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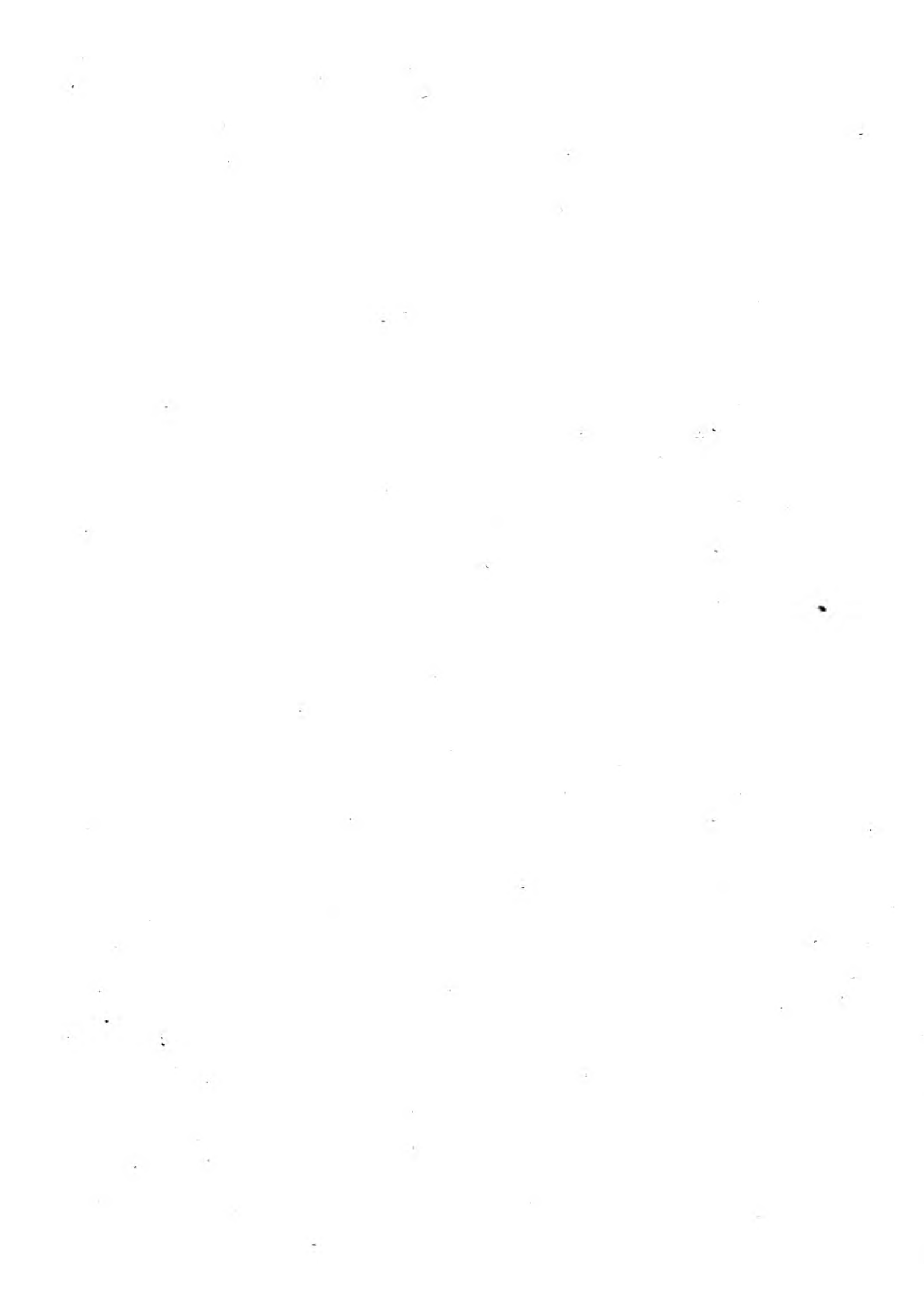


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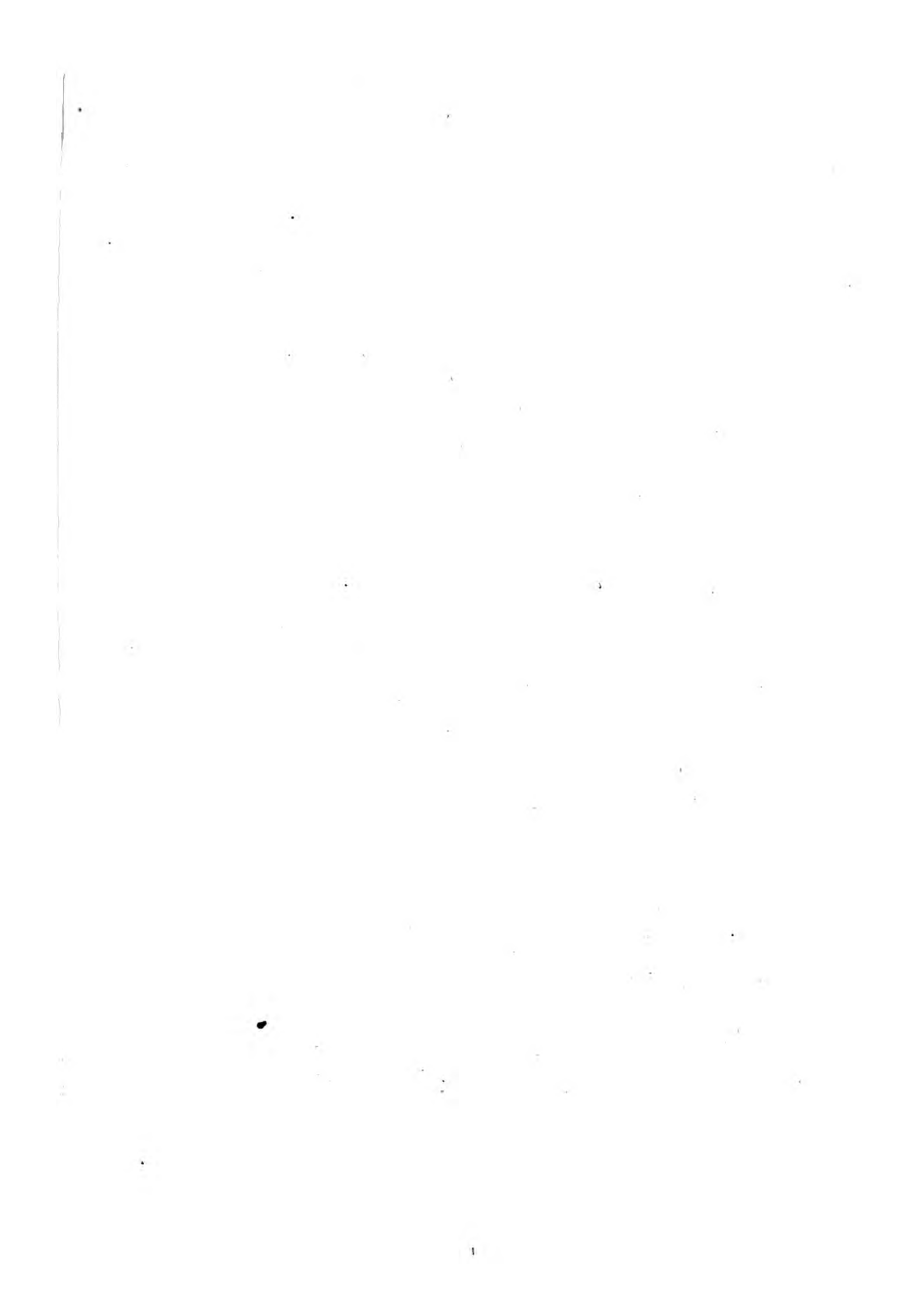


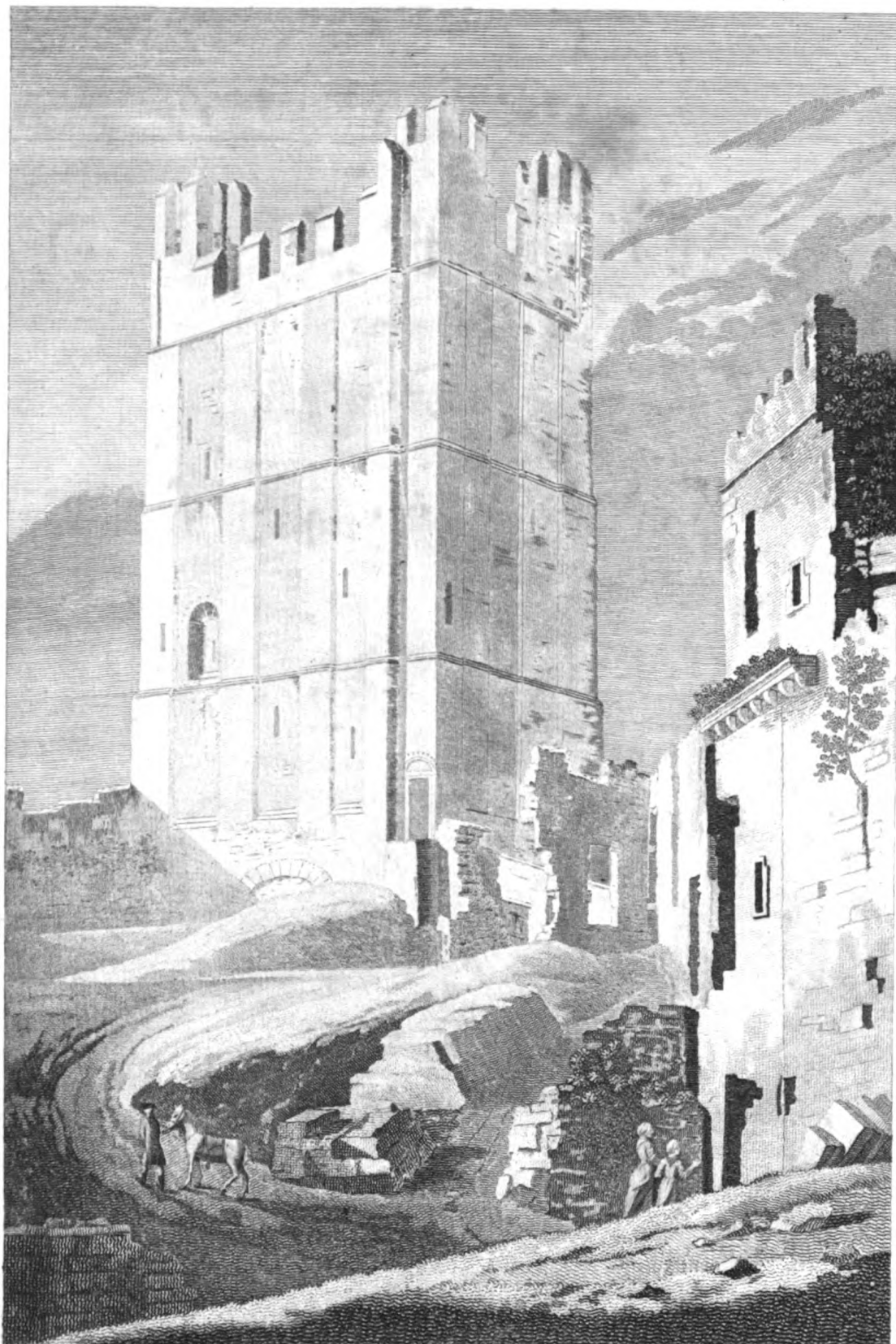












Pub. 25 July 1786 by J. Hooper

J. Newton sculp.

GREAT TOWER OF RICHMOND CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

THE
Antiquities
OF
ENGLAND
AND
Wales.

By Francis Grose Esq. F. A. S.

VOL. VII. New Edition.



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COUNTY INDEX TO VOLUME VII.



A N G L E S E A

Is an island in the Irish Sea, known to the Romans by the name of Mona, and inhabited by the Ordovices, which were also called by the Romans Venedotia, and brought under their subjection (after great resistance) by Domitian. It was particularly the seat of the Druids, who were extirpated by the Romans. It was not subject to the English till the reign of Edward I. The Romans included it in their province of Britannia Secunda, before which period it was called Cambria. It is now in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Bangor, and belongs to the circuit of North Wales. It is separated from Carnarvonshire on the South by the narrow Frith or Straits of Menai; and contains 200,000 square acres, has 12,000 inhabitants, is 24 miles long, 17 broad, and 70 in circumference, having 74 parishes, 6 hundreds, 2 market-towns, viz. Beaumaris and Newburgh, with the considerable village of Holyhead; and sends two members to Parliament. Its rivers are the Menai, Brant, Alaw, Cefni, Geweger, Mathanan, Dulas, and Gynth. Its bays are Bulkley's Bay, Mill Bay, Kemlyn Harbour, and Strait of Menai. Remarkable places are Holyhead, Carnels, and Hilary Point; Priestholm, Skerries and Holyhead Islands, Beaumaris Castle, Bodavon Hill, &c. It produces fine pastures, good

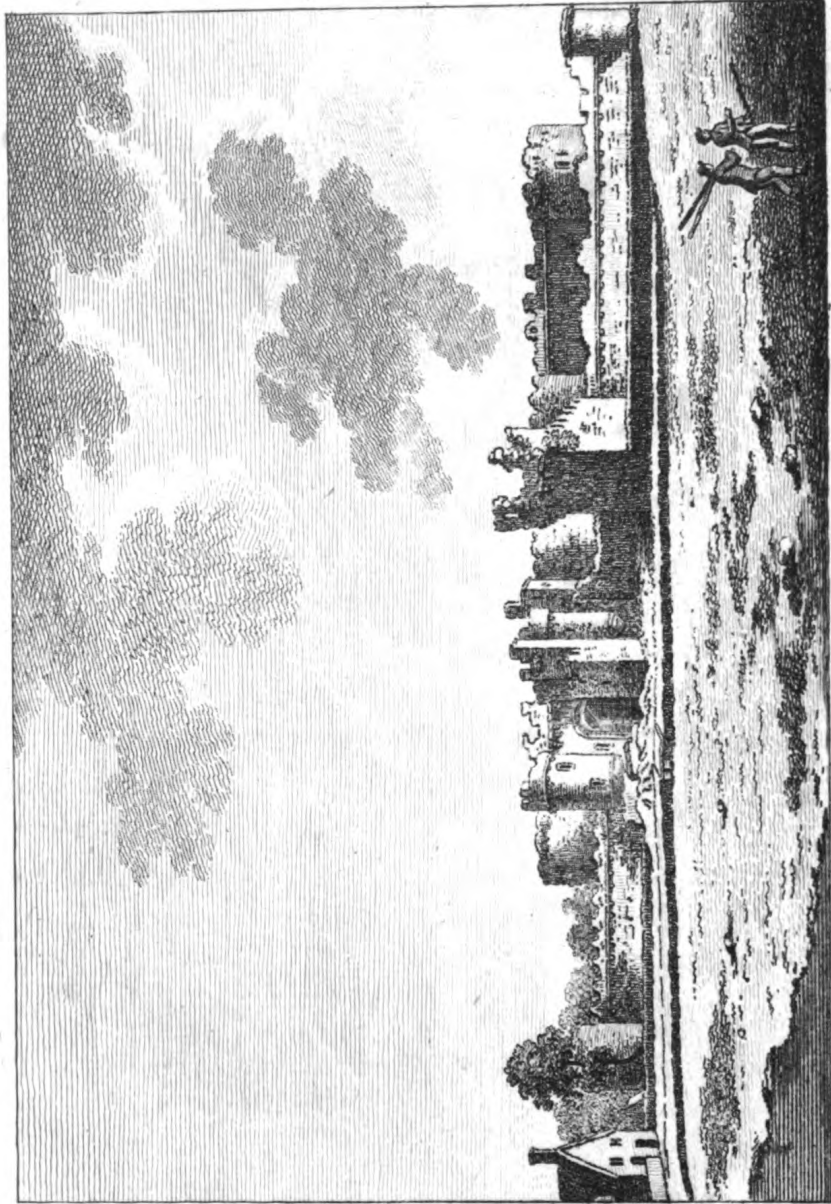
A N G L E S E A.

good wheat, cattle, sheep, fowls, game, fish, mill and grinding stones; red, yellow, and blue ochre, and copper. The air of the Island is healthy, except in Autumn, when its fogs produce agues. The soil is rough, stony, and mountainous. There are the remains of two Roman forts, one not far from Newburgh, on Gwydryn-hill, and another at no great distance. Here are several sepulchral monuments of the Druids, called Cromlech, and ranges of immense stones, in the manner of Stonehenge, and others with very ancient inscriptions, some of which are in very rude and barbarous characters.

Here are but few remains of Antiquities existing: the chief of which are

Collegiate Church at Holyhead	Penmon Priory
Llanddwynwin Priory, near Beaumaris	St. Catharine's Castle
Llangudwalader Church, near Newburgh	Beaumaris Castle.





Ben Stoddard

Beaumarais Castle Anglesey, Pl. 1.

W. H. Stoddard

THE
ANTIQUITIES OF WALES.

ISLE OF ANGLESEA.

NORTH WALES.

BEAUMARAIS CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS castle stands at the north-east end of the town. It was built about the year 1295, by Edward I. who changed the name of this place from Bonover to *Beaumarais*, which in French signifies *a beautiful marsh*.

Beaumarais castle covers a considerable space, but wants height to give it dignity. It consists of an outer ballium, or envelope, surrounded with a broad ditch, flanked by several round towers, and has on the south side an advanced work called the *Gunner's Walk*. The east and west sides are built with stones of different colours, so as to have the appearance of chequers.

Within this building stands the body of the castle, which is nearly square, having a round tower at every angle, and another in the centre of each face. It encloses an area or court fifty-seven yards from north to south, and sixty from east to west; its shape an irregular octagon, or rather a square with the angles canted off.

Opposite the entrance into this court, or on the north side, is the great hall, which measures twenty yards in length from east to west, and twelve in depth from north to south.

On the east side is a handsome chapel, to which there was an ascent by some steps, now demolished or taken away. It was arched, and ribbed with pointed intersecting arches. Beneath this chapel is a kind of vault; its floor had marks of being lately digged up. This, it seems, was done in search of treasure, there being a tradition, that in the troublesome times much money was hidden here; and a tale is handed about, that a large brass mortar full of gold was found not many years ago. There is a communication round the buildings of this inner court, by a gallery of two yards broad. In the centre of the area was a draw-well, now filled up with stones.

Great plenty of Julyflowers grow about the whole building, and no where else in the island.

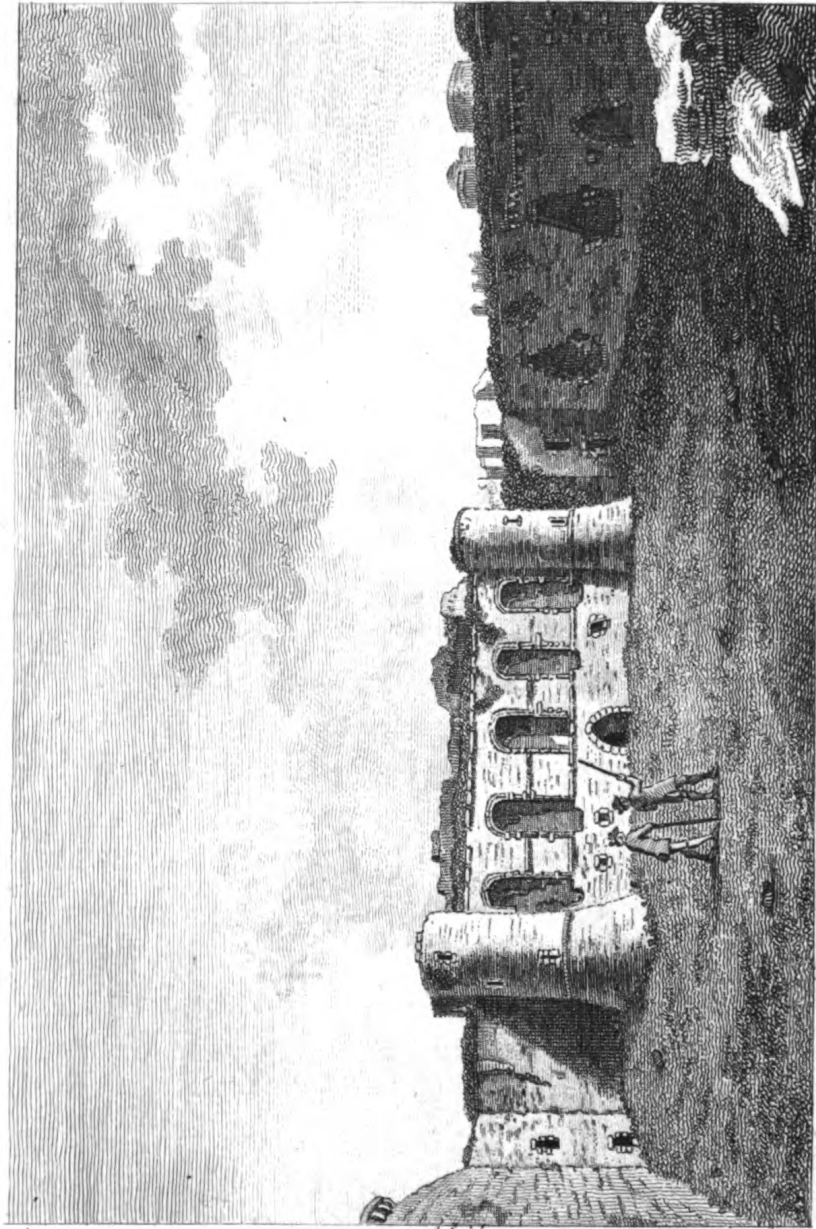
This castle is the property of the crown.

A manuscript, in the Harleian Collection, marked No. 433, records that King Richard III. in the first year of his reign, granted to Sir Richard Huddleston, Knight, the constableness and captainship of the castle and town of Beaumarais; and in December, in the second year of the same reign, there is the following entry: "Sir Richard Huddleston hath 24 souldiers in Beaumarais, and the persons th'ordinary charge, and paid during halfe yeare, with the wages of 4*d.* by the day, for every souldier."

According to a MS. describing it, the salary of the constable was 40*l.* *per annum*; 24 soldiers were also allowed for the defence of it and the town, at 4*d.* *per diem* each, commanded by a captain, whose annual pay was 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* There was also a porter, at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*.

Anno 1696, here was a garrison on the following establishment:

		<i>Per Diem.</i>
Governor, (besides captain's pay)	—	2 0
A gunner, at	— — — —	1 8
A mattrosse, at	— — — —	0 10
A company of foot, consisting of a captain, at	—	8 0
		A lieu-

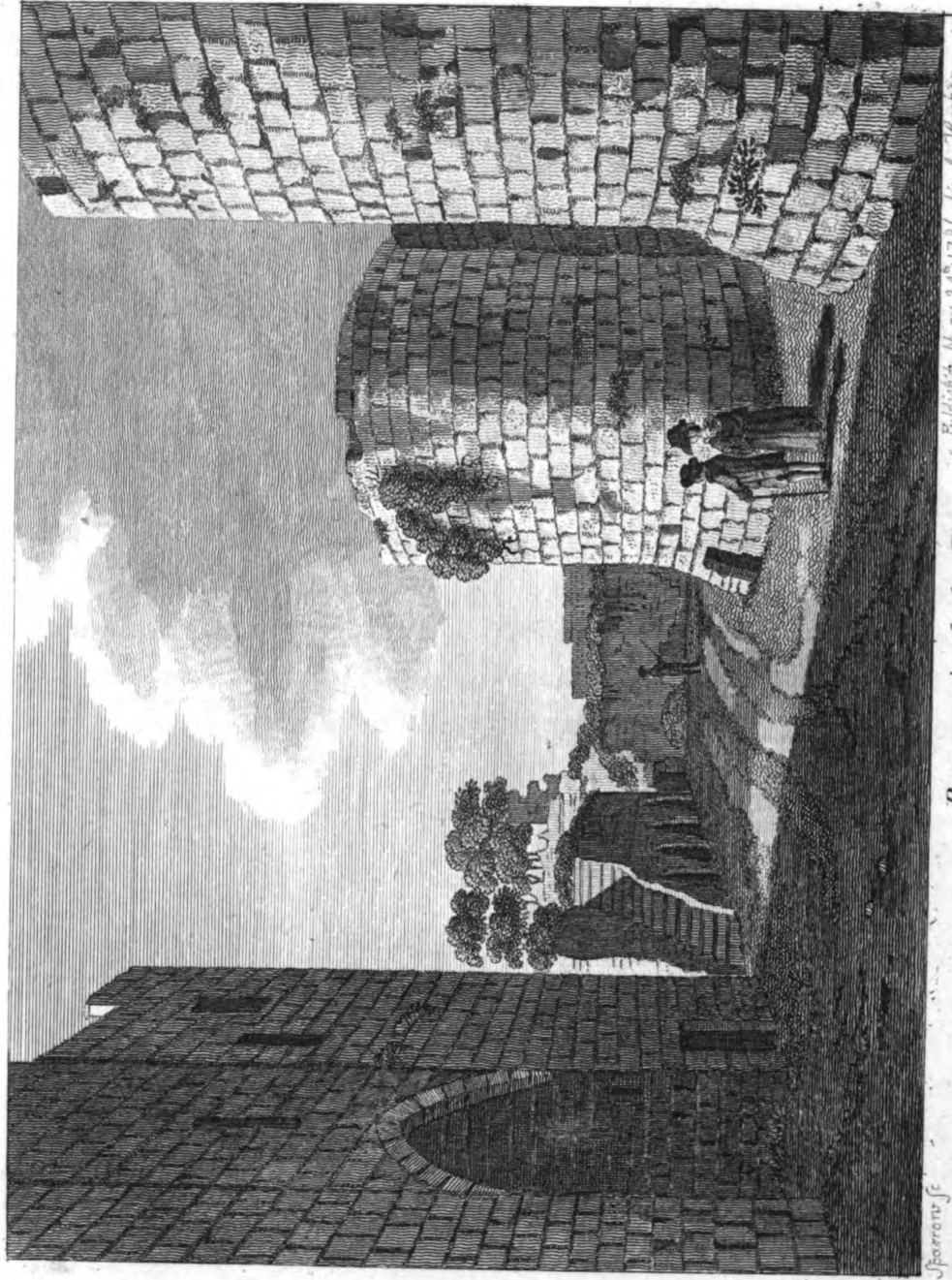


Sparrow J.

Great Hall in Beaumarais Castle, Pl. 2.

Dress 1714.





Published May 24. 1786 by J. Cooper.

Beaumarais. Castle. Pl. 3.

Farron sc

	<i>Per Diem.</i>	
A lieutenant, at ——— ——— ——— ———	4	0
Two serjeants, each at ——— ——— ——— ———	1	6
Two corporals, each at ——— ——— ——— ———	1	0
One drummer, at ——— ——— ——— ———	1	0
And eighty soldiers, each at ——— ——— ——— ———	0	8

With an allowance of 1s. *per diem* for fire and candle for the guard.

The present constable is Sir Hugh Williams.—This view, which represents the south aspect, was drawn anno 1774.

THE GREAT HALL, BEAUMARAIS CASTLE.

(PLATE II.)

THIS view shews the great hall, which, notwithstanding its ruinous state, still retains striking evidences of its former magnificence.

On the right are seen the remains of several large chimnies ; also the door of the chapel mentioned in the general account of this castle.—This view was drawn anno 1774.

BEAUMARAIS CASTLE. (PLATE III.)

THIS view shews the interval between the body or keep of the castle, and the exterior wall or envelope flanked with ten round towers. It was also surrounded by a deep ditch supplied with water from the sea. Both the castle and tower were, according to Mr. Pennant, erected on lands which were private property ; but it appears king Edward made full satisfaction to the proprietors, and among other recompences bestowed on Eneon ap Meredydd, Gryffydd ap Evan, and Enean ap Tegerin, lands in the township of Erianell and Trèr Ddôl, free from rent or service, the castle itself being built on their ground.

The first governor was Sir William Pickmore, a Gascon knight, appointed by Edward I. There was a constable of the castle, and a captain of the town. The first had an annual fee of forty pounds, the last of twelve pounds three shillings and fourpence, and the porter of the gate of Beaumarais had nine pounds two shillings and sixpence. Twenty-four soldiers were allowed for the guard of the castle and town at fourpence a-day each.

The constable of the castle was always captain of the town, except in one instance: in the 36 of Hen. VI. Sir John Boteler held the first office, and Thomas Norreys the other.

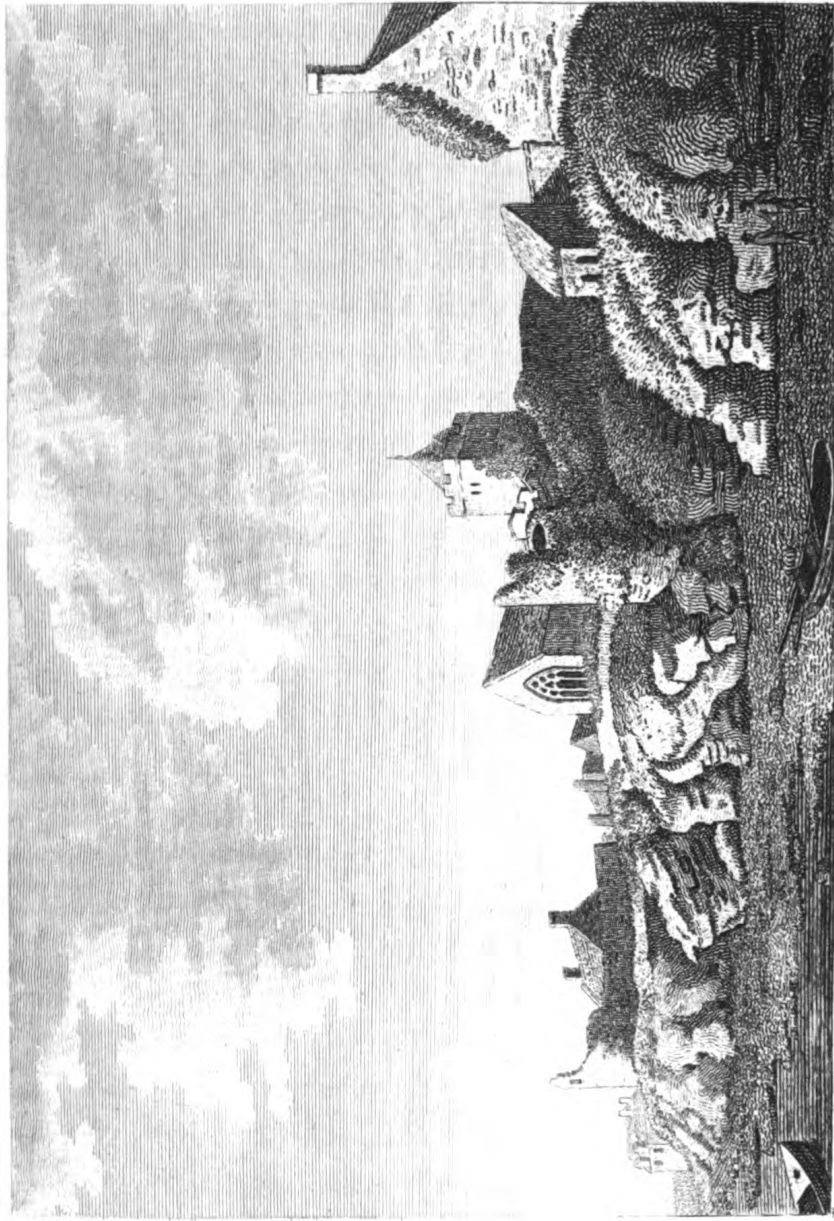
The castle was extremely burthensome to the country, quarrels were frequent between the garrison and the country people. In the time of Henry VI. a bloody fray happened, in which David ap Evan ap Howel, Llwdiarth, and many others were slain.

From the time of Sir Rowland Villeville, alias Brittainne, reputed base son of Henry VII. and the constable of the castle, the garrison was withdrawn till the year 1642, when Thomas Cheadle, deputy to the Earl of Dorset, then constable, put into it men and ammunition. In 1648, Thomas Bulkeley, Esq. soon after created Lord Bulkeley, succeeded his son Colonel Richard Bulkeley; and several gentlemen of the country held it for the king till June 1646, when it surrendered on honourable terms to General Mitton, who made Captain Evans his deputy-governor. In 1655 the annual expence of the garrison was 703*l.*—This view was drawn 1774.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, HOLYHEAD.

(PLATE I.)

HOLYHEAD stands on a peninsula, at the western extremity of the Isle of Anglesea. It is by the natives called *Caer Guyby*, on account of St. *Gybi* or *Kybi*, a holy man who lived here about the year 380. The town is one long street, chiefly consisting of public



R. Godfrey, Sc.

Collegiate Church Holy head, Anglesea.

June 1877.

public houses for the accommodation of passengers coming from and going to Ireland; hence being the shortest as well as safest passage to Dublin, and also the place at which the packets are stationed.

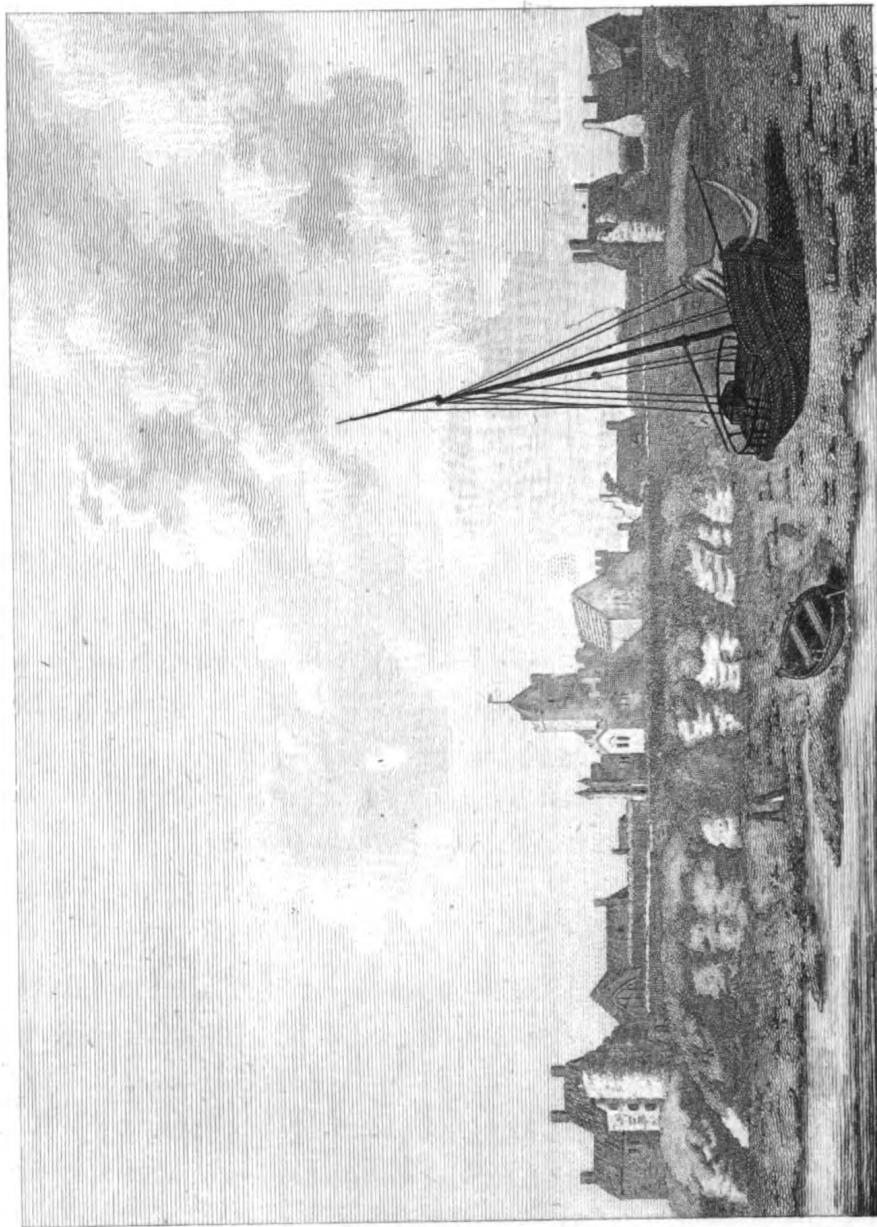
The churchyard is situated on a rock, close to the sea, at the bottom of the harbour, which is here at low water almost dry. It is a quadrangle of two hundred and twenty feet, by an hundred and thirty. Three sides are enclosed by strong walls seventeen feet high, and six thick. The fourth side is nearly open to the sea, having only a parapet, but is defended by steep rocks. At each corner of the wall is an oval tower, two of which are seen in this view. The entrance into this area is through a rude stone gate, the masonry of which, and also of the walls and towers, is by Mr. Pennant said "to be evidently Roman. Along the walls, (adds he) are two rows of round holes, about four inches in diameter, which penetrate them. They are like those of Segontium (Caernarvon) and nicely plastered within." Some writers say, this churchyard was fortified by Caswallon Llawhir, or Caswallon the Long-handed, about the year 440, who was sent by his father Einan Urdd, to fight the Irish Picts, who a little before had invaded the island, in which expedition he himself slew Sirigi their general.

The church is dedicated to St. Kybi. It is a handsome embattled edifice, built in the form of a cross; the inside of the porch, and the outside of part of the transcript, is rudely ornamented with grotesque figures. On the outside of the last is a dragon, a man leading a bear with a rope, or as some suppose it Balaam and his ass, with other shapeless sculptures. St. Kybi is said to have founded a small monastery here about the year 380. Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who began his reign about the year 580, is said to have founded a college here. This prince was styled *Draco Insularis*; perhaps the dragon engraven on the church may allude to him. Others assert, that the founder of this college was Hwfa ap Cynddelw, pronounced in English Hoofa ap Cyndeloo, lord of

Lys Lliven in this island, and one of the fifteen tribes who lived in the time of Griffith ap Conan, prince of North Wales, and Owen his son, that is about the former part of the twelfth century; it was certainly in being before the year 1291, because rated in the Lincoln taxation. The head of this college was called *Penclas* or *Pencolas*, and was one of the three spiritual lords of Anglesea; the archdeacon of the isle, and the abbot of Penmon were the two others. The Latin title of the superior of this college, was *Rector*, as appears by an ancient seal inscribed *Sigillum Rectoris et capituli ecclesia de Caer Gybi*. The number of prebendaries of which this college consisted, is not known; but it is certain there were twelve at least, that number being found in the pension list in 1533, at 1*l.* each. Before the dissolution, the rector or provost, for so he is also styled, had thirty-nine marks; one chaplain had eleven; and the other two, the same between them. At the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII. the whole yearly revenues were valued at no more than 24*l.* as stated both by Dugdale and Speed. The king had the gift of the provostship, which Edward III. bestowed on his chaplain Thomas de London, under the denomination of his provostship of his free chapel of Caer-Cube, for which the king, in 1351, dispensed with him for his services to himself. This college was granted the 7th of James I. by that king to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips. It became afterwards the property of Rice Gwyne, Esq. who in 1648 bestowed it on Jesus College, Oxford, the great tythes for the maintenance of two fellows, and as many scholars; and since that time the parish has been served by a curate nominated by the college. The living is a donative, not in charge; the certified value thirty-five pounds.

On the south side of the church is a small building, having its east front included in a large Gothic arch; this is said to have been part of a chapel called Eglwys y Bedd, or *the Church of the Grove*; and Capel Llan y Gwyddel, or *the Chapel of the Irishman*, because erected over the body of Sirigi, the
Irish

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Engraved by J. Neale

Collegiate Church, Holy Head. Pl. 2.

Published by S. Hooper

Irish general, slain by Caswallon the Long-handed, as has before been mentioned. It was afterwards endowed with revenues distinct from those of the collegiate church; but having been for ages disused, the ruins of it were removed a few years ago, in order to render the way to the church more commodious. In digging, the workmen found a stone coffin, or chest, under an arch in the north side of the chancel, containing human bones of a prodigious size. Here formerly was the shrine of Sirigi, who was esteemed a saint by the Irish, and was in great repute for many miracles. This shrine was carried off by some Irish rovers, and deposited in Christ Church, Dublin, from whence it was removed, at the reformation, to a place not far from that city, where, it is said, there are many other holy relics preserved. The remains of this chapel were converted into a public school by Edward Wynn, LL.D. of Bodewryd, in this county, who by bond bearing date the 25th of November, 1748, endowed it with a capital of 120*l.* the interest whereof is to be paid annually on the 24th of November, to a schoolmaster, who is to teach six poor boys of the town to read and write.—This drawing was taken from the harbour, at low water, in the year 1769.

HOLYHEAD CHURCH. (PLATE II.)

THIS view presents the gate and towers of the ancient fortification, by which this church is encompassed. It also shews the Chapel of the Grove, mentioned in the preceding account. These objects were covered by the cliffs in the former plate, owing to the drawing having been taken at but a small distance from them.—This view was drawn at the same time as Plate I.

THE MARKET-PLACE OF HOLYHEAD.

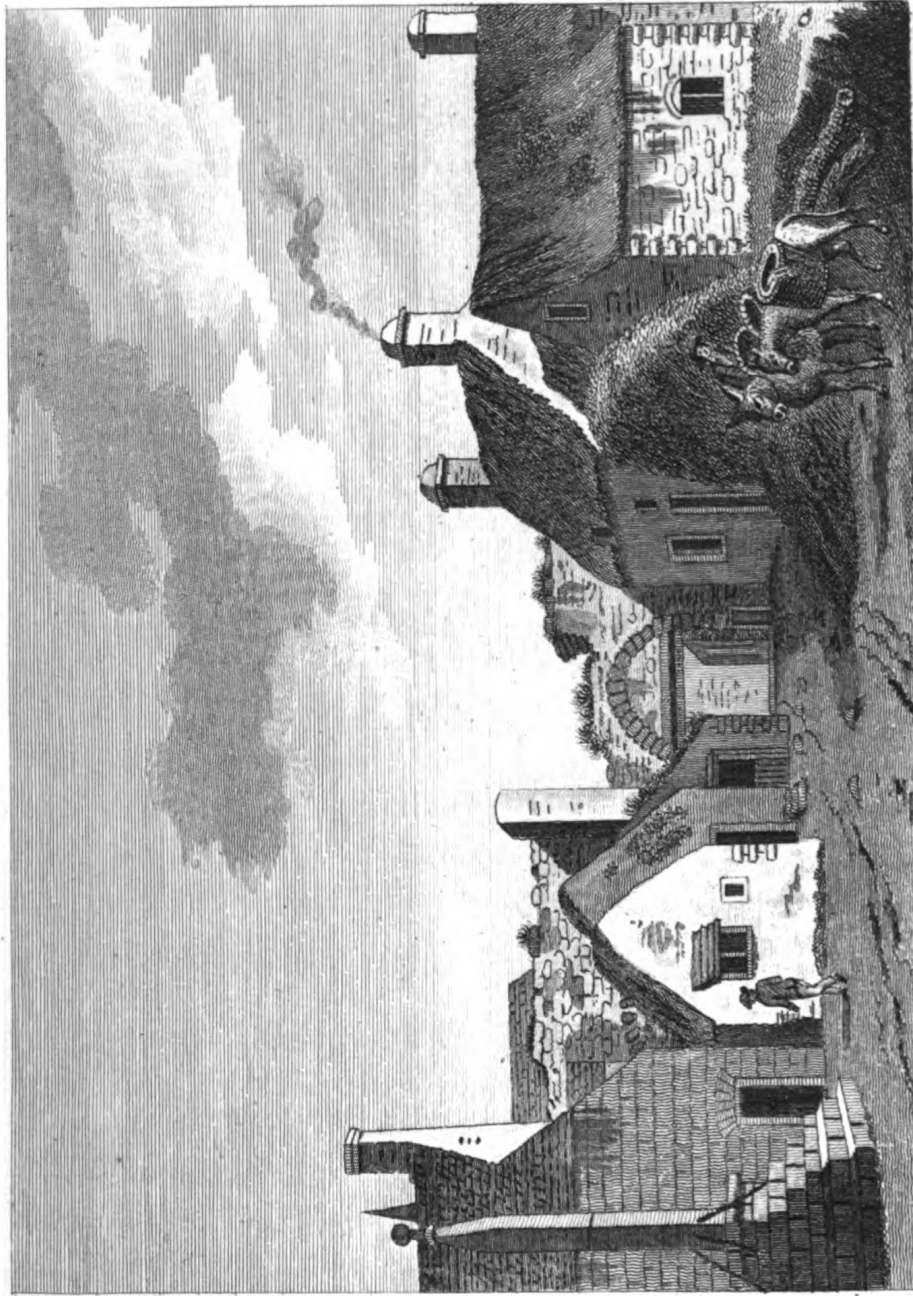
THIS view, drawn in the year 1769, shews the Market-place, or Cross, and the ancient rude gate leading into the churchyard. This tower takes its name from the headland, or promontory, dedicated to St. Hiliarius, bishop of Poitiers, now corruptly called St. Ælians.

The town is small, but, being the station of the Irish packet-boats, is much resorted to by the passengers: five of these boats, stout vessels, well found and manned, ply backwards and forwards between this part and Dublin.

PENTRAETH CHAPEL.

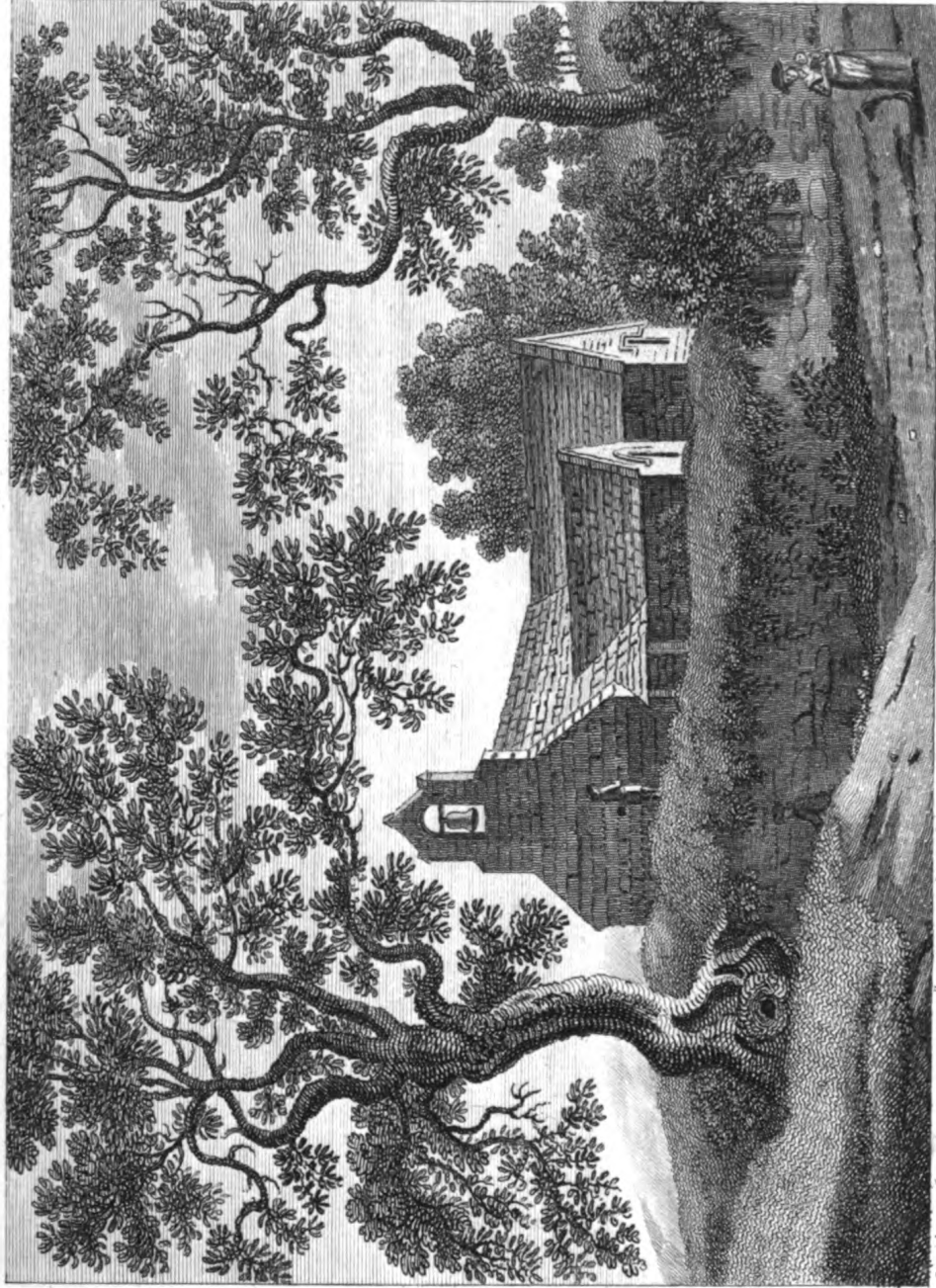
THIS little edifice is more remarkable for its simplicity, and the beauty of the rural scene by which it is surrounded, than for any matters of antiquity or curiosity in its construction, or contained within its walls; it is nevertheless no very modern building, its form being that of the most ancient chapels in Wales. Among the other humble ornaments with which it is decorated within, are a number of paper garlands suspended from the roof; these, from the circumstance of their having each a pair of hands in the centre, seem intended to commemorate the hymeneal unions of some of the parishioners. Here are no funeral monuments older than the sixteenth century.

This chapel stands about four miles west of Beaumarais, and about a mile on the west side of the bottom of Red Wharf Bay. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and, with the chapels of Llanfair Mathafam, Eithaf, and Lanbeder, is dependent on the rectory of Llanddyfnan, valued tempore Hen. VIII. at 40*l.* Elizabeth, 38*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It is in the gift of the Bishop of the diocese.—This view was drawn anno 1774.



Published May 8: 1865 by J. Cooper.
Market Place, Holy Head, Anglesea.

Sparrow



Published June 2^d 1786 by J. Cooper.

Pentrueth Chapel, Anglessea.

J. Sparrow sc



WASHINGTON

NEW YORK



BRECKNOCKSHIRE

Is an inland county of South Wales, which, in the time of the Romans made part of the territory of the Silures, and was included in their province of Britannia Secunda. It continued under the government of its own princes till 1282, when Edward I. reduced, and subjected it to the government of England. Henry VIII. made it a county. It now belongs to the province of Canterbury, the diocese of St. David's, and is included in the circuit of South Wales. It is bounded on the North by Radnorshire, South by Glamorganshire, East by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and West by Carmarthenshire. It contains 600,000 square acres, 36,000 inhabitants, 61 parishes, is 27 miles broad, 39 long, and 106 in circumference; is divided into six hundreds, has four market-towns, viz. Brecknock, Builth, Hay, and Crickhowel. It sends two Members to Parliament. Its rivers are the Hodney, Uke, Wye, Dulas, Yrvon, and Tave. The most noted places are Monuchdenny Hill, Hatteral Hill, Black Mounts, and Brecknock Meer. Its products are corn, pastures, cattle, otters, salmon, trouts, woollen-stuffs, stockings, &c.

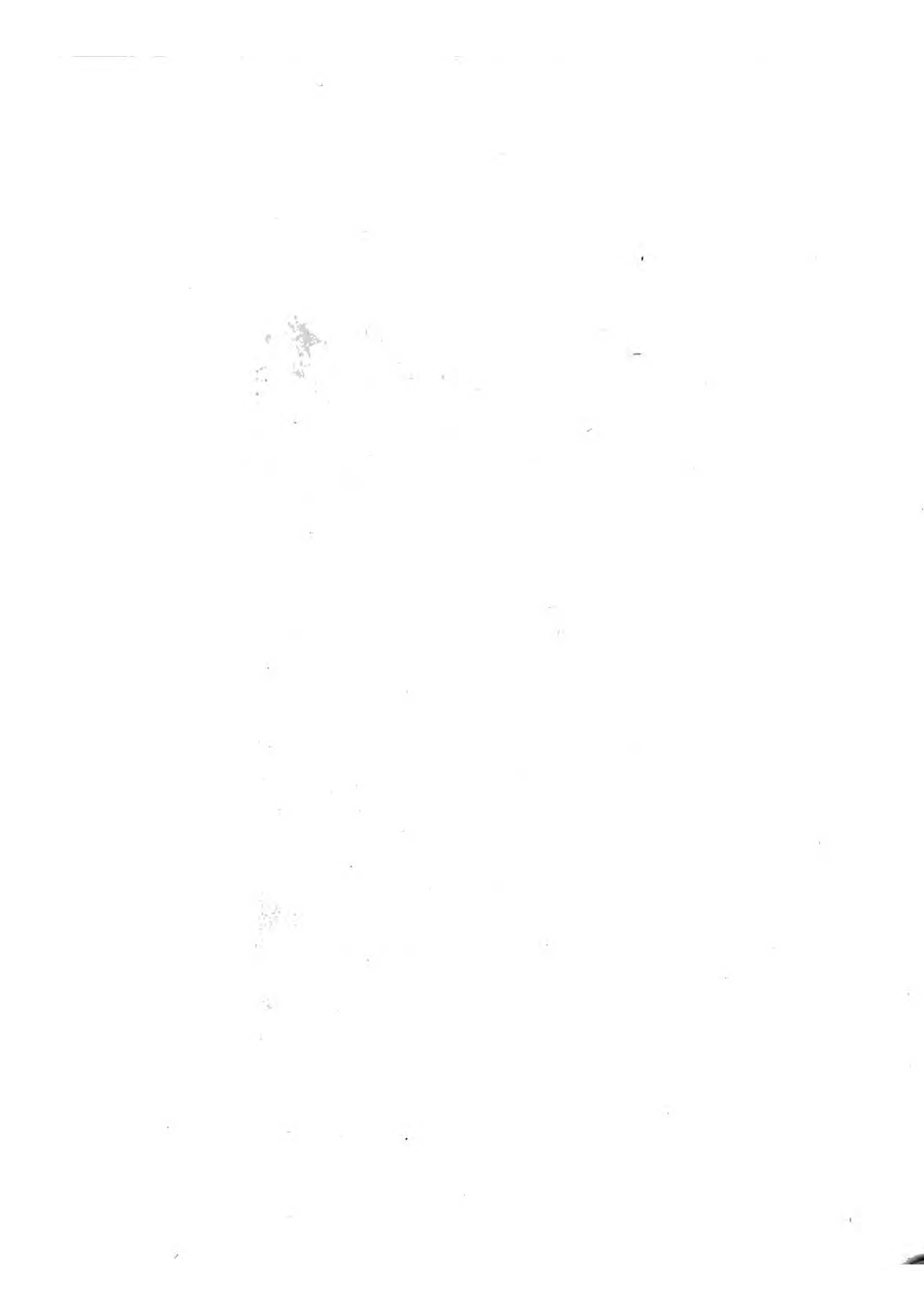
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

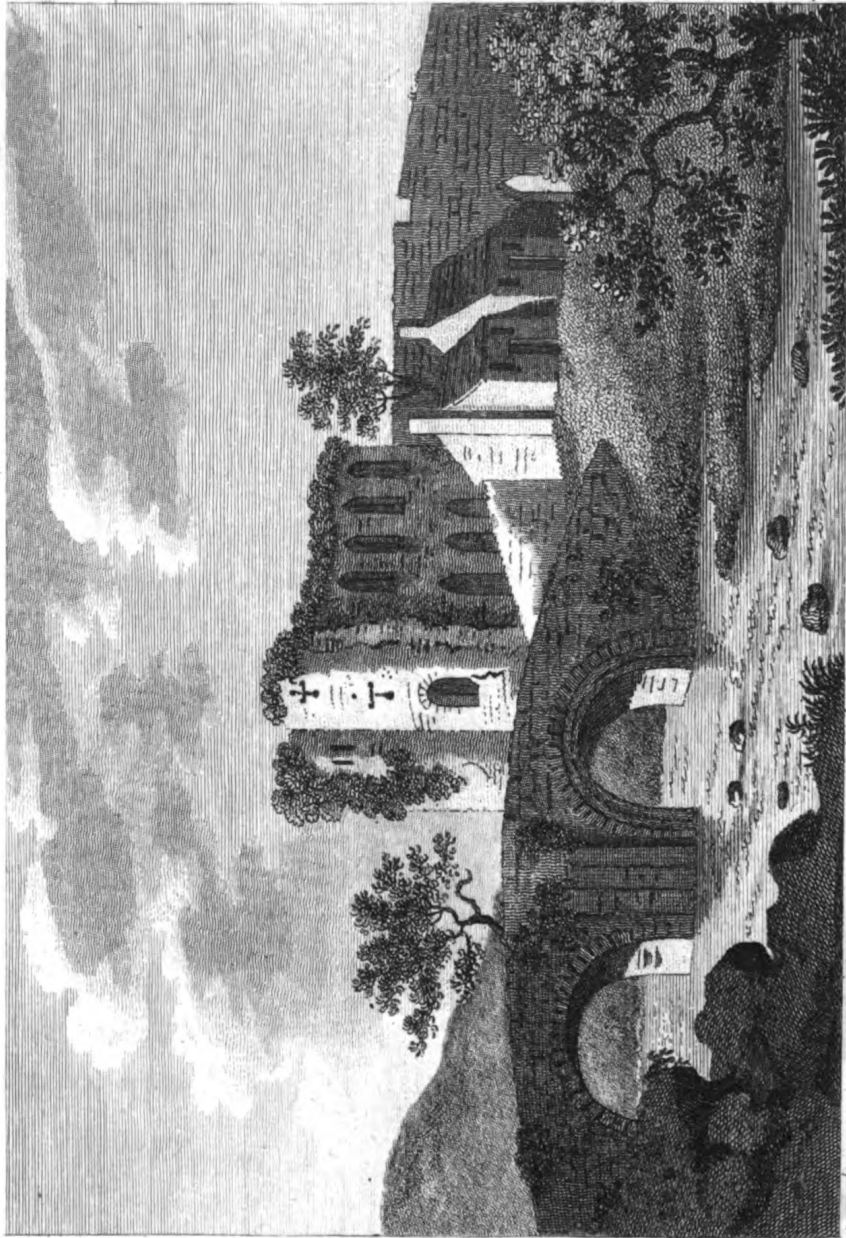
ings, &c. It is very mountainous, yet pleasant in the vallies; the air remarkably mild, the soil stony but fruitful. There was a Roman station at Hay, where part of a wall yet remains: a camp, with other remains of antiquity near Brecknock; where also was another station, and near it a camp where Roman bricks with inscriptions have been dug up. Another Roman camp or fort is visible near Builth, supposed by some to have been the Bullæum Silarum of the Romans.

ANTIQUITIES worthy NOTICE are,

Aberlenny Castle, near Brecknock
Blaenlenny Castle, near ditto
Brecknock Castle and Priory
Brwynlly's Castle on the Llweny
Crickhowel Castle on the Ufk
Hay Castle

St. Iltud's Hermitage near Breck-
nock
Llanthew Castle
Maidenstone, near Brecknock
Penkilly Castle
Tretwar Castle.





Published March 17 1786 by J. Hooper

Brecknock Castle.

