gates). The crossing¹ of two ancient roads at that point gave the name of

¹ In Caermarthenshire is a Trawsmawr, at the back of which a Roman road runs, and near which was found an inscribed stone, "Severini filii Severi"— Here was formerly a religious house called the Great Cross (Traws Mawr), belonging either to the Abbey of Strata Florida or that of Talley. (Dr. Nicholas.)

Trawstre to the township; a stone church was built close by, and not only so, but a field given to the priest bears to this day the name of School-house Field, probably from the Pictish word scolog, a priest (*Arch. Camb.* for October 1877, page 287). Afterwards, a religious house of some kind seems to have occupied a neighbouring site. As the proposed water supply for Liverpool from the Vyrnwy is said to be likely to pass this place, it will be of great interest to watch if any antiquarian remains are brought to light. Who the builder of this stone church may have been we are left in ignorance, unless the word Camerayge explains it. This word may be Cae Meuryg¹ (Maurice's Field); it is found here at the north end of Bettisfield, and in Bronington by Llynbedydd. The name Cae Killn, which is found beside the latter, may testify to the fact that there was more than one *cil* at that place, or it may embalm the name of Kilian, an Irish Monk of A.D. 689, whose chief missionary work was in Germany. (Archbishop Trench's *Medieval Church History*, page 61.) At the east side of Bronington two large fields have the names of Cae Guggs and Cae Low.² The first of these is probably not the Welsh *grug* (heather), which is still in use, and pronounced *grig*, but the name of a man of note who had been buried at that place. This may be Gwgan Gleddyvrud (with the crimson sword) who is called in the *Triads* one of the three sentinels of the battle of Bangor, which was fought A.D. 607. There is another Gwgawn (Gwron), the son of

¹ The names of Llewelyn, Trahaearn, and Meurig, the maternal uncles of Constantine, are mentioned as assisting their uncle with a large army of Britons in conquering Rome. (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 206.) "Meurig, the son of Tewdrig, also was King of Gwent, and died A.D. 575, at the age of ninety. A church was dedicated to him in Cardiganshire, probably that of Ystrad-Meurig." Another derivation of this word is *cwm-yr-agan*, the field of clefts or hollows.

² The word *low*, in this neighbourhood, is generally the Saxon word meaning a tumulus; but it may be *Cae-llow*, the calves' field. This is, perhaps, the meaning in the present instance; for at some little distance there is a lousy meadow, which would be in Welsh the *Cae llo isa*.

Peredur ab Eliver¹ Gosgorddvawr (with the great retinue). We are told in *Eminent Welshmen* that “Gwgawn (Gwron) is recorded in the *Triads* as one of the three unambitious princes, who having devoted themselves to bardism refused sovereign power when it was offered them. He flourished near the close of the sixth century.” The lands called Berdier (Bard-dir) in Bettisfield, may perhaps have got their name from this prince. Beyond the Cae Guggs, at a short distance to the north-west, is the name Banbury (ban burgh) Crofts, from which a water course brought water down to Fens Hall. There are also the names of Great and Little Ringrantia, which are upon the exact line where the boundary of Haughton Ring was supposed to run. No further light has been thrown as yet upon the moated site of the chapel called the Gard by Halghton Mill. That it is near the Holy Bush, which doubtless was a station for Bangor monks,² and that the Cae Newydd³ is found close by, might show that one of them was instrumental in the erection of the church. On the other hand, the Irish form—Halchtyn—as the old name for the township, might point to Irish missionaries working there. At Emral, not more than half-a-mile to the north of it, the name of Llanverwad occurs several times, and this was the name of the tithe paid to Bangor. If Gwerydd is the saint here intended we find that he “was the son of Cadwn ab Cynan ab Eudav, and that he lived in the fifth century; also that he founded the church of Llanwerydd in Glamor-

¹ Eliver has been already noticed as the founder of the Bettisfield church.

² In *Inq. p. m.*, 9th Elizabeth, there is a Kayr Mynach; and in 17th James I, a Cae Christian. The former of these, called Monks' Field, to the south of Emral New Park, within two hundred yards of Chapel Garth.

³ The Cae Newydd can hardly mean the new field, since the name is found at the point where some remains of Roman glass-work were discovered. It is more probably the name of a person, and been changed from Nevydd. Many of this name were noted in Welsh history. On the other hand, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Newark (werk) are of Roman origin.

ganshire, which is now called St. Donat's." In the *History of Llangurig*, page 270, the name is spelt Llan y wored.

At Penley the name of Collen occurs; his mother was of a royal family in Ireland, and his own name is preserved in the dedication, Llangollen. In Halgh-ton, and at Hardwick by Ellesmere, the word Ithenog¹ is found, but whether or not the name of a man is unknown.

Erbistock is said, in *Camden's Britannia*, vol. i, p. 172, to take its name from a Prince called Erbine; and the vale below the church to be called the Vale of Erbine. He was son of Cystennyn (Gorneu), sometimes called The Blessed, and sometimes Cystennyn Llydaw, from his having arrived in this country from Llydaw or Armorica (where his ancestors had resided for four generations), when the Britons required help against the Picts. The mother of Erbin was a Roman lady, and his own name, as well as those of his brothers, are among the most illustrious in British History. Their names were Constans, Emrys Wledig or Ambrosius, Uther Pendragon, Erbyn, King of Cornwall, and Dygain, a saint, who founded the church of Llangerniw, in Ergyng. Cystennyn was murdered by a Pict, about the year 442. His son Constans, who succeeded him, was murdered by Vortigern, who usurped the kingdom. Canon R. Williams thinks that "these two were neighbouring as well as rival kings." At Broughton-yn-Maelor there is Pwll y Gwarthey, elsewhere called Pwll Arglwydd; at Bangor there is Cae Ambers, *i.e.*, Ambrosius; and at Erbistock we find Erbin, whose descendants were as famous for their saintly qualities as all the family were for their nobility of mind and high descent. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the church is called St. Erbine's Stoke. The Welsh have a proverb, "It was not at once that Erbin was

¹ Among the Emral names is Tir a Bythel; and in *Celtic Remains*, p. 418, there is Twanna ap Ithell neu Iethell Porthdwanna, but no date given. *Vide infra.*

obtained," referring to some forgotten incident. The church and village of Erbistock are on the west side of Dee. The old church, taken down in 1859, was dedicated to St. Hilary.

Near Eglwys y Groes (the date of which was conjectured to be of the fourth century; *Arch. Camb.* for October 1879, page 275), the name Tunnah's Loon occurs, and was thought to be a misspelling for Fynnon Llwyn. Near to Gredington, however, the same name is found under the form Cae Tunna, and also beside a small encampment called the Caer Gwyn, to the north-west of Llyn Bedydd. It was then thought that Tunna was the name of a man. In Bede's *History*, lib. iv, cap. 22, we read of a man "called Tunna, who was a priest and abbot of a monastery in the city which from him is still called Tunnacester." Whether this refers to Tinmouth or Tow-(Tove)-cester is unknown. The first station on the Roman Wall, Tunno-celum, is derived from Tunno (Tungrorum) and Ochel a Celtic word meaning height. Hodgson (*History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. iii, page 73) fixes upon Tinmouth as Tunno-celum;¹ but, as the *Notitia* informs us, that "Pons Ælii (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) was governed by the tribune of a cohort of Cornovii", and "the only inscription discovered in Newcastle which mentions any body of military at all, bears the name of the first cohort of Thracians" (Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, page 103), Horsley's choice of Bowness on the Solway is more generally thought to be right. Of the two rescripts of the time of Trajan that have been discovered in Britain, the one at Malpas, made in 7 Trajan (A.D. 104), mentions "Coh. I, Tungrorum Mill" among the cohorts² then on service in Britain; and the same

¹ Coh. Ælia Classica, a marine cohort placed at Tunnocelum, on the Wall, by the *Notitia*, which station we have fixed on the Tyne-law, on the south side of the mouth of the Tyne. (Hodgson.)

² Coh. 1,—Hispanorum, Valcionum milliaria, Alpinorum, Morinorum, Cujuniorum, Baelasiorum, Tungrorum mill. Coh. 3,—Thracum, Bracai Augustanorum. Coh. 4,—Lingonum. Coh. 3,—Deltatarum. Ala 1,—Thracum. Ala 2,—Gallorum Sabosiana, Hispanor. Vettonum, C.N.

notice of them is found in the rescript at Sydenham, in 8 Trajan (A.D. 105). A cohort was about six hundred strong, but the word "mill" shows that the Tungri numbered a thousand men. In R. Ainsworth's Dictionary (London 1808) they are said to be people of Tongres in Liege, and Plin. iv, 17, and *Taciti Germania*, c. ii, are referred to. In *Roman Wall*, p. 194, it is said, "from the inscriptions on the Antonine Wall we know that this cohort was engaged in the erection of that structure, and now, from the *Notitia*, we learn that it was in Britain at the beginning of the fifth century. We have thus evidence of its long continuance in the island." Among the altars found at Housesteads in Northumberland, and dedicated by this cohort, are two "to Jupiter, the best and greatest, and to the deities of the emperor (= his divine majesty)" and one "Deo Silvano." On another, dedicated to Hercules, (the size of which is 3 ft. 7 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.) there are the words "cui præest P. Æl(ius)", from whom perhaps the cohort obtained the designation of Ælia. Two other dedications are given below.¹ With this evidence before us as to the word Tunna, we can now only wait till some discovery of ancient remains decides the question either way. At Eglwys y Groes in Ty-broughton, as well as at Cargoss-fur, there have been both a church and a camp; at both the name of Tunna occurs,

¹ *Roman Wall*, p. 397. "On some occasion of great perplexity the garrison seems to have sought direction from the oracular god, and in obedience to the response to have carved the inscription, or more probably erected the temple, to which the following was affixed: "Diis deabusque secundum interpretationem Oraculi clari Apollinis. Coh. I. Tungrorum." *Roman Wall*, pp. 414-15:

"D(iis) M(anibus)
Anicio
Ingenuo
Medico
Ord(inario) Coh(ortis)
I Tungr(orum)
Vix(it) an(nos) xxv."

At the head of this stone is a rabbit, the badge of Spain, to which country this youth might belong.

as well as at Caer Gwyn; while at the encampment close to the village of Hanmer tiles have been found, and ancient names still remain, of which notice will shortly be taken.

That the Romans—like all nations which preceded and followed them—took means to show the date of their buildings is proved by the following extract, and thus the evidence is confirmed which was relied upon for the date of Eglwys y Groes.¹ The name of Crox-ton near to it was probably its Saxon equivalent. We should naturally expect, therefore, to find some traces of a later church in that place. Upon a ridge-way leading north-west from Eglwys y Groes, a singular place, like a large reservoir, may be seen, with a pool upon the other side of a square enclosure; a ditch that completed the quadrangle has been more or less filled up. The name Yew-tree House used to be given to a farm or cottage that till lately stood there, but the two large fields below it are called the Upper and Lower Gorstocks. This unpromising name had some light thrown upon it in a map of A.D. 1739, where the ancient site was described as the Questoc, that is, the Quest, or Inquest-house. In Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic Words* the

¹ A friend has given me the following extract from a tract called *Des monuments celtiques et des ruines romaines dans le Morbihan*, by Dr. Alf. Fouquet, which confirms remarkably the reasons assigned in fixing the date of Eglwys y Groes. He is speaking of some excavations made by him at Locmariaquer, and continues, "Tout-à-fait à l'ouest de l'édifice, sous la dernière assise d'un mur de tuiles et tout près de l'angle de jonction de deux murs, on a trouvé une monnaie romaine moyen module en bronze, sur laquelle on est parvenu à lire avec beaucoup de peine CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG. On ne peut douter que cette monnaie ait été placée avec intention là où on l'a trouvée, car l'angle de jonction des deux murs était formé comme ne l'était aucun autre, en pierres de tailles, sur une des quelles on a trouvé neuf crampons de fer placés à différentes hauteurs et qui assujettissaient le mur de tuiles sous lequel se trouvait placée la pièce de Magnence." This bears out the fact that the Romans put coins in the walls of their buildings in order to mark the date of them. In this instance the coin tells within three years, for Magnentius ruled in Gaul from 350-353 A.D. It is well to note that the place was at an angle, on the west face, and below the foundation.

quest-house is said to be the chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanors and annoyances were held. The quest-house is frequently mentioned in the accounts of St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571.¹

It has been noticed that the word Cronimos occurs three times in this neighbourhood within an area of two miles, and that its probable derivation may be Coronæ-mos. The Coronator² was an officer of great importance in Saxon times, and was elected by the Yeomen of the Comitatus, at the same time, and along with the Vice-comes or Sheriff. His business especially was to concern himself with "pleas of the crown". The Questoc would seem, therefore, to have been his abode. This is confirmed in a grant³ of manors by Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester. Among these occurs the name of the Vill of Crænæche. This word is usually interpreted *vicus gruum* (the village of cranes), but here it seems probably to be a contraction of the word *coronæ*. It is worthy of note that the name has been preserved almost to the present time. In the township of Tybroughton a *new house* has taken the place of one called the Coronage. The church may have stood beside the Questoc, or a little lower, at the place called Croxton. There we have the Irish word Kiskibber, instead of the

¹ See Additional MSS. 12,222.

² His duties were—(a), to hold inquests upon all dead bodies found within his bailiwick; (b), to inquire concerning treasure-trove, who were its finders, and where it was, and whether any one might be suspected of having concealed it; "which may be well perceived", says the Statute of Edward I ("De Officio Coronatoris"), "where one liveth riotously, haunting taverns, and hath done so of long time"; (c), after a verdict of *felo de se*, to give order that the body should be buried by night, at four cross-roads, with a stake through the heart; and (d), in virtue of his office as a magistrate he had a general power to apprehend all felons, whether an inquisition had been found against them or not. None were to be chosen to this office but lawful and discreet knights.

³ See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, folio edition, vol. ii, p. 328, where a list is given of the manors granted to Robert Fitz-Hugh, Baron of Malpas. Burwardeston and Crænæche are there mentioned as villis in Wales.

Welsh ysgubor, for the barn,¹ and at some point in Tybroughton, not yet identified, the name Gyfcilician² (? Gyf-cil-y-shan) occurs. This seems to refer to some cell, which we may suppose Irish missionaries had erected, but to whom dedicated we cannot decide.

The Chapelry of Threapwood is partly in English Maelor and partly in Cheshire. The first syllable is said to be from the Saxon word *threapian*—to threap, *i.e.*, to persist in an argument or course of action whether right or wrong. It is said to be still used by the villagers in that sense. The second syllable in the name refers to the forest and heath of Broughton, which extended originally from Worthenbury to Malpas. It is not improbable that the name of this forest, which is mentioned A.D. 1078, may still be found in the modern name Burton Wood, being really the wood of the Burgh ton or Brough ton, traces of which are to be seen in a field opposite the gate leading to the vicarage. In Pennant's *Tour through North Wales*, he mentions "passing through part of Threapwood, and observing in the enclosures some venerable oaks, the remains of the ancient forest". Of these, one remains at the lodge of Broughton Hall, and another by the farm at Tallarn, which is opposite the Lord's Hill. At present the Wiche Valley alone represents the old Broughton

¹ The buildings here will, no doubt, have been constructed of wood and wattles, and so left no trace behind; but comparing them with the account of the earliest monastery at Iona (*Celtic Scotland*, ii, p. 95), we see that the large moat on the hill by the Questoc may have been the reservoir to supply water for their mill, while the *horreum* (barn) at Iona answers to the *kiss kibber* here. That these early missionaries were not drones, the rich pasture-land about Croxton amply testifies. No cross, within living memory, has been found there. There is a well-croft to the north of the house.

² A Gyfcilician, or Gyfeilian, is said to occur near Bettws y Coed, on the line of the Roman road (Sarn Helen). The second syllable seems as if it were the *ceile* (*socius*) in the word Culdee (*Celtic Scotland*, ii, p. 226); and *sén* or *sean*, pronounced *shane*, answers to the Welsh *hén*=old. The last two syllables would thus be "old hermit". (I. A.) The parish of Gyffiliog occurs in Rev. D. R. Thomas's *St. Asaph*, p. 438. Another name in Ty-Broughton, not yet identified or explained, is Bora.

Forest, unless, indeed, we include Burton Wood. Threapwood was, till the year 1857, extra-parochial,¹ and when that is the case it is often found that a monastery formerly stood there, as the monks always tried to obtain rights of burial distinct from the parish clergy. In this they frequently succeeded, and were freed by the Pope not only from the authority of the clergyman, but sometimes from that of the bishop himself. At the Reformation, there were lands and tenements here belonging to a chauntry in the collegiate church of Bunbury; but for traces of a monastery we have to look much further back. One part of the Chapelry is called the Holy Land—a name that to many persons may seem only a jest, especially as almost the only house that stands there is an inn; there is also a little brook, which divides Cheshire and Flintshire, that is called the Flannen Brook. Another stream running below the church is called Paradise² Brook. Beside Holy-well, Holy-bush, Holy-croft, Holy-stone (Halston), in this neighbourhood, we have but to take the map and see how many islands round the coast are called, in various languages, Holy-island, to understand how unwearied the early Christian missionaries were, and how successful in planting the cross everywhere. From twelve to fifteen miles north-west of Gallan-head, on the island of Lewis, are the Flannen Islands, famous for fattening sheep; at present seven of them are not inhabited, but on one of the others are the ruins of some religious houses which attest the presence of former occupants, and illustrate what has

¹ Mr. W. Beaumont writes, "The unimportant township of Cudyington has obtained a singular distinction in modern times. In the Act of 29 George II, cap. 3, after reciting that divers soldiers who have deserted His Majesty's service have been harboured in a certain place called Threapwood, lying within or near the counties of Chester and Flint, or one of them, and adjoining to the said township of Cudyington, it is enacted that the commissioners for the county of Chester, and the officers of the said town of Cudyington, should execute the Act (by apprehending the deserters) in the said place called Threapwood."

² "Powys Paradwys Gymry" is a saying of Llywarch Hên. (*Celtic Remains.*)

been called that “pertinacity of devotion”¹ which marked the Christianity of early times. These islands are still called the Holy Islands, and in Martin’s *Western Isles*, page 17, we are told with what superstitious reverence the fowlers from the Lewis used to regard them, “terming them honorifically, *the country*, and never visiting them but with prayers and ceremonies.” In Bishop Forbes’ *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, page 350, we are told that Flann was of Royal Irish descent, that he was twenty-fourth Abbot of Iona, and died about A.D. 891, and that his festival was about December 18th. In Reeves’ Introduction to Adamnam’s *Life of Columba*, page 175, it is said that he died on the 24th of April, 891; also, that Cogan latinizes his name by Florentius, and states his festival to be April 24th. Macfarlane (*MS. Geographical Collections* ii, 242), while he gives rightly the name of the island, calls the Saint Flandan. This is one of the most notable instances of the work of Irish Saints in this neighbourhood. The benefits which Ireland received from Britain through Candida Casa, through St. Patrick, and from Bangor Isycoed, were fully repaid during the dark centuries of Saxon conquest, by the bands of brave men who poured south from Iona and elsewhere. In the *Life of Columba*, already referred to, mention is made, at page 63, of “Meuthi, an Irish hermit in Wales, with twelve ministers”. The name Holy-land at Threapwood, then, probably keeps up the memory of a religious house founded by St. Flann—a means of doing good admirably adapted to those times, and it may be to all times, if perfect liberty were maintained, and that devotion to missionary work, without mediæval novelties, which marked the religion of early days.

As the British word *llan* is sometimes pronounced *flan*, it might be thought that this was preserved in the name of Flannen; but the last letter—like housen for houses—shows us that it would now be written Flann’s Brook. The name is also found at another

¹ James Wilson’s *Voyage round Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 114.

point, above Bangor, where the Dee and the Ceiriog join, called Coed yr Allt. We have the Flannog woods, and the Coed fedw Flannog (birch-wood of Flann). Mr. W. F. Skene in his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii, page 282, notes "a peculiar form in which the names of many of the saints appear in Irish. As a mark of affection the syllable *mo*, meaning 'my', was prefixed, and the syllable *og*, meaning 'little', added to the name." In the Chamberlain's Accounts for Chester there is frequent mention of Threpe-hurst, in Bosle, within the forest of Macclesfield. There is a Threepwood in the county of Roxburgh, north of Melrose.

To return to Gredington, one of the fields used to be called "the Acres"; and near to the large camp outside Hanmer village are three fields which are called indifferently the Maes Akers, and Maes y Deikws. The first of these, if Welsh, would be the Maes ucha (upper field), and that would accurately describe its position, rising from the village. But it may be a Saxon aker (an acre), the instances¹ in which the two languages help to make one word being innumerable. If this last is the true meaning, the acres at Hanmer would be those of the (Great) Arowry hamlet, and thus show us which the ground was that was assigned to the Roman soldiers quartered here. This idea receives some confirmation from the fact of the name Maes y Deikws being given to the same fields. This name, which appears frequently in the Welsh pedigrees of the neighbourhood, has not hitherto been explained. It seems very probable that it derives its meaning in the same way as the ancient family name of Dykes in Cumberland. This name, anciently del Dykes,² is derived from the Roman wall of Hadrian. Dr. Bruce considers the name "to be derived from the works of the barrier,

¹ From Maserfeld to Tor-pen-how Hill, near Carlisle, instances of the same meaning repeated in different languages, or of a word belonging to one language being worked up as part of a name in another, are constantly recurring.

² See Whellan's *History of Cumberland*, p. 289.

and to have been the site of a station". The Saxon appellation of the Dyke, or the Dykes (for the Vallum and Murus joined at that point), was given to the wall there, as "Graham's Dyke" was to that of Lollius Urbicus. Hence the family on the spot became del Dykes, and their residence Dykesfield. Applying this to our Maes y Deikws we seem to see at once that we have the Saxon word dyke in a Welsh dress, and that it was the entrenchment by means of which the Roman soldiers protected the cultivated ground adjoining their camp. The same thing is found near the village of Welshampton, in a Latin form. There, a straggling street is called the Bal-mur¹ (the wall of the high place), and near to it Hol-mur² (hole i' th' wall), and this last name is still the sign of a local inn. The hamlet called the Little Arowry lies at about the same distance to the north that the other does to the south-east, and its connection with the camp at Hanmer is shown in a curious way, from the modern Chester road not going direct there, but falling into the road that leads from the Little Arowry to Hanmer. The old road, therefore, it is plain, went up the broad green of the Little Arowry (at the head of which a house was

¹ See *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, p. 127, *sub voce* "Belan". "The author of *Words and Places* sees in the word vestiges of an ancient *cultus*, shewing some original connection between the Syrian Baal and the Celtic Bel. Baal, according to Professor Nilsson, has given his name to many Scandinavian localities, *e.g.*, the Baltic, the Great and Little Belt. In Llwyd's *Arch. Brit.*, tit. i, p. 33, is written: 'A berry or barrow (a hillock), beru; twyn, bellan, brynkyn.' As the modern *ll* is invariably written *lh* by Llwyd, it is evident that his *bellan*=the modern *belan*, and that it meant a hillock, mound, tumulus, or barrow. Mr. Silvan Evans thinks there can be no doubt about the term being descriptive, and most probably a diminutive of *bâl*, a hill or peak."

