John Leland

The English antiquary John Leland or Leyland, sometimes referred to as ‘Junior’ to distinguish him from an elder brother also named John, was born in London about 1506, probably into a Lancashire family. He was educated at St. Paul’s school under the noted scholar William Lily, where he enjoyed the patronage of a certain Thomas Myles. From there he proceeded to Christ’s College, Cambridge where he graduated B.A. in 1522. Afterwards he studied at All Souls, Oxford, where he met Thomas Caius, and at Paris under Francis Sylvius.

After entering Holy Orders in 1525, he became tutor to the son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. While so employed, he wrote much elegant Latin poetry in praise of the Royal Court which may have gained him favour with Henry VIII, for he was appointed Library keeper by the King sometime between 1528 and 1530 and was also made a royal chaplain, being presented to the living of Pepeling near Calais. His poetical output continued, including verses sung at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1533 and an elaborate composition marking the birth of Edward VI in 1537.

In 1533 Leland became King’s Antiquary, an office only ever held by him, by commission under the Broad Seal. He was given the task of researching in abbeys, colleges and other likely places for antiquarian records. In 1536 he began an epic six year tour of the entire Kingdom in pursuit of further information, being for this purpose relieved of his residential obligations at Pepeling, his duties performed by a curate.

He intended that his researches should form the material for a work entitled The History and Antiquities of this Nation, and claimed to have visited ‘nearly every bay, river, lake, mountain, valley, moor, heath, wood, city, castle, manor house, monastery and college in the land’. He also paid close attention to all Danish, Saxon and Roman remains encountered, and noted details of ancient inscriptions and coin hoards found in the places he visited.

Leland’s tour coincided with the period of the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the terrible destruction of priceless manuscripts, which this episode witnessed, greatly upset him. He petitioned Thomas Cromwell to empower him to save these, wherever possible, for the Royal Library, especially seeing that ‘he Germans, perceiving our desidiousness and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country’. He was unsuccessful, but nevertheless managed to save much material from St. Augustine’s Abbey at Canterbury.

In 1545, after the completion of his tour, he presented an account of his achievements and future plans to the King, in the form of an address entitled ‘A New Year’s Gift’. These included a projected Topography of England, a fifty volume work on the Antiquities and Civil History of Britain, a six volume Survey of the islands adjoining Britain (including the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man and Anglesey) and an engraved map of Britain. He also proposed to publish a full description of all Henry’s Royal Palaces.

Sadly, little or none of this materialised and Leland appears to have dissipated much effort in seeking church advancement and in literary disputes such as that with Richard Croke, who he claimed had slandered him. By 1550 he is said to have become mentally unbalanced or even insane, whether from disease or the strain of his work cannot be known for certain, and was placed under the care and restraint of his elder brother by order of the Privy Council on 21st March of that year. He died on April 18th 1552 without recovering, and was buried in the church of St. Michael Querne, Cheapside. The church, along with Leland’s monument bearing an elegaic verse, was destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666, and not rebuilt.

Leland is considered to be the first recognisably modern English antiquarian writer. He showed industry and power of observation. It is only regrettable that his taste ran more to written records than architecture, and his descriptions of buildings often lack precise detail (though not enthusiasm) as when he writes of Malmesbury Abbey simply that it was ‘a right magnificent thing’. He was even less careful to record aspects of natural history or social custom.

He left a great mass of MSS which was extensively used by later antiquaries, not all of whom acknowledged him. His chief published works were his Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, his Collectanea and the Itinerary. The latter works, the Welsh portions of which are reprinted here, are the surviving record of Leland’s great antiquarian tour through England and Wales between 1536 and 1542.

Both the Collectanea and Itinerary lack polished English style, and have been described as reading like ‘masses of undigestable notes’, which is probably what they are. Leland’s poetry, by contrast, always shows grace and imagination. Leland’s historical scholarship shows him to be sound in genealogical matters but he shared with Humphrey Llwyd and Sir John Prys a preference for the Arthurian fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth and an aversion to the very proper scepticism of Polydore Vergil.

1 All biographical details are from the Dictionary of National Biography Ed. Sidney Lee vol. xxxiii London Smith, Elder & Co. 1893
2 Entitled Genethliacon illustrissimi Eaduerdi Principis Cambriae, Ducis Coriniae et Comitis Palatini, libellus ante aliquot annos inchusatus. Nunc vero absolutus et editus, it was dedicated to the King and contained explanations of the ancient placenames mentioned in it.
3 William Camden, for instance, was charged by Ralph Brooke, in his Discoverie of Certaine Erroors, with ‘feathering his nest with Leland’s plumes’ when composing the Britannia.
4 His defence of the authenticity of the Arthurian cycle was entitled Assertio inclytissimi Artarj, regis Britanniae A single MS copy on vellum survives, dated 1544. It was published in English translation in 1582 by R.Robinson as the Ancient Order and Society and Unite Laudable of Prince Arthur and his knightly Armoire of the Round Table.
After his death, Leland’s MSS were passed by Edward VI to Sir John Cheke, but when this Protestant noble was forced to flee to the Continent on the accession of the Catholic Mary, they were dispersed. One at least came into the possession of Dr John Dee. The MS of the Itinerary passed via Lord William Puget to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley. In the 17th century, many of Leland’s MSS were gathered by historian William Burton, including the Itinerary. In 1632 he gave both the Collectanea and seven of the eight volumes of the Itinerary to the Bodleian Library in Oxford. The eighth volume, which Burton had lent to a friend who subsequently failed to return it, ultimately joined its fellows in 1677 by the generosity of Charles King of Christchurch College.

Although several transcriptions of the Itinerary were made in the 16th century, notably by historian John Stow, Leland’s Itinerary was only first published in 1710-12 by Thomas Hearne, with successive editions appearing in 1745 and 1770. After a lapse of more than a century, Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith published a new edition of the full Itinerary between 1906 and 1910. Shortly afterwards, the sections covering Welsh matters were published in the form reproduced below.

**Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith 1838-1911**

This remarkable scholar was born in Boston, Massachusetts, the daughter of Joshua Toulmin Smith (1816-69). From 1842 to 1894 she lived in Highgate, London, moving in that year to Oxford to become Librarian of Manchester Harris College. She remained in that position until her death in 1911. She is the only woman Librarian to be noted in the Dictionary of National Biography. Regarded as a pioneer of women’s professional academic status, her portrait today adorns the entrance foyer of the College Library.

Her scholarly output was considerable. From 1870 she edited works for the Early English Text Society, Camden and New Shakespeare societies, notably in 1872 when she edited *The Mair of Bristowe [h]is Kalendar by Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol 18 Edward IV* for the Camden Society (ultimately forming volume five of their New Series) and in 1879 when she oversaw the second edition of C. Mansfield Ingleby’s *Shakespearean Century of praysie 1591-1693*.

Her most important work of this period is often considered to be that associated with the York cycle of Mystery Plays. In 1885 Oxford University Press published her *York Plays: the plays performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on the day of Corpus Christi in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries*.

Her researches seem at this time to have concentrated on the 14th and 15th centuries, for in addition to editing *Expedition to Prussia and the Holy Land* by Henry Earl of Derby (later Henry IV) in 1390-1 and 1392-3, in 1886 she published *A commonplace book of the 15th century* dealing with the Book of Brome in Yale MS 365. In 1891 she translated J. Jusserand’s *English 14th century Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages* from the French. She had already edited in 1889 *Les contes moralises de Nicole Bozon* jointly with P. Meyer.

In 1887 she provided the Introduction and scholarly glosses to Toulmin Smith’s *The Guildry of Edinburgh* and in 1894 she returned to this subject, editing jointly with Lucy Bretano *English Gilds: the original ordinances of more than one hundred Early English Gilds* for the Early English Text Society.

Her full edition of Leland’s Itinerary in five volumes appeared towards the end of her life and its completion in 1910 is undoubtedly the work for which she is now mainly remembered. The present *Leland’s Itinerary in Wales* appeared in 1906 and consists of her collation of some of the Welsh material in the Collectanea and the entirety of the Welsh sections of the *Itinerary*.

**J. Gwenogfryn Evans’s footnotes**

An anonymous reviewer, writing in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in 1907, described the work as a ‘happy idea’ but regretted that by no means all of the notices of the Principality contained in the Collectanea had been included. Nevertheless, he continued, the book would prove almost indispensable to the Welsh antiquary. However, he deplored the lack of attention paid to the identification of Leland’s topographical forms, being particularly scathing in his condemnation of the footnotes provided by the palaeographer J. Gwenogfryn Evans, attempting to elucidate the placenames recorded by Leland. Evans was not a particularly inspired placename expert, and too many of his notes state the obvious, as where he identifies Leland’s ‘Place Newith’ as *Plas Newydd*. The reviewer rather cynically surmised that this was merely an excuse for Evans to air his predilection for the use of a barred -d for -dd, well known from his other publications. Equally dubious, in the reviewer’s opinion, were his spellings of *Mawddwy* as *Mowddwy* and *Gwyrfai* as *Gwrwe*.

Again, he asked, where was Evans’s form *Tre y grug* for the castle of *Tyrergrug* two miles from Usk, ever attested anywhere?

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5 As *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary* 9 vols. Oxford 1710. In this edition, Hearne noted another work by Leland entitled *Cudrds sive laus et defensio Gallofridi Arturii Monumnet ensis contra Polydorum Vergilium*, being a defence of Geoffrey of Monmouth and his Arthurian cycle against the attacks of Poldore.

6 Details from *Concise Dictionary of National Biography* 1901-1950 Part II Oxford 1961 p.401

7 Published by George Bell and Sons, London

8 Volume vii series vi pp.254-5

9 At p.35 (original numbering), current p.40

10 At p.55 (original numbering), current p.55

11 At p.79 (original numbering), current p.74

12 At p.44 (original numbering), current p.47
If the notes provided were poor, the absence of others, even where they were often really necessary, was worse still. Leland’s reference to ‘Port Hoygr by Holilhead in Anglesey’, for instance, went unidentified as Porth Wygyr ‘on the northern coast’. Elsewhere, it was pointed out, Leland’s *Lug Harneis* 14 was more commonly known as *Leigh Harne.* Again, the river *Wenbro* 15 which Leland has flowing through Wrexham, lacked any note identifying it as the *Gwenfro,* and the nearby seat of the Pulestons, called by Leland *Marsche,* 16 was really *Berse.*

One can only echo the opinion of the reviewer that it would have been far better for Lucy Toulmin Smith to have secured the services of Egerton Phillimore, who might have been expected to provide a gloss on Leland which, like his notes to Owen’s *Pembrokeshire,* would indeed have been ‘the admiration and the despair of every Welsh antiquary’.

*Note on the present reprint*

No attempt has been made to preserve the pagination of the original 1906 edition. Instead, page numbers from that edition are indicated between solidus (/) symbols in the text at the point where they change. Evans’s footnotes have been retained as they must now be considered part of the work, but where not obviously correct they should always be treated with caution.

In reviewing Glanmor Williams’s *The Welsh Church from Conquest to Reformation* in 1964, the late Prof. A. H. Dodd praised the fact that the footnotes were ‘mercifully put where they belong, not tucked away at the end’. 17 For this reason, as well as to retain the appearance of the original, no attempt as been made to relocate the apparatus of footnotes to the end of the book, despite the advantages of space and layout this might have allowed.

The present writer felt unable to undertake the revision of all the placename notes, but in collaboration with Mrs Ann Benwell of Menai Bridge, offers a synopsis of expert opinion on the problematical ones occurring in the Anglesey section, in the form of a set of endnotes.

It should be remembered that all footnotes to this introduction are the responsibility of the present writer, while all footnotes to the preface and to the transcriptions from Leland, are by L.T.S or J.G.E. unless in [] brackets and marked *Ed.,* when they also have been added by the present writer.

The cover shows an early map of Wales published a few decades after Leland’s travels through the principality.

T.P.T. Williams 2008

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13 We should feel fairly confident today in going further and completing the identification with Cemais.
14 At p.41 (original numbering), current p.45
15 At p.70 (original numbering), current p.67
16 At p.70 (original numbering), current p.67
17 A.H. Dodd in *Arch. Camb.* vol. cxiii 1964 p.194
In the course of preparing a new edition of Leland’s Itinerary through England and Wales, the scattered portions relating to Wales having been brought together, it has been suggested that these now possess a certain unity and interest which would justify the issue of the Part on Wales as a separate volume.\(^{18}\) As a man of learning and of indefatigable industry in the collection of information and notes during his travels through the realm, journeys which occupied him about six years, John Leland has always held weight as the earliest of our local antiquarians, and there are few topographers who have not consulted his pages or felt the influence of the impetus given by his patriotic labours. To the Welshman no less than the Englishman the description of local details nearly four centuries ago concerning places known to him, however trivial, proves of keen historic and often of personal interest.

John Leland, born in London in 1506 was educated at St. Paul’s School and at Christ’s College, Cambridge; he also studied at Oxford and Paris, becoming a practised scholar and linguist. He took holy orders before 1525, but was an absentee from the benefices to which he was later presented. Before 1530 he was Library Keeper to King Henry VIII, and three years later was made the “King’s Antiquary” while prosecuting his varied schemes of learning. He is best known by the record of his notes and descriptions of England and Wales, called by John Stow /W/ Commentaria Angliae, but christened Itinerary of John Leland / by Thomas Burton (1598), which name it has since borne.

He read the ‘historiographes’, and local chronicls in monasteries, gaining information from many sources, same probably official, as he went along. This is evident from the way in which he describes the boundaries of hundreds, lordships and commotes, from his lists of bridges, priories, owners of property, and other incidents in the counties, and from his regular attempts at tracing the courses of rivers. And sometimes it appears, judging from the repetitions, and other indications, that he made some of these lists before journeying in the counties to which they refer. The continuity of his narrative is therefore not definite; and it has been further injured by some of these lists before journeying in the counties to which they refer. The part relating to Glamorganshire was reprinted by James A. Corbet in his edition of Rice Merrick’s Book of Glamorganshire Antiquities London, 1887.

The presence amidst the Welsh matter in several places of pages relating to English counties bordering on Wales seems to indicate two things, that Leland entered the country through one or perhaps two of these counties - /vii/Gloucestershire in the south, Cheshire in the north - and left it through Montgomeryshire, all very probable; and that he travelled through those parts which had belonged to the Welsh marches. Some of these pages, e.g. 99-104, and 65-67 treating of Gloucester, Hereford, and Shropshire, appear to have nothing to do with either of these points of view, but as those counties were actually under the jurisdiction of the Court of the Council of the Marches of Wales no doubt Leland took them together. He lived in stirring times; the Reformation and the attacks upon church property were progressing, the Valor Ecclesiasticus was made in 1534-35, the Acts for the suppression of monasteries were passed in 1536 and 1539 - sometimes he mentions an abbey or a monastery as suppressed. In 1535-36 was passed the important Act (27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26) “for lawes and justice to be ministred in Wales in like forme as it is in this realme,” by which the country was united to England, and the lordships forming the marches were distributed, partly constituting five new Welsh shires, partly added to those existing and to the English border shires. The new counties were Monmouth, Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh; Flint received additions in 1541 (33 Hen. VIII, cap. 13), the result was thirteen Welsh counties. The old shires of North Wales, viz., Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth (Venedotia) whose customs were to remain as before, formed the exemplar for five of the others.