J. Hooper sculp.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECKNOCK CASTLE.

THIS was formerly a considerable edifice; it was built in the reign of William Rufus, by Barnard de Newmarsh, who, under a grant from that king, conquered the whole county of Brecknock, containing three cantreves. In order to acquire a farther title to his possessions, he married Nest, grand-daughter of Gryffydth ap Llewellyn, prince of Wales.

The produce of this marriage was a son named Mahael, who having incensed his mother by reproaching her for her dissolute behaviour, she in revenge declared upon oath, that he was not the son of her husband Barnard de Newmarsh, on which account he was disinherited; and the castle and estate devolved to Sybil his sister, the wife of Milo, earl of Hereford; and by her female descendants was carried into the families of the Mortimers, Cantelows, and Bohuns. This castle fell to the Bohuns, and at length from them to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham.

The following particulars respecting this castle are found in Leland's Itinerary: "The castel standith in the suburbe, and is divided from the towne by Hondeney river, over wich is a hy bridge of ii arches to go into the castel, the wich is very large, strong, welle mainteynid, and the keepe of the castel is very large and faire."

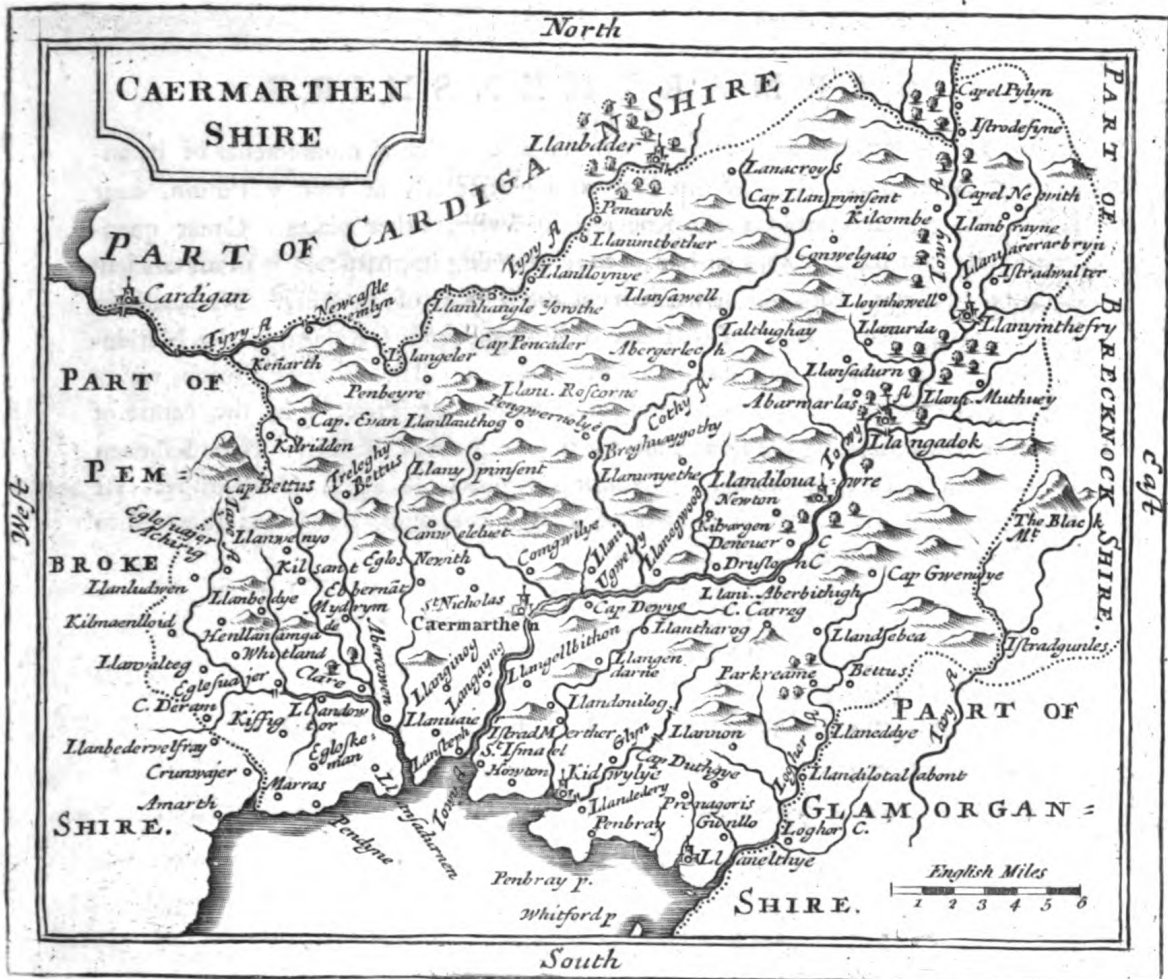
A.D. 1233, Brecknock castle was besieged by Llewellyn, prince of Wales, who lay before it a whole month; but all his efforts proving fruitless, he raised the siege, and setting fire to the town, pursued his route into the marshes, in the course of which he

burned the town of Clunn, then demolished Redde castle in Powis, and, laying Oswestry in ashes, returned to his own dominions.

A.D. 1266, says Leland, in a transcript made by him from a French Chronicle, "Humfrey Lorde Breknok died at Beeston yn the prison of prince Edward, and not long after Lewelin had the land of Breknok granted him. A.D. 1271, young Humfrey fastnid on his land of Breknok after the feste of S. Marke."

Mr. Windham thus describes the present state of this castle:—
 "A few walls, and some remnants of Ely tower on the keep of Brecknock castle are still extant. The tower was so named from Doctor Morton, bishop of Ely, who was confined here by Richard III. and committed to the custody of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham. The duke procured the crown for Richard; but being disappointed in his expectations of reward from that king, he, in concert with the bishop, his prisoner, planned in this castle the famous union of the houses of York and Lancaster, which afterwards brought Henry VII. to the throne of England. The Duke of Buckingham did not however live to see the union effected; but falling under the suspicion of Richard, his person was apprehended, and he was soon after beheaded, either at Shrewsbury or Salisbury."

In some MS. memorandums in the British Museum, written by Mr. Symons, who appears to have been an officer or soldier in the royal army under Charles I. it is said, "The inhabitants of Brecknock had pulled downe the castle of Brecknock, and walls of the towne—Col. Herbert Price—they petitioned to the king before." Probably this was done to avoid the confusion and depredations attending a siege.—This view was drawn anno 1785.



C A R M A R T H E N S H I R E

Is a maritime county in South Wales, whose ancient inhabitants were the Dimetæ. The Romans included it in their province of Britannia Secunda. It is now in the province of Canterbury, diocese of St. David's, and South West Circuit. It is bounded on the North by Cardiganshire; on the South by the Severn Sea, or St. George's Channel; on the East by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire; and on the West by Pembroke and Brecknock; being about 45 miles long, 30 broad, and 150 in circumference, containing 700,000 square acres, divided into six hundreds, having 87 parishes, and 8 market towns, viz. Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilovaur, Llandimovery, Llancharn, Llangadock, Llanelly, and Newcastle. Its rivers are the Towy, Brane, Sawthy, Tave, Cothy, and Tievy. Its remarkable places, the Black Mountains and Calicot Point. It sends two Members to Parliament; and produces corn, wood, pastures, cattle, fowls, game, sea and river fish, coal and lead. It is one of the most fruitful counties in all Wales. The air is mild and healthy, the soil not being so rocky as the surrounding counties, which render it more productive of wood. Near Carmarthen is a spring that ebbs and flows twice every

C A R M A R T H E N S H I R E.

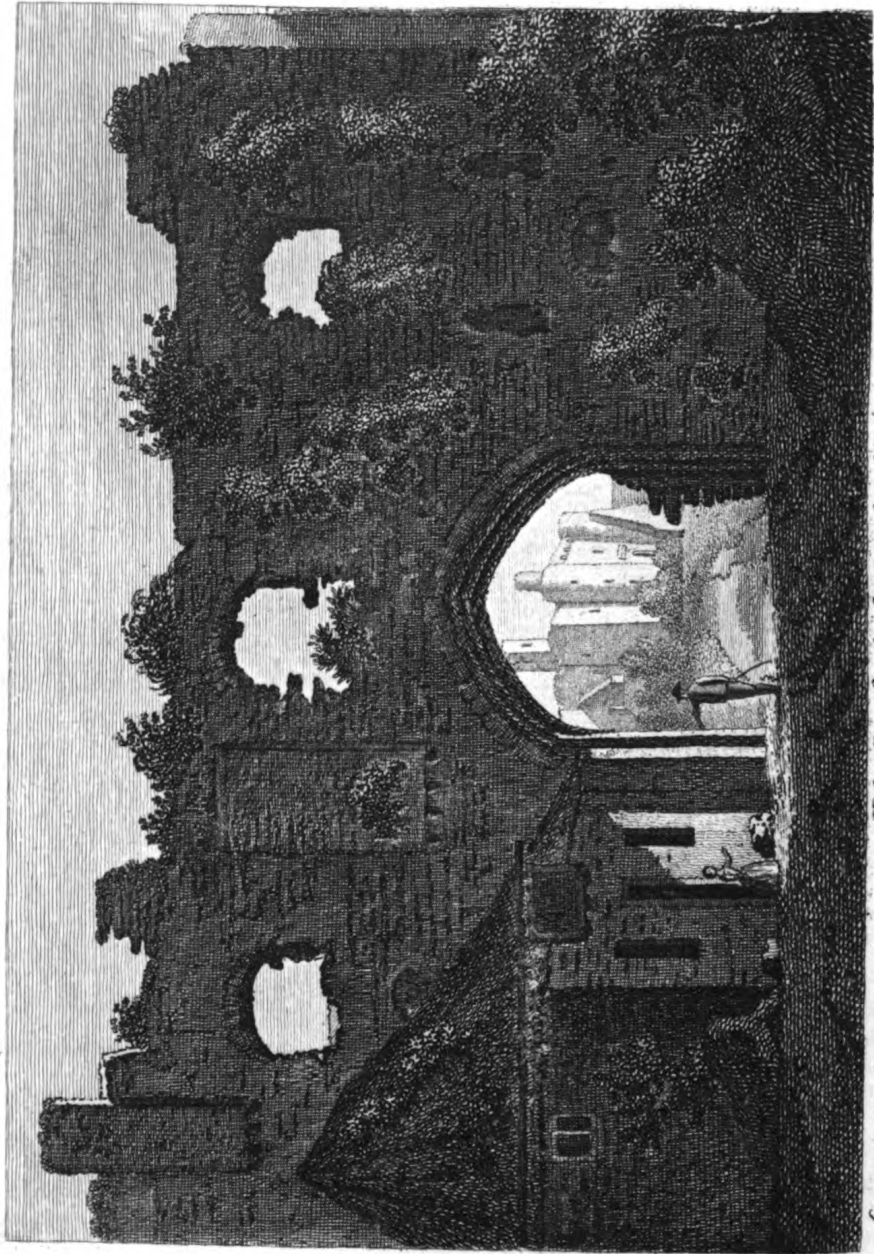
24 hours. It abounds with ancient barrows and sepulchral monuments of its ancient inhabitants, as well as of the Romans; particularly at Pant y Polion, near Kastelh Karreg, also near Carmarthen, and at several other places. Great quantities of Roman coins of very early date have been dug up, particularly in an ancient camp near Kilmaen Lhwyd. The Towy is the Tobius of Ptolemy. Newcastle in Embin, is supposed to be the Loventiam of Ptolemy, as is Carmarthen the Maridunum. A Roman causeway has been discovered near Llandimoverry church, which leads to Lhan Bran. There is a remarkable barrow at Trelech, in the centre of which is now remaining the stone chest for the reception of the body. Near Kilmaen Lhwyd is a circular monument resembling Rollrich stones in Oxfordshire. At Kastelh Karreg, are the visible remains of a large fort, and vast caverns supposed to have been the copper mines of the Romans.

ANTIQUITIES worthy Notice, are

Abergwilly Church	Kidwilly Castle
Caer Kenin Castle	Llaugharne Castle
Carmarthen Castle and Priory	Llansteplenen Castle
Danefawr Castle	Rook Castle
Green Castle, near Carmarthen	Whitland Abbey, near St. Clear.



1786



Sept 21 1786

Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire.

J. G. J. J.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

KIDWELLY CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on the east side of the Bay of Tenby, near the mouth of the river Towy.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says, this place was also called Cathwelli, i. e. *Cattilectus*; because Cattas once used there to make his bed in an oak; and farther gives the following description of it: "Ther is a litle toune, now but newly made, between Vendraith Vaure and Guendraith Vehan rivers, but hard upon Vendraith Vehan. Vendraith Vaur is half a mile off.

"Ther is betwixt new Kidwelly and the old, but a bridge over Litle Wendraith. The old town is pretily waullid, and hath hard by the waul a castel; the old town is near al desolated, but the castel is meately wel kept up. It longgid to the duke of Lancastre. In the new toune is only a chirche of our ladi; and by is the celle of blake monkes of Shirburne. Ther the prior is parson of our ladi church.

"The castel is very fair, and double waullid;" and in the margin the same author has these notes: "I saw ther iii gates, and over one of them was the ruine of a fair toun haul, and under a prison.

"A peace of the new toune was lateli burnid. The new toune is three times as bigge as the old. Sins the Haven of Vendraith Vehan decaied, the new toune is sore decaied. Cairmardine hath increased sins Kidweli Haven decayed. Alice de Londres, wife to one of the dukes of Lancastre, lay in the castel, and did a reparation on it. Reparation was done on the castel againe the cumming of King Henry the VIIth into Wenceland."

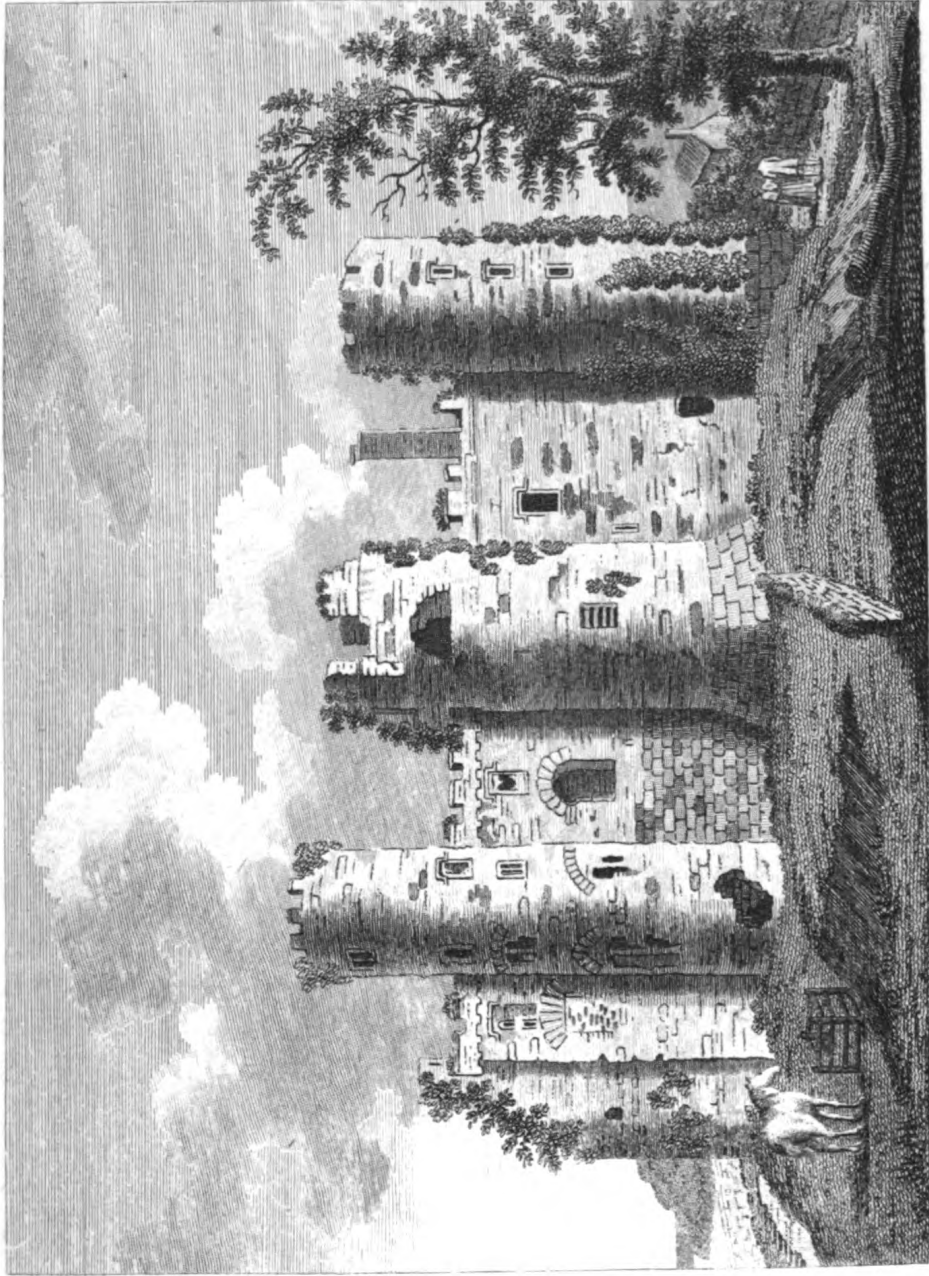
This

This castle was built soon after the Conquest, by Maurice de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights who conquered Glamorganshire. It was destroyed, anno 1093, by Kadogan ap Blethyn, who likewise destroyed all the castles that were in the land of Cadogan and Divet, except two. It was rebuilt, anno 1190, by Rees, prince of South Wales, and again demolished by Rees, son of Gruffyth ap Rees, and being once more re-edified, underwent various revolutions till it fell to the crown. It was granted by Henry VII. to Sir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the garter; but being forfeited by his grandson Rice Griffith, it was granted to Richard Vaughan, earl of Carbery, lord president of Wales. The ruins of this castle are very large, and plainly indicate its former magnificence.

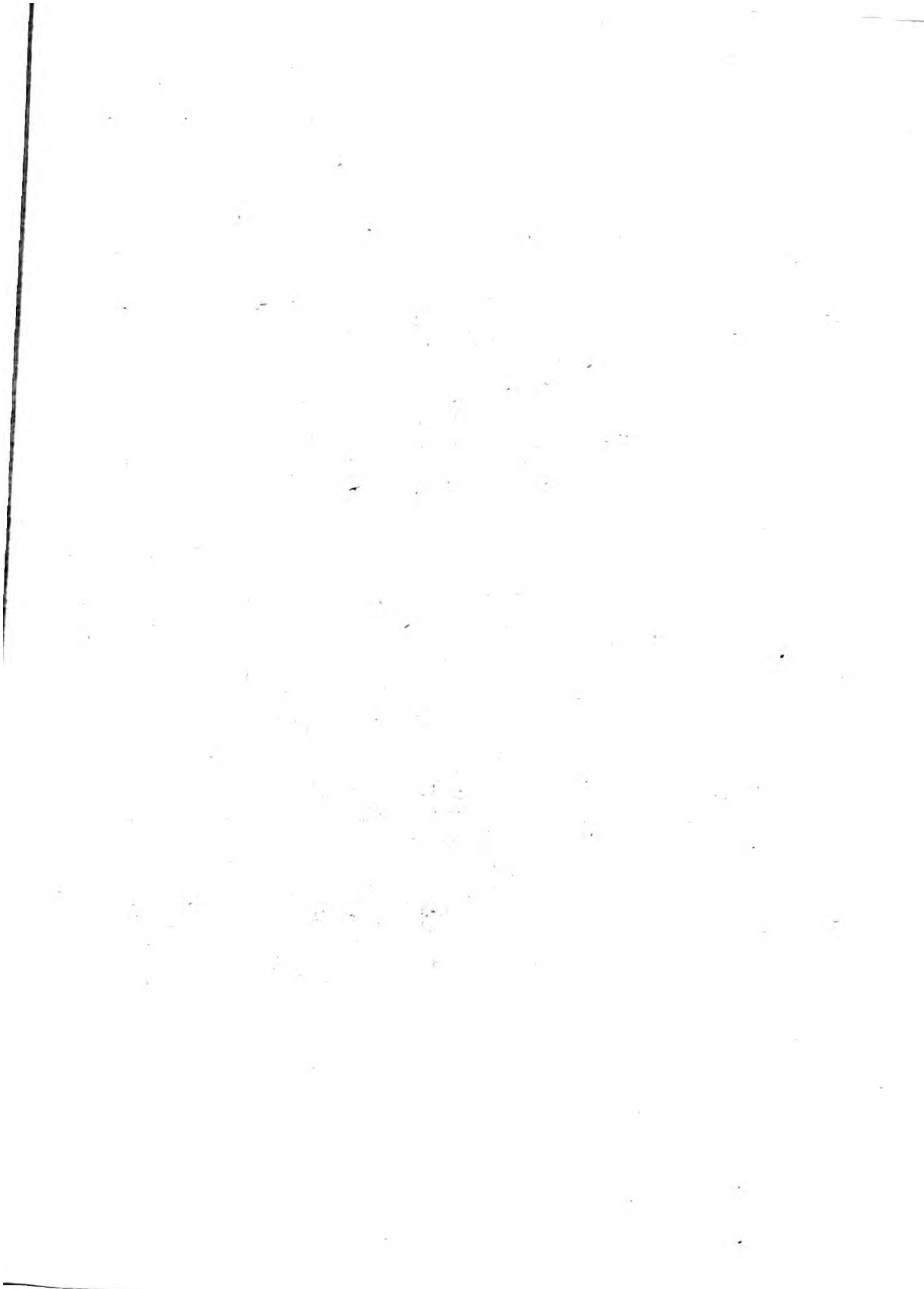
Camden mentions a singular duty that the lords of Ogmores of Kidwelly were bound by their tenure to perform; which was, that in case the king, or his chief justice, should lead an army into the district of Kidwelly, they were to conduct that army, with their banners and all their forces, through the midst of the county of Neath to Lochor.—This view was drawn anno 1771.

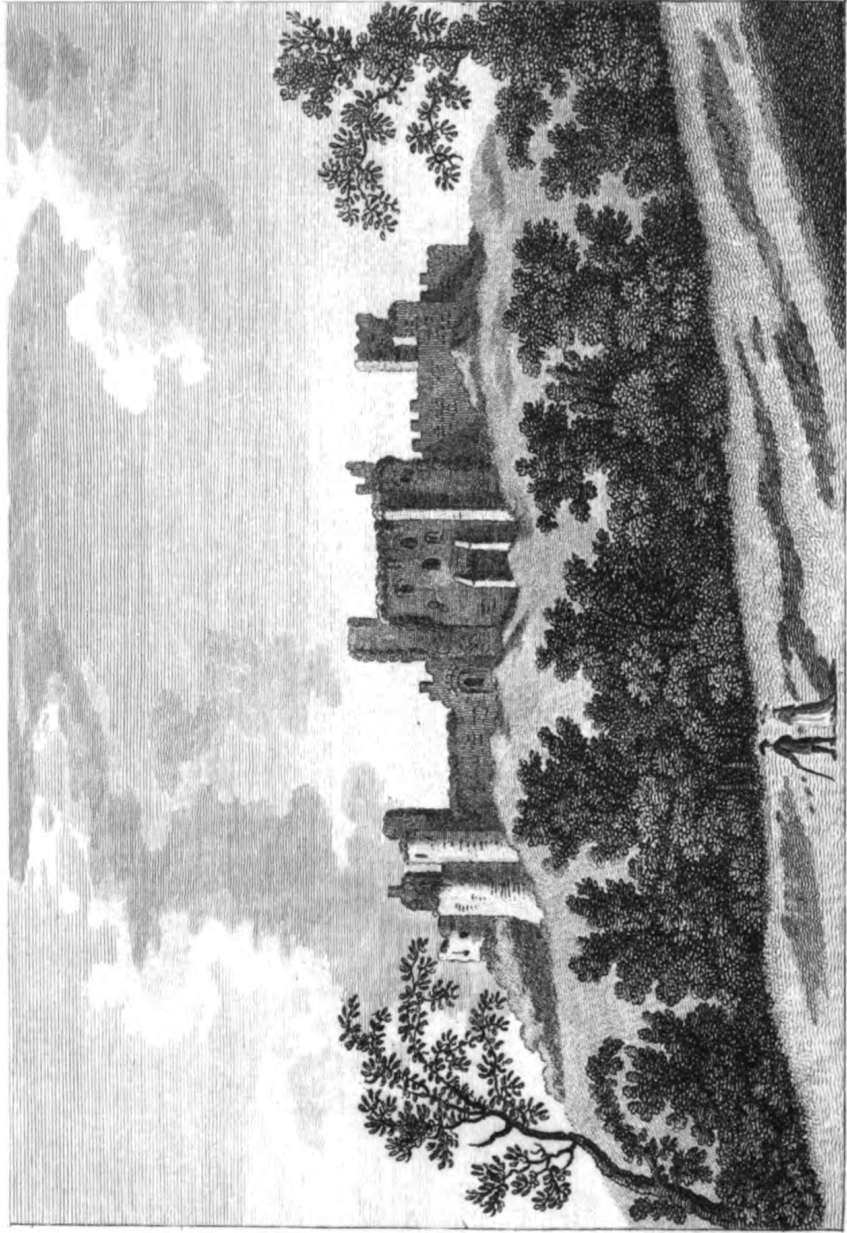
LANGHARNE, OR TALLACHARNE CASTLE.

THIS castle is undoubtedly of great antiquity, but by whom, or when built, is uncertain. Geraldus Cambrensis says it was seized by Rhees, son of Griffin, after the death of King Hen. II. And Caradoc, in his history of Wales, translated by Dr. Powel, relates, that the castle was, in the reign of King John, anno 1215, with those of Lanstephan and Clare, successively besieged, taken and razed by Llewellyn, prince of North Wales. The word *razed* in this and many other instances, respecting the Welch castles mentioned by this historian, must not be taken in the utmost extent or strict meaning of that word, it being often used where a total demolition was impossible in the time and by the army assigned;



Langhorne Castle, Caermarthenshire.
Cup. May 6, 1864 by J. Hooper.





Published Aug^r 2, 1756, by J. Cooper.

Iwanstephan Castle, Caermarthenshire.

Sparrow, Jr.

ed; and, in all likelihood meant no more than that every thing combustible was destroyed by fire. The levelling the solid walls of an ancient castle, was a work not to be effected without much labour, time, and expence.

Leland, among the castles of Caermarthenshire, mentions this castle, which he calls *Lahorne*, as situated in the mouth of the river Tavy; and adds, "It longid sumetime to the erle of Northumberland."

The following short description of this edifice occurs in Mr. Windham's tour of Wales: "We rode from hence (Llanstephen) westward a few miles to the mouth of another river, which crossing in a ferry, we arrived at Langharne; the ruins of a small but picturesque castle, afforded us some amusement here; they stand upon a low rock, the foundations of which are washed by the tide. The castles of Llanstephan and Langharne are of high antiquity, but each of them have more than once undergone the common fate of being taken, plundered, and razed to the ground."—This view was drawn anno 1778.

LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE.

LLANSTEPHAN castle stands near a small fishing town of that name, at the mouth of the river Towy; it is situated on the summit of a high verdant promontory, sloping regularly both towards the land and sea. It is a building of great antiquity; the time of its erection I have not been able to find out. It has more than once partaken of what seems to have been the common fate of most of the castles of this country, that it has been taken, plundered, burned, and re-edified.

Anno 1145, this castle was attacked by Cadelh, son of Grif-fydh ap Rhys, prince of South Wales, and the Normans and Flemings who came to its relief defeated, on which the castle surrendered. Resolved to recover it, the Normans, mustering all the

forces, both of their own nation and the Flemings, they could possibly draw together from the neighbouring countries, suddenly and unexpectedly invested the castle ; but the governor, Meredith ap Gruffydh, a man of great years, and no less experience, so animated and disposed its garrison, that when the besiegers attempted to scale the walls, they were repulsed with great vigour, and such loss, that they were obliged to raise the siege, and leave the Welch in possession of it.

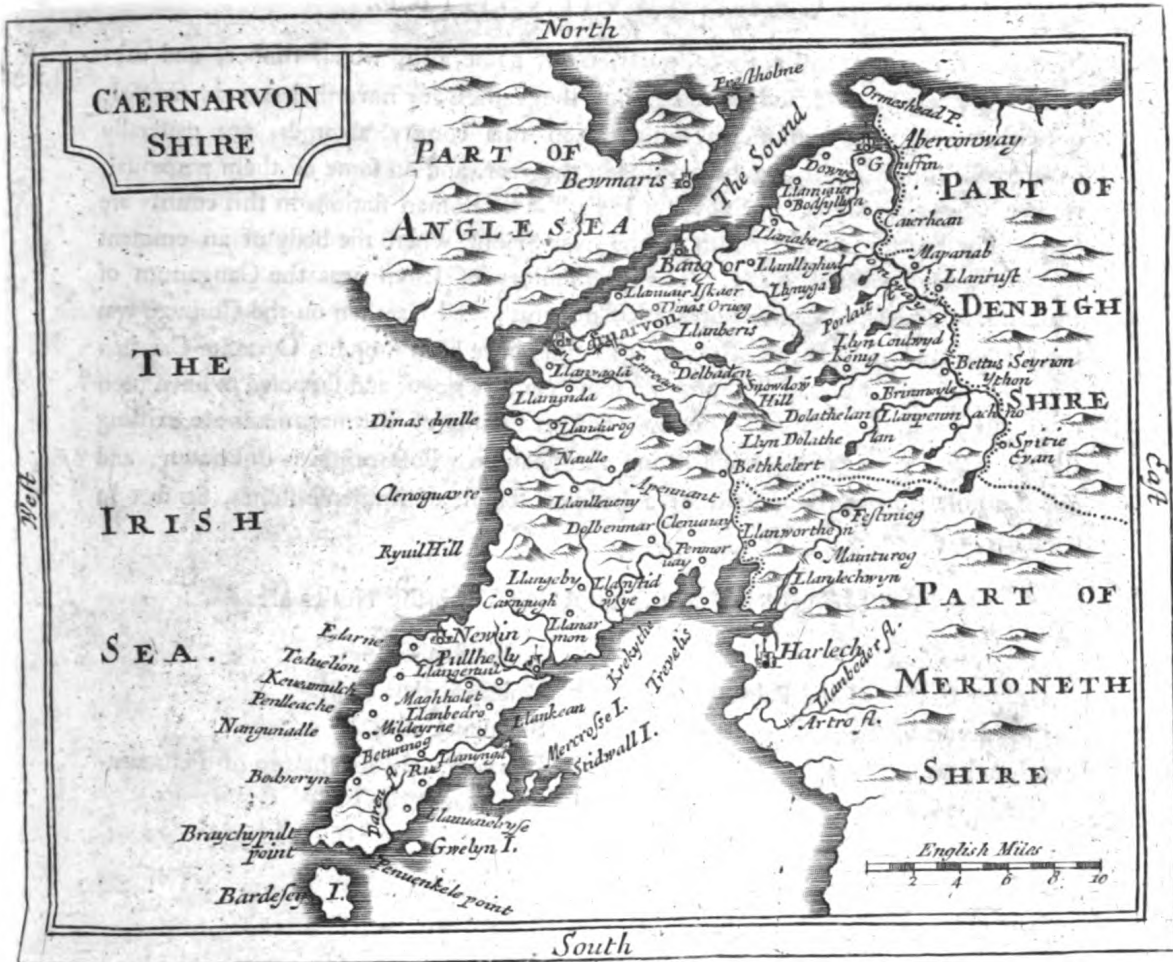
This castle was in the hands of the English in the year 1189 ; for Caradoc informs us, that on the death of Henry II. Prince Rhys, being thereby deprived of his greatest friend, thought it his wisest way to make the best provision he could for himself, by enlarging his dominions, and extending the bounds of his present territories ; and therefore, having raised all the strength he could, he won the castles of Seynclore, Abercurran, and Llanstephan.

Anno 1275, Prince Llewellyn having defeated the English army, under the command of Stephan Bacon, near Dynefawr castle, over-ran the country, and destroyed divers castles, and among them that of Llanstephan.

The following particulars occur in Leland's Itinerary respecting this castle :

“ The next river, by west to Vendraither, is Towe ; that at Llanstufan castel a III miles of, cummith into the Severn se. The Severn se, at full water, betith on the point of Llanstufan. At low water it is a ii good miles of. At ful se Tave semith to cumme as it were to the mouthe of Towe river ; but at low water marke a man may perceive how it hasteneth to the se on the sandis hard by Towe.

“ Llanstufan castle and lordship, by the new acte is removid from Cairmardenshire, and adject to Pembrookshire, by cause it longid in times past to the earl of Penbrooke.”—This view was drawn anno 1779.



CARNARVONSHIRE

Is a maritime county, which under the Romans was part of the country of the Ordovices; afterwards it was called Arvonnia; and before the division of Wales into counties, the English called it Snowdon Forest, from the Snowdon hills. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of Bangor, and in the North-West Welch Circuit. It is bounded on the North, South, and West by the Irish Sea; on the North-West it is separated by the Straits of Menui, from the Island of Anglesea; and is bounded on the East by Denbighshire and Merionethshire. It is in form of a wedge, extending in length 52 miles, in breadth 15, and is 130 miles in circumference, containing 370,000 square acres, divided into 7 hundreds, having 68 parishes, 16,790 inhabitants, one city, Bangor, and five market towns, viz. Carnarvon, Conway, Pulhilly, Nevin, and Krekith. Its rivers are the Sejoint, Meneu, or Menui, and the Conway. It sends two Members to Parliament, and pays one part of the land-tax. The most noted places are Snowdon hills, Snowdon Lakes, Penmaenmaur rock and village; and it has Orme's head, Perthdinllyn head, Brachypull head, Penrydweye point, Mercrosbe, Stedwall, Bradfey, and Gwelwyn islands: Abermenui ferry and fort; Carnarvon bay, Traeth-Amawer bay, Prestholm bay, Aberdaron bay, Wells mouth, and the Straits of Menui.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Menui. It produces cattle, sheep, goats, corn, game, fish, wood, timber, and oak-bark. The air is cold and piercing, but the vallies are nevertheless very fruitful; notwithstanding the mountains with which this county abounds, are generally covered with snow eight or nine months in the year, and on some of them perpetual, from whence they are called Snowdon Hills. The Roman stations in this county are Segontium Portum, at the mouth of the river Sejont, where the body of an eminent Roman was discovered, 1283. The promontory of Lhyn was the Canganum of Ptolemy. The river Conway was his Conovius; and Caerhen on the Conway was the Conovium, where several Roman antiquities have been found. Opposite Caerhen stood Diganwy, destroyed by lightning some centuries ago, and supposed to have been originally the Roman city of Dictum; and on the top of Penmaenmaur are existing the ruins of a very extensive and strong fortification, whose origin is unknown; and about a mile from it the remains of a druidical temple of immense stones, 80 feet in diameter.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy Notice are

Aberconway Castle	Dolbarden Castle
Bangor Cathedral and Palace	Dohoyddellen Castle
Carnarvon Castle	Sinadon Castle
Clunokvaur Abbey	Dinas Braich, on the top of Penmaen-
Crickith Castle	maur





Coeddyr

Caernarvon Castle Pl. 1.

April 13, 1778

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

CAERNARVON CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THE deaths of Lewellin, prince of Wales, and his brother Gryffith, having put King Edward I. into quiet possession of the whole country of Wales, he, in order to secure his conquest, erected several strong holds and castles; among which was this of Caernarvon. He began it about the year 1283, together with the town, to which this castle is a kind of citadel, occupying all the west side of it. For the defraying the expences of this undertaking, it is said Edward appropriated the revenues of the archbishop of York, then vacant. The town is encompassed by a wall garnished with towers; whence, according to some, it takes its name, *Caer-ar-fon*, in the British language signifying *a walled town*. It is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Straits of Menai, which divides Caernarvonshire from the island of Anglesea.

“ Upon this *fretrum* (says Camden) stood the city of *Segontium*, mentioned by Antoninus; of the walls of which I have seen some ruins, near a small church built in honour of St. Publius. It took its name from a river that runs by it, called to this day *Sejont*, which issues out of the lake of *Lhyn Paris*; in which they take a particular fish not seen elsewhere, called by the inhabitants, from its red belly, *Torgoch*. Now, seeing the ancient copy of Ptolemy places the Haven of *Setantii* on this coast, which other copies remove much farther off; if I should read it *Segontiorum Portum*, and should say it was the mouth of this river, perhaps I should come near the truth; at least, a candid reader would pardon the conjecture. *Ninnius* calls this city *Kaer Kystenydh*; and

and the author of the life of Grufydh ap Kynan tells us, that Hugh, earl of Chester, built a castle at Hen Gaer Kystenin; which the Latin interpreter renders, "The ancient city of the emperor Constantine:" Moreover, Matthew of Westminster hath recorded (but herein I will not vouch for him), that the body of Constantius, the father of Constantine the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and honourably interred in the church of the new tower, by command of King Edward I. who at that time built the town of Kaer'n Avon.

Here, anno 1284, in a tower called the Eagle Tower (from the representation of that bird carved upon it), Eleanor, queen of Edward I. was brought to bed of a son, created by his father Prince of Wales; being the first of English blood who enjoyed that title. He was afterwards king, by the name of Edward II.; and is frequently, from the place of his birth, styled Edward of Caernarvon. The reasons which induced Edward to contrive that his queen should be delivered here, are thus related in Powell's History of Wales: "King Edward perceiving the Welch to be resolute and inflexible, and absolutely bent against any other prince than one of their own country, happily thought of this politic, though dangerous expedient. Queen Eleanor was now quick with child, and ready to be delivered; and though the season was very severe (it being the depth of winter) the king sent for her from England, and removed her to Caernarvon castle, the place designed for her to lie-in. When the time of her delivery was come, King Edward called to him all the barons and chief persons throughout Wales to Ruthlan, there to consult about the public good and safety of their country; and being informed that his queen was delivered of a son, he told the Welch nobility, That, whereas they had oftentimes entreated him to appoint them a prince, he having at this time occasion to depart out of their country, would comply with their request, upon condition they would allow of and obey him whom he should name. The Welch readily agreed to the motion; only with the same reserve, that he

he should appoint them a prince of their own nation. King Edward assured them he would name such an one as was born in Wales, could speak no English, and whose life and conversation nobody could stain; whom the Welch agreeing to own and obey, he named his own son Edward, but little before born in Caernarvon castle."

This expedient did not, however, satisfy the Welsh; for in the year 1294, in an insurrection headed by Madoc and Malgon, "They brent (says Stowe) the castle of Caernarvon, slaying a great number of Englishmen." When, or by whom the damage done in this insurrection was repaired, is not mentioned in any of the accounts I have seen.

This town and castle had divers privileges and immunities granted them by Edward II. and confirmed to them by the different sovereigns down to Elizabeth. The most material of them are these: That Caernarvon shall be a free borough; that the constable of the castle shall be the mayor of the borough; and that the burgesses may elect two bailiffs.

They had likewise their own prison for all petty transgressions; which prison was not to be subject to the sheriff of the county; also a merchants' guild, with this peculiar privilege, If the bondsmen of any person belonging to it dwelt within this town, having lands, and paying scot and lot for a year and a day, after that time he should not be claimed by his lord, but should remain free in the said town. The inhabitants were, besides, exempt throughout this kingdom from toll, lastage, passage, murage, pontage, stallage, danegelt, and from all other customs and impositions whatsoever; and by the same charter Jews were not permitted to reside in the borough. The princes of Wales had here their chancery, their exchequer, and their justiciary of North Wales. This place sends one member to Parliament, and has a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs in the year.

In the 4th year of King Charles I. anno 1628, Robert lord

Dormer was created Earl of Caernarvon; and in 1643 was succeeded by his son Charles, who dying without issue, the honour of Caernarvon expired with him; but was revived by K. Geo. I. in the first year of his reign, who designed it for James Bridges, lord Chandois; but he dying before the patent passed, it was conferred on his eldest son James Bridges, lord Chandois, who was created earl, and since marquis of Caernarvon and duke of Chandois.

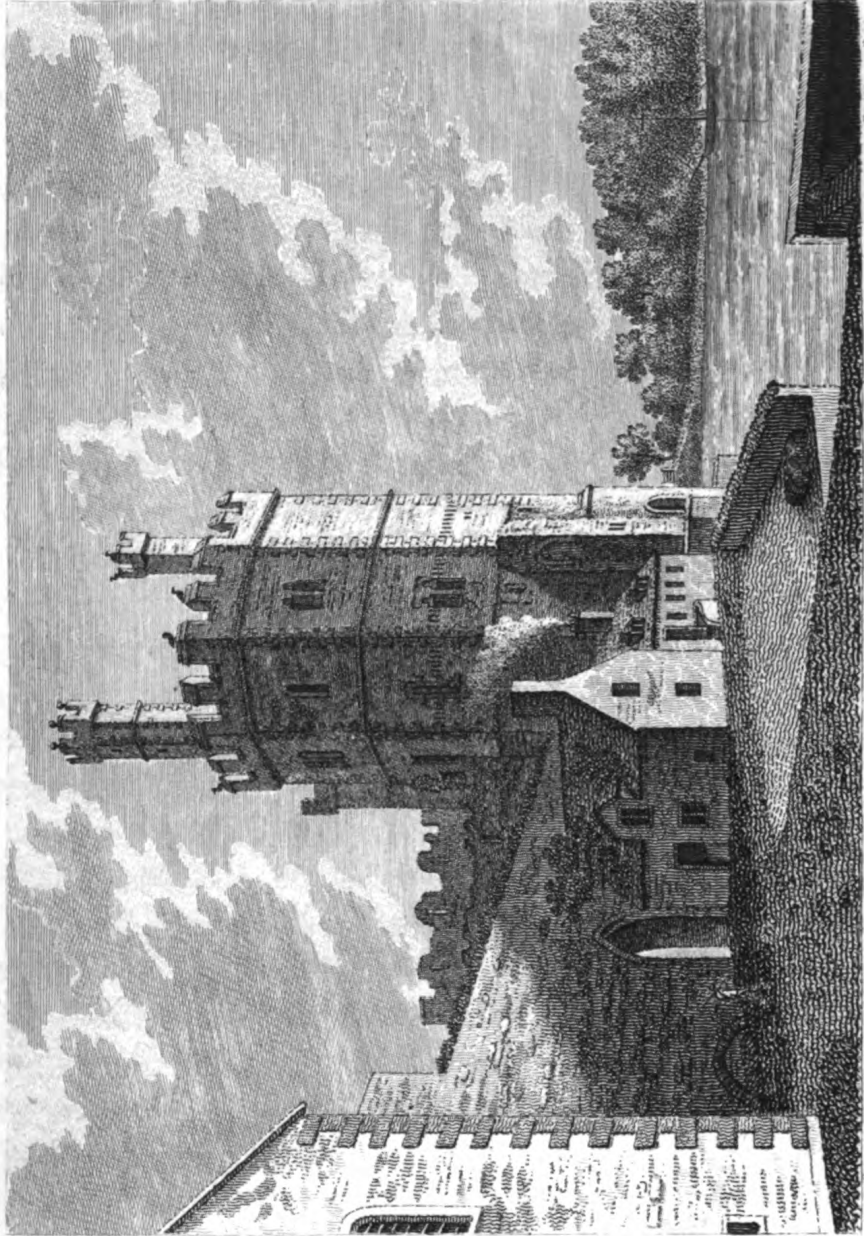
During the last civil war the town and castle were held for K. Charles; but surrendered June 2d, 1646; probably in obedience to a general order obtained from the king by the Scots, whereby he commanded all the governors of his garrisons to surrender them to the parliament upon fair and honourable conditions.—This view, which represents the N. W. aspect of the castle, was drawn anno 1773.

CAERNARVON CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THE former Plate gave the general appearance of the whole castle, as seen from the opposite shore; this presents a nearer and more particular view of the Eagle Tower, where may be distinguished on the battlements the figures of eagles, from whence it obtained its appellation.

From what point or at what distance soever it is viewed, it has an air of dignity that at once pleases and commands respect from its beholders; added to which, the tall and slender turrets or watch-towers wherewith it is crowned, rendered seemingly more slender by their contrast with the tower itself, give it both a romantic singularity, and an apparent heighth double that of its real measure.

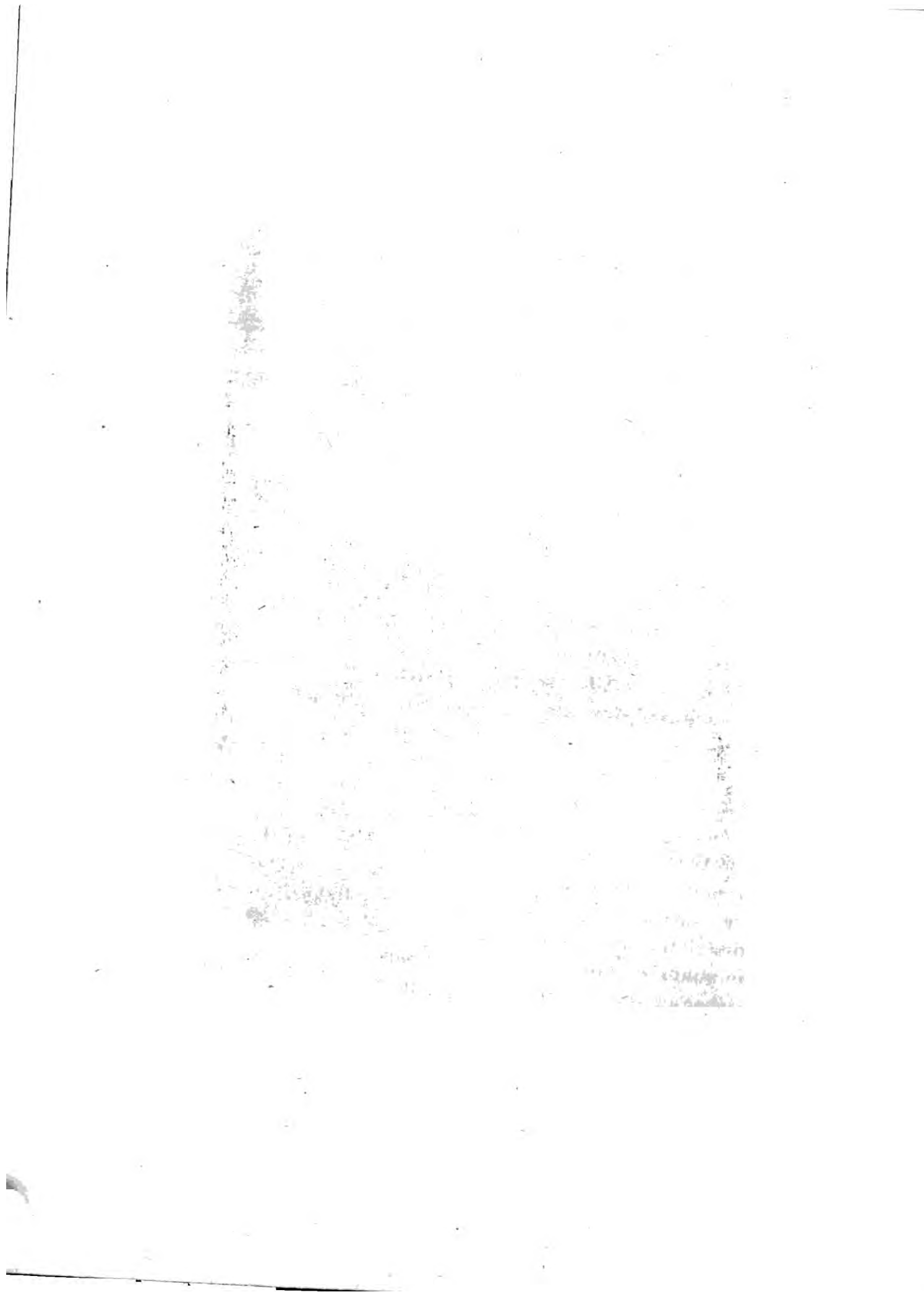
The property of this castle is at present in the Crown, where it has been for near a century. It formerly was held by the families



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Caernarvon Castle. Pl. 2.

April 1774



families of the Wynns of Glynllivion, the Wins of Gwideri, the Buckleys of Baron Hill in Anglesea, and also by the Mostyns of Gloddeth in the county of Caernarvon.

The cradle of the unfortunate Edward II. born in this tower, is still preserved. It is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ball of Newland in Gloucestershire ; to whom it descended from one of his ancestors, who attended that prince in his infancy, and to whom it became an honorary perquisite. A drawing of it is published in the London Magazine for March 1774, together with the following description :

This singular piece is made of heart of oak, whose simplicity of construction and rudeness of workmanship are visible demonstrations of the small progress that elegance had made in ornamental decorations. On the top of the uprights are two doves ; the cradle itself is pendent on two staples driven into the uprights, linked by two rings to two staples fastened to the cradle ; and by them it swings. The sides and ends of the cradle are ornamented with a great variety of mouldings, whose junctions at the corners are not mitred, but cut off square without any degree of neatness, and the sides and ends fastened together by rough nails. On each side are three holes for the rockers to secure the uprights from falling ; and the whole is rendered steady by cross pieces for feet on which it stands. Its dimensions are three feet two inches long, one foot eight inches wide at the head, and one foot five inches wide at the foot ; one foot five inches deep, and from the bottom of the pillar to the top of the birds is two feet ten inches."

A gentleman who has seen this cradle, thinks the birds, in the description called doves, are intended to represent eagles ; either would be properly allusive ; a dove, as significant of the innocence of the infant contained ; the eagle, as an emblem of his royalty, or perhaps in conformity to the appellation and ornaments of the tower wherein he was born.—This drawing was made anno 1773.

INSIDE OF CAERNARVON CASTLE. (PL. III.)

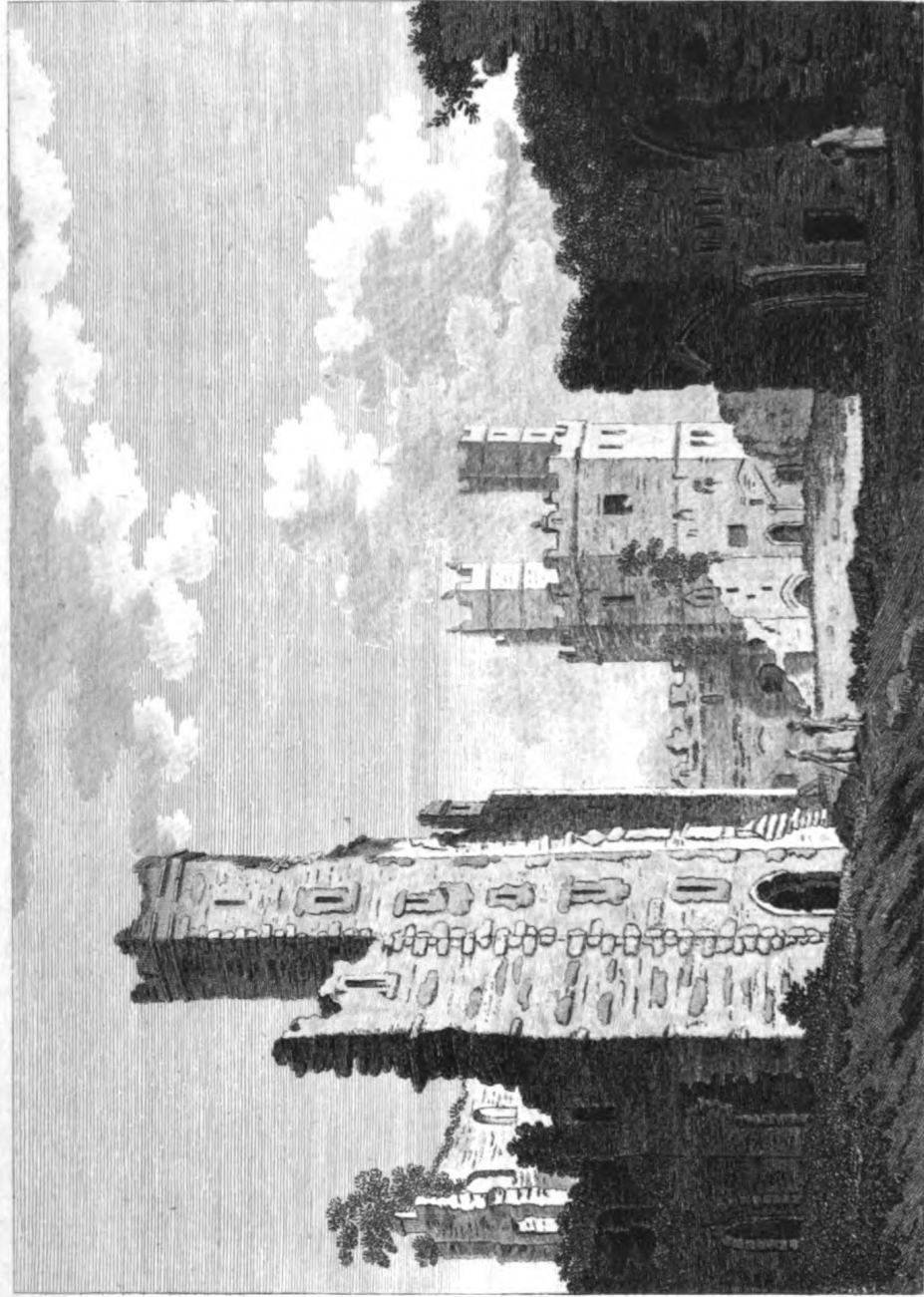
THE inside of that venerable and picturesque ruin, the castle of Caernarvon, with the entrance into the Eagle tower, is there shewn, which tower, as has before been related, was the birth-place of king Edward II.

In the rolls of the parliament held the 31 Edw. I. are petitions from the following persons, viz. Two of the masons, and another workman whose occupation is not specified, soliciting the payment of different sums due to them from the king, for work done at this castle, authenticated by certificates from Hugo de Leomynstre, chamberlain of Caernarvon, delivered into the royal exchequer. — Henry de Aynsham, mason, XIX l. vs. q. — Walter de Hereford, master-mason of Caernarvon, CXXXI l. vs. q. — Henry de Allerton, XXX l. XV. vd.

Proper warrants were directed to be made out for the payment of these several demands, which sums were ordered to be charged to the said Hugo de Leomynstre, chamberlain of Caernarvon. From the same authority it is shewn, that, A.D. 4 Edw. IV. John Newburgh was keeper of the artillery in this castle, and gunner of all the towns and castles of North Wales for life.

Mr. Pennant, from the information of the Sebright manuscript, says, this castle was built within the space of one year, by the labour of the peasants; and also adds, with the concurrent testimony of that of Gladdaeth, that one Hen. Ellerton, or de Elreton, was appointed master-mason of the castle, which, though it at first seems to be contradicted by the parliamentary rolls above cited, may be easily reconciled with them, by supposing Elreton to have held that appointment, either before or after Hen. de Aynsham; the sum due to him seeming too great to authorize the supposition that he was only a master-mason of the town of Caernarvon, working under the orders of Elreton. Tradition says, much of the lime-stone used in its erection was brought from

Twr-



D.L. sculp.

INSIDE OF CAERNARVON CASTLE.

Published Dec. 17th by J. Hooper.

'Twr-kelyn in Anglesea ; and of the grit-stone, from Vaenol in this county. The Menai greatly facilitated the carriage from both places.

The following elegant and accurate description of its present state, is given by Mr. Pennant in his journey through Wales.

“ The external state of the walls and castle are at present exactly as they were in the time of Edward : the walls are defended by a number of round towers, and have two principal gates ; the east facing the mountains, the west upon the Menai. The entrance into the castle is very august, beneath a great tower, on the front of which appears the statue of the founder, with a dagger in his hand, as if menacing his newly-acquired unwilling subjects. The gate had four portcullises and every requisite of strength. The court is oblong : the towers are very beautiful ; none of them round, but pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal ; two are more lofty than the rest. The Eagle Tower is remarkably fine, and has the addition of three slender angular turrets issuing from the top. Ed. II. was born in a little dark room in this tower, not 12 feet long, nor 8 in breadth ; so little did, in those days, a royal consort consult either pomp or conveniency. The gate through which the affectionate Eleanor entered to give the Welch a prince of their own, who could not speak a word of English, is at the farthest end, at a vast height above the outside ground, so could only be approached by a draw-bridge. In his sixteenth year the prince received the homage of his duped subjects at Chester, invested as marks of his dignity with a chaplet of gold round his head, a golden ring on his finger, and a silver sceptre in his hand.

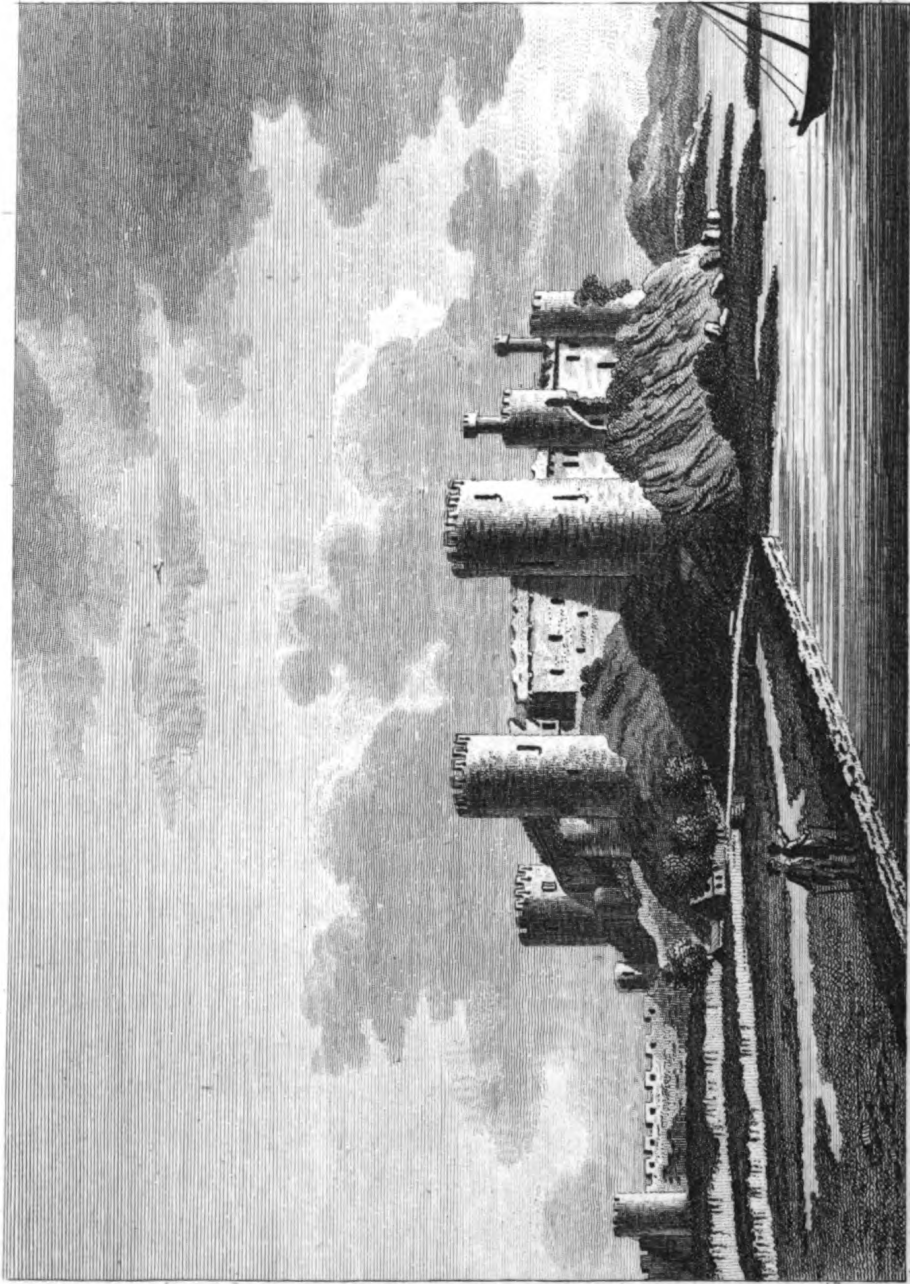
“ The walls of this fortress are about seven feet nine inches thick, and have within their thickness a most convenient gallery with narrow slips for the discharge of arrows. The walls of the Eagle Tower are near two feet thicker. The view from its summit is very fine, of the Menai, Anglesea, and the nearer parts of the British Alps.

