

THE LAND OF MORGAN: ITS CONQUEST AND ITS
CONQUERORS.

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Of the forty shires of England there are certainly not a score of which good histories have been written, and not above five or six and twenty of which there are any tolerable histories at all. Even Yorkshire, so rich in antiquities of every kind, ethnological, ethnographical, architectural, and genealogical; in præ-historic tumuli; in proper names given by the Briton, the Roman, and the Northman; in march dykes; Roman and other encampments; military roads and moated mounds; in the ruins of glorious abbeys and mighty castles; in its noble cathedral and grand parish churches, upon two of which the brevet rank of cathedral has been imposed; in its venerable and splendid country seats, and in its ancient and often historic families: even Yorkshire, so rich in all these varied and tempting subjects, and rich too in material wealth, has yet met with no historian. Divisions of the county, as Richmondshire and Hallamshire, Doncaster and Sheffield, are the subjects of works quite of the first class, but neither the great Shire, nor even one of its Ridings, has been placed upon record. If such be the case in wealthy and cultivated England, it is no great shame in Wales to be, as regards county histories, in a still more unprovided condition, as indeed the Principality must be admitted to be. There is but one history, Jones's "Brecknock," of any Welsh county, at all worthy of the name, for assuredly neither Fenton's "Pembrokeshire" nor Meyrick's "Cardigan" merit that title. And yet, as is abundantly shewn in the volumes of the "Archæologia Cambrensis," and in the copious though incidental notices of Wales in Eyton's excellent "History of Early Shropshire," it is not the material that

is wanting. Cambria, though not the cradle, the latest home of the Cymric people, has no reason to complain of her share of the gifts of nature or of their adaptation to produce material prosperity. The incurvated coast, whence the country is thought to derive its name, abounds in bays and headlands of extreme beauty and grandeur. In the North its scenery is bold and striking; in the South it is of a softer character, and celebrated rather for its valleys than its mountains, its meandering rivers rather than its dashing torrents. In mineral wealth the North is not deficient, but the South has the lion's share, nor does any part of it approach in value the division of Glamorgan. Here, in the centre of the Welsh coal field, that mineral is not only abundant in quantity, easy of access and convenient for transport by sea, but it is of a character equally removed from the bituminous varieties of the east and the anthracite of the west, so that it produces unusual steam power in proportion to its weight and bulk, and does so without raising the usual accompaniment of smoke—qualities which render it valuable in commerce and still more in request in naval warfare.

Wales moreover, and especially Glamorgan, was for centuries the scene of romantic and spirit-stirring events, and has had a large measure of ecclesiastical and military renown. To Pelagius, though their names have the "merit of congruity," the land of Morgan cannot indeed lay claim; and too many of her early sons, like the Greeks before Agamemnon, slumber unrecorded beneath her cairns and barrows. Of others notices have survived, and their sweet savour is found in the churches which they have founded, in the records of Llandaff, the earliest of British bishoprics, and in the fragmentary, but ancient literature, of the people. Bede relates how "Lever Mawr," "the great light," better known in translation as King Lucius, moved Eleutherius, A.D. 160, to send over from Rome Fagan and Dyvan to preach the gospel to his people. They settled at Avalon, but seem to have laboured much across the Severn, where their names are yet preserved in the Churches of St. Fagan and Merthyr Dovan, the latter indicating the manner in which its founder bore testimony to his faith.

Gildas, an author of the sixth century, whose name

is prefixed to the treatise "De excidio Britanniaë," written certainly before the time of Bede, is associated with Glamorgan from having paid a visit to St. Cadoc at Lllancarvan, where, before either Saxon or Norman had profaned the banks of the Carvan, the Siloa of Glamorgan, were educated, and thence sent forth many of those holy men who gained the appellation of "terra sanctorum" for the land in which they laboured. The monastic school, or "Chorea Sanctorum" of Lllancarvan, is said to have been founded by the saints Germanus and Lupus to counteract the Pelagianism of the district, strong in the name and heresy of Morgan; but the claim of Germanus in this respect is challenged for Dubricius, a saint of the close of the sixth century, and for Cadoc, or Cattwg, a saint and prince, whose name survives in the adjacent Cadoxton, whose triad has gained for him the appellation of "the wise," and who, with St. David and Nennius, claims to have shared in the instruction of St. Finnian, one of the apostles of Christian Ireland. It was at Lllancarvan, towards the middle of the twelfth century, that Caradoc, named from thence, penned that account of the Principality known as the "Brut-y-Tywysogion," which, expanded and continued by the successive labours of Price and Lloyd, Powell and Wynne, still holds the chief place in Welsh historical literature. In Lllancarvan also, upon his patrimony of Trev-Walter, or Walterston, was probably born Walter Calenius, or de Map, a son of Blondel de Map, chaplain to Fitz-Hamon, and who acquired the property by marriage with Flwr, its Welsh heiress. Walter became chaplain to Henry I, and Archdeacon of Oxford, and was one of those who, during the reigns of the two Henries, and under the protection of Robert Earl of Gloucester, Lord of Glamorgan, promoted the growth of English literature, and was besides celebrated for his lively and pungent satires upon Becket and the clergy of his day. He also seems to have added largely to the stocks of Arthurian Romance, and to have made popular those legends upon which his friend and contemporary Geoffrey of Monmouth founded his well-known volume. These well-springs of Cymric history are indeed scanty and turbid, and must be drawn from with great discrimination; but it is from them, from the "Llfr Coch," or

of Llandaff, and from the lives of St. Cadoc, St. Iltyd, and other of the Welsh saints, that is derived all that is known of the history of Glamorgan before the Norman invasion. Nor is the testimony of the "Book of Llandaff" confined to Llancarvan. Both Llan-Iltyd or Llantwit, under the presidency of St. Iltutus, and Docunni or Llandoeh, now Llandough upon the Ely, were celebrated as monastic colleges early in the fifth century, and even now, in the churchyard of each place, are seen those singular obelisks or upright stones rudely but effectively adorned with knot-work in stone, and of very ancient though uncertain date.

Glamorgan extends about fifty-three miles along the northern shore of the Bristol Channel, here broadening into an estuary. From the seaboard as a base it passes inland twenty-nine miles in the figure of a triangle, the northern point abutting upon the range of the Beacons of Brecknock. Its principal towns, Cardiff and Swansea, are placed near the southern angles of the triangle: Merthyr, of far later growth, stands at the northern angle, and near the head, as Cardiff is near the opening, of the Taff, and Swansea of the Tawe. Aberdare upon the Cynon, and Tre-Herbert upon the Rhondda, tributaries of the Taff, are the centres of immense nebulae of population, at this time condensing with more than American rapidity into considerable towns. The actual boundaries of the county, east and west, are the Afon-Eleirch or Swan river, now the Rhymny, from Monmouthshire, and the Llwehwr or Bury from Caermarthenshire. The episcopal village and Cathedral of Llandaff stand upon the "Llan" or mead of the Taff, a little above Cardiff.