² Near Ravenglass some ancient remains called "Walls Castle", cemented with run lime, seem to indicate a similar enclosure for defensive purposes. In *Celtic Remains*, *gwal*=*murus*. In Salop there is Berry Walls, and at Overton Madoc the "Gwallia" occurs. The late Archdeacon Williams, of Cardigan, explains this word to be "cultivated ground". Query, because surrounded by a *gwal* (*murus*)?

built some years ago), and crossing Hanmer Hall Park dropped down to what was formerly the centre of the place, the Brito-Roman camp, shut in with forest all round, and surrounded immediately, like the Berth at Baschurch, with water, which those who knew it might safely cross by a submerged causeway. At the Hanmer end, the short length of pack-horse road opposite the Inn gives a hint which was the original outlet on that side.

The following names may, perhaps, claim to have a local origin. They appear constantly in the old registers of the churches in Maelor, and in other ancient documents. Dee, from the river. Deikws, from the Hanmer dykes protecting the Arowries. Teggin, from Tig Teggin, on Highermost Gredington. Tunna, from the hermit of that name, or from the Cohort of the Tungri. Tart, from Tart's Hill. Parbett, from the wood of that name in the Wiche Valley, supposed to mean a boar park. Bowker, from bowk, a milk pail. There is also le Haytley, as though the name of some official.

In the Rev. J. Price's *Ancient British Church*, page 128, there is a valuable note "upon the dedication of churches in Wales. They passed, it appears, through three different stages; at first it was to Founders, then to St. Michael, and afterwards to the Blessed Virgin. The old British practice of naming churches after their living founders remained in force until the beginning of the eighth century. Dedications to St. Michael are noticed as a new feature in *Brut y Tywysogion*, A.D. 717. The third mode is not referred to until the twelfth century. There is, however, an earlier instance of the dedication of a church to St. Mary, that of Lanfair at Bangor, A.D. 973. The church disappeared before the sixteenth century, but the surrounding fields are still called Erw Fair (Mary's Acre)". This may be the explanation of a name at Emral, where two meadows are called the Cae Marie.¹ As the

¹ In the Chester *Inq. p. m.*, 9th Elizabeth, there is a "Kayr Dam"

chapel at Emral was dedicated to St. Thomas this must refer to some earlier church. We have had several instances in Maelor of churches named after their living founders, and other instances may be forthcoming. Between Worthenbury and Broughton, near to the way called Pirne hobbe (? Bryn yr Hôb), is a close called Elfrog, which may be ael, brow, and Fwrog. The latter is the name of a saint called Mwrog,¹ who lived in the latter part of the seventh century, and by whom a church was founded called Llan-fwrog. "Churches and monasteries were consecrated by the residence on the spot of the founder² with a view to the exercise for a certain time of prayer and fasting." "To this St. Martin's at Canterbury and Witherne are obvious exceptions," and we may add the church of Eglwys y Groes. The name of Pendavies (? David's head), which occurs there, has always seemed to refer more probably to David ap Owen and the extent of his manor, which ended at that point, than to have any ecclesiastical significance. With respect to the Bronington monastery, we are disposed to think that it was of British rather than of Saxon origin, and that its dedication to St. Michael may have been earlier than the date at which such dedications usually began. Perhaps some evidence may be forthcoming shortly to decide the point.

Among the words not yet made out, in and around Llynbedydd, was one called the Cribb. The grant³

also. Perhaps this last word may be *dame*, and so confirm the above.

¹ See Rev. D. R. Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 421.

² Rev. J. Price's *British Church*, p. 209.

³ From the Emral MSS. "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus fil' Magistri Thome de Pyvelesdon dedi concessi et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi Johanni de Hynkle septem messuagia tertiam partem unius molendini aquatici cum tertia parte vivarii et stagni et piscarii ejusdem molendino spectantibus unam carucatam terre tres placeas prati que vocantur le Cwebbe holemedow et hule medowe et communem pasturam adeo libere sicut ego predictus Rogerus vel antecessores mei unquam habuerint sive habere pote-

given below shows what the word ought to be, “tres placeas prati que vocantur le Cwebbe”, etc. At the present time the meadow beside the lake is called the Quab. The grant is still further interesting in naming the hole-meadowe,¹ which is close at hand, but most of all in its mention of Lyndon, as the place where the deed was drawn up and signed. At the north end of Llynbedydd the name Pentrebah still remains, one house of which was standing within the last forty years. This must have been Lyn-don (lake-town), once a place of much importance. In the 35th Edward I Bate-brugge-mor, close by, had been granted to Sir Richard Puleston by the Earl of Chester, and in the 4th Edward II, Roger, son of Thomas de Pyvelesdon, disposes of part of it to John de Hinkle, at that time bailiff of Overton. In Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii, page

rint et triginta tres solidos anni redditus cum omnibus serviciis et pertinentibus suis in Lyndon, et cum omnibus libertatibus et aysamentis predictæ villæ quo ... modo spectantibus H'end' et tenend' de me et heredibus meis predicto Johanni et heredibus de corpore suo procreatis libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario in perpetuum Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis per predictum Johannem et heredes suos vel suos assignatos novem marcas sterlingorum videlicet medietatem in festo Annunciacionis Beatæ Mariæ in Martio et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis p' p' sequent' pro omnibus serviciis secularibus exactionibus et demandis Salw (?) de predictis loibus ville predictæ forniseca servicia domini Regis Et ego vero predictus Rogerus et heredes mei predicto Johanni et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis omnia predicta tenenda cum omnibus suis pertinentibus sicut predictum est contra omnes gentes warrantizabibus et acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum Pro hac autem donacione concessione chartæ meæ confirmacione dedit mihi predictus Johannes quadraginta marcas argenti ex manibus In cujus rei testimonium huic chartæ sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus d'mi Roger Corbert Waltero de Nugeford Richardo de Leghton militibus Galfrido Randulphe Joh'e Randulph Joh'e Moreton Joh'e de Stockton de Com' Salope Rob'to de Marchall Henrie de Verdon Joh'e de Honton de Com' Staford et alijs Dat' apud Lyndon die dominica pp'ma post festum circumcisionis domini Anno regni Reg. Ed. fil' Regis Edwardi quarto.”

¹ The “cwebbe” and “hole-medowe” occur in the Haghmond Chartulary, in the description of other places; but there is no other Lyndon, as far as I am aware.

333, "David de Malpas marries Catherine, daughter of Owain Vaughan, lord of Meilir, and their son, William de Malpas, marries Margaret, daughter of Cadwgan de Lynton." As the Pyvelesdons had left Pyvelesdon by the date of this deed—4th Edward II—it seems reasonable to conclude that the Lynton in question is the one more recently called Pentrebah. That the witnesses are mostly from Salop is not surprising as the Pyvelesdons had but recently settled in the Welsh March, and so late as the time of Henry VIII Hangmer is described in the *Valor* as being in Salop.

In Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word Book*, page 2, is the word aker-spire, to sprout, to germinate abnormally. It is used of potatoes or of corn. A reference is given to Ray's *North Country Words*, B. 15, E. D. S. In most dictionaries this word is derived from our Saxon word aker; and in Bayley's *Etymological Dictionary* (London, 1742), aker-staff is an instrument to cleanse the plough coulter, but in James Barclay's *English Dictionary* (revised by Henry W. Dewhurst), we have *Acrospire*¹ [from *ακρος* and *σπειρω*], a shoot or sprout from the ends of seeds before they are sown. With this growth the ground (aker) has nothing to do, and so the abnormal growth of potatoes or corn, when in the ground or in sheaves, is called by the same name, aker-sprit. We give it as the instance of a word that may have descended to us from some Syrian Cohort, quartered at Uriconium. The word is not found commonly throughout England.

The Bangor name, "Buck" Morgan, may perhaps contain the trace of the lost "Bovium". Mr. J. Rhys writes, "I should expect Bovium to have become Boc, or Boi or Boy."

Among the names at Gredington there is Hogdin's Meadow, which has not yet been explained. In the Hanmer Register the name Pen-menyth occurs, but whether another form of Penmenydd, and so the old

¹ See also Webster's *Dictionary*, 1863. Jos. Worcester.

name for the Hal-on-th'-Hill at the north side of Bettisfield does not appear; or whether it may not apply to the large square camp called Pan Castle, to the west of Whitchurch. It has been suggested that "Ala. I, *Pan-noniorum*, Trampiana, M. and S.", in the *Notitia*, may have given the name to Pan Castle. It is remarkable that the Botillers obtained it by marriage from the Pan-tulf family (Bodleian, Rawlinson, 283, p. 43).

M. H. LEE.

THE EARLY ITALIOT RACES,

WITH REMARKS ON THE PREHISTORIC CAREER
OF THE KELTS IN EUROPE.

(Continued from p. 200.)

THE peculiar ornamentation found in Britain on the arrival of the Romans in the country, which had probably existed there some time previous, and is known as Keltic, has been and still is a great puzzle as to whence it could have been derived. From its character and the ability of its execution it shows that it evidently came from the east, but by what agency is a complete mystery. The objects found cover a wide extent of country and were certainly the production of natives, and various as they are were not importations. We have therefore to cast about to find out how this ornamentation, so universally employed in the country as to appear indigenous for centuries, could have been introduced there, its reaching Britain should therefore be accounted for. On a first study of this ornamentation, and the strong resemblance it bears in certain points to very old Egyptian art, it might seem to have been brought to Britain by the Phœnicians, but the extreme difficulty of tracing their intercourse with this country, and the remote period in which it must have taken place, to judge from the character of the Egyptian art

whose features are to be found in Keltic decoration,—force the belief that it was not through Phœnician agency that Britain received the basis of Keltic ornamentation.

The fact of the Bavarian Kelts being in possession of the scroll, as depicted on the hut-urn of the Munich Museum, and the Kelts of Hallstadt also having a knowledge of the same ornamentation,—both evidently being derived from the eastern Yavans of Asia Minor, probably those of the Troad,—would suggest the possibility of its having reached Britain through them. And although these Kelts, belonging to the once powerful tribe of the Boii, are not mentioned in history as forming part of the population of Gaul, or even of Germany, before the account given by Livy of the expeditions made by Bellovesus and Segovesus into Italy and Germany, it is evident they had been settled in the latter country ages previous, as the finds made in Bavaria and Hallstadt prove. They were, there is little doubt, also located in Switzerland and Gaul, as, from the force of circumstances being wide wanderers, they forced their way from the former country to the south of Gaul, guided by the Rhone. They may also, by following the Rhine, have reached Britain on its east coast, and taken with them the ornamentation in question, together with the art of thus skilfully manipulating bronze, in which the objects are made.

They may, from having reached Britain from the opposite coast, by the route by which the Belgæ first reached the country, have become confounded with other Belgian migrations.

It must not be said that this is mere supposition ; for certain facts are there, the bronze-working must be accounted for, and its introduction by some agency or other ; the objects themselves are there to support thus much ; the decoration of them is of a distinct character found in no other country ; it has nothing of a Roman origin about it, and the art that produced them must have reached this country long previous to

their coming, for the peculiar features of the ornament to have had time to be developed, since nothing of the kind has been found elsewhere, only the germs on which it is based. These Boians were evidently acquainted with both the metal and the basis of the ornamentation used to decorate the objects made of it.

In the later part of their career in history the Boii, in seeking fresh homes for themselves, appear to have been the most unsettled, wandering, and enterprising among the Keltic peoples; their fortunes in Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and elsewhere are evidence of this; it would seem to have been partly forced on them by their being driven from the successive homes they had previously made for themselves by the neighbours—the Teutons,—they were constantly in the habit of molesting and plundering,—for that unfortunately seems to have been a general propensity among the Kelts. The Bavarian Boii however must, in the early stage of their arrival in Europe, when they first settled themselves in the country watered by the Danube and its tributaries of the right bank, have remained there for a long lapse of centuries, and doubtless but for the pressure of the Teutonic tribes, seeking to make a place for themselves, the Boii would have remained quietly in Southern Germany.

Although their early strength would appear to have been in the Danubian provinces, and even, as suggested by Dr. Prichard, their celebrated expedition to Galatia in Asia Minor was started more likely from Germany than from the South of France, still if they were occupiers of lake dwellings in Switzerland it must have been by early offshoots, and we may in all probability think they brought with them from the far East the implements and pieces of jade that have been found in these lake-dwellings, as none of this material has hitherto been found *in situ* in any part of Europe, and hence must have been taken to Switzerland. See *Academy*, February 5th, 1876, p. 128, for account of a paper on the subject of no jade having been found in

Europe, and a query as to whence it could possibly have been brought. This paper was laid before the Anthropological Society of Berlin by Herr Fricher of Freiburg.

Mention is made by Dr. Prichard, quoting Cæsar, of the Boii taking refuge with the Ædui after their defeat by the Romans, as allies of the Helvetii; they are placed on the classical map as being to the west of the Ædui, and must have occupied the position given to Mount Beuvray. Their location here becomes of importance, by strengthening the supposition of Keltic ornament and enamelling having been taken to Britain by them, from an account given of some recent discoveries made at Mount Beuvray (Bibracte), one of the fortified towns of the Ædui, of its being a great centre for the production of enamelled bronze objects of various kinds in pre-Christian Keltic times. This industry was probably taken to the Æduans by the Boii when they received shelter among them after the conquest of the Helvetii. These enamelled objects found at Mount Beuvray, in all stages of their manufacture, call forcibly to mind the enamelled pieces of horse-furniture, brooches, etc., found in various parts of England in and after Roman times. (See *Saturday Review*, March 4th, 1876, for a detailed review of the discoveries made at Mount Beuvray.)

The foregoing remarks strongly point to the Boii of the Danube as the source to which we must look for the origin of this ornamentation, who from the discoveries made at Hallstadt were the first to make objects of bronze so decorated. It will be satisfactory to find evidence to support this.

The date assigned, in *Horæ Ferales*, for the production of the *repoussé* bronze shields, etc., found in the beds of rivers and various parts of England, is a vague one. The different objects found are all decorated with the peculiar style of ornamentation called Keltic; but whence it came, and by which branch of the race of the Kelts it was executed, has never been

examined. Mr: J. M. Kemble evidently thought it to have been indigenous and peculiar to these islands. The question has advanced since the death of this very able archæologist, who, however, had he lived would probably have carried it forward more rapidly than it has thus far been. At the period above mentioned Britain is supposed to have been in the possession of the Kymric Kelts, who had ages previously driven the Gaels into Scotland and Ireland, nor does history mention any fresh arrival of the Gaelic branch to have intruded on the Kymri.

A light has been thrown at length on this dark and intricate question by the discovery of late years in parts of France of objects similarly decorated, and also made of bronze *repoussé*; and the opening of several tombs in remote districts of that country, and the finding of arms decorated with ornamentation of a character resembling that found in Britain, leave little doubt that they were of common origin, and we may consequently assume them to have been the production of the same people.

One of the early discoveries of this kind of bronze with Keltic ornamentation was found in a filled up branch of the Seine at the foot of a hill called "Des Deux-Amants": it is of bronze *repoussé* strengthened with bands of iron, and furthermore enriched in the lower part with enamel after the manner of the articles of horse-furniture that have been found in various parts of Britain and in sepultures there. A drawing of it with description is given in the *Revue Archéologique* for 1862, p. 225, by the architect Viollet-le-Duc, who thought it to be of the fifth century and a relic of Attila and his hordes. The helmet is now in the Museum of the Louvre.

Since then sounder ideas have prevailed, and Alexr. Bertrand in his *Archéologie Celtique et Gauloise* repudiates the above notion: and from the discovery of several tombs in various parts of France arrives at the conclusion that in the fifth or sixth century B.C. an

irruption took place of Gaelic Kelts into Gaul. They came from the valley of the Danube, passing through Switzerland. He states these Kelts to have been the first to introduce into Gaul the use of iron weapons. They came from as far up the Danube as Eichstadt on the left bank, and Hallstadt on the right bank. The localities in which their interments have been found in France are Bourges on the one side and Cussy-le-Colonne on the other, as the western limits of the tombs of this race; those beyond are isolated examples. The upper Rhine, the upper Seine, and the plains of the Marne, were the domains of this Keltic race. The earliest of these burials in Gaul date from the sixth or fifth centuries B.C., and the latest are of the second century B.C. He describes the finding of a Gaulish cemetery about three kilométres south-west of the village of Berru, in the department of the Marne, he says, before the adoption of coined money by the Gauls. In this cemetery the body of a warrior was found who had been buried in his war-chariot; he had on a conical helmet in *repoussé* bronze, of which he gives drawings of such a refined character that he hesitates giving it as an indigenous production, but rather as coming from the east. If, however, M. Bertrand had compared it with the shields that have been found in the beds of the rivers Thames and Witham he could have had no doubt of its real origin, for the ornamentation on the shields is of the same character, and even superior in the detail of ornament to the Berru helmet; and from the number of examples of this art, and the distant localities they have been found in, they are unmistakably the productions of natives of the country they have been found in. There must be taken also into consideration the length of time the style lasted, for with modifications it existed during the whole of the occupation of the country by the Romans, and after they left still survived. With further modifications it existed up to the ninth and even the eleventh centuries of the present era.

Now this portion of the Gaels, described by M. Bertrand, must evidently have been the same who introduced the art into Britain, that produced the shields, etc., decorated with the early and perfect Keltic art that is assigned so vaguely in the *Horæ Ferales*; but if this was an introduction by Gaelic Kelts from Gaul they would have intruded on the Kymric tribes, who must then have been in possession of the whole of South Britain.

A portion of the same people may have descended the whole length of the Rhine from Switzerland, and so reaching Britain, have introduced this remarkable ornamentation; if so, history is completely silent on the subject of a Gaelic intrusion on the Kymri after they had driven the early Gaels from their occupation of South Britain. That something of the kind must have taken place seems evident, or whence the resemblance so marked in many instances, between the objects found at Hallstadt in Upper Austria and those found in various parts of England.

A comparison of the different objects discovered in the distant countries where they have been exhumed shows them to have had an eastern origin, and from the similarity of some of the finds made at Hallstadt to those made at Hissarlik by Dr. Schliemann, we may safely conclude that this art had been transported in its origin from the latter place to Hallstadt and Southern Germany, by ascending the Danube from one of its mouths and the affluent on which Hallstadt is situate. The art must there have taken root and become developed in the valley of the Danube, a centre from which in course of time it spread, and eventually reached Gaul and Britain. This should be accepted when the objects decorated with pendant chains are compared, such as the head-gear and ear-rings of Hissarlik with the fibulæ, neck-ornaments, and other objects similarly treated found in the grave-field at Hallstadt, besides other resemblances. This transfer of the art was early, as the decoration with pendant

chains proves, and was gradually developed to the point it has been found in Gaul and Britain. M. Alexr. Bertrand gives the name of Galli to this people; but we believe, for the reasons already stated, it will be found that they were an offshoot from the Boian Kelts of the valley of the Danube.

E. G. JONES.

MANORBERE.

THE nave of the church is Norman, as is evidenced by the yet existing remains of a light above the most eastern nave-arch on the south side, having a red stencil pattern on the jambs; and by the remains of a narrow chancel-arch, with stone seat facing the altar on the south side of it, existing up to 1866. The first short north transept, probably Early English, appears to have been built at the same time as the tower. It was afterwards extended as a chantry chapel for the De Barri, whose mailed effigy lay under the low arch at the north end until about 1780. All that remains of the first is the gable. Shortly after was erected the north aisle, having its own altar, rood-loft, door, and bell-cote; probably, as the church of the people, the monks taking the rest. The south transept and the chancel had Perpendicular lights previous to 1866. The chancel is built on older foundations, probably Norman, of a very different orientation. Afterwards the nave and north aisle were lengthened, and the porch and south aisle built, and the oriel added to the monastery.

The date of the effigy ought to be pretty well defined. The knight wears mail, with goaded spurs and sleeveless surcoat, but has small plates on the front of his crossed legs. 1325 has been named on high authority; but it is thought he should rank not very much after the Carew and Cheriton examples,—fruits of the Crusade preached by Giraldus. And the date of the buckle or mask terminating the hood on the door in the

north aisle, leading to the rood-loft by steps in the thickness of the wall, cannot be much later than 1300. Now this aisle must have been built after the chantry, as an external light of the chantry now looks into it; and the chantry was clearly built after the tower, as part of the latter is broken down to receive the former. The latter is a good example of the corbelled Pembroke-shire vaulted tower of the class without spiral stairs. Access could only be gained by the wondrous rood-loft arrangement, or by a ladder, which was probably kept on the stone crook, and drawn in on emergency. These towers are commonly put down to the time of William de Valence (1250-96), and the facts above stated would shew that this tower cannot be much later.

There can be no doubt but that the Norman church and every succeeding part was plastered throughout. The ribs in the chantry chapel are coarse rubble, and the arches are simply holes in the external walls of the Norman nave. We are told by Sir George Duckett that the advowson was given by John de Barri, in 1301, to the Priory at Pembroke, and this may account for the conventual buildings on the south side of the church. The advowson now belongs to Christ's College, Cambridge.

Now one can scarcely doubt that the square southwest tower of the Castle, as originally built, was contemporaneous with, if not built by the same hands as, the church tower. It is altogether, before it was raised, similar in design, execution, and appearance, and it was built at a time when men were prodigal in building. But it is manifestly built over the south curtain-wall before its parapet was last raised, as the masonry of that wall can be seen inside the tower, and beyond; and the tower was subsequently raised, apparently in Edwardian times, as will be again shewn.

The curtain-wall was built over older foundations yet remaining, which range with, and appear to have formed part of, the existing hall; and over these foundations is built the lower chapel or crypt, then unvaulted (of

probably about the same date as Giraldus' nomination to the bishopric), which again was altered and vaulted to carry the upper chapel, which shews enrichments scarcely later than 1300.