The new order of things is reflected in some of Leland’s pages. He refers to “the new Act”: “Clun was a lordship marched by itself ” (p.53); “it apperithee in the Acte what lordships be adjoyned to the v new shires,” while showing that Cherbury is now “adjecte to Shropshire (p.54); gives a reason why Llanstephan was “adject” to Pembroke (p.62), referring to the “old limites” of the same (p.63) and the position of Llan Dewi Brevi before the Act (p.123). A comparison of the sections of the Act apportioning the lordships, hundreds, and commotes, with Leland’s pages treating of the respective counties gives a fuller meaning to his details as to the transfer of certain lordships from one owner to another, e.g., pp.55, 66, of or the boundaries and extent of numerous lordships which he can hardly have seen personally. The suggestion arises that he was at times /viii/furnished with official papers, and that he had access to local information from many sources, same probably official, as he went along.

\(^{18}\) The contents of the present volume were printed by Thomas Hearne in his editions of the Itinerary(2nd ed. 1744( vols. iv, v, vi)), and of the Collectanea (2nd ed. 1774, vol. iv). See notes to pages 1,9,38,127, 128. The part relating to Glamorgan shire was reprinted by James A. Corbet in his edition of Rice Merrick’s Book of Glamorganshire Antiquities London, 1887.

\(^{19}\) From notes in the Harleian MS. 6266 in the British Museum we learn that Stow’s copy was in 1657 “in ye custody of Mr Robt. Vaughan d Hengwrt in Merioneth.” Among the Hengwrt MSS. Dr. J. G. Evans recently turned over a parcel which on examination I found to be a transcript, much of it in Vaughan’s own hand, made of the whole of Stowe’s copy of Leland’s Itinerary: This is now known as Peniarth MS. 273, parts 1, 2.
records, “extents,” and other similar documents like those upon which the Act must have been founded, the returns for which would be fresh in the memory of many. One of these was the interesting early list of Cantrefs and commotes, which he copied himself and inserted among other notes on Wales (here printed at the beginning, p.5). This conjecture is strengthened by a study of the extract printed in Appendix B concerning Anglesey. Here is a rough list of “head parish churches” or rectories with their dependent chapelys throughout that island county, with a list parallel to it giving the principal geographical features, both written by a copyist (perhaps Welsh), though annotated by Leland. The list of churches and chapels corresponds so nearly to the groups of churches with their chapels, in the three deaneries of Anglesey, which were returned in 1535 for the survey of Valor Ecclesiasticus as to furnish an interesting parallel to the portion of that record, while by the divergences which occur, the two documents may correct one another.  

Leland is believed to have made his journeys in or about the years between 1536 and 1543; the references to the “New Act” of 21 Hen. VIII prove that his travels in Wales did not begin before that year, and may have been rather later, to which supposition the mention of Cherbury priory as “lately suppressed” (p.40) adds force; and that his journeys in North Wales at least took place before 1541 is indicated by his description of Flintshire as lying north of Molesdale (p.73), a district which was added to Flintshire by the Act of that year. And as in mentioning other suppressed houses he speaks of the great abbey of Wigmore without alluding to its suppression (p.48) which would be under the Act of 1539, we have here a further limit of date, so that the Welsh journeys may be fairly placed as having been made between 1536 and 1539. It is difficult to say whether he took the whole of Wales in one journey or in several; the sequence of notes and narrative is so broken that it is impossible to think that he actually saw all or even most of the places of which he writes, except on the faith of his assertion in the New Year’s letter written by him to the King in 1545. It seems however probable, after endeavouring to trace his route upon the map, that he entered Wales from two points, the one from Gloucestershire, crossing Severn by Austferry, the other from Shrewsbury; while he may also have come from Chester across the Dee after he had been round the Wirral.

I offer this map with diffidence, from the difficulty and uncertainty of truly tracing Leland’s route, in the hope that a tentative sketch may help to the understanding of his scheme. Regarding many places he states facts which point out his journey; of others the descriptions induce belief that he was there, but full coherence is wanting; so that out of the repetition of notes and narrative I have pieced together what appear the personal and quite possible lines of travel. He may have seen all the small islands, I do not feel sure he was in Anglesey himself. The Table of Counties and the Index may also help in this connection. I add an Index of Families and Owners.

The text has been collated with the original, and where this is missing with Stow’s copy; missing words and letters within [ ] are supplied from Stow and a few words within [ ] in italic are inserted from a copy of Bodl. Gough, Gen. Top. 2 made by Thomas Burton in 1628, when they possessed the originals. Burton made up the eighth volume of Leland’s MS. from leaves which had dropped out from some quires of the other volumes (see after p.23 note). The footnotes within brackets are mine, the identifications with occasional remarks thereto I owe to the kindness of Dr. J. Gwynogfron /£Evans. It should be noted that the Englishman found the pronunciation and spelling of Welsh names in Tudor times pretty difficult; and though for the most part Leland’s spellings agree with those of the Valor and of the Act 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26, occasionally he is the more correct.

A few words are demanded by Appendix B. What is the meaning of the word Rent placed before the names of some of the churches, and why is it not before others? Hearne prints it as it is without explanation. Comparison with the Valor shows that it certainly is the equivalent of what is there called Rectoria, and two scholars for whom I have the highest respect consider that Rent must be a mis-copying of Rect., especially as no sums of money are given in Leland’s document. But the copyist apparently knew what he was about, he uses other Latin words correctly, and in one instance he contracts the word thus, RÄ (where the stroke means n) showing that he intended to write Rent. I venture on the following explanation: Rhent or rent in Pugh’s Welsh Dictionary (1831) signifies an income, produce and the senses given to the verb rhentu show that it stands for money or value coming in. Rectoria, i.e. rectory or benefice, meant legally a parish church with all its sources of income, the chapel or chapels, built as necessity arose in the large parishes of old (Welsh or English), owed regular dues or obligations to the mother church which formed part of its revenue. The object of the Valor Ecclesiasticus being to ascertain (among other things) the standing value of each parish, it was there given under each Rectoria, the dependent chapels being grouped beneath. The Welsh draft relating to the parishes in Anglesey prefixed the familiar word Rent to each head church in order to indicate it as

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20 A cantref or hundred was a division of the county, and contained two, three, or more commotes. Leland, who frequently describes these districts, seems to have mistaken the commote for a hundred (see pp. 79, 82, 83), yet in the Contents of Mhn (perhaps written later) he explains “comot, i.e. quarta pars cantanci” (p.129, col.1). Pugh’s Welsh Dictionary, 1832, gives two commotes to a cantref, so also the note to the word in Act 27, Hen. VIII, cap. 21 Record edition of Statutes. The ancient list gives various numbers.

21 As to Appendix B see further, p. x.

22 “Yn yowr dominions ... there is almoste nother cape nor bay, haven, creek or peere, river or confluence of rivers, breches, waschis, lakes, meres, fenny waters, montaynes, valleis, mores, hethes, forestes, chases, wooddes, cities, burges, castelles, principale manor placis, monasteries and colleges, but I have seene them:’ Itinerary, Hearne’s 2nd edition, 1744, vol. 1, p. xxii.)
the one which received the income of the parish, the mother church; the other churches or chapels, except those specially appropriated and the few free chapels, being subordinate or “annexed”; and that Leland understood it so is proved by his note (p.134), although his reckoning of 30 such churches is wrong and Mr. Griffith's number of 31 is actually given.

In our list the parish church is also followed by its chapel /xI/or chapels, thus Rent Llanvair PwllGwyngyll cum Llan Dysilio, Rent Llanidan cum capellis Llan Deiniol vab, Llan Edwen, and Llanvair y cwmwd, and so on. The groups themselves are not in the same order as in the Valor. In certain cases the items differ: thus, Rectory Aberfraw in the record has no annexed chapel, but this list gives it Capell Mair, Tal y Llyn (p.130), which is assigned by the Valor to Rectory Llan Dyvrydog (p.133); Llan Allgo (p.133) is the chapel to Rectory Llan Eigrod in the Valor, reversing their rank; the parts of Llan Jestyn, which, according to the Valor (vol. iv, p.418), comprised Llan Ewida and Tynsilio are apparently scattered in this list, the one as Rent L1. Gwrda, the other as L1.Vihangel y Tinsiloy (Din Silwy, p.133, p.134). The group of churches belonging to the priory of Penmon (two less than in the Valor viz., St. Katerine Llanvaes, Rent L1. Dona (not a Rectory in the Valor), Penrhos Llugwy and Bodewryd, are not here placed together. These and a few other divergences may indicate that the list is previous to the Valor and perhaps not faultless.

TABLE OF WELSH COUNTIES.

N.B. - The ancient list of Commotes in Wales, in a copy of the fourteenth century, and in Leland's copy, occupies pp. 1-9.

Anglesey, pp.52, 90, 128 - 134.
Brecknock pp.9, 10, 104 - 113.
Cardigan, pp.56, 117 - 125.
Carmarthen, pp.57 - 61, 113 - 115.
Carnarvon, pp.78 - 90.
Denbigh, pp.69 - 72, 90, 93 - 99.
Flint, pp.67 - 69, 72, 73, 92.
Glamorgan, pp.15 - 38, 61, 127.
Merioneth, pp.76 - 78.
Montgomery, pp.11, 40, 53 - 55, 125 - 126.
Pembroke, pp.61 - 65, 115 - 117.
Radnor, pp.10, 41, 42.

ENGLISH COUNTIES (CHIEFLY BORDERING ON WALES).

Cheshire, pp.91, 92.
Herefordshire, pp.47, 103 - 104.
Oxfordshire, pp.39.
Shropshire, pp.50, 65 - 67, 73 - 76.
Worcestershire p.4.
|--------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

26 Into this Part the notes on Wales are brought together, first, the lists of Commotes, see next note; second, pages 9-12, 53-57, preserved by Stow, vol. v, fos. 115-118 (Hearne, vii, 14-18); third pages 12-38, Hearne, iv, 31-55 (Leland’s MS, Gen. Top. E 11, vol. iv, fos. 51-77 [Stow, vol. i, fos. 48-59, old numbering]), relating to Monmouth and Glamorganshires; these are followed by the body of Hearne’s print, vol. v (MS. Vol. v Gen. Top E 12), the first eighty-four pages of which are chiefly concerned with Wales. See after, pp. 38-126. The identifications of place-names in this Part are kindly supplied by Dr. J. Gwenogfryn Evans. Two appendices contain extracts from Leland’s Collectanea. For a table of scattered pages on each county see before, p. vi.

27 These lists occupy two leaves in Leland’s MS. V., fos. 16 and 17., but they have been reversed in binding. Stow copies them correctly. The same lists with various spellings are found in one of the Cotton MSS., Domitian A viii., in the British Museum, which being written about 1400, is older than Leland, and may have been copied by or for him. Burton omits these lists altogether. As the lists are of value to Welsh students and have some variations, both copies are printed here, first, that from the Cotton MS., corrected by Dr. Evans, second, Leland’s copy, with the corrections by Sir John Price on that MS.

28 Chwyd written under Clud in Dom. A viii, fo. 119.

29 The scribe confuses u and n, c, t and r, also e and o. J.G.E.

30 The scribe has a flourish at the end of his final f which makes it sometimes into ft and later into something more than f. Read Cantref throughout. J.G.E.
Wales

Rung goe a Hauren

Cantref Melenyd.
Comm. Soedineithon.
Comm. Soedriwalt.

Cantref Elval.
Comm. Huch uenit.
Comm. His Menyt.
Comm. Dyfrynt sedat.
Comm. Loethifnuc.
Comm.

Cantref Penwedith.
Comm.
Comm.
Comm.

Keredigeaun
Cantref.
Comm. Pennart.
Comm. Caer Wedraus.
Comm. Guyenyenu.
[Comm. Hiscoed. 31]
Comm. Hyrurgyn.

Cantref Bachan.
Comm. Goer.
Comm. Mallan.
Comm. Cayau.
Comm. Maeaur theylu [Teilaw]

Estratewy
Cantref.
Comm. Kedwely.
Comm. Carnwatllaun.
Comm. Mallan.
Comm. Cayau.
Comm. Maeaur theylu [Teilaw]
Comm. Mabeluye.

Wales

Estratewy
Cantref Vaur
Comm. Mabudyrid.
Comm. Withigada.
Comm. Cantre selif.

Cantref Selif
Comm. Counod.
Comm. Talgarith.

Breheinauc.
Cantref Talgarith.
Comm. Estradewy.
Comm. Crughowel.
Comm. Llowel

Cantref Theudo.
Comm. Tirrcaulf.
Comm. Egluschyiell.

Cantref Kemeys.
Comm. Huch neuer.
Comm. His neuer.

Cantref Henly.
Comm. Huch cuch.
Comm. His cuch.
Comm. Deilis a Penyn
Comm. Estholoef.
Comm. Talegarne.
Comm. Amgoet.
Comm. Plunynau.
Comm. Ebelfre.
Comm. Llaihuadeyn.
Comm. Penart.
Comm. Castel Guys.
Comm. Coedrafal.
Comm. Maenaur birr.
Comm. Penuro.
Comm. Hauferorde.
Comm. Castel Wallmey.
Comm. Castel Garn.
Comm. Munwe.
Comm. Rongveth a Tawe.
Comm. Rong nethe Auan.
Comm. Tir yaril.
Comm. Coytif.
Meanaur Glyn Ogour.
Comm. Meyskyn
Comm. Glyn Rodeney.
Comm. Meanaur Taluan.
Comm. Meanaur Ruthyn.
Comm. Yrr heid.
Comm. Penur.
Comm. Edelegon.

Cantref Guentha.
Comm. Talegarne.
Comm. Plunynau.
Comm. Ebelfre.
Comm. Llaihuadeyn.
Comm. Penart.
Comm. Castel Guys.
Comm. Coedrafal.
Comm. Maenaur birr.
Comm. Penuro.
Comm. Hauferorde.
Comm. Castel Wallmey.
Comm. Castel Garn.
Comm. Munwe.
Comm. Rongveth a Tawe.
Comm. Rong nethe Auan.
Comm. Tir yaril.
Comm. Coytif.
Meanaur Glyn Ogour.
Comm. Meyskyn
Comm. Glyn Rodeney.
Comm. Meanaur Taluan.
Comm. Meanaur Ruthyn.
Comm. Yrr heid.
Comm. Penur.
Comm. Edelegon.

Estratewy
Cantref Vaur
Comm. Mabudyrid.
Comm. Withigada.
Comm. Cantre selif.

Cantref Selif
Comm. Counod.
Comm. Talgarith.

Breheinauc.
Cantref Talgarith.
Comm. Estradewy.
Comm. Crughowel.
Comm. Llowel

Cantref Theudo.
Comm. Tirrcaulf.
Comm. Egluschyiell.

Cantref Kemeys.
Comm. Huch neuer.
Comm. His neuer.

Cantref Ergyn.

31 Mostly cut off
Cantref Goch.

[LELAND’S COPY OF THE FOREGOING.]

Wales.