The great natural division of the county is into upland and lowland, called by the old Welsh the "Blaenau" and the "Bro," the latter extending, like the Concan of Bombay, as a broad margin along the seaboard, and covering about a third of the area; the former, rising abruptly like the Syhadree Ghauts, and lying to the north. The Bro, though containing sea cliffs of a hundred feet, is rather undulating than hilly; the Blaenau is throughout mountainous, and contains elevations which rise to 1200, 1600, and at Carn Moysin to 2000 feet. From this high ground spring the rivers of the county.

Besides the four already mentioned, are the Nedd, on which are the town of Neath and the dock of Briton-Ferry, the Ely with the dock of Penarth, the Ogwr flowing through Bridgend, and the Cowbridge Thawe, whose waters roll into the sea over a field of water-worn lias pebbles, in repute as an hydraulic limestone, in great request among engineers, and as celebrated as that of Barrow on the Soar. Besides these are a multitude of smaller streams bearing Welsh names, some of which, as the "Sarth" or Javelin, and the "Twrch" or Boar, are highly significant.

The Llŵchwr is the only Glamorgan river admitting, in any degree, of navigation, and that to a very small extent. The northern streams are rapid and uncertain, sometimes foaming torrents, sometimes dry beds of shingle, but more commonly with a moderate flow. They descend through those wild and rocky but always verdant vallies for which Glamorgan is justly famed. Both the Taff and the Nedd are celebrated for their scenery, but the Taff has the advantage not only in the conflux of vallies which form so pleasing a feature at Pont-y-Prydd, but in the grand cleft by which that river, guarded by the ancient castle of the De Clares, and the far more ancient camp of British origin, bursts from its constraint amidst the mountains, and rolls in easy and graceful curves across the plain of Cardiff.

Cardiff, the principal port of the county, is formed by the union of the Taff and the Ely, and its roadstead is protected by the headland of Penarth. Swansea, its western rival, opens upon its celebrated bay: Briton-Ferry, Port Talbot, and Porth Cawl are intermediate and smaller ports. A curious feature upon several points of the sea coast are the large deposits of blown sand, probably an accumulation of the twelfth century, but first mentioned in a charter of Richard II., 1384, in which he grants to the Abbot and Convent of Margam the forfeited advowson of Avene on account of their lands "*per sabulam maritimam destructam in nimiam depauperationem abbatiae.*" This sand, the movement of the surface of which has hitherto defied all attempts at planting, has advanced upon Merthyr Mawr and Kenfig and some parts of Gower, and, like the dragon of

Wantley, has swallowed up much pasture, at least three churches, a castle, a village or two, and not a few detached houses.

The superficial features of the county are largely affected by its mineral composition. The mountain districts contain the coal field, of late years so extensively worked : the lowlands are mainly old red sandstone and mountain limestone, more or less eroded by water, and covered up by the unconformable and nearly horizontal beds of the magnesian conglomerate, the new red, and the lias. The county contains no igneous rocks, nothing known older than the old red, and no regular formation later than the lias. The gravels, however, are on a large scale, and their sections throw much light upon the origin and dip of the pebbles, and upon the measure and direction of their depositing forces.

The charms of Glamorgan have not wanted keen appreciation. An early triad asserts of it :—

“The Bard loves this beautiful country,
Its wines, its wives, and its white houses.”

Its wines are, alas! no more; not even the patriotic efforts of Lord Bute, in his vineyards at Castell Coch, have as yet been able to raise a murmur from the local temperance societies; but the white cottages still glisten, nestled in the recesses of the hills; and if its wives no longer enjoy a special preeminence in Wales it is only because the fair sex of other counties, emulous of the distinction, have attained to the same merits. The following lines by Dean Conybeare seem worthy of preservation here :—

Morganwg ! thy vales are fair,
Proud thy mountains rise in air ;
And frequent, through the varied scene
Thy white-walled mansions glare between :
 May the radiant lamp of day
 Ever shed its choicest ray
 On those walls of glittering white ;
Morganwg ! the Bards' delight.

Morganwg! those white walls hold
 A matchless race in warfare bold;
 In peace the pink of courtesy,
 In love are none so fond and free.

May, etc.

Morganwg! those white walls know
 All of bliss is given below,
 For there in honour dwells the bride,
 Her lover's joy, her husband's pride.

May, etc.

The glowing description of Speed has been often quoted and is well known; a modern and more prosaic writer, following in the same school of geography that has compared Italy to a boot, and Oxfordshire to a seated old woman, has employed a sort of "memoria technica" for the general form of Glamorgan, which he likens to a porpoise in the act of diving: "Roath represents its mouth, Ruperra its prominent snout, Blaen-Rhymny and Waun-cae-Gerwin its dorsal fins, the peninsula of Gower its outstretched tail, and the Hundred of Dinas Powis its protuberant belly."

Glamorgan received a western addition and became a regular county in the reign of Henry VIII., but the ancient limit still divides the sees of Llandaff and St. David's. Both districts, by some accounts, were included in the ancient Morganwg. "Glamorgan," says Rees Meyric, "differs from Morganwg, as the particulars from the general," Morganwg being the older name and far more comprehensive territory. "Morganwg," says the same authority, "extended from Gloucester bridge to the Crumlyn brook near Neath, if not to the Towy river, and included parts of the later shires of Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Brecknock and Glamorgan, and it may be of Caermarthen." Glamorgan, on the other hand, seems to have been confined to that part of the present county that lies along the seaboard, south of the portway, or road, probably Roman, from Cardiff to Cowbridge and Neath, and this it is which is said to have been ruled by Morgan Hên, or the aged, in the middle of the tenth century. To this Prince has been attributed the name of his territory, Gwlad-Morgan or Morgan's country, and there is no evidence for its

earlier use. The rule of his descendants, however, under the same name, seems to have included the northern or hill country, and finally Fitz-Hamon and his successors, although of the ancient Morganwg they held only that small part between the Rhymny and the Usk, always styled themselves "Domini Morganiæ et Glamorganiæ" in their charters, nor was the style altered even when the Monmouthshire lands passed away for a time by a coheir to the Audleys.

The Britons, both of East and West Britain, seem, when fairly conquered, to have accepted the Roman yoke with equanimity, and it is evident, from the remains of Roman villas all over Wales, that the intruders lived there in peace. This was never the case with the English. The Welsh never accepted their rule, and their language contains many expressions indicating their deadly and continued hate. Even in the Herefordshire Irchenfield, where many parishes bear English names, and which probably from the time of Alfred was part of an English county; and along the Shropshire border, within and about Offa's Dyke, all the English dwellings were fortified. The points of contact between the Welsh and the various tribes of Northmen were numerous, sometimes on the English border, where a large infusion of the names are English, sometimes along the sea coast, where such names as Skokholm, Holm, Sealm, Gresholm, Gatholm, Strumble Head, Nangle, and Swansea savour strongly of the Baltic, and it seems probable that to those early vikings, and not to the later settlements of Flemings or English, is due the Teutonic element which prevails in the topography of Lower Pembroke and Gower. In Glamorgan, however, the Welsh in the eleventh century seem pretty well to have recovered their territory, and to have disposed of their invaders as they disposed of Harold himself when he attempted to erect a hunting lodge for the Confessor at Portskewit.