Again, the vaults under the hall, which look Edwardian, stop up, and were demonstrably built after, a plain, round-headed, Norman-looking, internal doorway leading to the hall basement; and they lower the headway of a like external doorway having a bolt-hole 10 feet deep, and no portcullis; while in the hall itself is one circular-headed doorway stopped by a fourteenth century arch built under it, and another still leading to the stairs of access; and in the adjoining upper chamber is a small light with enormous splay, as Norman-looking as it is possible to be without moulding, and a corresponding garderobe. And the vault leading to the watergate, also apparently Edwardian, clearly took the place of a wooden floor supported by vast beams very close together, which, with the angular-headed side-door, have a very early look. And these buildings, as before said, range and seem contemporaneous with the old foundations which pass under the first chapel and under the curtain-wall, which exists intact right through the square tower, which corresponds with the church tower, and which was certainly built before the chantry chapel and the south aisle of the church, of defined Early English work.

Moreover, the building containing the hall has a square, ponderous look, without buttresses, corresponding with Norman notions. It is approached, as usual, by external stairs leading to the first floor; and there is nothing about it suggestive of a later period,—that is not an obvious insertion or addition,—while the evidence afforded by the doorways, blocked at a later but defined date, seems very clear. And it was in this building were found the twelfth century horsebone draughtsman and the ecclesiastical gold ring, which had apparently been lost, and covered by rubbish, before the fire, of which there are abundant proofs, had deposited a further layer of 8 feet more.

The square tower adjoining the gate-tower on the north, of which one angle has perished, is a very remarkable construction. Though 40 feet high, it had only two chambers,—a basement without any light, and a first floor, 20 feet high, with only two narrow œillets, entered by the round-headed arch of long, thin, stones, approached by external stairs, wooden floors, with a wooden roof, and apparently a wooden rampart, on which the men could stand to serve the crenelles. This tower and the square building at the lower end of the yard look Norman, and have, as before shewn, Norman characteristics, and they are both apparently anterior to the first wall; and the first wall, with circular-headed gateway with portcullis (but no gate-tower), with bastion-tower at the north-west angle far lower than at present, and the present round tower at the south-east angle, clearly existed before the south-west square tower, before it was raised; and which has been before suggested as coeval with the church tower, and almost certainly before the lower chapel of 1220 or thereabouts. The first gate-tower afterwards built outside the gateway was only a vault with ramparts and slits which are now plainly visible outside and in. Afterwards were added the upper chambers; and it is these which have the corbel-table and chimney and internal fireplace, all looking Edwardian, but which are possibly Valencian.

The north-east curtain wall has been raised four times; the north-west, three times. It is the last of these which carries the Edwardian bretise, and is demonstrably later than the adjacent corbel tabled buildings; and even the last have long merlons, while the covered rampart leading to the gate tower, the upper addition to the square tower and its approach, and the addition to the hall building and the chapel, all have heavy unwrought battlements with no slits in the merlon, and it is these which give the building its present Edwardian look.

The double lancets of the round tower upper cham-

bers appear to be alterations probably of the date of the upper chapel, as each mullion has a piece of free-stone built in. Originally they were probably only slits like those remaining. With this exception and a renewal and subsequent alteration of the parapet, this tower exists as it was built, it is believed early in the twelfth century, and as sound as when built. If fairly treated it may last another 700 years, as it shews no elements of decay whatever.

It is remarkable that the buildings which remain, consisting simply of an outer shell more or less thick, are so sound and so perfect, while all the more internal buildings, and many external, have so completely disappeared that their existence is problematical. Where are the buildings to which the numerous remains of enrichment belonged? It is also remarkable that the mode of access to the last or No. 3 rampart does not appear. The steps to the original and to the 2nd rampart on the north side yet exist; but none to the 3rd or to that of the south side. It is supposed access must have been afforded by wooden steps, probably removable. It is further certain that the whole building, outside and inside, was covered with plaster. In a bright sun it must have been difficult to look on. The holes in the covered way leading to the gate tower for beams to carry some exterior work are very apparent.

No other place shews what I conceive to be Parliamentary works so plainly or on so well defined a plan, yet there is no mention of the place being garrisoned in the papers of the time: it is to this period the lead bolts found in the well are considered to belong.

Mediæval History seems to have been almost born at Manorbere with Giraldus, to have been followed by a blank, partially relieved by Sir George Duckett in his valuable paper in the last April number of the *Journal of the Society*, but still very nearly a blank. His praiseworthy object was to get information from documents,—mine from the stones themselves,—in the endeavour to draw consideration to the authoritative

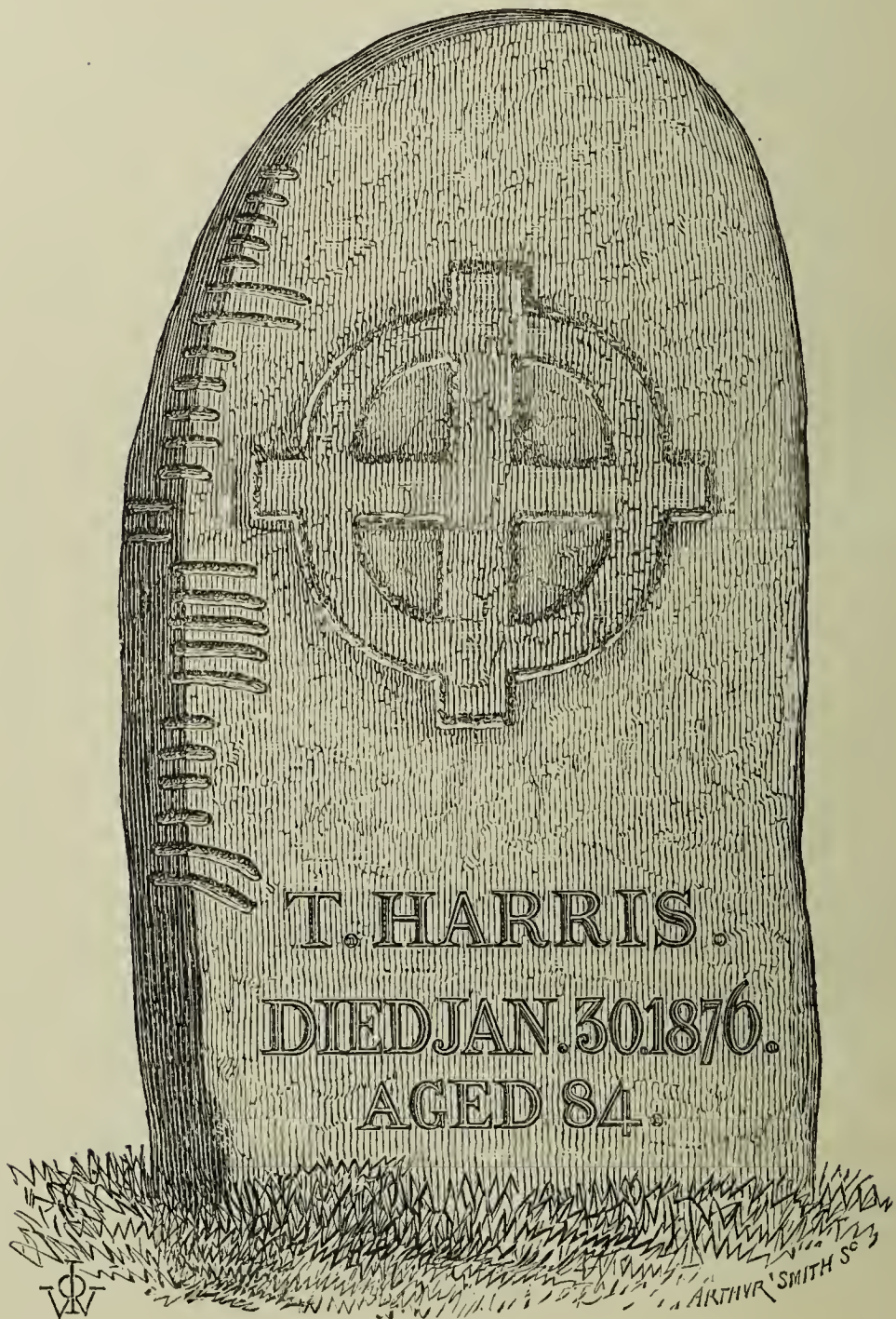
statement made that no part of the structure now existing is as old as the time of Giraldus.

With regard to the name, I may add in addition to what is stated in the handbook, that the spelling of Manorbier does not seem to have been adopted previous to 1865. The note extracted by Grose under date 1 and 2 Richard III, calls the place Manoire de Manerbere; and this record is the more remarkable as it spells Penally as it is rightly pronounced—Penalee. Previous to Giraldus's time Caldey was called by the Welsh as he tells us Ynispyr, or Ynispyri, just as Barry Island south of St. David's is still called Ynisbery, as spelt in the ordnance map; but Ynis y pyrri by Browne Willis, and others. In Welsh, *B* and *P* are convertible. Giraldus, finding his brother's place and the adjacent island of Caldey called by the Dimetæ, as he styles the natives (the Flemings had not yet come), Manorbyri or Manorpyri, and Ynisbyri or Ynispyri, with his love for a joke at once invents Mansio pyri and Insula pyri, no doubt suggestive of some antiquity or sanctity. He tells us Barry Island, near Cardiff, was part of his family possessions in years gone by; and there is something extraordinary in the adhesiveness of the name, especially in connection with real or supposed islands. There is Barry island by Cardiff; Caldey, as above; Barry Island near St. David's—all real islands; Barry Island, a low lying farm of 300 acres, in Llanrian, north of St. David's; and Barry Island in that remarkable part of the parish of Manorbere, which pays no tithe to the Vicar of Manorbere, but does pay tithe to the Rector of Hodgston; and there is also Barry's Meadow in a different part of the parish, as well as the tenement of Bere; and Waunbery and Penbery, a farm and hill in Llanrian. Whatever the proper spelling may be, it seems likely to be connected with the Barri's, who held until about 1350, at which time they seem also to have held "Saint Jamyston et Neweton".

J. R. C.

ON SOME INSCRIBED STONES IN PEM-
BROKESHIRE.

THE STAYNTON OGHAM STONE.



FROM information kindly given me during the recent Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Pembroke, by the Very Rev. Dean Allen, of St. David's, I visited the church of Staynton, near Milford Haven,

after the close of the Meeting, to inspect a hitherto unrecorded Ogham inscription, which I found in the middle of the churchyard, not far from the south-east end of the church. This inscription occurs upon an upright stone standing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surface of the ground, rounded at the top, nearly flat on the side now facing the west, but more rounded on the eastern side; the edges on which side are quite rounded off, whilst the angles of the western side are better defined, although not sharp. The western face of the stone has borne a cross with equal limbs united by a circle; but the sacred emblem, which was in relief, has been cut away, and nearly defaced, so that it is only when the sun is nearly due south that its position can be discerned. Below the cross the stone bears the inscription,

T. HARRIS
DIED JAN. 30. 1876.
AGED 84

shewing how recently this ancient stone (first used by the Celts, and subsequently by the mediæval Christians), has been adopted as a modern gravestone.

The Ogham inscription occupies the north-west angle of the stone in its present position; and from the rounded top it seems evident that it must always have stood as it now stands. The strokes of the various letters of the inscription are quite clear, there being two long ones at the bottom, running across the supposed stem-line, then four short ones, then five long ones to the right (or west), two long ones to the east, five short ones, two more long ones to the right, and then five short ones running along the left side of the rounded top of the stone. Read from the bottom upwards (as is the usual mode of decyphering these inscriptions), and looking at the marks from the western face of the stone, the inscription must be read,


 G E C L I D I

If read upwards, from the rounded back of the stone, the letters will be



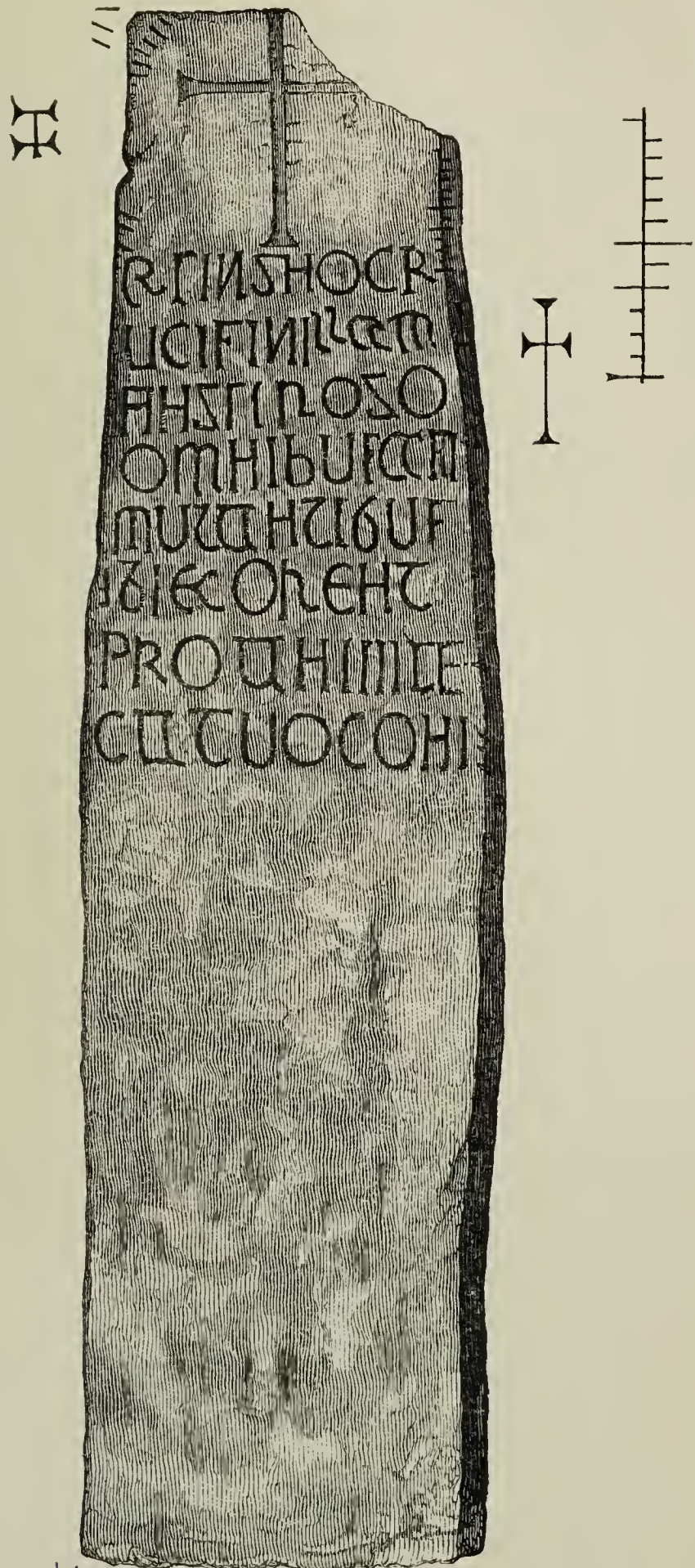
G E N D I L I

Either of which combinations of letters indicates, as I suppose, the genitive case of the name of the person commemorated by the stone.

THE CALDY ISLAND STONE.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1855, p. 258, I published an account and figure of the curious inscribed and sculptured stone at that time built into a window-sill in the ruins of the Priory on Caldy Island. In addition to the injured representation of a Latin cross and the singularly debased Latin inscription, several short, oblique strokes were visible on the left side of the rounded upper edge of the stone, which subsequently proved to be Ogham marks, as noticed by the Rev. H. L. Jones (*Arch. Camb.*, 1869, p. 202) and Prof. Rhys (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 19), the latter of whom had more recently examined the stone, and had “found traces of Oghams all round the upper part of the stone”; but as it was fixed in a wall, he could make but little of it. In his *Lectures on Welsh Philology* he, however, gives the reading of the Ogham as MAGOLITE BAR-CENE (“List of Pembr. Insc.,” No. 78).

During the recent Pembroke Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, Caldy Island was visited by several of the Members, including Mr. Worthington G. Smith, from whose amusing account of the Meeting, published in *The Gardener's Chronicle*, we learn that the stone is no longer fixed in the wall, but that he was enabled to have it brought into broad daylight, where he made a careful camera drawing of it, reproduced in the accompanying woodcut, which shews not only the existing Oghams, but also the small and



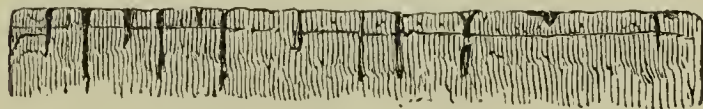
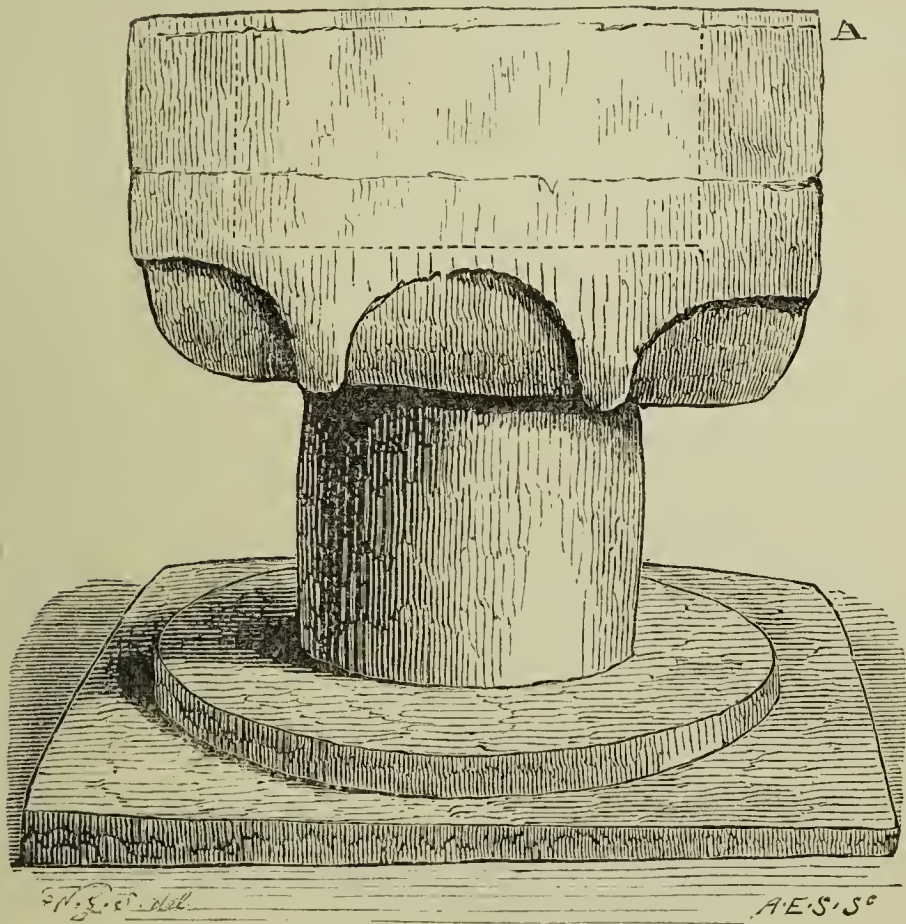
W.G. SMITH DEL ET SC.

OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE, CALDY ISLAND.

curious crosses cut into the edges of the stone; the back being, moreover, sculptured with the representation of the Latin cross of precisely the same form and size as that seen on the inscribed face.

It is much to be hoped that care should be taken to place this very remarkable relic in a safe position where the whole of its peculiarities could be seen, or that it should be moved to the new Museum on the Castle Rock of Tenby, where it would be safe.

UPTON CHAPEL FONT.



I am indebted to Mr. Worthington G. Smith for a drawing of the font at Upton Chapel, visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association during one of the excursions of the Pembroke Meeting, which I was un-

able to attend through indisposition. It is here engraved one-twelfth of the actual size, the scale being one inch to a foot. It is quadrangular, the upper part being plain, the lower part bearing three large semicircular incisions. It stands on a plain circular base or column resting on one circular and one large square basal step. The extent of the hollowed bowl is indicated by dotted lines. The rudely squared top of the bowl has been chiseled flat; but on the side marked A there is a series of incised vertical lines varying in length, represented in the lower detached figure. Whether these are partially destroyed Ogham marks, or accidental incisions made by workmen's tools, or flaws of the stone, I am not able to determine.

THE SUPPOSED OGHAM STONE AT ST. FLORENCE.