MS. vol.v., fo.16

Cantred Tetingel
Commod Consild.
Commod Prestatum.
Commod Syndela.
Com. Coleyan.
Com. Estrad.

Cantrest Diffrin Clud
Com. Ricilyhn.
Com. Llameth.

Beruedwlade.
Cantrest Riwinnaug.
Com. Huethalet.
Com. Is dulas.
Com. Creudin.
Com. Estradlun.

Cantrest. Snawdune
Com. yael.
Com. Merfort.

Cantrest Maylor.
Com. Vknan.
Com. Mailor-Saysneg
Com. Treswery.

Cantrest.
Com. Croheswold.
Com. Trendrion.
Com. Vehendro.

Cantrest.
Com. Kiulleit.
Com. Huchraedre.
Com. Dynnael.

Cantrest.
Com. Glindeuerd[o][e].
Com. Huch coite.

Cantrest alrosly.
Com. Hiscodoe.
Com. Hisraeder.

Cantrede.
Com. Sendort.
Com. Llanherch hudul.

Powis Madoc
Com. Meycheyn.

Powis-
Menonwyn
Cantrest
Com. Estrad marchel.
Com. Kereynaun.

32 First written Huchcodes.

33 First written Titlebont.

34 There are a few corrections on this page in a later hand, said to be that of Sir John Price of Brecon, viz (a) lhyn for Lleyn, (b) Penlhyn (c) Arvon, (d) ywch maelor, (e) ismaelor, (f) Nanconoye, (g) is
gurvey. Stow’s copy follows most of these corrections.

35 See note 16
36 See note 16
37 See note 16
38 See note 16
39 See note 16
Cairdigeaun
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Cantref Penwedith.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Deneta.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.
Com. Dyfrynedat.

Estratewy
Com. Ebelfre.
Com. Ebelfre.
Com. Ebelfre.
Com. Ebelfre.
Cantref Vaur
Com. Mabryae.
Com. Mabryae.
Com. Mabryae.
Com. Mabryae.
Cantref selif
Com. Commod.
Com. Commod.
Com. Commod.
Com. Commod.
Breheienauc.
Com. Estradewy.
Com. Estradewy.
Com. Estradewy.
Com. Estradewy.
Cantref Theudo.
Com. Tireraulf.
Com. Tireraulf.
Com. Tireraulf.
Com. Tireraulf.
Cantref Kemis.
Com. Huchneuer.
Com. Huchneuer.
Com. Huchneuer.
Com. Huchneuer.
Cantref Henllin.
Com. Huchcuth.
Com. Huchcuth.
Com. Huchcuth.
Com. Huchcuth.
Cantref Guentha.
Com. Talegarne.
Com. Talegarne.
Com. Talegarne.
Com. Talegarne.

Cantref Penwedith.
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Pennarth.
Cantref.
Com. Malwy.
Com. Malwy.
Com. Malwy.
Com. Malwy.
Deneta.
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Malwy.
Com. Malwy.
Com. Malwy.

Cantref Vachan.
Com. Guynienun.
Com. Guynienun.
Com. Guynienun.
Com. Guynienun.
Cantref Goruenith.
Com. Guynienun.
Com. Guynienun.
Com. Guynienun.
Com. Guynienun.

Cantref.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Cantref Penryne.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Com. Caerwedraus.
Com. Caerwedraus.

Estratewy
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Pennarth.
Com. Pennarth.
Cantref.
Com. Loechifunt.
Com. Loechifunt.
Com. Loechifunt.
Com. Loechifunt.
Cantref.
Com. Loechifunt.
Com. Loechifunt.
Com. Loechifunt.
Com. Loechifunt.

Wales.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Cantref.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.

Cantref.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Cantref.
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Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.

Cantref.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Cantref.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.
Com. Dyfrinsead.

19

20

40 MS. decayed, supplied from Cotton MS.
MARKET TOWNES IN BRECKNAUCHSHIRE. 41

Brenau.<n
/10/PRIORIES IN BRECKNAUCHSHIRE.

Brechenauc Abbey a cell of monks a late longinge to Battale.

Lanodeney a cell of Blake Chandons longinge to Lanhodeny by Glocester under Atterre hille, in Walche cawlyd Menethne Cadair.

CASTLES IN BRECKNAUCHSHIRE.

Brechenauc.

Penkelthe, caput Corileti. [Pengelli.]

Dinas.

RIVERS IN BREKENAUCHSHIRE.

Loke how far Wisch 42 runnith in this shire.

Hodeney, 43 Lleueney 44 risith in Atterel hills. Thens into Brechenauc mere, cawlid in Walche Lln Seuathan. Thens into Wy about Glesbiri, the whiche is a 3 miles from the Hay.

RADENORSHIRE.

New Radnor towne hathe be metly well wallyd, and in the walle appere the ruines of iii. gates. There is an olde churche stondynge now as a chapell by the castle. Not very farre thenes is the new paroche churche buildyd by one William Bachefeld and Florys his wyfe.

There goith by the towne, as I remember, a broket cawlyd Somergil.

The buildynge of the towne in some parte meatsly good, in moste part but rude, many howsys beinge thakyd. The castle is in ruine, but that a pece of the gate was a late amendyd.

The towne was defacyd in Henry the fowrthe dayes by Owen Glindowr.

Morton Corbet" to "Chorleton of Wombridge unc [le to] . . . .", pp. 65 - 67. In the present edition the sentences on by Hearne and his editor in this confusing part are wrong. Stow apparentlv did not copy the passages from "Corbet of Montgomeryshire, pp. 11, 12, have by an oversight been transposed from their right place on p.53

41 The following pages 10 - 12, 8 and p.53, l. 20 to p.65, treating of the counties from Brecon to Pembrokeshire (ending “ 3 miles from Tunge ”), are found in Stow near the beginning of his copy of Leland’s vol. vii. They occur between the notes on Bedford and Worcestershires and those on Shropshire, and that this was the order in Leland’s original quire is proved by the appearance of the leaves. In Leland’s vol. vii., fos 7 - 31 are missing; fos. 22 - 31 of his vol, v, not only fit ten of the missing fos in figuring and in order of subject according to Stow, but the marks left by damp upon these leaves exactly match those upon fo. 32 and subsequent leaves in vol. vii. They were evidently placed in vol. v. when the manuscript was bound, perhaps to bring the Welsh notes together. These ten fos. 22 - 31 were thus printed by Hearne in his vol. v. pp 19 - 29 (here pp. 59 - 67; they treat of the counties Carmarthen, Pembroke and Shropshire). But, though he was then using Stow, Hearne only printed the previous notes on the counties Brecon to Cardigan (part of the lost fos, 7 - 21) when he reached vol. vii (pp. 14 - 18 ). The references to fos, by Hearne and his editor in this confusing part are wrong. Stow apparently did not copy the passages from “Corbet of Morton Corbet” to “Chorleton of Wombridge unc [le to] . . . .”, pp. 65 - 67. In the present edition the sentences on Montgomeryshire, pp. 11, 12, have by an oversight been transposed from their right place on p.53

42 Wyse.

43 Hodni, corrupted into Hondu.

44 Llyvni

POWYSLANDE, MOUNTGOMERIKSHIRE.

Montgomerike, in Walche Trealduine, 49 standith a mile from Severn banke, and is servid with small rills cominge from the hills hard by. The soyle of the ground of the towne is on mayne slaty roke, and especially the parte of the towne hillinge toward the castell, now alate reedified, whereby hathe bene a parke. Great ruines of the waulle yet apere ad vestigia of iii. gates thus cawlyd, Kedewen Gate, Chyrbyry Gate, Arturs Gate, Kery Gate. In the waullis yet remayne broken towrets, of the wiche the whit towre is now moste notable. One paroche churche in Montgomerike. There liethe a good plentifull valley by the towne of corne and grace.

/12/Newton, v. mile from Montgomerike, is metaly welle buildyd after the Walche fascion.

Llanindelas 50 xiii. miles by west Montgomery. There is a broke goinge into Severne not halfe a mile of. Llanidelas is about a iii. mls from the hede of Severne.

Mahenthal 1/2 the second towne of Mongoosekhire, and there ons a yere session to be kepte, a xvi. Walche miles from Montgomeri.

45 Llan Andrasis.

46 Trev y clawd.

47 Elwel.

48 Aber Hodni.

49 Trevaldwyn.

50 Llanadloes
WENTLLUGH [IN MONMOUTH].

52 Wentlug 52 is devidid from Ventissa by este with the ryver of Wiske, by south with the Severn Se, by west with the ryver of Renny to the very hedde of it, and toward the north northe est lye the hilles of High Wenteland.

The length of Wentlugh 59 is from the Severn Se to the hed of the lordship of Meridith, that is to say from south to northe about a xx. mile.

Where it is most brodest from est to west it is not countid by estimation above 8. miles, and in diverse places lesse.

The soyle by south toward Severn is sumwhat low and fulle of dikes to drene it.

Ther is lightly great plenty of benes, and in divers places it berith al other maner of corne.

And this low ground is from the caus or high-way that goit from Newport to Pont Renny by south to the Severne Se. The north side of the same high-way is stille higher and higher to the north.

There is very little wood yn this low part of Wentlughhe, except at Parke Bahan 56 miles out of New port, thorough the which the high-way lyth to Cairdif.

Castelle Behan 57 is a little without the south side of this park, and is in ruine. It longid to the Duke of Bukkingham.

This park has nother dere nor pale now, it is the Kings by the lordship of Newport; and at Tredegar, wher Mr. William Morgan, a man of 300. markes of landes by yere and threeth hath a very faire place of stone. It is a mile and a half from Neuporte south west on the hither este side of Ebouith 58 Ryver.

Such part of Wentlug as lyth up toward Cairleon is well pastured and woddi.

And from the hedde of this valley it is upward on Renny a 4. miles to Eggluis Ilan, and then doth it al bere the name of Risca. Eggluis Ilan is yn Singhenith 59 in Glamorganshir a 4. mile of from Diffrrin Risca. And cumming to Bedwes paroche it is caullid Renny, and by the same name into the Severne Se.

In the midle ground bytwixt Renny and Ebouith Ryver on the north side of the high way to Pont Renny the ground for the most parte is hilly, better for catelle then corne. And there is a very high hille caullid Tuinbarlum.

The ryver of Ebouith 60 risith yn a flat north montayne of High Wencelande, and strait cummitth into a valley caullid Diffrrin Serowy. 61

Ebowth goith into Wisk a mile and a half beneth Newport, and half a mile from the haven mouth of Wisk.

There is a bridge of tymbre over Ebowth caullid Pont Bessaleg a 2. miles above the confluence of Ebowth and Wisk: and over this bridg lyth the high-way from Newport to Cairtaphe. 62 This bridge is scant 2. miles from Newporte toun.

Newport is but 2. miles from Cairleon. From Neuporte to the place wher Ebowth goith yn to Wisch Haven a good mile and a halfe. And then more then half a mile to the haven mouth.

The bridges of Cairleon and Newport be booth of wood.

From the haven mouth of Wisch to the mouth of Renny, wher no haven is or cumming yn meeete for shippes, a vi. miles. On this shore is no very notable thing. The bankes of it be clivyd inough to defend the se for raging into the low ground of Wenceland.

Newport is a bigge towne, wherof that parte where the paroche chirch is stondith on a hille. The chirch is S. Gunle, 63 Olave in Englisch.

There is a very high hille caullid Tuinbarlum.

This bridge is scant 2. miles from Newporte toun.

And from the haven mouth of Wisk to the mouth of Renny, wher no haven is or cumming yn meeete for shippes, a vi. miles. On this shore is no very notable thing. The bankes of it be clivyd inough to defend the se for raging into the low ground of Wenceland.

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Newport is a bigge towne, wherof that parte where the paroche chirch is stondith on a hille. The chirch is S. Gunle, 63 Olave in Englisch.

This bridge is scant 2. miles from Newporte toun.
Roger Kemmeis, a man of a xl. marke of landes by yere, dwelth in Newporte
toune. **15** Henry Kemmeis dwelth at Maisglas **6** 3. miles from Newport by woste,
a man of meene.

Davy Kemmeys a man of 40. li. lande dwelth a mile above Pont Remny.

Thomas Lewys dwelth at Mairin **6** a 2. miles from Severn-side.

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GLAMORGANSHIR.

Glade **6** is in the Walsch a countery or a land.

And this province or cuntery is often caullid Morganhog.

I take Moregan **10** to have the name of More, that is to say the se, unto the shore wherof it lyith.

The kefinnithes **70** (confinia **71** ) of Glamorgon ly thus.

Remny is the marche on the est side of it.

Cremelin a little broke is the march of the west part of it.

The Severne Se boundith from the mouth of Remny to the mouth of Cremlin.

The routes of the Blake Mountein marchith it by northre.

From Pont Remny to the forde of Cremlin broke, a mile from Swansey, is to the nearest way a 23. miles. Thus, a mile to [Cair]dif. To S. Nicolas village 4 m[iles.] To Cowbridge 4. miles. To Wenny Bridge, wher is a little village, 4. miles. To Pont Newith on Ogor a mile. To Morgan Abbay 4. miles. To Britan Fery, caullid in Walsche Llanisael, **72** wher be a 3. or 4. houses and a chapel of ease on the hither side of Nethe Ryder, 3. miles. The **trajectus** at the flade is more then half a quarter of a mile over. Then to the ford of Cremelin broke 2. miles.

To go thorough the midle of the countery as from est to west a 23. miles. From the riper of Diffren Risca to Taue **73** River, and there over Pont Erlesk, a great bridg of tymbre, 3 miles. To Rotheney Vehan **14** water and over a bridge of /16/wood 3. miles. To Penrise village, wher the pilgrimage was, a mile. To Boullich Glauth **75** a great rokky hills 6. miles. To Glin Corrug **76** a paroch chirch 2. miles. To Aber Pergom a wild brooke 7. miles. This brok half a mile lower rennith into the est side of Tawy. This Tawy is heere a kefinnith to to a place caullid Hirwen (long whit **78**) Uran **80** where is, as in the lordship of Misken **81** in the paroch of Aberdayer, **82** a great race and brethd of horsis, 8. miles; al by high hilles, and a mile from Hirwen Uran is the forest of Lluid Coite welle wooddid in the lordship of Miskin. From Hirwen Uran onto Rigois **83** lordship **4**. miles. To Ystrade Genles, **84** a lordship in Cairmardineshir, 4. miles. This Genles a little ryver is the kefinnith betwixt Cairmardin and Glamorganshir, and goith ynto Tawe, **85** as I hard, a 3. or 4. mile a this side Swansey in the est ripe. Istrad lordship is a x.miles from Swansey by north est by the Blak Montayne.

/17/COMMOTES IN GLAMORGANSHIR.

Kibworth **87** lyith, from the mouthe of Remny up to an hille in the same commote caullid Keven On a 6. miles from the mouthe of Remny. This hille goith as a waule over-thwart betwix the rivers of Thaue **88** and Remny. A 2. miles from this hille by south, and a 2. miles from Cairdif, be vestigia of a pile or maner place decayed at Egluis Newith in the paroch of Landaf. In the south side of this hille was born Richard William alias Crumwelle yn the paroche of Llan Isen.

If Cairdif be not a commote in it self, it semith to be in Kibworth.