Gwrgan, the penultimate Welsh prince who ruled over Glamorgan, is usually called by the Welsh Lord of Morganwg, which however he certainly never held in its extended sense, his rule having been confined to the tract from the Usk to the Crumlyn, and from the Brecknock border to the sea. His name is said to be preserved in

Gwrganstown near Cowbridge, but he lives chiefly in the memory of the Welsh as having laid open the Common of Hirwaun, thence known as "Hirwaun-Wrgan," or "Gwrgan's long meadow," near Aberdare.

Jestyn ap Gwrgan, his son and successor, had a powerful and ambitious neighbour in Rhys ap Twdwr, Lord of Deheubarth, or the shires of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, with whom, as was natural to his race, he was at war; and getting, or fearing to get, the worst in the struggle, he dispatched Einion ap Collwyn, a refugee from Dyfed, who had lived much with the Normans, to Robert Fitz-Hamon for aid. Fitz-Hamon was a friend and follower of Rufus, and lord of the Honour of Gloucester, the magnificent heritage of Brictric, who is said to have refused the hand of Matilda, who afterwards married William the Conqueror, but never forgave the *spretæ injuria formæ*. The Roman de Brut says—

"Meis Brictrich Maude refusa
Dunt ele mult se coruça."

Fitz-Hamon, not insensible to the attractions of a Marcher lordship, crossed the Severn with his troops, and landed, it is said, at Porthkerry in or about 1093. Joining his forces to those of Jestyn, they met, attacked and conquered Rhys at Bryn-y-beddau near Hirwaun, within or close upon the border of Brecknock, and slew him on the brow of an adjacent hill in Glyn Rhondda, thence called Penrhys. Goronwy, a son of Rhys, also was slain, and Cynan another son was drowned in a large marsh between Neath and Swansea, thence called Pwll-Cynan.

The Normans are said to have received their subsidy at the "Fill-tir-awr," or Golden Mile, near Bridgend, and to have departed by land. Einion, however was refused his guerdon, the hand of Jestyn's daughter, on which he recalled the Normans, who had a fray at Mynydd Buchan, west of Cardiff, at which Jestyn was slain.

The proceedings of Fitz-Hamon during and upon his conquest have been woven into a legendary tale, very neat and round, very circumstantial, but as deficient in evidence as though it had proceeded from the pen of Geoffrey himself. The story, which in South Wales is

an article of faith, explains the jealousy between Rhys and Jestyn, resting, of course, upon a woman ; the cause of the special selection of Einion to bring in the Normans ; the battle of Hirwaun Wrgan ; the death of Rhys and his sons ; the payment of the Normans in gold ; the refusal to Einion of his guerdon ; the retirement and return of the Normans ; the death of Jestyn and the occupation of his territory ; and finally its partition between the conqueror and his twelve principal followers, and four or five Welshmen.

By whom or when this story was concocted is not known. It was certainly accepted without challenge in the reign of Elizabeth, and could scarcely have been circulated before the extinction of the Le Despencers, early in the fifteenth century. Probably its author was some follower of the Stradlings of St. Donats, a family somewhat given to literature, and whose fictitious pedigree it sets forth as true. What is certain is, that whatever may have been the cause alleged, the invasion was not really due to any local quarrel, but was part of a settled policy for completing the English conquest, and which, if not undertaken by Fitz-Hamon, would have been carried out by Rufus in person, or by some of the adventurers who about the same time were taking possession of Monmouth and Brecknock and the whole of South-west Wales. Indeed, Rufus awaited the result of Fitz-Hamon's expedition at Alveston, between Bristol and Gloucester, and it is supposed was only prevented by illness from bearing a share in it. A few months after the main success there seems to have been a rising of the Welsh in Wentloog, Glamorgan, and Gower, the result of which, according to the Brut, was so far successful that it secured for them somewhat better terms, of which, however, there is but little evidence in what is known of the disposition of the lands.

It is singular that of so notable a man as Fitz Hamon so little should be known. His father "Hamo Dentatus" seems to have received favours from Duke William, who noticed his defection with that of Neel de St. Sauveur, Grimont de Plessy, and Ranulph of Bayeux at Val-è-Dunes, thus recorded in the *Cronique des Ducs de Normandie* :—

Par cel Rannol de Beiesin
 E par Neel de Costentin
 E par Hamun uns Anteeriz
 E par Grimont des Plaiseiz

Felon, parjor e traïtor
 E vers Deu e vers lor Seigneur
 Neel, Hamun, Ranol, Grimont.

In the battle, among the leaders, was "Haimonem agnomine Dentatum," who led the first line of six-thousand men and much distinguished himself, fighting hand to hand with the King of France, by whose attendants he was slain. He is there called Sieur de Thorigny, de Bersy, et de Creully, and his war cry, (according to the Roman de Rou) was "St. Amant ;"

"Et Han-a-dens va reclamant,
 'St. Amant,' sire 'Saint Amant'."

Malmesbury speaks of Haimon as "Avum Roberti qui nostro tempore in Anglia multarum possessionum incubator extitit," but he was more probably the father. Hamo-a-Dens seems to have had two sons, for Hamo Dapifer is stated by Wm. of Jumièges to be brother of Robert Fitz Hamon. "Dedit etiam illi [Roberto Comiti Glouc:] rex terram Haimonis dapiferi, patruï videlicet uxoris suæ." Hamo Dapifer, though omitted in the index to the folio Domesday, appears as a tenant in chief in the record, holding in Essex fourteen parishes, and as "Haimo Vicecomes" possessing others in Kent and Surrey. Hasted says he was also called "Crevequer." He was one of the Judges in the great cause between Archbishop Lanfranc and Odo, and died childless in the reign of Henry I. The land thus granted by Henry I to Earl Robert's wife descended to her children and their successors, and thus it was that Dunmow came to the De Clares.²

In the list of fees held under the Church of Bayeux, "Robertus filius Hamonis" is entered as holding ten fees of the Honour of Evreux under Bayeux, and he was hereditary standard bearer to the blessed Mary of Bayeux as Earl Robert of Gloucester was after him. Meyrick

¹ St. Amand was the patron saint of Thorigny, sometimes called "St. Amand de Thorigny."

² The office of Dapifer seems to have been held by the elder Hamo, for in 1088 Robert son of Hamo Dapifer aided Rufus in the siege of Rochester Castle.

calls him Earl of Corboile, but the Haymo who was Lord of the Castle of Corboile died on his way to Rome, during the reign of Hugh Capet, and his son was Theobald, as is related in the life of Earl Burchard, who married his widow.