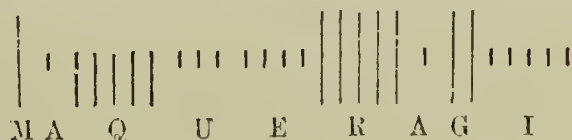
The late Rev. D. H. Haigh of Erdington, a learned antiquary, especially devoted to the study of Runic and other early inscriptions (in the reading of which, however, he was often too successful in finding non-existing materials), discovered on the face of the base of a cross in the churchyard of St. Florence, near Tenby, an Ogham inscription, but not written, as usual, on the angle of the stone; the markings of which he read as MAQVERAGI, a name identical with the name on the Talorus Stone at Dolaucothy. (*Lap. Wall.*, Pl. XLVI, fig. 3.) This statement, for which we are indebted to Prof. Rhys (*Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 296), induced me to apply to the Rev. Incumbent of St. Florence, who kindly informed me that he could discover no Oghams on the cross. During the Pembroke Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association St. Florence was visited, and the stone itself (28 inches high, and 13 inches wide at the bottom) was found standing erect on an artificial mound, under a yew-tree, on the north side of the church, and on the west side of the footpath leading from the north entrance to the churchyard. The stone is an oblong slab, and is quite plain on its western

side; but on the east side there is a series of marks below the middle of the exposed part of the stone, of which I made two careful rubbings and a drawing, which I have as carefully represented in the accompanying woodcut. It will at once be seen that there is not the



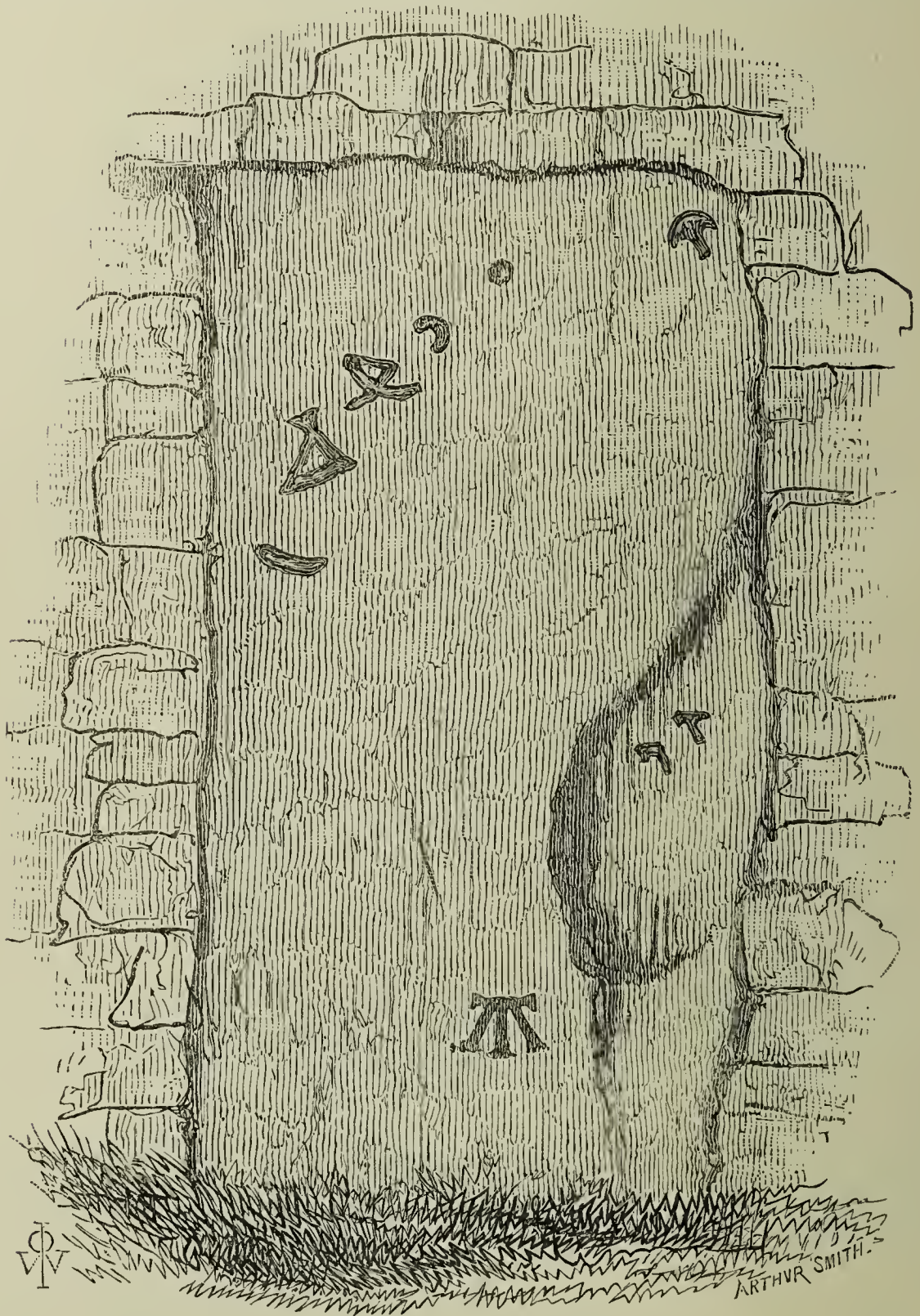
slightest trace of a stem-line, and the markings are so irregular and undecided that I cannot possibly trace in them either Ogham¹ or ordinary letters. Such as they

¹ The proper Oghamic marks forming the word *Maqueragi* are



are, however, I have thought it advisable to record them in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

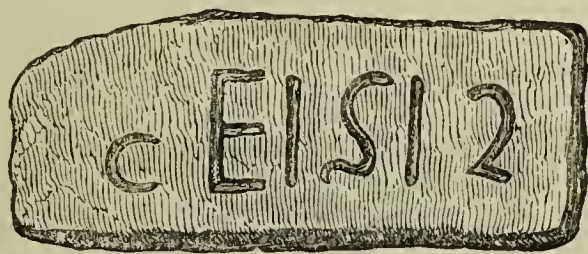
THE INSCRIBED STONE AT RHOSCROWTHER.



Our attention was directed to this stone during one of the excursions of the Association at the recent Pembroke Meeting, by the Rev. Incumbent. It is now

built into the outside of the wall near the south-eastern gateway into the churchyard. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and of an oblong form, and bears on its present eastern (the only one now exposed) face certain characters placed very irregularly, which I have endeavoured to represent as carefully as possible in the accompanying woodcut, without pretending to attempt to make any sense out of them. I may, however, observe that the second character on the left side of the stone represents a very early form of the Roman capital A, that the top right hand mark resembles the bow and stem of an anchor, and that the complicated bottom mark is a recent addition made by the Ordnance surveyors.

In the fine collection of drawings of Welsh antiquities formed by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell is preserved a representation of an old inscribed stone fixed over the north door of the church of Henvynyw, Cardiganshire, near Aberaeron. It is now built into the wall, with the inscription placed inwards, having been stupidly regarded as superstitious by a Dissenting churchwarden when the church was rebuilt. The accompanying engraving must speak for itself; but it is possible the



drawing may not have been quite accurate. The first letter may be *c* or part of a *d*, the fourth character may be *s* or *g*, and the last looks like a small mediæval *r*.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford.

THE following Early English Hymn to the Virgin (fifteenth century), and a Welshman's Phonetic Copy of it soon after, are printed from two MSS. of the Hengwrt Collection (by leave of

AN EARLY ENGLISH HYMN TO THE VIRGIN.

(*Hengwrt MS. 479, leaf 38.*)

- (1)
 O mightie Ladie, our leading | to haue
 at heaven, our abiding,
 vnto the feaste euerlasting
 is sette a branche vs to bring. 4
- (2)
 You wanne this *with* blisse, the blessing | of God
 for your good abearing
 where you bent for *your* winning ;
 since queene, & *your* sonne is king. 8
- (3)
 Our forefaders fader, our feeding | our pope,
 on *your* pappes had sucking :
 in heaven blisse I had this thing,
 attendaunce without ending. 12
- (4)
 We seene the bright queene *with* cunning | & blisse
 the blossome fruite bearing :
 I would, as ould as I sing,
 winne *your* loue, on *your* lavinge. 16
- (5)
 Queene odde of our God, our guiding | moder,
 mayden notwithstandinge :
 who wed such *with* a rich ring,
 as God woud this good wedding. 20
- (6)
 Helpe vs pray for vs *preferring* | our soules ;
 assoile vs at ending !
 make all that we fall to ffig
 your sonnes live, our sinnes leaving. 24
- (7)
 As we may the day of dying | receiue (*leaf 38, back.*)
 our in-housling ;
 as he may take vs, waking,
 to him in his mightie wing. 28

Wm. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth), by F. J. Furnivall (March 1880), together with Notes on the Welsh Phonetic Copy by Alex. J. Ellis, F.R.S., President of the Philological Society.

A WELSHMAN'S COPY OF THE HYMN.

(*Hengwrt MS. 294, p. 287.*)

- (1)
 O michdi¹ ladi : our leding || to haf
 at hefn owr abeiding
 yntw ddei ffest everlasting (p. 288.)
 i set a braynts ws tw bring. | 4
- (2)
 Yw wann ddys wyth blyss dde blessing || of God
 ffor ywr gwd abering
 hwier yw bynn ffor ywr wyning
 syns kwin and ywr synn ys king. | 8
- (3)
 Owr fforffaddys ffaddyr, owr ffiding || owr pop
 on ywr paps had swking
 Yn hefn blyss i had ddys thing
 atendans wythowt ending. 12
- (4)
 Wi sin dde bricht kwin wyth kwning || and blys
 the blosswm ffrvwt bering
 ei wowl'd as owld as ei sing
 wynn ywr lyf on ywr laving 16
- (5)
 Kwin od off owr god owr geiding || mwddyr
 maedyn notwythstanding
 hw wed syts wyth a ryts ring
 as god wad ddys gwd weding 20
- (6)
 Help ws prae for ws prefferring || owr sowls
 asoel ws at ending
 mak awl ddat wi ffawl tw ffling
 ywr synns lyf owr syns leving. | 24
- (7)
 As wi mae dde dae off owr deing || resef
 owr saviowr yn howsling
 as hi mae tak ws waking (p. 289.)
 tw hym yn lys michti wing | 28

¹ The rubricator has corrected the copyist's *t* of *michti* to *d*.

(8)

Might hit tooke | me ought to tell,
 out soules of hell | to soiles of sight.
 wee aske with booke | we wishe with bell,
 to heaven full well | to haue our flight, 32
 all deedes well done,
 t'abide *deo* boone,
 a god made trone,
 a good meete wright; 36
 and say so soone,
 and north and noone,
 and sunne & moone,
 & so none might. 40

(9)

as soone as pride | is nowe supprest,
 his seale is best | his soule is pight : 42
 I tell to you,
 as some doe showe,
 as nowe I trowe,
 we vse not right. 46
 a boy with his bowe,
 his lookes is slowe :
 howe may [you] knowe
 him from a knight ? 50

(10)

The trueth is kitte | that earth is cast;
 the endes be last | the handes be light.
 O god sette it | good as it was, (leaf 39.)
 the rule doth passe | the worlde hath pight.¹ 54

(11)

A prettie thing | we pray to thest,
 that good behest | that god behight.
 & he was ffig | into his feaste
 that euer shall lest | with diuerse light. 58
 The world away |
 is done as day,
 it is no nay |
 it is nighe night. 62
 as ould, I say,
 I was in fay;
 yelde a good may,
 would God I might. 66
 Aware we would,
 the sinnes we sould,
 & be not hould
 in a bant highte. 70

¹ I suppose the 8-line stanza, l. 59-66, should follow here.

(8)

Micht hyt twk || mi ocht tw tel |||
 owt sols off hel ||| tw soels off hicht: |
 wi aish wyth bwk || wi wish wyth bel ||| 32
 tw hefn ffwl wel ||| tw haf on flicht. |
 Al¹ dids wel dywn ||
 tabyd deo bwn ||
 a god mad trwn ||
 a gwd met wricht 36
 and se so swm ||
 and north and nwn ||
 and synn an mwn ||
 and so non micht. | 40

(9)

As swm as preid || ys now syprest
 hys sel ys best || his sol ys picht 42
 E I tel tw yo ||
 as synn dwth shio ||
 as now ei tro ||
 wi vws non richt 46
 a boy withs bo ||
 hys lokes is s^[1]o² ||
 how mae yw kno ||
 hym ffrom a knicht 50

(10)

Dde trvwth ys kyt || ddat yerth ys kast || (p. 290.)
 dde ends bi last || dde hands bi licht. |
 o God set yt || gwd as yt was ||
 dde rvwl dwth pass || dde world hath picht. 54

(11)

A preti thing || wi prae to thest ||
 ddat gwd bi-hest || ddat God bihicht ||
 and hi was ffing || yntw hys ffest ||
 ddat ever shal lest || wyth deivers licht. | 58
 dde world away ||
 ys dynn as day ||
 yt ys no nay ||
 yt is nei nicht | 62
 as owld ei say ||
 ei was yn ffay |
 eild a gwd may ||
 wld God ei micht | 66
 Awar wi wowld ||
 dde syns ddey sowld ||
 an³ bi not howld ||
 in a bant hicht. | 70

¹ MS., "Awl" with *w* underdotted.² A later *l* is overlined.³ *and* with *d* underdotted.

And young & ould
with him they hould,
the Iewes has sould,
that Jesus highte. 74

(12)

O trusti Criste | that werst y crowne,
ere wee die downe | a readie dight, } 76
to thanke to thee
at te roode tree,
then went all wee,

they nowe to light. 80

to graunt agree,
amen with mee,
that I may see
thee to my sight. 84

(13)

Our lucke, our king | our locke, our key,
my God I pray | my guide vpright.
I seeke, I sing | I shake, I say,
I weare away | a werie wight. 90

ageinst I goe |
my frendes me fro ;
I found a foe |
with fende I fight : 94

I sing allso |
in welth & woe ;
I can no moe |
to queene of might. 98

*Jeuan ap Rydderch ap Jeuan lloyd ai kant.
medd erail Jeuan ap howell Swardwal.¹*

NOTES ON THE WELSH PHONETIC COPY

BY ALEX. J. ELLIS, F.R.S.

THE Welsh phonetic transcription of this hymn must have been made either very late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. It must be compared with Salesbury's accounts of English (1547) and Welsh pronunciation (1567), the essential parts of which are reprinted, and where need is translated, in my *Early English Pronunciation*, Part III, pp. 743-794. It appears from those books that

¹ That is, "Jeuan ap Rydderch ap Jeuan Lloyd sang it. According to another, Jeuan ap Howel Swardwal." Meaning that Jeuan ap Rydderch, etc., or Jeuan ap Howel, etc., was author of the poem. These were well known bards of the fifteenth century. The former was a member of the greatest family in Cardiganshire, now represented by Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart. —(Wm. W. E. Wynne.)

and ywng and owld ||
 wyth hym ddei howld ||
 dde Dsivws¹ has sowld ||
 ddat Dsiesws hicht | 74

(12)

O trysti Kreist || ddat werst a krown ||
 er wi dei down || a redi dicht 76
 Tw thank tw ddi ||
 at dde rwd tri ||
 dden went all wi ||
 ddey now tw licht. | 80
 tw grawnt agri ||
 amen wyth mi ||
 ddat ei mae si ||
 ddi two mei sicht. | 84

(13)

Owr lwk owr king || owr lok owr kae |||
 mei God ei prae || mi geid ²vpricht. |
 ei sîk ei sing || ei siak³ ei sae |||
 ei wer awae ||| a wiri wicht. | 90
 agaynst ei go ||
 mei ffrynds mi ffro ||
 ei ffownd a ffo ||
 wyth ffynd ei ffricht 94
 ei sing also ||
 yn welth and wo ||
 ei kan no mo ||
 tw kwin off nicht | 98

the sounds of the Welsh letters in the early part of the sixteenth century was the same as at present, except that *y*, which has now two sounds, approaching to *u*, *i*, in our *but*, *bit*, had at that time only the latter sound, both long and short; and this differs in practice imperceptibly from the sound of the Welsh *u*. The following are, therefore, the sounds to be attributed to the letters in this transcription. The vowels are to be read either long or short.

A, *father*, *past*, rather fine. AI, AY, *aye*. AE rather broader than *ay*; all three, AI, AY, AE, are nearly German AI. B, *b*. C is not used in the poem; in modern Welsh it is *k*. CH, the guttural, as in Scotch and German. D, *d*. DD, as *th* in *they*, *breathe*. E, *there*, *then*. EI, *height*. F, *v*. FF, *f*. G, *g*. H, *h*. I, *heed*, but often confused with *hid*, which has generally *y*. IE occurs only in *hwier*, and may be an error for *hwer*; it should sound like *wheer*, and *weer* is now found in Shropshire. K, *k*, used generally, as also in Salesbury. KW, *qu*, as in Salesbury. L, *l*. M, *m*. N, *n*. NG, *sing*. O, *open*, *on*, or nearly so. OU, a diphthong resembling *how*, but having a more decided sound of *o* in it. OE, *joy*. P, *p*. R, *r*, but always

¹ First *Dsiew*s in MS. ² *y* altered to *v*. ³ "shiak" with *h* underdotted.

trilled. S, s, always sharp, never z, which does not occur in Welsh ; hence, of course, s is used for both s and z. SI before a vowel is used to indicate the sound of *sh* ; and TSI=*tsh* is used for *chest*, and DSI=*dsh*, for *jest*. Salesbury uses only TSI, and says it is as like the true sounds as pewter to silver. The sounds *ch, j*, do not occur in Welsh. At the end of a word *ts* is used for *branch*, where Salesbury uses *iss*. TH, *thin, breath*, as distinct from DD. U; the Welsh sound is not used in the transcription, except in the diphthong *uw*, written *vw*. Salesbury identifies U with French *u*, and seems to use *uw* for the same sound ; whether or not with a sound of *oo* after it, it may be difficult to say. I think not. V, *v*, is sometimes used, as in Salesbury, but is always replaced by *f* in modern Welsh. W, *too, hood*, always a vowel, but forming a diphthong with the following vowel, and then very like English *w*, and used for it. WY, *with*. Y always a vowel, but used both for consonant and vowel in *rich*, written *ryts*. YW in modern Welsh is ambiguous, but is here always used for *yoo*.

The pronunciation thus given agrees, as a rule, with Salesbury's, which it confirms ; but there are clearly some errors, though it is difficult to say who is to blame for them. In the following I give the number of the line, the present reading in Roman, and the probable in italics :

1, *mic*hdi, *michti*. 2, our, *owr* ; see 2. 3, yntw, *wntw* ; 57, yntw is properly used for *into*. 4, i, *is*. 7, hwier, *hwer* ? bynn, *bent* ? 8, synn, *swn*. 11, i, *ei*. 14, the, *dde*. 16, lyf, *lwf*. 17, kwiod, *kwinwd*=queenhood ? 19, syts, *swts*, meaning *söch*, as Gill marks it ; but *sich* may be right, as there may have been two sounds. 20, wad, *wowld* ; see v, 15 ? 24, synns, *swns* ; see v, 8. 25, deing, *deing*. 30, sols, *sowls* ; hicht, *sicht*. 31, aish, *aisk* : *sh* must be an error for *sk*, because *sh* is not found in Welsh : *ask* occurs in Gill ; but *aisk* may have been intended, as Salesbury writes *ai* for *a* in several words. 32, on, *owr*. 33, dywn, *dwn*. 34, tabyd, *tabeyd*=t'abide. 39, synn, *swnn*. 41, syprest, *swprest*. 42, sol, *sowl*. 43, EI, *EI*. 44, synn, *swm* ; shio, *sio*, in 89, *siakh*, was once wrongly written. 51, yerth, *earth*. The sound *yerth* is possible, but highly dialectal. We find now in Shropshire *yar*=hair, *yarb*=herb, *yerth*=earth, *yed*=head, *yep*=heap, and this county may have been the model for a Welshman's English at that time. 60, dynn, *dwn*. 65, eild, *ield*. 66, wld, *wowld* (see v, 15 and 67) ; but it may be used for *wuld*=*wöld*, as *w* disappears before a following *w* in Welsh (see 66, *wld*). 84, two, *tw*. 86, vpricht, *wpricht*. 94, ffricht, *fficht*.

As to the pronunciation marked, there is nothing out of the way, if we suppose those *y*'s just noted to be errors for *w*.

75, Kreist, giving the modern pronunciation of Christ, is curious. I have no other sixteenth century authority for this word. Observe the guttural CH in 1, 28, *michti* ; 30, 84, *sicht* ; 29, *ocht* ; 36, *wricht* ; 40, 66, *micht* ; 42, 54, *picht* ; 50, *knicht* ; 52, 58, *licht* ; 56, *behicht* ; 62, *nicht* ; 76, *dicht* ; 88, *wpricht* ; 90, *wicht*. The KN in 49, *kno* ; 50, *knicht* ; and WR in 36, *wricht*. TH in 12, *wythowt* ; 13, *wyth* ; 47, *withs* ; but DD in 3, 72, *ddei* ; 5, 11, 20, *ddys* ; 9, *fforffaddyrs ffaddyr* ; 13, 25, 51, 52, 54, 59, etc., *dde* ; 17, *mwddy* ; 23, 51, 56, 58, *ddat* ; 68, 80, *ddey* ; 77, *ddi* ; 79, *dden*. For the vowels, observe E in 1, *leding* ; 36, *met*=*meet*, proper ; 42, *sel*=*seal*. The Y in 92, *ffrynds*, and 94, *ffynd*=*fiend*. Salesbury and Gill have *frinds* ; but Salesbury has apparently *fend*, as he cites that as an example of *e* having the Welsh sound. The Y in 75, *trysti*=*trusty*, agrees with Salesbury, who identifies it with Welsh *u*. The W in 4, *ws*, 10, *swking*, 17, *mwddy*,

is regular ; as also in 20, gwd ; 23, 28, tw ; 29, twk ; 54, dwth (whence 33, dywn, should be dwn); and long in 34, bwn ; 37, swm ; 38, nwn ; 39, mwn ; 78, rwd ; and in 35, trwn=*throne*, we have Salesbury's sound. VW in 14, ffrvwt=*fruit* ; 46, vws=*use* ; 51, trvwt ; 54, rvwl ; 73, Dsivws represents, I believe, French *u* (see above and *Early English Pronunciation*, Part I, pp. 164-8). The present Welsh sound of *Duw* is scarcely distinguishable by an Englishman from English *dew*; but Welshmen profess to hear and make a difference. Among the diphthongs, AI or AY in 4, braynts=*branch* ; 31, aisk=*ask*, is borne out by Salesbury's domaige, heritaige, languaige, aische, waitche, and oreintsys=*oranges*. AE, AI, AY, EI, EY, are identified, and had the sound of *aye*. Compare 18, maedyn ; 25, 27, mae ; 65, may ; 25, dae=*day* ; 85, kae=*key* ; 89, sae, and 63, say ; 90, awae ; 21, 88, prae ; 64, ffay ; 91, agaynst ; 68, 80, ddey, and 72, ddei ; 75, Kreist. This illustrates the identification of EI, AI, in Chaucer. The OW in 15, owld ; 68, sowld ; 69, howld=*hold*, is quite regular. It is curious in 15, 67, wowld, which Gill and Sir T. Smith give as wōold (compare 66, wld); and quite unexpected in 26, saviowr, which may be an error for *saviwr*, the older form, or *savior*, as Gill would probably have had it ; or it may be some artificial, solemn utterance. The word is not found in the original English version.

Altogether, this phonetic writing is a very interesting document, and the errors in it are not more than are commonly met with in the phonetic writing of persons who are not used to it. The general character that it gives to the pronunciation is, no doubt, quite correct.

THE ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS LATELY FOUND AT BATH.

ON the 24th of last April, the city architect at Bath, Mr. Charles E. Davis, F.S.A., published an account, in *The Bath Herald*, of his discovery, in the course of excavations conducted by him in what is called "The King's Bath", of an inscribed leaden tablet. It lay in close proximity, we are told, to a number of coins of Hadrian, Trajan, Vespasian, Antoninus, Domitian, and other emperors. Mr. Davis gives the dimensions of the lead as one-twentieth of an inch thick, and two and eleven-sixteenths square, with a notch on the left side one and five-eighths long from the bottom, and three-eighths deep. The inscription consists of eight lines, of which the first four are longer than the others on account of the notch. The letters, with one or two ex-

ceptions, look towards the right; but, curiously enough, the whole reads towards the left. The legend, as there given, with the direction reversed by Mr. Davis, runs thus :

COLAVITVILBIAMMIHIQ
 AQVACOMCLIQV—TSEC[OF R]IV
 AVITEAMLV T AEL
 EXPERIVSVELVINNA I LV
 GVERINVSAERIANXSEX
 ITIANVSAVGVSTALISSE
 CATVSMINIANVSCOM
 IOVINAGERMANILL

This was accompanied by a translation by Prof. Sayce, and both the legend and the translation were subsequently published, with certain modifications, by Mr. Davis in *The Athenæum* for the 15th of May last, where the latter runs thus :

“ Quintus has bathed (or washed) Vilbia for me with the water; along with Cliquatis he has saved her by means of QVIM...T AEL (or TALE) [His] pay [is] 500,000 pounds of copper coins or quinarii [Signed] by G. Verinus Ærianus [Ælianus] Ex itianus the Augustal Priest, [and] Sextius Catus Minianus, along with Jovina Germanilla.”