Kibworth goith by the shore from the mouth of Remny to the mouthe of Taue a 2. miles and more. Splot a maner place longging to Baudrem, lyith from the mouthe of Remny on the shore, and is taken as land holden of the Bisshop of Landaf, and resortith to the Bishhopes Court. So it is in the commote of Kibworth, but not of the Court of it.

Kibworth cummith from the mouthe of Taue up stil by the est ripe of it a good half mile above Cairdif, and there Landaf commote taketh the est ripe, and so kephith on stil to above Landaph Bridge, and then Kibzorth taketh the est ripe of Taue agayn, and so goith up to the hille of Keven On and ther is the kefinith of Kibworth.

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66 Maes glâs
67 Maerun, now Marshfield
68 i.e. Gwlad
69 Morcant-uc is the old form, and Morcant is a man’s name: it has nothing to do with mor = sea. Mor-gen (sea-born) yields Morien as a proper name.
70 Kyffinieu
71 Leland wrote the gloss confinia over the Welsh word.
72 Llan Sawyl
73 Tav vulgo Taff
74 Rhonda Vehan.
75 Bwlch y Clawd. Over the ll in Boullich Leland wrote ðe, over Glauth he wrote ðich as a gloss.
76 Glyn Corrwg

The mountaines have sum redde dere, kiddes plenty, oxen, and shepe.

This way lyith by estimation a midle it to the Severn Se a 16. miles by south: and from the midle of this way agayn by north a 10. miles.

To go from est to west yn the highest part of Glamorganshir toward the rootes of the Blak Montayne is a xvi. miles of wild ground almost all. From the kefinnith yn Wenceland, that is at Kaedrain, **77** 2. miles. From Castelle Morleys **78** to a place caullid Hirwen (long whit **79**) Uran **80** where is, as in the lordship of Misken **81** in the paroch of Aberdayer, **82** a great race and brethd of horsis, 8. miles; al by high hilles, and a mile from Hirwen Uran is the forest of Lluid Coite welle wooddid in the lordship of Miskin. From Hirwen Uran onto Rigois **83** lordship **4**. miles. To Ystrade Genles, **84** a lordship in Cairmardineshir, 4. miles. This Genles a little ryver is the kefinnith betwixt Cairmardin and Glamorganshir, and goith ynto Tawe, **85** as I hard, a 3. or 4. mile a this side Swansey in the est ripe. Istrad lordship is a x.miles from Swansey by north est by the Blak Montayne.

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77 Leland farther notes in the margin, the corner of which is torn: “Kaedraine. The egg of thornes.”
78 Castell Morleis
79 Written over Hirwen i.e. Hir Weun = Long Moor.
80 Hirwen Uran is the old name, father to Istin, lorde sumtyme of Morgan.
81 Misken, the King lordship.
82 Aber Dâr
83 In Rigois is sum good corne. This Rigois is in Glin .... ey lordship .... having no issue out of them
84 Aber Dâr
85 Ystrade Gynlais
86 Tawe
87 Kibver
88 Tâv
In Kibworth a plain soile, saving Keven On, is good rye, barly, and otes, but little whete. The beste wood in Kibworth is in Keven On as it were a forest grounde, and Cairdif is partly servid thens with wood. Ther be medowes by Remny and Taue rivers in this commote.

**Gentilmen in Kibworth.**

John Guin Lews half a mile above Remny Bridg a man of mene landes.

John Willyam a mene man a quarter of a mile above Cairdif on Taue.

Singhenith of sum is devidid into Iskaihach, and Huhekaihach.

Iskaihac begennith on the west side of Remny by Keven On, and goith up a 6. mile by north est by Diffiin Risca /18/ onto Kaihac. And on the est side of Taue from Keven On to ......

In Iskaihac is Cair Filly Castelle sette emonge marisches, wher be ruinus waulles of a wonderful thiknes, and toure kept up for prisoners as to the chife holde of Singhenith. It is 3. miles north est from Landaf, and 2. miles from the est ripe of Taue.

Ther is within half a mile of Cairilly by est a fair place caullid Vanne, wher Mr. Edward Lewys dwelth. Other gentilmen of any fame be not yn al Singhenet, saving David Richarde dwelling at Kelthle Care, and Mathew ap Rise Vehan in Kelthle Care paroch also.

**Glamorgan-shire.**

Castelle Gogh stondith on a high rok of a redd stone or soile a 2. miles from Landaf upper on Taue; a quarter of a mile from the est ripe of Taue.

Castelle Cough al yn ruine no bigge thing but high. It longith to the King and standith by Keven On.

Hukkaihac strechith up on Taue by the est ripe from Kahiach to Morllays Castelle, and 2. miles upward by north north est to Kaedrayne, wher the kefinnith is betwixt High Wenceland, Breknocshir and Huhkaihachparte of Singhenet.

Morelays Castelle stondith in a good valley for corn and grasse, and is on the ...... ripe of Morelais Brooke.

This castelle is in ruine and longith to the King.

Morlaries riveret cummith by north est out of Brekenocshir hilles toward High-Wenceland, and so to Morelays Castelle, and about a myle lower in a paroche caullid Martyr it goith into the est ripe of Taue (Martyr Teduil).

The commote of Landaf beginnith at the west side of the mouth of Taue, and so rennith up by the marschy shore on Severn to the mouthe of Ley River, of sum yn

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**Gentilmen in Landaf Commot.**

Myles Mathew. A little from Landaf Castelle wauilles by south, it is like a pile and welle buildid.

There is a nother mene gentilman of the Mathews in Caire paroche over Lay at Sweldon.

**MISKIN COMMOTIE, OR GLADE**

This commote goith up apon the weste shore of Taue a quartre of a mile above Landaf Bridge to a place caullid Clauth (Diche) Cunstable. And this is a ii. miles from the mouth of Taue, and sumwhat more.

/19/ Agayne the bridge of Landaf this commot goith over Taue, and kepith about a mile of lenght on the est ripe.

And this side Taue ther is a peace on Severn caullid Splot, as mention is made in Kibworth Hundreds.

This commote goith up on the est side of Ley, first to a stone bridge caullid Pont Lecwith a mile of: then to Pont Lay, a stone caullid yn Englisch Ele Bridg, a mile. Here ther goith over Ele a monte on the west ripe of wher Caire paroch is.

It goit from Lay Bridg by the este ripe to Tilthecoith, a praty village about half a mile. Half a mile above this on Lay est ripe is S. Fagan’s paroche, and that is in the commote of Est Thawan.

This commot at the north is scant 2. miles over from Clauth Cunstable to S. Fagan’s, and ther as in the midle it sumwhat touchith apon Miskin commote.

In this commote is onely the castelle of Landaf, beyng the Bishop’s palace. There is sum meatly good corn ground in sum places of this commote: and very good frute for orchardes at Tilcoyth.

There is very little wood yn this commote. Wood is brought hither out of Meskyn.

**Gentilmen in Laundaf Commot.**

Myles Mathew. A little from Landaf Castelle wauilles by south, it is like a pile and welle buildid.

There is a nother mene gentilman of the Mathews in Caire paroche over Lay at Sweldon.

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96 Tir yr escop.
97 Clawd Cwnstabl.
98 Kaere
99 Twll Coed, now Fairwater, near Llan Dîv
100 Ditto.
101 Gwlâd
102 Tav
103 Kynnon

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89 Senghenyd
90 Is- and U[we]h Kaiach
91 Gelligâr
92 Castell Coch
93 Morleis Castle
94 Merthyr Tydvil
95 Lai, old form Elei.
There is a nother hille a 5. miles above this toward Brekenocshir caullid Penar, and ther is a limes also by est north est.

This commun lyth by west from Pontrith Sarne causey, that is fivee miles from the mouth of Lay, stille up apon the est ripe of Lay, to a place caullid Mechyddwher Mechydd Ryver cumming unto the lordeship of Glin Rodeney and goith into Lay by the est ripe. It is about a 4. mile from Pontrith Sarn. Meatly good ground for corn to Pedware, and wood about Lay side. And then Miskyn kepith the hither, that is the est, ripe of Mechidi about a mile, and ther cummith a little broke ynto Mechydd by the est ripe caullid Pedware. Then it folouith the est ripe of Pedware about a mile and a half to a place caullid Rethgough, that is a mile lower rennith into Rodeney by the west side or ripe of it. And Rodeney have a lower rennith into Taue. And then up by hilles and over Rodeney Water to Keven Guingill3 a 3. miles, and then a 7. miles to the hilles of Brekenok.

This commun up in the land lyth by flat north apon Breknocshire from Penar, crosse over as from est to west to Bolgoid. 111 Al this way his hilles and woddes.

This commun lyth by south from Clauth Constable to Pontrith Sarne as crose over from est to west a 4. miles by good corn and wodde. And al Meskyn the nerer it [lyth] to the south the frutefuller it [is.]

Lantrissent Castelle, longging to the King as principal house of Miskin, lyth half a mile from the est ripe of Lay, and half a mile beneth the place wher Mihchidd brooke cummith into Lay. The castelle stondith on the topp of /21/a hille, and ys in ruine. It hath beene a fair castel, and had 2. wardes, and the inner dikid having emong other toures one great and high caullid Giguran.

And at this castelle is the prison for Miskyn and Glin Rodeney. There were 2. fair parkes by southe of Lantrissent now opalid and without dreee. There is now yren made in one of these parkes namid Glin. George Mathew hath a park with dere newly made 2. miles above Rader by north west.

Gentilmen in Miskin.

By north.

Bolgoid: the bely of the wood.

By south.

fo. 60.

Fovox trium
Sanctorum

By est.

Rodeney Vaur risith a mile above Castelle Nose in the lordship of Glin. Rodeney within a 2. miles together.

Rodeney Vaur risith by north west in a great e high rok, caullid Drissiog.

Rodeney Vehan risith a mile above Castelle Nose right by north west also: but nerer toward Miskyn lordship. So that Rodeney Vaur hed and strem lyth more west into Wales.

Castelle Nose is but a high stony creg in the top of an hille.

The vale of Glin Rodeney by south is meatly good for barle and otes but little whete. There is plenty of wood. It hath but one hole paroch caullid Ystrate, and a peace of Lantrissent paroch, and a pece of Llan Wonni paroch.

ESTE THAWAN COMMOTE.

Glamorgan-shire.

Gigbran: the great crow

George Mathew hath a park with dere newly made 2. miles above Rader by north west.

John Mathew at S. Nele a mile from Pontrith Sarne by este.

Robert Mathew at Castelle Menach in Pentiraugh paroch, 2. miles south from Llantrissent, and within [a quar]ter of a mile of Crege Castelle.

Mathew Gibon at Kentrebaine in the paroch of S. Fagan xl. mark.


Gamage, a bastard of old Gamage of Coite, a man of mene landes in Lanuair a mile from Pont Rithsarn by est.

Master Basset of Pencoit a man of xl. li. land hard by the New Park of George Mathew.

GLIN ROTHENEY.

The vale of Rotheney hath is limite by north on the roots of the Blak Montayne. By est it lyith al on Miskin. By west it yoinith in sum place to the est ripe of Lay; and it goith up fartherby west by the est ripe of Ogor River from /22/Mennith Keltlhe haedd to Bouligh Cluath v. miles a sundre, and 4. miles above in the hilles is Breknokshir. By south it lyith a mile and a half on the side of the ryver of Mehecdd, and then it touchith half a mile on Pedwarre brooke.

Bothe Rodeney Vaur and Rodeney Vehan spring in the lordship of Glin. Rodeney within a 2. miles together.

Rodeney Vaur risith by north west in a great e high rok, caullid Drissiog.

Rodeney Vehan risith a mile above Castelle Nose right by north west also: but nerer toward Miskyn lordship. So that Rodeney Vaur hed and strem lyth more west into Wales.

Castelle Nose is but a high stony creg in the top of an hille.

The vale of Glin Rodeney by south is meatly good for barle and otes but little whete. There is plenty of wood. It hath but one hole paroch caullid Ystrate, and a peace of Lantrissent paroch, and a pece of Llan Wonni paroch.

ESTE THAWAN COMMOTE.

Est Thawin by south lyith on the Severn shore. From the mouth of Lay, wher Penarth Pointe standith on the west side of it, to the mouthe of Thawan Ryver an eight miles: agayne the
which mouth is the next passage to Minheved in Sommersetshire. This *trajectus* is over Sevem
xv. miles.

Penarth is a hill or foreland into the Sevem Se.

A mile and a half above it is Scilley, 125 a praty heavenet or socour for shippes. And here renth Scyelley a praty brooke into the se, and ther is a village cauld Scyelley, scant half a mile from this haven muth: and the brooke renth thoroug the midle of it. The hedde of this is west north west from Scyelley village yn Wenuo 127 paroch in a welle waullid aboute on the north side of Wenuo chirche, that is a 2. miles above /23/Scyelley village. On this brok 126 standith first Wenuo Castelle a quarter of a mile by west from the hedde of it. At the buildinges of this Wenuo Castelle standing on a little hille is downe saving one toure and broken waules. It longgid to the Maleinfantes, wherof in remembraunce was one that was first husband to Mr. Herebertes mother of Swansey. The King hath it now, and Dr. Carne farmith it of the King.

The castelle of Greneston is 3. quarters of a mile lower on Scilley broke, and it stondith on the side of an hille a stone caste from the est ripe of Scilley. It is al in ruine saving one high tower. The Lord Herbe[r] is owner of it.

The castel of Dinas Poys 127 is almost a mile lower, and stondith on a little hille within a stone caste of the broke on the west side. This castelle is al in ruine, and longith to the King. Scyelley village is scant a mile lower. So that the course of the hole water is a. 3. miles from the hedde to the se.

There is good corne and medow on booth sides of Scyelley broke, and good wood of boote sides [till] 128 it cum to Dinas Poys. Lower to the se is none on it.

From Scyelley mouth to Aberbarrey, wher cummiff a little rylle of fresch water to the Severn, is about a mile.

The hedde of this rylle is scant a mile of by north est in a playn ground.

On this bekke stondith the castelle of Barrey aboute a quarter of a mile beyond the west ripe of it. This castelle /24/ stondith on a little hil, and most of it is in ruine. Master S. John of Bedfordshir is lorde of it. Maurice S. John, uncle to Syr S. John, was owner of it.

Right againe this broke mouth lyith Barrey Isle. The passage into it at ful se is a flite shot over, as mucho as the Tamise is above the bridge. At low water ther is a broken causey to go over, or els 131 over the shallow streemlet of Barrey broke on the sandes.

The isle is about a mile in cumpace, and hath very good corne, grasse and sum wood. The ferme of it worth a x. li. a yere.

There ys no dwelling in the isle, but ther is in the midle of it a fair little chapel of S Barrok, wher much pilgrimage was usid.

Half a mile and more byonde Aber Barrey is the mouth of Come Kydy. 132 This broke risithe flat north a mile and an half from the place wher it goith ynto the Sevem Se. There is no notable building on this rylle. The soile of boote side of the ril in this valley hath good corne, grasse and wood.

From Kiddey mouth, wher no enterance is for shippes, to the mouthe of Thawan a 3. miles by very principal good corn ground. At the mouthe of Thawan shippelettes may cum ynto the haven mouth.