Though not mentioned in Domesday, Fitz-Hamon was probably then in England, for Mr. Ellis has found his name connected with Gloucester, in what he regards as the notes whence that part of the survey was compiled. He was in the confidence of Rufus, and on the eve of the Welsh expedition received from him the Honour of Gloucester, whence indeed he drew, as was of course intended, men and means. On the death of Rufus, when Duke Robert landed at Dorchester and advanced in arms from Winchester to meet his brother he was accompanied by Fitz-Hamon, who succeeded in negotiating a peace between the brothers. As Seigneur de Thorigny and Creully he was homager of Robert, "Homme de Duc," as it was called, but he seems thenceforward to have adhered to Henry, whom he supported in 1101 against the "Optimates," who supported Robert. In that year the letter written by Henry on his accession, to Anselm, is witnessed by Robert Fitz-Hamon and Hamo Dapifer. In 1105 he was captured during the seige of Bayeux, taking refuge in the Tour de Moustrier de Secqueville, which was burned. Henry however obtained his liberation immediately, for "moult il se fioit en Robert Fitz de Hamon." Very soon afterwards, in the same year, he was wounded in the temple at the seige of Caen, of which wound he lingered till 1107, when he died.¹

The policy pursued towards the Welsh seems to have been severe, since only one Welsh lord occurs in the low country, which was parted between the invaders; the few Welsh, with that one exception, who were allowed to hold considerable estates being confined to the hills. In settling the lordship, the old Welsh divisions of cantreds and commotes were preserved, and usually the parishes, but by a modification of these divisions the lordship was divided into body and members. The body, the Welsh bro, became the shire fee, and was placed under a sheriff; and the members, though extending at points into the lowlands, corresponded for the most part to the Blaenau.

¹ Chron. de Normandie in *Rev. Gall. Script.*, xii, 628, xiii, 206, 248, 250-1, xv, 64.

Besides these were the lord's private or demesne lands, the borough towns, and the possessions of the church of Llandaff.

The shire fee or body was settled in accordance with the feudal system in use in Normandy. The private estates became manors, and in many cases also probably new parishes. There were 36³ knights' fees, divided into about twenty-six lordships, held by castle-guard tenure of the castle of Cardiff, to which the tenants were bound to repair when needed. Besides these there were mesne manors, subinfeudations from the original tenants, holden of them and their castles, also by military service, the whole being held by the chief lord under the sovereign.

The boroughs were six, Cardiff, Cowbridge, Kenfig, Llantrissant, Avan, and Neath. The four first held direct from the lord, and enjoyed the usual liberties and privileges, guaranteed by charter. Neath held originally from de Granville, but came by exchange to the lord. Avan, or Avene, stood out much longer, but, on the extinction of the elder line of Jestyn, that also fell in. Probably these boroughs were wholly of Norman introduction. Caerphilly has been classed with the boroughs, but it does not seem ever to have received a charter or to have had a governing body. It sprung up with the castle, and no doubt fell with it into speedy and complete decay.

The members were ten, of which two were subdivided. They were Avan Wallia, Coyty, Glyn Rhondda, Llanblethian, Miscin, Neath citra and ultra, Ruthyn, Senghenydd supra and subter, Talavan, and Tir-y-jarl or the earl's land. It is said that tenure by gavelkind, called "randyr," or partible land, prevailed, but the curious thing is that it is not found in the pure Welsh part of the county, but only among the copyholders in the low country. How gavelkind came into Wales is uncertain. England certainly did not borrow this or the cantred or hundred from that country. The members had their local courts, and their lords the right of "bren-offwl," or pit and gallows, no great concession, as seven of the twelve were in the hands of the chief lord. Each member had its steward or seneschal, who presided at its courts, from which an appeal lay to the shire court at Cardiff.

Although Llandaff was a very ancient ecclesiastical title, there seems to have been an attempt for a time to make Glamorgan the designation of the see. At Bishop Urban's consecration by Anselm he is called Bishop of Glamorgan, and the same appears in Eadmer. The Bishop, as head of the Church of Llandaff, and lord of that manor, had the prerogatives of a lord Marcher, but his temporalities were confirmed to him by the chief lord, who claimed to hold possession of the see when vacant, though this right was afterwards challenged by the crown and surrendered. The Bishop held the lordship of Llandaff and the manor of St. Lythan, or Worlton, in the shire.

The lands given by the Welsh princes to the colleges of Llantwit and Llancarvan seem to have been transferred to other foundations; for it is stated in the cartulary of St. Peter's at Gloucester that Fitz-Hamon gave to that church the church of St. Cadoc at Llancarvan, and Penhon, with 15 hides of land, probably about 1102. Llancarvan is mentioned in a bull of Calixtus in 1119, and of Honorius in 1128, and King Stephen, in confirming lands to Gloucester in 1136, mentions St. Cadoc of Llancarvan and Tregoff, among the gifts of Fitz-Hamon. On the whole, the church in the lordship had no reason to complain of the new lords. The Benedictine Abbeys of Neath and Margam were founded in 1130 and 1147, and their endowments rapidly augmented. Ewenny, as a cell of Gloucester, was founded about the same time, and therefore it is not probable that Fitz-Hamon or his successor confiscated any church lands; and no doubt the local property held by the Abbey of Gloucester, and now by the Dean and Chapter, represents the old Welsh endowments.

The part played by the Crown in the conquest of Glamorgan has never been clearly defined. Fitz-Hamon certainly received the Honour of Gloucester to enable him to undertake it. That he did so with the consent of Rufus is certain, and upon the condition that he held it, as such conquests were elsewhere held, of the Crown as a Marcher lordship. What was the precise position of a Lord Marcher has not been settled by legal antiquaries. They received no charter defining, establishing, or limiting their ample privileges. These privileges were

necessary, under the circumstances, but would naturally become circumscribed as Wales became settled, and as the Crown retained over them the usual feudal rights, it would, from time to time, during a minority, or upon an escheat, have an opportunity of checking encroachments.