Since then Prof. Sayce, who has scrutinised the original more than once, has repeatedly examined a good photograph of it with me, with the result that we detected several inaccuracies in the first attempts at reading the inscription; and finally, I spent half a day over the tablet at Bath, with Mr. Davis, when some further progress was made with the reading.

The first line presents no difficulty in point of letters, except the first two characters, which are supposed to be co. I am not satisfied as to them, though I admit that they may be there. The whole line would then run

QIHIMMAIBLIVTIVAL[OC]

which has been taken to mean “Co[l]lavit Vilbiam mihi *Quintus*.”

The second line begins with *aqua*, of which the initial

is rather faint; then follows *com Cliquat*, of which the second word seems to be an abbreviation of a proper name; but my attention has been called to a horizontal stroke drawn through the middle of the I, and the letter may be E, and not I. The rest of the line consists of what has been read as the first four letters of *servavit*, finished in the next line. The s is beyond doubt; the vowel, if it be E, is Æ, and not E; but I am not sure that it is not an I. What has been taken to be an R has, I think, been read so with the aid of a scratch, which I am inclined to regard as no part of the writing. In any case this R would be utterly unlike any other R in the inscription; and I find in its place G and I. Then as to the v, it is so close to the edge that its left arm is not of full length; and I am not sure that the edge has not been filed away since the inscription was made. Further, the inclination is in no wise that of v, but of N, which I take it to have been. The whole word would then be *seginavit*, and the whole line,

NIGÆSTAVQILCMOCAVQA

The third line has, after the *avit* of the verb alluded to, its object *eam*; then a proper name, which seems to be the nominative. This begins with a badly formed Q followed by v; and that by I, or possibly E or Æ. Then we seem to have an M and a v; but on examining the space I am inclined to think that it is more probable that the middle strokes formed NN than M. The line finishes with *tale* or *tael*; for the E is placed in the bosom of the L, and ought, according to the run of the inscription, to be read before it; but as the L is close to the margin, Prof. Sayce suggests that the E was placed where it stands for want of room to finish the sentence otherwise. The whole line will then stand thus:

· ELATVNNIVQMAETIVA

But it must not be forgotten that the letters NNI are far from certain.

The fourth line has also a damaged part in the same

portion of the tablet as the others. Up to that it reads

ANNIVLEVSVIÆRĒPXE

where the initial *e* is faint; and the next one has a stroke over it, which I take as marking the end of the contraction, *expē*, for *expendit* or *expendērunt*. In that case the first nominative will be *Reius*, with an *i* taller than the other letters; and not *Ereius*, as was at first supposed; while the second is plainly *Velvinna*, which seems to have been followed by a third name, now illegible. The next three letters which complete the line are partly legible. The first of them cannot be made out, but over it stands a sort of horizontal *s*, marking an abbreviation. It is followed by an *L*; and that by a *v* with a horizontal stroke drawn through it, and another above it. These letters probably represented the amount paid by *Reius*, *Velvinna*, and the third person whose name cannot be read.

The fifth line has been read

SXESVNAIREASVNIREVG

As to which I have to remark that I am in doubt as to the *G*. It may be a *C*, or possibly *O* or *Q*; but if it stands, as has been supposed, for a Roman name, the chances are in favour of *C*. The name following is *Verinus*, in which the *N* has its middle bar placed in the wrong direction, and the letter is otherwise badly formed. The remaining letters begin *Exsitianus*, which is finished in the next or sixth line, and there qualified by the adjective *Agustalis*, not *Augustalis*, I think. This line ends with the letters *ES* or *PES*, for the margin seems to shew traces of something like a *P*. The name might then be supposed to be either *Sextius* or *Septimius*.

The seventh and eighth lines read

CATVS MINIANVS COM

IOVINA GERMANILL

where the curtailing of the last word looks strange when we have a considerable blank before *Iovina*; and I am not sure that *Germanilla* was not written in full

originally, the edge having been since worn away. The G in this line might have been taken for one of the sixth century, as found in the Christian inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall; but the one in the sixth line is much more clumsily made, its top being formed of a badly drawn horizontal stroke, which clearly explains how the Latin G passed into the Kymric δ . The top of the s is formed, in more than one instance, in the same way; and there is nearly as little difference between s and G in this inscription as in the later ones published by Hübner and by Westwood.

The tablet has many other points of great interest as elucidating the way in which the Roman uncials passed into the forms which they assume in the west of Britain in the sixth and seventh centuries, making up the Kymric alphabet used in Wales down to the end of the eleventh century; but as it had passed from Wales (probably from St. David's) into Ireland, and thence into the north of England, with the Columban missionaries, it has been regarded as anything but Kymric, and is now usually dubbed "Hiberno-Saxon", which serves admirably to conceal its history.

The whole inscription may be regarded as making the following legend:

"[Col]lavit Vilbiam mihi Q.
 aqua com Cliquat. : segin-
 avit eam Quinnutale :
 expē Reius, Velvinna...~Lṽ :
 C. Verinus Aerianus Exs-
 itianus Agustalis : Sep.
 Catus Minianus com
 Iovina Germanill[a]."

I will not attempt to explain the meaning of the inscription, but will rest contented with two or three remarks that occur to me while waiting for light to be thrown on it by epigraphists. Whether a Roman would write *com* for *cum*, or not, it would have been exceedingly natural for a Celt to do so, as the preposition must have been in his vernacular either *con* or *com*. As to *seginavit*, I can only suggest that the second vowel

is irrational, as it is called ; and that the word may be regarded as equivalent to *segnavit*, which I should regard as a vulgar form of *signavit*. We have traces of this not only in the Italian *segnare*, but in the Welsh *swyn* (a charm, a spell, magic), which is the form given in Welsh to a Latin *segnum*, and not *signum*. The latter could only have yielded *sîn*.

As to the proper names, I take *Vilbia* to be Celtic, and of the same origin as the Irish masculine *Faillbhe*, which implies an early *Velbi-os* or some such a form. It is probably also of the same origin as *Velvinna*; the second *v* of this last and the *b* of *Vilbia* being intended probably to represent one and the same sound, that of a *v*. According to Corssen it became a common habit to write *b* for *v* in Latin from the beginning of the fourth century ; and this agrees well enough with the date suggested for this inscription, namely the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century. The termination *inna*, of *Velvinna*, is exactly that which occurs in old Welsh as *enn* (now written *en*), and this form is possibly the prototype of the later Welsh feminine proper name *Olwen*. Further, the *e* of *Velvinna* would be more correct than the *i* of *Vilbia*; but possibly this implies a peculiar, narrow pronunciation of the *e*, which appears also in *Quinnutale*, supposing that to be the right reading ; for in that case the etymological spelling would have been *Quennutale*, as the first part, *quinnu*, could hardly help being the same word which is now written *pen* in Welsh and *ceann* in Irish, the meaning of which is head, top, or end. In an inscription in Pembrokeshire, of the sixth century or thereabouts, it occurs as *quen* in QVENVENDANI, and as *penno* on a Gaulish coin reading ΠΕΝΝΟΟΥΤΙΝΔΟΣ. Not only does the word for "head" enter into the composition of proper names, but *tal* does the same both in Welsh and Gaulish, though I have not met with the two together before. The meaning of *tal* in such compounds is not easy to fix ; but the whole name, *Quinnutale*, is probably a nominative for an older *Quinnutales*, the final

s having here disappeared, as in almost all Celtic names in the Christian inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall, while it survives in several of the older Ogam inscriptions of Ireland.

As to *Agustalis*, Corssen mentions among his dated instances of *a* for *au*, an *Agusto* for *Augusto*, of the time of Nero, found at Pompeii.

I do not know what to make of *Cliquat*. Supposing the stroke through the *i* to be accidental, it stands, perhaps, for *Cliquato* or *Cliquata*, which might possibly be the Celticised form of some such a word as *chlypeatus*. But this is only one of the many points which I hope others will be able to clear up.

I believe I detected the faint traces of uncial letters on the back of this tablet; but I may be mistaken. This is, however, not the only tablet discovered by Mr. Davis. He has found another, written, it would seem, in the Roman cursive hand. Having spent the whole of my time on the other, I have nothing to say of this, except that it is inscribed on both sides, and that I understand that Prof. Westwood is progressing with the reading of it.

Lastly, Mr. Davis, to whose kindness I am greatly indebted, shewed me a coin found in the same locality. It seemed to be British, and to bear an inscription which I could not read, though I have little doubt that a more experienced person would make it out without much difficulty.

JOHN RHYS.

Postscript.—These remarks having been shewn to Prof. Hübner of Berlin, he has made various suggestions which would give a very different sense to the tablet, and coherency to the whole legend. Among other things, he is not convinced of the existence of any proper names, *Vilbiam*, *Cliquat*, *Quinnutale*. The inscription must go through many hands before we have a satisfactory reading of it, and that is why I have published these guesses.

ON SEVERAL ANTIQUITIES IN NORTH WALES.

AFTER our Meeting at Pembroke I was led to spend some little time at Colwyn Bay in North Wales, and took the opportunity of visiting a few places in that neighbourhood. I now offer my remarks upon them to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in the hope that they may be of some interest.

1. *Gorddyn Mawr*, near Llandulas, is a strong fortress covering the whole top of a hill. It is best approached from the farm named Gorddyn, on its eastern side. By following the outside of a fence from the farm, one of the original entrances is easily reached at about the north-eastern angle of the camp. This entrance is strongly defended by the ramparts projecting some distance into the interior. These ramparts are formed by banks of loose stones (no trace of regular wall was seen), which are two, and possibly three, in number at the exposed parts, *i.e.*, the north and north-west. Towards the north-west there is another less strongly defended entrance. There was a third defended entrance towards the south-west. The west side of the hill is steep, and the defences proportionally slight. In part of the western side little more than a very slight bank in front of a terrace-walk is found. On the south and east sides the hill is very steep, and even precipitous in places. Here the artificial defences are wanting, being unnecessary; but any possibly accessible spot is defended by a slight rampart. As will be seen from the Ordnance Map, it is a large enclosure. I could not find any traces of hut-circles; but the whole space is covered by a coating of good turf, which would probably hide any remains of them.

2. *Castell Cawr*, near Abergele, occupies the top of an exceedingly steep hill, which is, unfortunately for

the antiquary, quite covered with trees and dense vegetation. The approach to it is by a path through the wood, starting from opposite one of the gates of Castell Gwrych. The path runs in an ascending direction, becoming less apparent as it proceeds, then doubles back upon itself, and at length reaches some singular flights of rude steps, full fifty in number, by which the ditch is attained. Just at that point a deep, narrow ravine is crossed by a kind of thick wall, the top of which is on a level with the ditch ; but although there is a way over it, it did not seem to lead to anything. Probably that to which it led is completely obscured by the trees, and thus escaped my notice. The question arises, are these steps and the wall ancient? They do not look modern. Three sides of this fort seem to have been very strongly defended, and as I suspect, from what the vegetation would allow me to see, by a wall of dry masonry. I think that I could detect pieces of such a wall in several places ; but the vegetation is exceedingly dense, and hides nearly everything. Near the south-west corner I believe that I detected the entrance marked on the Ordnance Map. The eastern side seems to have been sufficiently defended naturally by the precipitous slope of the hill.

3. *Capel St. Trillo*, near Colwyn Bay, is situated close to the shore in the parish of Llandrillo yn Rhos. It is a very small building, measuring externally about 15 ft. by 12 ft., and internally about 11 ft. by 8. It was covered by a barrel-vault very well put together, of which about two-thirds is still in place. The height of the interior is 8 ft. There are three windows and a western door. The door is 1 ft. 6 ins. wide, and was apparently arched at a height of about 4 ft.; but the top has fallen away, and this height and the arch slightly doubtful. The east window is 2 ft. 6 ins. high, and 2 ft. wide internally, but only 6 ins. externally. The other windows are, one near the west end of the north wall, and another at about the middle of the south wall. They are 2 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide

within, and 6 ins. externally. There are two small holes like lockers at the south-east angle,—one in the south wall, and the other in the east wall. Under the east window is a small, square-built cistern full of water, which flows away from it externally. The external roof is covered with vegetation, but is apparently of the usual shape, presenting a pointed gable at the east end. At the west end a rude wall starts from the north side of the door, and soon turns at a right angle to the south, enclosing a small paved (?) space. These walls are backed by the bank under which the little building stands. This is, I presume, the holy well of the patron saint of the parish.

4. *Bryn Eurian* occupies nearly the whole summit of a moderately lofty hill in the parish of Llandrillo yn Rhos, near Colwyn Bay. It is not of large size, nor remarkably strong. Those parts of the area which are not defended by precipitous slopes are bounded by a low bank of stones having in parts (and probably, originally, throughout) large stones placed against its exterior. In some parts they remain, although the bank has nearly disappeared. The northern end, which is the highest part, formed a sort of citadel. It is a small, nearly rectangular space, strongly fortified in the same manner as the rest. The entrance to it was apparently on the east side, just above a very steep part of the hill. The bank of the main enclosure rather overlaps the smaller one here, and adds very much to the strength of this opening. At the other end of the north side of this strong part the outer enclosure seems to start from it. Thus three of its sides are within the larger enclosure. The main entrance to the outer space seems to have been where the north and west sides form an angle. There are traces of hollows in the interior, which may possibly be the foundations of circular huts; but the turf is so rich, that without the spade and pickaxe it is impossible to form any certain opinion on this and some other points of interest. The hill is easily accessible from the quarries near the National School.

C. C. BABINGTON.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

CYNWS OR CYNWYS.

SIR,—Referring to Professor Rhys's query at p. 336, I may mention that there is a farmhouse in the parish of Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire, called *Ceinws*. It is in the township of Blaen Glesyrch, and near the main road which leads from Machynlleth to Corris. In another part of the same parish is a farm known as *Cae Cuno* or *Cae Cyno*. Personal names enter somewhat largely into the names of places in this parish, as, for instance, Cae Adda, Cae Mab Adda, Cae Iago, Bryn Gronwy, Bryn Cae Meilir, Esgair Wion or Wian, Esgair Llywelyn; and one of the fields close to the village bears the name of Cae Arthur.

I remain, etc.,

D. SILVAN EVANS.

Llanwrin : Sept. 14, 1880.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

WHO is the Sir Edward Pikinging alluded to in the following document?

“To owre trusty and welbeloved John Pillesdon Esquier.

“Henry

By the King

“Trusty and welbeloved We grete you well. And have understande aswel by the writing of oure trusty and welbeloved knight for oure body Sr Edward Pikinging as by other report made unto us the ffectual and good assistance that ye as owre loving and true subject gave unto him for the repressing and subduyng of a riotte lately attempted against him in that cuntrey ffor the whiche your trowe acquitaill We thank you hertily praying you of your good contynuance in the same Which We shal not forget but singlerly remember in suche thing as may bee to yo' wele and furtherance hereafter Yours under o' signet at owre Mans' of Shene the sixth day of May.” (No year given.)

A charter, 20 Oct. 1502, under the signature and official seal of John Longford, Knt., Chief Steward of the lordships of Bromfeld and Yaille, appoints, during pleasure, the said John Puleston to be Deputy Lieutenant of the said lordships, with an annual salary of 53s. 4d. and all profits and advails pertaining to the same place of Lieutenant.

In the 6th of Henry VIII we find the said John Puleston (or Peylston as it is there written), one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the

King's Chamber, presenting to the King a petition and bill for his signature, asking for a fresh grant of the annuity for life, of twenty marks, and of the issues of the King's lordship of Denbigh; which annuity was granted to the petitioner by Henry VII, in the second year of his reign (1487), in consideration of the grantee's services in the said King's "triumphal victory" (Bosworth).

John Puleston was Chamberlain of North Wales. He married, 1st, Alice, daughter of Thomas Salisbury of Llewennie. She died *s. p.* 2nd, Alice, daughter of Hugh Lewis of Prysaddved in Anglesey, who had a son John. 3rd, Ellen, daughter of Sir Robert Whitney, Knt.; she seems to have died *s. p.*

Miscellaneous Notices.

LLANABER CHURCH.—The roof of this beautiful little church, the only part not touched when the building was restored twenty years ago, is quite gone, and must be redone before the coming winter. It is estimated that the work will cost about £100, and all lovers of pure Early English architecture are invited to contribute towards the preservation of this beautiful specimen. Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Rector of the parish, Glanydon, Barmouth.

WE hear that Mr. J. Y. W. Lloyd's *History of the Princes, the Lords Marchers, and the ancient Nobility, of Powys Fadog*, is in the press, and that the first volume may be expected shortly.

Reviews.

1. Y SEINT GREAL, being the Adventures of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table in the Quest of the Holy Greal, and on other Occasions. Originally written about the year 1200. Edited, with a Translation and Glossary, from the Copy preserved among the Hengwrt MSS. in the Peniarth Library. By the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A., Rector of Rhyd y Croesau, Denbighshire, Canon of St. Asaph. London: Richards, 37, Great Queen Street. 1876.
2. CAMPAU CHARLYMAEN, being the Gests of Charlemagne, and BEVIS OF HAMPTON. The Welsh Version written in 1336.
3. PURDAN PADRIC, BUCHEDH MEIR WYRY, SEITH PECHAWT MARWAWL, EUANGEL NICODEMUS, Y GROGLITH, HANES PONTIUS PILATUS, HISTORIA JUDAS, PROPHWYDOLIAETH SIBLI DOETH, BREUDHWYT PAUL EBOSTOL, PWYLL Y PADER, SEITH DOETHION RUVEIN, YR OLEW BENDIGEIT, GWLAT IEUAN VENDIGEIT, etc., etc. Edited, with a Translation and Glossary, by the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A., Rector of Culmington, Salop, Canon of St. Asaph. 1880.

AFTER the lapse of a period comprising the greater part of two centuries, since the antiquary Edward Lhuyd complained bitterly, in

the *Archæologia Britannica*, of the suspicious jealousy of Welsh country squires, which kept hidden from his ken, in dusty, lumbering, old boxes the precious MSS. of antiquity, which they were unable themselves to decipher, yet feared to commit to the elucidation of others, some of these, under the auspices of more generous and enlightened possessors, have at length begun to find their way, through the medium of the all-searching, all-devouring, all-revealing press, to the knowledge of the outer world. Among them a considerable portion of the famous Hengwrt and Peniarth collections have, within a few recent years, been forced "to give up their dead", to the explosion, even within the short period that has ensued, of many a venerated fable and many a musty tradition. Last, though not least, among these are the writings now under our notice; of which, indeed, during the last, and even much of the present century, the bare titles had been discovered and published; but their contents, for the most part, were still matter of conjecture. E. Lhuyd, for example, in 1707 was fain to be content with the description of the *Greal*, which he gives in the MS., "Britannicorum Catalogus" (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 265); so vague as to lead to the inference, which is supported by his brief supplementary reference to the *Lexicon Davisianum* (*s. v.* GREAL), that it comprises all that he knew about the book. "Ystoriæ Saint Greal; Historiæ Gregorianæ. M. & Vaugh. Membr. nitid. Charact. Varias fabulas exhibet de Arthuro Rege, & militibus suis &c. Init." and "Fin.", both of which he quotes correctly. ("Const.", p. 560, in 4to.") His curious Latinisation of the word *Greal* by *Gregorianæ* shews how completely he was at sea with regard to the meaning of the word. That the same ignorance continued for one hundred and thirty years from Lhuyd's time appears from the account given of the book in the notes to the works of Lewis Glyncothi; presenting, however, in the manner in which that ignorance is veiled by a pretentious assumption of knowledge wholly unwarranted by facts, an astounding contrast to the modest and humble statement of those that our earlier grammarian and etymologist was content to lay before the public. Few and circumscribed, in point of information, as these were, they are proved true and accurate notwithstanding, when confronted with the unimpeachable testimony of the book itself, printed and bound, open before our eyes, and accessible to the gaze of all.

"The word GREAL", say the Editors of Glyncothi, "is Welsh, signifying, according to Gair ab Geirion, 'an aggregate of principles', and in modern language 'a magazine'. LLYVR Y GREAL was a ponderous manuscript containing the Masonic mysteries of the Bardic conclave, among the members of which were Taliesin, Aneurin, Merddyn Emrys, etc. The *Greal* was full of legends and tales of the Arthurian Round Table, evidently written with a design to sow the seeds and revive the tenets of pagan Druidism. It was originally compiled in the Welsh language, A.D. 717, and translated into Latin, as some suppose, by Walter de Mapes, Archdeacon of Oxford, and from his version into the Norman French in the year 1220.

The original Welsh has been lost for centuries, and hence the hue and cry made after it by the bards of the middle ages, who, in fact, must have been ignorant of its principles and tendency to oppose the progress of Christianity in the land." Then follows a quotation from the well known passage from Guto'r Glyn's poem, in which that bard actually asks for the loan of the volume from Trahaearn ab Ieuan ab Meurig ab Howel Gam, of Waenllwg in Monmouthshire, for David, Abbot of Valle Crucis, which they translate thus: "For one book he is complaining, which he loves more than gold and precious stones, the fair *GREAL* of this country: a book of the famed knights, a book of the mystery of all the Round Table." After which they proceed thus: "What little is known of the contents of *Llyvr y Greal* is through the medium of the translation above mentioned into French,—the fruitful source which furnished materials for the Arthurian and Carlovingian romances of the continental troubadours. It is from the translation we learn the date of the first copy in Welsh, for it commences abruptly with its date, thus, 'I, a sinner, was in a lonely place', etc." How the date is discoverable from these simple words is beyond our chronological comprehension; probably it became visible to the Editors after some mystic Bardic fashion, for it certainly is not deducible therefrom "according to Cocker."

"As the narrator proceeds, he endeavours to impress his readers with a belief that the mystery of bardism was the genuine fruit of divine inspiration. This notion is calculated to lead us to the conclusion that some of the principles contained in the original *Greal* continued to be preserved in Wales by oral tradition, from age to age, down to the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Meurig Davydd, of Glamorganshire, collected what fell in his way, and committed them to writing. His fraternity called themselves 'Beirdd Ynys Prydain', whilst others termed them 'Beirdd Beli' (Priests of the Sun), and latterly, 'Gwyr Cwm y Velin' (probably a corruption of 'Gwyr Cynvelin'), worshippers of the solar deity. The very few that remain of them lately favoured the public with a disclosure of some of their mysteries under the several titles of 'Coelbren y Beirdd' and 'Cyfrinach y Beirdd'."