“ The first whom I find appointed by Edward to be governor

of the castle, was John de Havering, with a salary of 200 marks ; for which he was obliged to maintain constantly, besides his own family, 80 men, of which 15 were to be cross-bow men, one chaplain, one surgeon, and one smith ; the rest were to do the duty of keepers of the gates, centinels, and other necessary offices. In 1289, I find that the king had appointed Tho. de Wetenhall to the same important office.

“ The establishment for the town and castle, was as follows : The constable of the castle had sometimes 60*l.* at others only 40*l.* The captain of the town had 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for his annual fee ; but this office was sometimes annexed to the former, and then the fee was 60*l.* for both. The constable and the captain had 24 soldiers allowed them for the defence of the place, at the wages of 4*d.* per day each. Surely this slight garrison was only during peaceful times. The porter of the gates of the town had for his annual fee 3*l.* 10*s.* I can discover no more than two instances of this place having suffered by the calamities of war. In the great insurrection of the Welsh under Madoc, in 1294, they surprised the town during the time of a fair, and put many English to the sword, and, according to Mr. Carte, took the castle, that of Snowdon (Conway) and made himself master of all Anglesea.

“ In the last century, Captain Swanly, a parliamentary officer, took the town in 1644, made 400 prisoners, and got a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and pillage. The royalists afterwards repossessed themselves of the place. Lord Byron was appointed governor ; was besieged by General Mytton, in 1646, and yielded the place on most honourable terms. In 1648, the general himself, and Colonel Mason, were besieged in it by Sir John Owen ; who hearing that Col. Carter and Col. Twisselton were on the march to relieve the place, drew a party from the siege, in order to attack them on the way. The parties met near Llandegay : Sir John was defeated and made prisoner, and after that all North-Wales submitted to the parliament.”—This view was drawn anno 1777.



Spearer sc

Conway Castle, Caernarvonshire, P.L.L.

Published May 10. 1866 by J. Hooper

CONWAY CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

KING Edward I. having summoned Lewellyn, prince of Wales, to do him homage for his principality, as his grandfather had done, anno 1237, to King Henry III., that prince refused. Anno 1277, Edward, leading an army into Wales, obliged him to submit and give hostages for the payment of fifty thousand pounds sterling, for the expences of the war. This debt the king soon after remitted.

In the year 1281, Lewellyn, relying on the prophecy of Merlin, wherein he apprehended it was foretold he should wear the crown of Brutus, king of the whole island of Albion, again revolted, and being defeated and slain, in a battle fought near Snowdon, his head, crowned with ivy, was exposed on the tower of London.

These repeated insurrections made the king think it necessary not only to repair several of his castles in Wales, but also to build a town and castle at the mouth of the river Conway, on a spot which had formerly been fortified by Hugh earl of Chester, in the time of William the Conqueror.

The situation of this place made it highly proper for the purpose of bridling the Welch; it commanded the river, and by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penmanmaur, enabled the king's troops to occupy it on the least commotion; thereby securing the road to the mountain of Snowdon, and the Isle of Anglesea.

Here then in the year 1284, King Edward built the castle, and, probably about the same time, the town of Aberconway. Where the former now stands, was an abbey of Cistertian monks, founded by Lewellyn ap Gervas, prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all Saints; these monks the king removed to a monastery he had founded at Manham, in Denbeighshire, distant from hence about three miles.

Aber-

Aberconway, or (as it is called by some writers) Snowdune castle, is situated in the south-east angle of the town, on the western bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. It stands on a steep rock, whose base is at high water washed by that river, which is here about the breadth of the Thames at Deptford. Its general figure is irregular, being composed of a square, to which on its west side is joined a pentagon, each of these figures forming a court. It was defended by eight large round towers, flanking the sides and ends. From these towers, towards the inside, issued slender circular turrets, rising much above them, constructed for the purpose of commanding an extensive prospect over the adjacent country: towards the land side it was surrounded by a moat.

The walls, which are embattled, are from twelve to fifteen feet thick, and quite entire, except one tower on the south side, whose lower part has fallen, owing, as is said, to the rock whereon it stood giving way. The other part remains whole, and seems suspended in the air.

The common entrance is on the south-east side, near the east end, by a steep and winding path, where probably there was formerly a flight of steps; the passage is now almost choked up by the fragments and ruins of the inner walls.

There was also another entrance on the north side, near the west end: both these entrances were covered by an advanced work, protected by small round towers, beyond which, at the west end, was the moat, crossed by means of a draw-bridge.

Having scrambled up this ascent, and passing through a gate into the inner court, or area of the castle, the first thing that presents itself is a large well, now almost filled up with rubbish.

A little farther, on the south side, is to be seen the remains of the great hall, called by the inhabitants a church; it is one hundred and thirty feet in length, thirty-two broad, and thirty high; the walls and window-cases entire; the roof, which is destroyed, was supported by nine arches of stone; these are still remaining.

This

This hall is not straight, but contains an angle of the pentagon, which is very obtuse, and has its point cut off by a tower.

On the east side, in one of the towers, is shewn a small room called *the king's chamber*, in which is a Gothic niche, finely carved. This is the only part of the castle that appears to have been ornamented.

Hither King Richard II. fled, on his arrival from Ireland, in the year 1399; and here he agreed with the archbishop of Canterbury, and the earl of Northumberland, to surrender his crown to the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV. This laid the first foundation for those wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, which so long deluged England with blood.

The castle was repaired and fortified for King Charles I. in the beginning of the late civil wars, by Doctor John William James, archbishop of York, at the king's particular request, signified by a letter, dated Oxford, August the 1st, 1643; wherein he promised that the castle should remain in the custody of the archbishop, or in that of any one he should appoint, until the money expended on these works was repaid him.

In consequence of this letter, he laid out a considerable sum in repairs; and esteeming it a place of safety, permitted the country people to bring in their money, writings, and other most valuable effects, giving them acknowledgements for their goods so deposited; he then deputed the custody of the castle to his nephew, William Hooks, and joined the king at Oxford, who gave him a fresh charge to take care of all North-Wales, and particularly of Conway castle.

About a year afterwards, Sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's service, obtained of Prince Rupert a commission, appointing him governor of the castle. By virtue of this commission, he surprised and took it by force, dispossessing the archbishop; notwithstanding the king's positive promise, and although no part of the money disbursed has been repaid.

The archbishop having in vain applied to the court for redress,

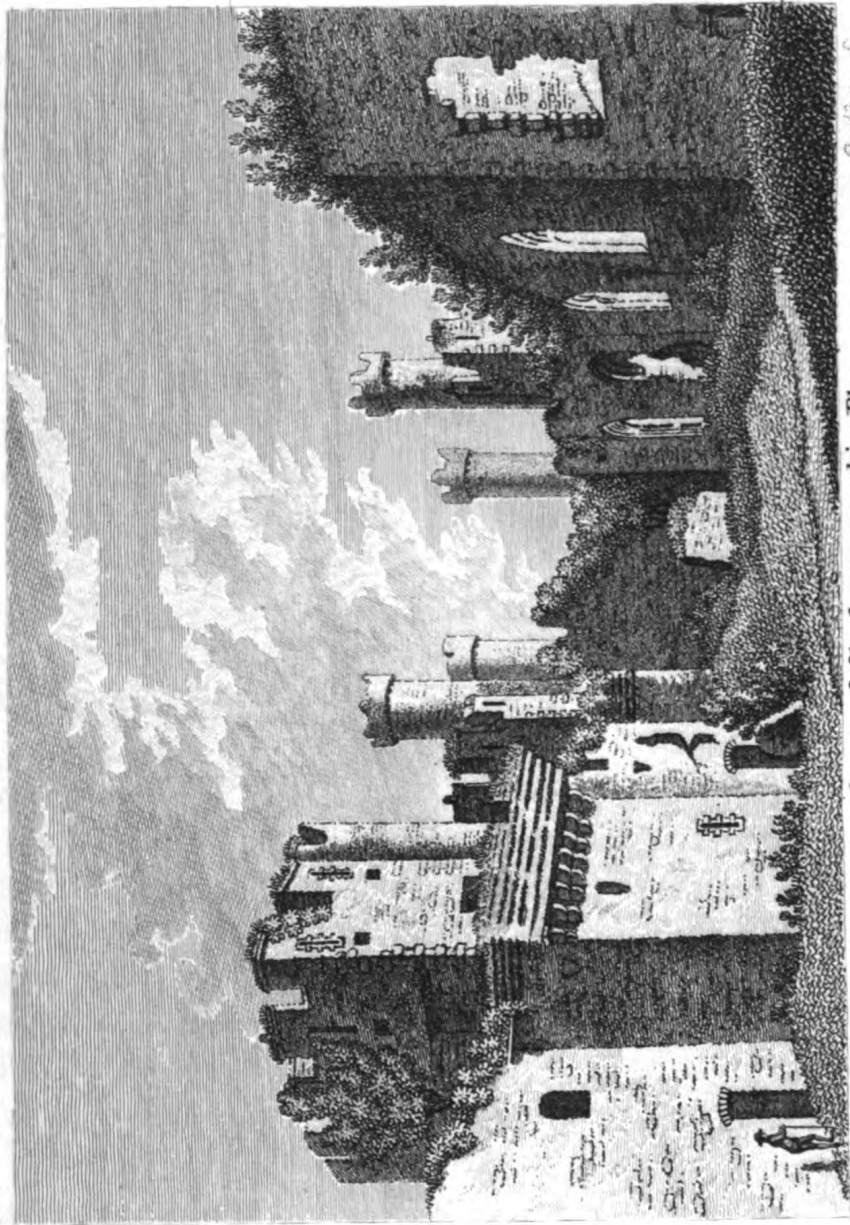
and being joined by the country-people, whose goods were there detained, and assisted by one Colonel Mitton, a violent enemy to the royalists; they broke open the gates, and entered the castle, of which Colonel Mitton took possession for the parliament, but restored to every one their property, that being a condition previously stipulated by the archbishop.

This castle gave the titles of barons, viscount, and earl, to the family of Conway: It now gives that of baron to the descendants of Sir Edward Seymour.—This drawing was made in the year 1770.

CONWAY CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS view shews the inside of the castle; it was drawn from the westernmost end of the second court, and exhibits a very singular assemblage of towers. To the account given in the former plate of the seizing this castle by Colonel Mitton, may be added the circumstances of that transaction, as given by Rushworth:

“Sometime before this, Major-General Mitton took the town of Conway in North-Wales, wherein he was much assisted by Dr. Williams, archbishop of York; for that prelate, about April 1646, had quitted the king’s party, declared for the parliament, and betaking himself to the house at Purin, near Conway, put a garrison therein for the parliament, and persuaded the country not to pay contribution any longer to Conway; which incensing that garrison, the Lord Byron, upon notice of such his revolt, sent out a party from Conway, to besiege him in his house; but he sending to Colonel Mitton for assistance, Mitton dispatched a party thither to interpose and help him, and the Bishop became active on that side in person, so that he received a wound on the side of the neck before Conway, but not dangerous. Mitton being drawn before that town, his Grace the Archbishop assisted at a council of war on the 8th of August, where it was resolved to storm the town,



Conway Castle, Caernarvonshire. Pl. 2.

Dec. 1. 1774





Printed and Published by S. Hooper

Macedon

Clynog Church, Caernarvonshire.

town, which was accordingly attempted, and with some loss accomplished, and some days after the castle surrendered, as also Flint Castle, and all other places in Wales."

A manuscript, No. 433, in Bib. Harl. containing divers grants made by King Rich. III. in the first and second years of his reign, has the following entry: "To Thomas Tunstall, Esq. the office of constable of the castel of Conway, with the captainship of the towne of Conway, and to have under him the number of twenty-four soldiers, for the time of his life, with the wages and fees to the same office and captainship due and accustomed, and to have for every of the said soldiers, four-pence by the day."

This ruin is the property of the Crown, under which it is held on lease by Owen Holland, Esq. at the annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* and a dish of fish to Lord Hertford, as often as he passes through the town.—This view was drawn anno 1774.

CLYNOG CHURCH.

CLYNOG church is the most magnificent edifice of its kind in North-Wales. It is built in the form of a cross, measuring from east to west about 138 feet, from north to south 70. Near the altar are three neat stalls, divided by pillars, supporting Gothic arches, the seats of the officiating priests. Here are but few monuments, and those of no antiquity; one for William Glynn de Lleiar, with his figure and those of his wife and seven children; another of his son-in-law, George Twisleton, Esq. supposed to be the Oliverian colonel of that name. Adjoining to the church is the chapel of St. Beuno: the passage to it is a narrow vault covered with great flat stones, and of far greater antiquity than either the church or chapel. Leland speaks of the first as a new work in his time, and the architecture corroborates his opinion. "The church that is now ther with crosse isles is almost as big as S.

Daive's,

Davide's, but it is of new worke. The old church, wher St. Bennow lieth, is hard by the new." Of this old church, at present, only the passage above-mentioned remains.

The present chapel was probably built after Leland visited it, in the room of the old church, which might perhaps have fallen down; but as the tomb of that saint drew many votaries, a night's lodging on it being held a certain cure for all diseases, and as these votaries never came empty-handed, it might be well worth the expence to run up that chapel. The way of preparing this tomb was to cover it all over with rushes, and after causing the patients to undergo an ablution in a neighbouring holy well, to leave them upon it till the next morning. Even at this day the virtue of the tomb is believed, so difficult is it to eradicate superstition. Mr. Pennant says, he himself saw on it a featherbed, on which a poor paralytic from Merionethshire had lain the whole night after undergoing the same ceremony. The tomb is plain, and altar-shaped; it stands in the middle of the chapel. Some singular offerings still continue to be paid at this church, and are the only revenues it has to repair and support it; these are all the calves and lambs which happen to be born with a certain natural mark in the ear, called *Nôd Beuno* or *St. Beuno's mark*. They are brought to the church on Trinity Sunday, the anniversary of the saint, and delivered to the church-wardens, who sell them, and put the money into a great chest, hollowed out of a solid piece of oak, secured by three locks, from which the Welch have a proverb for attempting any thing difficult; "*You may as well try to break St. Beuno's chest.*" The produce of these sacred beasts, or casual offerings, are also applied to the relief of the poor, as well as repairs of the church.

Here (according to Tanner) was an old monastery of St. Beuno, founded A. D. 616, by Guithen or Gwyddaint, nearly related to the princes of North-Wales. It was afterwards turned into a monastery of white monks, but these seem to have been soon suppressed



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Dolwyddelan Castle, Caernarvonshire.

J. Hooper sculp.

pressed. At the time of the Lincoln taxation, it was a collegiate church, consisting of five portionists or prebendaries, and continued so till the dissolution.

The church is dedicated to St. Beuno; the rectory is a sinecure annexed to the headship of Jesus college, Oxford; the vicarage is in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor.

“ This Clunnock (says Leland) standith almost on the shore of the maine sea, a x miles above Cair Arvon.”

The small square building seen towards the left, is the new chapel with the covered passage.—This view was drawn anno 1773.

DOLWYDDELAN CASTLE.

THIS castle is situated near the mountain of Snowdon; the name signifies, *the castle of the valley of St. Helen's wood*; there having been an ancient road through the mountains towards the sea coast of Merionethshire, called Sam-Ellen, or Helen's way, supposed to have been made by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and it is said here was a strong hold of some fort before the time of that Emperor. But the present castle, according to tradition, was built by the Britons about the year 500, on their first retreat into Wales. This building is placed on a high insulated rock on one side, rising almost perpendicularly; its remains consist of two square towers, one forty feet by twenty-five, the other thirty-one by twenty; each had formerly three floors. The materials of this fortress are, Mr. Pennant says, the shattery stone of the country; yet well squared, the masonry good, and the mortar hard. That gentleman does not seem to think this edifice of so remote antiquity as is supposed: his words are, “ This had been founded by some of our princes; but we are ignorant of its origin. There were few castles in North-Wales before its conquest by the English.”

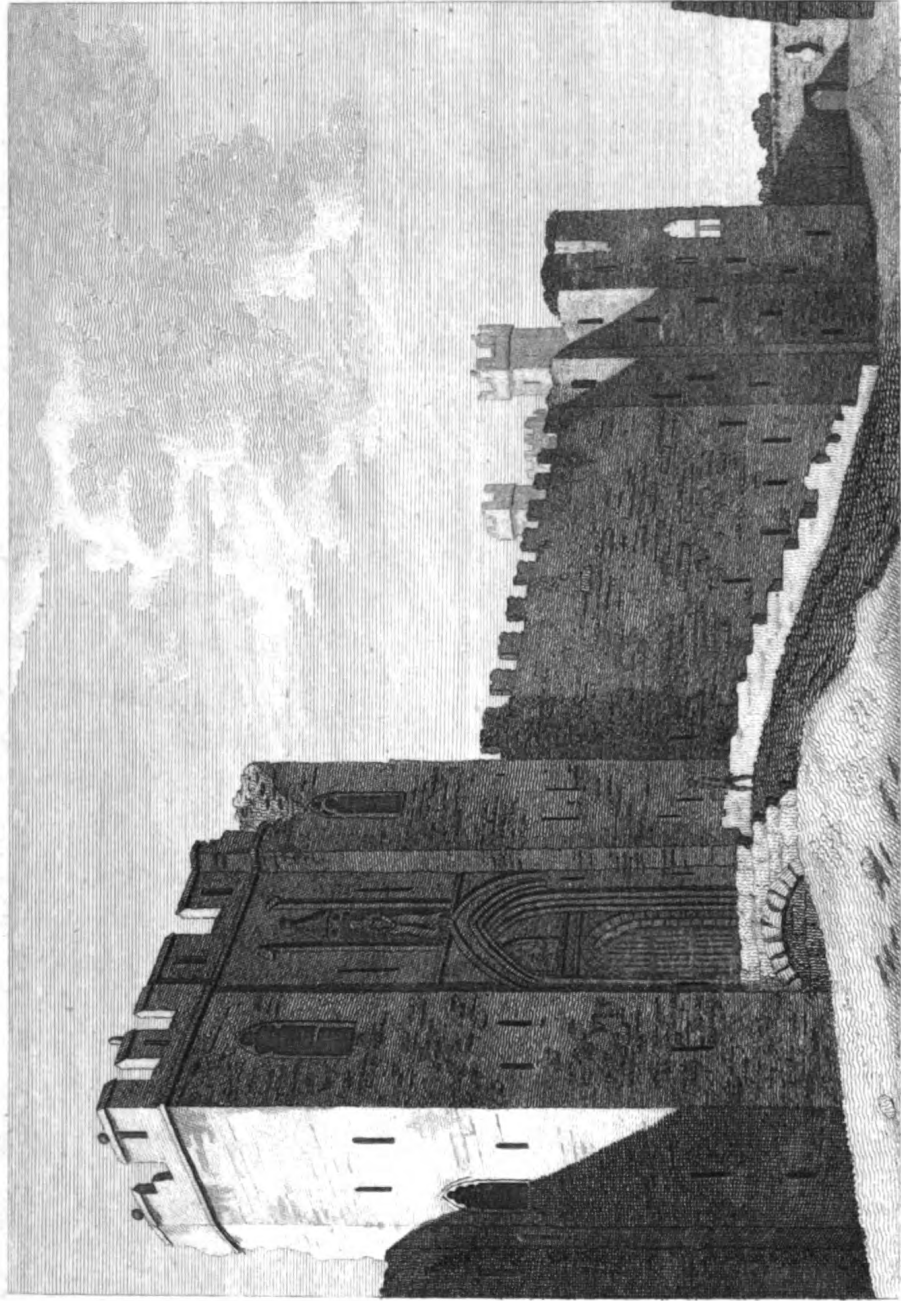
This castle was the place of residence of Jorwerth Drwndwn,

and here, it is said, was born, his son Llewellyn the Great, who began his reign in the time of Richard I. In the reign of Edward I. according to the Welch Rolls, Gryffydd ap Tudor had a fee of fifteen pounds as constable of Dolinchalan castle, supposed to be this fortress.

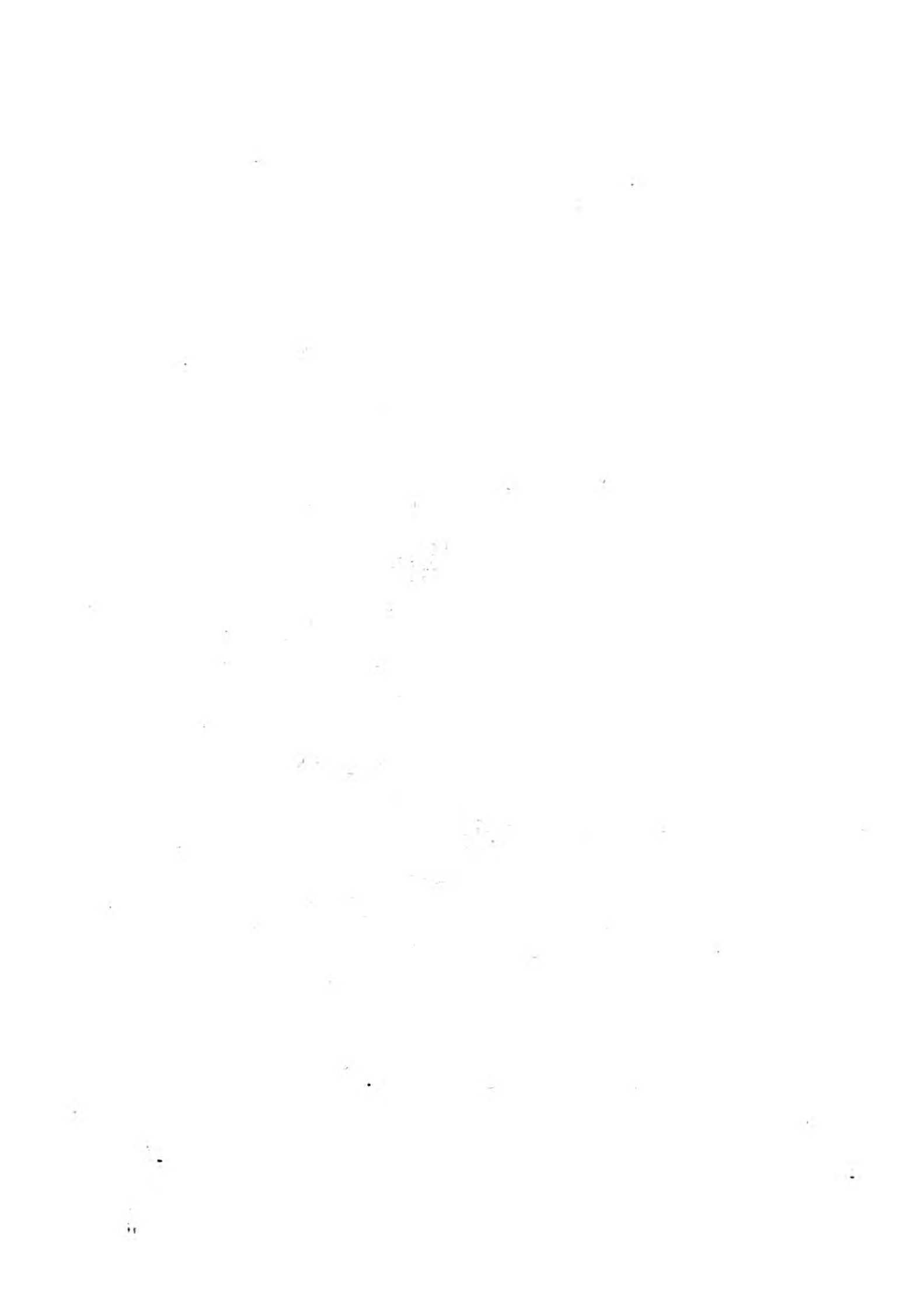
The lease of this castle and its appendages were purchased in the reign of Henry VII. by Meredyda ap Jevan, an ancestor of the Wynns of Gwedir, from the executors of Sir Ralph Berkenet, it having been accepted among the places granted by Richard III. and resumed by his successor. Before that time Hoel ap Evan ap Rhys Gethin, a noted outlaw, resided here. As soon as it came into the possession of Meredydd, he removed hither from his former residence at Evionedd, assigning for reason, that he had rather fight with outlaws and thieves, than with his own relations, who, if he continued at his house in Evionedd, he must either kill, or be killed by them, such was then the barbarous state of this country; but he by many prudent regulations greatly reformed it, and established colonies of the tallest and ablest men he could procure; these at length amounted to seven score tall bowmen, every one arrayed in, as the history of the Gwedir family says, "a jacket or armolet coate, a good steele cap, a short sword and dagger, together with his bowe and arrows; many of them alsoe had horses and chasing slaves, which were ready to answer the crie on all occasions." He died anno 1525, leaving behind him 23 legitimate, and 3 natural children.—This view was drawn anno 1773.

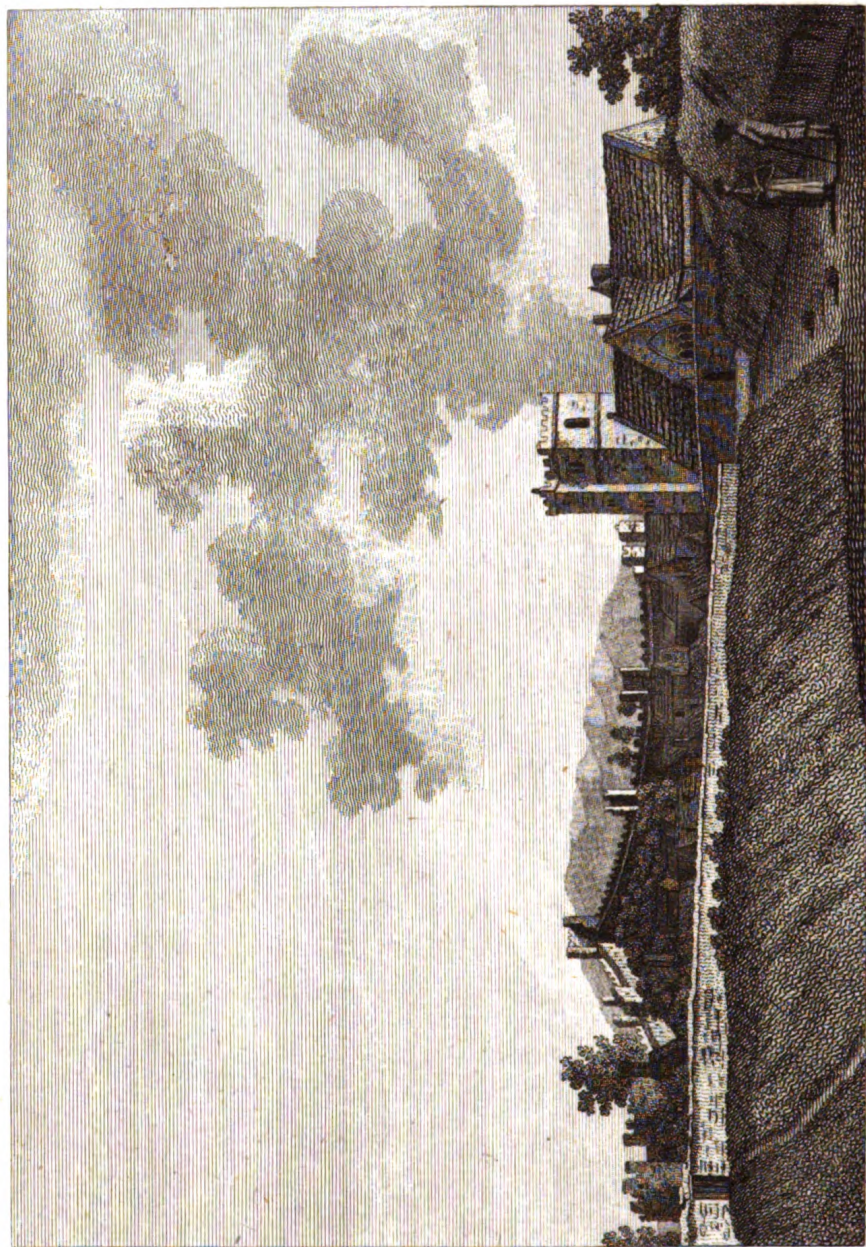
THE GREAT GATE OF CAERNARVON CASTLE.

THE Great Gate, or chief entrance into this magnificent castle, is here delineated, with the figure of its royal founder, which, from the smallness of the scale, cannot be distinctly represented. This gate, with the other parts of the castle, are among the most elegant



Gate of Caernarvon Castle.





Engraved by J. Goussier.

Engraved by J. Goussier. March 22, 1786.

Conventual Church, Abbey of Conway.

elegant edifices of the castle kind in England.—This view was drawn anno 1773.

THE CONVENTUAL CHURCH OF THE ABBEY OF CONWAY.

THIS was the Conventual Church belonging to the Cistercian abbey, founded here A. D. 1185, by Leweline, the son of Gervase prince of North-Wales, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and All-Saints. King Edward I. having, about the year 1283, out of the ruins of the old town, built a new one, he took this abbey into his hands, and founded another at Maynan in Denbeighshire, about three miles distant, and translated the monks thither. The founder Leweline was buried here, but on the dissolution of religious houses was removed to Llanwrst. Here too, according to Powel, was interred, A. D. 1200, the body of Owen Gwynedd, wrapt up in the habit of a monk, which was in those superstitious days deemed a coat of mail, proof against the claws of Satan and all his infernal host.

A very rude figure, cut in stone, (says Mr. Pennant,) preserves the memory of Mary, mother to Archbishop Williams, who died of childbirth of twins, October 10th, 1585; and a singular epitaph on a Mr. Hookes, proves the remarkable fecundity of the family: "Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gent. who was the 41st child of his father, William Hookes, Esq. by Alice his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children; who died the 20th day of March, 1637."

King Edward, on removing this abbey to Maynan, left the monks all their lands and privileges, and preserved to them the presentation of their conventual church at Conway, now made parochial, provided they found two able and worthy Englishmen as chaplains, and a third, a Welchman, for the benefit of those
who

who did not understand English. One of the English was to be perpetual vicar, to be named by the convent on every vacancy and presented by the diocesan. Besides this church, Mr. Penant says there are other remains of this abbey still to be seen; that is, a long vaulted room, of good masonry, worked with clay, but plastered with lime, and a Saxon door.

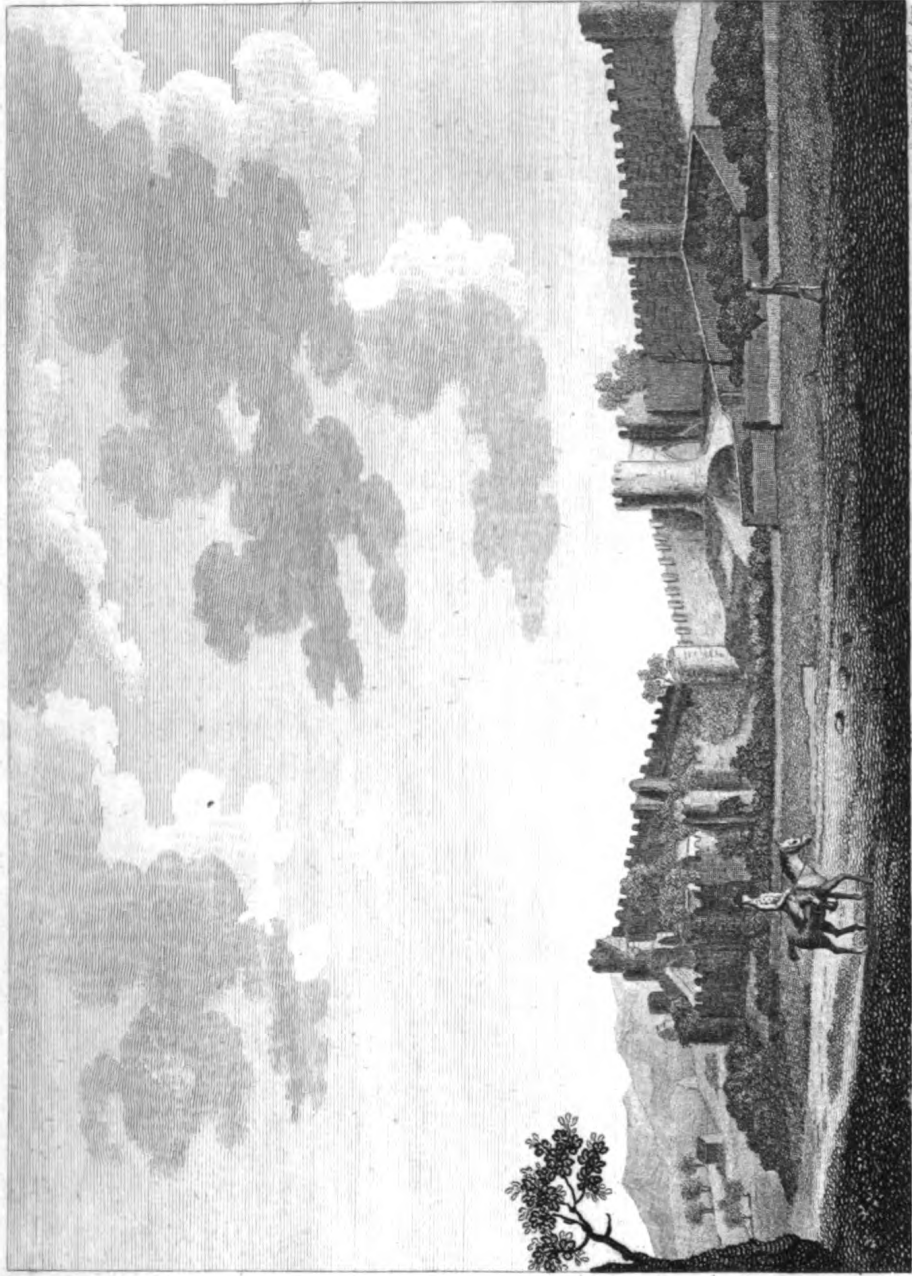
In the distant part is likewise shewn the north-west angle of the town, and the lofty hills by which it is overlooked.—This view was drawn anno 1774.

THE WALLS OF THE TOWN OF CONWAY.

THIS view, which shews the south side of the walls of this picturesque place, serves also to convey a very good general idea of the mode of fortifying towns before the introduction of gunpowder and artillery, which was, by a number of small towers, capable of containing twenty or thirty men, flanking and defending the intermediate curtains with long and cross bows, and other manual weapons; for few of them were large enough to contain the projectile machines of those times. These curtains were also occasionally defended by machicolated projections.

These walls were built at the same time as the castle, which was intended for the citadel, both defending the place against external attacks, and keeping its inhabitants in their duty and allegiance. It stands on a rock at the south-east angle of the town, and close to the river.

The contour of these walls enclose a space that may on a general view be called a triangle, although the north and south sides are not, strictly speaking, right lines. The whole is defended by twenty-four round towers, and three gates. From near each end of the side, fronting the river, a curtain, terminated with a round tower, ran some way into the water, to prevent the approach of
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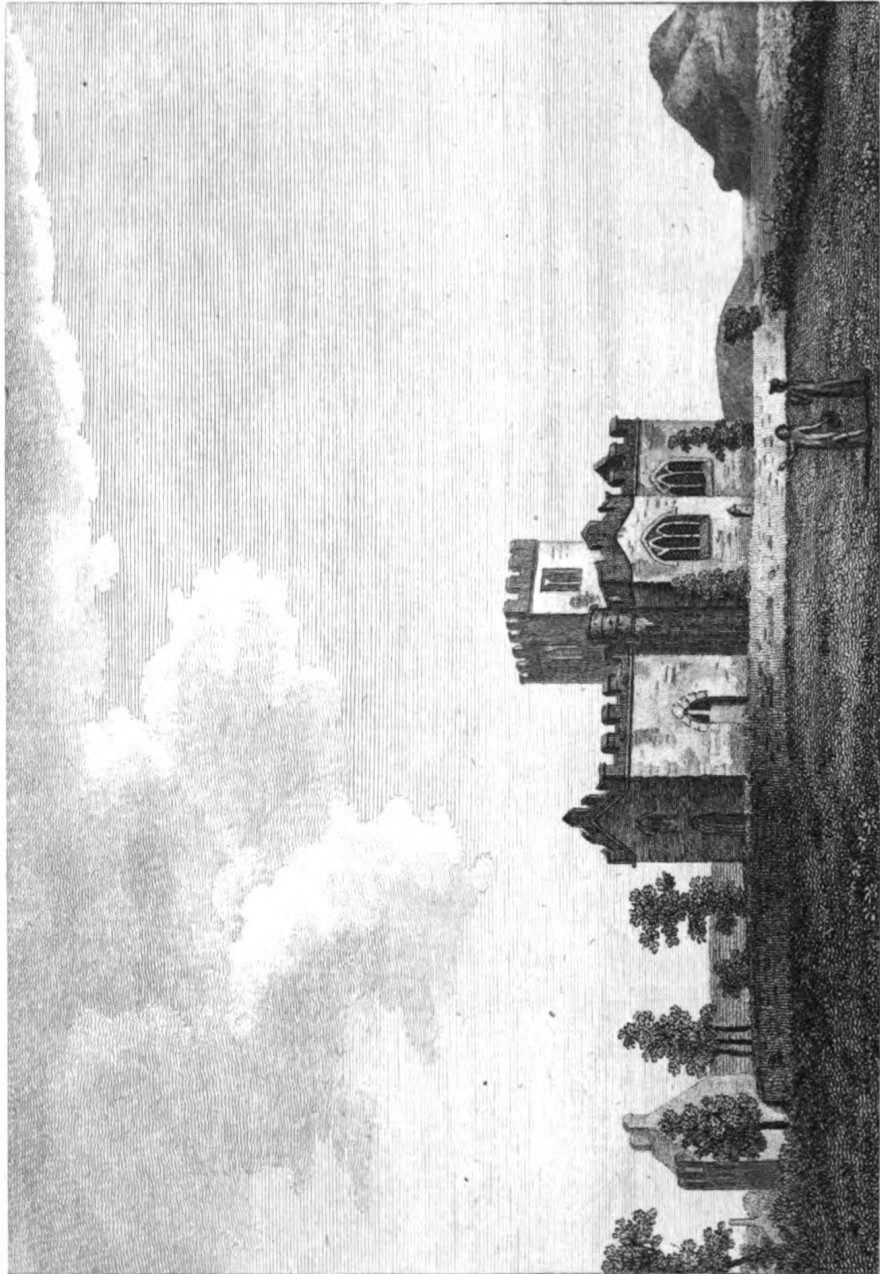


Walls of the Town of Conway.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

Published by W. G. Thompson, August 17, 1850.





Engraved by J. Youden

Llandegai Church, Caernarvonshire.

Published by J. Youden, July 15, 1796.

an enemy from thence. Only one of these curtains at present exists, the other, with both the towers, have long since perished. —This view was drawn anno 1774.

LLANDEGAI CHURCH.

THE church of Llandegai is a small, but neat structure, in the form of a cross, having the tower in the centre, supported within by four arches; it is situated on an elevated bank, overlooking the river Ogwen, and commands a delightful prospect; but this church is chiefly remarkable for containing the remains of the famous John Williams, archbishop of York, in the reign of King Charles I. whose memory is here preserved by a mural monument, wherein he is represented in his episcopal dress, kneeling at an altar. The character of this prelate has been differently represented, according to the party by which it was delineated; it may, however, with great impartiality be said, that he appears to have studied the principles of Machiavel more than those of his profession; and that if not a good man, he was at least what by the world is called a great one.

Mr. Grainger mentions a curious satirical print of this prelate: "Archbishop Williams, in his episcopal habit; he has a helmet on his head, instead of a mitre, which is at some distance on the ground; a musket on his shoulders, belt, and bandoleers, R. S. exc. Amstelodami, whole length, extremely rare. This alludes to his assisting, in person, a colonel of the rebel army, to retake Conway castle, in Wales, his own property, which he, aided by the bishops of Chester, St. Asaph, and Bangor, had fortified against the parliament; but it was not long after seized by some of the king's party."

Here is another monument, it is of alabaster, representing a man in armour and his lady, recumbent, probably brought hither

at the dissolution of religious houses, from the friary of Llanvaes, where the persons represented had been buried.

This church, which is in the diocese of Bangor, is dedicated to St. Tegay; it is a curacy, the certified value eight pounds. —This view was drawn anno 1773.



CARDIGANSHIRE

Is a maritime county in South Wales, which was anciently inhabited by the Dimetæ, and by the Romans included in their Province of Britannia Secunda. It is in the province of Canterbury, diocese of St. David's, and Western circuit of South Wales. It is bounded on the North by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the South by Pembroke and Carmarthenshire; on the East by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Brecknockshire; and by the Irish Sea on the West. It is about 40 miles long, 18 broad, and 100 in circumference, containing 520,000 square acres, divided into 5 hundreds, 77 parishes, having 35,380 inhabitants, and five market towns, viz. Aberystwith, Cardigan, Llanbadernvawr, and Tregaron. It sends two Members to parliament; and its rivers are the Tiev, Wye, Kiddal, and Itwith. The principal places of note are the Plinlimmon hills, Rescob forest, Cardigan bay, Mount head, Penybadell and New-Key points. It produces corn, cattle, river and sea fish; fowl, game, copper, lead and silver ore. Its air is milder than any other part of Wales, and the soil fruitful, having the

C A R D I G A N S H I R E.

character of being the nursery of cattle for all England, South of Trent. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up, and are yet preserved in different parts of the county, particularly at Lhan Dhewy Brevi. There are several rude monuments of the ancient Britons, viz. at Lhech yr Aft near Cardigan are three; at Neuodh are 19 stones, called Numerary stones; another called the stone of the Gigantic Woman; another the Conspicuous Colossus; and a remarkable one at Penbryn, supposed to be earlier than the arrival of the Romans; as is another near Aberistwith. Lhannio is supposed to have been the Lovantium of Ptolemy, as is the river Istwith to have been his Stuccia. The river Tievy is by him called Tueroobius.

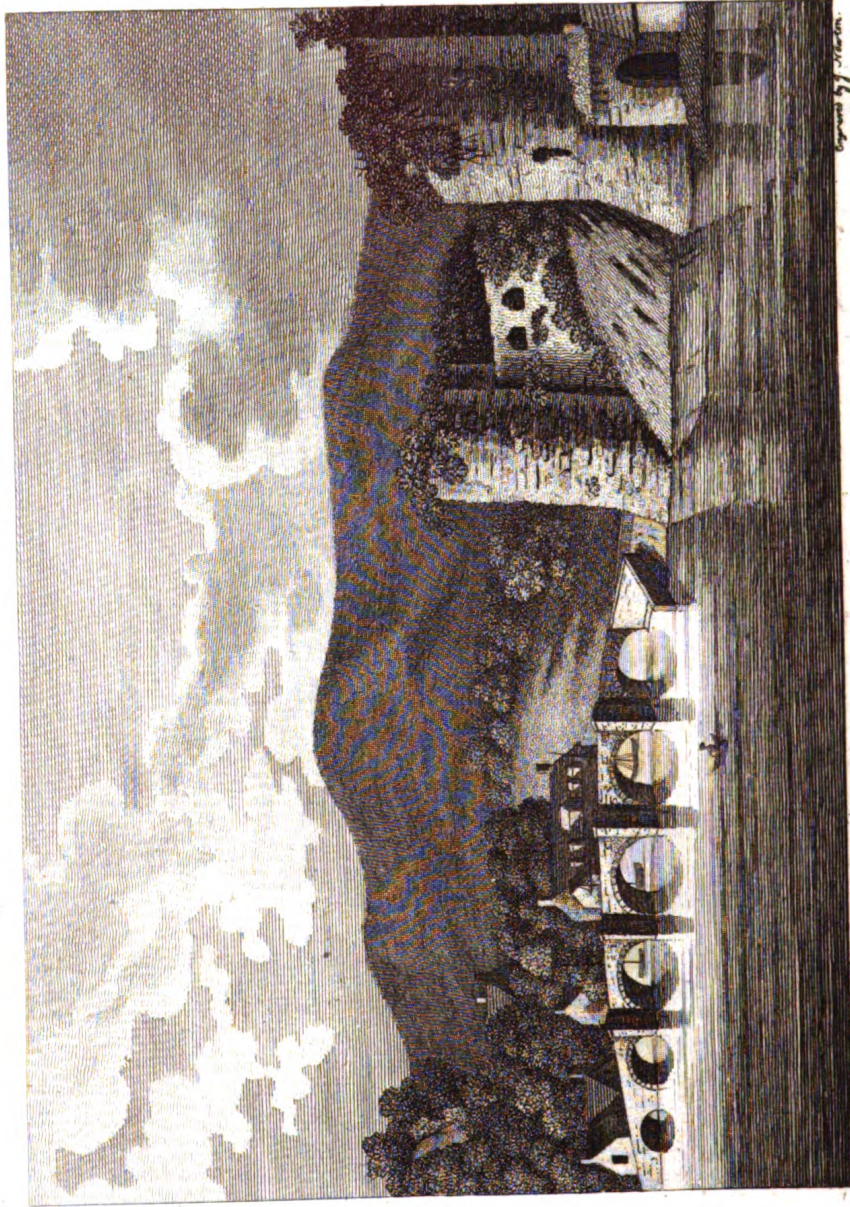
ANTIQUITIES worthy notice are,

Aberistwith Castle

Cardigan Castle and Priory

Llanbadernvawr Church

Stratflowr Abbey near Tregaron.



Cardigan Castle.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

SOUTH WALES.

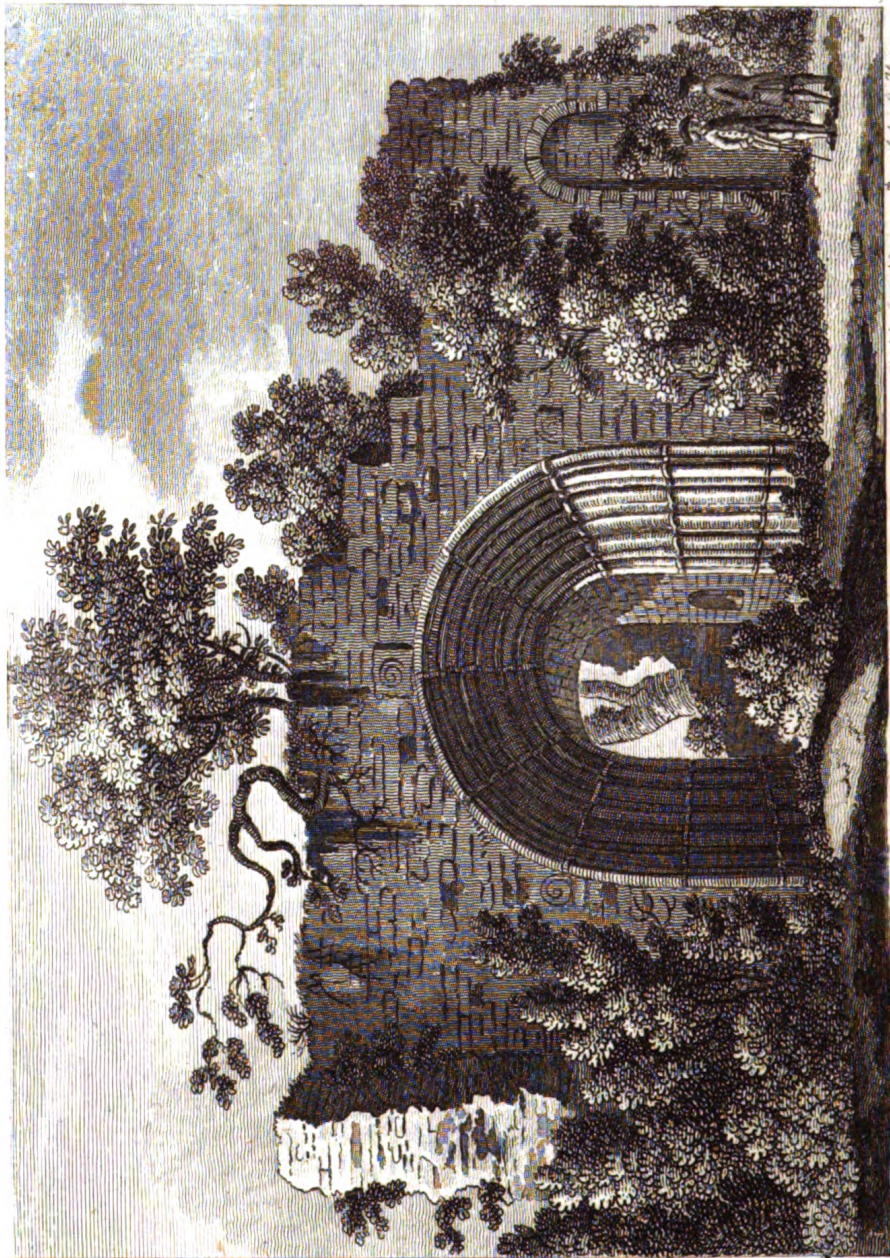
CARDIGAN CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on a steep bank, near the mouth of the river Teivi, whence it is called by the Welch Aberteivi castle; near it is a fine bridge over the river leading into Pembrokeshire, which is seen in this view.

The ruins of this castle consist chiefly of its outer walls, and shew it was once an extensive building. It is commonly said to have been built A.D. 1160, by Gilbert de Clare, and demolished by Rhees ap Gryffith.

Powel, in his History of Wales, page 172, says, The castle at Aberdyfi was built in the year 1155, by Rhys Gruffidh ap Rhys, king of South Wales, as a defence for the frontiers of his country, by which he is supposed to mean this castle, the Welch names of both persons and places being variously spelt in that work. Anno 1164, Aberteifi castle is said by the same author to have been taken by Rhys, prince of South Wales, who razed it to the ground. It was however rebuilt before the year 1176, when, says Powel, "The Lord Rhys, prince of South Wales, made a very great feast at Christmas, in his castle at Aberteifi, which he caused to be proclaimed through all Britain, Ireland, and the islands adjacent, some considerable time before; and according to this invitation many hundreds of English, Normans, and others coming to Aberteifi, were very honourably received, and courteously entertained by Prince Rhys; but, among other tokens of their
welcome

welcome and entertainment, Rhys caused all the bards or poets throughout all Wales to come thither ; and for a better diversion to the company, he provided chairs to be set in the hall, in which the bards being seated, they were to answer each other in rhyme : and those that acquitted themselves most handsomely, and overcame the rest, were promised great rewards and rich presents. In this poetical disceptation the North Wales bards obtained the victory, with the applause and approbation of the whole company ; and among the professors of music, between whom there was no small strife, Prince Rhys's own servants were accounted the most expert.—This view was drawn anno 1770.



North door of Strata Florida Abbey. Engraved by J. Cooper. Published May 28th 1786 by J. Cooper.

ABBEY OF STRATA FLORIDA, STRATFLUR,
STRATFLOUR, OR ISTRADFLEET.

TANNER says, this abbey was built by Rheesus, son of Griffith, A.D. 1164, for Cistercian monks, in which particular his evidence is confirmed by Leland and the Monasticon; but Camden says, they were Cluniacs. It was burned down about the year 1294, in the wars of King Edward I. with the Welch. It is said, in the Monasticon, to have been injured before by the wars, when the king paid 78*l.* for the damages. It was shortly after rebuilt, and remained till the general dissolution of religious houses, about which time its revenues were valued at 118*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* per ann. Dugdale; and 122*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Speed.

The following particulars respecting this house occur in the 5th volume of Leland's Itinerary, page 75:

“Stratfleure is set round about with montanes not far distant, except on the west parte, wher Diffirin Tyne is. Many hilles therabout hath bene well wodded, as evidently by old rotes apperith, but now in them is almost no wodde. The causes be these; First, the wood cut down was never copsid, and this hath been a great cause of destruction of wood thorough Wales. Secondly, after cutting down of woddys the gottys hath so bytten the young spring, that it never grew but like shrubbes. Thirdely, men for the nonys destroyed the great woddis, that thei shuld not harborow theves.

“The church of Strateflere is larg side iled and cross ilid; by is a large cloyster. The fraterie and infirmitory be now mere ruines.

The foundation of the body of the church was made to have bene 60 foote lenger then it is now.

The coemeteri wherein the cunteri about doth buri is very large, and meanly waullid with stoone. In it be xxxix great hue trees. The base court or camp afore the abbey is veri fair and large.”

Many of the Welch princes are said to have been buried here, and in this house were preserved several copies of the history of Caradoc of Llancarvon. At present nothing remains of this monastery but the ruins here represented, which are the west end of the church, and its elegant door. Not a single inscription nor fragment of a tomb were to be seen in the year 1777, when this drawing was taken.



DENBIGHSHIRE

Is a maritime county, which, under the Romans, was part of the country of the Ordovices. It is in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Bangor; and in the North-east circuit of Wales. It is bounded on the North by the Irish Sea and part of Flintshire; on the South by Merionethshire; on the East by Cheshire and Shropshire; and on the West by Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire. It extends from North West to South East about 40 miles in length, and in breadth about 20 miles, being 118 in circumference; being divided into 18 hundreds, containing, 410,000 square acres, having 38,400 inhabitants, has 57 parishes, and four market towns, viz. Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Lanroft. Its rivers are the Dee, Clwyd, Conway, Elwy, Alwen, Aled, Clawedock, Neag, and Gyrow. It sends two Members to Parliament, and pays one part of the land-tax. The most noted places are its numerous hills, and the vale of Clwyd. It produces pastures, corn, rye, cattle, sheep, goats,

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lead

DENBIGHSHIRE.

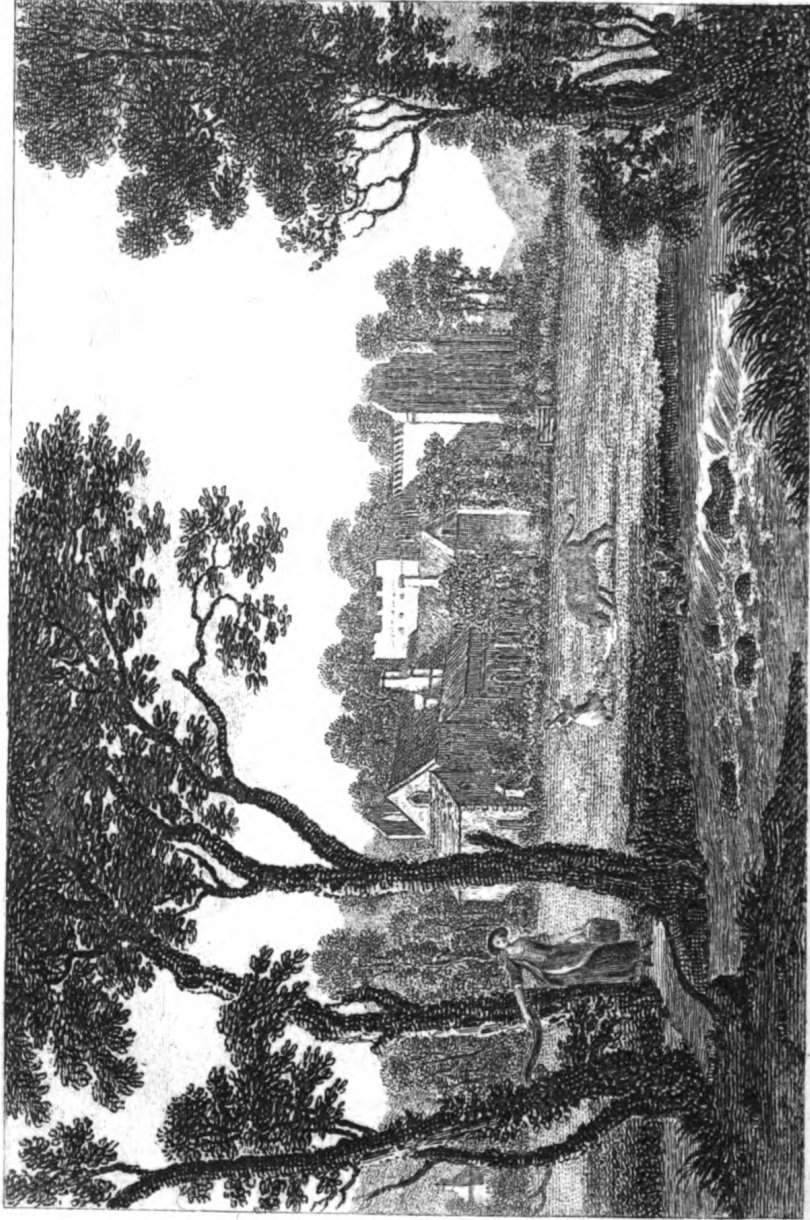
lead &c. It is in general mountainous, but very fruitful in the vale of Cluyd, and on the banks of the Dee. Gloves and flannels are its only manufactures.

There is a Roman station at Holt Castle, which was the Leonis Castrum; and on the opposite bank of the Dee the Legio Vicefima Victrix kept garrison. Among the hills near Ruthin is a place called Kerig y Druidion, or the Druid stones, where are two Druidical monuments. About a mile from thence is a circular ditch and rampart of great antiquity, and in the same neighbourhood is an oval figured fortification, which has a rampart of rude stones 300 feet high, which is said to have been the Camp of Caractacus when he fought Ostorius the Roman general; and on the other side of the river Alwen is a steep hill, near 600 feet high, with a very ancient circular fortification on the top. In different parts of the county have been found stone pillars inscribed with rude inscriptions, supposed Druidical; and at Clocaing near Ruthin was found a tomb stone with a Roman epitaph in a place called the hill of Graves; and near it an artificial hill called Barrow-hill.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice are,

Arthur's Round Table	Holt Castle
Chirk Castle and Church	Llandisfistilio Church
Denbigh Abbey and Castle	Ruthin Church
Dinas Brand Castle	Pillar of Elifag near Vale Crucis
Druidical Stones	Vale Crucis Abbey
Gresford Church	Wrexham Church.