In truth, however, a Lord Marcher, and especially the lord of so compact a territory as Glamorgan, was little short of a crowned king. The king's writ did not run in his territory; he had his sheriff, his chancery and chancellor, his great seal, his court civil and criminal, rights of admiralty and of wreck, of life and death, an ambulatory council or parliament. *jura regalia*, fines, oblations, escheats, wardships, marriages, and other feudal incidents. Some of his greater tenants held "per baroniam," others by grand and petit sergeanty, socage, and villenage. For some time he held, "sede vacante," the temporalities of the bishopric, he was patron of the principal abbeys and of the municipal boroughs, and he himself held "in capite de corona." A Marcher Lordship had also this in common with an Honour that, when it was, by an escheat or during a minority, vested in the crown, it did not become merged, or lose its individuality. The personal service due from the military tenants to the lord was not transferred to the crown, but, if they so pleased, could be compounded for in money. Nor were the Marcher privileges mere assertions. They were regularly exercised, and occasionally pleaded in the king's courts. A plea is preserved in the records of the Curia Regis 8th July 1199, and noted by Palgrave, in which the sheriff of Hereford, when ordered by the king's court to take possession of Bredwardine castle, protests that he cannot do so, it being out of his bailliewick, and Wm. de Braose, the Marcher Lord, declares that neither king, sheriff, nor justice has any right to enter upon his liberty. Also, in 1302, another William de Braose claimed in parliament that in his liberty of Gower he had his chancellor and chancery and seal, the judgment of life and death, and cognizance of all pleas, whether of crown or others, arising in the lordship, between all persons whomsoever. Similar statements are pleaded by the de Clares, Earls of Gloucester, in bar of appeal from their courts to Westminster. Also in a cause reported in the Cotton MS. [Vitell; C. x, f. 172^b] where Richard

Syward, 1248, appeals to the Crown against a judgment in the Earl of Gloucester's court in Glamorgan, the Earl demurs to the appeal on the ground that Syward is his vassal, and that the transaction, the cause of the proceedings, was in Glamorgan. He suggests, however, a sort of compromise, a royal commission to report upon the case to the king in person, which was accepted.

No wonder that the great English lords coveted the Welsh lordships. Unproductive in money or pastoral wealth, they were inaccessible, contained excellent soldiers, and by a temporary arrangement with the Welsh leaders a Marcher could at any time securely defy a weak sovereign.

There is direct evidence for but few of Fitz-Hamon's grants, or even for the names or numbers of his principal followers. There is known but one extant charter by him relating to Wales, and by that he grants the fishery of an arm of the Taff at Cardiff to Tewkesbury Abbey. Other of his charters, relating to other counties, are however extant, and from the witnesses and similar sources the names have been established of a few of his principal followers, and of several others whom it is highly probable were of the number. What makes it probable that the greater number of tenants whose names appear in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century were derived from original settlers, is that most held directly of the lord. Of mesne or subordinate manors there were comparatively few, and those of course may have been created at any time up to the passing of the celebrated statute "*quia emptores*."

The records of Glamorgan for the first century and a half from the Conquest are very scanty indeed, chiefly charters from the lords to their dependants and to the Church, though usually with many witnesses. Some of Fitz-Hamon's followers seem to have staid but a short time, and, if they received grants of land, to have disposed of it, and in consequence they have escaped notice altogether; but even of the greater lords, who founded local families, the origin and early descent has hitherto been involved in much obscurity.

Under the feudal system the relations between the crown and its tenants in chief and between these and their subtenants were very intimate; the crown per-

petually claiming services or their redemption in money, the tenants resisting, and all parties appealing to grants and charters, extents or surveys, remissions or exceptions for and against the claims of wardship, livery, relief, scutage, escheat and the like, all which were set down with an accuracy well befitting transactions relating to property.

Relations similar to these in substance, but modified by the delegated powers of the Marcher Lords, subsisted also in Wales. Each Marcher, while holding in chief from the crown, was himself in many respects a sovereign in his relations to his own tenants and their sub-tenants. Every manor in the March was held mediately or immediately of a lord marcher, and its mesne lord paid his reliefs, wardships, scutage, and wardsilver; and each had its customs, exemptions, payments and quittances recorded in the chancery, which it was the prerogative of every marcher to hold, attached to the court of his caput Baronix, which took cognizance, in the first instance or by appeal, of every cause, civil or criminal, arising within its bounds. There must, therefore, have been accumulated in the several chanceries a mass of records similar to those which, from the other parts of the kingdom, were preserved in the royal courts and the exchequer.

What then has become of these records, which were, in fact, the early title deeds of the Welsh estates? It is scarcely surprising that the records even of the most powerful private families in Wales should have been destroyed, so frequent were the incursions and retaliations of the two parties, who, of course, burned and destroyed everything within their reach; but this does not apply in the same degree to the records of the Marchers, whose castles were strong and well garrisoned, and in many cases, as at Chepstow, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury, scarcely at all exposed to be taken and sacked. Cardiff indeed was once or twice in the hands of the Welsh, and Glendowr, who was its last invader during its existence as a Marcher lordship, is supposed to have destroyed all he found, which may perhaps account for the disappearance of the earlier records; but even then there must have been many of a later date, accumulated under the Beauchamps and Nevilles, and Jasper Tudor, and these also are lost. The

lordship then reverted to the crown, and as Edward VI and Elizabeth, while selling the lands, retained the signorial powers, it might be expected that their officers would take charge of the records of the chancery. It is understood that neither at Badminton, Wilton, nor at Cardiff, are there any documents relating to the signory of Glamorgan, nor of earlier date than the entrance of the Herberts into that estate.

Some have suggested that when the Marcherships were abolished or vested in the crown, and the government of Wales was administered by the Council at Ludlow, the records were all transferred thither, and perished in the subsequent civil wars; others suppose them to have been removed to the repositories in London, and still to slumber unknown in that vast and long neglected though valuable collection, a theory which recent research renders scarcely tenable. The subject of the disappearance of the South-Welsh records is one of considerable interest, and it is to be hoped that it will be investigated by one of the able antiquaries on the staff of the *Record Office*, since none other could direct the necessary researches.

Fortunately for posterity, although the records of the transactions of the Marcher lords with their tenants, of the Mareschals and De Clares, the Mortimers, Montgomerys, Newmarchs, Bellomonts, Braoses, Bohuns and Hastings's, with their knights and military dependents are lost, a better lot has attended the records of their transactions with the crown, and the inquisitions taken upon their deaths or escheats, and the detail of their feudal services, are in great measure preserved.

Also, it has fortunately happened that whereas the Marcher lords, from their detached position and great military power, were frequently tempted into rebellion on such occasions, or when an estate suffered forfeiture or escheat or during a minority, the crown stepped in and seized upon or administered the lordship, and when this occurred the dues were usually paid to the officers of the crown, and the transactions were recorded in the records of the realm, and are preserved. Thus the Honours of Gloucester and Brecknock were in the hands of Henry I. and Stephen. Richard and John both held the Honour

of Gloucester, and the "compotus" roll returned by their officer gives much information as to the internal state of Glamorgan at that remote period.

There is also another source, both copious and accurate, of which little heed has hitherto been taken, but which throws considerable light upon the names and origin of the followers of Fitz-Hamon into Glamorgan. It appears that almost all who joined in the conquest or settled in the conquered territory came from the Honour of Gloucester, and were therefore connected with one or other of the shires of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Dorset, or Wilts, and as they were either landowners, or the cadets of landowners, in those counties, their names occur in the local records, which not unfrequently explain various particulars as to their descent and connexions.