Fairly carried away at last in the whirlwind conjured up by their own imaginations, the Editors conclude with a glowing description of these two wonderful mysteries, together with the Bardic alphabet, occupying fully two more lengthy columns of notes utterly useless for their purpose, but invaluable to us as furnishing a clue to the greater mystery, otherwise insoluble, how two such eminent Welsh scholars as Tegid and Gwallter Mechain should have been so far bereft of their critical faculty and cautious judgment, whereby they had been originally content to be guided, when, at the commencement of their work (*Dosbarth*, i, p. 110) of the poems, they had refrained from committing themselves to a wider pronouncement concerning the *Greal* than that it had been "originally the name of a celebrated book of Welsh stories, long since lost, highly

extolled by different writers." But murder will out. And here they bear witness against themselves, that in the interval a wizard Druid, in the shape of Iolo Morganwg, had descended on them from the chair of Glamorgan, and enwrappt them in his spells. Thus only can be explained the notion that the *Seint Greal* had been lost beyond recovery, and that the word *Greal* itself was of Druidical origin; notions which might easily have been dispelled by a reference to the *Archæologia Britannica* or to Aneurin Owen, who, if applied to, would at once have informed them that the existence of the book in the Hengwrt Library was perfectly well known to him. In the Catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., printed in the 4th Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is the following notice: "*Y Sanct Greal* in Welsh. This famous volume (a 4to., on vellum) was written in the reign of Henry VI. It is in a beautiful hand. There was, and perhaps may still be, another copy of the *Sanct Greal* at Glodd-aeth, but of what date I am unable to say." There is no mention of the omission, as in the case of several other volumes, of this MS. from the catalogue previously made by Mr. Aneurin Owen, and constantly referred to by Mr. Wynne in the compilation of his own catalogue; consequently it must have been comprised in it.

This extravagance of criticism which abandoned the safe and sober foundation of solid fact to venture on the shaky quags of wild and precipitate conjecture, has at length met at once with its rebuke and refutation in the simple account of the matter given by Canon Williams in his Preface to the work itself, now published for the first time from the original sources, rescued at last from the oblivion with which the dust of ages has covered them. "The volume", he says, "contains two parts, the first being a translation, with some little alteration, of the *Roman du Quête du Saint Greal*, originally written by Walter de Mapes in Norman French in the latter part of the twelfth century. This portion (folios 1-109 of the MS.) forms the 13th to the 17th book in the *Morte d'Arthur*, by Sir Thomas Malory, and printed by Caxton in 1485; and the Norman-French text has been published by Mr. Furnivall for the Roxburghe Club in 1864, 4to. Though this agrees closely with the Welsh text, it is not the one from which the Welsh was translated, nor yet is it one of the thirteen Paris MSS. of which Mr. Furnivall gives the commencement. The second portion of the Welsh *Greal* (folios 110-280) contains the adventures of Gwalchmai, Peredur, and Lancelot, and of other knights of the Round Table; *but these are not found in the Morte d'Arthur*.¹ The Peniarth MS. is beautifully written on vellum, and in perfect preservation, and its date is that of Henry VI, the early part of the fifteenth century. The orthography and style of writing agree literally with that of the 'Mabinogion' in the *Llyvr Côch Hergest*, which is of that date. This, of course, is a transcript of an earlier copy; but there is no certainty when it was first translated into Welsh, though Aneurin Owen, in his Catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., assigns it to the sixth year of Henry VI. It is

¹ The italics are our own.

mentioned by Davydh ab Gwilym, who died in 1368.....Only two copies are supposed to be now in existence: this at Peniarth, and the other among the Gloddaeth MSS. lately removed to Mostyn." After giving the description of the latter from Aneurin Owen's Catalogue of that collection, ending thus,—“The first copy written by Master Phylip David, from the sole book of his knighted uncle, Trahaearn ab Ieuan ab Meuric, which was written by Siencyn ab John”, etc., the writer proceeds,—“When we have obtained the time of Siencyn ab John we shall know when it was first translated.” Then, after quoting the passage relating to it from Gutto'r Glyn's poem, and referring to that of Ieuan Dhu y Bilwg, addressed to Lewis, Abbot of Glyn Nedh (Neath), for the loan of the *Greal* (1460-1500), he adds,—“It says much for the love of literature among our ancestors, when we find that so large a work as the *Greal* was translated into Welsh nearly three hundred years before its appearance in English; possibly owing to the circumstance of the original author being a Welshman, for Walter, the celebrated Archdeacon of Oxford, was the son of Blondel de Mapes and Flur, the daughter of Gwerydh ab Seisyllt, Lord of Lhancarvan.”

But it may be a question, after all, how far De Mapes was the original composer of the *Greal*, for we learn from Warton's *History of English Poetry*, quoted by the Rev. John Davies in his paper on “The Celtic Element of the English Language” (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. x, p. 266, 4th Ser., note), that “a writer called Eremita Britannus, who flourished about the year 720, wrote, besides other works, a book in an unknown language (British), entitled *Sanctum Greal, de Rege Arturo et rebus gestis ejus*, and also *De Mensâ rotundâ et strenuis equitibus*.” If so, and the latter writer flourished at the date here ascribed to him, the tales of King Arthur and his knights may, indeed, have had an origin earlier by some centuries than that now generally attributed to them. The work is probably the same as that vaguely alluded to by the Editors of Lewis Glyncothi, without naming the author; but Warton had no suspicion that Eremita Britannus was a Druid, or that his work was designed for the inculcation or maintenance of Druidism. His title of “Eremita”, or “Hermit”, on the contrary, would warrant the belief that he was a Christian.

The Peniarth MS., however, excellent as it appears to be in all other respects, is not absolutely perfect. At pp. 275 and 616 of the printed work is an observation, inserted between brackets, to the effect that “the context shews a folio wanting, numbered 177, and containing chap. 147. Canon Williams, it would appear, had not at the time of publication been afforded an opportunity of ascertaining whether the missing folio could be supplied from the Gloddaeth MS. now in the Mostyn Library. An application to the noble owner for that purpose would assuredly not fail of its effect; and it is to be hoped that it may not be long before the copies of the subscribers may find their completion by the addition of the missing folio from the only quarter from which its recovery remains now to be hoped for, failing the existence of another copy of the work.

The publication of the *Seint Greal* will be found on examination to possess by no means a merely archæological or antiquarian interest, but much also of a social and historical character. The same may be said, in their degree, of the curious volume by which that publication is being followed, and now in course of completion. Of the latter we will add no more at present than that we propose hereafter to continue our observations upon the various subjects somewhat incongruously, perhaps, but still unavoidably, brought together in it, from the brevity of the several compositions, each of them insufficient of itself to furnish an entire volume of the size of the *Seint Greal*. When the volume thus made up, as it were, of "varieties" has reached its close, we feel that it will be more satisfactory to our readers, as well as to ourselves, to add whatever further remarks we may be disposed to make respecting its component parts.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

P E M B R O K E

ON

MONDAY THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1880,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT ELECT.

C. E. G PHILIPPS, Esq.,
PICTON CASTLE.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

M. A. SAURIN, Esq., Orielson, CHAIRMAN.

F. L'ESTRANGE CLARK, Esq., VICE-CHAIRMAN.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Cawdor	T. T. Mousley, Esq., Stackpole
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. David's	Dr. Murray
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. David's	F. Lloyd-Phillips, Esq., Penty Park
Charles Allen, Esq., Tenby	D. Price Powell, Esq., Tenby
J. R. Cobb, Esq., Manorbere Castle	N. A. Roch, Esq., Tenby
Rev. C. W. Coddington, M.A., Pem- broke	Rev. Dr. Ring, Chaplain H.M. Dock- yard, Pembroke Dock
Rev. T. G. Cree, M.A., Cosheston	Rev. E. J. Rudd, M.A., St. Florence
Rev. W. D. Clunn, Hodgeston	Dr. Reid, Tenby
T. Brook, Esq., Tenby	Ernest Saurin, Esq., Orielson
W. Dawkins, Esq., Pembroke	Rev. G. H. Scott, M.A., Rhoscrowther
Dr. Dyster, Tenby	R. Goring Thomas, Esq., Tenby
W. Fiske, Esq., Pembroke	Rev. J. Tombs, M.A., Burton
R. George, Esq., Mayor of Pembroke	H. H. Vaughan, Esq., Upton Castle
Rev. A. J. M. Green, M.A., Warren	W. O. Hulm, Esq.
Rev. H. H. Gibbon, B.A., Carew	Rev. C. Morgan, Bosherton
W. Hulm, Esq., Pembroke	Rev. C. Wilkinson, Castlemartin
Samuel Jackson, Esq., Pembroke	Rev. D. E. Williams, M.A., Pembroke
Edward Laws, Esq., Tenby	Rev. A. H. Wratishaw, M.A., Manorbere

General Secretaries of the Association.

Rev. R. Trevor Owen, Llangedwyn Vicarage, Oswestry.
C. E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff.

Secretaries for Pembrokeshire.

F. Lloyd-Phillips, Esq., M.A., Penty Park, Haverfordwest.
 Rev. J. Tombs, B.A., Burton, Haverfordwest.

Curators of Museum.

Rev. C. W. Coddington, M.A., Pembroke.
 Rev. D. E. Williams, M.A., Pembroke.

Local Treasurer.

W. Fiske, Esq., London and Provincial Bank.

Local Secretary.

Rev. David Bowen, B.A., Hamilton House, Pembroke.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23.

THE General Committee met at the Assembly Rooms at 8.30 P.M. to receive and discuss the Report of the past year. At 9 P.M. the proceedings of the meeting of members were commenced by Professor Babington apologising on behalf of the outgoing President, Mr. C. W. Williams-Wynn, for his absence, and calling upon Mr. C. E. G. Philipps of Picton Castle, the President Elect, to take the chair.

Mr. C. E. G. Philipps then took the chair, and said he felt very strongly the high honour that he derived from being voted to a presidential chair which had been occupied by so many men eminent for their ability and attainments. His own great inferiority to these men was a fact which nobody could feel more fully than he did himself; therefore he only hoped they would extend to him that kind courtesy which he knew they always extended to those who tried to do their best; for, indeed, he would trespass as shortly as possible on their time. He would be all the more inclined to be reticent in the present case because of his meeting the Association for the first time in his life. But he hoped he was not insensible to the value of its labours. In these days of hurry-scurry and bustle, when the events of to-day are hustled out by those of to-morrow, and yesterday is almost forgotten, he should think nothing would be more welcome to us than to have such a Society as this in our midst. It was a Society whose work required calm judgment and patience; a Society which took the greatest pains in the study of the subjects coming before it; a Society which brought back to our grasp the deeds of our ancestors, and made us feel that after all we owed a great deal to them,—a fact we were only too apt to forget. He always felt that a Society like this took us backward up the hill of time, pointed out to us the mighty deeds that had been done, and bade us pause in our mad career instead of rushing on with such confused eagerness as we often do. He was impressed with the belief that the result of the visit of the Associa-

tion would be to make them feel prouder than ever of the great county in which they lived. He felt that the excursions which were before them would yield great pleasure and profit. This great Society came, as it were, with a mystic wand that would call the past into life again,—a wand that would fill their churches once more with congregations of their Flemish and Norman ancestors,—a wand that would restore their ruined castles and stately old halls, and make them again teem with life, and echo with the fame of the deeds of the mighty dead; and, as he had before said, when they saw the work that their ancestors had done, they would pause and consider, as they did, before entering on any great enterprise of life.

He thought it would ill become him to proceed to any great length in an inaugural address, but he would take the liberty of saying a few words upon the great objects of interest on the programme which their Committee had provided for their delight and edification. He knew that objects of no ordinary interest and scenery of no ordinary beauty had been selected; and those who knew the country would not for a moment doubt that such a round of excursions as had been arranged would furnish one of the best possible means of invigorating the bodily health as well as of instructing the mind. They would begin their labours under the shadow of that great Castle of which the men of Pembroke were justly proud, and which he believed (if he were wrong he would be corrected) was the birthplace of at least one royal prince. When they had seen this great Castle, and explored the other interesting antiquities of Pembroke, they were to go to the old town of Tenby, which was really an ancient town, although now a modern and fashionable watering-place. He trusted that those who delighted in modern Tenby would remember that it had a great history in the past, and would see the Castle Hill and the island. Those who wished it would cross the narrow streak of sea that divided Tenby from Galdy, on which island he hoped this archæological Society would convince them that Christianity had one of its first birthplaces. He believed, although he had not seen it, that there was an old abbey there, raised by the generosity of some old Norman knight, dedicated to St. Martin, and given to the great Abbey of St. Dogmell's, situated on Cardigan Bay, in the north of the county. But he should not trouble them with reference to all the interesting objects they should see. One day would be spent by the breezy shores of the Atlantic, where they would pay a visit to a grand old church of which Pembrokeshire was proud. There they would hear some curious legends, and see the lonely Chapel of St. Govan, where the only music now was the diapason of the sad sea waves, and the only bell calling to vespers was the resounding echoes of the cliffs; for (so ran the legend) some pirates long ago attacked the place, and carried off the chapel bells, since which time the cliffs had continued to serve as bells. From there they should go to the magnificent Castle of Carew. After seeing the Castle and the church with its cross, they should visit proud Manorbier which lay so beautifully in view of the sea. There he hoped the Society would set at rest the question as to the

truth of the new theory, that the chapel of that great Castle had been discovered, and that the banqueting hall could be clearly laid open to view. These were some of the matters that he believed had long been discussed and looked at critically, and he hoped the present Meeting would solve them. There was another point which, perhaps, they could solve, and which had not yet been satisfactorily settled, although it was discussed at the Meeting of the Society in this county twenty-nine years ago. This was the question whether or not Giraldus was born at Manorbier Castle. It might not seem a matter of great importance ; but in these days of severe historical research, it was well that the right man should always be put in the right place if possible. They would go to see the episcopal palace at Lamphey, in which the Bishops of St. David's once lived in such splendid style, and about the architect of which there had long been a contest.

He was sure that when they had been round all those churches, chapels, castles, and the like, they would return wiser than they were at present, and greatly pleased that this Society had come amongst them. He had looked forward with no common interest to its coming, although that interest was, of course, tempered by a feeling for the humble individual who was expected to act as President. He welcomed the Society with all cordiality in the name of all present, and he believed he might say in the name of the entire county of Pembroke. Pembrokeshire bad them welcome, not only because they always welcomed strangers, but still more because of the gratitude they owed to the Society, and the respect which all owed to its labours. It was, in a great measure, to this and kindred societies they owed it that their churches were once more beautiful, and restored to something like their original appearance ; and not the churches only, but our other public buildings, and even cottages, were becoming worthy of that well nigh universal empire on which the sun never sets.

Professor Babington moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address ; and the motion was seconded by the Very Reverend the Dean of St. David's, who said that he knew many Welsh and English counties, and there was no other district of the same limited extent which contained three such castles as Carew, Pembroke, and Manorbier ; to say nothing of the outlying castles of Haverfordwest, Narberth, and Kilgerran.

Mr. F. L'Estrange Clark, in welcoming the Association, said he was glad that their visit had not taken place a few years ago, for then their churches were in a very bad condition compared with what they are now. Next day they would see St. Mary's, Pembroke, which he considered a very fine specimen of an old church ; and they would see Monkton Hall and Monkton Church, which, under the care of the Vicar, had been partially restored, and was in process of further restoration. But though they were strong in churches in Pembrokeshire, he thought they were, comparatively speaking, still stronger in castles. Pembroke Castle was the queen of South Wales in its way. It was certainly much dilapidated, and had suffered more from the

ignorance of its owners and its friends than from the attacks of the enemy. The other castles around were well worth visiting. It was well known that they did not in that district call themselves Welsh; in fact they did not know what to call themselves; but most probably they were more Fleming than anything else, although they had certainly a mixture of Celtic and English blood. Words would be found in use here which were not the same as those now used in England, but which were, perhaps, purer English, since several of them were familiar to Chaucer, Spencer, and possibly Milton. Take the word "rather" (early), which was commonly employed here. They did not find it in England except in the comparative "rather". There was another set of words which they found here, and not in England. For instance, a phrase very common among the country folk here was used in his hearing the other day. Instead of "both", they said "all of both". That form of the phrase was never used in England, but it was genuine Saxon. On the part of the Chairman of the Local Committee he had now to apologise for that gentleman's absence. He (the Chairman) had been called away on business to the upper part of the county.

The President then called on the Secretary, the Rev. R. Trevor Owen, to read the Report.

REPORT FOR 1879-80.

In the year 1851 this Society held its fifth Annual Meeting at Tenby. Your Committee congratulate the members on the Society holding its thirty-fifth Annual Meeting in the same district of Anglia Transwalliana, or Englishery of Pembrokeshire. Among those who took part in that Meeting was the late Bishop of St. David's, who in the latter part of his address expressed his regret to find scattered throughout the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* occasional expressions of despondency,—expressions which he regarded as wholly uncalled for. He reminded them that the Society was yet a new thing; it had not yet completed the first *lustrum* of its existence, and it still had a great work before it. Since that time the Society has nearly completed its seventh *lustrum*. During this period, in addition to the annual volumes, it has issued two Parts of the Survey of Gower; the Records of the Lordship of Cemaes; a translation of the *Brut of Tywysogion*, with the text, by the late Aneurin Owen; *Gesta Regum*; a volume of original documents; and the *Celtic Remains* of Lewis Morris. To this list may be added the valuable work of Professor Westwood, the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, which brings together in one volume descriptions and illustrations of all the ancient incised stones throughout Wales. It may be said with truth, that but for the existence of the Society this important work would in all probability have never been carried out. It had, indeed, been announced for many years; but the number of subscriptions was so small that it was considered that the proposal would not be carried into effect. As it was, however, felt that the assistance of Professor Westwood was in-

dispensable if the work were to be done, means were found for the beginning and completing the five Parts which form the volume. Another advantage arising from the existence of the Society is the formation of local societies such as that of the Powys-land Club. The first volume of its *Transactions* appeared in 1868, and has been annually followed by others of the same value and interest. In the introductory notice to the work it is stated that the idea broached in the first Part of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in 1846, "On the Study and Preservation of the National Antiquities of Wales", led to the attempt of carrying out the idea for the county of Montgomery. The members of that Society know how successfully the work has been and is still being carried on; and it is to this success must be fairly assigned the establishment of the Museum in Welshpool; not only the most valuable in Wales, but in some respects the only one; and it is a striking example of what the persevering energy and munificent liberality of one individual can effect. Important additions have been lately made to the building, rendered necessary by the additions constantly made to its collections. Wales at present has no museum of antiquities, although there are several local ones which contain a few objects of interest to archæologists, but which are often passed over among cases of stuffed birds and geological specimens. A museum formerly existed at Caernarvon, some remains of the contents of which are in the Castle, and not very accessible to the public. The Royal Institution of Swansea possesses a few; and in time the newly established Museum at Tenby may be presented with some curiosities of the kind. There is a museum in Lampeter College, but it is a private one. None of these can supply what is wanted, viz., a general and central museum for Welsh antiquities. The nearest approach to one is ready at hand in Welshpool, and could be made to answer the purpose at a small cost.

The *Revue Celtique*, started by one of our members, and the Corresponding Secretary for France, has nearly completed its fourth volume, and promises to become a work of great importance to Celtic scholars. No. 14, the last issued, contains, among other valuable articles, a Supplement to Breton and French Dictionaries. Some members of this Society are supporters of this Review, both as contributors and subscribers; but your Committee think that were the work better known, more would contribute to its support. The late Mr. R. Brash, for many years an active member of the Association, left a work on the Ogham inscribed monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Islands, which, by the assistance of Mr. G. M. Atkinson, his widow published last year. It is a work of considerable value, even if one or two of its statements are not admitted. Wales has so many Ogham monuments (some of them of considerable importance as having bilingual inscriptions), that the work must be one of special interest to Welsh scholars. It is very satisfactory to learn that it is the intention of the Rev. D. R. Thomas, late General Secretary of the Association, to bring out a new and enlarged edition of his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, one of the most (if not the most) important works of the

kind that have yet been published in Wales. Such a work forms in itself a valuable contribution to a history of a part of Wales which at present has no recorded history. If other clergymen could be found as willing and competent as Mr. Thomas to do the same for their dioceses, a considerable step might be made toward supplying the want of county histories in Wales. Other members are not less active in adding to our stores of Celtic knowledge. Professor Rhys, in addition to the second edition of his Lectures, is now engaged on a history of the Breton Celts; while the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, for some years Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, is preparing a Welsh Dictionary. Since the last Report issued, Part 5 of the Rev. Canon Williams' Selections from the Hengwrt MSS. has been issued.

The Society has lately lost by death several of its members, among whom are—M. Aymar de Blois, of the Château de Poulquinan, near Quimper, Finisterre; the Rev. T. James, F.S.A., of Netherthong, near Huddersfield, one of the original members of the Society, and whose extensive collection of Welsh books was lately dispersed at Sotheby's; Augustus Reed, Esq., of Acton, Wrexham; Rev. Canon Harries, late of Gelligaer Rectory, near Cardiff; Mrs. Laws, a member of long standing, and sister-in-law to the late James Dearden, the first Treasurer of the Society. But the latest and most serious loss of the Society is by the death of William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, near Towyn, in Merioneth, who died last July, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Few men were better qualified and more willing, to assist the Association in its earlier days, as the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* shew. He acted as President at the Dolgelley Meeting in 1850, and frequently attended subsequent ones. The restoration of the most interesting church in North Wales, namely, that of Llanaber, near Barmouth, was entirely his work, the Rector wisely preferring his services to those of a professional architect, and the result has proved the wisdom of his selection and the judgment of Mr. Wynne. The last Sir Robert Vaughan, of Nannau, bequeathed to Mr. Wynne the celebrated Hengwrt collection, of which an exhaustive catalogue was inserted in vol. xv of the Third Series of the Journal. He was subsequently appointed Constable of Harlech Castle, of which, in conjunction with Mr. G. T. Clark of Dowlais, he published an account, at present the standard guide-book to the ruins. He also published a history of his parish of Llangryn, and had promised one of Towyn. He rendered valuable assistance to Mr. E. Breese in his work on the Kalendars of Gwynedd, and to Mr. Askew Robert in his new edition of the History of the Gwydir Family. He was at all times most ready to render assistance and advice to all who sought it. A full notice of him by Mr. E. Breese, his intimate friend, may be found in the July No. of this year.