Valle Crucis Abbey, Denbighshire.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

ABBEY OF VALLE CRUCIS, LLANEGWISTE, OR LLANEGWAST.

ACCORDING to Tanner this was a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, founded about the year 1200 by Madoc ap Griffith Maylor, prince of Powis. Bishop Godwin, in his account of Reinerus, bishop of St. Asaph, places this foundation as far back as the year 1100; but that date Tanner supposes an error of the press, as Madoc ap Griffith, whom Godwin likewise allows to have been the founder, died in the year 1236, and was buried in that monastery; besides, the abbey of Waverley, the first house of Cistercian monks in England, was not founded till the year 1128, thirty years after the first institution of that order. Anno 1250, the son of Madoc confirmed to the monks of this house the privileges and grants made to them by his father. Godwin says, that Reinerus, bishop of St. Asaph, bestowed on them half the tithes of Wrexham; and that the two succeeding bishops, Abraham and Howel, added portions of tithes, livings, and other benefactions. This monastery is commonly, though falsely, said to have been the last built, and the first demolished in this county.

In the 26th of Hen. VIII. these monks were found to be endowed with an annual income of 188*l.* 8*s.* as Dugdale, and 214*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Speed. It was granted 9th of James I. to Edward Wotton.

Browne Willis says, anno 1553, "Here remained in charge 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, and this one pension of 23*l.* paid to one John Sterne, who, as I conceive, was the last prior of this monastery; at which time, here also, in this whole county, remained in charge only this pension of 1*l.* payable to Elizeus ap Rice, an unpreferred chantry priest in Lanvirage parish."

This abbey is situated in a pleasant valley, near the market town of Llangollen, in Denbighshire, and now belongs to the
Lloyds

Lloyds of Trevor-hall, in that neighbourhood. Some pretend it obtained its name from a present of a piece of the true cross, made by the monks of this house to King Edward I. though such presents were more commonly made to, than from religious houses. Others, among whom is Camden, derive it from the figure of its buildings, which is extended in the form of a cross.

On these buildings are divers characters, many of them so defaced as to be illegible.

The following account and interpretation of some that are more perfect, were kindly communicated by Mr. Griffiths of the navy-office: “ Most of these houses were founded by an injunction from the popes, by way of penance, upon some of the great lords of those times, for what the holy church judged infringements of her prerogative, or for some crime which those fathers of the church knew full well how to avail themselves of.” Taking the matter in this light, and from the Welch name of the place, the inscription upon the ruins will be intelligible. The characters are Maso-Gothic and Franco-Theotiscan mixed. MD H OO HR BMSPOE a h ⊙ ¯ca P O u S ≐ P R O B H Q V O E S C M G R Q O. The first double letters I take to be MAD. or Madocus, H. hoc, OO. Monasterium, HR. honori, B. Beatæ, M. Mariæ, S. Sanctæ, P. pœnitens, OE. ædificavit; a ¯c, et; h ⊙, hoc; a P, appropriavit; OUS, opus; Pro, pro; B, bono; HQV, hospitioq.; OES, ejusdem; CM, centum marcas; GR, gratis; Q. quoq.; O. ordinavit. In English, ‘ Madoc, a penitent, erected this monastery to the honour of the Blessed and Holy Virgin; and appropriated for this work, and for the better maintenance thereof, an hundred marks, which he freely settled on them.’ The hundred marks, I suppose, he settled on them as an annual payment.”

The west window is a fine piece of architecture.

In this monastery was buried Gruffydh, lord of Bromfield, who, according to Caradoc, died about the year 1268. He was probably son to the founder.—This view was drawn anno 1771.



W. Parrow sc.

Denbeigh Castle, Denbeighshire.

Published Aug. 7. 1786. by J. Hooper.

DENBIGH CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on the summit of a rock, sloping on all but one side, which is precipitous. It was built by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, to whom King Edw. I. had given the lordship; he also walled in the town, which he found ready built to his hands. Among other privileges, he granted the inhabitants the liberty of taking and killing all manner of wild beasts on the lordship, except in certain districts and parks reserved for his own amusement.

After the death of this earl the castle and lordship devolved to Thomas earl of Lancaster, who married Alicia his daughter. On his attainder, Edward II. bestowed them upon his favourite Hugh Despencer, who deprived the inhabitants of Denbigh of the privileges granted them by Lacy. On the execution of Despencer, this lordship and castle again escheated to the crown, and were by Edward III. given to Roger Mortimer, earl of March, who placed his arms over the chief gate. After his attainder and death the King granted them to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. He died anno 1333, and on the reversal of the attainder of the Earl of March, they were restored to his grandson Roger; and by the marriage of Anne, sister to another Roger, last earl of March, with Richard Plantagent, earl of Cambridge, it came into the house of York, and so to the Crown. In the year 1563, Queen Elizabeth bestowed them on her favourite Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who raised the rents of his tenants here from 250*l.* to 900*l.* and also arbitrarily enclosed the waste lands. This caused an insurrection, for which two of the insurgents were executed at Shrewsbury. The Queen, to allay these disputes, confirmed the quiet possession of the tenants; they were again excited, in the reign of King William III. by the grant made to the Earl of Portland; but they were at length by the same means hushed. At present, this, and the manors of Bromfield and Yale, are in the Crown, superintended by a steward appointed by the King.

The grand entrance into this castle was through a large gate, having a pointed arch, and flanked by two octagonal towers, now in ruins. The breaches about this building shew the manner of

its construction, which was this: two walls occupying the extremities of the intended thickness were first built in the ordinary manner, with a vacuity between them, into which was poured a mixture of mortar and rough stones of all sizes, which on drying formed a mass as hard as stone; this manner of building was called grouting.

Leland, in his Itinerary, describes this castle in the following words: "The castelle is a very large thinge, and hath many toures yn it; but the body of the worke was never finished.

"The gatehouse is a marvellous strong and great peace of work, but the fastigia of it were never finished. If they had beene, it might have beene countid among the most memorable peaces of workys in England. It hath diverse wardes and dyverse portcolicis. On the front of the gate is set the image of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in his stately long robes.

"There is another very high towre, and larg, in the castelle caullid the Redde Towre.

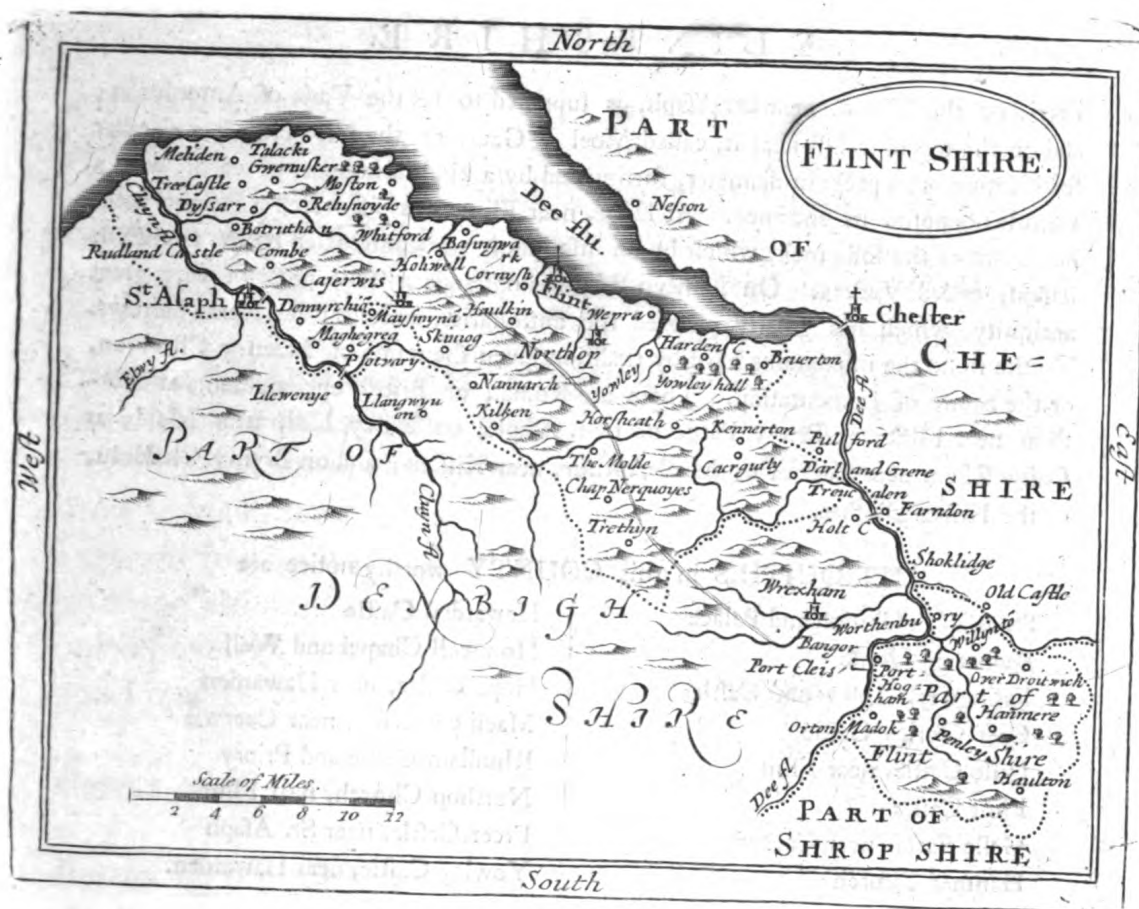
"Sum say that the Erle of Lincoln's sunne felle into the castelle welle, and ther dyed; whereupon he never passid to finisch the castelle.

"King Edward the fourth was besieged in Denbigh castelle, and ther it was pactid between King Henry's men and hym, that he should with life departe the reaulme, never to returne. If they had taken King Edward there, *debellatum fuisset.*"

In 1645, this castle must have been in some tolerable state of repair, as King Charles lay here on the 23d of September in that year, after his retreat from Chester, in a tower now called the King's Tower, probably in memory of that event.

In 1646, this castle was in the hands of the royalists, the governor was William Salisbury, commonly called Blue Stockings. It was besieged by General Mylton, who sat down before it about the 16th of July; but it did not surrender till the 3d of November, and then on most honourable conditions. It is said to have been blown up after the restoration of King Charles II.—This view was drawn anno 1773.

FLINT.



FLINTSHIRE

Is a maritime county, which under the Romans was part of the country of the Ordovices. It is in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and partly in that of Chester. It is bounded on the North by the estuary of the river Dee; on the South by Denbighshire; on the East by Cheshire; and on the South by Cheshire and part of Denbighshire: and the Irish Sea on the West. It is the least of all the counties in Wales, containing 160,000 square acres, being but 33 miles in length, nine in breadth, and 70 in circumference, having 32,400 inhabitants, is divided into five hundreds, and contains 28 parishes, with one city, St. Asaph, and three market towns, viz. Flint, Caerwis, and Hollywell. Its rivers are the Dee, Clwyd, Wheeler, Sevion, Elwy, Fliddion, Tagidog and Alen. Its products are millstones, pasture, corn, cattle, butter, honey, coal and lead. It sends two Members to Parliament, and pays one part of the land-tax. Its principal places are Air Point and Flint Castle, the Dee's Mouth, and Clwyd's Mouth; several remarkable hills, Common wood, and Saint Winifred's Well. The air of this county is cold, but healthy; the soil, as it is not so mountainous as in most of the other parts of Wales, is more fruitful; but it has no manufacture. Bod

F L I N T S H I R E .

Farri, on the Clwyd, near St. Afaph, is supposed to be the Varis of Antoninus; and on the top of a hill near it, called Moel y Gaer, or the City Hill, is a circular fortification, 160 paces in diameter, surrounded by a kind of rampart of earth, with a tumulus opposite its entrance. At Hope, near Flint, was discovered a Roman bath, hewn out of the solid rock, which by an inscription was constructed by the twentieth legion, called Victrix. On Mostyn Mountain stands a stone pillar of very great antiquity, which has greatly puzzled the antiquaries, and near it several barrows. To the stone the inhabitants have by tradition given the name of Maen y Chwyvan, or the Stone of Lamentation. There are Roman or British encampments at Northop, near Flint; at Pen y Parc, near St. Afaph; on Bailey Hill, near Mold; at Castle Eflyn, near Caerwyle; Mael Authur, near Kilken; and on Bryn y Cloddeau, or the Hill of Ditches.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice are

St. Afaph's Church and Palace
Bacherigg House
Basingwerk Abbey and Castle
Caer Gyrley Castle
Culo Castle, near Flint
Flint Castle
Gelle Farm, near Caerwis
Hanmer Church

Hawarden Castle
Holywell Chapel and Well
Hope Castle, near Hawarden
Maen y Chyfan, near Caerwis
Rhudlam Castle and Priory
Northop Church, near Flint
Freer Castle, near St. Afaph
Yowley Castle, near Hawarden.



Published March 12th 1786 by S. Hooper

Cathedral Church & Bridge St. Asaph.

J. Ferris sculp.

FLINTSHIRE.

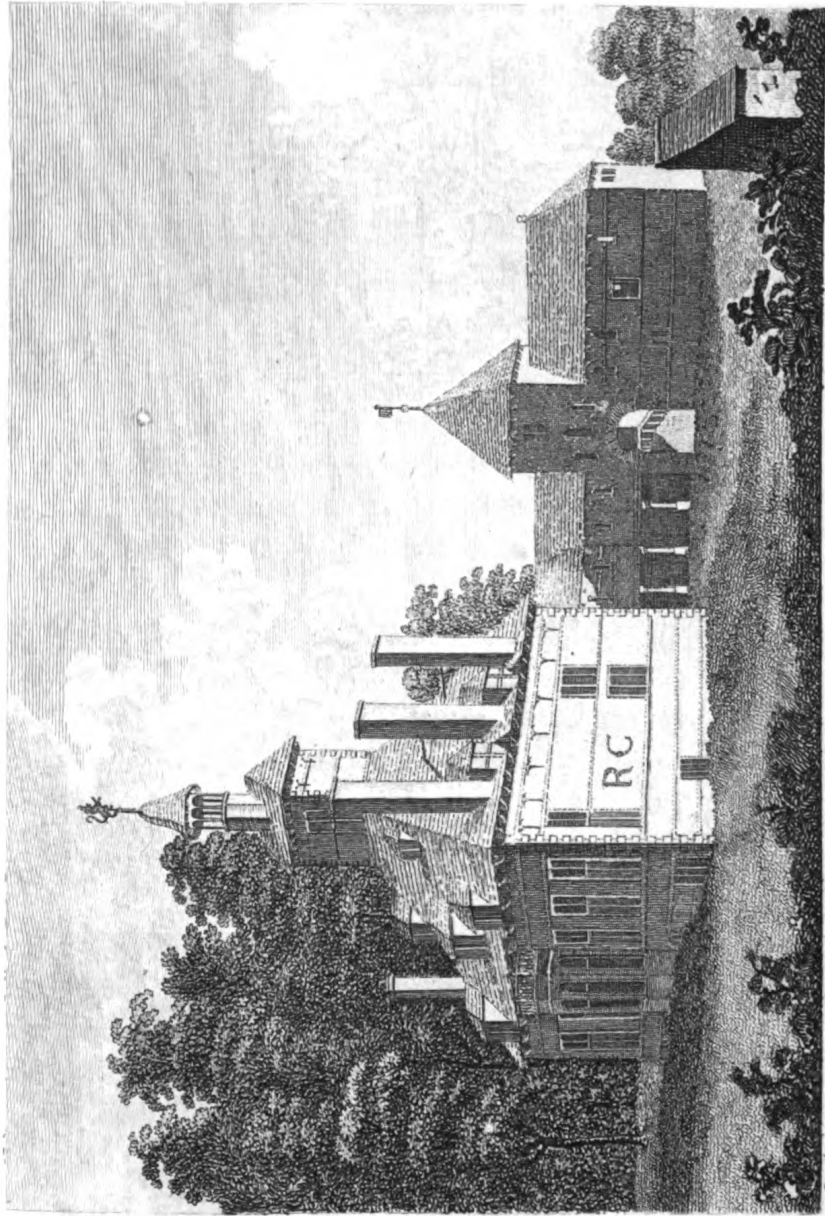
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF SAINT ASAPH.

THE cathedral church of St. Asaph stands within a large churchyard, between the rivers Elwy to the west, and Clwyd to the east, in the vale of Clwyd. It is not at present used for parochial service. Tanner gives the following history of its foundation, and the events relative to it:—"Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, being driven out of Scotland, founded an episcopal seat and monastery here about the middle of the sixth century, and became the first bishop. Upon his return to Scotland he made Asaph, or Hassaph, an eminently holy and good man, his successor; and from him both the church and place have since been called St. Asaph. But from the death of St. Asaph, A.D. 596, there is no account of this monastery, and little or no account of any bishop till A.D. 1143. And though there has been a constant and regular succession from that time, yet by reason of the wars between the English and Welch, and Owen Glendour's, or Glyndyfrdwy's rebellion, the cathedral church, with the bishops and canons' houses, were more than once destroyed, and for many years in ruins. Upon one of these devastations, or the fears of it, Bishop Anian the second, endeavoured, A.D. 1278, to remove the see to Ruthlan, or Ruddlan, two miles northward; and King Edw. I. granted his licence for it, A.D. 1284; but this did not take effect. The bishopric was valued 26 Henry VIII. at 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in the whole, and at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* clear. Besides the bishop, here are a dean, archdeacon, six prebendaries, seven canons cursal, four vicars choral, an organist, four lay clerks, or singing men, four choristers, &c. The present building, according to Browne Willis,

Willis, was raised from the ground anno 1284; but the roof or upper part having been burned down about the year 1404, by Owen Glendour, was with the inside ornaments repaired as they now remain, about the year 1490, by Bishop Richard Redman, who, besides putting on a roof, made the east window and stalls in the choir, as may be seen at this day, by his arms remaining in divers parts of this fabrick, as they did on the episcopal throne before it was rebuilt in 1666, by Bishop Griffith, who did not live to see it finished. There is but one ancient monument in this cathedral; it represents a bishop in his robes. Tradition says, it is that of David ap Owen, who built the bridge near this town, called Port David. He died A.D. 1512. This, however, is not positively ascertained. During the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, the post-road then lying through this place, the palace and cathedral were much injured by the postmaster, one Miles, who kept his office in the former, and made great havock in the choir, using the font as a trough for watering his horses, and tying up calves in the bishop's throne. A miracle was recorded here by the schoolboys, who some time ago used to shew a mark on a black stone, in the pavement of the street, about the middle of the hill between the two churches; this, they say, was the print of St. Asaph's horseshoe, when he jumped with him from Onan-Hassa, which is about two miles off; by the bye, this seems rather to have been a miracle performed by the horse than the saint, unless his keeping his seat at such a leap may be deemed one. What was the occasion of this extraordinary jump is not said; whether only to shew the agility of his horse, or to escape the assaults of the foul fiend, who in those days took unaccountable liberties even with saints; luckily he has since been taught better manners.

The town of St. Asaph lies something to the north-west of the cathedral. It contained, about the year 1720, nearly 52 scattering houses. The parish church stands within it, about 150 yards west from the cathedral.

The episcopal palace is situated about 150 yards south-west of the



Bachegrig House, Flintshire

1776

the cathedral, upon a descent, with a pleasant walk to it. The building is large and convenient. The deanry stands due west from the cathedral on the opposite side of the river Elwy, which runs under the bishop's garden.

There were formerly some very singular mortuaries due to the Bishop of St Asaph, on the decease of every clergyman beneficed within his diocese.

Imprimis, His best gelding, horse, or mare

Item, His best gown

Item, His best cloak

Item, His best coat, jerkin, doublet and breeches

Item, His hose, or nether stockings, shoes and garters

Item, His waistcoat

Item, His hat and cap

Item, His faulchion

Item, His best book

Item, His surplice

Item, His purse and girdle

Item, His knife and gloves

Item, his signet, or ring of gold.

These were, by the interest of Bishop Fleetwood, set aside by act of parliament. Browne Willis says, that prelate never took them in kind above once or twice, usually pounding with the rich, and forgiving the poor. 'The money was applied to the purchasing of books for the new library.'—This view was drawn anno 1786.

BACHEGRIG HOUSE.

THIS house was built by Sir Richard Clough, a rich merchant of London, and, as it is said, partner with Sir Thomas Gresham.

Tradition says, that out of regard to his native country, Sir Richard being born in this neighbourhood, he intended to have introduced trade and manufactures into it, and that he meant

this building and its offices for a magazine of merchandize for this part of the kingdom; and moreover had formed a scheme of cutting a canal thither from Rutland, or of making the river Clwd navigable to this place.

The house, warehouses and gate, enclose a square court, in the centre of which is a well; the warehouses and gate forming three sides, and the house the fourth. It is built with small but very hard and fine bricks, reported to have been brought from Holland, being of that sort called clinkers. The house was built 1567, as appears by a date placed on it; it has also the initials of its owner, R. C. The gate, from a similar evidence, shews that it was not completed till two years afterwards, viz. anno 1569.

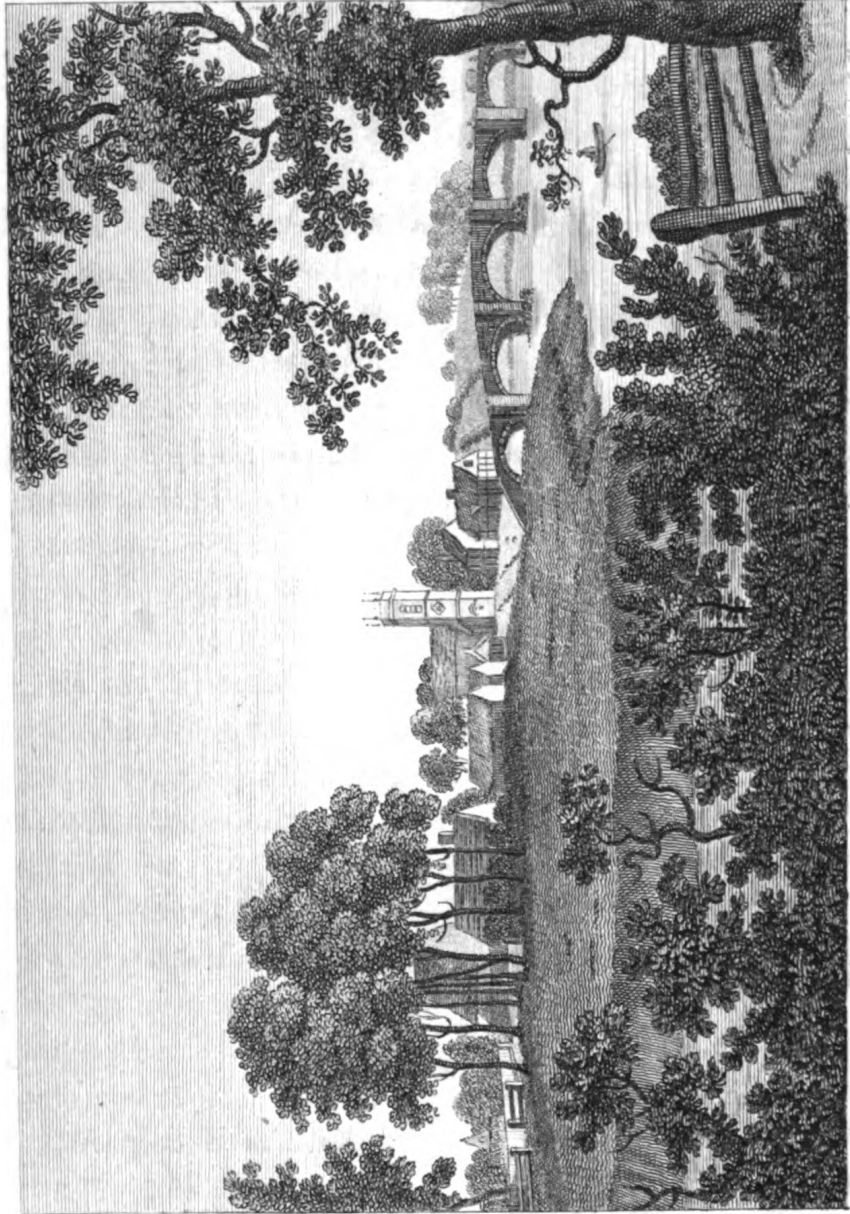
This house is vulgarly reported to have been built by the devil in one night, on account of the small time spent in its erection, compared with that usually taken in like structures; Sir Richard's command of money enabling him to set on a greater number of workmen; and those perhaps more expert than were commonly employed, or to be found in the country.

The design for this edifice, as well as its materials, was in all probability imported from Holland, where those elevated pyramidical roofs, having several stages of windows, are extremely common; such is the weighing-house at Amsterdam, called *Poids de Dam*, built anno 1551, and many others. The old lodge, in Bushy Park, said to be built from a design made by a Dutch architect, in figure, particularly about the roof, resembles it greatly.

Bachegrig House at present belongs to Henry Thrale, Esq. in right of his wife, who was the daughter of John Salisbury, Esq. the last male descendant from Sir Richard Clough. — This view was drawn anno 1770.

CHURCH AND BRIDGE OF BANGOR MONACHORUM.

THIS, though now a small village, chiefly remarkable for its handsome bridge over the river Dee, was once the scite of the famous
 monastery



Published by J. Cooper.

Banger Church & Bridge.

Sparrow St



monastery of Bangor, of which the present cathedral in Caernarvonshire is said to have been the offspring. Bishop Tanner gives the following history of it :

“ Here was probably a famous city called Bonium or Bovium, and certainly a very ancient monastery, though I believe not so old as King Lucius, as some affirm. Bede and others mention it as very flourishing at the coming of St. Augustine ; and it must have been so, if, as all our writers, except one, report, Ethelfred king of the Angles, in his wars with the Britons, in the beginning of the seventh century, slew near twelve hundred of them for praying for the success of their countrymen and fellow Christians against the Saxon infidels. After which time it probably went to decay : for William of Malmsbury, who lived shortly after the Norman Conquest, saith, “ There remained only in his time the footsteps of so great a place, so many ruinous churches, and such heaps of rubbish, as were hardly elsewhere to be met with.”

Speed, in his Theatre of Great Britain, fol. 1676, book ii. p. 121, saith, this was “ the first monastery that was read of in the world ;” and he might probably have said the greatest too, if there were, as Mr. Vaughan (from the Old British Triades) tells us, (see notes to Camden, edit. 1695, in Flintshire) two thousand four hundred monks, who, in their turns, viz. one hundred every hour, read prayers and sung psalms continually, so that there never was any intermission in divine service ; or, if there were but, as Bede (Eccl. Hist. lib. ii. cap. 2.) saith, so many monks, that being divided into seven parts, having each a proper ruler over them, no part contained less than three hundred men, who all lived by their labour, it must have had more persons than any other such house in these kingdoms.

Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following description of these ruins when he wrote : “ The next parochie lower on Dee is Bangor, and yet yn deede Oureton is but a member to Bangor, and Dr. Knight is parson of it. This is Bangor wher the great
abbey

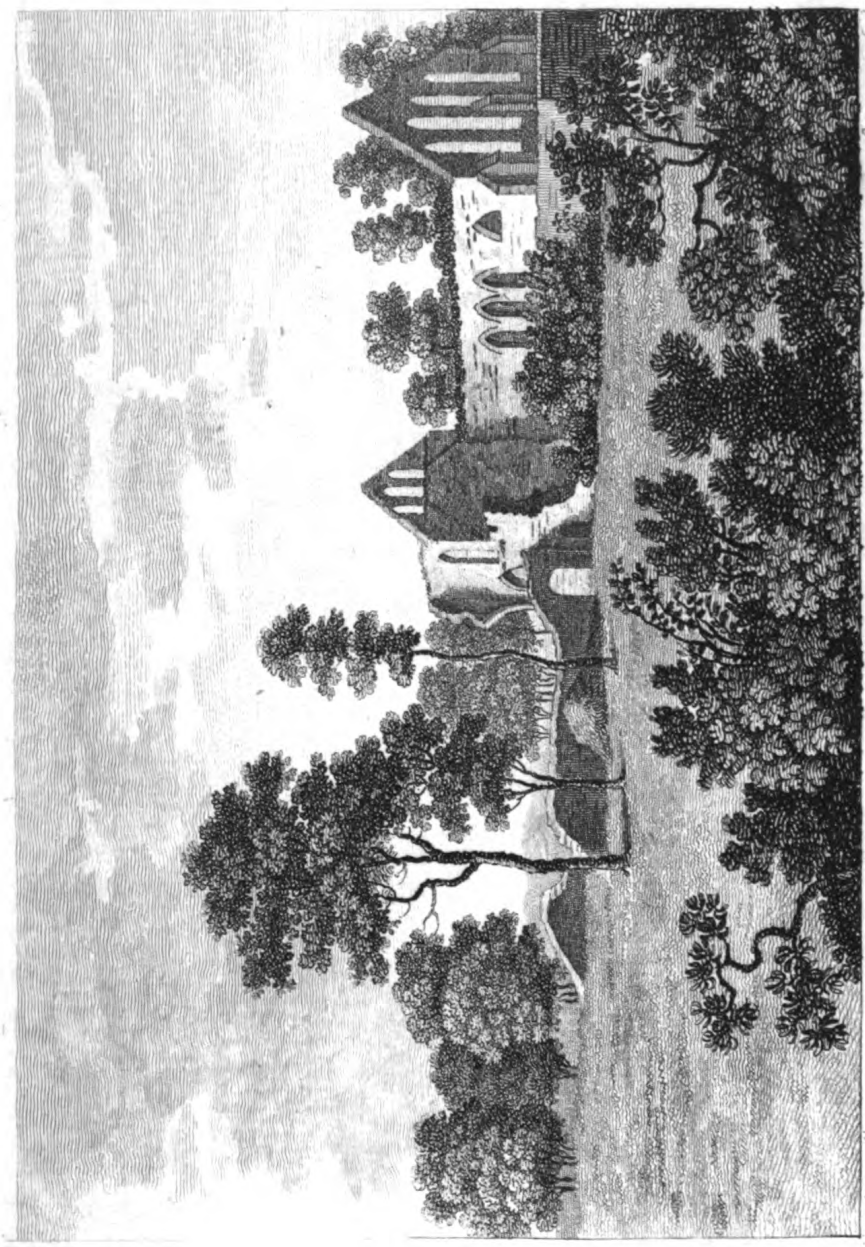
abbey was. A parte of the parochie, that is as much as lyeth beyond Dee on the north side, is yn Walsche marlor, and that is as half the parochie of Bangor. But the abbey stode in Ynglyshe Mailor, on the hither and south side of Dee. And it is ploughed grown dnow where the abbey was by the space of a good Walsche myle; and they plough up bones of the monkes, and in remembrance were digged up pecis of theyr clothes in sepulturs. The abbey stode in a faire valley, and Dee ran by it. The cumpace of it was as of a waulid toune, and yet remainith the name of a gate callid Porth Hogan, by the north, and the name of another caullid Port Clays, by the south. Dee syns chaunging the botom, renneth now through the mydle betwyxt the two gates, one being a mile dim. from the other; and yn this grounde be ploughed up foundations of squarid stonys, and Romayne money is found there."

According to some writers, Pelagius, Institutor of the sect called after him, Pelagians, was abbot of this monastery. His name is said to have been Morgan, which in the Welch language, signifying *sea-born*, was latinized to Pelagius. It is, however, by others denied, that he was ever in England. Nor is his character more certainly established than the place of his residence: He is frequently styled an impious heretic, some of his sentiments having been condemned by several councils in Africa, and by a synod at Antioch; nevertheless St. Austin gives him the character of a very pious man, and a Christian of no vulgar rank. — This view was drawn anno 1776.

BASINGWERK MONASTERY.

WRITERS do not agree in their accounts of the foundation of this house; some attributing it to Henry I. and others to Henry II. and Ranulph earl of Chester.

Tanner, from very good reasons, supposes it to have been founded by Ranulph earl of Chester, "who (says he) seems to have



Sparrow sculp.

Basingwerk Monastery, Flintshire.

July 29th 1774



have begun a monastery here about A. D. 1131, which was probably much improved, and made an abbey for Cistercian monks, by King Henry II. about A. D. 1159. It was dedicated to St. Mary, had lands and possessions, 26 Henry VIII. of the yearly value of 150*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* as Dugdale, and 157*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Speed; and was granted, 32 Hen. VIII. to Henry ap Harry." At present it is the property of Sir Piers Mostyn, of Treclere, Bart.

In the Monasticon are the charters of Henry II. of Lewellin, prince of North Wales, and of David his son; that of Henry confirming the donation of ten pounds per ann. of land, the church of Glessope, Holiwell, and Fulbroch, with the chapel of Basingwerk, where these monks first resided, together with its mills and other appurtenances, and certain rents at Chester; the benefactions of Ranulph earl of Chester, and other barons; also Keth-land, the gift of Robert Banaster; those of Lewellin, and David his son, ratifying the grants of their ancestors and other benefactions. The charter of David is dated anno 1240; but the other two without date. Browne Willis says, here remained, anno 1553, in charge, four pounds in annuities.

The ruins of this abbey stand about a mile east of Holiwell, near the north side of the road. Part of the church, the refectory, and some other offices, are still remaining, but no funeral monuments, carving, or any other thing the least ornamental, except a piece of a broken cross lying among the ruins.

It was built with the reddish grit-stone found hereabouts, and seems once to have been very large. Most of the arches of the windows are pointed, though several of the doors are circular, but all quite plain.

The situation is delightful, commanding an extensive prospect of the river Dee, Chester, Park Gate, and the Lancashire hills. Near those remains stands an ancient brick barn, striped with timber, probably the granary formerly belonging to the monastery: it is at present occupied by a tanner and malster. Here is kept a grave-stone found among the ruins, having the following inscription;

tion ; from the date and style of which it seems probable that the person recorded was privately buried here, on account of the supposed sanctity of the place :

IESUS — MARIA

HERE ◻ LYETH ◻ TH ◻ Y ◻ BODY ◻ OF ◻ GEORGE ◻ PE
 TRE ◻ LATE ◻ OF GREENFIELD ◻ IN ◻ FLINT
 SHIRE, ESQ. SONE TO ◻ W. ◻ LORD PETRE
 BARON ◻ OF ◻ INGLESTON ◻ IN ◻ ESSEX ◻ &
 MARRIED ◻ ANE ◻ Y ◻ RELICT ◻ OF ◻ JOHN
 MOSTOIN ◻ ESQ. ◻ BEING Y^e DAUGHTER
 OF HENRY ◻ FOXE ◻ ESQ^r. ◻ WHO ◻ FOR Y^e ◻ RO
 MANE ◻ CATHOLIQUE ◻ FAITH ◻ & ◻ LOYAL-
 TY ◻ TO HIS MA^{tie} ◻ LEFT HIS ◻ COUNTRY ◻
 & SPENDING ◻ HIS TIME W^t GREAT ◻
 EDIFICATION ◻ OF ◻ HIS ◻ NEIGHBOURS
 DIED ◻ AT ◻ WEXFORD Y^e 26 DAY OF SEP.
 AN. DO 1647 AGED 34.

This abbey, it is said, was inhabited within these 70 years ; part of it has since been pulled down to build a house in the neighbourhood. A small distance west of the ruins is shewn an ancient and decayed oak, called the Abbot's oak, measuring fifteen feet two inches in girth. Near the southern bounds of the monastery, part of the Offa's dike is still visible.

In a MS. in the Harl. collect. marked No. 433. containing grants of Rich. III. there is in the following entry : “ To the Abbot and Convent of Basingwerk, ten marcs yerely for the sustentatione and salarie of a priest at the chapelle of St. Wynefride.” Whether there was a chapel in this monastery dedicated to St. Winifrid, or that of the well in the neighbourhood is here meant, seems doubtful.—This view was drawn anno 1774.



Flint Castle.

FLINT CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS castle, according to Camden, was begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I. Fabian and Stowe attribute the building of it to Edward I. only, anno 1275, and speak nothing of its having been begun by Henry ; and both in the same sentence say Edward strengthened Ruthland castle—which shews that they distinguished between building and repairing.

Anno 1281, Ryse, the son of Malgon, and Gryffith ap Meredith ap Owen, with other noblemen of South Wales, seized this castle, plundering the king's people ; wherefore repairing to Wales the next year, Edward totally subdued the whole principality.

Here, anno 1309, King Edward II. received his minion, Pierce Gaveston, whom he sent for from Ireland, whither he had been banished at the representation of his barons. Gaveston landed at Caernarvon on the eve of St. John Baptist, and was (says Hall) received by the king with much joy.

Anno 1385 King Richard II. gave this castle to Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, also lands belonging to the Lord Audley, valued at 1000 marks *per ann.* besides which he created him Earl of Dieulin Ireland, and lord chief justice of Chester.

This castle, anno 1399, Hall observes, may justly be styled a dolorous castle to King Richard, “ Because there he declined from his dignitie, and lost the tite of his glorie and preheminnence.” The circumstances which are told at length by Stowe, are to this effect : King Richard, who was then in Ireland, hearing of the landing of the Duke of Lancaster at Ravenspore, sailed for England, and landed at Milford Haven ; from thence at midnight privily, disguised like a priest, and attended only by three persons, repaired to Conway castle, thinking to have found a large army there assembled under the Earl of Salisbury. From hence he sent to the Duke of Lancaster to know the meaning of his appearance
in

in arms ; but learning that during his absence the army he had left at Milford was disbanded, he fled to the castle of Beaumarais.

In the mean time the Duke of Lancaster had seized the castle of Chester, and also that of Beeston, in which was a great sum of money ; but fearing the King might escape by sea, sent the Earl of Northumberland to inform him all he wanted was a parliament, whereat justice might be done on those who had put his uncle the Duke of Gloucester to death ; which parliament might be appointed at such time and place as the King himself should please. Richard pretended to accept this proposal, and set forward as on his way to London, secretly intending to escape and raise forces to oppose them ; but the Earl of Northumberland had taken care to prevent the success of any such attempt, having before seized and made himself master of Flint and Rhudland castles, and under a rock near the latter had laid an ambush. The King, who had desired the Earl to go before to prepare dinner at Rhudland castle, no sooner saw these troops than he knew he was betrayed ; but it was in such a place that he could have no hopes of escaping ; he therefore proceeded to Rhudland to dinner, and afterwards to Flint castle. Here he staid all night, and the next day from the walls had the melancholy sight of an army of an hundred thousand men commanded by his enemy, encompassing the castle at the distance of two bow-shots.

“ After dinner,” says Stowe, “ the Duke entered the castle, all armed, his basenet excepted. King Richard came down to meet the Duke, who, as soon as he saw the King, fell down on his knees, and coming nere unto him, he kneeled the second time with his hat in his hand, and the King then put off his hoode and spoke first ; ‘ Fair cousin of Lancaster, you are right welcome.’ The Duke bowing lowe to the ground, answered, My Lord, I am come before you sent for me ; the reason why I will shewe you. The common fame among your people is such, that ye have, for the space of 20 or 22 years, ruled them very rigorously ; but if it please our Lord, I will helpe you to govern better.’ The king

king answered, ' Fair cousin of Lancaster, sith it pleaseth you, it pleaseth me well.'

"The Duke, with a high sharpe voice, bad bring forth the King's horses ; and then two little nagges, not worth fourtie franks, were brought forthe ; the King was set on the one, and the Earl of Salisburie on the other, and thus the Duke brought the King from Flint to Chester."

It does not appear that this castle made any distinguished figure in the late civil wars. Rushworth mentions it among the royal garrisons at the beginning of those troubles : probably it fell into the hands of the parliament with the rest of the castles of North-Wales, after the victory obtained by Colonel Horton.

This castle stands close to the sea, on a rock, which in divers parts forms several feet of its base. It is built with a reddish grit stone ; its figure is a right-angled parallelogram, whose area measures about three quarters of an acre, the greatest length running from north to south. It is defended by three polygonal towers, one on the north-east, one on the north-west, and one on the south-west angle ; and on the south-west angle by a round one, much larger than the others, detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it.

This is called *The Double Tower* ; its outward diameter measures forty feet ; it is formed by two concentric walls, each six feet thick, having a gallery eight feet broad, included between them, and leaving a circular area in the centre, of about twenty feet diameter, into which there is an entry from the gallery by four doors. The height of this gallery is fourteen feet ; it is arched over head, and above it is another gallery of the like kind.

Towards the west end of the south curtain, or side of the castle, is a draw-well communicating with the second story.

From the south side runs a low wall, enclosing a considerable area, having earth on the outside piled up to the top. This is seemingly of later date than the rest of the castle.

In the curtain, forming the west side, are six windows with pointed arches. The entrance is on the south side over a ditch.

This castle belongs to the Crown. A constable is usually appointed: that office was last held by the late Lord Plymouth, but was vacant in 1774, when this view was drawn.

The south-east aspect of this edifice is represented, which particularly exhibits the Double Tower.

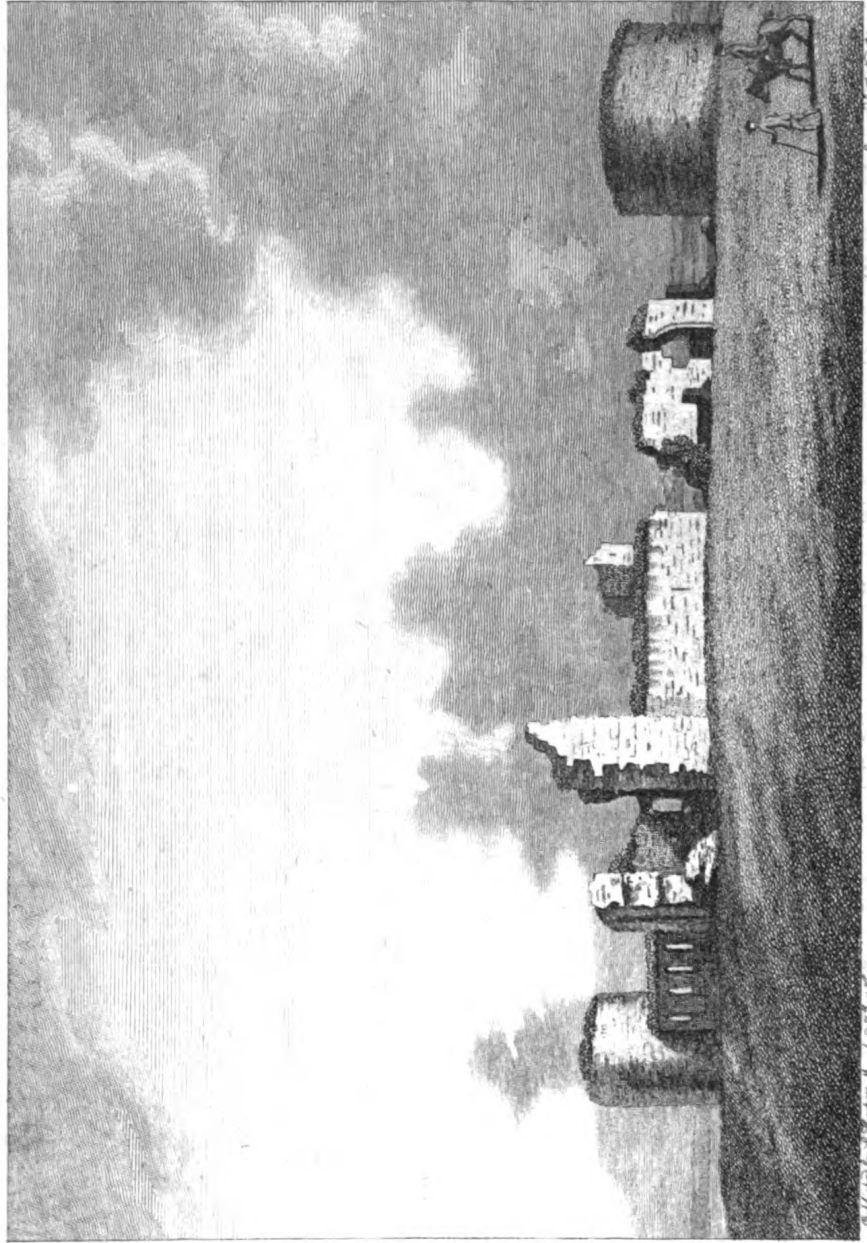
This castle is thus described by Symon Symeonis, a fryar of the Minorite order, who passed by it in his way to the holy land, anno 1322. “Flynt castra munitissima et inexpugnabilia, bellicis apparatus excellenter inter omnia mundi castra ornata, atque quæ sunt in eodem principatu, cujus princeps est catulus leonis, dominus rex.”

FLINT CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS view exhibits a more picturesque representation of the castle than that before given, which was chosen from its taking in the greatest extent of the ruin. It wanted, besides, the advantage of high water, a circumstance occurring in the present drawing. — This view was drawn anno 1785.

HAWARDEN CASTLE.

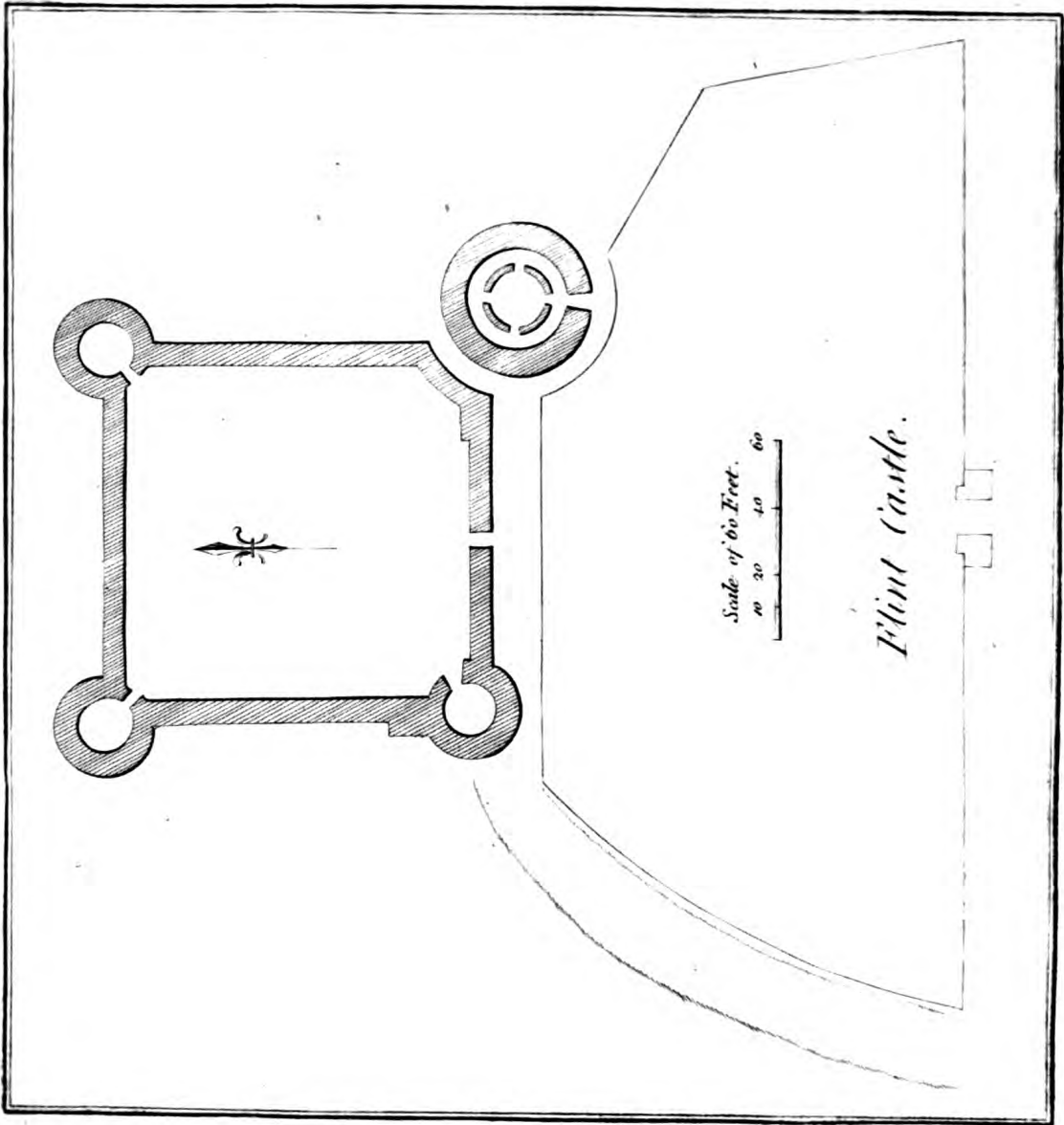
THIS castle stands on an eminence, in the village of Hawarden, about five miles south-west of Chester, and nearly a mile south of the river Dee, of which it commands a most beautiful prospect. Its founder, and the date of its foundation, are both uncertain. It was held by the seneschalship to the Earls of Chester, and was the seat of the Barons of Mont-hault, or De Monte Alto, who were stewards of the palatinate of Chester, and took their title from a place in the neighbourhood of that name, but vulgarly pronounced

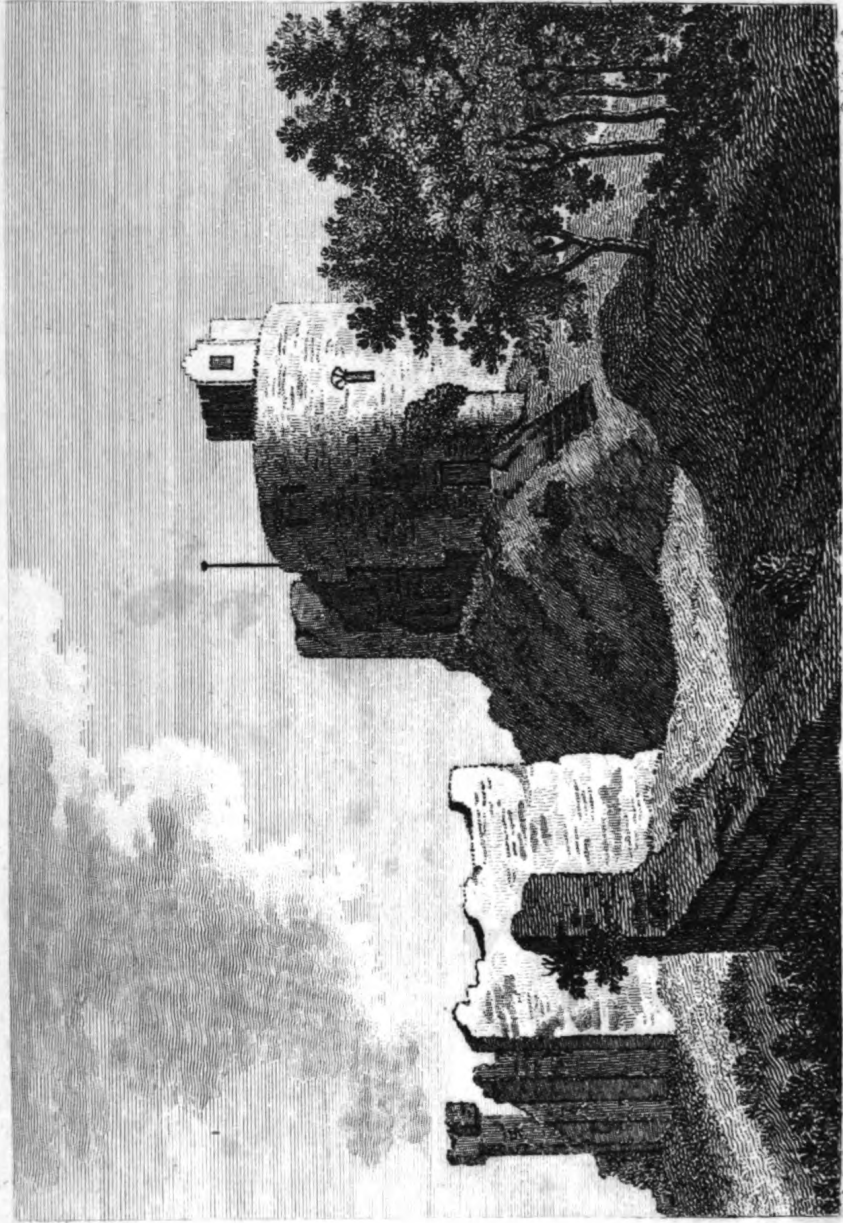


Engraved by J. Carter

Published by W. Hancock & Co. 17, 18

Flint Castle, Pl. 2.





Cooley 2.

Howerden Castle, Flintshire.

July 1. 1773



pronounced *Mold*. This family became very illustrious, and also increased their honours by a marriage with Cecilia, one of the daughters of Hugh D'Albany, earl of Arundel. Robert, the last baron, having no issue-male, made it over to Isabella, queen of Edward II.; but the possession of the castle was afterwards transferred to the Stanleys, earls of Derby. It now belongs to Sir John Glynne, Bart. and is taken into his gardens.

In the year 1281, David, lord of Denbigh, on his reconciliation with his brother Lionel, or Llewelyn, prince of Wales, besieged and took this castle, in which was Sir Roger Clifford, a noble knight justiciary of Wales, whom he led captive, slaying all that resisted, and spoiling the country. This produced a war which ended in the total subjection of all Wales. From that time Hawarden castle does not occur in story, till the troubles in the reign of Charles I. when, according to Rushworth, "part of the English army that had served in Ireland, upon the cessation made with the rebels there, September 15, 1643, (of which at large hereafter in its proper place,) were brought over to serve the king in England and landed at Mostyn, in Flintshire, in November 1643. Their first attempt was on Hawarden castle, to which they sent a verbal summons by a trumpet; and those in the castle, for an answer, returned a paper containing these words :

"To the Gentlemen lately come from the Service in Ireland.

"GENTLEMEN,

"We are heartily sorry that you have made such an unhappy exchange of enemies, to leave the Irish to fall upon English, and Papists to fall upon Protestants. We had hoped the blood of Sir John Harcourt, and the many thousands of Protestants who have fallen by the fury of those bloody monsters of Ireland, could not so soon have been forgotten. What course the court of England runs, how destructive to the Protestants, and favourable to the Papists, you cannot but know (with us) by sad experience ; and
therefore

therefore we desire (before you pass further) your thoughts may make a pause, lest you find that God of the Protestants against you, whom you have hitherto found miraculously for you. We fear the loss of our religion more than the loss of our dearest blood ; do not, therefore, we beseech you, desire us to betray it and ourselves. We hope your second thoughts may take off the edge of your former resolutions. However, we are resolved to make good our trust, and put our lives into the hands of that God who can, and we hope will, secure them more than our walls and weapons.

November 21, 1643.

“ JOHN WARREN.

“ ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.”

To this Lieutenant-Colonel Marrow, who commanded the party of the King's forces, then came up, returned the following reply :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ It is not for to hear you preach that I am sent here, but in his Majesty's name to demand the castle for his Majesty's use. As your allegiance bids you be true to him, and not to inveigle those innocent souls that are within with you ; so I desire your resolution, if you deliver the castle or no.” To which came this rejoinder from the castle :

“ Sir, we have cause to suspect your disaffection to preaching, in regard we find you thus employed. If there be innocent souls here, God will require their blood of them that shed it. We can keep our allegiance and the castle too, and therefore you may take your answer, as it was in English plain enough before. We can say no more than God's will be done !”

On the 22d of November, the body of the forces from Ireland being come up, another summons was sent in from St. Michael Ernley, and Major-general Richard Gibson ; and two days after that, the Lord Capel having joined the besiegers with his troops,
he

he also summoned it ; both which received like answers as the first. The following absurd letter was also written to the garrison of the castle by one Captain Sandford :

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ I presume you very well know, or have heard of my condition and disposition, and that I neither give nor take any quarter. I am now with my firelocks (who have never yet neglected opportunity to correct rebels) ready to use you as I have done the Irish. But loath am I to spill my countrymen’s blood ; wherefore by these I advise you to your fealty and obedience towards his Majesty, and shew yourselves faithful subjects by delivering the castle into my hands for his Majesty’s use. In so doing you shall be received into mercy, &c. ; otherwise, if you put me to the least trouble or loss of blood to force you, expect no quarter for man, woman, or child. I hear you have some of our late Irish army in your company ; they well know me, and that my firelocks used not to parley. Be not unadvised, but think of your liberty ; for I vow all hopes of relief are taken from you, and our intents are not to starve you, but to batter and storm you, and then hang you all, and follow the rest of the rebel crew. I am now no bread and cheese rogue, but as ever, a loyalist, and will ever be, whilst I can write or name

“ THOMAS SANDFORD.

“ I expect your speedy answer this Tuesday night, at Broadlane-hall, where I am now your neighbour.

“ To the officer commanding in chief at Hawarden castle, and his consorts there.”

“ After a fortnight’s siege, and much ink but little blood spilt, the castle being in want of provisions, was surrendered to Sir Michael Ernley, on conditions to march out with half arms, and two colours of three, one flying, and the other furled, and

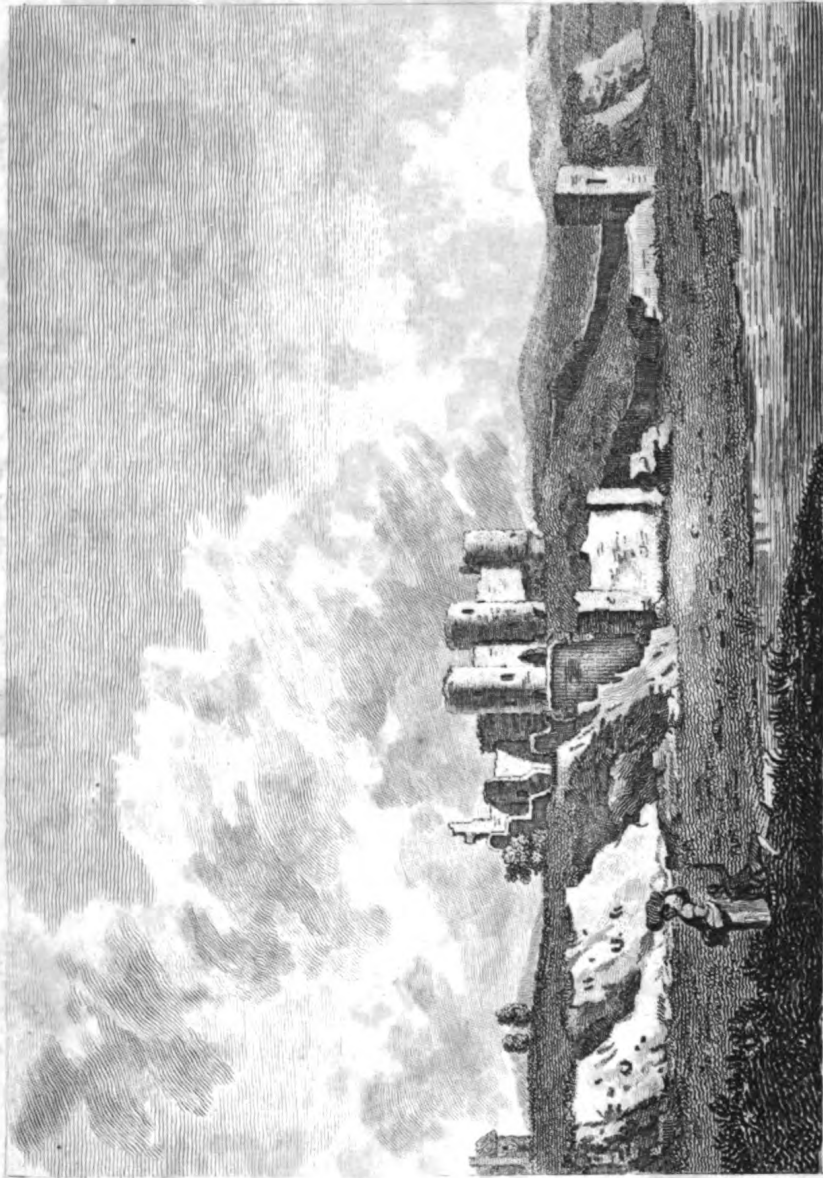
to have a convoy to Wem or Nantwyche." It continued in the possession of the royalists till after the surrender of Chester, in February, in the same year, when it was straitly besieged; and, Rushworth has it, could not hold out long, and was probably soon after taken; but its surrender is not mentioned. In 1647, the parliamentary soldiers in North Wales mutinied on account of their long arrears of pay, seized several committee-men, and threatened to besiege Conway castle, wherein Colonel Alderson and some other of their officers had taken refuge; which being soon after quelled, the Parliament ordered a letter to be written to Colonel Mitton, to hasten the "sighting" and demolition of the castles and garrisons of North Wales, according to the former order of the house. Perhaps to the execution of this order Harwarden castle owes its present ruinous condition.---This drawing was made anno 1760.