Of the leading settlers, whose names occur in such records as exist in Glamorgan, some contemporary with Fitz-Hamon, others who, or their fathers, may, many of them, be really of that date, de Granville held lands at Bideford, Turberville at Bere-Turberville, St. Quintin at Frome-St.-Quintin, Umfraville at Down-Umfraville, Halwey at Combe-Halwey or Hawey, Reigny at Esse and Culm-Reigny, Bawdrip at Bawdrip, Cogan at Huntspill, Bonvile at Bonvileston in Devon; while Barry, Bawcen, Butler, Corbet, Dennis, Fleming, Joel, Le Sore, Luvel, Maisy, Norris, Payn, Sandford, Scurlage, Sturmy, St. John, Valognes, Walsh, and scores of others occur in various parts of the Honour, and are found in either the eleventh, twelfth, or thirteenth century in Glamorgan.

Many of the settlers reversed the usual practice in England, and, as in Ireland, gave to their lands their own names; sometimes, it may be, because they found the Welsh name hard to pronounce, more frequently because their castles and the limits of their estates were altogether new. Thus Barry, Bonvileston, Flemingston, Colwinston, Constantineston or Coston, Gileston, Marcross, Sully, all names of parishes, were evidently taken from their lords, and possibly were carved out of earlier Welsh parishes, which were usually very large indeed. St. George's and other churches dedicated to English saints, of which there are several, are no doubt of the same class. There are also many private estates, sometimes manors, but not

parishes, bearing the names of the intruding owners. Such are Cantelupeston, Maes-Syward, Odins fee, Sigginston, Samonston, Picketston, Lloyn-y-Grant, Beganston, Sturmy-Down, Walterston, and the like.

Fitz-Hamon, though certainly a severe conqueror, probably, like the greater conqueror under whom he had served, did not disturb the Welsh more than was necessary for his own security, though that, no doubt, is admitting a good deal. Einion and other Welsh lords were permitted to retain large tracts on the hills, and of four of the sons of Jestyn, the eldest was allowed to hold a member-lordship in the low country on at least equal terms with the greatest of the Normans. The position held by the descendants of Caradoc ap Jestyn is unlike any retained in England by men of pure Saxon descent. They built a castle on the Avan, established under its protection a chartered borough town, were large benefactors to Neath and Margam, two Norman abbeys, burying at the latter, and, as their seals shew, used armorial bearings and armour like the Normans. With all this they continued for four generations to bear Welsh names, and to sympathise with the Welsh people; for which they were sometimes summoned to do personal homage to the king, and sometimes called upon to give hostages for their conduct. It was Morgan ap Caradoc who, in 1188, convoyed Archbishop Baldwin across the treacherous sands of Avan and Neath, on his way to Swansea. Morgan Gam his successor was shut up in an English prison by the Earl of Gloucester, and in reprisal he burned the earl's grange at Kenfig. Their original tenure, like that of the other Welsh lords, was without any definite service, but they afterwards acquired a commote held by sergeantry, adopted Avene as a surname, intermarried with the Norman families, added the great lordship of Cilvae and the manors of Sully and Eglwys-Brewis to their possessions, and finally, in the eighth descent, ended in an heiress, who married Sir William Blount, and exchanged her lands for others in England.

Of the Norman settlers there were six, unquestionably contemporary with Fitz-Hamon, whose power was far more considerable than that of the others. These were de Granville, de Turberville, de Londres, Syward, St. Quintin,

Umfravile and Sully. Richard de Granville is reported to have been Fitz-Hamon's brother, and there certainly occurs a Ricardus filius Hamonis in 1096 as a baron, &c. with possessions in Normandy. [Rerum Gall., scrip. xiv, 146.] He or his son founded Neath Abbey, and retired to Bideford, where they became the progenitors of one of the great families of the West, achieving high military and naval fame, and not unknown in literature. Pagan de Turberville had Coyty, much celebrated in bardic story as the seat of a royal lineage. He or his son strengthened their position by marrying the dispossessed Welsh heiress. The family always shewed Welsh sympathies, and continued to hold a very high rank in the county until the fifteenth century, when the main line failed, as the cadet lines have since also failed, so that there remains now but the echo of this very considerable name.

St. Quintin settled at Llanblethian, but they have left no special tradition or mark in the county, from which before 1249 the family was gone, and Syward held their fees. Probably they resided mainly elsewhere. Their heiress was the lady whose blood, mingled with that of Fitz-Hugh and of Marmion, centred in Parr of Kendal, and now flows in the veins of the Herberts of Wilton. Syward had the lordship and castle of Talavan and the sub-manor of Merthyr Mawr, and, before his fall, in 1249, the castle of Llanblethian. They were a turbulent race, alternately useful and injurious to their lords, and remembered as having carried on a plea against Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, into which largely entered the very curious legal question, how far an appeal lay from the earl's Marcher court to that of the king at Westminster.

Of these lords, de Granville, de Turberville, de St. Quintin and Syward, held member-lordships, with powers of life and death and other Marcher privileges. De Londres, probably more powerful than any of the others, held the lordship of Ogmores with the sub-manor of Dunraven. The family territory was, however, mostly in Caermarthenshire, where they held the great lordship of Carnwiltion, of which Kidwelly was the chief seat. They built Ogmores castle, but mostly resided at Kidwelly. William de Londres and Maurice, his son, were the founders of Ewenny priory. The heiress of

de Londres married de Cadurcis or Chaworth, and their heiress, Henry Earl of Lancaster. In consequence, the lordship has never had a resident lord, but on the other hand it has been held together, and is now a part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The other considerable settlers were Umfravile and Sully. Umfravile is stated by genealogists to have been the head of that family, cadets of which settled at Prudhoe, and became Earls of Angus. The connection seems probable, for the Glamorgan Umfraviles sealed with a hexapetalous flower, which also forms a part of the Angus coat. They built Penmark castle, and there is some reason to suppose that the St. John's, who married their heiress, held Fonmon manor under them. Somery, of Dinas Powis, ought perhaps to be added to the above "Barones majores," since they were Barons of Dudley castle, and held their Glamorgan fees for some centuries; but they do not seem to have taken a very active part in local affairs.

The earliest inquisition extant of the Lordship of Glamorgan was probably taken in 1262, on the accession of Earl Gilbert de Clare, and therefore one hundred and seventy years or so after the conquest. This gives a list of all the holders of lay fees, who held in capite of the lord, and the service due from each. The table is most interesting, and has only lately been discovered.