From unavoidable causes the *Cwta Cyfarwydd* has been delayed. Several subscribers have sent in their names and inquiries as to the time it may be expected; but your Committee regret that they are not able to give any satisfactory information, except that the work will be proceeded with as soon as possible. Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A.,

a well known member of the Royal Archæological Institute, in conjunction with the Rev. J. Edward Vaux, M.A., of Crondell, near Farnham, in Surrey, are now engaged in a work called *Church Folk Lore*, the object of which is to record usages connected with the church differing from those ordinarily accepted as customary. Some of these customs are of great antiquity; some, perhaps, older than Christianity; others, again, are the relics of ecclesiastical struggles in the seventeenth century. As such customs more usually exist in remote villages, it is probable that some of these out of the way customs still exist in parts of Pembrokeshire, or are at least remembered by the ancient inhabitants. Among the older congregations of Dissenters also some such traditions may exist. The promoters of this undertaking will, therefore, be much obliged if the clergy or others who know of the existence of any such usages, either as regards clergy, people, building arrangements, or furniture, would communicate them to Mr. Micklethwaite, 6, Delahay Street, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., or Mr. Vaux. All communications, when used, will be properly acknowledged.

Since the last Meeting the following gentlemen have joined the Association, and await confirmation of their election:

NORTH WALES.

The Right Hon. Lord Sudeley
 The Hon. F. H. Tracey
 Captain C. Glynn, Bryn Aethwy, Menai Bridge
 Chas. Richards, Esq., Bank Buildings, Llangollen

SOUTH WALES.

Henry Jones Evans, Esq., Old Bank, Cardiff
 Edward Laws, Esq., Tenby
 Gwennell Tyler, Esq., Mount Gernons, Llandyssil
 Louis Tyler, Esq., Cathedral Close, Cardiff
 Capt. W. Ll. Morgan, R.N., St. Helen's, Swansea

ELSEWHERE.

The Right Hon. Lord Harlech
 Miss Dunkin, The Caxtons, Dartford
 H. W. K. Miller, Esq., 8, Oppidan Road, Hampstead
 J. E. Price, Esq., F.S.A., Albion Road, Stoke Newington
 Francis James, Esq., 190, Cornwall Road, London
 W. F. Lewis, Esq., 1323, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.
 Rev. E. Powell Nicholl, Maidstone
 M. De Keranflech Kernezne.

The retiring members of the Committee are: Arthur Gore, Esq.; William Trevor Parkins, Esq., M.A.; Ernest Hartland, Esq., M.A.; and your Committee recommend their re-election unless other names may be proposed during the present Meeting.

Your Committee also propose that the Very Reverend the Dean of

St. David's be appointed a trustee in the place of the late Mr. Wynne; also that T. D. Roberts, Esq., of the Grove, Malpas, near Newport, be appointed Local Secretary, *vice* Mr. Edward Hamer, for Monmouthshire.

In concluding the Report, your Committee congratulate the members on the selection of Pembroke for their place of meeting, situated as it is amongst the three grandest castles of South Wales, and some of the most interesting of domestic remains, so there can be no lack of objects. An additional attraction is the keep of Pembroke Castle, which is unique of its kind in the British Isles. The Society has also the honour of being on this occasion presided over by a gentleman who owns another Norman castle, that of Picton, believed to be unique in its never having ceased to be occupied. Although taken during the great Rebellion, it was restored to its lawful owners, in whose line it still continues to remain, and it is to be hoped may long continue to do so.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell moved the adoption of the Report, which he considered a very clear and exhaustive one. The only item omitted was the usual one relating to money matters, which was most essential. As a matter of fact, however, the accounts were made up to the end of the year; but it might be safely said that the Society was in a very different state from what it was this time last year. They had not only paid off their debt, but if subscriptions were paid up, they would have something in hand. They would notice how large a number of members they had now. They had greatly increased since the Society met in Tenby thirty years ago. The prospect then was rather discouraging, although the Bishop of St. David's objected at the time to the foreboding of the then Editor, who feared that the Association could not live five years. They had already lived thirty-five years. One thing he must mention was that they would be glad if people in different localities would acquaint them of customs that were dying or had recently died out. Amongst these he particularly referred to customs in connection with certain churches. A great many customs now forgotten by most people, prevailed formerly in the north. For instance, in a church near Ruthin, when they came to that part of the Litany about "beating Satan down under our feet", all the congregation stamped or rubbed their feet audibly against the floor. Mr. Barnwell mentioned other peculiar religious customs, and appealed to those who knew of such to furnish information respecting them, before they were utterly lost, to J. Micklethwaite, Esq., 6, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. J. Lloyd Griffith, Holyhead, seconded the motion, and the Report was adopted.

The Local Secretary then announced the particulars of next day's arrangements, and the Meeting separated.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

The Members met at the Castle, and forthwith commenced an inspection of that remarkable structure. The chief interest centred in a discussion as to the use of the unroofed room in the great keep, in which, according to local tradition, Henry VII was born. Others thought that it was the chapel, and that the so-called chapel was the hall. The kitchen with its vaulted roof, and the large cave beneath the hall, were next visited.

The Members then proceeded to the old building at Monkton. The substructure (46 feet by 14) was formerly used as a poorhouse. Its vaulted roof is very unlike the ordinary stone roofs of Pembrokeshire. It is low, and groined with massive ribs, a view of which will appear in a future Number. Attached to the building is a very perfect specimen of a so-called Flemish chimney. Considerable alterations have been lately made to render the building available as a reading or lecture-room. These alterations, however, intended to be useful, have not added to the architectural interest of the building. It is described and figured in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. ii, p. 317, and in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1868, p. 70. A paper on it, by Mr. Cobb, is printed in the current Number of the Journal.

Monkton Church, the next object inspected, was originally the church of an adjoining Priory attached to the Monastery of Jayes in Normandy. In the chancel-floor is a tile of the fourteenth century, bearing three mitres; and on the right of the Communion-table is a tomb of James I's time, in memory of Sir Francis Meyrick, Knight. The figures are clothed in large trunk-hose of the time. At the east end of the existing building are the ruins of a part of the church which was reserved for the use of the monks. Here traces of the high altar, sedilia, and piscina, are to be seen. Cut off from this portion of the church by a narrow passage, are the remains of a chapel. The vaulted roof gives a good idea of the local style. The church was originally Norman; but with the exception of one or two windows not much of that period exists. The clustered Early English shaft of the font contrasts badly with the later bowl of poor character. The remains of a staircase leading to an apartment or rood-loft in the porch, somewhat similar to that of Castlemartin, but not so perfect, was noticed. The tower is one of the finest in the district.

A visit was paid to the Priory farm, formerly the Prior's residence. There are, however, no remains of the original structure.

The Members next visited St. Mary's Church, Pembroke, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Coddington, who read the following notes: "This church, though comparatively small, is large for South Pembroke, and consists of nave, north aisle, south transept, chancel, and tower. The south wall of the nave would appear to be late Norman, as under the plaster are two windows, one of which is round-headed, while the top of the other is cut off by a

later inserted window. When the church was re-plastered, a year and a half ago, the architect (Mr. Pearson) ordered these windows to be indicated ; but by the carelessness of the builder this was neglected beyond drawing a line round the west of the two. The entrance doorway, over which is a niche, seems to be late Norman. The arcade consists of Pointed arches of the plainest description, unrecessed, and without mouldings of any kind. These and the north aisle would seem to be Early English. The latter is covered by one of the stone vaults characteristic of this district. Two of the lancet-windows in this aisle were inserted when the church was restored ; the other, under an arch which apparently led into a north transept corresponding to that on the south, replaced a sash of the meanest kind. None of the windows of the church are original, all traces of their original description having been long destroyed, with the exception of the heads of two mullions preserved in the vestry. On the north side of the chancel-arch is a remarkably fine though mutilated piece of tabernacle-work, which looks as if it had formed part of the reredos. In the seventeenth century it was engraved on the back, and put up as a monumental tablet to the Adams family, whose vault is just beneath. The chancel-arch is modern, and replaces what was a mere enlargement of the original arch, which probably was very small, as seems to have been the case with most of the churches in this neighbourhood. The doorway leading to the rood-screen still remains, but the stairs have been destroyed. In the south transept is a copper tablet, the inscription on which is worth reading. The tower is of the usual South Pembrokeshire type, without buttresses, and slightly battering, and crowned with a projecting, embattled cornice. It is rather more massive than usual, and the lower story is covered with a groined vault having massive, rectangular ribs. It possesses a ring of six bells, on one of which is the inscription,

‘ Thomas Rudall
Cast us all. 1765.’

On the north side of the sanctuary is a small doorway, now built up, which gave admittance into a small building east of the tower, the marks of which may still be seen on the external walls. This was not unlikely the sacristy. In the east wall, north of the altar, is a recess ; and in the south wall, over the recess for the piscina, is a remarkable opening, very small and deep, the use of which has as yet been unexplained, beyond a suggestion that it was intended for relics. All these openings were discovered at the late restoration. The font is a modern and base copy of the handsome Norman one at Lamphey. The chalice has great historical interest, as it was presented to the church, in 1645, by Colonel Poyer, who gallantly defended the Castle against Cromwell, and was, after its capture, executed in Covent Garden Market.

It may be added that this Presbyterian, Colonel Poyer, who, until most great men of his type were driven by the excesses of the revolution back to the Royal cause, also presented a chalice to St. Michael's

Church. As regards the opening in the wall, which Mr. Coddington thinks may have been intended for relics, nothing has yet been decided for certain.

At midday the party divided, the larger portion going in carriages to Tenby, while the rest examined the Museum, St. Michael's Church, and the town walls, going afterwards by train to Tenby. The first place at which a halt was made by the carriages was at the church of St. Florence. In the churchyard has been set up a stone which some time ago was discovered, a drawing of which appears in the present No. of the Journal. Rubbings were taken by Prof. Westwood, who disputed the statement of their being Ogham marks. He could not say what they were; but they were not Oghams. The interior of the church is interesting, as in the chancel is an example of the use of a very flat arch with columnar piers, a peculiarity found in several other churches in South Wales. Here also is an epitaph on the Ven. Robert Rudd, Archdeacon of St. David's, whose sufferings from various causes are described. In the vestry are to be seen portions of a stone cross, and what would seem to be parts of a stoup and of a monumental effigy.

Gumfreston Church was next visited. This church is, perhaps, the most interesting in this part of the country. The little baptistery hollowed out of the north wall of the nave is probably unique. Under the tower is an altar-slab. That of the high altar still remains in the church. On the left hand wall of the nave is the lower and only remaining panel of a large mural painting. The feet and a portion of the legs of a man are still plain. Around the feet are rude drawings of gridirons, scissors, and similar articles.

Arrived in Tenby, some time was spent in the parish church of St. Mary, the monumental effigies of which have been so fully and so well described by Mr. Bloxam. This fine parish church is remarkable for its grand flight of steps to the high altar. The roof of the nave is also of interest, and contains a cross of four arms, with human figures in relief, a correct representation of which is given in Norris's *Sketches of Tenby*, where also will be found views of the monument of John White, the great benefactor of Tenby; and of the remains in the churchyard, supposed to be those of St. Mary's College (Carmelite), founded 1399.

About four o'clock a number of Members were, by Mr. Hulme's kindness, taken in boats towed by his steam yacht to Caldy, where they examined the ruins of the old Abbey and the Ogham Stone figured in the present No. of Journal and *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 106.

Most of those who remained in Tenby visited the newly established Museum, the basis of which is the collection formed by the late Rev. G. N. Smith, Rector of Gumfreston, from the caves of the district, and consists principally of the earliest prehistoric remains. Later additions have been made.

A sumptuous repast had been provided at the Assembly Rooms by Charles Allen, Esq., for which the President returned the thanks of the Members to their hospitable entertainer.

A public meeting was held at 9 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's presiding in the unavoidable absence of the President.

Professor Babington was the first speaker. Speaking of Pembroke Castle, he said the Castle originally consisted of two wards. The position of the dividing wall was shewn by a ridge, under which, doubtless, were the foundations of the wall. In the inner ward there was a magnificent Norman tower, such an one as he did not believe existed anywhere else in the United Kingdom. This tower was surrounded by openings at the top, which were intended as sockets for beams to support platforms, from which stones, hot lead, and such missiles, might be cast upon a besieging party. With regard to that portion of the Castle which was generally called the chapel, he gave his decided opinion that that room was not the chapel but the hall. At the time when the Association formerly visited Pembroke from Tenby (1852) there was a discussion upon that very point, in which Mr. Freeman, the present Bishop of St. David's, and others, took part, and it was then decided that the building at right angles to the hall, and behind the tower, was the chapel. It might be objected that this was not built east and west; but he reminded them that builders in those days were not particular in such respects, and the Church did not object. The Castle appeared to have consisted of three courts in addition to the keep itself, so giving a very great power of resistance. Monkton Hall was being altered, and not for the better as far as antiquaries were concerned. No doubt the alterations would be useful; and as the purposes for which the building was originally intended (and what they were it was impossible to say) had passed away, it was, perhaps, right that it should be altered to suit modern requirements. The Priory Church, which was attached to the old Benedictine Monastery, had been divided into two parts, that now in use having been originally the part appropriated to the use of the laity; while the other portion, which was in ruins, had been used exclusively by the monks. The cloisters were built externally, and formerly occupied the whole of the space now covered with green sward, on the north side of the church. All the questions which presented themselves to inquiring minds could not be satisfactorily set at rest until the ground had been perfectly cleared by careful hands of the rubbish which now covered it. Such work had been done in connection with many monastic houses, and had resulted in interesting discoveries. It would be so at Monkton. He had examined St. Michael's Church, which was the ugliest structure he had ever seen. The tower-walls and north-east angle tower would bear looking at, and were interesting as shewing the defences put up by the Norman conquerors when they fortified Pembroke town as the head of their barony. Adjoining the churchyard are some very interesting remains of the town walls, and one nearly perfect tower. These walls are well deserving of an examination in detail.

Professor Westwood thought the interior of St. Florence Church extremely curious; such columns, walls, and arches, he had rarely seen. What had principally attracted him to the church was the wish

to see a stone which had been pronounced as a perfectly unique Ogham. In the midst of a clump of trees in the churchyard they had found the base of a cross, and upon that base a stone about 2 feet high by 15 inches wide. Upon its eastern face were several scratches. These scratches, however, needed the essential character required to make them Oghams. He had taken careful rubbings, and was convinced they were not Oghams; but were probably characters the key to which had not yet been discovered.

Mr. J. P. Harrison mentioned that he had noticed on the right hand side of the outer entrance to Pembroke Castle some marks like those which were found by Professor Westwood at St. Florence. They consisted of a V and two straight lines like a Phœnician Aleph, and appeared to be of a much earlier date than a mason's mark which was on an adjoining stone immediately beneath them. Marks of the same description have been met with elsewhere; the earliest occurring at the entrance of some subterranean galleries excavated in the chalk at Cissbury, near Worthing, which must be far more ancient than any Oghams or Scandinavian Runes. Similar marks have also been noticed on bone implements in France.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas referred briefly to what had been seen on Caldy Island.

Mr. Edward Laws then read his able paper on the numerous camps and earthworks found in Pembrokeshire, which is printed in the *Journal of the Society*. The proceedings were shortly afterwards adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

Castlemartin Church was the first object of attraction. This church, in its outline very like Manorbere Church, had originally a north transept and a chapel on each side of the chancel. In the porch there are certain peculiarities which have led to the opinion that a rood-loft formerly covered half of it. The stair which led to it has been diverted from its original use, and now gives access to the belfry. The massive arcade gives considerable dignity to the church. The font is of good Norman design, and is probably older than the church, which is supposed to date from about 1180. The tower stands on the south side of the church, and is a very remarkable one, as it shews traces of having been originally of the saddle-back form, and of having been altered into that usual in Pembrokeshire. The lines of a gable are distinctly marked on the east and west faces of the tower, in the masonry itself, so that they could not be traces of any building that stood against it. The large belfry-windows on the south side,—on the remaining three there is nothing but a single loophole,—which cut through the corbel-table in a singular manner, are deserving of notice.

Just above the church is the ancient parsonage-house, now used as a cottage. The building consisted of three or four bays, the piers and capitals being of the same date and character as those of the church.

The members next proceeded to Flimstone Chapel, formerly attached to Castlemartin Church. The building has long since been devoted to farm purposes. Two floors for storing corn have been inserted. In the cart-shed beneath, the piscina and sedilia are still to be seen in the south wall. The roof is sharply vaulted, like many churches in the neighbourhood. A small turret remains on the western gable. The stair to the first floor now occupies what may have been a sacristy.

Hence the track lay along the coast-line, passing the Stack Rocks and the aperture worked out by the sea, known as "The Cauldron", surrounding which are the remains of an ancient camp with a double rampart of earthworks.

Bosherston Meer was next reached. This is a narrow opening in the top of the cliffs, which gradually widens below until it spreads into an extensive vault open to the sea. In high tides, with a south-west wind, the water is forced so powerfully into this vault, that large columns of spray are forced to a great height above the surface.

St. Govan's Chapel is approached by a long flight of steps, which, according to popular story, it is not possible to count correctly. The building is of the simplest form, consisting of a nave about 27 feet long. At the east end is a stone altar, and in the south wall a piscina, over which is a square, deep aperture resembling one to be seen in St. Mary's, Pembroke. A low arch in the east wall, on the north of the altar, leads into a small cell naturally formed in the rock. A few yards lower in the ravine is a well covered by a roof of rude construction.

Bosherston Church, next visited, did not present anything remarkable. The font is of the usual Norman type. In the churchyard, however, is a cross on a stepped base in excellent preservation. It is remarkable not only for its chamferings, but also for the introduction of the head of the Saviour. The date assigned to this monument is that of the fourteenth century.

From this church the members proceeded to Stackpole Court, on their way investigating the remains of a prehistoric village on Stackpole Warren. Here abundant traces of the stone age were found. Among them two perfect arrow-heads. On their arrival at Stackpole the members were received with courteous hospitality by Colonel and Lady Victoria Lambton on behalf of Earl Cawdor. When the President, in the name of the members, had returned thanks for their reception, the family and other portraits were inspected. The celebrated Hirlas Horn, mounted in silver, and supported by a greyhound and griffin in silver, was also shewn. This horn was presented by the Earl of Richmond to Davydd ap Ieuan, by whom he was entertained at Llwyndavydd, in Cardiganshire, on his way to Bosworth. The horn came into the possession of the Earls of Carberry, and passed with Golden Grove to the first Lord Cawdor. It has been exhibited more than once at the meetings of the Association.

The party then drove to Stackpole Elidor Church. The tomb of the founder, Sir Elidur de Stackpole, with a beautifully carved recum-

bent figure of a knight in armour, is on the north side of the chancel. On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel in which the Lorts and other former possessors of Stackpole are interred. Here the original stone altar is preserved, and the upper surface of the slab presents the following inscription :

CAMU...ORIS—

FILI FANNVC—

(*Lap. Wall.*, 110). In a niche which was opened in the south transept to place a memorial of the late Hon. Ronald Campbell, was discovered a mural painting, a copy of which has been taken for preservation.

Three other churches were, according to the programme, to have been visited ; but as it was now late, it was decided to drive straight home. There was no meeting in the evening.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

An hour's drive brought the members to Nash Church, a humble structure without steeple or other ornament. In the church there are two pulpits and two reading-desks, one of each being on either side of the chancel-arch. A sculptured figure of a knight in armour lies outside the north wall. The legs of the effigy are crossed.

The next halt was at Upton Castle, where Mr. Halford Vaughan, the present occupier, very courteously received the members. The main object of interest was the disused church in the grounds adjoining the main buildings. Mr. Halford Vaughan, in speaking of one of the recumbent effigies in the chapel, used words to the following effect. The chief work of art in the chapel of Upton Castle is this monument and recumbent figure of a knight, the character of whose armour suggests that it was made at a time not earlier than the middle portion of the fourteenth, and not later than the earlier half of the fifteenth century. It represents a period when plate-armour had supplanted, without entirely superseding, that of mail or chain. The head is protected by a basinet which does not descend very low before it is met by a hauberk of mail hanging down to the shoulders. The whole trunk, from that point, is enclosed within a tightly fitting coat which at the hips is encircled by a rich girdle not now containing the "misericorde" dagger or other weapon, but is fringed apparently with chainwork, which appears from under it. The legs are cased, like the arms, in jointed plate-armour, as also are the feet ; to the insteps of which cling straps of leather, from which, on both heels, neglect and violence have detached the spurs. The face of the knight shewing a moustache, and the spur-leathers, are characteristic, and harmonise with the armour ; for at a later period, when the steel gorget took the place of the hauberk, and visor and beaver supplanted mail upon the cheek, so that chain-armour absolutely disappeared, the upper lip was close shaven, and a large roweled spur was attached

to the heel by a screw instead of a single goad-spur (if I may invent that term) fastened to the heel and instep by thong and buckle. The person thus commemorated may be taken to be a Malefant, the family which for some centuries after the Anglo-Norman conquest of this country had possession of Upton Castle and all its domain. One fact within my knowledge associates Upton Castle and the Malefants with a painfully interesting and critical period of English history. When William Herbert, then late of Raglan (but then also *de facto* Earl of Pembroke), was defeated and made prisoner by the Lancastrian insurgents at Banbury Field, he was allowed but one day to prepare for execution. On that day he made his will, which included the desire that his daughter Jane should be united in marriage with Edmund Malefant. It appears from Lewys Dwnn (i, p. 164) that the eldest son of Sir Thomas Malefant of Upton, who (*Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 210) died 8 May 1438, was named Edmund, and that his son also bore the same name.

After a pleasant drive the members stopped to visit Carew Castle, part of which presents the genuine type of the mediæval fortress, which seldom appears in greater dignity than in the western front of this Castle, flanked as it is by two massive round towers with immense spur-buttresses. The Castle was granted by Henry VII to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who recast the inner face of the west side in a rich form of late Perpendicular. On this side is the great hall, over the entrance to which are carved the arms of Henry VII. Mary granted it to Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who built the chambers in the northern portion. These were never finished. Sir John must also have added the shields, on which are to be seen the arms of the royal house of Spain, over the entrance to the great hall. In an inventory of Sir John's effects, drawn up at the time of his attainder, mention is made of deal boards (by estimation six hundred) provided for the dining chamber of the new building at Carew, about 12 feet long, and worth 8*d.* a piece. "Item in the new lodging tymbre red" (ready) "framed for some particions there. Item there is in a chamber, under lock and key, kept by the glazier of Tewkesbury, as much glasse ready to set upp as will glace all the windows of the newe buildings." On the east side of the Castle the most remarkable portion is the chapel, which stands in the upper part of an apsidal tower, and contains a fireplace. To the north of the chapel is an apartment supposed to have been the priest's chamber. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* will be found a full inventory of all the goods and chattels of Sir John Perrot, taken by the commissioners.