RHUDLAND CASTLE.

THIS castle stands on the eastern side of the river Clwyd, within about two miles of its influx into the sea; it receives its name from the colour of the soil whereon it is situated: its etymology is thus deduced by Leland in his Itinerary: "Rethlan, communely caullid Rudelan, cummith of Rethel, that ys to say Roone, color or pale redde, and glan, that is shore; but G, when glan is set with a word preceding G, is explodid." It was built, according to Camden, by Llewellyn ap Sitshilt, prince of Wales, and it is reported to have been a principal palace of the Welch princes.

This castle is said, in Leland's Collectanea, to have been burned anno 1603, in an incursion made by Harold, afterwards king of England, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Welch on the English borders; Griffin, then king of Wales, with great difficulty saving himself by embarking on board a ship.

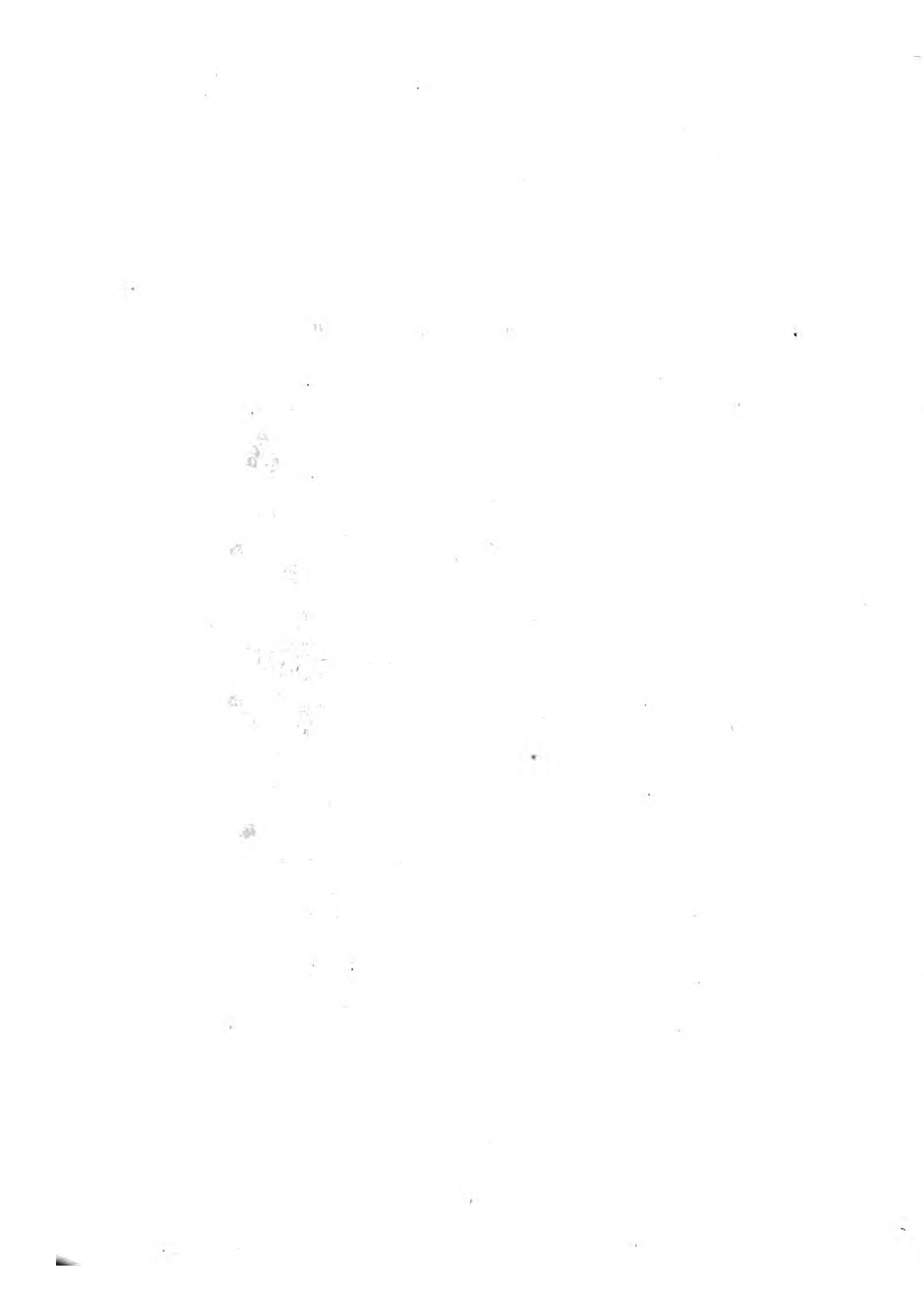
When,



S. Sparrow sculp.

Rhudland Castle, Flintshire.

Aug. 10. 1772.



When, or by whom it was rebuilt, is not said; but it was certainly shortly after re-edified, for in 1098 it was taken by Robert, probably from that exploit, surnamed de Rhudland, nephew to Hugh, earl of Chester, which seems to shew this fortress must have then been deemed considerable. Robert is said to have strengthened it with additional works, and it was afterwards repaired by Henry the Second, who bestowed it on Hugh Beauchamp.

The author of the letters from Snowden, lately published, does not think the erection of this castle of so remote a date, but gives Henry the Second for founder, and afterwards mentions an opinion, supported, as he says, by some respectable authorities, whom however he does not name, that it was built by King Edward the First: his words are, "From Holywell we travelled through a very indifferent road to Rhyddlan, a miserable village, situated on the borders of a very extensive marsh. The only thing for which it is remarkable, is a castle built by Henry the Second. The castle is extensive, not well situated, nor constructed with taste or elegance, and seems to have been stronger by art than nature. It is more decayed than the generality of castles built in Wales; about the same period some authors of considerable repute have asserted, that the castle of Rhyddlan was built by Edward the First, as well as those of Caernarvon, Conway, and Beaumairis. It is reasonable to suppose otherwise, for its structure is exceedingly different from those which he built. The reason that the *statutum Walliae*, or the ordinances respecting Wales, were enacted at Rhyddlan, was, most probably, owing to the other castles not being then finished." Rapin has fallen into the error of making Edward the First the constructor of this castle.

During the reign of King Edward the First, this castle was the scene of much business. It was strengthened anno 1275 by that king, when proposing to make war against Llewelin, prince of Wales.

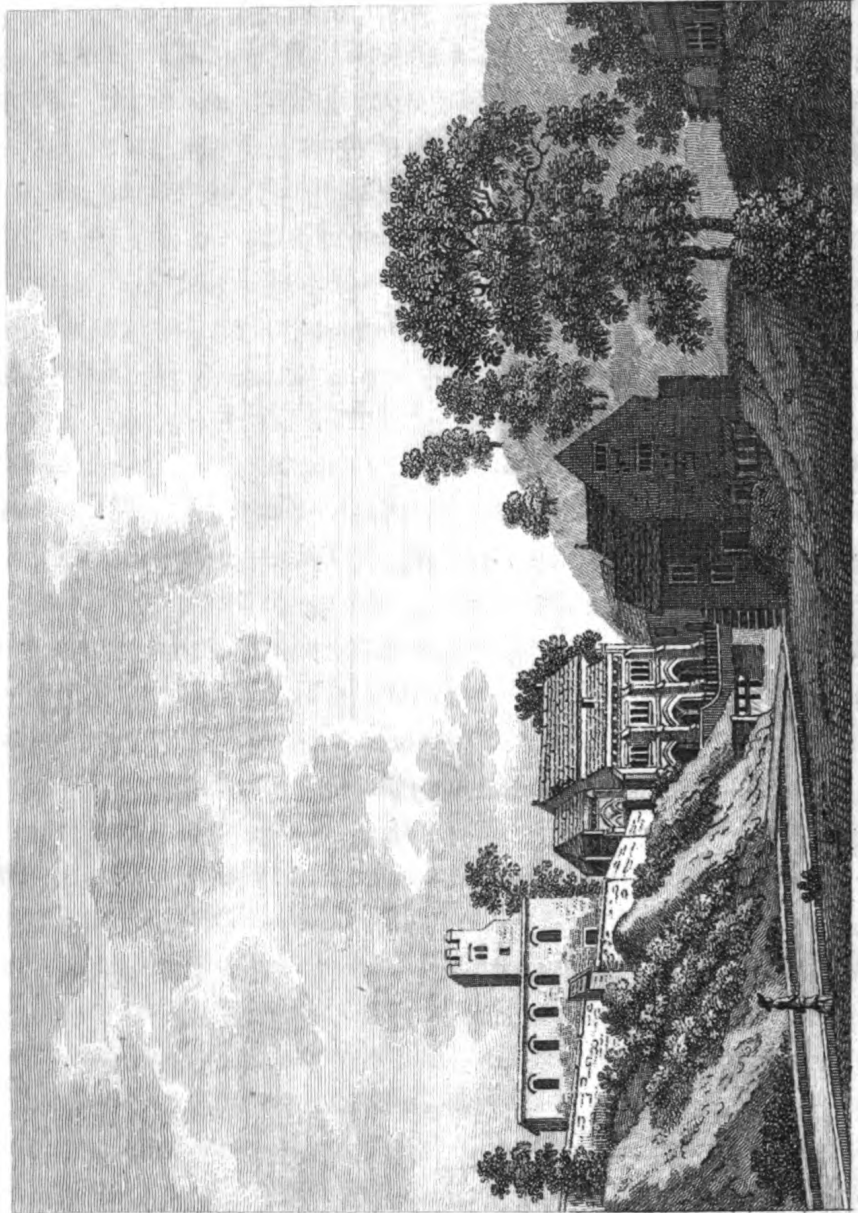
In the year 1281, David, lord of Denbigh, being reconciled to his

his brother Llewelin, they laid siege to it ; but, on the approach of King Edward, who marched to its succour, they retired : in the mean time, this, together with the castles of Aberistwith and Flint, were taken by Rice, the son of Malgon, and Griffith ap Meridith ap Owen, at the head of the gentry of South Wales, though it seems as if they abandoned it on the King's arrival, who appears to have resided there very soon after. In the year 1283, Eleanor, queen of England, was here delivered of a princess : the King kept his Christmas here, that and the succeeding year, and here he assembled the barons and chief men of Wales, to inform them he had appointed them for a governor a native of Wales, meaning thereby his son Edward, newly born at Caernarvon. In Moll's description of England and Wales, and that published anno 1769, are the following anecdotes relating to this castle : " The English parliament was held here in the reign of Edward the First, and the statute of Rhudland is still in force. In the 21st year of that king, John Roman was, in full parliament, condemned for excommunicating the Bishop of Durham, while he was in the King's service ; however, on his submission, he was fined four thousand marks to the King, and this fine, according to tradition, was given towards repairing the castle.

Anno 1399, this castle was seized by the earl of Northumberland, previous to the deposition of Richard the Second, who dined here, in company with that earl, in his way to Flint castle, from whence he was carried prisoner to London.

One of the towers of the castle is called Twry Brenin, or the king's tower, and below the hill, on the bank of the river, we find another apart from the castle, called Twr Silod. Offa, king of Mercia, and M'redydh, king of Dyved, died in the battle fought at Rudhlan, in the year 794.

Rhudland castle belongs to the Crown : near it was formerly a priory of the same name ; its ruins were lately standing, and belonged to Robert Davis, esq. Camden has the following strange circumstance concerning the river Clwyd : " Below the
castle,



Engraved May 24. 1788. by J. W. Cooper.

St Winefreds Well.

Sparrow J. 1

castle, the river Cluid is discharged into the sea, and though the valley at the mouth of the river seems lower than the sea, yet it is never overflowed; but by a natural, though invisible impediment, the water stands on the very brink of the shore, to our just admiration of the divine Providence." With all due submission to Camden, if the marshes only appear lower than the sea, without really being so, this is no wonder at all; indeed the preventing the inundation of this dreary marsh scarce seems an object worthy of a preternatural interposition.—This view was drawn anno 1769.

SAINT WINIFRED'S WELL.

THE story of its origin is related in the Golden Legend, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in the year 1512, and is in substance as follows:

St. Winifrid, a beautiful and devout virgin, having fled from a young man called Cradock, the son of a king named Alane, who would have dishonoured her; he pursued and overtook her near the church; where, on her refusal to yield to his desires, he with his sword cut off her head.

On the spot where it fell, there suddenly sprang up a fair well, yielding a vast quantity of exceeding clear water, yet famous for its wondrous virtues in healing divers diseases; at the bottom of the well are to be seen stones spotted with blood, which stains cannot by any means be effaced; and round its sides grows a moss of a marvellous sweet odour.

St. Bueno, a holy man, coming from the church to the spot where the body lay, and finding the murderer, who had not power to move from thence, he first replaced the head, and then by his prayers raised Winifrid to life, and struck Cradock suddenly dead; whose body turning black, was instantly conveyed away by fiends. Soon after St. Bueno going to Ireland, ordered St.

Winifred to send him an annual token, which was to be put on the stream of the well, from whence it would be carried to his place of residence, fifty miles beyond the sea.

Against the time appointed, she prepared him a chesyle of silk, and wrapping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed, from whence it was miraculously conveyed to this holy man, through the waves of the sea.

This St. Bueno, who founded many churches in North Wales, according to Wilson's Martyrology, died in the year 660.

On the decease of St. Bueno, this holy virgin was warned by a voice to call on St. Deifer, at Badvari; by St. Deifer she was directed to go to St. Saturnus, at Henllan; and by St. Saturnus, to seek a final retreat with St. Elerius, at Gwytherin. Hither she repaired, found a convent of nuns, received the veil from the saint, and on the death of the Abbess Theonia, succeeded to that high charge. She died on the 3d of November, fifteen years after her resuscitation; but had always a red circle round her neck where it had been severed from her body. Here her body rested in quiet, near that of her predecessor, for five hundred years; but a miracle having been wrought, as was supposed by intercession on a monk of Shrewsbury, the abbot determined on the translation of her remains to their monastery. Seven holy men were deputed to solicit it, but the inhabitants of Gwytherin refused to part with such a treasure. Visions determined the former to persist in their request; but at length, on the declaration of the will of Heaven, by another vision to the parson of Gwytherin, who declared to his flock the impiety of further resistance, the relics were delivered up, and carried with triumph to the place of destination.

Giraldus Cambrensis (a man very ready to relate any wonderful story) not having mentioned this miracle, gives room to suppose, that it was fabricated after this time; probably by the monks of Basingwerk, whose convent was about half a mile distant from this well, but was not founded till the year 1312, above one hundred and twenty-four years after Giraldus's journey.

This

This well lies at the bottom of three high hills, at the east end of the town of Holywell, called by the Welch *Tre-fynnon*, or *the town of the well*.

It is covered by a small Gothic building, said to have been erected by the Duchess of Richmond, mother of King Henry the Seventh; but by the frieze of the outside cornice, which is ornamented with monkies and other grotesque figures, it seems of more ancient date.

Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work, on the inside of this building, which forms a canopy over the well, having in the centre, and serving as origin to the Gothic arches, a circular shield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at present not distinguishable. The walls were formerly painted; there is still remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid: Here was likewise a niche for the Virgin Mary, but it is now empty.

The water of this well is extremely clear; the spring boils up like a cauldron; and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its rise, it must yield a great quantity of water, though by no means so much as the inhabitants pretend, who sell a printed paper describing the wonderful qualities of the spring, wherein they estimate its delivery at an hundred tons per minute: This they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then minister of Holywell, and several other gentlemen.

At the bottom of the well, are some stones spotted with red, which is shewn as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman who was educated in this town, says, he remembers a person being employed to paint the stones against the day of the commemoration of that saint, which is still observed by the Roman Catholics on the third of November.

The well is an oblong square, about twelve feet long, and seven wide: The water passes through an arch into a small square court: under this arch the catholics always swim, it being deemed an act of penitence.

The walls of this place, like those at Bath, are hung round
with

with hand-barrows, crutches, and other monuments of its efficacy: and indeed it is not to be doubted, that, in cases where cold-bathing was proper, many cures have been wrought, without the interposition of St. Winifrid, or any miraculous virtue in the water.

Over this well is a room used for a school, and in it the justices hold the quarter-sessions.

On a hill, a few paces east of this building, stands the parish church, dedicated to St. Winifrid; a small building, without any marks of antiquity. In the year 1770, when this drawing was made, the inside was repairing. Anno 1772, this well was the property of Sir Thomas Egerton, as lord of the manor. The chapel over it belonged to the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Llanarch.



GLAMORGANSHIRE

Is a maritime county in South Wales, which in the time of the Romans was Part of the district inhabited by the Silures. It is now in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's in part, and the other part in that of Llandaff. It is bounded by Brecknockshire on the North; by the Severn Sea or Bristol Channel on the South; by Monmouthshire on the East; and by Carmarthenshire on the West. It extends in length from East to West 48 miles, from North to South 27, and in circumference 120, containing 540,000 square acres, divided into ten hundreds, having 118 parishes, with 58,000 inhabitants. It has one city, Llandaff, and eight market towns, viz. Caerdiff, Swansea, Caerfily, Penrice, Neath, Bridge-end, Llantrissant, and Cowbridge; the rivers are the Rhymny, Taff, Ogmore, Avon, Cledaugh, Tave, Elay, Ewenny, Neath, Hepsey, Melta, Traugath, Dulish, and Turch. It sends two Members to Parliament, and pays one part of the land-tax. Its products are pastures, corn, cattle, sheep, butter, pit coals, culm, &c. The South part of the county is so fruitful, pleasant and populous, that it is often called the garden of Wales. Here are no manufactures. The most remarkable places are Whiteford Point, Worms Head and Port Inon Point, Oxwich Point,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Penorth Point, Mumbles Point, Nash and Breakers Points, Barry Islands, Swanfey Bay, mountains on the North, thick woods ditto, Newton Well, Tave Well, Swanfey Mineral Waters, and other hot springs. The places where Roman stations are said to have been are Caerphilly, the Bullæum Silurum of the Romans. Boverton near Cowbridge is supposed to be the Bovium, and Neath the Nidum of Antoninus. At Llanyfled are the ruins and foundations of ancient buildings, and some stone monuments with ancient British inscriptions and carvings. Loghor near Swanfey is the Leucarum mentioned by Antoninus. There are, near Margen near Neath, sepulchral stone pillars with ancient inscriptions. Near Llan Gadak are monumental pillars, and two circular intrenchments like cockpits. On a mountain near Swanfey is an immense stone supported by six or seven others, which is said to weigh 20 tons. There are many other rude monuments of antiquity beyond the reach of history.

ANTIQUITIES in this COUNTY worthy notice.

Caerphilly Castle	Morlashe Castle
Cardiff Castle	Neath Castle and Abbey
Coity Castle	Old Tower at Llantriffent
Cowbridge Castle	Oystermouth Castle
Denwit's Castle	Oxwich Castle
St. Donat's Castle	Penllyn Castle
Dunraven Castle	Pennarth Castle
Ewenny Priory	Penrice Castle
Kymfie Castle	Rulam Castle
Markham Abbey	Swanfey Castle
Llandaff Cathedral, Palace and Castle	Treer Castle
Llandewy Castle	Wainwoe Castle
Llanblythian Castle	Watch Tower near St. Denwit's
Llanghor Castle	Wenny Castle
	Witley Castle.





W. Parry sc.

Cwerphilly Castle, Pl. Glamorganshire.

Published July 21. 1866. by J. Cooper.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CAERPHILLY, OR SENGENNETH CASTLE.

(PLATE I.)

THIS castle, as appears by its remains, was one of the largest buildings of that kind in Britain. Its founder is not certainly known, nor the time of its erection: but it is with the greatest probability conjectured to have been the work of Edward the First. An ingenious dissertation supporting that opinion, written by the Hon. Daines Barrington, is printed in the first vol. of the *Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Probably some smaller fortress stood on this spot, which being an advantageous situation, might be chosen by Edward the First for the erection of the present building. This reconciles those passages in Powell's *History of Wales* (a translation from Caradoc), wherein it is said, that in the year 1218, Rhys Fychan raised Sengenneth castle; and that in the year 1221, it was re-fortified by John Bruce, son-in-law of Llewellyn. Mr. Barrington very justly observes, some inferior building must here be meant, as the strength of the present castle would have rendered it superior to the attacks of any force Rhys could have brought against it; and that even supposing he had made himself master of it, unprovided as he was with proper machines, he could not have demolished it in the time assigned, by mere dint of labour; and on the other hand, its re-edification would as much have exceeded the pecuniary abilities of the supposed rebuilder.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, slightly touches on this castle, but

Camden mentions it more at large. Their different accounts here follow in their words :

“ In Iskaihac is Cair Filly castelle sette emonge marisches wher be ruinous waulles of a wonderful thickness, and toure kept up for prisoners, as to the chief hold of Singenith. It is three miles north est from Llandaf, and two miles from the est ripe of Tave.”

“ The river Rumney, coming down from the mountains (says Camden), makes the eastern limit of this county, whereby it is divided from Monmouthshire; and in the British, Remney signifies *to divide*. In a moorish bottom not far from this river, where it runs through places scarce passable, among the hills are seen the ruinous walls of Caerphilly castle, which has been of that vast magnitude, and such an admirable structure, that most affirm it to have been a Roman garrison; nor shall I deny it, though I cannot yet discover by what name they call it; however, it should seem to have been re-edified, in regard it has a chapel built after the Christian manner, as I was informed by the learned and judicious Mr. J. Sandford, who took an accurate survey of it. It was once the possession of the Clares, earls of Gloucester; but we find no mention of it in our annals, till the reign of Edward the Second; for at that time, the Spensers having by underhand practices set the King and Queen and the barons at variance, we read that Hugolin Spenser was a long time besieged in this castle, but without success.

It is probably the noblest ruin of ancient architecture now remaining in Britain; for in the judgment of some curious persons, who have seen and compared it with the most noted castles of England, it exceeds all in bigness, except that of Windsor. That place which Mr. Sandford called a chapel, was probably the same with that which the neighbouring inhabitants call the hall: it is a stately room, about seventy feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and seventeen in height. On the south side we ascend to it by a direct staircase, about eight feet wide; the roof whereof

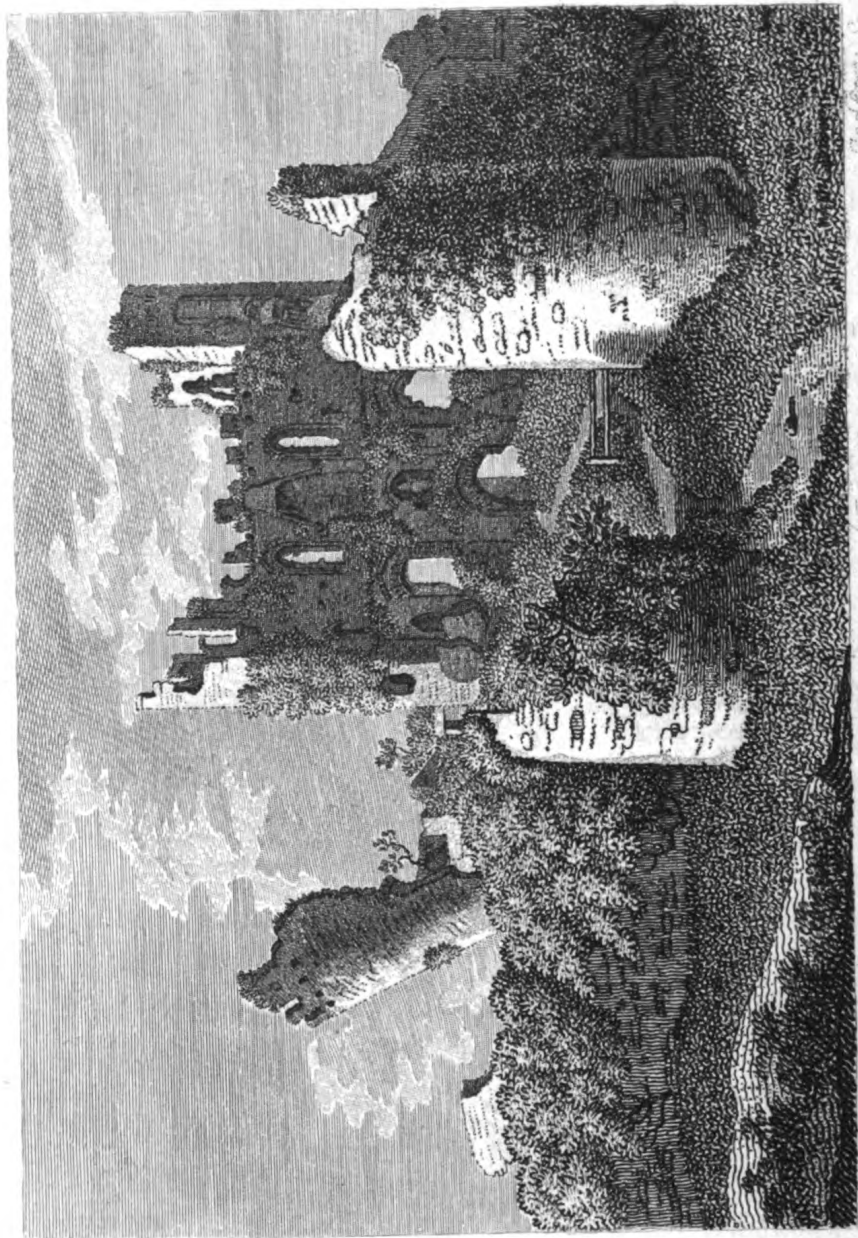
is

is vau'ted, and supported with twenty arches, which are still gradually higher as you ascend. The entry out of this staircase is not into the middle, but somewhat nearer to the west end of the room; and opposite to it, on the north side, there is a chimney about ten feet wide. On the same side there are four stately windows (if we may suppose them such), two on each side the chimney, of the fashion of church windows, but they are continued down to the very floor, and reach up higher than the height of this room is supposed to have been; so that the room above this chapel, or hall, had some part of the benefit of them. The sides of these windows are adorned with certain three-leaved knobs, or husks, having a fruit or small round ball in the middle. On the walls on each side of the room are seven triangular pillars, like shafts of candlesticks, placed at an equal distance. From the floor to the bottom of these pillars, may be about twelve feet and a half; and their height or length seemed above four feet. Each of these pillars is supported with three busts, or heads or breasts, which vary alternately; for whereas the first (for instance) is supported with a head and breast of an ancient bearded man and two young faces on each side, all with dishevelled hair; the next shews the face and breasts of a woman, with two lesser faces also on each side, the middlemost or biggest having a cloth tied under the chin and about the forehead, the lesser two having also forehead cloths, but none under the chin, all with braided locks. The use of these pillars seems to have been for supporting the beams; but there are also on the south side six groves or channels in the wall at an equal distance, which are about nine inches wide, and eight or nine feet high; four whereof are continued from the tops of the pillars, but the two middlemost are about the middle space between the pillars, and come down lower than the rest, having neat stones jutting out at the bottom, as if intended to support something placed in the hollow groves.

“ On the north side near the east end there is a door about eight feet high, which leads into a spacious green about seventy yards long,

long, and forty broad. At the east end there are two low arched doors within a yard of each other; and there was a third near the south side, but much larger; and another opposite to that on the west end. The reason why I have been thus particular is, that such as have been curious in observing ancient buildings might the better discern whether this room was once a chapel or hall, &c. and also, in some measure, judge of the antiquity of the place, which as far as I could hitherto be informed is beyond the reach of history.

That this castle was originally built by the Romans seems indeed highly probable, when we consider its largeness and magnificence; though at the same time, we must acknowledge that we have no other reason to conclude it Roman, but the stateliness of its structure. For whereas most or all Roman cities and forts of note afford (in the revolution at least of fifty or sixty years) either Roman inscriptions, statues, bricks, coins, arms, or other utensils, I could not find, upon diligent enquiry, that any of their monuments were ever discovered here. I have indeed two coins found at this castle; one of silver, which I received among many other greater favours from the Right Worshipful Sir John Aubrey, of Lhan Trydhyd, Baronet; and the other of brass, which I purchased at Caerphilly of the person who found it in the castle. Neither of these are either Roman, Saxon, Danish, or Norman. That of silver is as broad as a sixpence, but thinner, and exhibits on one side the image of our Saviour with this inscription: GLORIĀ × TIBIK..., and on the reverse, two persons with these letters, M V Q N Q T I R.....ON**. This being compared with an account of a fairer coin, in the celebrated collection of Mr. Thoresby, of Leeds, appears to have been a Venetian piece. In that coin, before the M on the reverse is S, for Sanctus Mareus, whose figure is there with a glory about the head; then follows the particular Doge's name with DVX; besides the banner, which is jointly supported by both. Upon the reverse of some are GLORIA, and upon others, LAUS TIBI SOLI. The brass
coin



Godfrey & Co.

Caerphilly Castle. Pl. 2. Glamorganshire.

Aug. 1774

coin is like the French pieces of the middle age, and shews on the obverse, a prince crowned, in a standing posture, holding a sceptre in the right hand, with this inscription, X_ΛVF ∞ XRSQI. *Ave Maria*, and in the reverse, a cross floree with these letters : X † X X _Λ X X V X X Q X *Ave*.

Taking it for granted that this place was of Roman foundation, I should be apt to conjecture (but that Bullæum hath been hitherto placed in another county) that what we now call Caerphilly was the Bullæum Silurum of the Romans ; and if there was no other ground to place it at Bault in Brecknockshire, but the affinity of the names, and the situation in the country of the Silures, we also may urge that the name of Caerphilly comes as near *Castrum Bullæias Bausht*; for they who understand the British tongue will readily allow, that Bullæum could not be well otherwise expressed in that language than *Kaer Vwl*, *Kaer Vul*, (which must be pronounced *Kaer-Vyl*) or like some other names of places from the genitive case, *Kaer Vyli*. That this place was also in the county of the Silures is not controverted ; and farther, that it has been a Roman garrison is so likely, from the stately ruins still remaining, that most persons of curiosity who have seen it take it for granted : whereas I cannot learn that any thing was ever discovered at Bault that might argue it to have been inhabited by the Romans ; much less a place of note in their time, as Bullæum Silurum must needs have been.—This plate exhibits a general view of the ruins. It was drawn anno 1774.

CAERPHILLY, OR SENGENNETH CASTLE.
(PLATE II.)

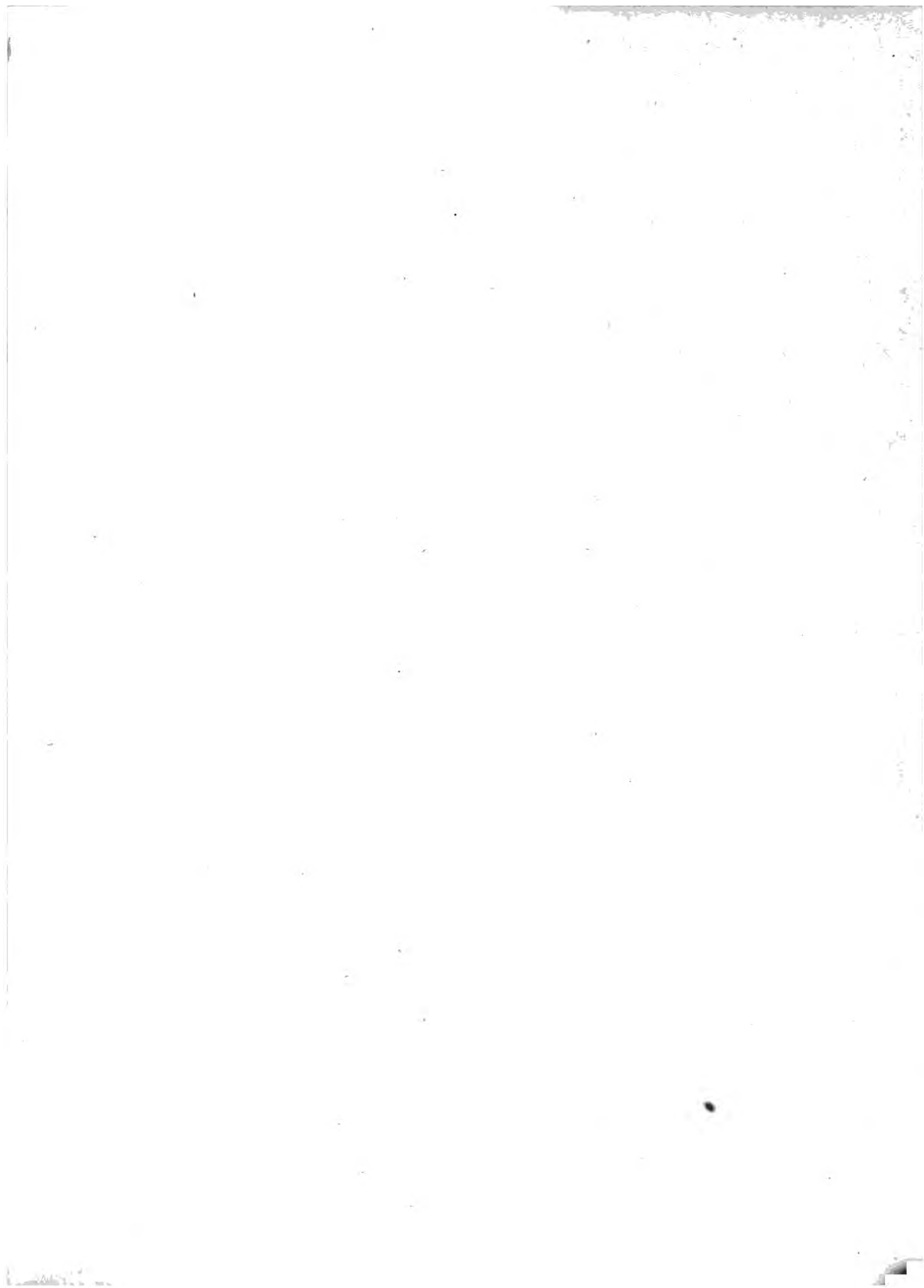
HAVING in the former plate transcribed the account of this castle as given by Leland and Camden, I shall here extract from the description of England and Wales that of the inclining tower, seen in both this and the first plate.

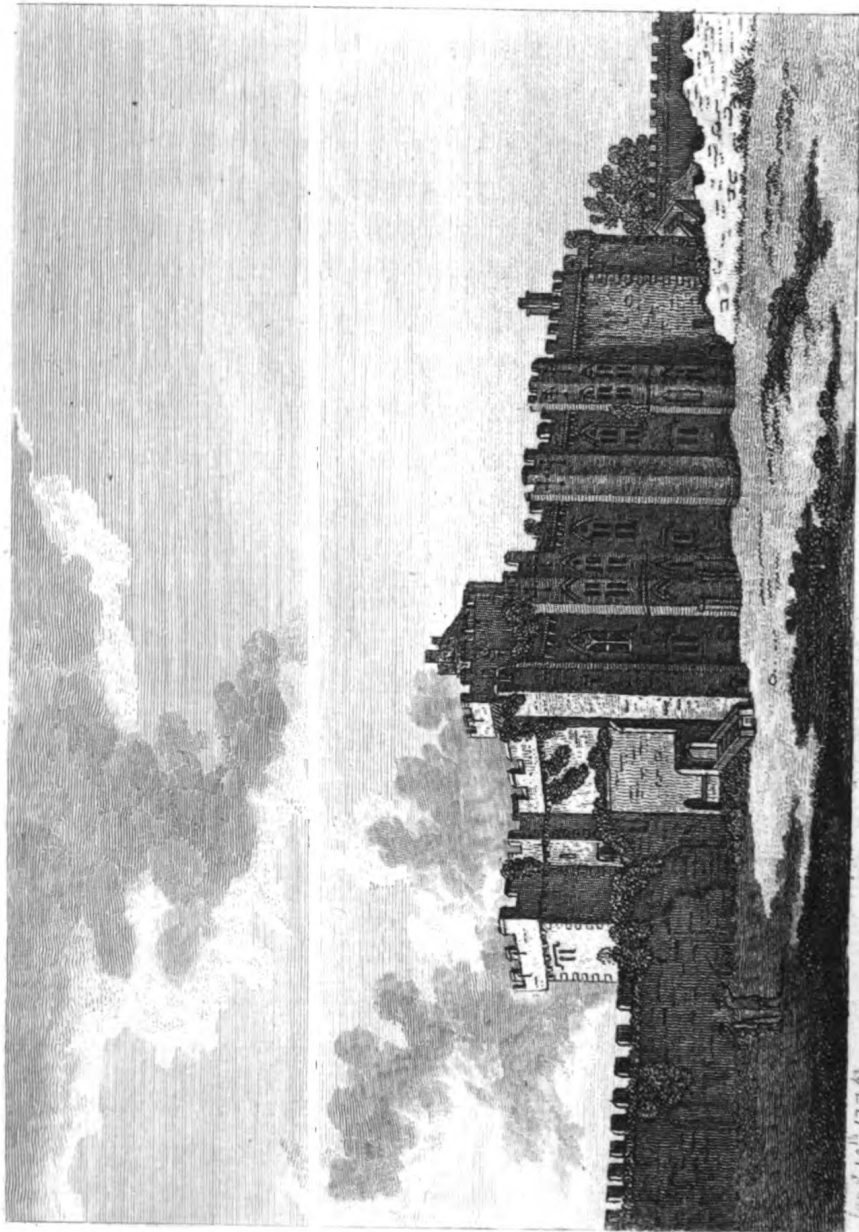
Among the many stupendous pieces of which this vast pile of ruins is composed, is a large tower nearly towards the east end, which every moment threatens destruction to the unwary passenger. Its height is not by a great deal so much as that of Pisa, in Italy, it being not above 70 or 80 feet at most; but from the top down almost to the middle, runs a large fissure, by which the tower is divided into two separate parts; so that each side hangs over its base, in such a manner, that it is difficult to say which is most likely to fall first. According to the opinion of the ingenious Mr. Wood, of Bath, who lay on his back for several minutes to view this dreadful ruin, its lineal projection, on the outer side, is not less than ten feet and a half. What renders it still the more remarkable is, that it has continued to project in this manner for many ages past; nor have we the least account given us, either from history or tradition, how it first happened."

This castle formerly belonged to the Clares, earls of Gloucester, then to the earls of Pembroke, and afterwards came into the Windsor family, by the marriage of the Lord Viscount Windsor with the only daughter and heir of Philip, earl of Pembroke.

In the rolls of parliament, temp. Edward III. is a pardon to Hugh, the son of Hugh le Despencer, the younger, of all homicides, robberies, felonies, &c. &c. committed by him in England and Wales, and also for the transgression in detaining the castle of Kaerfilly against the will of the King, and that of Isabella queen of England, his dear mother, &c. Dated the 20th of March, in the first year of his reign.

This view, which shews the internal part of the castle, with the eaning tower, was drawn anno 1773.

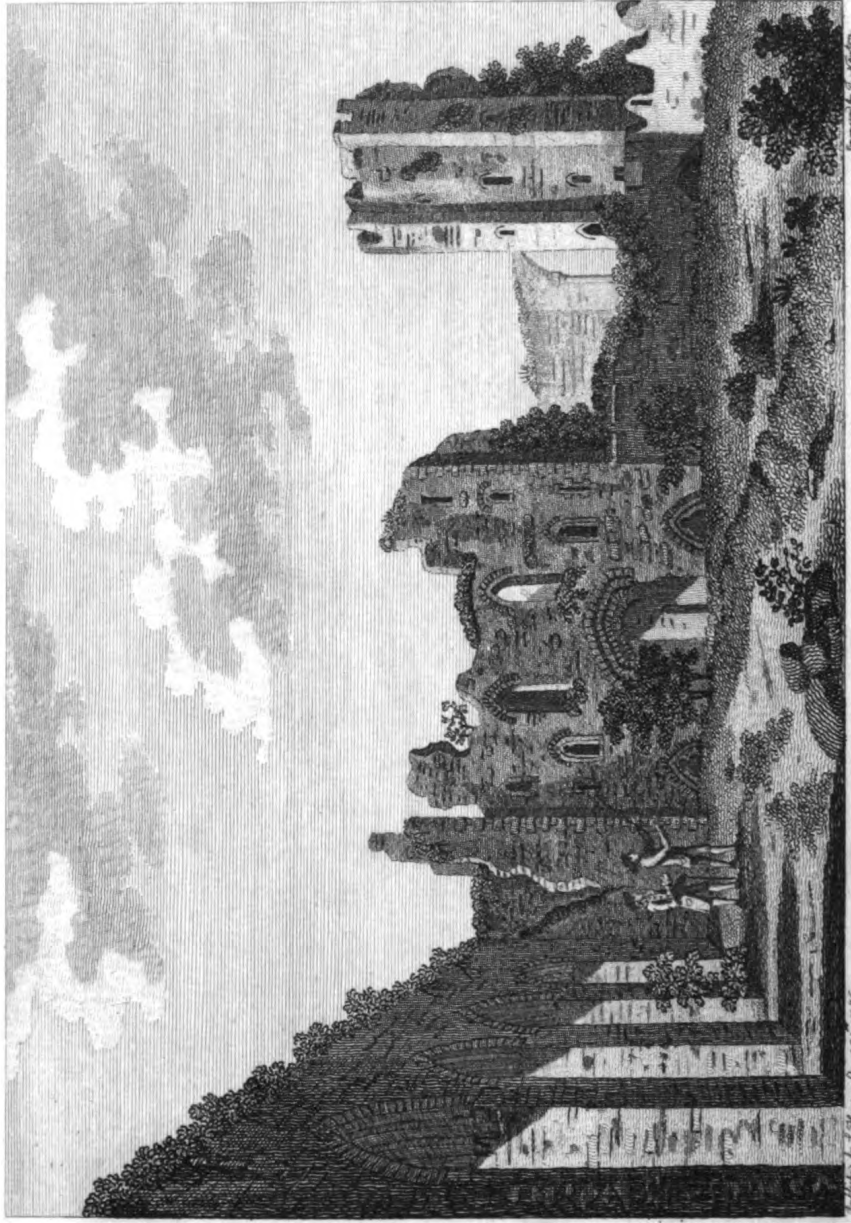




Sparrow sc.

Cardiff or Caerdyff Castle, Glamorgan.

1718



Great Hall at Caerphilly Castle.

THE GREAT HALL OF CAERPHILLY, OR SENGENTH CASTLE.

THIS view shews the outside of what is supposed to have been the Great Hall of this magnificent and extensive fortress; likewise an ancient gate and tower leading from the adjacent area. The great hall appears on the left; the inside thereof is described in the first plate of this castle.

The castles of Caerphilly, Coch, St. Quintin, and Cardiff, with divers manors and estates in this county, are at present the property of the Lord Mountstuart, in right of his wife the heiress of Lord Windsor.

His lordship has lately fitted up the castle of Cardiff.—This view was drawn A.D. 1775.

CARDIFF, OR CAERTOPH CASTLE.

THIS castle, according to both Giraldus Cambrensis and Leland, takes its name from the river Taff, which washes its walls; Caertoph signifying *the town or castle upon Taff*. Robert Fitzhamon having, anno 1091, conquered Glamorganshire, divided that county into different portions, rewarding therewith the twelve Norman knights by whom he had been assisted; giving to each a certain number of knights' fees, according to their importance or abilities to serve him; which possessions they held under him, being bound to do suit and service to him as their lord.

For his own share, among the estates, he received the town of Cardiff, where he, according to Stowe, anno 1110, erected this castle, in which he commonly resided, and had herein his courts of chancery and exchequer. The former was held on the first Monday of every month, at which the twelve knights or their heirs

heirs were bound to attend, and had a right to lodgings in the outer court of the castle; which Sir John Price says (in his Description of Wales, printed in Powel's translation of Caradoc's history of that country) their heirs, or those that purchased of the same heirs, do enjoy to this day. These knights, according to Camden, were bound to defend particular parts of the castle; there was, besides, a garrison of soldiers. "Also on the morrow after the county-day, being Tuesday, (says Sir John Price,) the lord chancellor always sat in the chancery there, for the determining matters of conscience in strife, happening as well in the shrievalty as in the members; the which day also the said knights used to give attendance on the lord: and on Wednesday every man drew homeward, and then began the courts of members to be kept in order, one after the other."

This castle was taken soon after its erection, by one Ivor Black, a Briton, who dwelt in the mountains, a man of small stature, but resolute courage. He marched here privately, with a party of soldiers, and in the night surprised the castle, carrying away William earl of Gloucester, the grandson of Fitzhamon, together with his wife and son, whom he detained prisoners, till he had received satisfaction for some injuries done him.

It was again taken, anno 1232, by Maelgon and Rhys Gyre, assisted by Richard Marshal, earl of Pembroke, who at the same time took the castle of Abergavenny, Penchy, Blaenllyfyni, and Bwlchy-Dinas; all which, except this, it is said, were burned to the ground. By this expression, only the internal apartments could be meant, since the main stone walls, which in all castles were of a vast thickness, could be little damaged by fire. This is mentioned to obviate a seeming inconsistency, often occurring in the history of Wales; where in one page it is said a castle was burned to the ground; and in the next, within six months of its demolition, it is mentioned as standing, and making a defence. Anno 1374, this castle according to Leland, belonged to Edward le Despencer, who died here, and was buried at Tukesbury.

During

During the troubles under Charles the First, it was in possession of the royalists, in the beginning of May 1645; for Rushworth says, "that in South-Wales, at that time, the parliament possessed only the town and castle of Pembroke." It was, however, surrendered to them before the August in the year following. It remained in their hands anno 1647, when twenty barrels of powder, with match and bullets proportionable, were ordered by the house for its defence.

The present remains of this castle, and its offices, are encompassed by a wall, enclosing a considerable area. The chief buildings are the keep; one called the tower; and the edifice here represented; in the outer front of which is a fine octagonal embattled tower, somewhat resembling one of those at Warwick castle. The top of it appears in this view over the roof of the building. Here, too, is a small chapel.

The depredations of modern days have conduced to the demolition of these remains, more than even the united attacks of time and weather; most of its squared stones having been taken away for the purpose of building, many of the houses in Cardiff being constructed with its materials. The usual stories of subterraneous passages leading to the neighbouring monasteries, make part of the wonderful history of this place.

The building here shewn, seems to have been the most ornamented part of the castle, as well as the most modern; it is still inhabited, and has several good rooms; in one of them the tenants of the Lady Windsor, to whom it belongs, have an annual entertainment. The windows have pointed arches, and are neatly finished.—This view, which represents the S. E. aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

THE KEEP OF THE CASTLE OF CARDIFF.

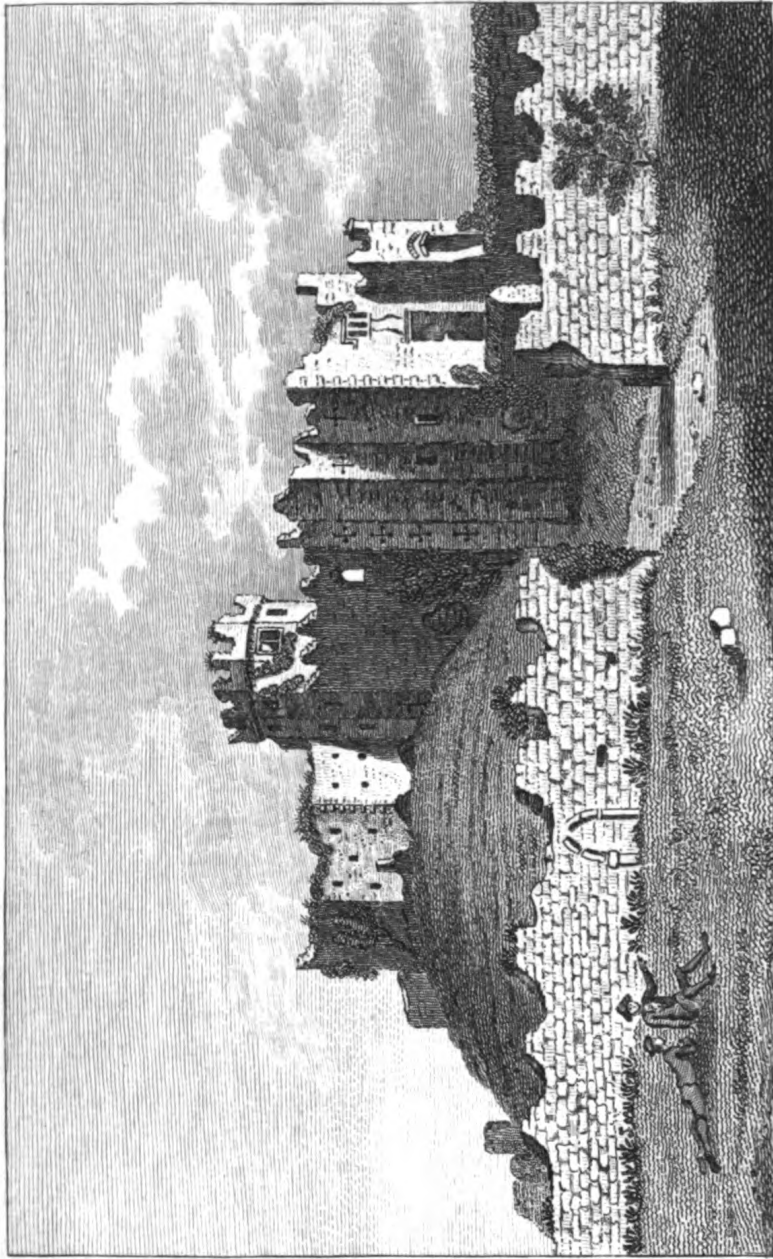
THIS, with the ruin called the Tower, carry evident marks of greater antiquity than the buildings to the south next the river, which have much more elegance in their construction. The view will describe its situation and form, far better than can be done by words. It is vulgarly called the Magazine, having been appropriated to that use, both during the troubles under Charles I. and by the militia in the last war. That it was the keep, its style and situation indisputably determine.

Anno 1659, here was a royal garrison ; its establishment was a gunner and store-keeper, to be executed by one person, at twenty-pence per diem. One mattrosse, at ten-pence per diem, with an allowance of twenty-pence per diem for fire and candle for the guard. It was garrisoned by a company of foot, consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, a serjeant, two corporals, one drummer, and forty-eight private men.—This view, which represents the south aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

THE TOWER IN CARDIFF CASTLE.

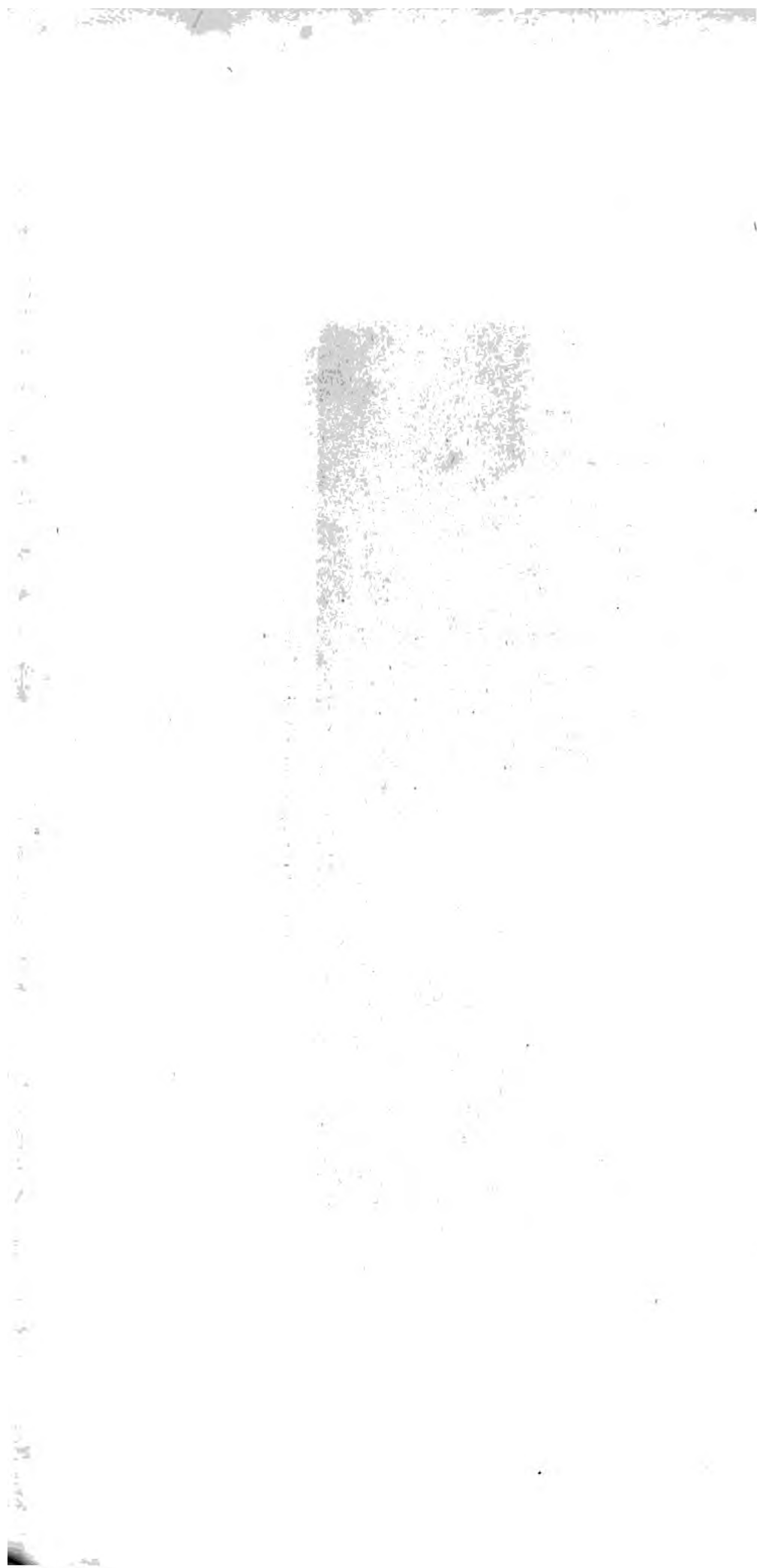
THIS view shews the building called the Tower in Cardiff castle, in which, according to tradition, Robert duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus and Henry I. was confined for upwards of twenty-six years. It is pretended that, attempting to escape, he was retaken, and, by the order of his cruel brother Henry, blinded after the following manner: A hot brass bason was held so near his face, that the humours of the eyes were thereby dried up, and the optic nerve destroyed. The story is, however, contradicted by several of our best historians.