The names and holdings are :

G. Turberville in Newcastle	$\frac{1}{10}$ fee.	Constantine in Lanmaes	$\frac{1}{8}$ fee.
Nerberd in Lancovian	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	deGloucestria in Wrenchester	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sandford in Leckwith	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	de Kaerdiff in Lanirid	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Seurlag in Llanharry	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Clifford in Kenfeis	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
H. Sully in Pentyreh	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Basset in St. Hilary	$\frac{1}{5}$ "
Pireten in Nova-Villa	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Sully in Lanmaes	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
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Butler in Marcross	1 fee.	Le Sore in St. Fagans	1 fee.
Constantine in Coston	1 "	Walsh in Landoch	1 "
Hawey in St. Donats	1 "	de Wincestria in Landan	1 "
Norris in Penllyne	1 "	Mayloc in Capella	1 "
Syward in Merthyr-Mawr	1 "		
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Cogan in Cogan	2 fees.	Nerberd in Abron Thawe	4 fees.
Somery in Dinas Powis	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	Sully in Sully and Wenvoe	4 "
Corbet in St. Nicholas	3 "	Umfravile in Penmark	4 "
De Londres in Ogmore	4 "		

The abbot of Margam held Langewy, probably a lay fee, but no service is named. Turberville held Coyty by grand serjeantry. Of the Welsh lords, Morgan Vachan (of Avan) held in Baglan half a commote by Welshery; no service, but a horse and arms at the death of the tenant, the old form of heriot. Two sons of Morgan ap Cadewalthan held half a commote in Glyn Rhondda; no service. Griffith ap Rees held two commotes, an immense holding, in Sengenihl: he was the ancestor of Lewis of Van; no service. Moredihl ap Griffith held one commote in Machheir, probably Miscin; no service. De Granville's lordship is not mentioned, it having lapsed to the chief lord, as probably had those of Syward and St. Quintin. Marcross had been succeeded by de Pincerna or Butler. Berkerolles had not yet succeeded to Nerberd, nor Stradling to Hawey. Fleming probably had not arrived, and Bawdrip was then only a burgess of Cardiff. St. John of Fonmon and Butler of Dunraven are not named. The latter certainly was a subtenant, and possibly this was so with St. John. Probably for the same reason, as not holding in capite, are omitted Joel, Odin, Barry, and Bonville, though they appear as inquisitors. It is to be observed also that in these inquisitions the jurors at Cardiff are all English. At Llantrissent and at Llangonydd all are Welsh. At Neath only three of the twelve are English. This shews how largely the Welsh element prevailed, and how completely the Welsh were trusted with the ordinary duties of free-tenants. The next extant survey of the shire was taken in 1320, about sixty years later, and in that time considerable changes had taken place. The knights' fees are numbered at 36³, and of the former tenants there remain the names but of ten—the Abbot, Basset, Corbet, Mayloc, Nerber, Norris, Turberville, Umfravile, Walsh and de Winton, and of these there remained, in the reign of Elizabeth, but two—Basset, and a cadet of Turberville.

The proximity of Strongbow's estates and castle of Chepstow, and the passage of the road thence to Milford across Glamorgan, seem to have led many of the settlers to a further adventure in Ireland, where we find such names as Barry, Cogan, Basset, Cadoc, Bonville, Fleming, Kenfig, Lamays, Landochan, Norris, London, Penrice,

Swaynsey, Siward, Sandford, Newton, Scurlock, Welsh, and a great number designated by a christian name, and as of Cardiff.

The position of the English in Wales during the two centuries following the conquest, in fact until the reduction of the Principality by Edward I, was such as to make a castle a necessity; so much so, that there is no trace of a "licentia crenellare" having been thought necessary under the Marcher rule, though the Marcher Lord of Whittington had such a licence from Henry III. Every landowner's house was literally his castle. In parts of Glamorgan they stood so close that it is difficult to understand whence their owners derived their revenues. For example, within a radius of six miles from Barry, half the circle being occupied by the sea, were twelve castles, and in the county, and mainly in its southern part, were from thirty to forty, of which but one, Aberavan, belonged to a Welsh Lord. Most of these castles were the residences of private persons, and were built for the defence of the estate and its tenants, others, the property of the chief Lord, were constructed for the defence of the country, and were so placed as to command the passes by which the Welsh were accustomed to descend upon the plain. The sites of most of the Glamorgan castles are known, and of many of them the ruins remain, though they rarely contain masonry of an earlier date than the reign of Henry III. Cardiff, however, boasts a shell keep of Norman date, as is probably its immense outer wall, attributed to Robert Earl of Gloucester, Ogmores has a square keep of undoubted Norman pattern, doubtless the work of the first or second de Londres; and at Penllyne are fragments of a similar keep, containing some curious, and it may be, early, herring-bone work, and probably built by Robert Norris, who seems to have been the first grantee. At Newcastle by Bridgend is the gateway and the original wall of a castle, certainly early, because it gives name to the parish, and the masonry of which is evidently of Norman date and very peculiar in the pattern of its moulding. Here, as generally in the Norman buildings in Glamorgan, Sutton stone is employed. It is uncertain by whom Newcastle was built. The name of Oldcastle is preserved in the adjacent town of Bridgend, though where it precisely was, or what it was, is not known.

Of Early English castles the rectangular keep at Fonmon, still inhabited, is the best, and indeed the only tolerably perfect example. The base of the tower of Whitchurch is in that style, as is part of Coyty, and in the foundations of Sully Castle, opened some years ago, were Early English fragments. Also in the centre of the later house of Dunraven, some masonry of Early English aspect is walled in and is probably part of the castle of Arnold Butler.

During the troubled reign of Henry III, a great age for castle building in Wales, many strong places in Glamorgan seem to have been renewed. Castell Coch and Caerphilly were then built, and to that reign or that of Edward I are due the fine gateways at Neath and Llanblethian, a smaller one at Barry, parts of Cardiff and Morlais, the ancient wall of St. Fagans, and probably the fragment at Llantrissant. The gate house of the old episcopal palace at Llandaff is excellent Decorated. The central building at Cardiff and the polygonal tower, now, alas ! dwarfed and buried under modern additions, were the work of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, the builder of a similar but far grander tower at that castle. St. Donats, the most complete castle in South Wales, is very late, as is most of Coyty. Besides these, of doubtful date are Dinas Powis, the fragments of St. George's and Peterston, parts of Kenfig, Penmark, and Castleton, the ditches and a few fragments of Talavan and Bonvileston, and the foundations of Llanquian. Avan, Wenvoe, and Wrinston are utterly gone. At Van, Cogan-Pill, Cardiff, Cadoxton, West Orchard, Aberthin, Llanveithin, Llanvihangel, Llantrithyd, Pencoed, Caerwiggau, Sutton, and Llan-cayach are ancient houses, some very perfect. Carnllwyd is excellent Decorated, as is Cantleston and part of Flimston, where the court has an embattled wall.

Many of the churches, and mainly the cathedral, contain Norman work, and in others, where the church has been rebuilt, the font and the holy water stoop, on a stunted column, are of that date. Throughout the lordship are in most churchyards the polygonal stepped base of a cross, and of some the shaft is preserved, and of one or two the actual carved stone which formed the apex, and represented the crucifixion. In the churchyard of St.