Near the entrance to the Castle stands the celebrated cross raised upon a solid stone base. This cross is about 1 foot thick and 14 feet high, the dilated base being 48 inches across; the middle portion of the cross being 30 inches wide; and the diameter of the wheel-cross at the top is 26 inches. A drawing and full description of it appears in *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 119, and Plate 57. The correct reading of the inscription is not yet satisfactorily made out.

The next point was Carew Church. This church, intimately con-

ned with St. David's, has been ascribed to Bishop Gower. It consists of a nave with aisles, chancel, and transepts, and is chiefly remarkable for the tracery of the chancel-windows, and for the circumstance that Gower's favourite ornament, the four-leaved flower, is found on the pier-arches. The western tower is a Perpendicular structure with square-headed belfry-windows and an octagonal turret. The church contains several sepulchral effigies. In the chancel are tiles, some bearing the arms of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, while others have the arms of the see of St. David. A chapel, quite detached, stands in the churchyard, to the north-west of the church.

Not far from the church is the ancient Rectory, now the property of a member of the Allen family. The older portion seems to have been built on the site of a still earlier structure, but to have copied its military character. It is now a farmhouse.

Manorbier Castle, the reputed birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis, was next visited. Here the members were courteously received by the Rev. H. D. Harper, D.D., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, who was at the time staying in a part of the Castle that has been made habitable. Mr. Cobb, who now rents the Castle from its owner, C. E. G. Philips, Esq., of Picton Castle, our President, has been making careful investigations into the antiquities of the place, and kindly prepared some notes on the Castle and neighbouring church, which were read at the Meeting on Friday night, and are printed in the Society's Journal.

The next halt was made at Hodgeston. Here a small local church, consisting of a nave and western tower, has attached to it a Decorated chancel of great beauty, and remarkable for its beautiful canopied sedilia and double piscina. The sedilia are placed at an unusual distance from the east wall, a window intervening between them and it. A rich cornice, in which the ball-flower occurs, runs along the chancel walls. A slab of stone projects from the east wall, on the north side of the altar; and on the south side, as you enter the chancel, are the remains of the stairs which led to the rood-loft.

Lamphey Church and Palace were the last places visited. In the church are a piscina and a curious old font.

Through the Palace and grounds the members were conducted by Mr. Lewis Mathias of Lamphey Court. The Palace, anciently one of the principal residences of the Bishop of St. David's, is a valuable example of domestic architecture. It has generally been attributed to Bishop Gower. The design of the Palace is very irregular. It consists of two principal masses of building lying a little detached from each other. The eastern mass, which apparently contained the principal domestic apartments, has an arched parapet round the greater portion of it. The rooms here are raised on a crypt, and lighted by trefoil lancets. The other mass contains the hall. Of the detached buildings, the most important is the chapel, a Perpendicular structure raised on a small cloister, and believed to be the work of Bishop Vaughan.

In the evening a meeting of members, presided over by Professor

Babington, was held, at which the officers of the Society were re-elected, and Church Stretton was selected as the place of meeting for 1881.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

In the concluding excursion the first halt was made at the cromlech on Newtown Burfrows, which is not marked on the Ordnance Map, but is figured and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872.

Nangle Block House.—This building, erected *temp.* Henry VII, according to George Owen, overhangs the precipice on which it stands, and illustrates the excellence of the lime used in its construction. The fort is more remarkable for its situation than for its size, as it could never have held but a small body of men.

Across a small sub-inlet of the Haven at Nangle is the remarkable tower said to be the original Rectory. It contains the usual vaulted basement. The first floor is reached by a staircase partly internal and partly external, afterwards continued by a newel-stair which leads to the second and third stories. There are no other evidences of vaulting employed, except in a narrow passage leading to a latrina, between the walls on the level of the second story, lighted by small windows on each side. Each of the stories is provided with a fireplace. The entrance is above the level ground, and is approached by stone steps which conduct to the first floor. Near the tower is a farmhouse of comparatively modern date, which occupies the site of a castle, and formerly called the "Castle Inn." The adjuncts of a moat, and some mediæval detached outbuildings with curious triangular apertures, are all, with the exception of an ancient dove-house, that remain.

Angle Church has been lately rebuilt. In the churchyard, to the north of the church, is a detached chapel, the stone altar in which came from St. Twinnel's. Inside, lying close to the south wall, is an effigy of an ecclesiastic.

At the back of some cottages lining the principal street of Angle village exist the ruins of a large, square building, of the history of which nothing is known. There are no marked details whereby its date can be accurately decided. In *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1868, pp. 77, 78, views of it are given.

From Nangle the members proceeded to Jestynton (now corrupted into Eastington), a manor-house of the reign of Edward II. This building is interesting as a good specimen of the few houses of that character still existing, and consists of the usual vaulted basements and the apartments above, namely, the great hall reached by an external flight of steps, and a smaller one adjoining it. A small newel-staircase leads to the little tower on the roof. Part of the basement is now a dairy; the southern end a carthouse.

A short walk brought the members to Rhoscrowther Church, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. G. H. Scott, who had pre-

pared some notes which will be given in a subsequent Number of the Journal. In the boundary-wall of the churchyard is built a stone, a drawing of which appears in the current Number of the Journal, p. 298.

Henllan, not far from Pwllcrochan, a house formerly of importance, was next visited. It was inhabited, *temp.* Charles II, by a family named White.

Pwllcrochan Church was the last place visited. On one of the corner stones of the north aisle is the following inscription :

“A.D. 1342 erat ista ecclesia constructa
De Novo cum capella ista per Radulphum Bereger qui rexit
Ecclesiam per annos”.....

In a niche in the south wall of the nave is an effigy of this rector, and on a tablet above are the following lines :

“Qui transis per eum, sæpe præcare Deum
Ut sibi sanctorum det gaudia summa polorum ;
Ecclesiam rexit, construxit, et bene texit
Ac alias ædes, in cœlis sit sibi sedes.”

In the churchyard is a holy well.

At the evening meeting, Professor Babington, who took the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President, stated that although he had taken many notes, he would particularly refer to the ancient parsonage at Castlemartin, behind the church, now a rude cottage. The last resident incumbent, before the present Dean of St. David's, occupied it, as did his widow after him to her death. It was a curious and faithful record of a former state of things, and deserves to be taken care of. He had no doubt that the present Vicar, like his predecessor the Dean, would see to its preservation. They were unable to find the curious stone remains on Stackpool Warren, and which have never been properly examined ; but that a population here once existed was evident from the large number of early flint implements scattered about. The church at Manorbier was one of the most curious and interesting in the district. It had been altered from its original construction by cutting arches through the solid wall, the only moulding in the church being near the doorway. The rood-screen and loft, for which the church was some years ago celebrated, fell to pieces when the building was undergoing repair.

Two papers by Mr. Cobb, one on Monkton Hall, and the other on Manorbier, were then read. They both are printed in the present Number of the Society's Journal.

A paper on the antiquities of Loughor Castle, by Mr. P. Jones, was taken as read, and will appear in a future Number of the Journal.

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to those who had entertained the members during the past week.

Professor Westwood, in seconding the motion, took occasion to speak of the preservation of objects of antiquarian interest. When

they met here thirty years ago he saw two beautiful carved stones, each 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 14 inches wide, in the vestry at Penally. They were carved on both sides, and one of them had on it a Romano-Irish inscription to the memory of one Maile Domnac, who built the cross. Now this was one of the most interesting stones yet found in Wales. It was brought to Tenby when the Association met there; but it had disappeared. It was not likely it was broken, and it was too small for any practical use. It would not be material for building. It was the duty of the Association, for whose gratification that wonderful stone was brought to Tenby, to do all in their power to recover it. Other stones were lost, and might have been destroyed; but he did not think this was lost in the usual sense of the word. It might be lying in the care of somebody who never thought it worth while to take the trouble of returning it; and he thought the matter only required to be mentioned in order to have the stone sent to Penally.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell proposed, and Mr. Kyrke seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Town Hall, which was acknowledged by Mr. R. George.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. D. Bowen, Local Secretary to the Local Committee; and to the Rev. C. C. Coddington and D. E. Williams, Curators of the Local Museum. Mr. Hartland seconded the motion.

The Chairman then announced that next year's Meeting would take place at Church Stretton.

TEMPORARY MUSEUM, PEMBROKE.

THIS collection of objects of interest was exhibited in St. Mary's Schoolroom, and contained many articles of local and general interest.

Two silver maces of the seventeenth century
An enormous China punchbowl with wooden ladles furnished with long wooden handles

The Town Council of Pembroke.

A remarkable quern found at Popton, near the Haven. A similar one is figured and described in Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 152 (first edition). It was found in East Lothian, and is now in the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. This kind of quern is generally known as the pot-quern.

Jug, said to be Phœnician Colonel Lambton.

Seal of the Provincial Prior of the order of Preaching Friars, found in Pembroke The Earl of Cawdor.

- Medal (bronze ?) of Pius IX
Impressions of seals of the Corporation of Pembroke.
- Ancient leather purse and inkhorn
Ancient pottery from the Chersonese
Two bronze rings and impressions
- Plaque of Limoge enamel
Three China jugs
- Antique Greek lamp and vessel found in North-West Province of India
Four antique China dishes
Two teacaddies
- Ancient stone jug
Jug of Oriental ware
Three China jugs
Two teapots and six cups
A set of China plates, cups, and saucers
Two cannon-balls found near Pembroke Castle
Silver fish-slice
A pair of old English carvers
A pocket-knife
- Two ivory tablets
Silver mug found among the ruins of the Bishop's Palace after the notorious Bristol riots
Silver spoon, 1667
Silver kettle and punch-ladle
Gold snuffbox
Silver caddy and cream-jug
- Antique silver watch
Antique gold watch highly chased
Highland claymore
- Two early English pistols
Russian musket, sword, and helmet, picked up at Inkermann
- Two Zulu assegais and shield
Japanese chintz
New Zealand towel
Historical roll ; date, Henry VI (?)
Chinese story book
- Model of H.M.S. Lion
Rubbings of brasses, Norfolk and Suffolk
- Rev. D. Bowen.
W. Hulm, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Brown.
Captain Adams.
J. W. Morison, Esq.
Rev. C. Wilkinson.
Mr. Wm. Thomas.
Mr. Beddoe.
Mr. Tucker.
Mr. W. H. James.
Mr. Trewcett.
R. George, Esq.
Mr. Beddoe.
Mr. W. Thomas.
Dr. Bryant.
J. W. Morison, Esq.
Rev. D. Bowen.
W. Hulm, Esq.
Mr. Jas. Tracey.
Rev. D. H. Davies.
Capt. Adams.
Mr. Beddoe.
Dr. Bryant.
J. W. Morrison, Esq.
Capt. Adams.
Rev. D. R. Thomas.
Rev. J. E. Brown.
Dr. Bryant.
Wm. Fiske, Esq.

COINS.

Many cases of coins were exhibited, mostly of common types, and some (with the exception of those shewn by the Rev. D. H. Davies) were not accompanied by any notice. Six of the pieces (dollars) are said to have been from the treasure of the Spanish Armada

Messrs. Morison, Hulm, W. Thomas, Rev. D. R. Thomas, F. D. Davies, and Beddoe.

BOOKS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

A considerable number of books and engravings of interest were exhibited; but only those connected with Pembroke and the county are here mentioned.

Engraving of Pembroke Castle, 1740

Ditto of Pembroke, 1748

F. L. Clark, Esq.

Survey of Canals and Commons of Pembroke, 1762

Ground-Plan of Pembroke Castle, 1787

Copy of original Charter of Pembroke

W. O. Hulm, Esq.

Engraving of Carew Castle

Plan of Pembroke

Alphabetical List of Burgesses of Pembroke, 1711

Copy of Charter of Tenby

Dr. Morison.

Sketches of fonts and stones

Watercolour drawings of Pembrokeshire cromlechs

Mrs. Thomas Allen.

Lapidarium Walliæ, or the Incised Stones of Wales, by Professor Westwood

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Churchwardens' Accounts, from 1770 to 1843, of the Parish of Rhoscrowther

Rev. G. H. Scott.

Speed's Map of Pembrokeshire

View of Pembroke Castle

Norris' Sketches of Tenby

Mr. Treweek.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PEMBROKE MEETING, 1880.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

PAYMENTS.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Advertising	1	6 0	Subscriptions	49	11 6
Printing, postage, etc.	4	11 0	Tickets sold	0	16 6
Expenses of Museum, Keeper, etc.	1	13 6			
W. G. Smith, Esq.	5	5 0			
Balance	37	12 6			
	<u>£50</u>	<u>8 0</u>		<u>£50</u>	<u>8 0</u>

Examined and found correct.

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of General Committee.*

MARK M. SAURIN, *Chairman of Local Committee.*

F. L. CLARK, *Vice-Chairman.*

WM. FISKE, *Local Treasurer.*

SUBSCRIBERS TO LOCAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court	5	0	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's	5	0	0
C. E. G. Philipps, Esq., <i>President</i> , Picton Castle, Haverfordwest	5	0	0
The Lord Bishop of St. David's	3	3	0
J. Brook, Esq., Tenby	1	1	0
Rev. I. D. Cadwalader, Neath Farm, Rhoscrowther	1	1	0
F. L. Clark, Esq., Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. D. W. Clunn, Hodgston, Pembroke	1	1	0
J. R. Cobb, Esq., Brecon	1	1	0
Wm. Dawkins, Esq., Pembroke	1	1	0
Dr. Dyster, Tenby	1	1	0
W. Hulm, Esq., Pembroke	1	1	0
W. O. Hulm, Esq., Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. A. J. N. Green, Warren, Pembroke	1	1	0
J. Jackson, Esq., National Provincial Bank of Eng- land, Pembroke	1	1	0
Colonel Lambton, Brownslade, Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. C. L. Morgan, Bosherton, Pembroke	1	1	0
J. W. Morison, Esq., Pembroke	1	1	0
T. T. Mousley, Esq., Stackpole, Pembroke	1	1	0
J. A. Roch, Esq., Tenby	1	1	0
Rev. E. J. S. Rudd, St. Florence, Tenby	1	1	0
Frederick Lloyd-Phillips, Esq., Penty Park	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Price Powell, Esq., Tenby	1	1	0
M. A. Saurin, Esq., Orielson, Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. G. H. Scott, Rhoscrowther, Pembroke	1	1	0
J. H. Vaughan, Esq., Upton Castle, Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. A. H. Wratistlaw, Manorbeer R.S.O., Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. D. E. Williams, Pembroke	1	1	0
Rev. C. Wilkinson, Castlemartin, Pembroke	1	1	0
Ven. Archdeacon and Miss Allen, Prees	1	0	0
Rev. C. W. Coddington, Pembroke	0	12	0
J. Fiske, Esq., London and Provincial Bank, Pembroke	0	12	0
Dr. Ring, Pembroke Dock	0	10	6
Park Harrison, Esq., Alexander House, Sheerness	0	7	6
W. G. Smith, Esq., 125, Grosvenor Road, Highbury	0	7	6
J. W. Ward, Esq.	0	7	6
Rev. A. K. Cheird	0	2	6
Museum tickets	0	16	6
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	£49	11	6
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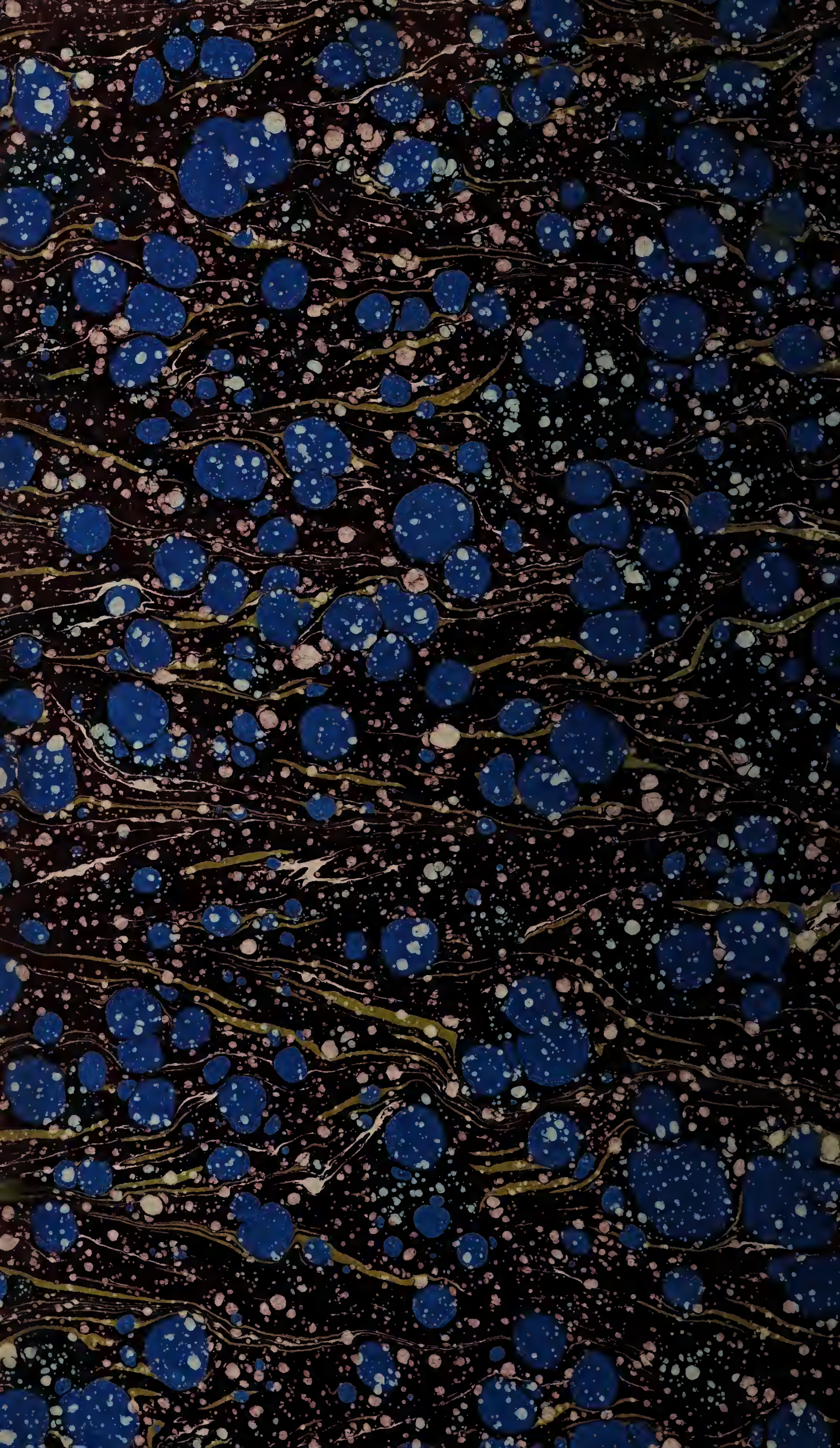
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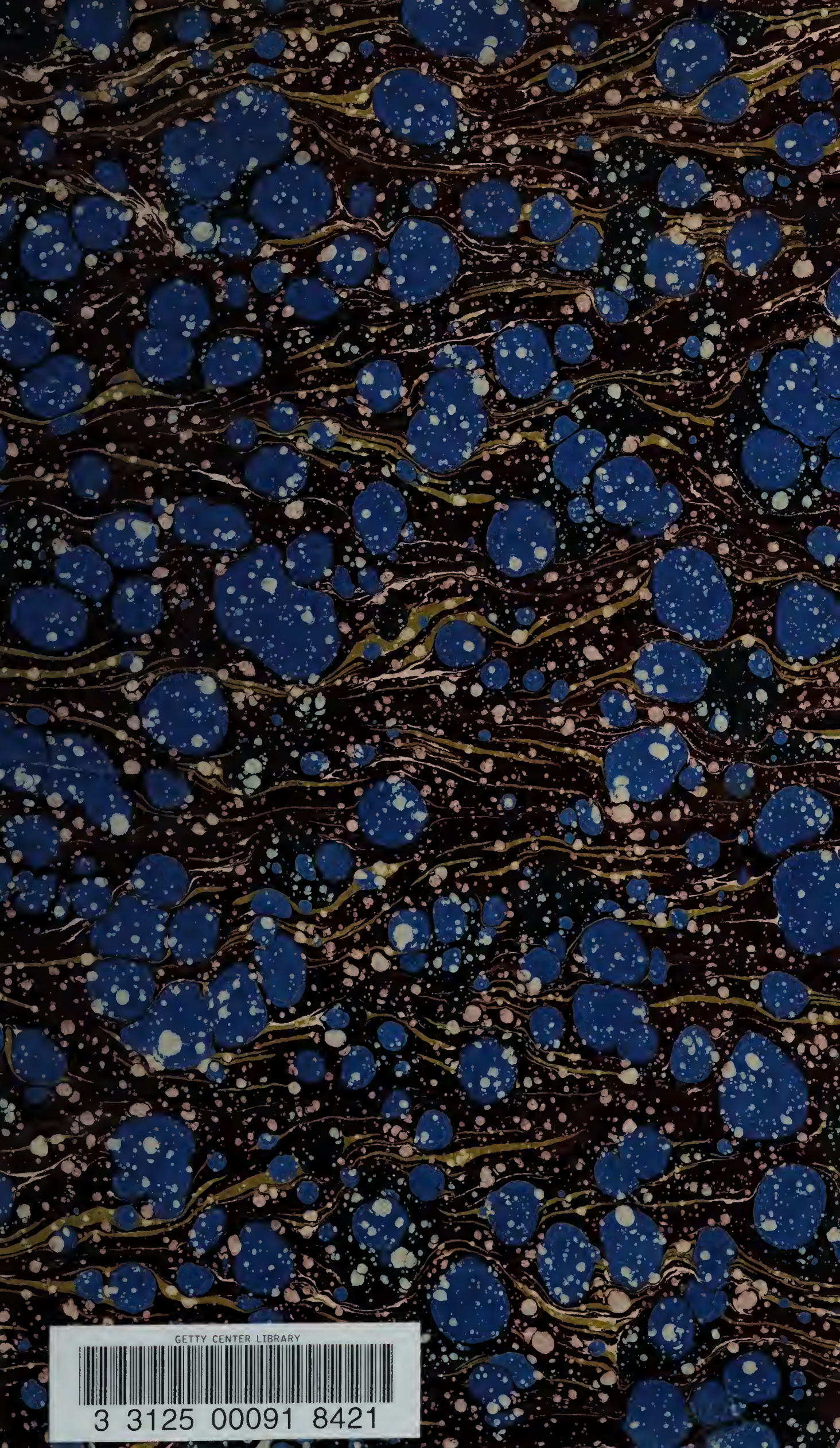
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