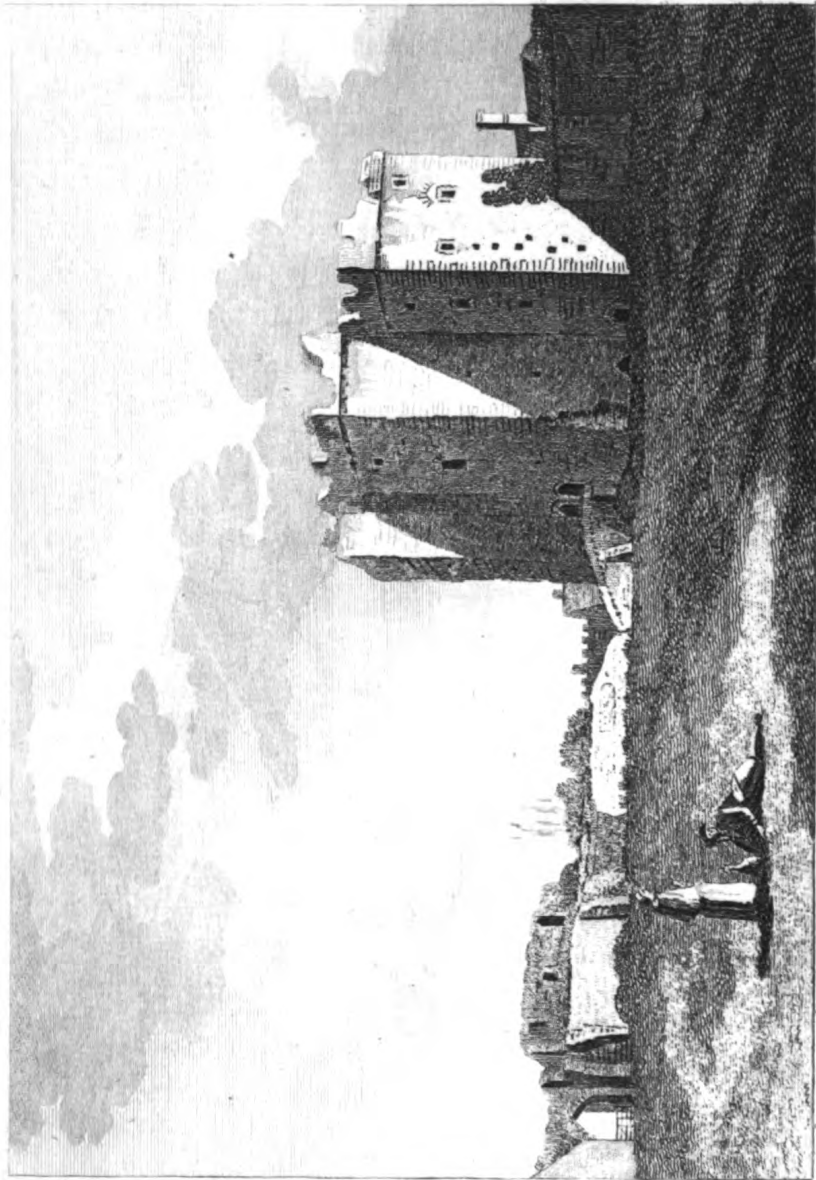
Matthew Paris, who, among others, recites the story of his being



S. Sparrow Jr.

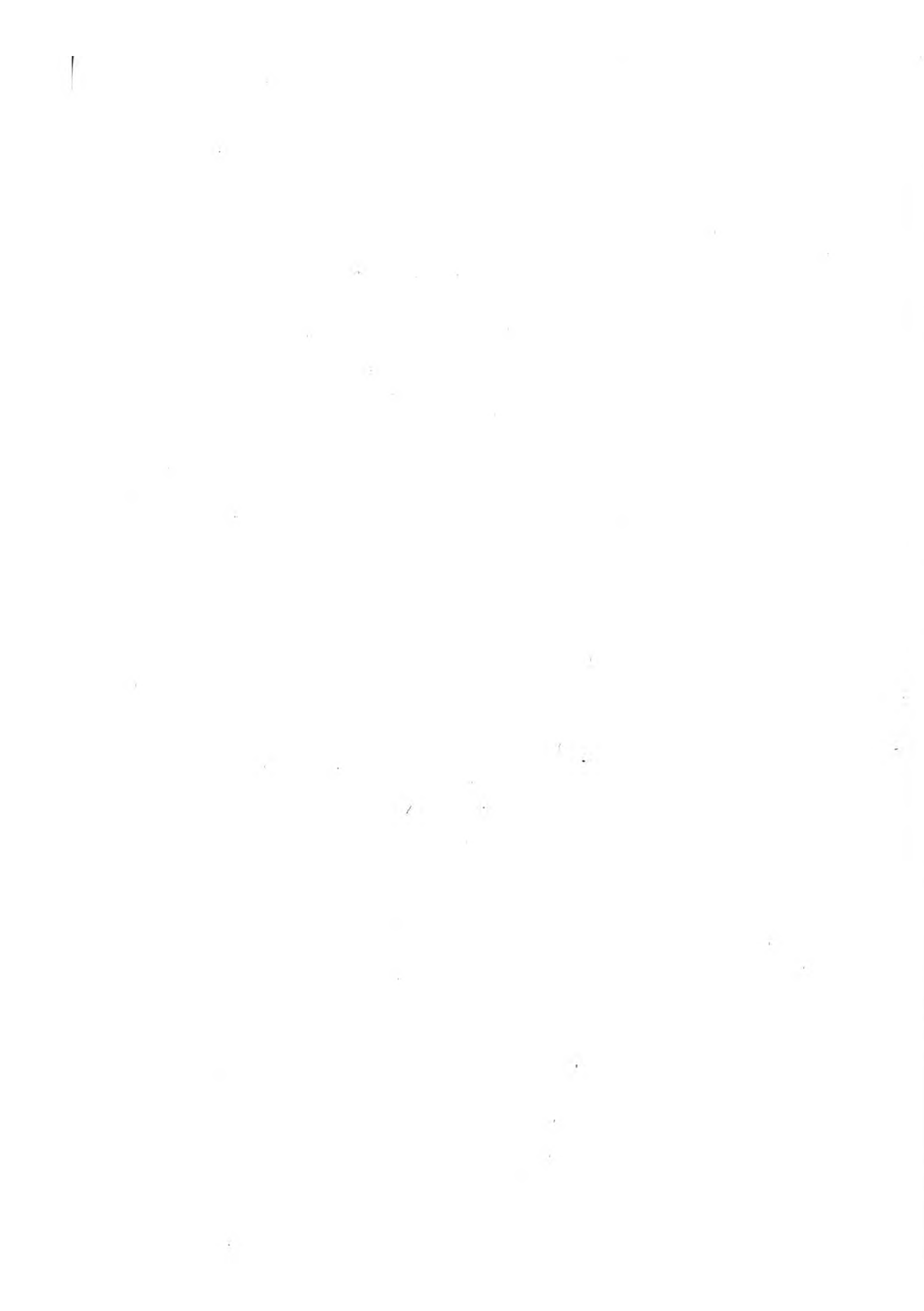
Keep of the Castle of Cardiff, Glamorgan.





Tower, in Cardiff Castle, Glamorganshire.

W. J. D. del. 1775.



being blinded by the above-mentioned method, thus relates the cause of his death :

“ It happened on a feast-day, that King Henry, trying on a scarlet robe, the hood of which being too strait, in essaying to put it on, he tore one of the stitches ; whereupon he desired one of his attendants to carry it to his brother, whose head was smaller ; it having always been his custom, whenever he had a new robe, to send one cut off from the same cloth to his brother, with a polite message. This garment being delivered to Robert, in putting it on, he felt the fraction where the stitch had been broken, and through the negligence of the taylor not mended. On asking how that place came torn, he was told that it was done by his brother, and the whole story was related to him ; whereupon falling into a violent passion he thus exclaimed: ‘ Alas ! alas ! I have lived too long ! Behold my younger brother, a lazy clerk, who has supplanted me in my kingdom, imprisoned and blinded me ! I who have been famous in arms ! And now, not content with these injuries, he insults me as if I were a beggar, sending me his cast-off clothes as for an alms ! ’ From that time he refused to take any nourishment, and miserably weeping and lamenting starved himself to death. He was buried in Gloucester cathedral, where his image, as big as the life, carved in Irish oak, and painted, is yet shewn.” It is, however, generally believed to have been made long after his death.

A dark vaulted room beneath the level of the ground, something bigger, but as damp and comfortless as one of the cells in Newgate, is pointed out for the apartment wherein he was confined ; though the least consideration will shew the improbability of this being true. It has already been said, he was here above twenty-six years ; Matthew Paris says, near thirty ; but no human being could have ever lived a year in this unwholesome dungeon : besides, had he been so badly lodged, his other treatment would in all likelihood have been of a piece ; and he would have been too much humbled to have so highly resented so unintended an
affront

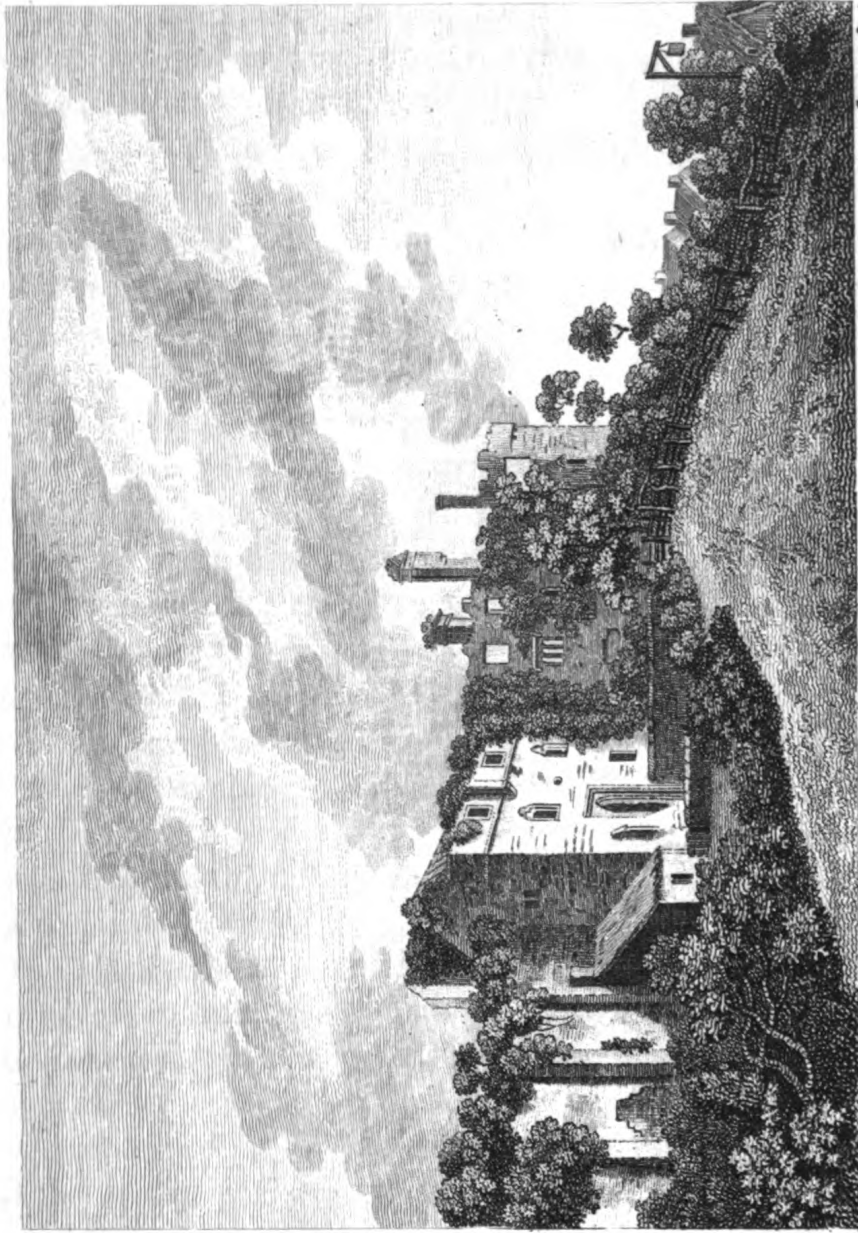
affront as that just mentioned ; when he would, in that case, have had so much more reason to complain of real injuries and ill treatment. It is, therefore, more probable, he had the range of the whole castle, wherein were many noble rooms. My Lord Lyttelton, from the authorities of Odo Vitalis, and William of Malmesbury, says, “ Henry made his imprisonment as easy to him as possible, furnishing him with an elegant table, and buffoons to divert him ; pleasures which, for some years, he had preferred to all the duties of sovereign power.”——This view, which represents the north aspect of the tower, was drawn anno 1775.

COITY CASTLE.

THE exact time when this castle was first erected seems uncertain, though in all likelihood it was built about the year 1091, by Paganus de Turberville, one of the twelve Norman knights, who, under Robert Fitz-Hamon, seized the lordship of Glamorgan. That event is in substance thus related in Powell's History of Wales: In the fourth year of the reign of William Rufus, one Eineon, who had unsuccessfully rebelled against Rhys ap Tewdor, prince of South Wales, took shelter with Jestin ap Gurgant, lord of Glamorganshire, then at war with that prince ; who proving too strong for him, Eineon under took, on certain conditions (one of which was, that Jestin should give him his daughter in marriage), to procure him assistance from the Normans. Articles being agreed on, he set out for England, and in the beginning of the following year returned with a considerable body of men, under Robert Fitz-Hamon and twelve other knights, who cruelly ravaged the country, and, after an obstinate engagement, vanquished and slew Prince Rhys ap Tewdor, in a battle fought near Brecknock.

Jestin, being thus victorious by the assistance of the Normans, refused to fulfil his engagements to Eineon, who being justly incensed thereat, persuaded the Normans to seize on the country.

The



Sparrow sculp

Coity Castle, Glamorganshire

July 10:1774



The fertility and beauty of the spot made few arguments necessary; they easily conquered Jestin, and, as some say, slew him; after which they made themselves masters of the whole lordship of Glamorgan, the most pleasant and fertile parts of which they divided among themselves, leaving the mountainous and rocky grounds to Eineon. In this division the lordship of Coity, with its appendages, fell to the share of Sir Paine or Paganus de Turberville.

Stowe says of the knights who attended Robert Fitz-Hamon, "to that building there (i. e. in Glamorganshire) certain castles, and joining their power together, they defended their farms and lordships, which they had taken and possessed." This seems to give a probability to the above supposed date, and builder of the castle. The lordship of Coity castle remained in the family of the Turbervilles for many generations; till, for want of issue-male, Sir Richard Turberville bequeathed it to the heirs-male of Sir Roger Berkerolles, knt., from whom, in like default, it fell to Sir William Gamage, knt. in whose family it was when Leland wrote his Itinerary. "The castle of Coite (says he) standith on a playn grounde, a mile by north est from Penbont, a good market town, standing on Ogor. Coite castelle is also half a mile from the west Ripe of Wenny, and a mile from the east Ripe of Ogor. This castelle is maintainid, and some say that it longgid ons to Payue, caulled from his ruffeling there *Diable*; now Gamage is lord of it, and it is his principal house." Sir Robert Sydney, created Earl of Leicester sixteenth of James the First, marrying Barbara, daughter of John Gamage, esq. lord of Coity, had with her that castle, and other great estates in Wales.

In one of the rooms at Penshurst Place in Kent, the noble old seat of the Sydneys, is a large ancient picture, painted on wood, representing that Lady Barbara, in the dress of the times: about her stand eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, each having their name and additions written under them. Likewise, in the park at the same place, between a large piece of water called

Langcup-well, and the lawn fronting the house, is a clump of twelve very ancient trees, having one in the centre, and the others round it: these are said to represent Barbara Gamage, and her eleven children. The clump is to this day called Gamage's Bower.

This castle lately belonged to the family of the Edwins.—
This view was drawn anno 1772.

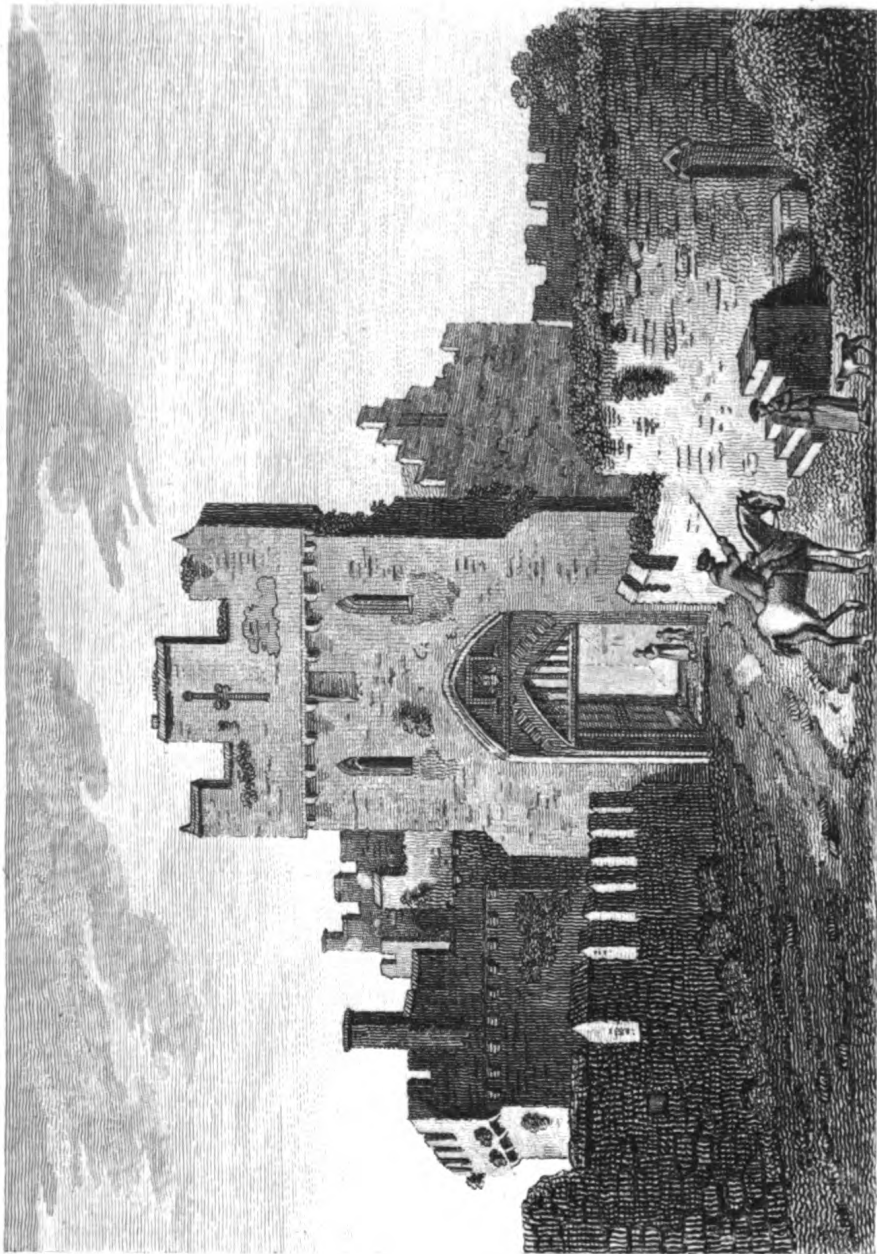
ST. DONAT'S, OR ST. DENWIT'S CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS castle stands near Nash Point, five miles south-west of Cowbridge. It is seated on an eminence, and had a fine park to the west, and on its south side pleasant gardens, descending in terraces from the castle wall to the Severn.

Here was a castle as early as the 4th of William Rufus; for in the account of the division of the lordship of Glamorgan, printed in Powel's History of Wales, and cited in the description of Coity castle, there is the following article: "Item, to Sir William le Esterling, alias Stradling, he gave the castle and manor of St. Donat, or St. Denewit, being one knight's fee; now parcel of the possessions of Sir Edward Stradling, knight, that now is."

The present castle was most probably built by some of the Stradlings, as may be concluded from the style of its architecture. In that family it continued for 684 years, they outliving the descendants of all the other twelve knights; but at length becoming extinct, the estate came into the possession of Bussy Mansel, esq. who was the proprietor thereof, anno 1740.

The building appears to have been once both beautiful and extensive.—The part here shewn is the north gate.—It was drawn anno 1770.

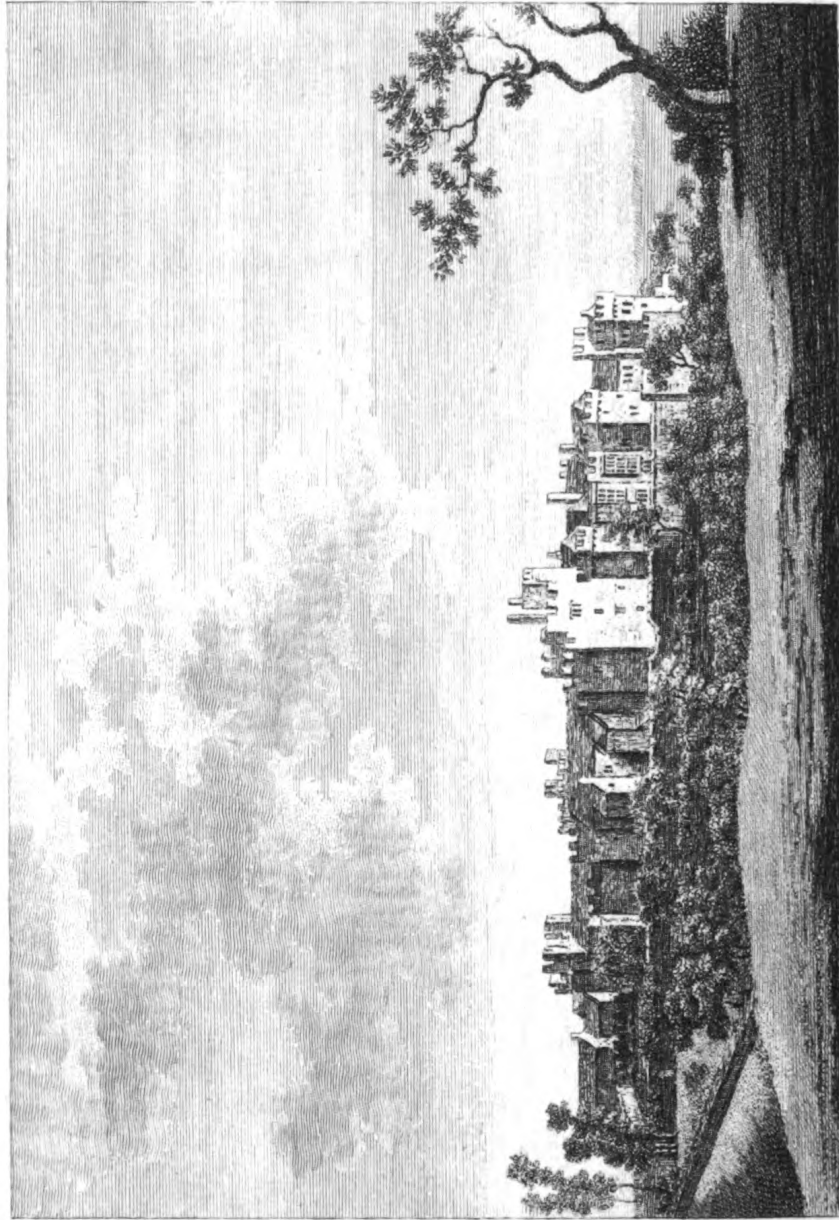


Sparrow J. del.

St. Donat's Castle, P. 1. Glamorgan, W. S.

April 27. 1774.





J. Hooper del. Sculp.

St Donat's Castle. Pl. 2. Glamorganshire.

J. Hooper 1775.





J. Hooper del. & sculp.

Dunraven House Glamorganshire. Pl. 1.

May 25, 1776.

ST. DONAT'S, OR ST. DENWIT'S CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

A GENERAL prospect of this castle is here given, as viewed from the north-west. It was drawn from the park, which is almost the only spot whence it is visible, except at a great distance, owing to its being closely surrounded by trees. It is encompassed by a ditch, and in many places by a triple wall. On the north, south, and east sides it was undoubtedly very strong; but on the west is entirely commanded from the park, which rising suddenly overlooks it within musket-shot. This view testifies it to be a very large pile of buildings, and not so ruinous as many castles of later date: indeed, part of it is still inhabited by tenants. In it are shewn the guard-room, and other marks of its former destination.

The park is finely wooded, and well stocked with deer. Here, at a small distance west of the castle, are the remains of a watch-tower, from the top of which there must be a most extensive view. From the style of its architecture it seems coeval with the castle. — This view was drawn anno 1775.

DUNRAVEN HOUSE. (PLATE I.)

DUNRAVEN House, or castle, (for so it is called in Caradoc's History of Wales,) stands about nine miles south-east of Cow-bridge; is built on a high rocky headland, running out a considerable distance into the sea, and forming a point, called by the natives *the Witches' Point*. The following account of this place, and its owners, is given in the above cited book:

“ William Londres, lord of the castle and manor of Ogmores (as is before said), won afterwards the lordships of Kydwelhey and Carnewilhion, in Caermarthenshire, from the Welchmen; and gave to Sir Arnold Butler, his servant, the castle and manor of
Dun-

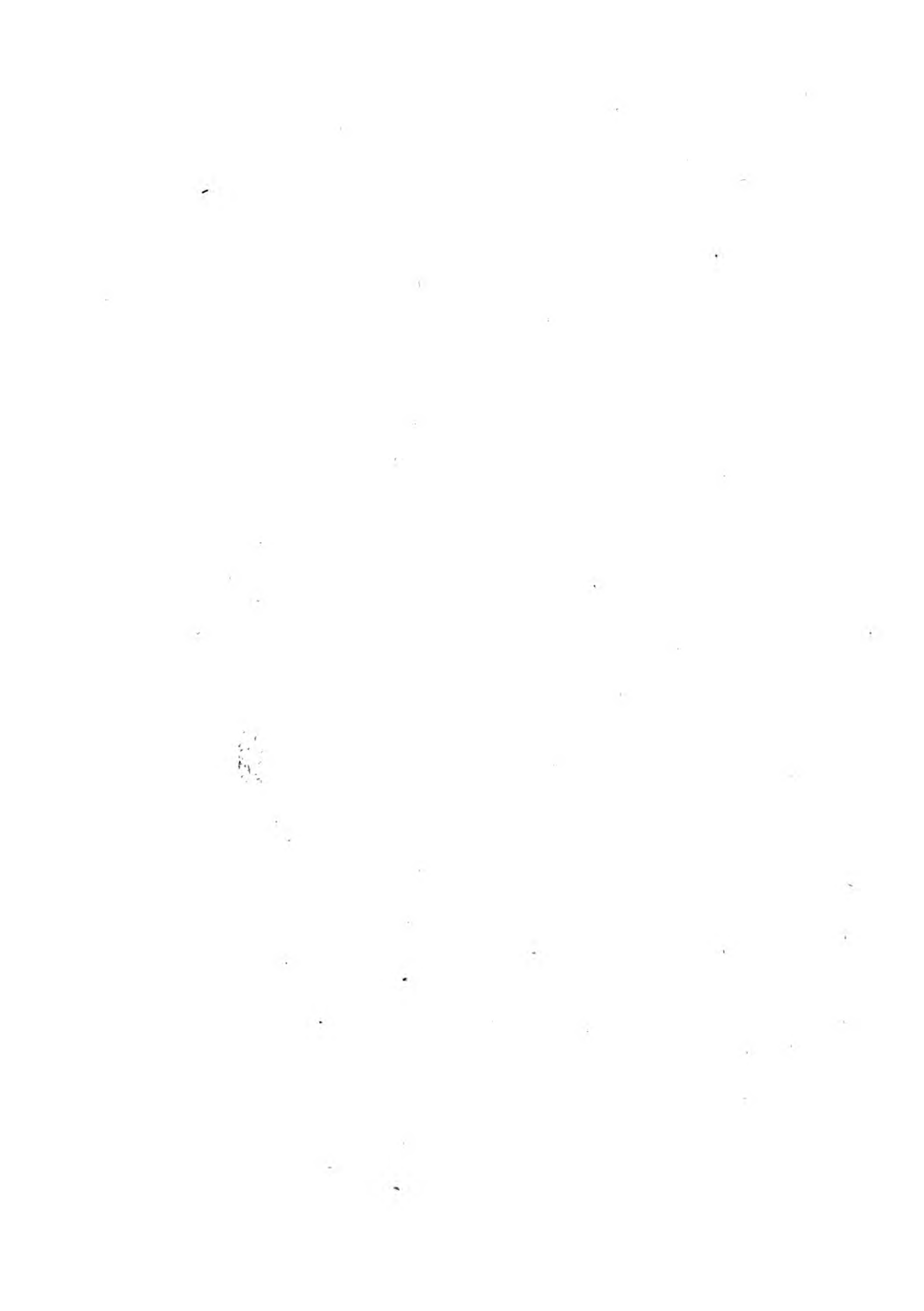
Dunreeven, in the lordship of Ogmores aforesaid ; the which ever since hath continued in the heirs-male of the said Arnold Butler, until within these few years, when it fell to Walter Vaughan, sister's son to Arnold Butler, the last of the Butlers that was owner thereof."

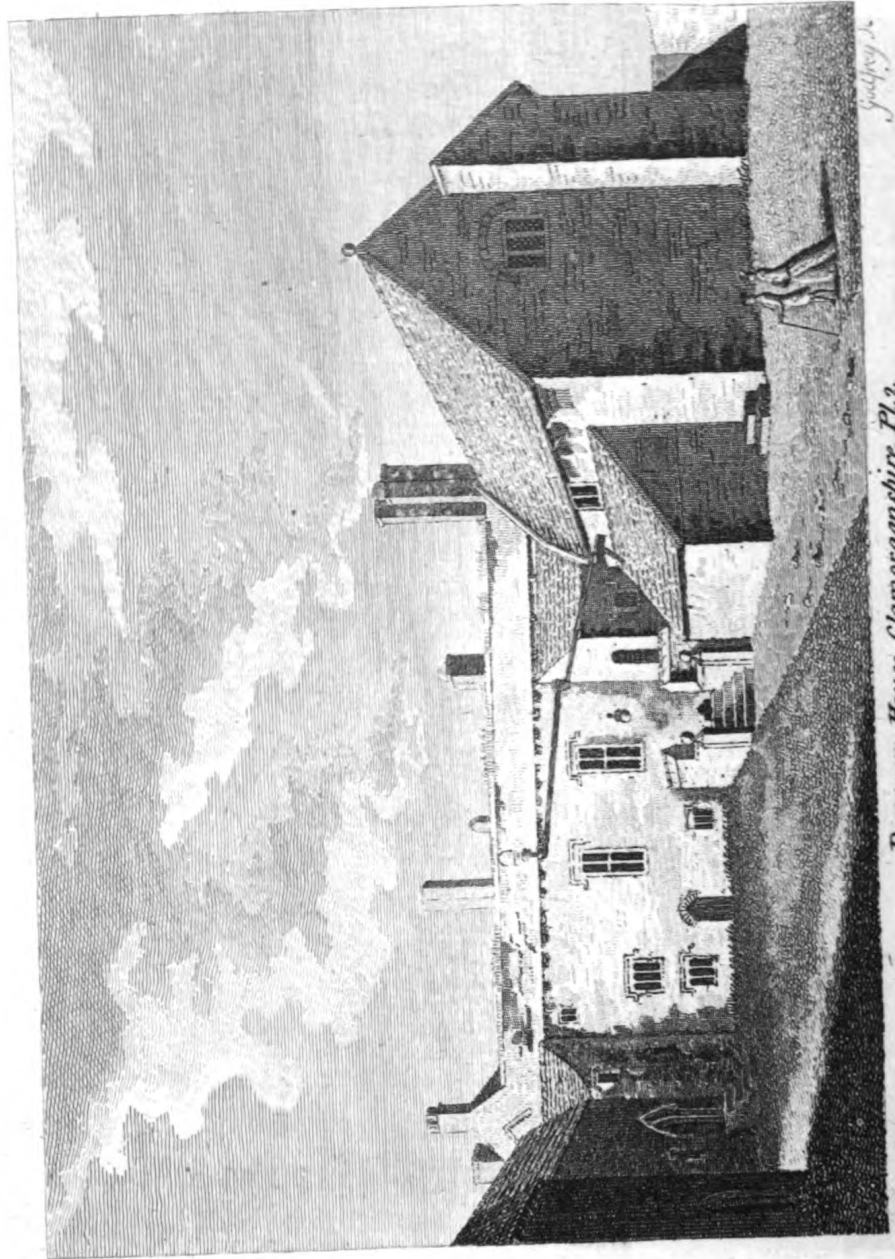
The Vaughans, it is said, held it for some time ; and, according to tradition, the last proprietor of that family used to set up lights along the shore, and make use of other devices to mislead seamen, in order that they might be wrecked on his manor. This wicked practice, as the popular story goes, did not escape its punishment in this world, three of his sons being drowned in one day, by the following accidents.

Within sight of the house is a large rock, called the Swiscar, dry only at low water, but at other times covered by the sea. To this rock two of his sons went in a boat, in order to divert themselves ; but in landing they not taking sufficient care to fasten their boat, on the rising of the tide it was carried away, and they left to all the horrors of their fate, which was inevitable, as the family had no other boat, nor was there any one in the neighbourhood. Their distress was descried from the house, which was filled with confusion and sorrow, insomuch, that an infant who was just able to walk, being left alone, fell into a vessel of whey, and was drowned almost the same instant as his two brothers. This was universally looked upon as a judgment for the iniquitous actions above-mentioned ; and it is added, that Mr. Vaughan was so struck with the misfortune, that he never after could endure the house, but sold it to a Mr. Windham, ancestor of the present proprietor.

Near this house another terrible accident happened. A Major Windham coming home one dark night lost his way, and riding his horse furiously to the edge of the cliff, the beast perceiving the danger, stopped short on the very brink of the precipice, but threw the major over his head, who was killed on the spot, the rock here being near an hundred feet high.

This house and manor at present belongs to Thomas Windham,





Dunraven House, Glamorganshire. Pl. 2.

ham, esq, of Clearwell, in the county of Gloucester, who keeps it as a hunting-seat. Many parts of it have the appearance of great antiquity, though more resembling a religious house than a castle. The present pile seems to have been built at very different periods. Some of the lodging-rooms are made out of what has undoubtedly been formerly a large chapel; and under one of the out-houses is an arch walled up, reported to be a vault anciently used as a burial-place to the owners of the mansion.—This view, representing the eastern aspect of the house and rock, was drawn anno 1775.

DUNRAVEN HOUSE. (PLATE II.)

THIS plate shews the house as it appears when viewed from the inner court, the entrance into which is through a rude gate, on which are several grotesque carvings, and a defaced coat of arms.

The elevated situation of this mansion gives it the command of several most beautiful and extensive prospects. That towards the west is most particularly striking, as in a stormy day the surf may be seen dashing over the rocky cliffs, which are here very lofty, and broken in the most picturesque manner. The violence with which the waves are driven against these rocks, may be judged by their effects, they having formed two very extraordinary caverns, known by the names of the Cave, and the Wind Hole, distant from this house about a mile, towards the west.

The Cave is a passage worn through a projecting stack of rocks in a direction parallel to the shore. Something like a kind of rude piazza, large masses of rock, representing the columns, support the roof. One entrance faces the east; but the grand opening is towards the south, and exhibits a most noble and solemn appearance.

The Wind Hole is a deep cavern, a little to the eastward of the Cave. It has obtained its name from some spiracles which lead

to, and open on the top of the cliff, a considerable distance from its edge, and on which a hat being placed is suddenly blown into the air with great violence; but this only happens when the tide is up, and a fresh wind blows from the south-east.

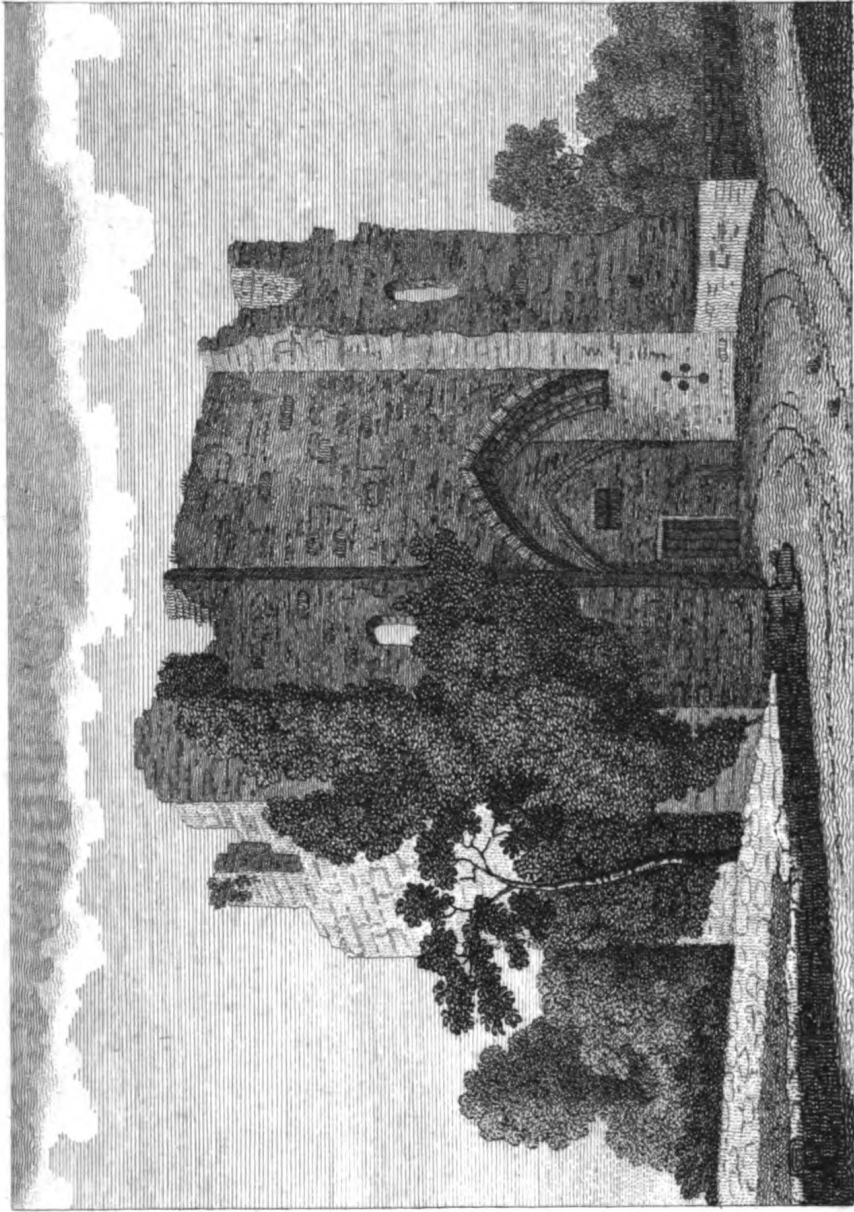
This excavation runs nearly at right angles to the cliff for a considerable distance, and then turns a little to the eastward. The depth, from the entrance, measures seventy-seven yards; in the inside are many large fragments, or blocks of stone, washed from its top and sides, and others which project, shew a variety of beautiful colours, like a peacock's tail, or those produced by the rays of the sun passing through a prism. Both these grottos are worth the notice of curious travellers.—This view, which shews the east aspect of the building, was drawn anno 1775.

LLANBLYTHIAN, OR ST. QUINTINE'S CASTLE.

LLANBLYTHIAN castle stands about half a mile south-west of Cowbridge; it is a very ancient structure, said to have been built before the arrival of Fitz-Haimon and his knights in this country, which happened about the year 1092.

On the division of the lands made among them, after the defeat and death of Jestin, this castle and lordship fell to Sir Robert St. Quintine, who repaired and strengthened it. It since belonged to Sir William Herbert, of Swansea, Knight, and was late the property of Lord Windsor. At present the chief part standing, which is a gateway, probably the grand entrance into the castle, is converted into a barn. All the remains of this building evidently mark that strength more than elegance was considered in its construction.

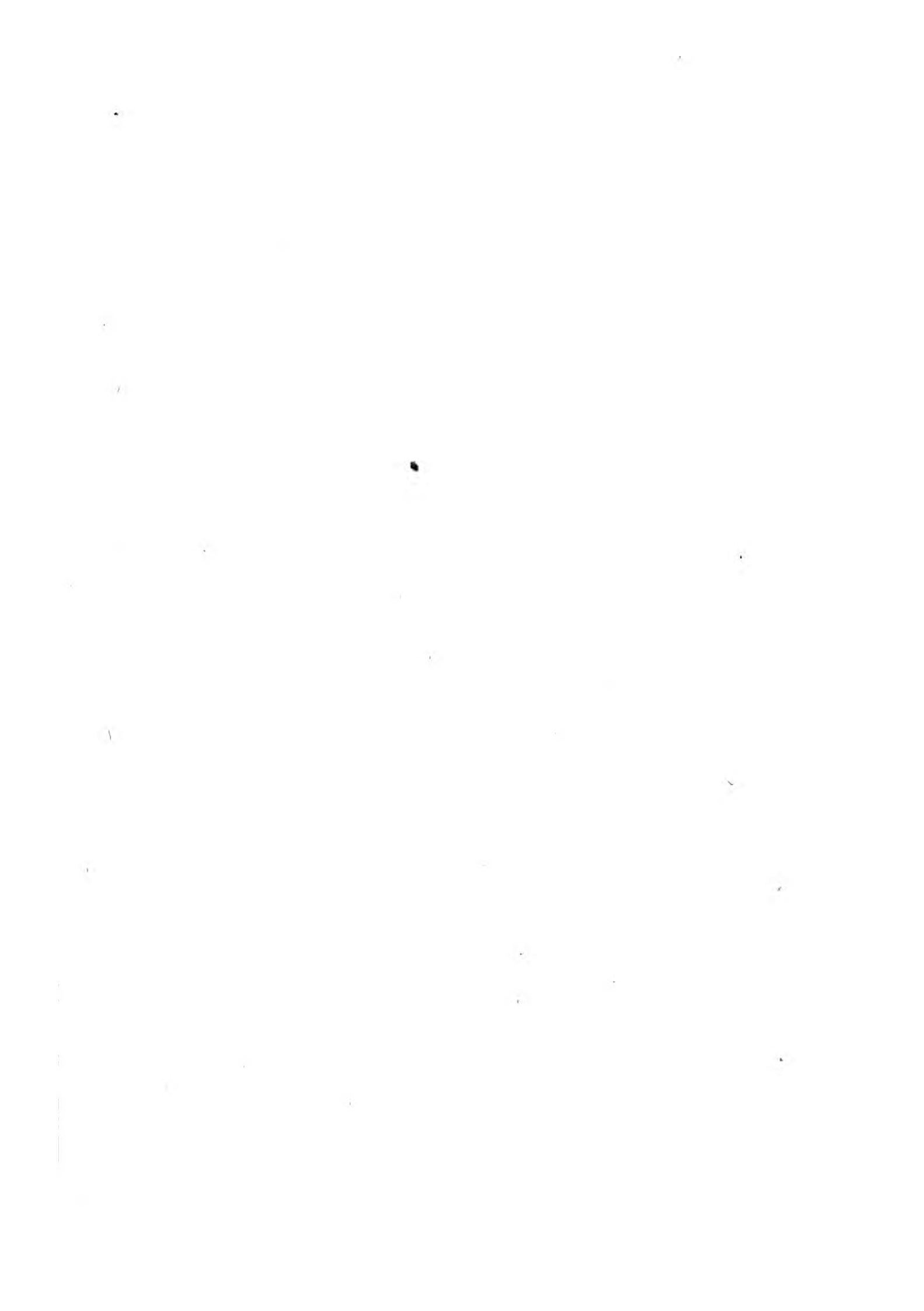
In Sir Edward Stradling's account of the winning of Glamorganshire, printed in Caradoc's History of Wales, there is the pedigree of Sir Robert St. Quintine, wherein it is said, "The issue of Sir Robert enjoyed this lordship till the time of Henry the
Third;

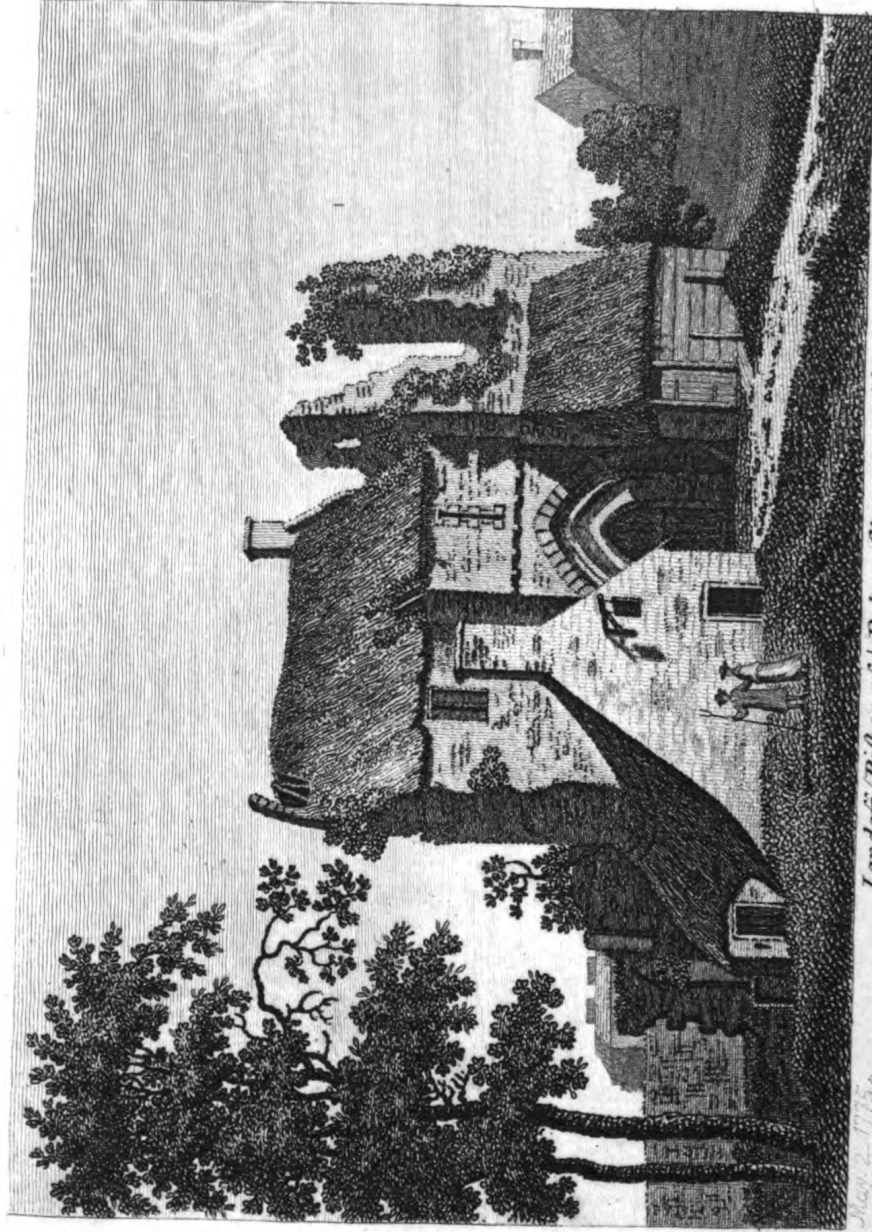


Iwanblethan Castle, Glamorganshire.

Engraving by J. K. S.

Printed by J. Hooper Dec. 16. 1786





Geoffrey So

Landaff / Bishop of / Palace, Glamorganshire .

May 21/50

Third ; and that then, or a short time after, his issue-male failing, it descended to Sir William Parr, marquis of Northampton." At present it is the property of Lord Mountstewart, by the marriage of the heir of Lord Windsor.—This view was drawn anno 1786.

THE BISHOP'S CASTLE AT LANDAFF.

THE ruin here represented is all, except a few other walls, that remain of the castellated mansion of the bishops of this see.

It was built, probably, about the year 1120, by Urbanus the 30th bishop, who at the same time erected the church now standing a small distance north of it. This conjecture is, however, chiefly grounded on the following words of Bishop Godwin, in his catalogue of Bishops ; where, speaking of the re-building of the cathedral of Landaff, he says, " The archbishop (of Canterbury), the rather to draw on the liberality of men in contributing towards the building of the church, took upon him to release the fourth of all penance inflicted, unto such as should bestow any thing towards the same. By this means (no doubt) having gathered great summes of money, he began the building of that church, which now standeth, April 14th, 1120 ; and having finished it, built anew also all the houses belonging to it." Whether the castle was included among these houses, the reader will determine.

Mr. Wotton, who furnished Browne Willis with the account of this church prefixed to his history of that cathedral, expressly says, That Urban built anew all the houses belonging to it, "*for himself and canons.*" The same author gives the following history and description of the demolition and remains of this building :

" The Bishop's castle stood, before it was demolished, south-east of the church. It was heretofore a very stately building, if we may judge by the gate-house, which is still remaining. It was destroyed by Owen Glendower (or Glyndwrdy,) who made great devastation in this county, as well as in North Wales, when he

rose in arms against Henry IV. There is a very high thick stone wall standing, which probably enclosed the castle and the out-houses that belonged to it.

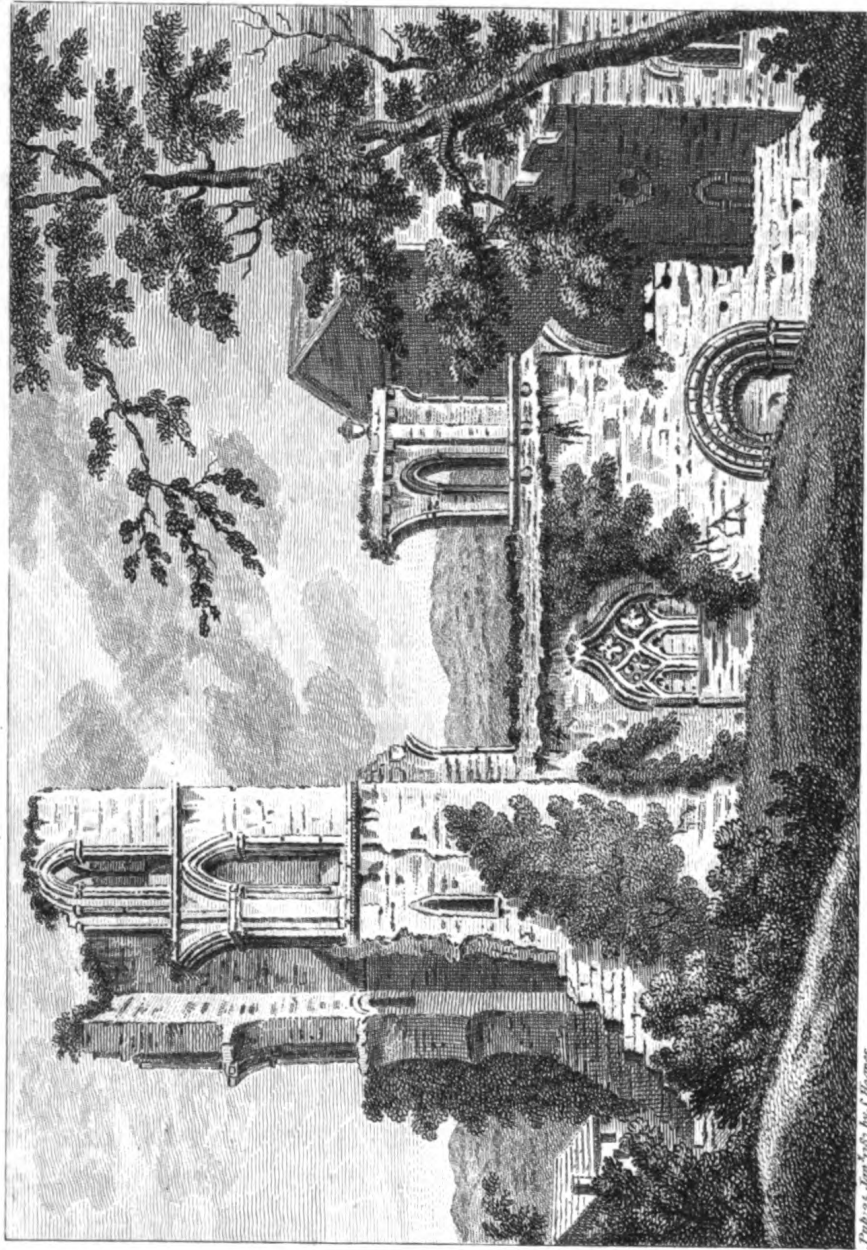
“ The scite of the castle is now turned into a garden, which belongs to Thomas Mathew, esq. of the court of Landaff (a house so called, just adjoining), who is a tenant to a descendant of the house of Arader, now living in Ireland ; which family have been in possession of that which was once the episcopal house, and the grounds thereunto adjoining, for some ages.”

Owen Glendower, at the same time that he destroyed the episcopal mansion, burned and demolished the archidiaconal castle, which, according to Mr. Wotton, was also a noble edifice. In all likelihood neither of them were ever rebuilt or repaired ; since Godwin, whose book was published in 1601, mentioning an episcopal house belonging to the see of Landaff, at Matherne, near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, calls it “ the only house that is now left for the bishop to put his head in.”

Against the remains of this gateway two miserable cottages have been patched up—one of them, such is the vicissitude of worldly grandeur, an ale-house !—This view was drawn anno 1773.

THE CATHEDRAL OF LANDAFF.

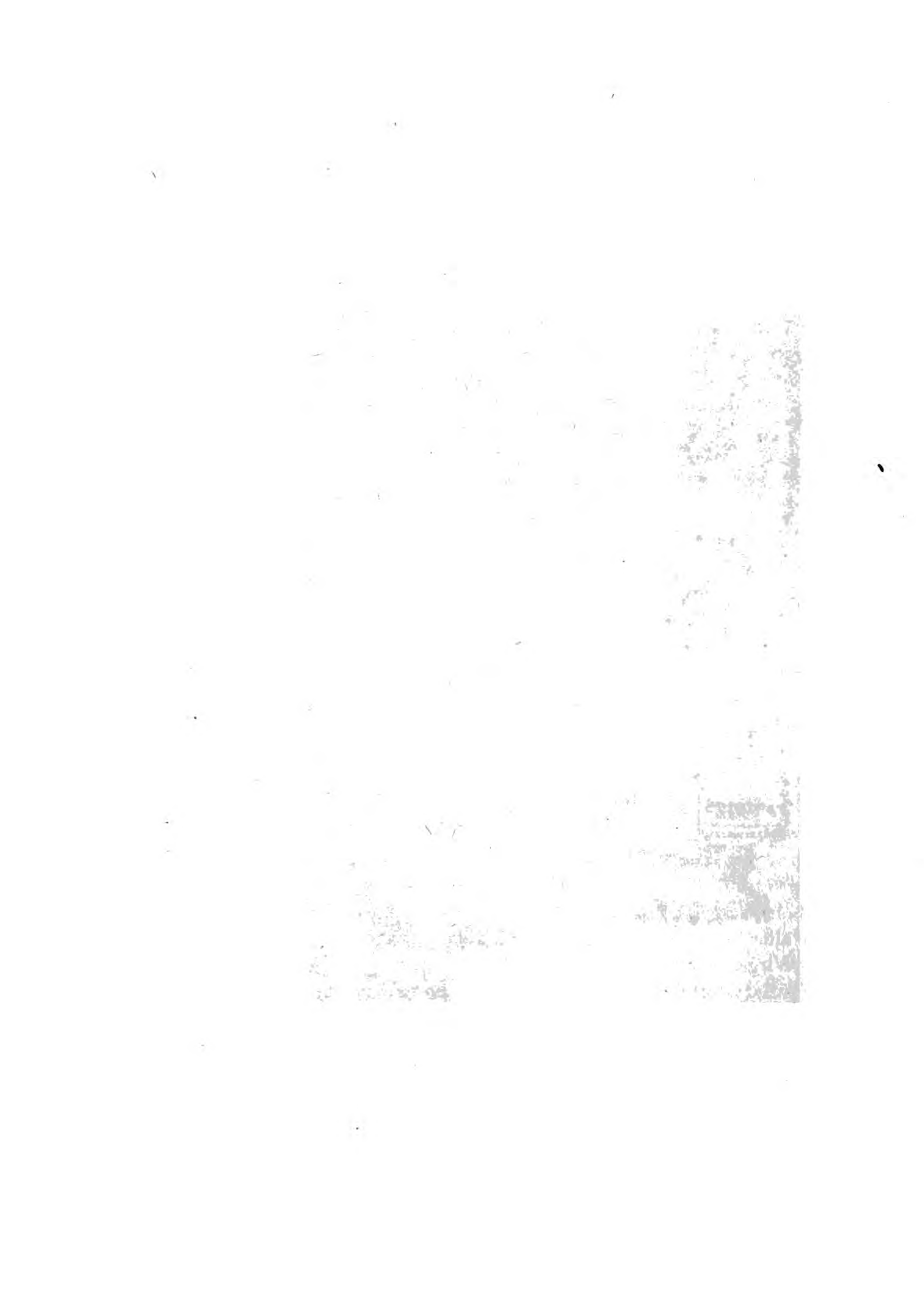
A BISHOPRIC was erected here in the time of St. Dubritius, whose death is generally placed in A. D. 522, though some place it almost an hundred years later. Historians have preserved the names of the bishops of this see from its first erection, though with much uncertainty as to the time of their consecrations and deaths, till the latter end of the ninth century. The members of this church were at first endowed with great possessions, but deprived of most of them shortly after the conquest, when their first church was destroyed. The present fabric, which was built by Bishop Urban,



Printed and Published by J. H. Cooper

Original from Cooper

Cathedral Church Llandaff, Glamorgan, Glamorgan, Glamorgan.



Urban, A. D. 120, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Dubritius, St. Teileian, and St. Oudoceus, hath of late fallen into great decay, but all possible care is taken to preserve it. The revenues of this bishopric were valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 154*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per annum. There are now belonging to this church, a bishop, archdeacon, twelve prebendaries, and two vicars choral. Here were also formerly an organist, four singing men, and four choiristers.

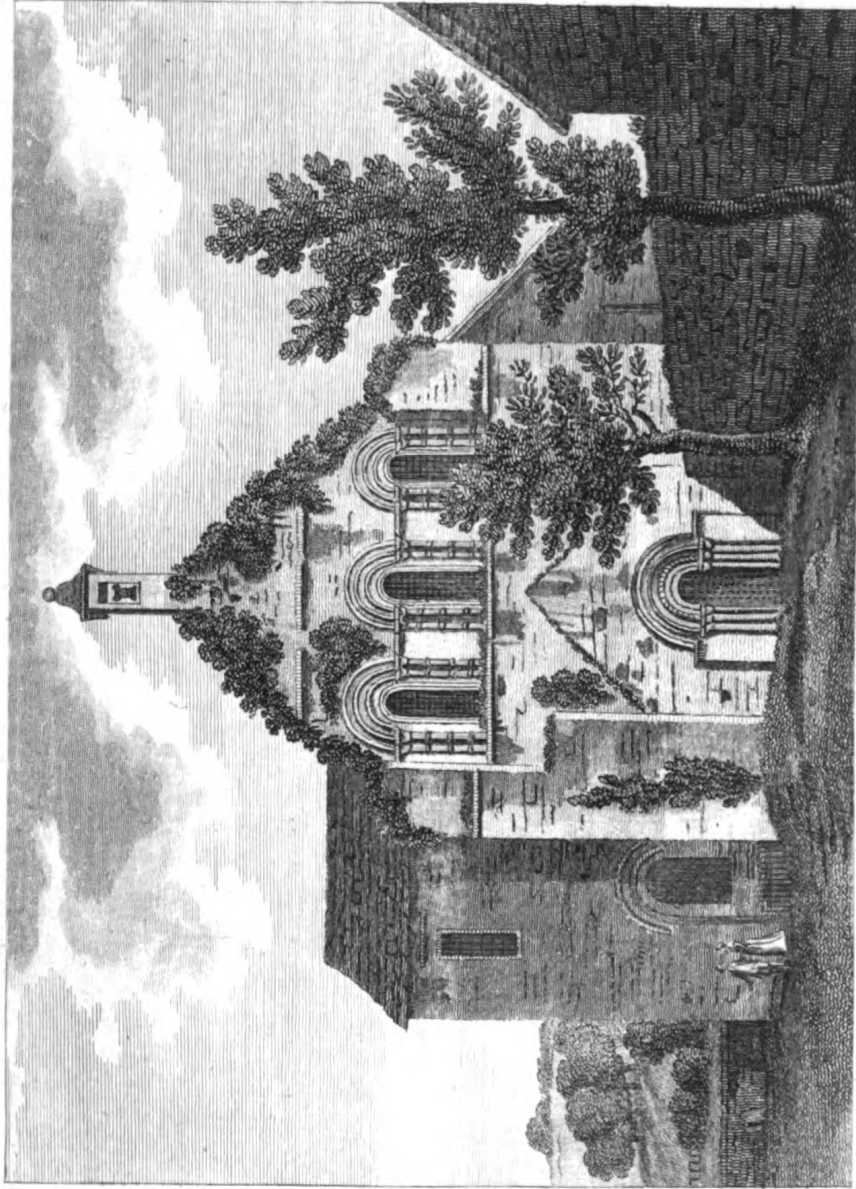
The west end of the cathedral, which had two towers, now in ruins, serves for the chief entrance into a part lately repaired at a great expence, seemingly a new building within the walls of the old one. No attention in these repairs has been paid to the style of the original edifice, so that there is a strange mixture of discordant architecture. Among other absurdities, it is justly remarked, that the Christian altar is here raised under the portico of a Heathen temple. The new choir and screen are neat, but both in the Grecian style. There are two thrones, which take up by much too great a place in the choir.