The west marches goith up by Thawan side on the est ripe almost to Cowbridge, and that is a 4. miles of, and this ground is low aboute the ripe side, and ful of medowis and pasture grounde: and in sum places half a mile of from the ripeis summe woodde.

Half a mile from the mouthe of Thawan there cummiff in by the est ripe of it a brooke caulid Kensan. 133

The castelle of Fonmone standith on a little hille in Penmark paroche, a quarter of a mile by est from the mouthe of Kensan.

This castelle yet stondith and longith to Sir John St. John.

This Kensan 134 hath 2. heddes, wherof the north est is caulid Nantbrane, 135 the hedde wherof is in the paroch of Lluen Lihan. 136

/25/This hedde is 3. miles from the confluence and more. There [is] good pasture and corn about it.

The other hedde risith at Bolston 137 village, Gal: Tres[mon], [byl north est more upward in Wales by west, a 3. miles from the confluence. First it cummiff by Carneddull ii. miles douneward to Mr. Ragelandes house on the est side of it. Then thorough Llancarouan 138 village 3. quarters of a mile. Then a quarter of a mile to the confluens wher the hole streame is caulid Kensan. On both sides of this arme is good corn and grasse.

To cross over from Llancarouan to the nex part of Thawan is a mile.

The commot of Est Thawan cummiff by est from the mouthe of Lay. 139 on the west ripe of Lay, first to Cogan Pille almost a mile of, wher is a fair manner place on the ripe side longging to Mr. Herebert of Swansey, and then to Ponte Lecwith of stone scant a mile. Then to Pontlay, alias Elebrig, 140 of stone, wher Landaf commot cummiff for a space

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125 Aber Thaw
126 Sully
127 Wenvo
127 Fo. 61 ends with the words “On this brok.” Fo. 62 has been taken out and is found, like others missing, in MS. vol. viii paged 21,22 ; here between * * * As in the other cases, the old figures can be read beneath the later. What is worse is that the rest of the figures of the leaves in the MS. vol. iv, following fo. 6r have been altered and written over by the same hand, making what is really fo. 63 into 62, 64 into 63 and so on. Thus the foliation given by Hearne and his editor from 62 to fo. 76 is wrong. In making up vol. viii Burton inserted a leaf after the leaf 62 of vol. iv, on which he copied a few lines of the continuation on fo. 63, and then added the paragraph as to Gasper, Duke of Bedford, which is the last in MS. vol. iv, fo. 77 (after p.38). Hearne, however, was misled, and printed it in both places.
129 Dinas Powys
130 Leland left no blank, but Stow supplied the missing word.
131 [L.T.S. gives no reason for this footnote's inclusion Ed.]
132 Cwm Kidid
133 Carvan
134 Carvan
135 Nant Bran, older Baraen.
136 St. Lythans
137 Bonvilston, alias Tre Simwn
138 Llan Carvan
139 Lai or Ely
WEST THAWAN.

over Lay on both sides of the bridge. Then cummith in againe on Lay west ripe Est Thawan commote at S. Fagan’s, wher be not past 2. or 3. houses of the village on that side, but they stande beyond the stone bridge on the est side of Lay, and there is the paroche, and the castel of S. Fagan standing in the midle of the village, and within a stone caste of the river.

And here marke that Est Thawan yn this place occupiyth a 3. long mile by est north est on this ripe to a place caullith Pont Rithsarn in Miskin. 141

The castelle of S. Fagan standith on a little hille: and a part of it yet standith It was about a 60. yere agoe in the of one Davy Mathew: and then it cam by heires general to diverse copartioners. Baynon of the Forest of Dene hath a part of it. The paroche chirch of S. Fagan is now of our Lady: but ther is yet by the village a chapple of S. Fagan suntime the paroch chirch.

Then to Llanpeder 142 on the same est ripe of Lay 2. miles. /26/Ther is a poore village and a bridge of stone a quarter of a mile by west, and a castelle on plain ground on the water side almost al in ruine. B[oller] and George Mathew be lordes of the village.

Glamorgan 143

Look who is owner of the castelle. 144

Pont Rithsarn is about a mile upward from Llampeder on Lay. Now to cum agayn to the west ripe of Lay over S. Fagan’s bridge. S. George a village lyith 3. quarters of a mile upwarde on the ripe, and there is a castelle hard by the ripe on the west north west side of the village. This castelle stondith on plaine ground. It longgid to the Male-Infantes, wherof one was alyve within this 40. yeres. The castelle is now the Kingses: and one Roger Herebert a bastard dwellith in it.

And Este Thawan goith yet a 2. mileys upper on this ripe to a paroche caullid Pendiluen, 144 and that is in the commot of Tier Stuart. 145 So that this upperst part of Est Thawan on the west ripe of Lay is right agay[n Lam]peder on the est ripe of [Lay.]

The ground of Lay this way ys very good for corne and grasse and metely woddy and is as it were a flat soile without any hig hilles.

This commot touchith by north est on the lordsheip of Terstuart, and by north west as it were a flat soile without any high hilles.

Lay th is way ys very good for corne and grasse and metely woddy and is ripe of Lay is right agay[n Lam]peder on the est ripe of [Lay.]

145 Tir y Steward.

146 Here follows a blank space headed “ Gentilmen in Est Thawan”
This est ripe of Ogor up from the mouth of it to Penbont hath good corn and gresse ground, but little wood.

Half a mile above Ogor Castelle cummith. Wenny, Ryver into Ogor by the est ripe.

Wenny risith about a 5. or 6. miles by north est from this place, and cummith into Ogor by south west on the est ripe of it.

Apon the est ripe of Wenny in Terbrennine a mile above the mouth of it lyith Wenny Priory, and a little above on the same ripe is Cometoun, and a little upwared is Milter Ouer [in] the high-way, and above this Milter Ouer the land of both sides of Wenny is caullid Tershire. Milter Ouer, *Milke Golden*, is in the high-way betwixt Coubridge and Cornton. So that all the west ripe of Wenny from the mouth to the hedde is in Ter Coite and a piece of the weste ripe of it above Cometoun is in West Thawan almost by a 3. miles upper.

Ther ly by flat northe from Penbont a 2. paroches. Landevodug and Llanginwire vi. vi. miles of longing to Terbrennine. But Ter Coite lyth betwixt it and Terbrennine.

West Thawln cummith in agayne at the west side of the mouth of Ogor, and so goith from the mouth of it a 4. miles on the west ripe above Pennebont, and there metith with Teryarlth. The ground betwixt hath grasse, metly corn and little wood. Saving that a mile from above Ogor mouthe the sandes of the se sore hurtith the ground.

Martyr Maur (Mr. Stradeling's place), a fair manor place of stone, standith on this west ripe a mile above Ogor mouthe.

At Penbont almost 2. mile upper ther is a village, wherof that part that standith on the weste side of the bridge is caullid Castelle Newith, and is in West Thawan; and that part of :it that is on the est side of the bridge is caullid Henecastelle, and is yn Ter brennine.

From the mouth of Ogor to Newton Notes on the south shore is a 4. miles. This is a pretty village on the est ripe of Tidug and there is a station or haven for shippes. The ground betwixt hath metly good corn and gresse, but little wood. The shore is cliffy. .....[dug] a little brok [risith] out of a welle at Lanti- ..... a ii. miles [by nor]th from Newton.

From Newton to Kenfik a Ryver avii. vi. miles. Of these vi. miles 3, be hygh cliffes on the shore: the other low shore and sandy grounde. For the rages of Severn Se castith ther up much sand.

I hard one say that this Kenfik water is caullid Colebroke. Ther is a manor place caullid Sker a 2. miles from the shore wher dwelith one Richard Loughor a gentilman.

There is good corne and gresse but little wod by 3. or 4 miles from Newton toward Kenfik on the shore. Kenfik is a smaull broke, and cummith by estimation not past a 3. miles of, out of the mores there about.

There is a little village on the est side of Kenfik, and a castel, booth in ruine and almost shokid and devourid with the sandes that the Severn Se ther castith up.

Kenfik was in the Clares tyme a borow toun. It standith a little within the mouth of Kenfik water.

Morgan Abbay and village st[andith] a 2. miles of by north este.

From Kenfik to Aber Avon a 2. miles by low shore, parte morisch and sandy with the rages of Severn.

Ther is metly good wood about Aber Avon.

There is a poore village on the west ripe of Avon about 2. miles from the mouth of Avon. This village is caullid Abreavon.

The groundes about it be baren and sower. This village lyth in the great high-way thoroug Glamorganshir. There is an haven for shippes at the mouth of this Avon.

Avon Ryver cum of 2. armes, wherof that that lyth north est is caullid Avon Vaur, and that that lyth north west is caullid Avon Vehan. They mete together at Lanuhenge about a 1. miles above Aberauon village.

From the mouth of Avon to the mouth of Neth Ryver is aboute a ii. miles and a half, al by low shore shokid with Severn sandes and sum morisch groundes. The little toun and castelle of Neth stondith a 4. miles from the mouth of Neth, and the toun and castelle stondith on the est ripe of Neth.

And on the west ripe a little lower then the toun of Neth was the Abbay of Neth.

On nother side of Nethe from the mouth thus far is any very good soile. Good pasture there is in sum places and woode about Neth. Ther be colles half a mile above the toun of Neth in a more,. and again a little beneth the toun almost in rip[a].

There cummith up shipelettes almost onto the toun of Neth from the Severn. Botes cum to the very bridge of tymbre that is sumwhat lower on the water then the toun.

At the very mouth of Nethe on the est side of it is a little village of 3. or 4. houses caullid Britanne Fery to passe to Swansey and Penbrokeshire.

One Lysan a gentilman of auncient stok, but now of mene landes about a xi. li. by the yere, dwellith in the toune of Nethe.

The Lysans say, that their familie was there in fame afore the Conquest of the Normans.

155 Bridgend.
156 Ewenny.
156 Leland here interleined his text, and seems to have omitted in. The following sentence he set in the margin, an after-thought, with the gloss written above, *Milter Ower*.
158 Tir Coety
159 Llan Dwyodog
160 Llan Geinor.
161 Tir yr iarll.
162 Merthyr Mawr.
163 Hen Gastell
164 Newton Nottage.
165 Tyhegston.
166 Kenfig.
167 Aber Avon.
168 Michaelston.
169 Nedl, anglicised Neath.
170 Britton Ferry.
From the mouth of Neth to the mouth of Crimline Bek is about a 2. miles by low sandy shore, no villages betwixt or good grounde.

This Crimline Brooke is the *limes* betwixt West Thawan and Gower’s lande.

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**31/ THE LIMITES OF WESTE THAWAN BY EST.**

**Hic esto West Thawan on Severn**

From the mouth of Thawan Ryver up half a mile by the west ripe standeth a pile or manor place caullid Gileston and village of the same name: but it [is] distant from the very ripe a quarter of a mile by west. One Giles, a gentilman of an auncient house yet having a hundreth markes of lande by the yere, is lorde of it.

A very little more upward is a stone bridg caullid Pontnewith.

There is a quarter of a mile above this bridg a manor place hard on the ripe caullid Norche. Mr. Stradaling sumtime lyith in it: and it is of his inheritaunce.

And a quarter of a mile above Norchete is a little from the ripe Castleton, a manor place, on a hille ascending from the ripe. And a late it longgid to one Hugh Adam a man of mene landes, whos doughter is now heir of it.

Half a mile above Castelletoun is Treflemig, alias Flemingeston, and shortly Flemston. And Fleming is lorde of it. This Fleming is taken as one by descent of the 13. peeres of Glamorganshir.

From Trefleming to Pontgigman a stone bridge half a mile.

From Pontgigman to Pont He a bridg of stone 3. quarters of a mile. Thens half a mile to Llandouhe, wher a village and a castelle much in ruine on an hille.

Syr Edwarde Carne bought this lordship of the Erle of Wicester that now is. Againse this village is a bridge of stone caullid Pont Landouhe. Sum say that Douhe cam with Fagan and Divian from Rome into Britaine.

From Landouhe to Lanlithan village half a mile, and heere is a stone bridge. Moste of the village is on the west ripe. The other parte and the castell is on the est ripe. This castell longging to the King is yet partly standing, and is in Terstuard lordship, and kept as the prison for it.

32/Cowbridge is a quarter of a mile above Lanlithan.

From the mouth of Thawan to Cowbridge a longe by the ripe self, and more by west from the ripe is very good corne and gresse. As much of Cowbridge as is enclosid with the waull stondith on the est ripe and the bridge of ston there.

The great suburbe of Coubiisgii is *cis pontem*.

The waulle of Cowbridge is a 3. quarters of a mile aboute.

There be 3. gates in the waulle, the est, the west and Porte Meline by south.

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There is a chirch in the town. But the saying is, that Lanlithan is the hed paroch chirch to Cowbridge.

The town self of Cowbridge standith in a valle. Penline Castelle and village is almost a mile by west north west from Cowbridge. This castelle yet stondith and longith to Turbevile.

There were a while ago 2. brethen of the Turbevilles, wherof the elder left a doughter and heyr; the younger left a sunne. The doughter was married to Loughor. After great strife the 2. Turbevilles chil dern parted the landes.

A little above Cowbridge on the este ripe cummith yn Terstuard.

*Gentilmen dwelling in Weste Thawan bytwixt Thawan and Alein*

James Thomas dwelling at Lanviengile a mile flat north from Lanliltute.

The heir of the Carnes (Richard) at a place caullid the Assche: and there is a park of falow deere.

Edmunde Vanne dwellyth in Laniltut, and he hath a house at Marcrosse almost a mile by west from Lanliltute.

Turbevile (James) whos father was a bastard dwellyth in Lanliltute.

Edward Stradeling yongger brother to the heir dwellyth in Lanliltute. He maried the doughter and heir of a younger brother of the Ragelandes.

33/John Thomas in Lanliltute.

Syr Edward Carne at Landouge.

Thomas Ragelande of a yongger brother of the Ragelandes at Llesbroinith.

There ly 3. lordshipes by north in Glamorganshir from the weste ripe of Lay River to the est ripe of Neth Ryver.

Wherof the firste is Terstuard, to the which Rithin lordship is as a rnbemere lying on the west side of it.

In Terstuard is meately plenty of corn and plenty of wood and good pasture, as in a ground that is set emonge high hilles.

The castelle of Taleuan is in this lordship, stonding on a level grounde. It is clerely in ruine, and is distant 2. miles north est from Cowbridge, and a mile and a half from Thawan River, and almost 2. miles from Lay.

This castelle and lordship is the Kings, and there was a park by north from the castelle.

There is no village hard joyning to this castelle.

The secunde lordship lying by north is Tercoite, and this joinith onto the west north west side of Terstuard. This lordship is not fully so bigge as Terstuard.

The south part of Tercoite is plentiful of corn as in the paroch self of Coite. And este south este it hath good wodde, as in the parke self of Coite and Coide Muster.
The west part of it hath metely good corne and pasture.
The north parte is sumwhat hilly and thereby lesse fruteful.
The west part of it hath metely good corne and pasture.
The north parte is sumwhat hilly and thereby lesse fruteful.