Donats is one of these crosses of remarkable elegance. It has been copied at Llandaff, but in dimensions, and placed in a position, entirely fatal to its effect. There also remain a few of the upright shafts of crosses of an earlier date, carved in bold basket work patterns, and usually set upright in the ground without base or pedestal. Time, neglect, and the labours, not uncalled for, of the diocesan architect are annually bringing about the destruction of these remains and, what is archæologically much the same thing, the restoration of the ancient edifices.

The gentry and yeomanry of the lordship, that is those who have any real claim to antiquity of descent, are still divided into the pure Welsh and the descendants of the Norman settlers. The genealogies of these settlers, "Advenæ" as they are styled in the local pedigree books, are scarcely so well preserved as those of the corresponding class in England, but their estates have usually been known, and their possession of a surname gives a facility for tracing their descent which does not extend to the natives. The Welsh genealogies pretend to far higher antiquity, and are recorded with much greater fulness of detail. Unfortunately their compilers—it were discourteous, perhaps unjust, to say their authors—seldom condescend to mention the place of residence of the families, or to introduce a date. These omissions—the absence of surnames—and the very limited number of Christian names in use, and their frequent repetition in the same family, not to mention the frequent introduction of a train of natural children, and the names and pedigrees of their mothers, reduce an English genealogist to despair. "Oh!" said a late Garter, indicating the genealogical MSS. left to the College of Arms by Sir Isaac Heard, "Oh! those are Welsh pedigrees; we have nothing to say to them." In truth the Welsh counties were seldom, if ever, included in the Visitations of the English Heralds.

And yet these Welsh genealogies are really extremely curious, and for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries probably fairly true. To what extent the Welsh bards preserved private pedigrees is unknown, but, no doubt, Welsh genealogy received a great impulse on the accession of the House of Tudor, and in consequence of

the enquiries set on foot by Henry VII and by the Herberts. Still the extant manuscripts, of which there are many, are rarely, if ever, older than the reign of Elizabeth, and more generally of those of James and Charles. Looking to those of Glamorgan, what is most remarkable are the small number of stocks whence the native families are said to be derived. These are mainly five only ; Jestyn ap Gwrgan, Einion ap Collwyn, Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Gwilim ap Jenkin, Llewelyn ap Ivor, and Gwaethvoed. From these are deduced from three to four hundred distinct families. Roughly, it may be stated, from Caradoc ap Jestyn, 26 ; from Rhys, 12 ; from Madoc, 30 ; and from Griffith ap Jestyn, 3. Einion ap Collwyn, notwithstanding the stigma attached to his name, is recorded as the ancestor of 99 families ; Bleddyn ap Maenarch of 46, besides those pertaining to Brecknock ; Gwilim ap Jenkyn, 74 ; Llewelyn ap Ivor, 23 ; and Cydrich and Aidan ap Gwaethvoed, 21 and 50. Besides these were a few others, families of no great note, whose remote ancestor is not recorded, and who chiefly inhabited the hill country north of Bridgend and Margam.

Of the descendants of the above patriarchs, among the best known were, from Caradoc, Avan of Avan, Evans of Gnoll and Eagle's Bush, Pryce of Briton Ferry, Williams of Blaen-Baglan, Thomas of Bettws, and Loughor of Tythegston. From Rhys ap Jestyn came Williams of Duffryn-Clydach, Penry of Reeding, and Llewelyn of Ynis-y-Gerwn. From Madoc ap Jestyn, Llewelyn of Caerwiggau, and the numerous descendants of Jevan Mady. From Einion sprang Gibbon of Treacastle, Prichard of Collenna, Price of Glyn Nedd, Prichard of Ynis Arwed, Powell of Loydarth, Energlyn, Maesteg, and Baydon, Cradock of Swansea and of Cheriton, and Powell of Llandow. Bleddyn ap Maenarch was the forefather of Jenkins of Hensol, Griffith Gwyr, Penry of Lanedi, Williams of Bettws, Llewelyn of Ynis Simoon, Evans of Cilvae, Jones of Fonmon, Price of Penllergaer, Gethyn of Glyn Tawe, Bowen of Court House and Kittle, Powell of Swansea and Seys of Boverton.

From Gwilim ap Jenkyn sprung the very copious race of Herbert, of whom about seventy-four distinct branches may be traced, very many settled in Glamorgan under

various names, of whom were Raglan of Carnllwydd, Gwyn of Llansannor, Thomas of Llanvihangel and Pwllvyrach, Herbert of Cardiff, of Cogan, and of Cilybebill.

Llewelyn ap Ivor was of Tredegar, whence came a number of families, almost all bearing the name of Morgan, of whom were those of Coed-y-Gores, Penllwynsarth, Rubina, Ruperra, and Cilfynydd.

Gwaethvoed was the fruitful stock of Mathew of Llandaff, with about twenty-three cadet branches, of which the most conspicuous were those of Radir, Aberaman, Castell-y-Mynach, St-y-Nill, Maes Mawr, and Miros. These came from Aidan. From Gweristan ap Gwaethfoed came Thomas of Blaenbradach, a house unusually bare of cadet branches; and from Cydrich ap Gwaethvoed the immensely numerous family of Lewis of Van, of whom may be mentioned Williams otherwise Cromwell, Prichard of Llancayach, and the Lewises of Cilvach-Vargoed, Penmark, Lystalybont, Glyn Taff, Llanishen, Newhouse, and Greenmeadow, besides a flourishing branch in the United States represented by Mr. W. F. Lewis of Philadelphia.

It is to be regretted that these Welsh genealogies have not received a critical examination. It is true that they are without dates, and present but few of the points by which an English pedigree can be checked and proved; but allowance must be made for the habits of the people, who had little idea of the accuracy derived from records. Here and there, where a name occurs in the county records, as in the Fine and Docket book of the great Sessions, or where a will has been preserved in the Llandaff registry, they can be proved to be correct. For the rest it may be said that they seem probable enough, the number of descents given through the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries is not, on the face of it, fabulous, and in the various manuscripts there is neither enough coincidence to indicate collusion, nor sufficient difference to destroy all belief. Unfortunately neither Sir T. Phillipps nor Sir S. Meyrick, though they printed collections of genealogies, knew or cared enough about the matter to edit them; that is, to collate and compare the several versions, and to seek and import such collateral evidence as might be found.

There is no other part of the kingdom in which so marked a line still remains drawn between the residents of pure Welsh descent and the settlers from England, even after centuries of residence, much intermarriage, and no difference of religion. What is at this time in progress, the opening up of the coal field, and the construction of docks and railways, is doing much to break up the peculiarities of the county. The limits of manors are no longer preserved. Manor courts are rarely held, copyholds are becoming enfranchised, chief rents abolished by mutual consent and composition. On the other hand, though the Jura regalia and Marcher prerogatives were withheld from the ancestors of the present owner of Cardiff Castle, his rights of common and to minerals have been preserved, and constitute a very valuable property.