Here are several ancient monuments of the bishops, and one under a window of an emaciated corpse in a winding sheet, in which the appearance of death, brought on by a long sickness, is admirably characterised. Here are also some more modern ones; among them two in alabaster of the family of Mathews, very neatly executed. Mr. Windham thinks they may possibly be the work of Cellini, or some other eminent Italian sculptor. This cathedral measures two hundred and sixty-three feet and an half in length from east to west; the distance from the west door to the choir, is one hundred and ten feet; the length from the choir to the altar, seventy-five feet; and from thence to the farther end of the Virgin Mary's chapel, sixty-five feet; the breadth of the body is sixty-five feet, and it is the same in height from the floor to the top of the compass-work of the roof; and to the top of the middle aisle, above the pillars, fifty-four feet. Here is neither cross aisle, nor middle tower or steeple.—This view was drawn A. D. 1786.

MARGAN, OR MARGAM ABBEY.

THIS plate shews the remains of the west end of the conventual church of the abbey of Margan, in Glamorganshire, now used for parochial service. Tanner gives the following account of this monastery: "Margan, Robert earl of Gloucester, founded an abbey here, A. D. 1147, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin; it was valued, 26 Hen VIII. at 18*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* as Dugdale, and 188*l.* 14*s.* as Speed; and granted, 32 Hen. VIII. to Sir Rice Manxell, knt. and is now the seat of Thomas Mansel." Camden and Speed attribute the foundation of this house to William earl of Gloucester, respecting which Tanner in a note suggests it as a question, whether Robert might not begin this house only a little before his death; and William his son and successor finish it some time after. The Monasticon places it among the Benedictines. Mr. Windham, who visited this place in the year 1777, thus describes it and its state at that time: "The situation of Margan abbey, founded by William earl of Gloucester, grandson to Fitz Hamon, is at the foot of a high mountain, wholly covered with wood.

"The abbey church is a Norman edifice in the best style; the circular arches of the nave, though not large, are finely proportioned, and the capitals at the small pillars at the west door are more pleasing in their variations than any I have seen. Part of it is still used as a parish church, and within are several marble monuments in memory of the Mansels, the former possessors of this abbey. From the church we were directed across a court (wherein the traces of the ancient cloysters are still to be seen) to the chapter-house. This is an elegant Gothic building, of a date subsequent to that of the church; its vaulted roof is perfect, and supported by a clustered column, rising from the centre of the room; the plan of this chapter-house is an exact circle, fifty feet
in



Published Aug^r 9th 1786 by J. Cooper.

Margam Abby, Glamorganshire.





Oymore Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. G. & Co. Lith.

1846

in diameter; the just proportion of the windows, and the delicate ribs of the arches, which all rise from the centre column and the walls, gradually diverging to their respective points above, must please the eye of every spectator; and, what is uncommon in light Gothic edifices, the external elevation is as simple and uniform as the internal perspective, there being no projecting buttresses to disturb or obstruct its beauty.

“ The preservation of this building led me to conclude that much attention must have been given to the lead, which originally covered it; but to my astonishment I heard, that the lead had long since been removed, and that the only security of the roof against the weather was a thick oiled paper, which by no means prevented the rains from penetrating and filtering through the stone work; but such is the solidity of the arch, that as yet it has suffered no detriment.

“ We may reasonably however expect, that the present proprietor, who is a lover of antiquities, and who frequently makes Margan his place of residence, will soon correct this deficiency, and afford that shelter to the building, which the singular elegance of its structure demands and deserves.”—This view was drawn anno 1777.

OGMORE CASTLE.

THIS castle stands in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wenny and Ogmoré, a small distance south of the high road leading from Cowbridge to Pyle. It is undoubtedly an edifice of great antiquity.

Ogmoré castle is mentioned in Caradoc's history of Wales as early as the reign of William Rufus, where it is said, that manor and castle were bestowed by Robert Fitz-Hamon on William de Londres, one of the twelve Norman knights, who, anno 1091, assisted him in the conquest of Glamorganshire.

Perhaps some sort of castle might then be standing on the
lordship,

lordship, but the style of the present ruins carry evident marks of Norman origin; and indeed it is more than probable, that on the division made by Fitz-Hamon, of the conquered county of Glamorganshire, the knights on whom the different lordships were bestowed, lost no time in fortifying them against the attempts of the dispossessed Welch; so that it will not perhaps be too conjectural to assign that æra for its erection. This lordship, before the separation of the manor of Dunraven, was estimated at four knights' fees.

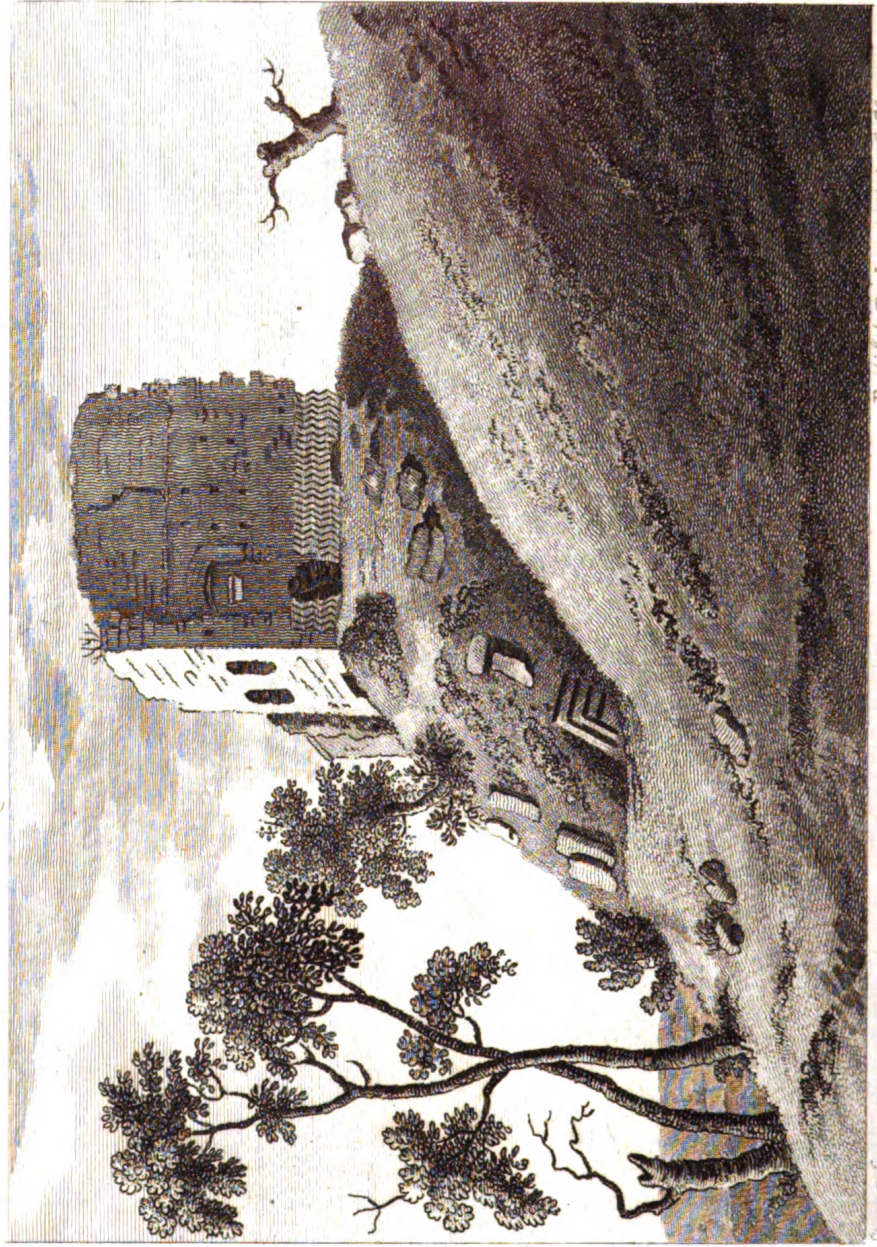
It continued in the heirs of William de Londres for three descents, till the daughter of Morris de Londres, marrying one Seward, a man of great possessions, carried it into his family. They had issue an only daughter, who married Henry earl of Lancaster, whose son Henry was afterwards created Duke of Lancaster; by which means the lordship and castle of Ogmore became a parcel of the duchy of Lancaster.

This castle, either formerly was called by some other name in Welch, or else had the good fortune to be the scene of no military transactions worth recording in history; as among the various attacks, surprises, and sieges, which the barbarous and unsettled state of Wales made common to almost every other castle, and with which Caradoc's history abounds, Ogmore castle is not once mentioned. It appears to have been entire when Leland wrote his Itinerary.

His words are: "Ogor castelle standith in the east ripe of Ogor, on a playn ground, a mile above the mouth of Ogor, and ys meatly well maintained; it longgid ons to Lounder, now to the king."

At present only the keep, and some ruined outer walls are remaining: the former has a great resemblance, in shape, to the keeps of Rochester, Dover, and Banborough castles, as well as that of the tower of London, called the White Tower. It was, however, but a small building. Near it is a ruinous thatched hovel, wherein the manor courts are yet held.

A small



Published Dec. 11. 1855 by S. Hooper.

Penline Castle, Glamorganshire.

W. Parry sc.

A small distance south-east of this castle are several pits, or swallows, filled with water, said to have sunk spontaneously. One of them is deemed unfathomable. It is circular, its diameter measuring about seven feet: a hedge has been made round it, to prevent cattle from falling into it. Perhaps the story of its pretended depth is no better founded than that of the Hell Kettles near Darlington, in the bishopric of Durham, which I had an opportunity of measuring in 1774, in company with the ingenious Doctor Alexander, of Houghton, near that place; when the depth of the deepest, after repeated trials, was found to be no more than nineteen feet and a half.—This view was drawn anno 1775, and shews the south-east aspect of the ruins.

PENLINE CASTLE.

ALTHOUGH Leland in his Itinerary mentions this castle, he neither informs us by whom, nor at what period it was built; all he says is, “ Penline castelle and village, is almost a mile by west north-west from Cowbridge. This castelle yet stondith, and longith to Turberville.”

The part of the castle here shewn is extremely ancient, of which the manner of laying the stones called *herring-bone-fashion*, is an acknowledged mark; the mode of building being found in the oldest parts of Guildford, Corfe, and divers other very ancient castles.

Adjoining to the castle are the ruins of a more modern erection, a mansion built by Mr. Serjeant Sey, but which has not been inhabited since the Revolution. This house commands a most extensive view of the vale of Cowbridge, the Severn, and the distant hills of Somersetshire and Devonshire. Its name is descriptive of its situation, Penline signifying *the top of the wood*.

Penline, like divers other very elevated spots, affords a kind of prognostic for the weather, specified in the following verses :

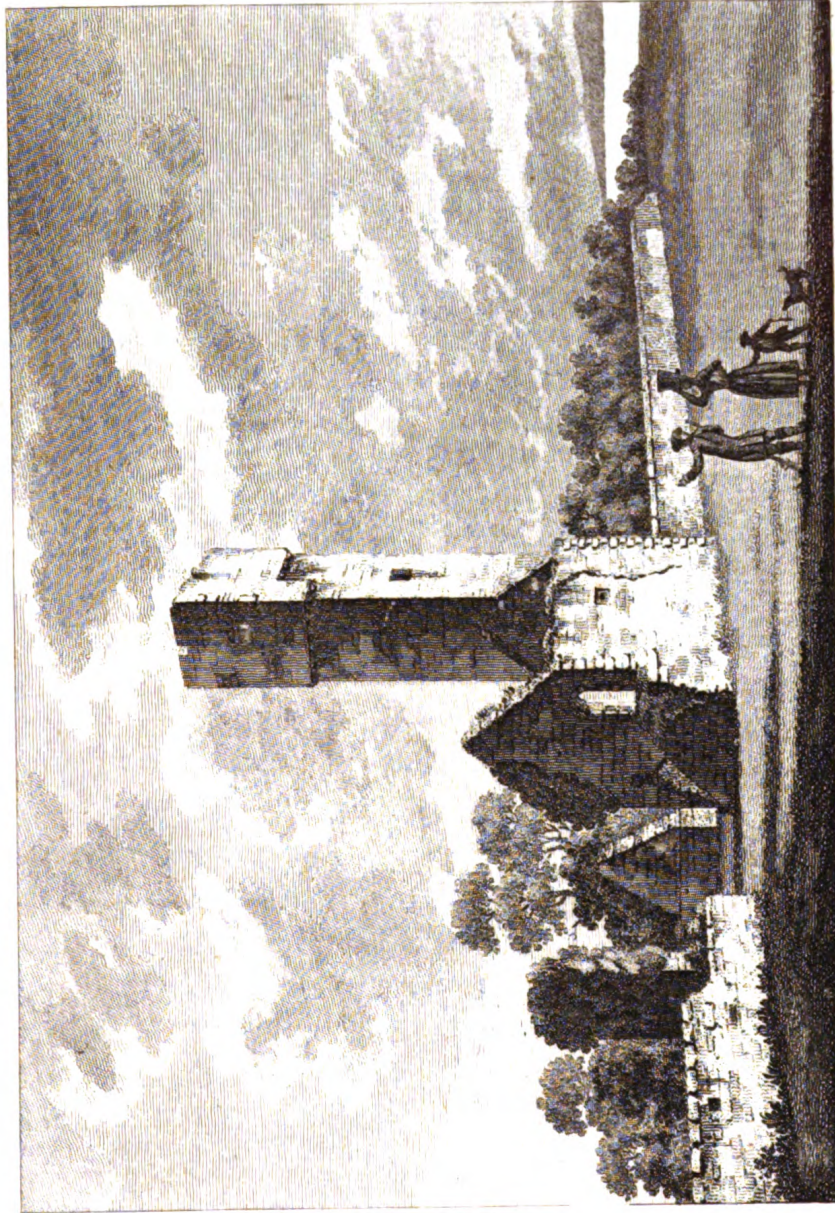
When the hoarse waves of Severn are screaming aloud,
And Penline's lofty castle's involv'd in a cloud ;
If true the old proverb, a shower of rain
Is brooding above, and will soon drench the plain.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

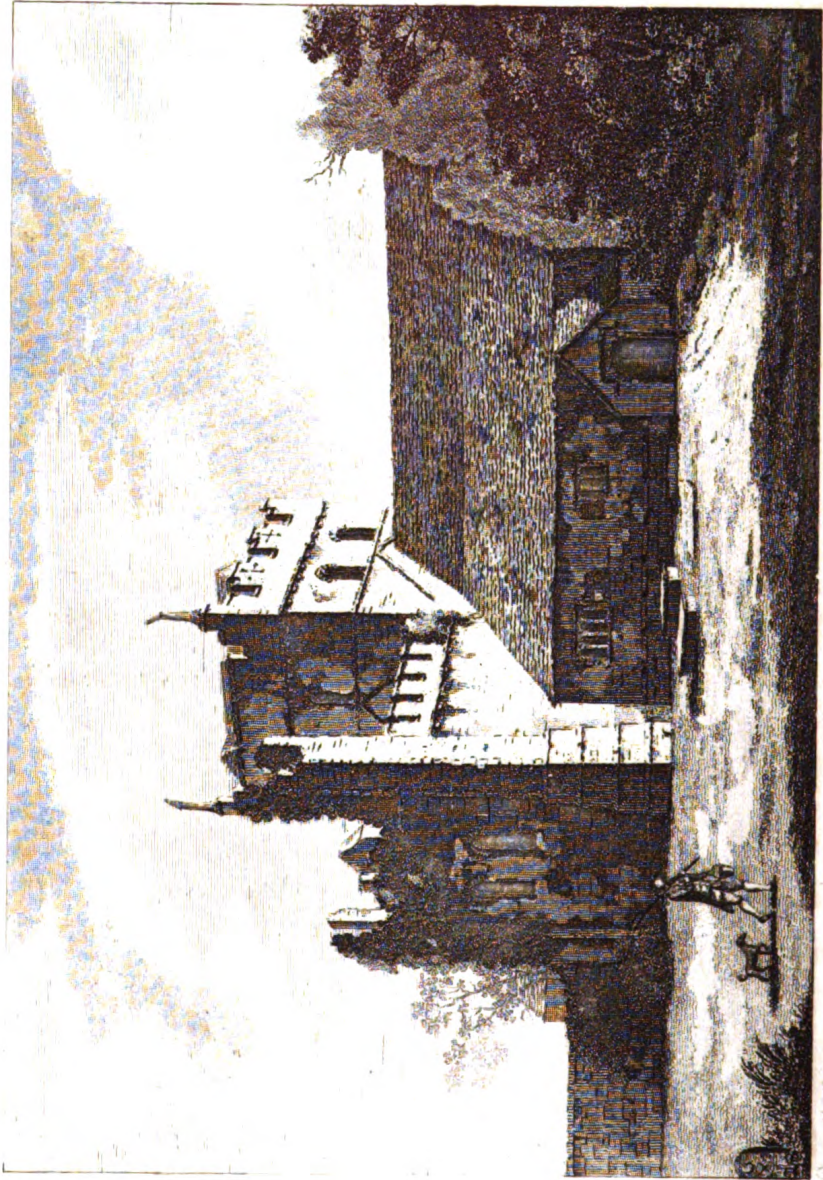
From Serjeant Sey this castle came to Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's, and from him to Bushey, the late Lord Mansell, whose daughter, the late lady Vernon, bequeathed it to Miss Guinnet, the present proprietor.—This view was drawn A.D. 1786.

THE WATCH-TOWER NEAR ST. DONAT'S CASTLE.

THIS picturesque little building stands in the park, a small distance west of the castle ditch. It seems to have been erected entirely for the purpose of a watch-tower ; indeed its size and form bespeak it unfit for defence. The vulgar tradition is, that the lord of the castle and manor constantly kept a centinel on its top, to look out and give notice to the garrison when he saw any ship in distress (a circumstance which happens but too frequently on this coast), not with the humane design of calling them to assist the distressed, but that they might be time enough to assert the right of their lord to the wreck, and to seize the vessel and its lading before it was demolished and carried off by the country people, who have at all times been particularly infamous for the inhuman practice of plundering vesselsshipwrecked on their coast, and sometimes even murdering such of the crew as have saved their lives by swimming on shore : but so great is the prevalency of custom, particularly bad ones, that they cannot be persuaded there
is



Watch Tower near St Donats Castle, Glamorganshire.



Heny, or Eweny Priory, Glamorgan.

is the least degree of guilt in the transaction, in which many engage who would not in any other case be guilty of the least dishonest action. It were to be wished this savage practice was confined to the Welch alone; but it is a truth greatly to be lamented, that they can cite but too many instances of barbarity which have happened on the coast of England.—This view, which shews the north-west aspect, was drawn anno 1775.

WENNY, OR EWENNY PRIORY.

THIS priory takes its name from the river Wenny, near which it is situated. It was once strongly fortified. Several thick walls, with towers, and embattled gates, are still remaining. These are mostly in ruins, and venerably mantled with ivy.

Leland says it was founded for Benedictine monks, and dedicated to St. Michael, by John de Londres, lord of Ogmores castle; but neither he, Dugdale nor Tanner, give the date of its foundation. Anno 1141, it was by Maurice de Londres made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter's, at Gloucester.

It received several considerable benefactions from the family of the Turbervilles, consisting of lands, firing from their woods, and half the fish caught in the river Wenny: these are confirmed by a charter of Gilbert de Turberville, printed in the Monasticon. This benefactor also directed, that in what place soever he should die, he would be buried in this church, which should also be the burying-place of his heirs.

Writers differ extremely about the value of this house. Speed makes it 256*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* which Tanner thinks must be a mistake. Sancroft, in his MS. Valor. estimates it, 26 Hen. VIII. at 78*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* in the whole, and 59*l.* 4*s.* clear; and Stevens makes both its whole and clear value 59*l.* 4*s.* The value is not mentioned in Dugdale. According to the Bennet College MS. here were but three monks.

At the dissolution it was granted as part of the possessions of
St.

St. Peter's of Gloucester, to Edward Carn, 37 Hen. VIII. It was lately the property of — Turberville, esq., in whose family it had long been, and by whom it was inhabited.

At present it belongs to — Amayand, esq., who married a descendant of the Turbervilles.

The house is an ancient gloomy mansion. The hall is large, and has racks all round it, seemingly for the lodging of arms.

From the yard there is a communication with the church by a door, whose arch is circular, and ornamented with the zig-zag moulding. This door opens into a chancel, wherein is the monument of a Paganus de Turberville; but whether of him who was one of Fitz-Hamon's twelve Norman knights, that conquered Glamorganshire, or his grandson of the same name, who was a benefactor to this monastery, seems doubtful, though the vulgar tradition gives it to the first.

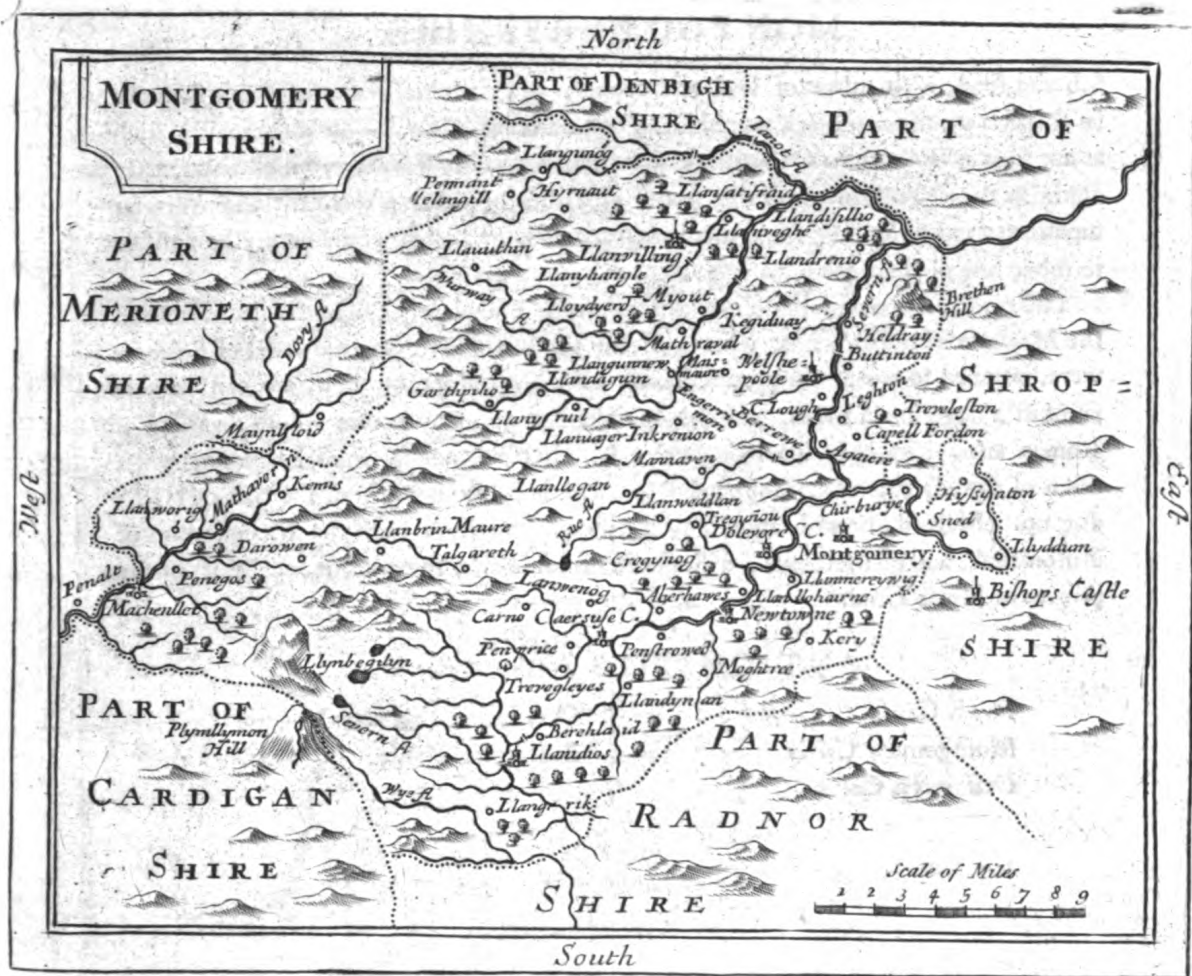
This tomb is of the table kind, raised about four feet, on the top of which lies the mutilated figure of a knight, with a broad sword, and pointed shield, very much resembling the figure of Strongbowe, shewn in Tintern abbey.

On the same table, or rather making part of it, on the right of this figure, is a coffin-shaped stone, round the margin of which are Saxon characters, made illegible only by the dirt with which they are filled. Besides this, there are several other ancient tombstones.

This church is a most venerable structure, having every mark of great antiquity. Its columns are extremely thick, their capitals very simple, and the arches they support semi-circular

It is at present horridly defaced, by a filthy custom which prevails in many parts of this country; namely, the making of raised graves on the floors of the churches, and strewing flowers and herbs over the graves; these flowers soon decaying, become like dung, which, with the bones and pieces of broken coffins thrown about, have a very disgusting appearance, and must be extremely unwholesome.—This view, which shews the north side of the priory church, was drawn anno 1775.

MONT-



MONTGOMERYSHIRE

Is an inland county, which under the Romans made part of the territories of the Ordevices, but is now in the province of Canterbury, and the dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford, and is included in the Eastern Circuit of North Wales; containing 450,000 square acres, divided into seven hundreds, being in length from East to West 37 miles, and from North to South 35 miles, and is 167 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the North by Denbighshire; South by Radnorshire; East by Shropshire; and West by Merionethshire and Cardiganshire; having 28,300 inhabitants, 5660 houses, divided into 47 parishes, with 6 market-towns, viz. Montgomery, Llanvilyn, Welchpool, Newton, Machinleth, and Llanidlos. Sends two members to Parliament, and pays one part of the Land-tax. Its rivers are the Severn, Rhidel, Douay, Wye, and Cane; likewise the Riader, Vurnwey, Rue, Bechan, Haves, Carno, and Dungum. The most remarkable places are Plinlimmon-Hill, Moyluadian-Hill, Breithyn-Hill, Corndon-Hill, and Plinlimmon-Lake. The air of this county is sharp and cold on the mountains, but healthy and fruitful in the vallies. The soil is stony, except in the vallies, which yield corn and pasture in abundance. The Southern and Western parts consist chiefly of a pleasant vale along the banks of Severn, and are exceeding fruitful. It produces excellent black cattle and fine strong horses, plenty of fish.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

fish and fowl, with mines of lead and copper, and its chief manufacture is flannels. In this county the antiquary would find great numbers of these wonderful masses, such as are seen at Rollrich in Oxfordshire, and Stonehenge in Wiltshire, which will greatly diminish the astonishment at the stones at either of those places, these here are far superior to either for size, since there are many so large that it would hardly be possible to move one of them with 50 yoke of oxen.

The principal Roman station in this county is Machinleth, supposed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the time of Honorius, the band of Solenses were stationed to check the mountaineers. At Kwn Kaer, (near it, are considerable ruins of a large fortification, and the foundations of many houses where a variety of Roman antiquities have been dug up. At Caerfwo, not far from Llanidlos, was a town of considerable extent, supposed to have been Roman, from the tiles or bricks dug up. Meivod, near Llanvilling, is supposed to have been the Mediolanum of Antoninus; and at Mathravel, a single farm house was the ancient royal seat of the princes of Powis Land.

ANTIQUITIES worthy notice are,

Powis Castle
Montgomery Castle
Delforwyn Castle

Caerfoose Castle near Newton
Buttington Castle



MERIONETHSHIRE

It is a maritime county, which in the time of the Romans was part of the territory inhabited by the Ordovices; it is now in the Province of Canterbury, diocese of Bangor, and belongs to the Western Circuit of North Wales. It is bounded on the North by the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon; on the East, by a part of Denbighshire and by Montgomeryshire; on the South, by Cardiganshire; and by the Irish sea on the West; being 35 miles from North to South; 25 miles from East to West; and is 100 miles in circumference. It is divided into six hundreds, and has 37 parishes, containing 500,000 square acres, 32,950 inhabitants, 2570 houses, sends one Member to Parliament, pays an half of one part of the Land Tax, and has four market towns, viz. Harlech, Dolgele, Dinafmondy, and Bala. The rivers are, the Dee, Douay, Avon, Dery, and Tovy; also the Desunny, Skethye, Atro, Cayne, Angel, and Keffilaum. Its only manufacture is Welch cotton. Its most noted places are Sarnaburg-point and Harlech Castle, Tinhelly-Bay, Barmouth-Bay, and Avon-Bay; Cader-Idris, 2910 feet high, Raraurvaur and Mowywynda Mountains, Black Mountains, &c. Dolgele Vale, Benrose Wood, and Pemble Meer, which is 13 miles long and six wide. This county is very mountainous and unwholesome. The soil is rocky, reckoned the worst in Wales; yet produces some corn, sheep, deer, goats, fowls, game, and both fresh water

MERIONETHSHIRE.

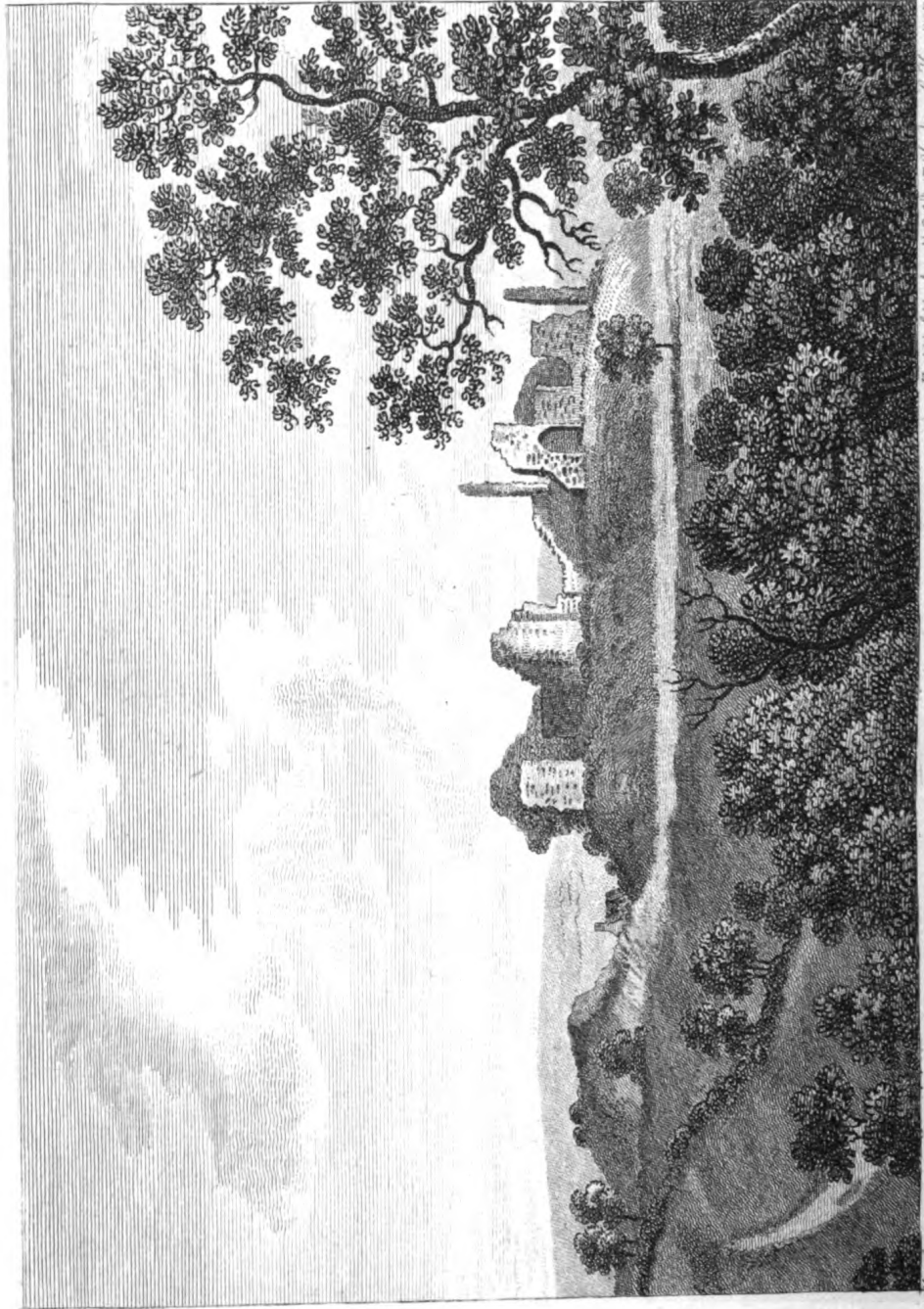
water and sea fish, particularly guiniad, salmon trout, and herrings. It is subject to a livid fire or vapour that has destroyed every thing in its course, except its inhabitants, which made great devastation in 1542 and 1564.

The antiquities in this county are Helen's Way at Festineog, supposed to have been made by the mother of Constantine. Near the same are the remains of a fortification called Cajus's Castle, a Roman antiquity; and at no great distance from Mikneint mountains are several stone monuments worthy notice. At Bala are three Mounds or Tumuli. At Lhyn near Bala are the ruins of an ancient castle supposed Roman. Two miles from Harlech is a remarkable monument consisting of an oval stone nine feet long and seven broad, on three sloping stone supporters. Dolgele is supposed to be a Roman station, and Harlech has likewise the same pretension from the number of their coins being frequently dug up there, as well as some other curious antiquities.

The ANTIQUITIES principally worthy NOTICE are,

Cymner Abbey
Harlech Castle

Owen Glendowr's Prison



Sparrow &c

Dolferwyn Castle, Montgomeryshire.

Published April 24th 1786 by J. Stoopet.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

DOLFORWYN CASTLE.

“**C**ASTELL Dolforwyn,” says Mr. Pennant, in his tour in Wales, vol. ii. p. 356, “a castle on a high ridge of a hill, very steep and almost surrounded by a wooden dingle; at the bottom runs a small brook, which falls into the Severn about a mile distant. This fortress is very ruinous, being built with the small shattery stone of the country, and resembles much in its masonry Castell Dinas Bran. On the two more accessible sides are deep trenches cut through the rock; it commands a fine view of the rich vale of Severn. According to Dugdale* it was built by Dafydd ap Llewelyn, a prince who reigned from 1240 to 1246; but I prefer the authority of John Dafydd Rhys, quoted by the Reverend Mr. Evan Evans †, which assures us it was founded by that worthy prince Bleyddyn ap Cynoyrn, between the year 1065, and 1073. Roger de Mortimer obtained a grant of it, together with the castles of Kedewen and Keri, from Edward I. in 1278, to hold to himself and his heirs, by the service of three knights’ fees ‡.”

What is the origin of the name of Dolforwyn, or the Meadow of the Maiden, I cannot with any certainty pronounce; but from some legendary tradition of the country, I suspect that it has allusion to the story of Sabra of Sabrina, of which our poets have made so beautiful an use. She was (says Jeffry of Monmouth) daughter of Lochrine, king of Britain, by Elstridis, one of the three captive virgins of matchless charms, which he took after he had defeated Humber king of the Hams, to whom they belonged.

* Monast. ii. 223.

† Dissertatio de Bardis, 92.

‡ Dugdale Baron. i. 142.

Lochrine had divorced his former Queen Guendolen in her favour. On the death of the British monarch, Guendolen assumed the government, pursued Elstridis, and Sabra her daughter, with unrelenting cruelty, and caused them to be drowned in the river, which, with a slight alteration, assumed the name of this innocent victim. Milton, in his brief and elegant description of our rivers, speaks of

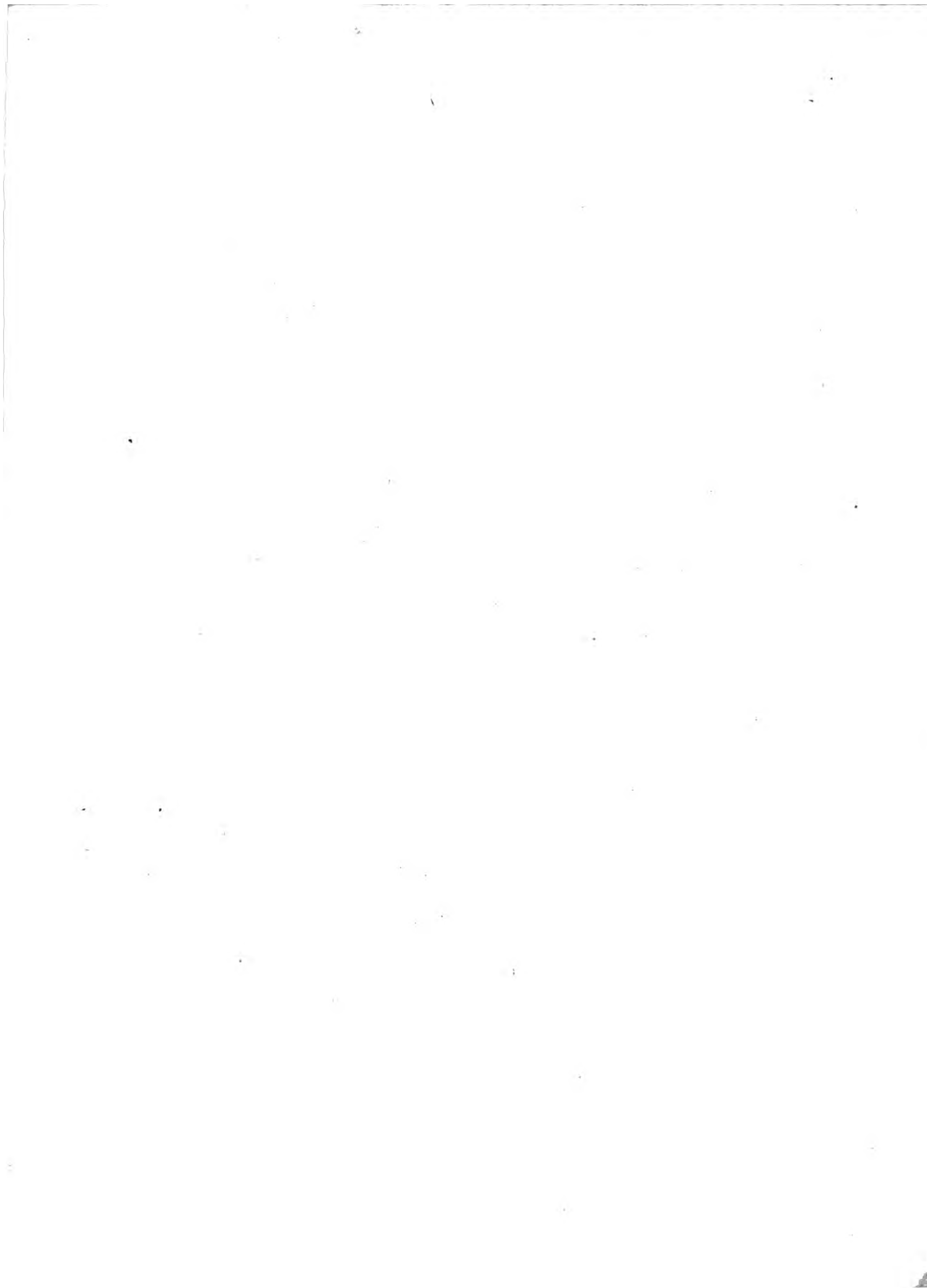
The Severn swift, guilty of Maiden's death.

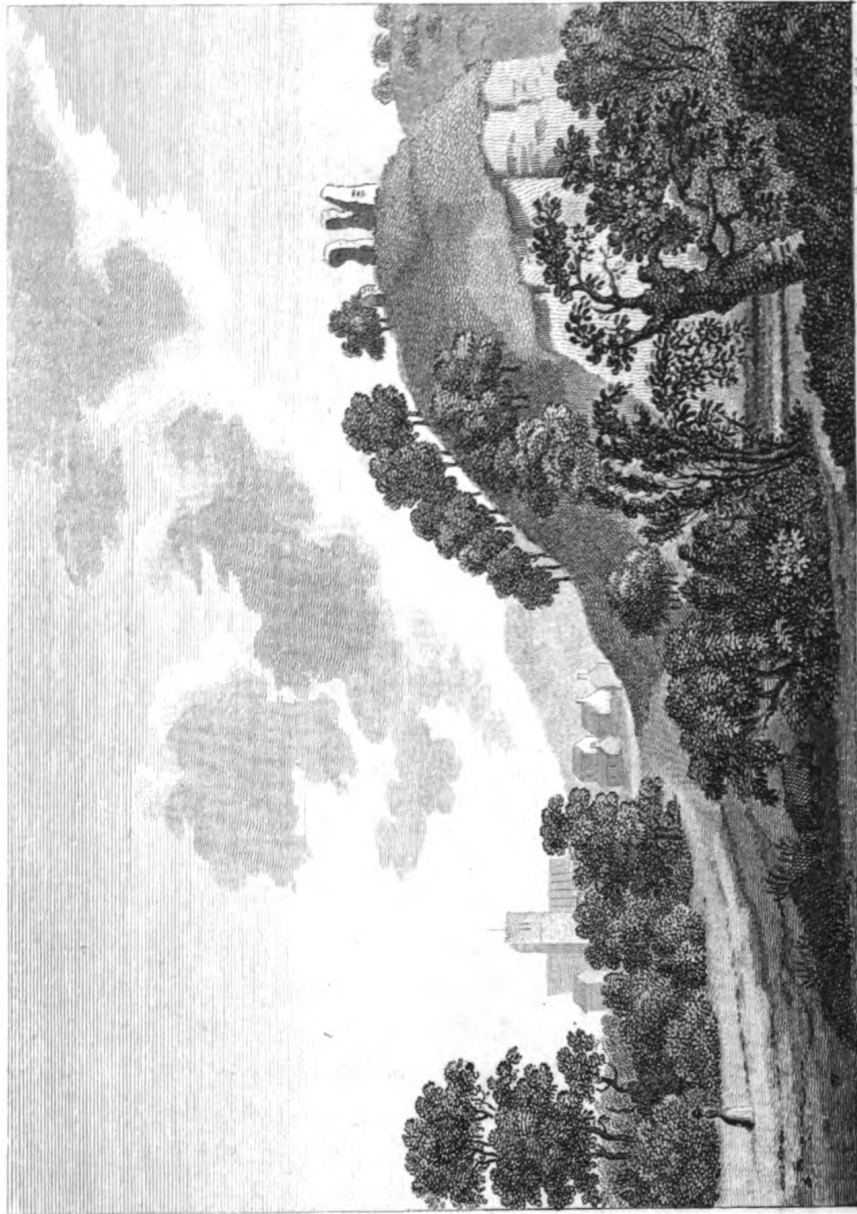
But in his incomparable Mask of Comus he enters fully into her sad story, and makes her the Goddess of Chastity, and calls her from the deep,

To undo the charmed band
Of true virgin, here distrest
Through the force, and through the wile
Of unblest inchanter vile.

No reader of taste will, I am sure, be displeased with me for relating the history of the Goddess in the beautiful numbers of our poets :

Sabrina is her name, a virgin pure ;
Whilome she was the daughter of Lochrine,
That had the scepter from his father Brute :
She, guiltless damsel, flying the mad pursuit
Of her enraged stepdame Guendolen,
Commended her fair innocence to the flood
That stay'd her flight with his cross flowing course.
The water nymphs, that in the bottom play'd,
Held up their pearled wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall ;
Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughter to embathe
In nectar'd lavers, strow'd with asphodil ;
And, through the porch and iulet of each sense,
Dropt in ambrosial oils, till she reviv'd,
And underwent a quick immortal change,
Made goddess of the river. Still she retains
Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve





Published March 20:1786 by J. Hooper.

Montgomery Castle. Pl. I.

Spruce, Jr.

Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
 Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs
 That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make.
 Which she with precious vial'd liquors heals ;
 For which the shepherds, at their festivals,
 Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays ;
 And throw sweet garland wreaths into her stream
 Of pansies, pinks, and gaudy daffadils ;
 And, as the old swain said, she can unlock
 The clasping charm, and thaw the numming spell,
 If she be right invok'd in warbled song ;
 For maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
 To aid a virgin, such as was herself,
 In hard besetting need.

This view was drawn anno 1773.

MONTGOMERY CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS castle stood partly on the slope, and partly on the summit of a hill, over-looked by one much higher. It is said to have been built by Baldwyn, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror, from whom the Welch called it Tre Faldwyn. It appears to have been in the possession of the Welch, anno 1092, when Roger de Montgomery entered Powisland, and won the town and castle of Baldwyn. Roger fortified it, and called it after his own name, Montgomery.

A.D. 1093, William Rufus, having made an unsuccessful expedition against the Welch, in which he lost a number of men and horses, returned to England to reinforce his army. The Welch princes, on the retreat of the English, laid siege to this castle, then reputed the strongest and best fortified in Wales ; the Normans gallantly defended it for many days, but the Welch, having found means to undermine the walls, took it by storm ;
 and,

and, after putting the garrison to the sword, levelled the fortress to the ground. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and again ruined ; but the particulars of these events have not been handed down. Powell says, Henry III. built a new castle here in the year 1221.

A.D. 1228, the soldiers of this castle attempted, with the assistance of the people of the country, to open a road through the adjoining forest, a deep and extensive cover of five miles, which had long afforded the Welch a secure retreat, from whence issuing, they frequently murdered and pillaged passengers ; whilst the workmen were thus employed, they were suddenly attacked by a body of Welch, who, with great slaughter, obliged them to seek refuge in the castle, which they invested and laid regular siege to. The garrison sent into England for assistance. King Henry came to their relief, attended by Hubert de Burgh, on whom the castle had been lately conferred, with an annuity of two hundred marks, and a greater salary in case of war. On their arrival the Welch raised the siege, but many bloody skirmishes happened about this time in the neighbourhood, in one of which, the Welch took William de Breose, a powerful baron, who was obliged to pay a considerable sum for his ransom.

A.D. 1281, a party of the Welch, having made an incursion into the lands adjoining the castle, were intercepted by the English, and many of them brought prisoners into it, where they were instantly beheaded by the command of the justiciary, and their heads sent to the king. In revenge of this, Llewellyn, shortly after, assembling a considerable force, laid waste the English borders ; during the general consternation, Hubert de Burgh evacuated the castle, and fled to England, and it was seized by the Welch, who burnt it to the ground. Some writers say the castle was taken by assault and burned, and that the garrison all perished in the flames.

On an inquisition taken on the reversal of the attainder of the famous Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in 1354, he was found
to



Published Aug. 21. 1786 by J. Hooper.

Montgomery Castle Pl. 2.

Sparrow &c

to have been possessed of it at his death, and also of the Hundred of Cherbury; in which, at that time, the castle and manor of Montgomery were reputed to lie. It continued in the family at the time of the death of his grandson Roger; for it formed part of the jointure of his widow, and probably remained in his descendant, who died without issue; from which time there is a long hiatus in the history of this castle, till Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in his life, says, that both his grandfather and great-grandfather, in former times, lived there—Mr. Pennant supposes, as holding it from the Crown as steward of the castle and of the hundred of Cherbury.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii. p. 28. seems to say this castle was rebuilt about his time; though indeed his words do not clearly distinguish whether it is the town or castle he means. Montgomerike (says he) in Walch Trevalduine, standeth a mile from Severne Banke, and is served with small rills cominge from the hills hard by: The soyle of the ground of the towne hillinge toward the castell, now a late re-edified, whereby hath bene a park. Great ruines of the waulle now apere the vestigia of iiii gates, thus cawlyd, Kedewen Gate, Chyrbyry Gate, Arturs Gate, a drey Gate. In the wauill yet remayne broken towrets, of the wiche the wit towre is now moste notable. One paroche church in Mountgomerike. There lieth a good plentifull valley by the towne of Corne and Grace."—This view, which shews the north-west aspect, was drawn anno 1785.

MONTGOMERY CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THE following account of this castle is transcribed from Mr. Pennant, to whose labours I am indebted for many particulars in the preceding description. In the civil wars this castle was seized for the parliament by Sir Thomas Middleton, in 1644;

who, on the appearance of the King's army, was obliged to make a sudden retreat to Oswestry, and leave it ill provided both with garrison and provisions. The royal forces, under Lord Biron, laid siege to it; but Sir Thomas being joined by Sir William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir William Fairfax, returned, under the command of Brereton, with about three thousand men, to the relief of the place. The king's army was five thousand strong, who, on the approach of the enemy, took possession of the hill above the castle; the castle was relieved, and a most bloody battle ensued. The king's army descended from their post, and making a most vigorous attack on the forces of the parliament, at first gained a considerable advantage; but the last, actuated by despair, made the most violent efforts, and at length obtained a most complete victory. The pursuit was continued near twenty miles, about five hundred were slain, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the parliament was only forty slain, and about sixty wounded. The castle met with the fate of all others, being dismantled by order of the commons.

The remains impend over the town; they stand on a projecting ridge of a great height and steepness, and, towards the end, quite precipitous. The reliques of this fortress are very small. It had been divided by four fosses cut in the rock; each perhaps had its draw-bridge. Between the end of the buildings and the precipice is a level spot, the yard or parade of the place.

At the bottom of the hill, in the vale, is a small fortification of the same kind of those used by the Saxons, and by the Welch also, having in it a high mount.

On a hill not far from the castle is a stupendous British post, the approach is guarded by four great ditches, with two or three entrances towards the main work, where two or three fosses run across the hill, the end of which is sufficiently guarded by the steepness.

This



Goodfry - Sc

Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire.

March 1. 1775

This, and the preceding pieces of military antiquity, shew the importance of this place in early times: the first was probably in being when Baldwyn made himself master of this country, notwithstanding the original name has totally perished. From the summit of the British post is a fine view of the vale of Montgomery, which is very extensive, and bounded by the hills of Shropshire.—This plate, which gives a nearer prospect of the castle, was drawn anno 1773.

POWIS CASTLE. (PLATE I.)

THIS castle, according to Caradoc's History of Wales, translated by Dr. Powell, was anciently called Pool castle, from its vicinity to Welch Pool; and also castle Coch, or the Red castle, from the colour of the stones with which it was built, and only obtained its present name of Powis castle, since the fifth year of the reign of King Charles the First, when Sir William Herbert was created Baron Powis of Powis.

It was built, as appears from the same authority, about the year 1110, by Cadogan ap Bledhyn, who intended to have made it the constant place of his residence; but he was treacherously murdered by his nephew Madoc, before it was finished. At what time, or by whom it was completed, is not there mentioned.

The same author also relates that this castle, together with the towns of Clunn and Oswestree, were, in the year 1233, burned by Prince Llewellyn, who was joined by Richard Marshal, earl of Pembroke, and Hubert de Burgh; the latter having made his escape from the castle of the Devizes.

Leland, in his Itinerary, and Camden after him, speak of two castles here, both within the same walls. The words of the former are, "Welschpole had two Lord Marchers castles, with
one

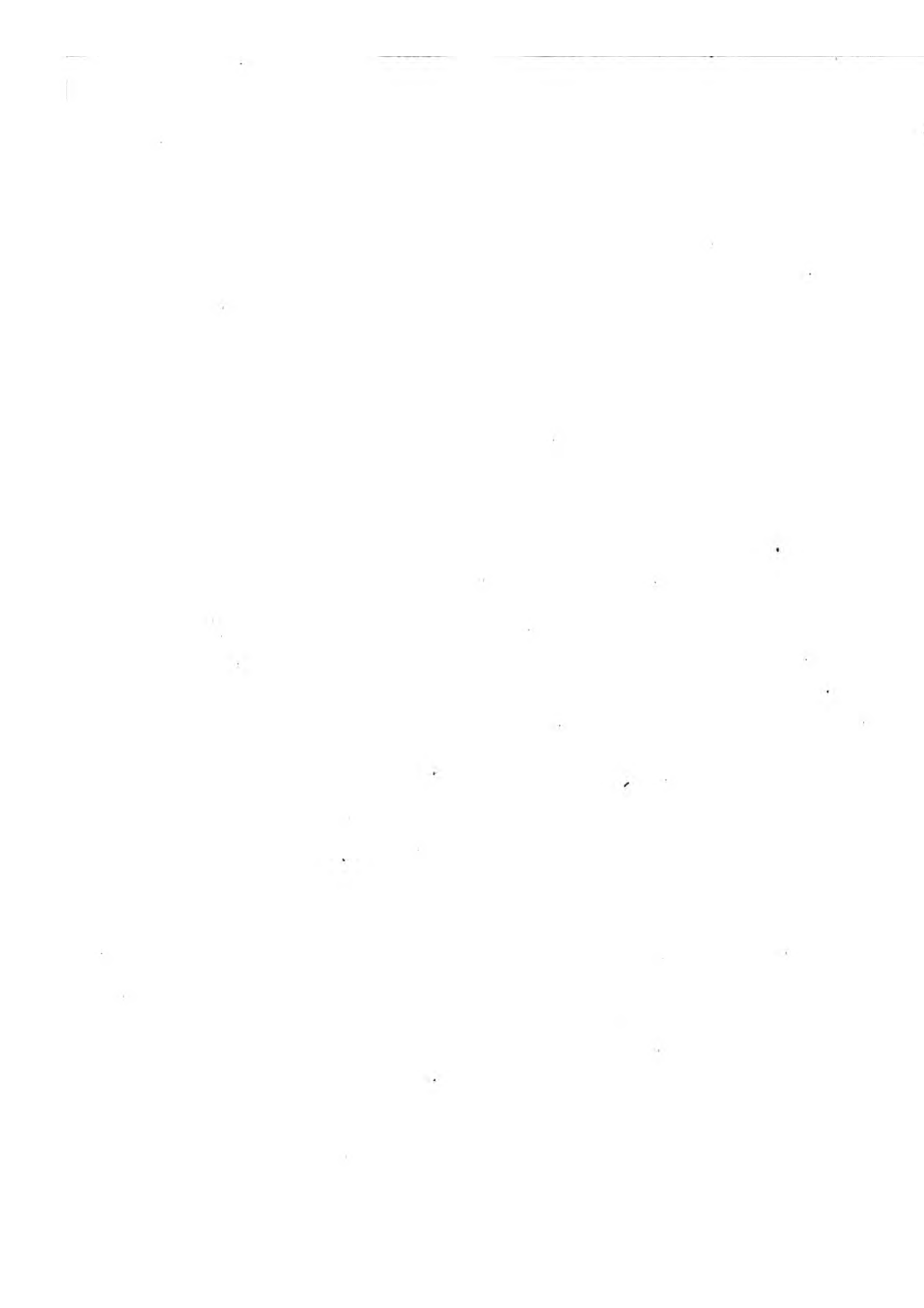
one waulle ; the Lord Powys named Greye, and the Lord Dudley caulld Sutton ; but now the Lord Powis hathe bothe in his hond. The Walche Pole is in compas almost as muche as little towne. The Lord Duddeles parte is almost fallen downe. The Lord Powys part is meatly good.”

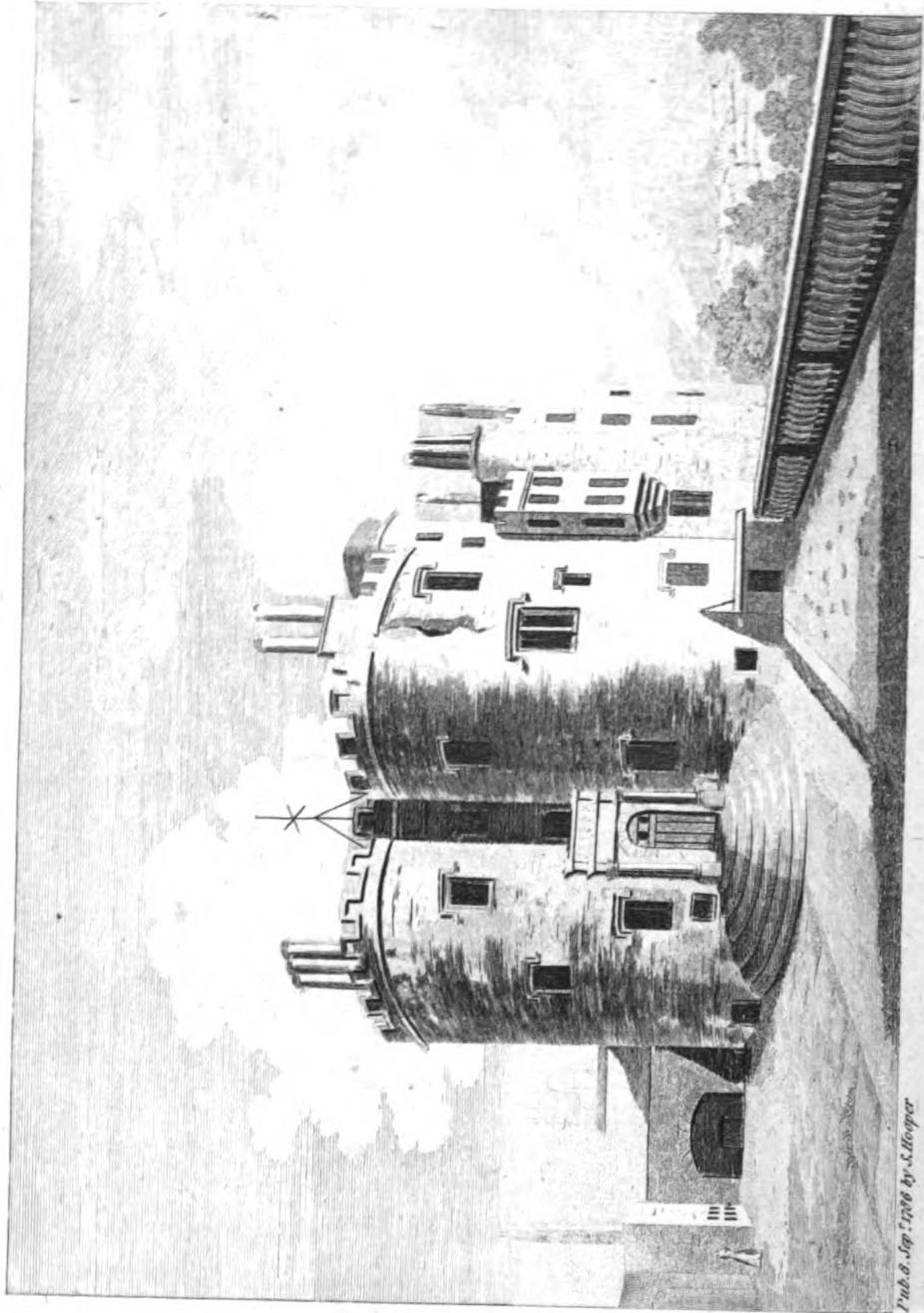
During the late civil war, this castle, it is said, was greatly damaged : its owner, Francis Herbert, attaching himself to the King's party, his estates were sequestered, and he was obliged to compound for them. At present it is the property of the Earl of Powis, one of his descendants.

The following description of the situation of this castle is given in a tour through Wales, called Letters from Snowdon, published anno 1770 :

“ About a mile from Welch Pool is Powis castle, the seat of Lord Powis ; it is situated on a fine hill, which commands a prospect of an extensive variegated and fertile country. The vale of Montgomery, which we see from the castle, is not equalled by any, in point of fertility and beauty, in Wales, nor perhaps in England. The Severn winds its serpentine course through this vale, and heightens the beauties of the prospect. On each side the vale the hills tower in majesty and grandeur. I do not hesitate to prefer its situation and prospect to that of the vale of Clwyd : some even venture to affirm, that it is not equalled by any in Great Britain.”