The west part of it hath metely good corne and pasture.
The north parte is sumwhat hilly and thereby lesse fruteful.
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The west part of it hath metely good corne and pasture.
The north parte is sumwhat hilly and thereby lesse fruteful.
Glamorgan-shire.

There are also 2. smal bridges of wood on Rodeney Vehan, whereof the first is
againe Penrise 3. quarters of a mile of, the other is a little above the confluence
right againe the bridg on Rodeney Va[u]r.
Ther is a bridge of wood on the hole [Rode]ney caullid Pont Newith 2. miles beneth [the

NOTABLE BRIDGES ON LAY RIVER.

Pont Enisethlan194 of wood. Ponte Rethe Yevan195 of wood a mile and a half lower.
Ponte Velin Vaur of wood a 1. mile lower. Duvelais196 Broke cummith into Lay by
the est reip a quarter of a mile above Ponte Velin Vaur. This brooke risith 4. miles
of by est north este. And upon this brooke is a wood bridge caullid Pont
Rethe Ledan.197 Pont Seysan198 (Saxon) of wood 2. miles lower. Pont Gloun199 of
wood about a mile lower. Pont Rethe Gaiavelay,200 a very little beneth this bridge
is the confluence with Lay River.

BRIDGES ON ALEIN.
Pont Alein of stone, and 2. miles lower is Severn. Pont Risclidog of wood a mile lower
than Pont Velin on Lay. Ponte Rethsaran of wood a mile and a di. lower. Pont Lampeder of 3.
arches of stone a mile lower. Pont S. George of wood a mile and a quarter lower. Pont S.
Fagan a stone bridge of 3. arches a mile lower, Pont Lay of 2. arches of stone, [...]. Ele
Bridge, a mile and a half lower. Pont Lecwith of 3. [arches] of stone, a mile and a quarter
[lower]. Thena a bridge to Severn.

BRIDGES NOTABLE ON THAWAN.
Ponte Vain,201 alias Cowbridge, of stone. Ponte Llanithan202 of stone a quarter of a mile
lower. Pont Laydough of stone 3. quarters of a mile lower. Ponte Meline He of
stone /37/half a mile lower. Pont Kigman of stone a mile lower. Pont Newith of
stone a mile lower and a half mile lower. Thena a mile lower is Severn.

BRIDGES ON KENSA203 BROKE.
Ponte Kansan of 2. arches of stone. Ponte Britoun of one arch of stone half a mile lower.

Kensan risith flat este and goith into Thawan per ripam orient. by south south west a little
from Aber Thawan.

BRIDGES ON WENNY.
Wenny Bridge of stone.
Wenny rennith by the est ripe into Ogor half a mile above Ogor Castelle.

BRIDGES ON OGOR.
Ponte Lansanfraide of timbre.
Pennebont204 of 4. arches of stone a mile lower. Pont Newith of stone a mile and a half lower, and a mile and a half to [Severn.]
Garow, and Lleueny205 breaks.
On these be no very notable bridges. Garow risith by north in a place caullid Blaine
Garow, and renning about a 6. miles cummith into Ogor by the west ripe 2. miles above
Lansanfraide Bridge.
Leueny risith by north weste in Glin Corrug paroche, and goith into Ogor by the weste
ripe a quarter of a mile above Lansanfraide Bridge.

BRIDGES ON AVON.
Ponte Retheuenne,207 the forde of the Waine, of timbre apon Avon Vaur about a mile
above the confluence of both the Avons.
Pont Inisavon of wood about a mile beneth the confluence.

BRIDGES ON NETH.
Ponte Castelle Nethe of timbre.
There is a bridge of timbre an 8. miles above Nethe town at Rigos.
Justine lord of Glamorganshir had great troble of Theodore Prince of Wales.
Justine desired help of one Inon208 a Walsch man borderer onto hym, promising to
hym his doughtter with greate landes.
Inon got help of Haymo Erle of Glocestre, and had 12. or 13 knightes of his, and bette the
Prince of Wales.
Justine kept no promise with Inon.
Wherefore Inon and the xii knightes d rave Justine away and occupied his landes.
Inon had all the Walscherie for his parte, as up into the mountaines by north in
Glamorganshire, as Glin Rotheney, Miskin, Sighenith, Glin Neth, and other partes toward the
Blake Montaines. The landes of the xii. knightes were in the best part of Glamorganshir, as

193 Rhondda Vechan.
194 Pont Yoys y Llan.
195 Rhyd Ivan.
196 Diowes.
197 Rhyd Lydan.
198 P. Seison.
199 Pont y Clown.
200 P. Rhyd Gyveile.
201 Pont Vain.
202 Pont Vaen.
203 Pont Vaen.
204 Bridgend.
205 MS. torn here. Stow read a mile, but Leland’s word is miles; perhaps he wrote 2 miles.
206 Garw and Llyvni.
207 Pont Rhyd Ewenny.
208 Einion.
MARKET TOWNES IN THE WOLDE OF GLOCESTRESHIRE.

Stow in the Wolde v. miles from Chipping Northlache, and vii. or viii. from Heyles.

Northlache a vii. miles from Stow [towne] southwest from Stow almost in the waye from Stow to Ciestre.

[Fairford, wher Mr. Tame dwellith, a vii. miles from Northlache.]

Ciestre. 213

Ther cummith a water from the partes of Rolriche, 211 and so down not far from Cheping Northton to Bruern, as I suppose.

Cumming from Chipping Norton to Stow in the Wold about the midde way is Adelsthorp and Horse Bridge by wheris a limes betwixt ...

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Postea monachi per Edgarum.

Wada comes attulit reliquias S. Edburgae, & per Oswaldum episcopum Fullbrigetus abbas inductus.

Odda comes ejus filius restituit.

Monasterium conflagravit & a monachis desertum est.

Monachi Westmonasteriensis praedia usurpabant.

Gloucestershire.

/40/ Olney, alias Alney, about Deorhisht in Glocester-shire. Deorhurst yet remainith in Gloceresthireshire as a celle to Twkesbiri.

Worcestershire.

Scargate 214 about Severn side repaired by Ethelfleda.

Al the way that I rode betwixt Heyles and Pershore was meately here and ther wooddid. But from Persore to Wicestre, and thens almost to Tembyri, 215 was better woold, and yet in vales and sides of hilles good plenty of corne. And as for good medows and pastures in Wicestre lakketh noone.

Martine Poole, meately large and plentiful of fishe, is in a faire valle, and is iii. miles from Montgomery, and ii. myles from Chirbirhe Priori lately suppressid.

In the middle way betwixt Bishops Town and Montgomery [is a] pretty rille ther [devidinge Causeland,a notable parte of Shrophire from Chirbirhe hunderith. This Causeland, sometyme longinge to the Duke of Buckyngham, croketh mervelously about the upper parts of Shrophire.] 216

Osvaldus primum instituit canonicos seculares apud Persore.

Odda comes ejus filius restituit.

Postea fuit ibidem choris monachorum .

Rursus canonici inducti.

Postea monachi per Edgarum.

Elfersus abstitulit praedia monachis.


209 Here commences vol. v. of Leland's MS. Gen. Top. e 12 fos. 2-80 (Stow, MS. Tanner 464, vol. ii, fos. 1-33; the first portion of Heame's vol v.). The first leaf of Leland's original must have been early lost, as it is wanting both in Stow and Burton. See before, p. 1, note.

211 Bourton-on-the-Water.

212 Rollwright.

213 Cirencester.
Radnor, as I remembre, standith bytwixt ii. rivers.
Teme cumming down from Knighton.
Teme risith in Melennith hilles a v. or vi. miles from Knighton, halfe a mile above a
chapel caullid, as I remembre, Bostel.
About halfe way bytwixt Knighton and [New] Radenor cummith Lugge owt of Melennith,
and so doune to Preistein a good market town therabout deviding the lordship of Prystein
longging to the King, and Lug Harneis lordship longging to the Baron of Burforde.
[Steple-Castelle on Lug in Lug Harneis longynge to the Baron of Burford.]
At Preistein town and market most part of the cutenri of Melennithe fethce
their corne.
Preistein in Walsche is caullid Llanandrew. The Walsche Poole, a market toune, taketh name of a poole therby, meatly large and
plentiful of fishe.
Montgomeryke deflorichid by Owen Glindour.
Radenor partely destroyed by Owen Glindour, and the voice is there that after he wonne
the castel he tooke a iii. score men that had the garde of the castel, and causid them to be
beddid on the brinke of the castel yarde, and that sins a certen bloodeworth growith ther wher
the bloode was sheded.
Ther is a chapel at Radenor beside the paroch chirche in the chirch yarde.
Radenor wolle ys moch praisid. The valey about Radenor is veri plentiful of corne and gresse, and the valey
streccith up one way to Limstre.
Limstre of sum is caullid in Walsche, Llinlini, of flex or hempe grousing therabout. But
this is false. For it takith name a leone.
The vale of Radenor goith one way toward Chestre, and a nother toward Shreusbiri.
Bi Old Radenor is an hille caullid Pencrage.
Cumming from Radenor to the Hay I lefte Old Radenor on the lifte honde set on a hille a ii.
miles from New Radenor. At Old Radenor (as sum say) was ons a market kepte. Ther is yet a
veri fair chirch and welle servid.
Within a ii. myles from Radenor I cam over a broke caullid Wadale that goith into Lug,
and a mile or ii. beyonde that I lefte Huntingdon-Castel a mile on the lifte hond. It longgd to
the Duke of Bokingham.
A mile or more beyonde that I passid at New-Chirche over Arow that goith to Limstre.
Arow risith not far from Glascumba, wher is a chirche but few houses. Thenes [a good]
mile it cummith to New-Chirch, [and then] thorough [the fair parke of Huntingdon [Castle.]
[A too miles, or more, from New-Church I saw passyng by .... Paynes [Castle] a good
mile of on the right hand.]
The soyle of al Veneland is of a darke reddische yerth ful of slaty stones, and other
greater of the same color. The countery is sumwhat montayneus, and welle replenishid
with woodes, also very fertyle of corne, but men there study more to pastures the which be
wel inclosed.

MYDDLE VENTELAND.

Sum say that Cair Lion should be in Base Veneland, sum say nay. The Welschemen say
that Cair Lion is but viii. myles from Chepstow, but in deade it may be counted xii. Englisch
myles. It stondeth magnificently on the farther side of Wische, and one of the principal ryvers
of South-Wales. So that very great shyppes might wel cum now to the town, as they did in the
Romaynes tyme, but that Newport Bridge is a lette. Nevertheles bygge botes cummeth to the
towne. The ruines of the walles of the town yet remaine, and also of the castel.
Ther is opinion that the olde Romaine chirche was aboutwer M./ yl house, where I lay.
There in digging apperid certen paintinges on Stonis.

There were fownd a late by the castel certeyne paintid incrustamentes hard by the castel.
In the towne is now but one paroche chirche, and that is of S. Cadocus.

Sum wold that Cairuske, otherwise caullid Brenbygey, should be the principal place of
Mydle Veneland. The castel ther hath bene great, stronge and fair. The town by semeth not to
have bene of any renown. Ther was a late an abbay of nunnes. Cairusk standeth on the
farther side of Uske, myles from Cair Lion.
The ruines of castel Troyg within a Welsch myle of sum part of Wyske R.yver, a vi.
myles from Ch[epstow], and almost as much from Cairlion, in the way to Monemuth.
The castel of Trergreg a iii. myles from Newport on the Severn shore was a priory of monkes of the

Ragland yn Myddle Venceland ys a very fair and a pleasant castel, viii. myles from
Chepstow and vii from Burgeveney. The town by ys bare. Ther ly to goodly parkas
adjacent to the castel.

Laternham Abbay of White Monkes a ii. myles from Cairlion lately suppressed.
The hole lordship of Abregeveaney maketh the cumpace of Hye Veneland.

Burgeveaney yt self is a faire waullid town, meately welle inhabited hayving ..., paroch
chirch. Ther is a fair castel. The lord of Burgeveaney ys one of the auncyentest barons of the
reualme.

MUNMOUTH, MUNWEY cambrice.

Munmouth towne ys waullid, and standeth yn the diocese of Herford as betwyxt ii. ryvers, 
Wy and Mone, of the which yt taketh name. Of thes ii. ryvers Wy to us standeth lower, and
Mone hyer. Muro cingitur ea parte qua fluminibus non defenditur, hoc est a parte
aquilonari, id est a porta /46/ monachia, et orientali usque ad ipsam fere ripam
Vagae. Sed jam prae senio, muro fatiscente, pars magna praesidii collapsa est,
manentibus tamen adhaec magnis ruinis, et fossa alta. Rursus a porta monachia murus ad
occidentale partem Monae flu protrudit. Portae in muro 4or videlicet monachica,
orientalis, Vagensis,a Vaga sic dicta, Monensis, a Mona flu. quia super pontem per quem
Monae transitur posita est. Ultra quem pontem suburbium est in dioecesii Landavensi, ubi olim
erat parochialis S. Thomae sacra, nunc sacellum tantum eidem dicatum. In oppido
parochialis ecclesia tantum una, quae contigua est coenobio monachorum Benedictorum.

Castellum vetus prope forum in colliculo situm, ubi Henricus 5. natus est. Saltus Danubiensis
properly be caullld in Latine Alpes Venetae.

Suburbia omnia


At Goldclif a iii. myles from Newport on the Severn shore was a priory of monkes of the
French ordre, suppressed, and the landes given to Eton College.
Whisk 244 River toucheth late per medium Ventanianum, and ys as a terminus to Breknokshire.

Geveny risith ....

Remeney 250 is as a limes to Mydtle Ventland and Glamorganshie.

\textit{Money}, 251 River rising in Ewesland\footnote{Money} geteth a pretty botom at Trewen, a gentleman’s place a x. myles from Monemuth, \textit{et tandem non procul ab urbe sui nominis Vagam petit}.

Castelles in Monemuth lordship. Monemuth, the Kings, sumtyne of Lancstre dition.

Skenford\footnote{Skenford} Castel on the ryver of Money a iii. \textit{miles} above Monemuth. White Castel a iii. myles from Monemuth, and a myle from Money River. Gresmont Castel a v. myles from Monemuth not far from the ripe of Money. \textit{Qui partes arca haec castella habitant nexios Monam mitunt}.

Herchenfield\footnote{Herchenfield} is a great lordship longging to the Erle of Shrewsibry, and lieth betwyxt Monemuth and Herford, abowt a ii. myles from ech of them. On the one side \textit{allituar Vaga flu}.

Garan \textit{fluviolus} riseth y n a wood cawllled the Grege\footnote{Garan} a vi. \textit{miles} from Monemuth by north-west, as a husband-man told me, and goeth into Wye. They cary their prisoners to Castel Goderyce\footnote{Garan} sumwhat owt of Erchynfeld,\footnote{Erchenfield} but longging to the Erle of Shreusibry.

Gentlymen cawllled Minos be great possessors yn Erchynfeld. The castel of Kilpek by Herchenfeld belonging to the Erle of Ormond. Erchenfeld is full of enclosures very \textit{[full]} of corne and wood.

Cummynge from Monemuthe into Herford I passed over a large bridge of stone set on iii. arches. This town is auncient, large and strongely walled, also having a

\textit{Monemutb}, the Kinges, sumtyme of Lancastre dition.

\textit{Ventaniam, and ys as a terminus to}\footnote{Monemuth Priory of the French order in the diocese of Herfordshire, suppressed.}

\textit{Wormesley a house of Blak Chanons v. myles from Herford in a woodyd cuntery.}

\textit{Monemuth Priory of the French order in the diocese of Herfordshire, suppressed.}

\textit{Dour in Ewy\textsuperscript{2}}\footnote{Dour in Ewy\textsuperscript{2}} Land, a great house of Whyt Monkes, suppressed; and therby runneth a broke cawllled Worme. In the diocese, but not in Herfordshire.

\textit{Wy Ryver goeth thorough al Herfordshire, by Bradwardine Castel of Syr Richard Vehans, to Hereford vii. myles, to Rosse a market towne in Herfordshire.}

In Wy River be umbers, otherwise graylinges, yn Walsch, as I remembre, cawllid "\textit{cawllid caulgin}".

Lug risith hard by Melennith, and nere a chapel of owr Lady of Pylale, and so to Preston a v. market towne a ix. myles, to Leonynstre a market town vii. myles, to Mordeford a vii. myles of, and so ther ynto Wy iii. \textit{miles} beneth Herford.
Arow River goeth sumwhat nere Leonnynstrey town, but not thorowgh yt. Arow risith betwyxt Eluethland and Melenithland, and thenes goeth by Old Radenor, and by Huntingdon, sumtyme a lordship of the Luke of Bokingham’s, and at the laste cummeth ynto Lug half a myle beneth Leonnynstre.

The riveret that cummeth by New Radenor is cawllld Somergille. One told me that Oney cam somewhat towar[d] Ludlow ard, but I dowe of that. - Syns I lernid that Oney cummeth ynto Lug half a myle beneth Leonmynstre.

The Bishop of Hereford hath a castel of good strenketh yn the marches toward the se in the midde way almost betwyxt Cowbridge and Nethe.

Of surety ii. brokes cum by Ludlo yn Shrewisbiri-shire cawllld Bisshops Castell, and ther to lieth a town cawllld Bisshopes Town, the town ther is Corve-Gate and Galford Gate. It semid to me the fairest abbay of al Wales.

Pille, otherwise Pile Rose, a house of monkes of S. Dogmaels Order, standing in Rose Cimtery iii. miles above Arford West upon the farther shore of the Haven of Mylford. At Arford West 269 a priori of Chanons. Ther was [a] celle of the order of monkes of S. Dogmaels in Caldey Island now suppressid.

Uske a priory of nunnes at Cair Uske on the river side a flite shot from the castel. It is a very good market.

The town of Ludlo is very propre, welle walled and gated, and standeth every way eminent from a botom. In the side of the town as a peace of the enclosing of the walle is a fair castel. Withyn the town even in the mydle is one paroch chyrch. Withowt the waulles way eminent from a botom. In the side of the town as a peace of the enclosing of the walle is a fair castel. Withyn the town even in the mydle is one paroch chyrch. Withowt the waulles way eminent from a botom. In the side of the town as a peace of the enclosing of the walle is a fair castel.

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from Tyue ripe.

Talley 276 a priory of White Chanons, a iii. miles from Abermarleys, a castel of Sir Rhes ap Thomas almost standing in the middle way almost between Brekenok and Caimardine.

Longecomum 277 Comeheare an abbay of White Monkes stondith betwixt ii. great hilles in Melennth in a bottom wher renith a little brooke. It is a vii. miles from Knighton. The first foundation was made by Cadwathelan ap Madok 278 for ix. monkes. No chirch in Wales is seene of such lenght as the foundation of walles ther begon doth show; but the third part of this worke was never finisched. At the howse was spoild and defaced be Owen

North Wales.

Clunnoок Vaur 279 a monasteri sumtime of White Monkes suppressid many yeres ago. But the original of this monasteri was by S. Benow, 280 of whom mention is made in S. Wenefrides life. The Whit Monkes were of a newer fundation. Guithin, uncle to one of the princes of North-Wales, was the first giver of Clunnoок village and place to Beaunow. The chirch that is now ther with crosse isles is almost as bigge as S. Davides, but it is of a new worke. The old chirch wher S. Beaunow liyth is hard by the new.

This Clunnoок stondith almost on the shore of the maine sea. x. miles above Cair Arvon toward the counteri of Lline. 281

Matravel Castel in Poisland, 282 wher, as sum sai, was one of the princes palaces of Walis as for the Prince of Poisland.

In the depes in Mone 283 wher they digge turves be founde greate hilles of trees that serve men for wood. For after the trees wer cut doune sogging yerth and messe overcoverid them, and now the same yerth parid away for turves the old mayne rootes appere.

Likewise a low water about al the shores of both shores /53/of Aberdeui and Townen 285 Merioneth appere like rootes of trees.

Ther is in Mene as right agaime Neuen toune in Lline, 286 that is a kenning of, a little isle caulld Sainct Dunwen, a woman, and in this isle is the chirch of S. Dunwen. This isle is very fertile of cunnies, and hath ii. fair welles. Ther is now a little balk of sand cast up, the which at caullid Sainct Dunwen, a woman, and in this isle is the chirch of S. Dunwen. This isle is very fertile of cunnies, and hath ii. fair welles. Ther is now a little balk of sand cast up, the which at

CASTLES IN MONTGOMERIKESHIRE.

Montgomery.

Walsche Poole v. miles from Montgomery, the best market of Powisland. Clunne 289 was a praty market towne, and yet sometyme they keepe market there. Clun, alias Coluwye.

Montgomery is good plenty of corne. For after the trees were cut downe sogging yerth and messe overcoverid them, and as they be used better for cattle as grassy, then for corne; yet about Walschpoole

Montgomerik is good plenty of corne. Walsche Poole v. miles from Montgomery, the best market of Powisland. Clunne 289 was a praty market towne, and yet sometyme they keepe market there. Clun, alias Coluwye.

CASTLES IN MONTGOMERIKESHIRE.

Montgomery.

Walsche Poole had 2. Lorde Marchers castles within one waulle, the Lorde Powys namid Greye, and the Lord Dudley caulld Sutton; but now the Lorde Powys hath bothe in his honde. The Walche Pole is in compass almost as much as [a 287"] little towne. The Lord Duddeles parte is almoast fallen downe. The Lord Powys parte is meatly good.

Clunne Castell longynge to the Erle of Arundal, somewhat ruines. It hath bene bothe strong and well built, vii. miles from Montgomerike, and iii. from Bissshops Towne, and x. from Ludlo.

Clun was a lordship marched by it selfe afore the new Acte.

Montgomerike.

Arundell, and standinge in the lordshipe of Temecestre, throuthe the whiche Teme Ryver cummethe longinge also to the Lord of Arundle.

Dolveron Castle 290 ruines in the lordshipe of Kidowen upon an halfe mile or more from Severne, a iii. miles up Severne from Montgomery, and was the very chefe place of the hole lordshippe of Kidowen.

Cair Dicol 292 is a iii. miles from Montgomerike. It stondithe in Chyrbiry Hundred on a hille, and how they moudid and diked lyke the mote a mile ouw of Byssshops Towne.

All Chyrbiry Hundrid by the new Acte is adjecete to Shrobbshere. Afore the devisyon it was a member to the lordshippe of Montgomerike, and then Worthinge vilage, vi. miles from Montgomerike, was a lymet to Shropshire, but now Shrobbshere some way towzith the between a mile and a halfe of Montgomerike towne.

It apperithe in the Acte what lordshippes be adjoynd to the v. new shires.

Kenlet a prette byoke in the vale by Montgomerike. His cowrce is about vii. miles in lengthe, and enterithe into Severne abowe a mile from Chirbiry Priory.

Clunne Forest very faire and good game.

Kery Forest, but no dere in it.

Kidowen Forest, but no dere in it.

Al the lordshippes set to Mongomerikeshire be for the moste parte mountainiues, well woodid, and as they be usyd better for cattell as gressy, then for corne; yet about Walschpoole and Montgomerike is good plenty of corne.

276 Talley, a contracted form of Tal y Llycheu.

277 Cwmhir.

278 Cadwallon ap Madog.

279 Clynoeg Vaw.

280 St. Beuno.

281 Caer yn Arvon

282 Llyn.

283 Matravel in Powisland.

284 Mon = Anglesey.

285 Aber Dyvi and Townen.

286 Nevyn in Llyn. St. Dwynwe, the patron saint of Llanddwyll Abbey, Newborough, Anglesey.

287 Hendre Rosyr = Newborough.

288 Rhaiadr

289 Coluwye.

290 Added by L.T.S.

291 Dol Vorwyr Castle

292 Caer Digoll on “Long Mountain”.

53

54
In Hye or Uper Powysland northewestward toward Abyreustwith be 2. lordshipps, Arustle and Cauilloc.
In Rustle is no prayt townc, or of any market, but Llanidles. Yet at poore Cairflews hath the bane a market and bowr privilegid.
In Cauilloc is none but Mahenclif.
Powys borderithe one way apon North Wals in Merionethshire as concerninge the limits of Cauilloc lordshiphe, and is in lengthe by gesse a xx. miles. For it is xvi. miles betwixt /Cairflews and Mahenclif, and at the ends of eche of thes places it extendith somewhat from the townes.
Low Pois is in lengthe from Buttigton Bridge a 2. miles from the Walche Poole toward Shrobbsheri onto above.
In all Hy Powis is not one castle that evidently aperithe by manifest ruins of waulls; and they wer wont to bringe in tymes past in the old Lord Duddeley's dayes theyr prisoners to Walchepoole.
And in Low Powis is but onely the castle of the Walchepoole.

PRIORIES.
Llanlligan a veri litle poore nunneri about the border of Kidewyn and Nether Powis.
Chirbiri a priori of Chanons in Chirbiri Hunderith 2. miles from Montgomerike. Muche of the stone and leade bowght to repayre Montgomery.
Mastar Mitten of Shropshire now lord of Mouthey lordship se to Montgomerishire. Keri lordshiphe, Kidowen lordshiphe, Alcestitle lordshiphe, the lordshiphe of Treetle, alias 3. townes, longe to Montgomeri, as parties or members of it, and be in the Kyng's hand.
Arustle and Keuilioc lordshipps long also to the Kyng, late the Lorde Duddeley's.
Clunne and Temecesr lordshiphes longe to the Lord of Arundle.
Al Nether Powis lordship with Walchepoole market and castel to the Lord Powis.
Dowder lordship longid to the Lord Duddeley, now to Mastar Andrews of Oxfordshire.

/CAIRDAGNISHIRE.
Abreostuthe hath bene waullyd, and hath the greate privilegis, and is bettar market then Cairdigan.
There is but a great hill bytwyxt Ostwith River and Stratfflure, so that ther is but distance of 2. miles by twyxt the streames of Tyue and Ostwith.
Abow Stratfflure cummiteh owt of the montanes a wild watar, and goythe into Tyue. The water, as I hard say, is caullid Glesse rode.
There is a Lline a iii. miles from Stratfflure caullid Llin Tyue about ..., in brethde. Tyue cummiteh out of this poole, so to Stratfflure Abbey, and there aboute commithe in Glesrode burne, sumwhat benethe the abbay. Glesrode riseth a 3. miles from Stratfflure in the montaynehes in the hy way toward Buelthe.
Tyue or evar he cum to Stratfflure, takethe but a lytle botom, but fletithe and ragith apon stones as Glesrode dothe.
And or Tyue cum to Stratfflure he reseivithe a little brooke caullid Llinhiglande.
Glesrode sometyme so rageth that he cariethe stones from there placis.
Tyue goith from Stratflur to Tregaron a village a ii. miles of on the hither side, and this commithe in a nothar brooke caullid Crose that within a litle goithe into Tyue.
Griffin Dun Justice of Caimardine tolde me that ther is a place about Stratfflure caullid Cregnaullin, as a stone or rokket from whens a man may se ix. llines.

ABBAYES AND PRIORIES S IN CARCAGNISHIRE.
Stratflur a priori of White Chanons in a valley within 3. mils of Abermarlaity, and it stode in Carmardynshire.

MARKETTES IN CAIRMARDINSHIRE.
CASTELLES IN CAIRMERDINSHIRE.

Carmarthen-
shire.

Carmarthen.

New Castel, alias bi the old name Elmelin, almost on the very banke of Tyue, but in Carmairdinshir, repairid or new buildid by Syr Rhese ap Thomas. In this lordship of Elmelin is other litle fair building. Ther is a little forest by Elmelin, and a park was ther ons palid. Clare Castel ruines hard by Saint Cleres Chirch vi. or vii. miles from Cairmairdin.

Lacharne in ostio Tawe. Taua a little lower goith into Tewe. It longid sumtime to the Erle of Northumbreland. (Loke here about for Lanamdeueri Castel.

For Dineuer Castel apon Tewi on the same side of Tewi that Cairmardine-shire is. Here was sumtime a long streat, now ruinus. For Dryslin Castel apon Tewi on the same rippe that Dineuer is. Drislym, inexplicibilis, lloyn a busch.) Kerikennen a iii. miles from Dineuer at the roote of Blake Montaine.

/58/ABBIS AND PRIORIES IN CAIRMARDINSHIRE. 322

Cairmardin Priori of Blak Chanons, down. Teguin ar Taue, Barnardines, yet stondeth. Talley Priory, White Chanons. The Collegiate Chirch of ... was translatid to Abreguili for vitiating of a maide, the Canons being killid or fleing for hit. Aberguili, a collegiate chirche of xx. prebendes or mo longing to S. David. And this is a lordeship of the Bisshop of S. David, lying amonge other lordshippes in Diffrin (valis Tewe.

RIVERS IN CAIRMARDINSHIRE. 327

Tewi risith in the montaines of Elenith, and cumming thens partith Cantermaur and Canteruehan by Laneneri, by Dinevor, by Cairmardin, and by Landistufan Castel into the se.

Taua risith in the montaines of Presseleu not far from Teguin ar Taue, by the which it cunnith, and so by S. Clares, and not far from Abercorran and Talacharne it goith into the se. I hard ons that it risith in a montaine caullid Wrenne Vaur, a iii. miles from Cairdigeon.

Cowe Riveret runneth almost in the middel way bytwyxt Cairmardin and S. Clares. Kidwely, otherwise Cathgweli, i.e. Cattileclus, quia Cattus olim solebat ibi lectum in quecrcu facere, alias legi Cadweli. Ther is a litle toune now but newly made betwene Vendraith Vaur and Guendraith Vehan rivers but hard apon Vendraith Vehan. Vendraith Vehan is half a mile of.

Ther is betwixt New Kidwelly and the Old but a bridge over little Wendrait. I lernid ons that Kennenn Riveret risith in Blake Montaine and goith into Tewi about Dinever.

Kidwely, otherwise Cathgweli, i.e. Cattileclus, quia Cattus olim solebat ibi lectum in quecrcu facere, alias legi Cadweli. Ther is a litle toune now but newly made betwene Vendraith Vaur and Guendraith Vehan. Vendraith Vehan is half a mile of.

Sins the Haven decaied, the new toune is sore decaied. Cairmardine hath incresid sins Kidweli Havin decaied.