The castle of Powis and its fine gardens are much neglected and decayed, as his lordship does not reside here.—This view was drawn anno 1761.





P. Massey del.

Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire. Pl. 2.

Pub. by S. Hooper

POWIS CASTLE. (PLATE II.)

THIS plate gives the front view of the castle at the entrance, as it remained in the year 1785.

In addition to the ancient history given in the former account, the following particulars are chiefly collected from Mr. Pennant.

After the death of Cadogan ap Bledhyn, who was slain by Madoc his nephew, as has been before mentioned, the building then called Y Trellawing was perfected by Gwenwynwyn. In 1191, it was besieged by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, who, after a short resistance, took it by means of a company of miners, granting the garrison the most honourable terms. The archbishop repaired and fortified it strongly, and placed a good garrison in it; but soon after, it was attacked and taken by Gwenwynwyn, its former owner, who granted to the garrison the same terms he had himself received. At this time it was, according to Powel, called the castle of Gwenwynwyn at the Pool. It was in the possession of his son Gryffydd, when burned by Llewellyn, in 1233, at which time it first obtained the name Castle Coch.

His grandson Owen ap Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn remained in possession of the place. He left a daughter called Howys Gadern, or Hawys the Hardy. Under the pretence that a female was not capable of inheriting a fortress, four of her uncles disputed her title to her father's estates, but Edw. II. marrying her to John de Charlton, born near Wellington, in Shropshire, in 1268, and stile, *Valectus Domini Regis*, put an end to the dispute, and it continued in their posterity several generations. The barony and title were afterwards conveyed to Sir John Grey, of Northumberland, by his marriage with Jone eldest daughter of Edward Lord Powys. It remained in their descendants till the reign of Henry VIII. The title then became extinct by the death of Edward Grey. The estate came afterwards by purchase, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, into the possession of Sir

William Herbert, second son of the Earl of Pembroke, who was created Lord Powys, and was ancestor to the Marquisses of Powys. In 1644, in the time of Percy Lord Powys, the castle was taken by Sir Thomas Middleton, his lordship made prisoner, and the place pillaged. The present proprietor is George earl of Powys, in right of his mother Barbara, daughter and sole heir-ess of Lord Edward Herbert, brother of the late Marquis of Powys. Seventeen manors in this county are still dependant on this castle.

This castle is placed on the ridge of a rock, having scarce any area. It retains a mixture of castle and mansion. The entrance is between two rounders: there are also remains of round towers on other parts. Near the castle is a long gallery 117 feet by 20. It was once 167 feet, but an apartment has been taken out of one end. This is of a later date than the other building, and was detached from it by fire about fifty years ago.

The views from hence of Welch Pool, Vole, and Freiddin Hills, are very fine; but, from the situation, experience disagreeable vicissitudes of heat and cold. The gardens are to be descended to by terraces below terraces, a laborious series of flight of steps covering rock, which one de Valle had blasted away in former days. The gardens were filled with water-works, the whole in imitation of the wretched taste of St. Germain's en Laye, which the late family had a most unfortunate opportunity of copying.



P E M B R O K E S H I R E

Is a maritime county, which under the Romans was part of the territories of the Dimetæ. It is now in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of St. David's, and comprized in the south-west circuit of South Wales. It is bounded on the east by Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire; and on every other side by the Irish Sea, so as to be nearly a kind of peninsula, containing 420,000 square acres, being from north to south 34 miles long, and 30 broad from east to west, and about 150 in circumference, divided into seven hundreds, containing 145 parishes; having one city, St. David's, and eight market towns, viz. Pembroke, Haverford West, Fithigard, Kilgarren, Newport, Narboth, Tenby, and Wifton. The rivers are the Biran, Ilen, Clethey, Guala, Dogleyde, Gwin, Ciog, Novern, Tivey, and Tave. It sends three Members to Parliament, and pays one part of the land-tax. It has no manufacture. The air is more healthy than generally those are so much exposed to the sea. The soil fertile, producing corn, pastures, sheep, cattle, fowl, sea and river fish, goats, coal mines, and marl. The points of land are Cape Stinan, Penkemy's-Point, Stumble-Head, Penbuckter-Head, St. David's-Head, St. Gowan's Point, with the Isles of Romsey, Gresholon, Skomar, and Shepe; likewise Milford Haven, Aberkibour Harbour, Newport Bay, Godwick Bay, Aberpoult Haven, St. Bride's Bay, Freshwater Bay, Broad Haven, and Tenby Harbour; the remarkable hills are Urenny Vaur, and Perceleye Hills, some other

PEMBROKESHIRE.

other Hills, and Plumston Rock. On the coast are a cluster of islands called the Bishop and his Clerks, besides Hatts and Barrels Rocks. Milford Haven is one of the safest, finest, and largest harbours in the world, capable of containing 1000 sail of ships at one time, without any danger of running foul of each other, having 13 roads, 16 creeks, and five bays. In a clear day there is a full view of Ireland from hence. St. David's Head is the Octopitarum mentioned by Ptolemy. There are several ancient sepulchral monuments and inscriptions in this county, viz. at Nevern near Newport are three, and not far from Newport are four barrows, one of which on being opened contained five urns full of burnt bones and ashes. At Pentre Evan is a Cromlech of rough stones 150 feet in circumference, in the same parish an altar stone 36 feet in circumference; and near Newport are five other stone tables or altars; near St. David's is a stone that an hundred oxen could not move, called the Rocking Stone, whose equilibrium was destroyed in the civil wars of Charles I. On the coasts are the remains of forests having been swallowed up by the sea. Near Stackpool Bosher is a pit of water that cannot be fathomed.

ANTIQUITIES worthy notice in this COUNTY are

<p>Banton Castle near Haverford West Carew Castle near Tenby Castles in Pulslater Bay near Pembroke St. David's Cathedral, College and Palace St. Dogmel's Priory near Cardigan Haverford West Castle, Priory and Bridge Hays Castle near Whitchurch Hubberston Priory Kilgarren Castle near Cardigan St. Leonard's Castle near Haverford West Llanfeth Court near Machynleth Llaheiden Castle near Haverford West Mannorbeer Castle near Tenby</p>	<p>Nangle Castle in Milford Haven Narbeth Castle near Haverford West Newport Castle Nevern Church near Newport Pembroke Castle Picton Castle near Haverford West Punch Castle near Whitchurch Roch Castle near Haverford West Roman's Castle ditto Tenby Castle Tower at Rabbleton near Pembroke Wiston Castle near Haverford West</p>
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R. & G. Godefray, & Co.

Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Jan 2^d 1770

PEMBROKESHIRE.

CAREW CASTLE.

THIS castle formerly belonged to the princes of South Wales, and tradition says, was given by one of them, Rhys ap Theodore, together with divers valuable lands, to Gerald de Carrio, as a marriage portion with Nest, his daughter. This Gerald was lieutenant in those parts for King Henry the First. His descendants, by the name of Carew, possessed it for several generations, until Sir Edmond Carew mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who, Leland in his Itinerary says, greatly repaired it. His words are, "And within 11 miles of Llanfeth, on the right hand, I saw the castel of Carew repaired, or magnificently builded by Syr Rhes ap Thomas. It stondeth by a creke of Milford Haven."

The Gerald above-mentioned is by Giraldus Cambrensis (who was related to him) styled Giraldus of Windsor; and that writer farther says, that by the means of him and his offspring, not only the maritime parts of South Wales were retained by the English, but also the walls of Ireland reduced. All the noble families in Ireland called Geraldts, Geraldines, and Fitz Geraldts, are descended from him.

Camden, from Leland, says, the Carews affirm themselves to have been called at first Montgomery, and that they are descended from Arnulph de Montgomery already mentioned, brother to Robert earl of Shrewsbury. The reconciling these seemingly discordant accounts will be attended with some difficulty, if at all reconcileable.

Carew castle was, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, forfeited to the crown, when that king leased it for a term of years to Sir
John

John Perrot, and several others, the remainders of which were purchased by Sir John Carew, kinsman and heir to that Sir Edmond who mortgaged it to Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

Being thus possessed of the seat of his ancestors, he obtained the fee-simple thereof from Charles the First, and from him it descended to his grandson, Thomas Carew, Esq. who, anno 1740, was in possession of it.

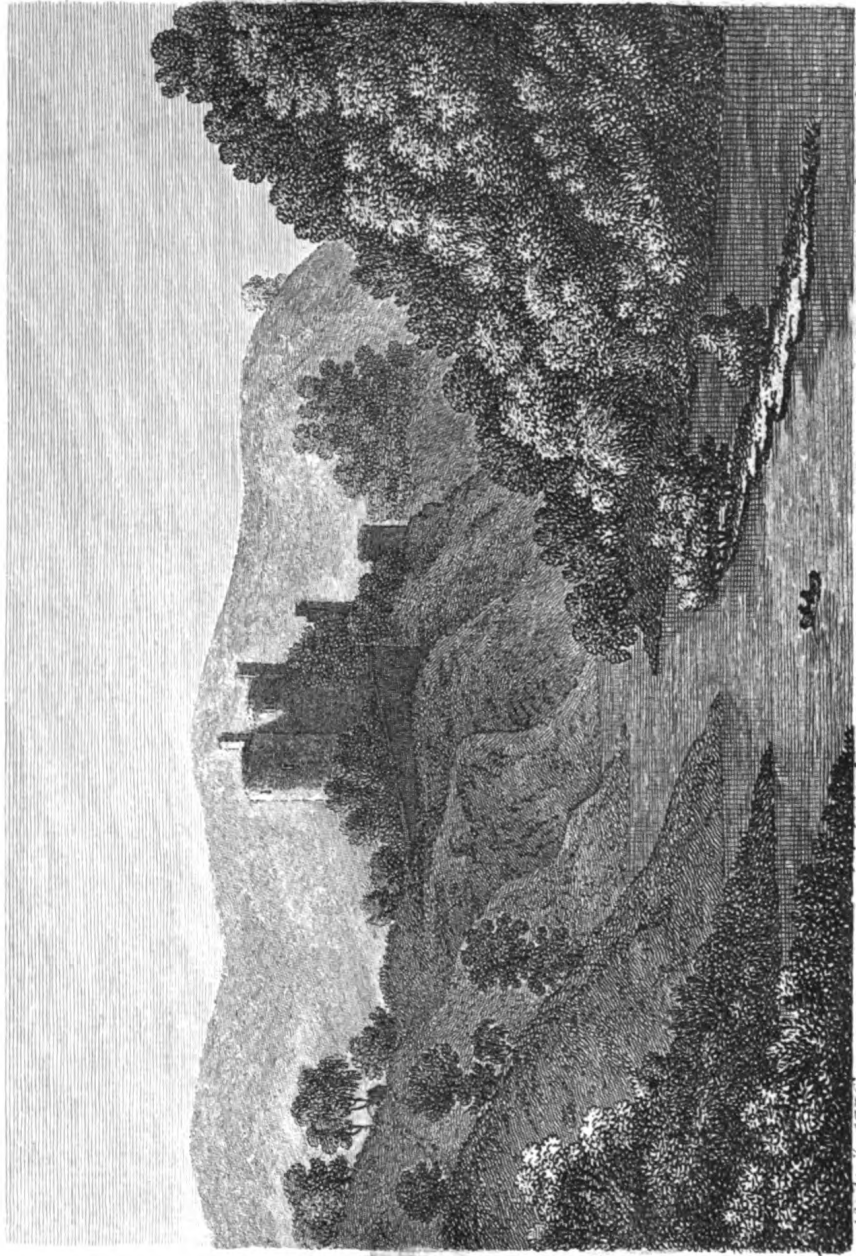
Herman Moll, in his description of England and Wales, published in 1724, says, "A few years ago there was a law-suit about this castle and estate, which was recovered by a worthy gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, of the name of Carew."

The walls of this building are of an amazing thickness, and are constructed with very large stones, strongly cemented with mortar.—This view was drawn anno 1772.

CILGARRON CASTLE.

THIS castle is situated on the north bank of the Tyvy, a little more than two miles south of Cardigan. It is doubtful by whom it was built; some attributing its erection to Gilbert Stronghowe, earl of Strygyl; and others, to Roger de Montgomery, who, with William Fitz-Osborne, led the van of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. He was, for his services, created Earl of Shrewsbury; had vast possessions in Cardigan-shire; and a grant from William the Conqueror, of whatever he could conquer from the Welch in Powis.

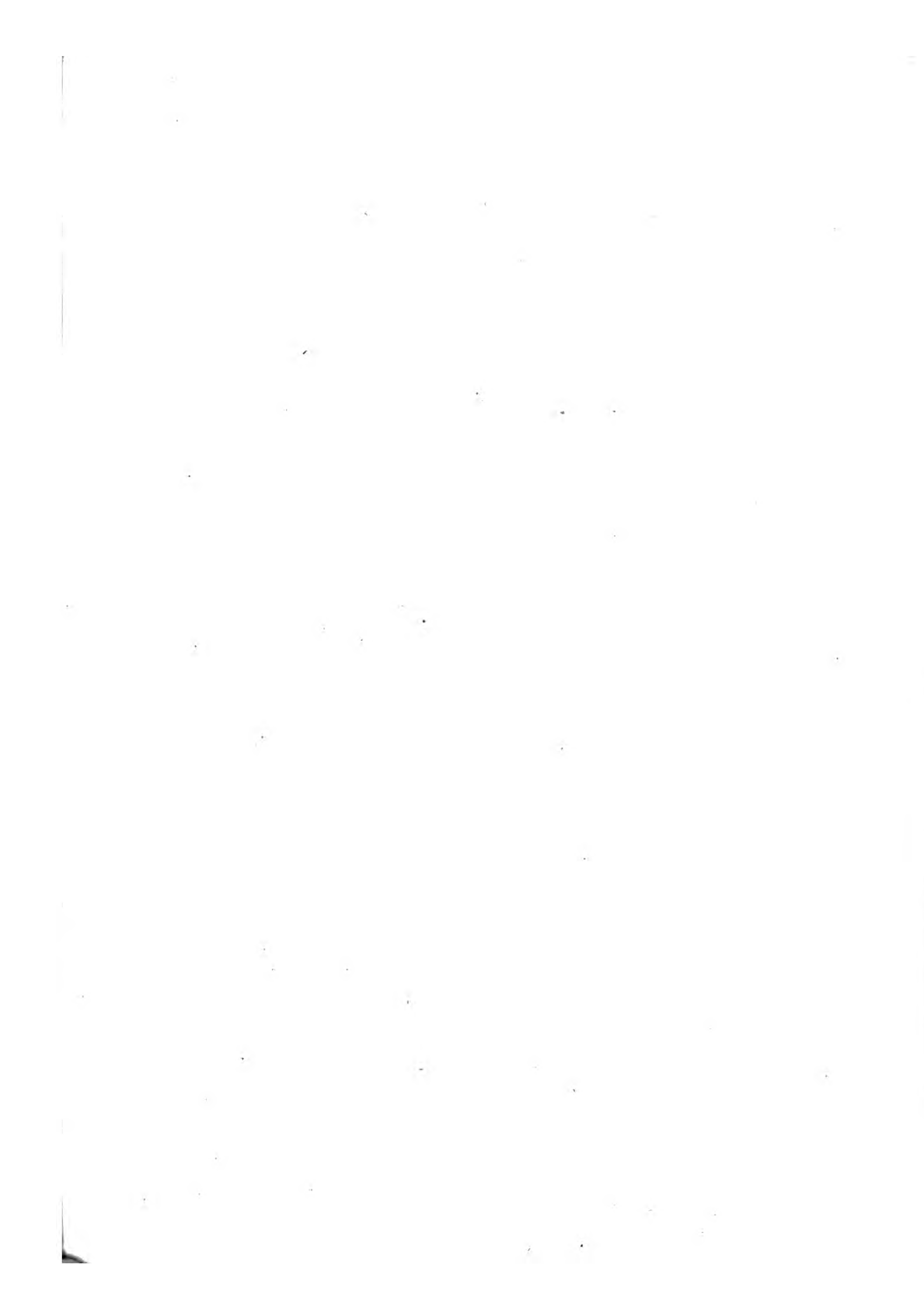
The vicissitudes of war were frequently exemplified on this castle, which was many times attacked, taken, re-taken, dismantled, and repaired, in the various troubles from which this unfortunate country was, in former times, scarce ever free. In the year 1164, according to Caradoc, it was taken from the English by Rys, prince of Wales; and in the year 1165, attacked by the Flemings and Normans, who, after two assaults, were
beat



Geoffrey Sculps

Cigarron Castle Pembrokehire

13 April 1776



beat back, and forced to return home. It had then lately been fortified by Prince Rys, having, in all likelihood, suffered in that siege which put it into his possession.

Anno 1199, in the wars between Maelgon and his brother Gruffydth, prince of Wales, it was taken by the latter, who strongly fortified it; notwithstanding which, it was again taken by W. Marshall, earl of Pembroke, about the latter end of the year 1204; and in 1215, when Llewellyn, prince of Wales, availing himself of the distracted situation of King John, over-ran all South Wales, this garrison surrendered without making the least defence; and in the division made by that prince, was given to young Rys.

In 1222, William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, having vanquished the Welch under the command of Gruffydth, prince of Wales, near Caermardhyn, marched to this place, where, says Caradoc, "He began to build a very strong castle; but before he could have time to finish it, he received an express from the King, with orders to come to him; and so he went by sea to London, leaving his army at Cilgarran to continue the work which he had begun. This then seems the æra of the greatest part of the present castle, whose ruins are here shewn; though it is not improbable that some remains of the former building might have been incorporated into it.

The view here given shews the beauty of the scene, which is thus described in an ingenious work, called a Gentleman's Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales:

"We rode from hence to Llangoidmore, and sending our horses from thence round to Lechryd bridge, followed a beautiful shady path, cut from the precipice of the Tyvy bank, for two miles. This river runs in a broad and translucent stream, between the sloping hills, which are about 200 feet in height, and wholly covered with wood, from the water's brink to their summits. This sylvan scene is only once interrupted by a lofty, naked, and projecting rock, on which stand the romantic ruins of Cil-

garran castle, and which, by its singular contrast to the rest of the view, gives a finishing to a delicious landscape. The variegated walk by the side of the river, and indeed the whole scene, bears a strong resemblance to the situation of the celebrated Persfield; and, though the stream below is not so wide, nor the rocks on each side so awfully grand, yet the beautiful verdure of the one, and the transparent clearness of the other, make ample amends; to which, if we add the magnificent ruin of Cilgarran castle, I think Llangoidmore will lose little on the comparison. Was I, indeed, to speak from my own feelings, I should give this spot the preference, on the whole, to any we saw in Wales, and more particularly so, as very little has been done to ornament or improve nature, notwithstanding its abundant capabilities."—This view was drawn anno 1774.

SAINT DAVID'S COLLEGE.

THIS college, according to Tanner, was founded by John duke of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and Adam Houghton, or Hutton, bishop of St. David's, A. D. 1565. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and consisted of a master and seven priests. It had revenues to the amount of 111*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* per ann. in the whole, and 106*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* clear. It was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI.

Among the pensions paid, anno 1553, to persons formerly members of the several dissolved monasteries, colleges, and chantries, Browne Willis, in his history of the cathedral of St. David's, gives the following list of sums allowed to the unprovided brethren of this college :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stephen Green, late master	10	0	0
Lewis Morris, one of the ministers	6	13	4
Peter Fene	2	0	0
John Bather	2	0	0

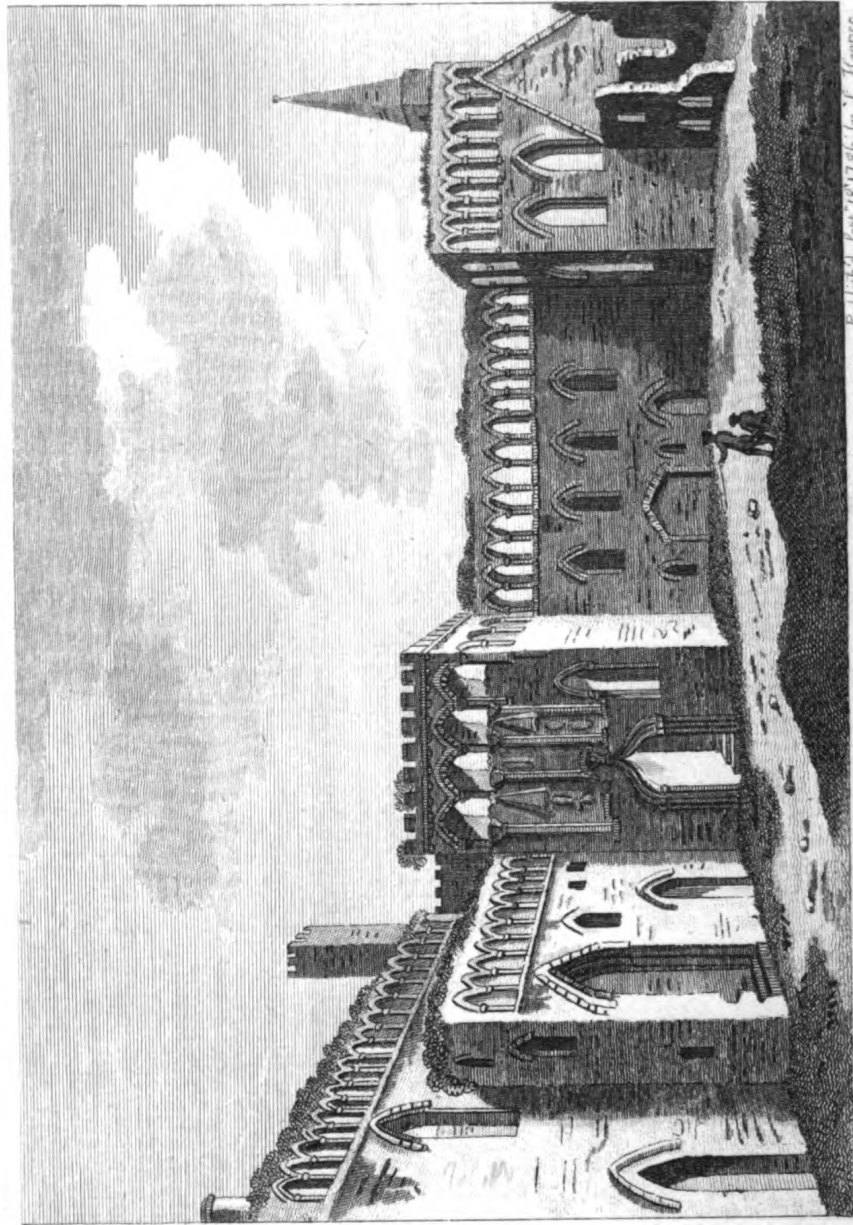
Hugh



Sparrow Jr

St David's College Pembrokeshire

March 9th 1776



Engraved Sept. 1817 &c. by J. Cooper.

Bishop's Palace, at St. David's Pembrokeshire.

J. Cooper sc.

Hugh Jackson	}	1	6	8
William Walter		1	6	8
Hugh Williams	} Vicars choral,	1	6	8
John Howell		1	6	8
John Jones		1	6	8
Alias Estmonde		1	6	8

The abovementioned author likewise thus describes this building: "On the north side of the body of the church, and contiguous to it, from the north door to the steeple, anciently stood a college, known by the name of St. Mary's college, founded by Bishop Adam Houghton, and John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. It was a quadrangular building, and within the area 74 feet four inches, from north to south. On the north side was a chapel, which had a noble east window, and six large side windows, three to the north and three to the south. It was built over a vault, which formerly was a charnel-house. It was 74 feet east and west, and consequently took up the whole north side of the quadrangle, and 32 feet 11 inches north and south. It was leaded formerly, but in Edward VIth's time it was surrendered to the Crown, by one Green, the master, who was also sub-chantor of St. David's; and then the whole building was ruined, and for the most part pulled down, as we now see it."

This view shews the west aspect of St. Mary's college here described, which is the ruined building on the left. It also exhibits the west end of the cathedral of St. David's; and in the distance, some other parts of the ruins of this ancient and venerable monastery. The little river seen in front is the Alan.— This view was drawn anno 1773.

EPISCOPAL PALACE AT SAINT DAVID'S.

THE palace is a large and magnificent ruin; it was erected during the reign of Edward III. about the year 1335; Godwin says,

says, by Bishop Gower. The open Gothic parapet has a striking similarity to those of Swansea and Llanpley.

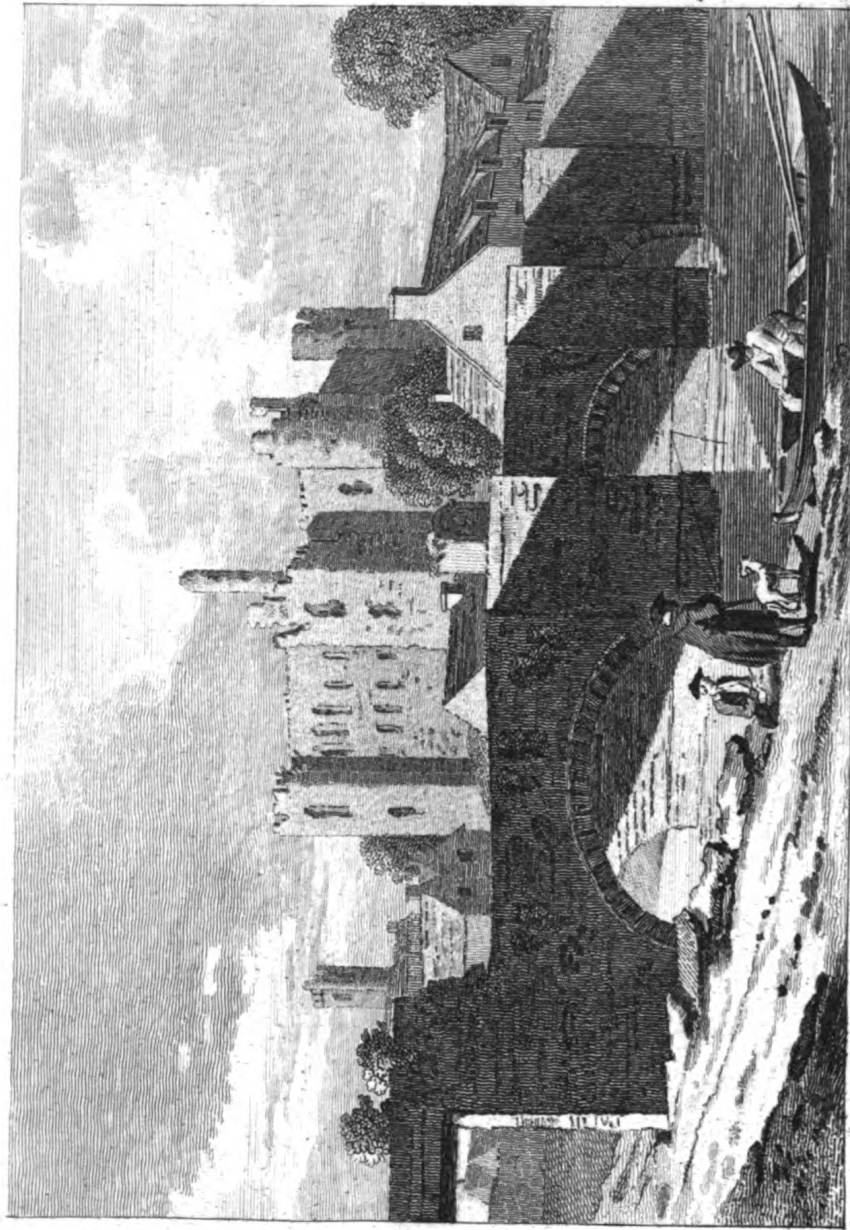
The area of the great court is, according to Mr. Windham, about 120 feet square; on the east side of which is the bishop's hall, 58 feet in length, and 23 in breadth. The king's hall, on the south side, is 88 feet by 30. This grand saloon is said to have been built expressly for the reception of King John on his return from Ireland, in 1211. If this tradition is true, we must look for an earlier founder than Gower, who died anno 1347. The most likely person to have paid such a compliment to that king was Silvester Giraldus, a great favourite of King Henry II. and secretary to his son King John, with whom he went over into Ireland.

It is however certain, that the style of the building in question does not corroborate the story. The arch over the door-way of the porch leading to the bishop's hall is of a singular form, being a semi-octagon.

The church was, Godwin says, built by Bishop de Sein, in 1180. It has however since undergone divers alterations and amendments. The nave is supposed to be part of the original building; annexed to it are several chapels and oratories, one called Bishop Vaughan's chapel, built in the reign of King Henry VIII, roofed with stone, and in tolerable repair; within the church and chapels are several ancient monuments, particularly those of Edward, earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII. and Owen Tudor; the first under a raised tomb near the middle of the choir, the other at a small distance from it.—This view was drawn anno 1777.

THE CASTLE AND BRIDGE OF HAVERFORDWEST.

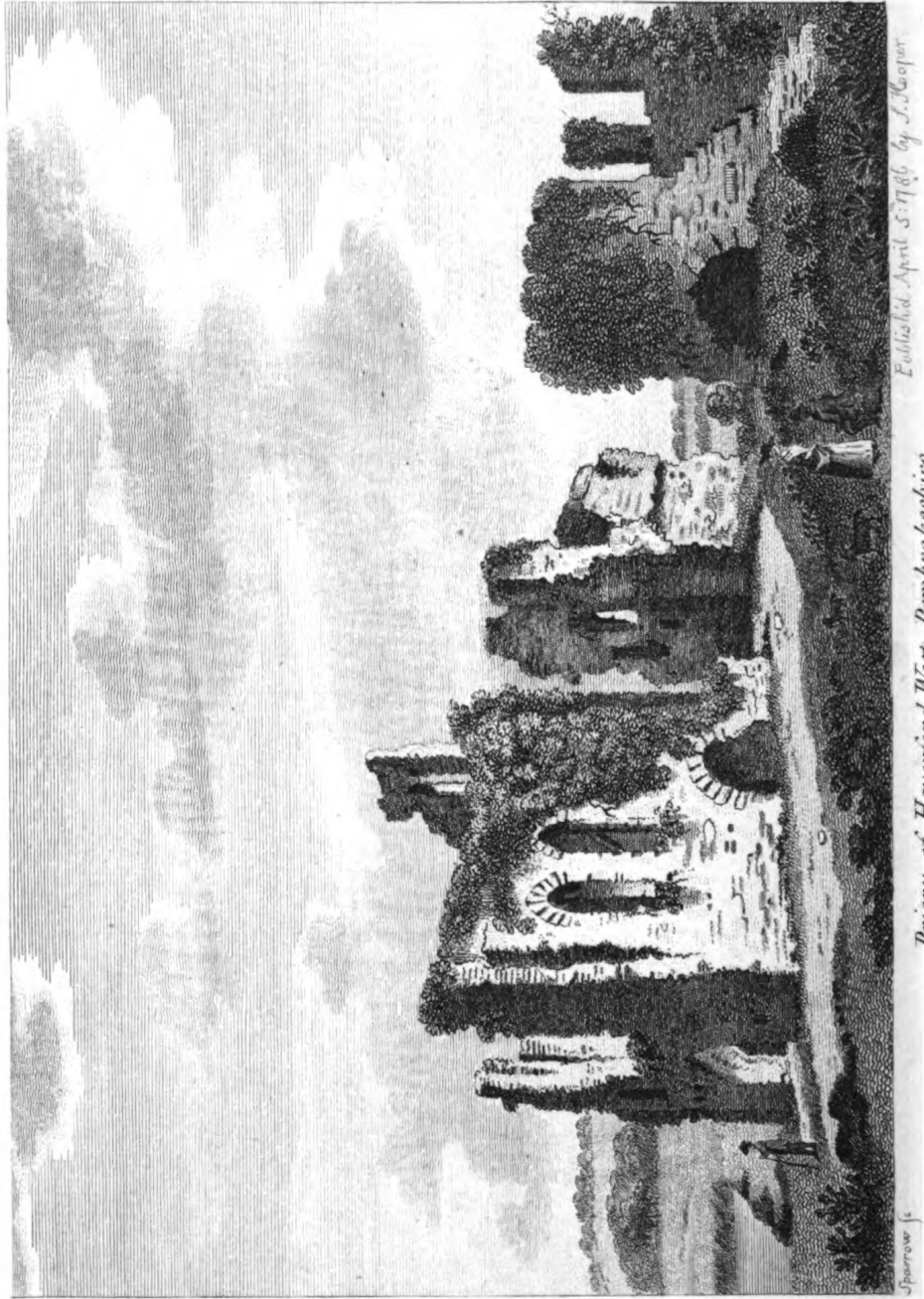
THIS castle is said to have been built by Gilbert earl of Clare, who lived in the reign of King Stephen; and Camden says, that
Richard



March 9. 1776.

Castle, and Bridge, of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

Sparrow Jr.



Published April 5. 1866 by J. Cooper

Priory of Haverford West, Pembrokeshire.

Richard earl of Clare made Richard Fitz-Tankred governor thereof. It was one of those in the hands of the Flemings, when they first came into Dyvet, or Pembrokeshire. This castle had an outer gate with two portcullises, and also an inner one. The walls were strong, and well fortified with towers. It was, as is said, destroyed in the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. It stands on the western bank of the river Dougledye, over which is a handsome stone bridge, seen in this view. The town of Haverfordwest, which this castle was built to defend, is a county of itself, the mayor being coroner, escheator, and clerk of the markets within its precincts. It was once fortified by a wall, or rampart, built also by the earls of Clare. It is governed by a mayor, sheriff, town-clerk, two bailiffs, has serjeants at mace, and other officers, and sends one member to parliament.

It is called by the Welch Hwlfordh, and is situated four miles and a half south-west of Whiston, and nine miles west of Narberth. It is very populous, and has the remains of a priory of black canons.—This view was drawn anno 1773.

HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY.

WITHOUT the town (says Tanner from Leland) was a priory of Black Canons before the year 1200, dedicated to St. Mary, and St. Thomas the Martyr, and liberally endowed, if not founded, by Robert de Haverford, lord of this place, who bestowed on it several churches and tithes within his barony, which were afterwards confirmed by King Edward the Third. This priory was valued 26 of Henry VIII. at 133*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Dugdale; and 135*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* Speed; and granted, 38th of Henry VIII. to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

About the beginning of this century a figure was digged up here, which seemed to represent a bishop, and is supposed to

have been the effigy of David Cherbury, bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, and arch-deacon of Brecknock, who, by his last will, dated the 9th of November, 1426, directed that his body should be interred here; and left a legacy towards re-building the cloisters of their priory.—This view was drawn anno 1777.

HUBBERSTON PRIORY.

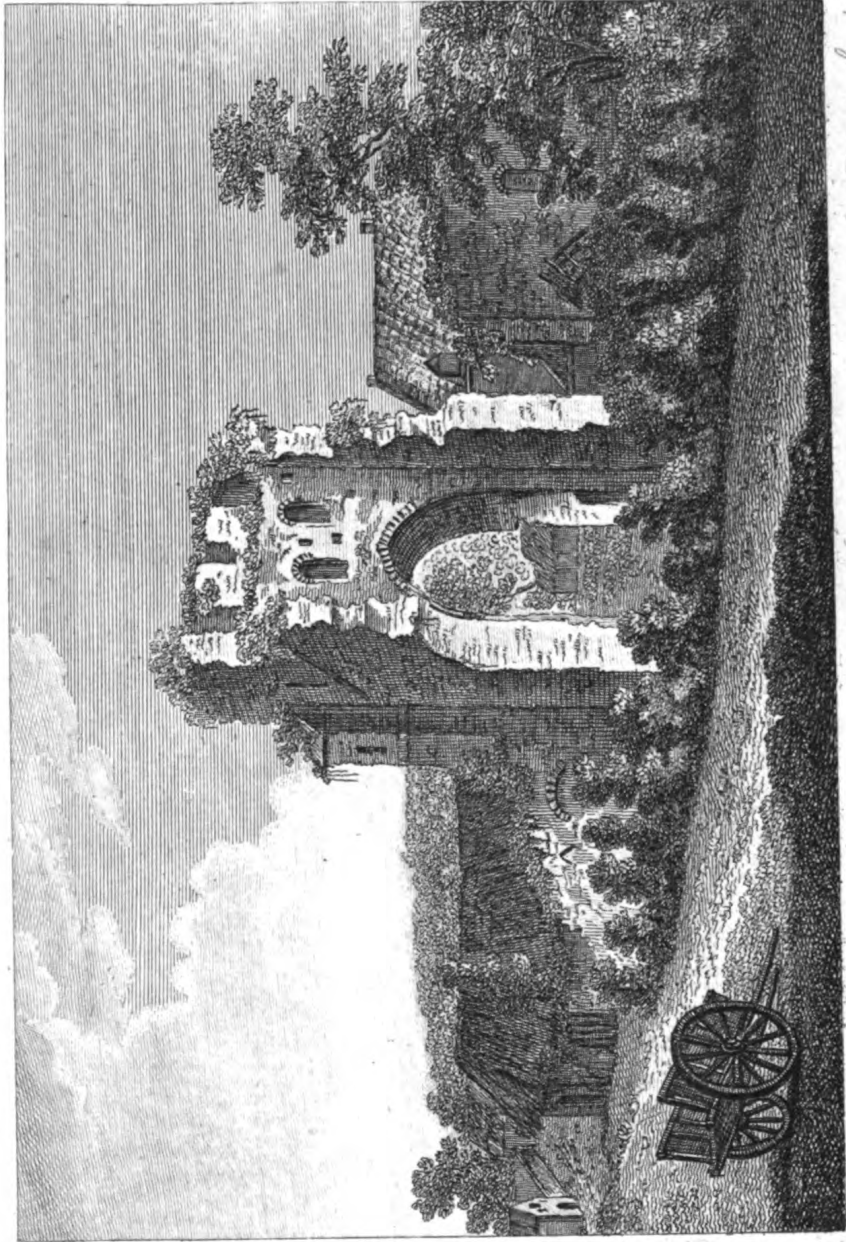
THIS ruin stands in Pembrokeshire, not far from Milford Haven: it is called by the inhabitants the Priory; but whether for monks or nuns, or what order, and when and by whom founded, are particulars not handed down by tradition, or at least not known by the generality of the neighbouring people. Neither Dugdale nor Tanner mention this priory.

The building here shewn seems to have been part of the gatehouse; in all likelihood the principal one belonging to the monastery.—This view was drawn anno 1771.

LLANFETH OR LANTPHEY-COURT.

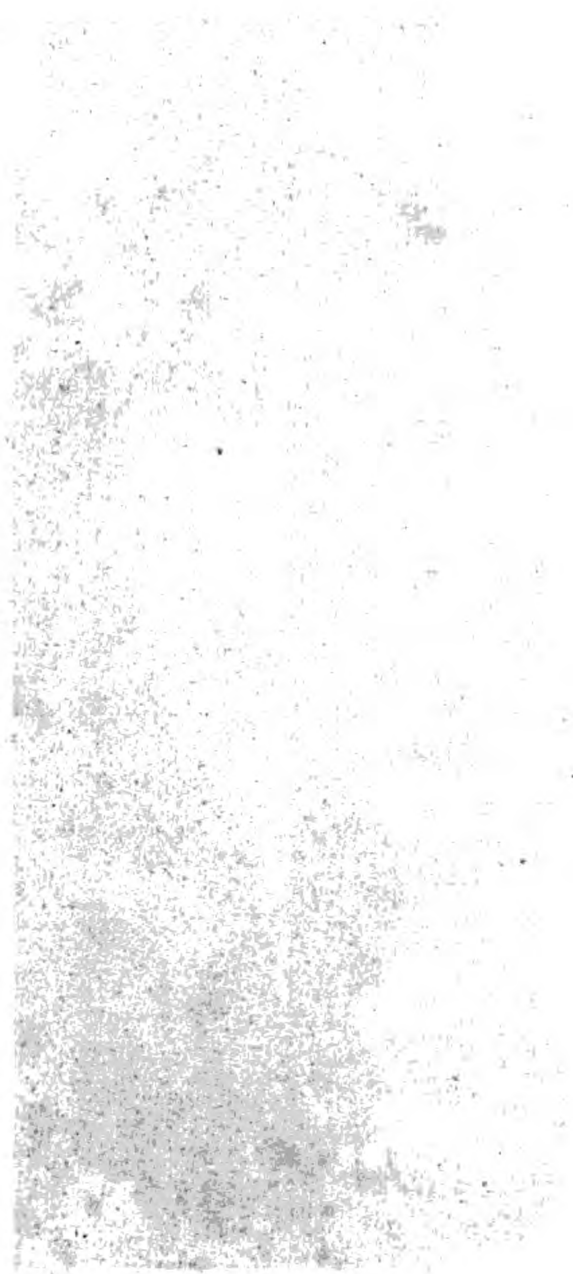
LELAND, in his Itinerary, thus slightly mentions this place. “From Witland I passid over the little broke of Marleis; and so continuing my jorney by meane hills and dales came to Llanfeth whereby the bishop of St. David’s hath a place of stoone after castel fascion, standing on a brooke that goith to the salt water by Penbroke.” Camden does not take any notice of it. The best and almost only account of it that I have been able to find, is given by Buck in the following words:

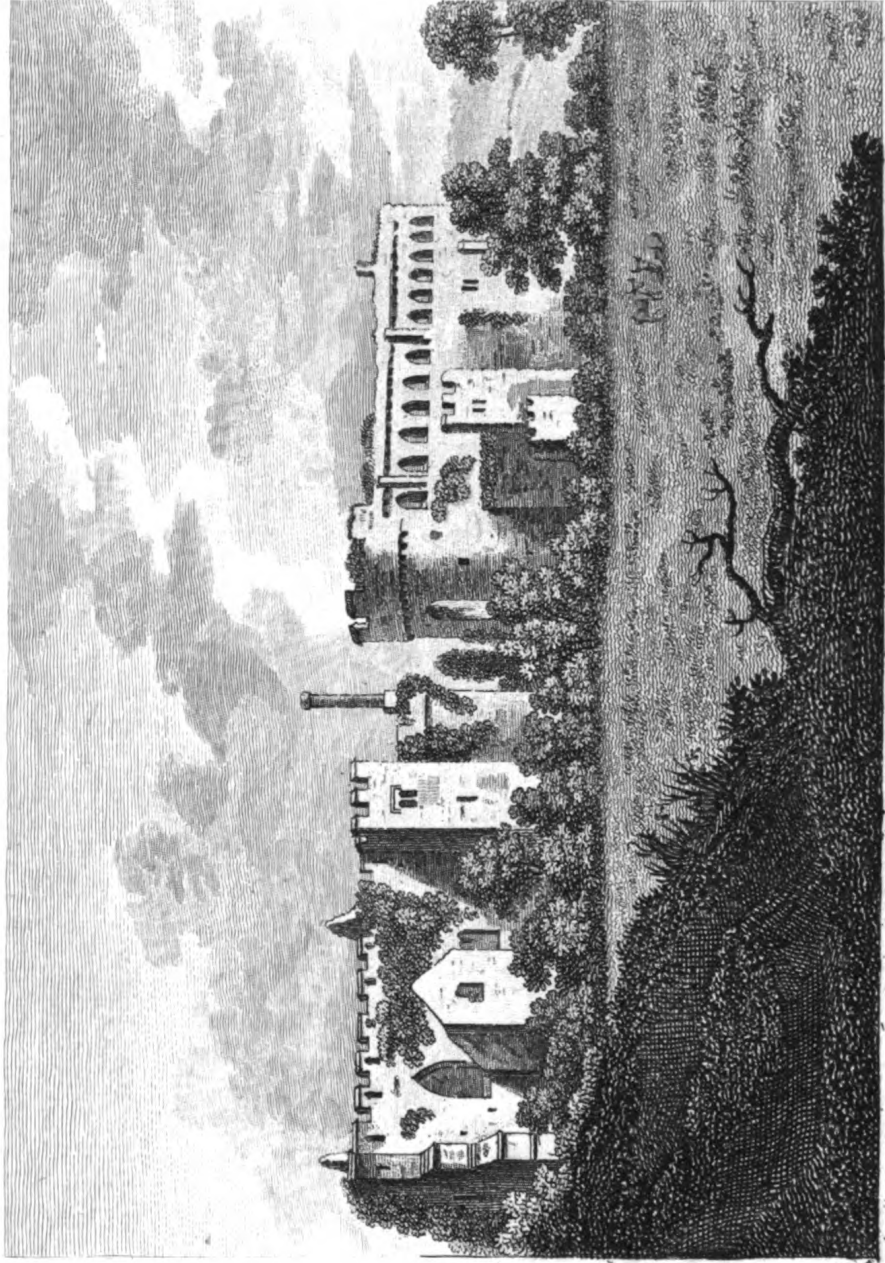
“Lantphey Court, in the county of Pembroke, was anciently a lordship, Marcher, and one of the seats and residences of the archbishops and bishops of St David’s. It hath adjoining to it a fine deer-park. When it was built is uncertain; but a good part



Picot Sculp.

Hubberstone Priory, Pembrokeshire.

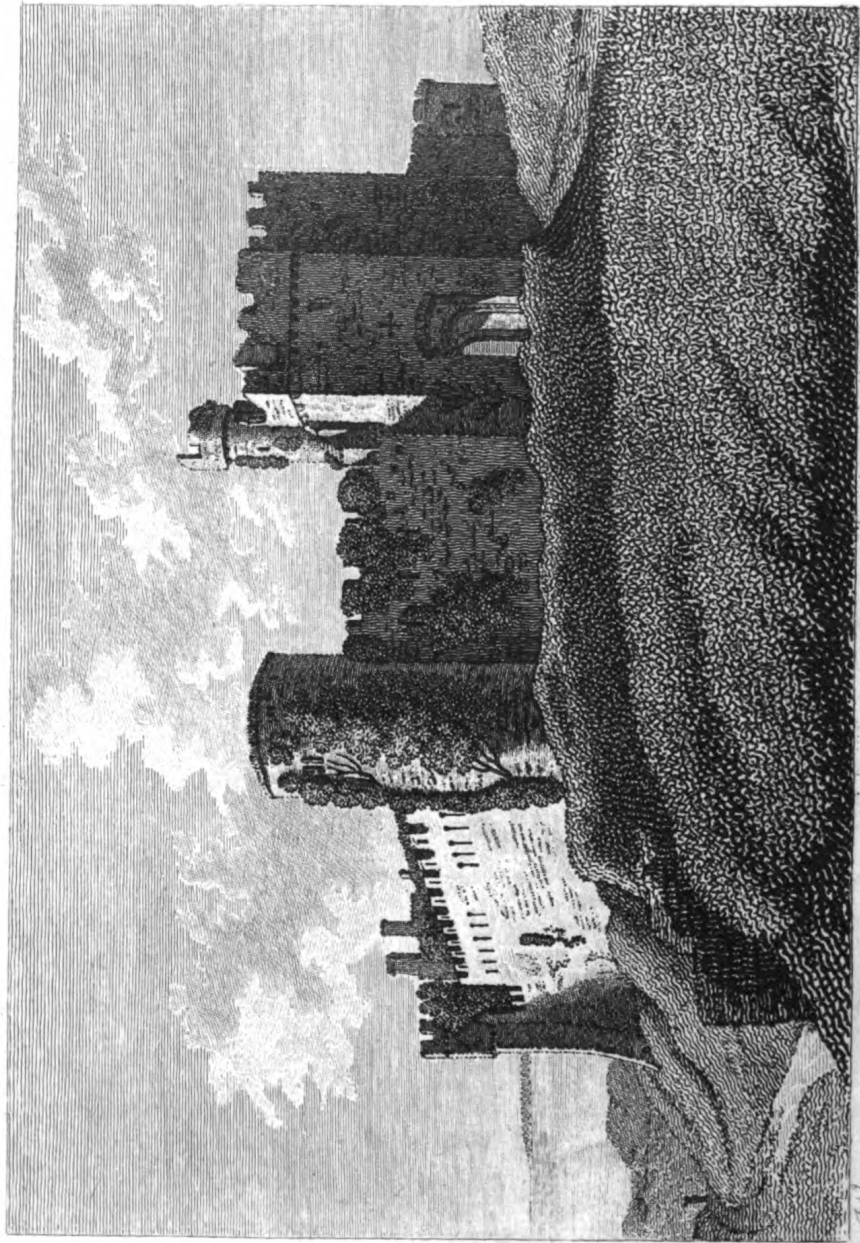




Sparrow Junr

Lantphey Court, Pembrokehire.

April 27 1174



Godfrey

Mannerbeer Castle, Pembrokeshire

Feb. 20. 1773

part of it was the work of Bishop Gower, A. D. 1535. In the time of Henry VIII. it was, with the manor, alienated from the see, and came to the Crown, who granted it to Walter Devereux, viscount Hereford, afterwards earl of Essex; whose heirs, several years ago, sold it to Sir Hugh Owen, of Orierton, Bart. whose son, Sir Arthur Owen, Bart. was (anno 1740) the possessor.—This view was drawn anno 1770.

MANNORBEER CASTLE.

THIS castle stands about four miles south-west of Tenby, near St. George's Channel. It was built, as is supposed, about the time of William Rufus. It was in the possession of the Crown from the time of Henry the First, to that of King James the First: when that king, by his grant, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles I. gave it to the Bowens of Trelogne; from whom by marriage it descended to the family of Picton-Castle: and, anno 1740, was the property of Sir Erasmus Phillips, Bart.

Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, "the mansion of Pyrrhus;" and says it was, in his time, adorned with stately towers and bulwarks; having on the west side a spacious haven; and under the walls, to the north and north-west, an excellent fish-pond, remarkable as well for its neatness as the depth of its waters.

The following account of this castle is given by Leland in his Itinerary: "A little beyond this, and more than half way betwixt Penbroke and Tinbigh, apperd the castel of Mainorpirrhe, a mile of on the right-hande. It standeth, as it were, betwixt to pointing Hilletes, betwene the which the Severn se gulfith in almost the length of a quarter of a mile."

An MS. in Rob. Harl. No. 433, has the following entry among the grants of the first and second of King Richard III. "Richard Williams, gentleman huishier of the chambre hath the castls and manoire of Manerbere and Penalee, in the countie of Pembroch

Pembroch, with the membres and appurtenances a val 100*l.* to him, and his heires males by knights service.”—This view was drawn anno 1770.

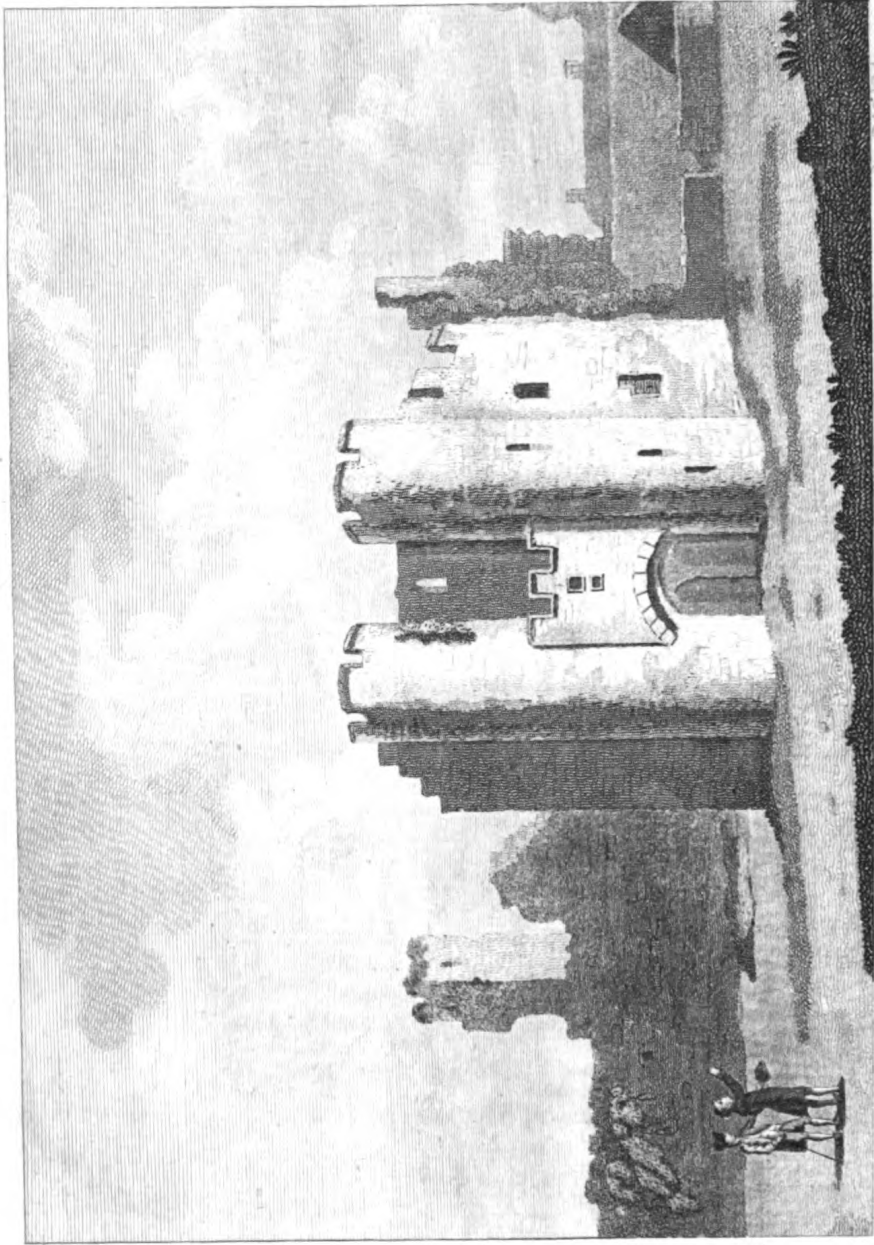
PEMBROKE CASTLE.

THIS castle was, according to Caradoc of Lhancarvon, originally founded by Arnulph, son to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of William the Conqueror, anno 1094. Other writers, among whom is Giraldus Cambrensis, place the æra of its erection in the reign of King Henry I. He says it was only a slight work, composed chiefly of turf and twigs:

It was afterwards rebuilt, probably on account of its weakness, or, as some say, from having been destroyed by fire. This was performed by Giraldus, the king's lieutenant in those parts, who, anno 1106, rebuilt it, as Caradoc has it, in a place called Congorth Feckon. This manner of expression makes it seem as if Giraldus had chosen a different spot from that whereon the former castle stood; and yet the word rebuilt, implies that the same foundations were made use of. Shortly after its re-edification, it was surprised, plundered, and burnt by Cadwgar ap Blethyn, who carried away prisoners the wife and children of Giraldus, he himself having made his escape through the privy. It is said to have been again rebuilt by Owen, the son of Cadwgar ap Blethyn.

Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following account of the state of this castle: “Penbroke castel standith upon an arme of Milford, the wich about e mild beyond the towne, creketh in so, it almost peninsulateth the towne that standeth on a verri maine rokki ground.

“The toune is welle waullid, and hath iii gates, by est, west, and north, of the wich the est gate is fairest and strongest, having



Gate of Pembroke Castle, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire.

Engraved by J. Sturges. Drawn by G. P. 1857.

having afore hit a compasid tour, not rofid, in the entering whereof is a portcolys *ex solido ferro*.

“The castel standith hard by the waul on a hard rokke, and is veri larg and strong, being double wardid. In the utter ward I saw the chaumbre wher King Henry VIIth was borne, in knowledge whereof a chymmeney is new made, with the armes and badges of King Henri VII. In the bottom of the great strong tower in the inner ward is a marvellous vault caulid the Hogan. The tope of this round tower is gatherid with a rofe of stone almost in conum; the top whereof is keverid with a flat mille stone; in the towne be a ii paroche chirchis, and one in the suburbe.

“Montaine a celle of blak monkes in the suburbe is suppress-ed. The toune hath bene_welle buylded, and the est suburbe hath bene almost as great as the town, but now yt is totally in ruine.”

Such was the description of this edifice when Leland wrote. Its present state and appearance are thus delineated by Mr. Windham: “The approach to Pembroke from the river shews the town and castle to the most beautiful advantage. The town is situated upon the ridge of a long and narrow rock, gradually ascending to the highest point, on which stands the castle, at the brink of the precipice. If I may compare small things with great, it resembles the situation of Edinburgh.”

The castle is of Norman architecture, mixed with early Gothic. The principal tower, which is uncommonly high and perfect, has even its stone vaulted roof remaining. The walls of this tower are fourteen feet in thickness, the diameter of the space within is 25, and the height from the ground to the crown of the dome is 75 feet; but visible marks appear within, that this height was originally divided by four floors.

Henry VII. was born in the present castle; the natural covern, called the Wogan, lies immediately under the chapel, and opens,

with a wide mouth, towards the river. A communication from the covern to the castle was made by a staircase, on the outside of the rock; the entrance was barricaded with a strong wall, partly remaining, through which there is now a large door-way opened to the shore of the river. The covern appears nearly circular; its diameter is 53 feet, and its height is proportionable to the diameter.

In the civil war this castle was a garrison for the Crown, and being besieged made a gallant defence.—This view shews the inside of the gate. It was drawn 1777.

THE END OF VOL. VII.



RADNORSHIRE

Is an inland county of South Wales, which in the time of the Romans was part of the country inhabited by the Silures; it is now in the Province of Canterbury, partly in the diocese of St. David, and partly in that of Hereford; and is belonging to the South East Circuit of South Wales. It is bounded on the North by Montgomeryshire; East by Herefordshire; West by Cardiganshire; and South West by Brecknockshire; containing 310,000 square acres, being 30 miles long from East to West, 24 broad from North to South, and 90 miles in circumference, divided into six hundreds, 52 parishes, having four market towns, viz. Radnor, Presteign, Knighton and Rhaidergowy; its rivers are the Wye, Lug, Terne, Ithon, Arrow, Somergil, Tame, Dulas, Cloudok and Cameran, besides several rivulets. It produces cheese, horses, cattle, sheep, malt, and fish. The shape of the county is triangular, and it is the most barren county in all Wales. Its most remarkable places are Radnor hills, some woods, and some standing lakes. Its air is cold and piercing. There is a mineral water at Landrindod much resorted to. Radnor is supposed to have been the Magos, or Magnos, of Antoninus. The Welch call it Maesyved. One of the most celebrated remains of antiquity is part of a work called Offa's Dyke, the boundary made by

R A D N O R S H I R E.

Offa king of Mercia, between the English Saxons and the Ancient Britons. This Dyke may be traced from the mouth of the Wye to the Dee. Near the cataract of the Wye, called Rhiadr Gwy, are several tumuli or barrows; and on the top of a hill in the neighbourhood are three large heaps of stones, supposed to have been funeral monuments.

ANTIQUITIES worthy notice in this COUNTY.

Cwmhir Castle near Rhiadergowy
Bacherogg Castle
Colwen, or Maud's Castle near Buralth

Offa's Dyke
Payne's Castle near Radnor
Llanbedder Castle.