... e, as I remembre, Alice of Lon[don] wife to one of the Dukes of Lancastre lay in the castel, and did a reparation on hit.

327 Leland first wrote “Giraldus” above this paragraph and the next, evidently as his authority for the statements as to the Tewi and the Taua.

328 Towy.

329 Cantrre mawr and Cantrre bychan by ? Llan Dovery.

330 Llan Stephan.

331 Tav.

332 Presseleu, ignorantly written “Preselly”, “Basselle” is written over the word.

333 Aber Cowyn.

334 Lauharne.

335 Y Vrenni vawr.

336 Ceredigion = Cardigan.

337 Cowyn.

338 Gwendaeth vawr and Gwendaeth vechan.

339 Gwendaeth.

340 The missing word seems to be ‘Here’. Stow omits these two paragraphs, marginal in the original.
Reparation was done on the castell [ag]aine the cumming of King Henry the VII. into [W]encland. 341

The castell is veri fair and doble wauillid.

The se flourith by Vendraith Vehan, Routh upon half a mile above the town of Kidwelley. Bothe Wendreth Vaur and Vehan goith into the se about a mile beneth the toune, al only a little nesh of sand deviding their mouthes.

Their lieth a long on ech side of Wendreth Vaur pittes, wher menne digge se cole.

At Lanelthli, 342 a village of Kidwelly lordship, a vi. miles /60/ from Kidwelly, the habitantans 343 digge coles, elles scant in Kidwelly land.

So that Vendwith Vaur 343 coles be stone coles; Llanethle 344 coles ring colis.

In Kidwelly is little wood, but in the very little forest of Kidwelly within a mile of the town on Vendraith Vehan.

Lochor River partith Kidwelly land from West Gower lande.

Penbre 345 a little lordship longging to Kidwelly lande ii. miles from Kidwelly by south est linyng.

The foreland bytwixt the pointes of the mouthys of Vendraethis is caullid Calicot, and that at Llanstephan. 353 The next river by west to Vendraithes is Tew, 353 that at Llanstufan 354 Castel a iii. miles of cummith within the Severn Se.

Nother of the Vendraithes cummith to an notable place but to Kidweli.

The next great streme that cummith more southerly into the Severn Se is Lochor, 355 and that I did well perceate at the mouth of Vendraithis. Lochor devithid Gower-Land from Kidwelly lordship.

The next river by west to Vendraithes is Tew, 353 that at Llanstufan 354 Castel a iii. miles of cummith within the Severn Se.

The Severn Se at ful water betith on the point of Llanstufan. At low water it is ii. good miles of. At ful se Tau 356 seith cumme as it were to the mouth of Towe 357 River, but at low water marke a man may perceive how it ha[s]teth to the se on the sandis hard by Towe.

Llanstufan is v. miles from Ciamerdin, and about a iii. miles above Llanstufan on the same r[ie] is a place or clif caullid Grene Castel, wher that shippes use to ly at ancre. Smaul balingers of[her]wise cum to Ciamerdin.

Beyond Llanstephan before the havin mouth lyth a barre, so that shippis lightelti cum not in [with]owt a pilote.

Ther is in Gower-Land 357 bytwixt Swansey and [Lo]chor a little promontori caullid Wormes Hedde, from the witch to Caldey is communely caullid Sinus Tinbechicus. From Swansey to Kidwelly a xii. miles.

From Kidwelly to Tynbighe 358 a xvi. miles.

Tinby ys a walled towne hard on the Severn Se yn Penbrookeshire. Ther is a sinus and a peare made for shyppe. The towne is very welthe by marchaundyce:

From Kidwelly to Tynbighe 358 a xvi. miles.

...and a peare made for shyppes. The towne is very welthe by marchaundyce:...
very wildly there; but the colts taken fro thens be larger and better fed then harted or apt for

war.


Haverford West lordship hath the waullid toun of Haverford and castel. The water of Mylford Haven devidith the lordship from Penbrooke. In Haverford toune paroch chirches, one of them without the toune in [the] suburbe. Blak-Freres within the toune. Chanons without suppressid.

Rose 374 Market. The market is lost, and is now a poore village. It is as in the midde way bitwixt Arford West and Penbrok.

Gualwin castel and lordship is pertaineing to Harford West. It longgid to the lord of Northumbreland, now to Perot.

Harford lordship is in Roselande, and part of Rose 375 lordship occupieth sum of Pembroke

inshire.

In the extreme part of Penbrokeshire after the old limites is a pore village caullid Angle touching hard apon Milford Haven.

Toward this extreme part of Pembroke be the vestigia of Martine Castel. Marreys 376 a faire place longging to the Eliottes.

Pembroke-shire. Betwixt the ii. Glevi 373 by Harford West is a little ryveret /64/caullid in Walsch [Kylllell] 378 in English Knife. One beyng requirid wher he lay al night answerid that he lay having a swerd on ech side of hym, and a knife at his hart, alluding to the iii. rivers in the midle of whom he lay al night.

Rowse 379 Lordship hath corne sufficient, and to selle to other, and especially towards Milford Haven. There is wood also competent.

Roche Castel withouthe faile is yn Rouselande.

In Pembidiauc 380

The remayn tokens of Cairboias 381 Castel standing by Alen ryveret about a quarter of a myle lower then S. David on the same ryveret.

And sum say that there hath beene a castel at or aboute Port Maur, 382 but the tokens be not very evidente.

There is a little woode at Perskilly 383 an viii. [miles] from S. David, bytwixt Fischard 384 and it, and moch better at Treugarn 385 a 4. miles ... 386

There appeare in dvyers partes of Pembidiauc hilles and dikes with bulwarkes of yerth as campes of men of warre or closures for catelle.

The soile of Pembidiauc is stony, yet there is meatly good corne. There is plenty of fisch bycause of the crekes.

**S. DAVIDISLANDE.**

S. David-Land beginnith at Newgulle a crek servid with bak fresche water. There is a bay aforr this creke betwixt Herford and S. David. A 4. miles from Newgal upward on the shore is Solvach, otherwise Salverach, a smaul creke for ballingars an d fischar botes. And hither resortith a litle fresch water.

This Porte Clays lyith a myle south weste from S. David. About a mile of is Port Maure, where is a greate sande with a shorte estuary into the lande. S. Stinans Chapel is a mile strait weste from S. Davids, and ther is the Pass to Ramesey a myle of by water. This chapel is betuixt Portclais and Porth Maur.

Then to Pendewi [or] S. David Hadde half a mile. To Llan Rean paroche about a 4. miles having a creke. Here about is hering fisshing.

Here Gueyn River devidith Pembidiauc from Fisschcard in Kemmeisland. To Fischarde a 4. miles. Here is a li[tle haven, havynge a re]sort of shippis.

Syr John Talbot that maried Troutbecks heire dwellith in a good ly logge on the hy topp of Albrighton Parke. It is in the very egge of Shropshire 3. miles from Tong. Corbet of Morton Corbet viii. c. marke lande, it liith round about the shire. He hath a manor by Layton Bussard in Bukinghamshir. Corbet of Lee, 2. Miles from Cource Castel of a yongger brother of Morton. It cam yn partly by mariage, c. mark lande.
Flintshire

Church is a great pile about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. And every

gentleman hath there his fayrepooles. There is a xl. gentlemen yn this paroch that have
praty landes.

Piston knight hath much land yn Hammere, but his chefe howse is yn Worthebrm
paroch at a place caullid Emerhaule.\(^{50}\)

Hammere knight dwellith at Hammer, and yn that paroch be aliquot of the Hammers that
hath landes.

There is a great more\(^{411}\) in Hanmore caullid of sum the Fennys.

Dymok dwellith at Haulton.

Edward Pilson sunne to the knight dwellith yn Oureton paroche at Coitegolle.

/W69/Ellys ap Richard dwellith yn Bangor at Alre\(^{412}\) on Dee south syde, a fair
hous.

John Broughton dwellith yn Worthebrm parochie at Broughton.
A1 this Englisch Maylor th[o [it ly] not hard on Flintshire, but h[ath Walshe] Mailor
betwixte it and [Flynt,l yet it longith to Flynte[shire], and they] cum to sessions to Flynte.
Yet they have liberte in t[oken of] the olde castel to kepe a p[risoner] 3. dayes at Oureton,
and so to [send hym to Flynt.]

Walch Maylor caullid yn Englisch Bromfeld lying on the north side of De,
lower on Dee then Yale, and yoine hard apone Yale. It lyith est apon Holt Bridge,
the which devidith Chestershire from Bromfeld. Flintshir lyith north on it. Diffirn Cluit
lyith west on it. And English Mailer, alias Mailer Sesneg, *id est Saxonia*, lyith south on it.

Bromfeld is a playne country, and hath good plenty of wood, and goode corne and
pasture; and se-coles at Harwood, and at a place caullid the Mines.

The best woode of Bromfeld is yn Ruabon, a bygge paroch, by part wherof De cummith.
Their is a good quare of grinding-stonys yn Ruabon paroch.

The Holt is a praty riche Walsche toune, governid by a maire, having ons a yere a fai,
but surely now no celebrate market. Yn it is a praty church, and a goodly castel. The church is
but a chapel to Gresforde.

Gresforde is as faire a chirc as Wrexham, having a steple of vii. score foote by, beside
the 4. pinnacleid towers\(^{413}\) This chirc is a 2. miles from the .... bank of De .... cum .... little
chirc .......... to .... if a ... th .... to .... he .... t to .... ande.\(^{415}\)

Wrexham, treuly caullid Wrightesleham, is the onely market towne of Walsch Maylor,
having a goodly chirc collegiate, as one of the fairest of all North Wales, and is a 2. miles

\(^{7/0}\) above the Holt on the same north side of the ryver. There longgith no prebendes
to it, though it be collegiatid. There be sum marchauntes and good bokeler makers.

\(^{404}\) Foot of page torn. The next page and a whole leaf are blank.

\(^{405}\) Overtorn.

\(^{406}\) Bangor Isscoed.

\(^{407}\) Porth Wgan (i.e., Guocaun, modern Gwgan.)

\(^{408}\) Porth Klaus.

\(^{409}\) Worthenbury.

\(^{411}\) Mere or lake. - Evans.

\(^{412}\) Alre.

\(^{413}\) Dyffryn Klwyd.

\(^{414}\) Leland has "Tower".

\(^{415}\) The margin here on which this passage was written is nearly destroyed. We cannot restore it from Stow, as he
moits all the part between the first and second words "Wrexham".
There cummith a broke caullid Wenbro thorough the toune. Wrexham is 3. miles north from De Ryver. Ther be 2. other paroches [(? in) Bromefeld, and so in all 4.]

Waters In Bromefeld.

John Llued\footnote{Llwyd} dwelith in Llan Teglas\footnote{Llan Degla} paroche. Edwarde Llued\footnote{Llwyd} yn Llanarmon.
There is meately good wood yn the valley places of Yafe, and especially at Llanegwhist, alias Vallis Crucis. The montaynis of Yafe standing north be baren of wood. The people there for the more part brene turffis.

De Ryver cummith by the side of Yafe as \textit{limes} betwixt it and Chirk.

The greatest water beside De that is yn any parte of Yafe is Alen that risith in Llan Alen.\footnote{Dyvrdwy = sacred water.} This Alen rennith doune from weste to este firste to Llantegla, to Llanarmon, to Llanuerrys yn Yafe, thens into Molesdale lordship, at a place wherof caullid Hespalen\footnote{Keven du} it rennith into the grounde by the space of a quarter of a myle, and there is a marche betwixt Moledale and Flynte, and after rising departith stille by v. Walsche miles in cumpase Molesdale from Flynthwaith. Thens thorough Hope Dale, a lordship perteining to Flynt. Thens ynto Bromefeld, alias Mailor Camrege,\footnote{Llan Degla} and half a mile benneth Holt-Bridg into De. This water hath mervelus good and greate troute.

Chirk and Chirkclande lyith on the hither side by south of De agynyste Yafe, and weste of it upper on De hither ripe lyith a commothe of Merionithshir caullid Dernion,\footnote{Edernion} and plaine south of this Chirk in sum place touchith Powys\footnote{Powis} lande. There is never a market toun in this lordship. At \textit{72/} Chirk self be a few houses, and there is on a smaull hille a mighty large and stronge castel with dyvers towers, a late welle repayred by Syr Wylliam Standele, the Yerle of Darby's brother.

There hath beene 2. parkes. One yet remaynith caullid Blake Park. Keriog Ryveret cummith on the south side of Chirk Castel. De Ryver is wythin a myle of the north side of it.

The moste parte of Chirk and Chirkeland on the south toward Powys lande is great plenty of mervelus good woodde, and thorough reasonable wood. Moch o the lordship ys hylly, but yn valleys by De and Keriog good corne and medow, and in sum other places.

This lordeship or lordships in Walsch is caullid Guaine, and is devidid into Low and Heye Guayne\footnote{Y Weun, ignorantly written "y Waen"}

Gentilmen of Chirke.

Trevor dwelling in Chirkparoche at Place Newith.\footnote{Plas Newydd=New Palace}
Edwards sunne dwelling not far from Chirk Castel.
Flintshire.

MOLESDALE YN WALSCH CAUILLID STREDALEN.\(^{435}\)

In Molesdale is but one great paroch cauilli Plouhe (paroche) Wriothegrig,\(^{436}\) of sum communely Molesdale, there longe 3. chappelles onto it. Sum say that Molesdale was ons a market toune. There be 2. fayres yet kept at Molesdale, but the wekyly market is decayed. Yet it hath the name of a maire, and a greate number of houses be without token almost destroyed, and there hath beene 2. streates, as Streate Byle,\(^{457}\) and Streate Dadlede\(^{438}\) in Walsch, in Englisch the Court House Streate, byside other little lanes. Now in al be scant 40. houses. At the north ende of Byle Streate appere diches and hillies yn tokyn of an auncient castel or buildinge there. It is now cauilli Mont Brenbyley,\(^{439}\) and on the side of it is a fayre springe. Alen Ryver cummith through a peace of grounde ys hilly. In the valle ys is meately good corne. Alen Ryver cummithe 442 and Ardin

Yale or it cum into Molesdale. Goynng from west to north-est it goith ynto Alen. Terrig Ryver cummith thorough a peace of to este.  

toure cauilli .... and a quarter of a myle beneth the tour goith into Alen descending from west to este. 

towre cauilli and a quarter of a myle from Molesdale toune. The re cummith a litle ryllet by this square goynng from west to north-est it goith ynto Alen. Terrig Ryver cummith thorough a peace of to este.

towre cauilli .... and a quarter of a myle from Molesdale toune. The re cummith a litle ryllet by this square goynng from west to north-est it goith ynto Alen. Terrig Ryver cummith thorough a peace of to este.

towre cauilli .... and a quarter of a myle from Molesdale toune. The re cummith a litle ryllet by this square goynng from west to north-est it goith ynto Alen. Terrig Ryver cummith thorough a peace of to este.

442 Hawarden

Flintshire.

/73/Robert Edwardes a gentylman dwellith att .... on the side of Alen yn Molesdale, having plenty of wood and goodly medow by Alen side. The wood thens is caried to Chestre a vi. miles of.

Moste parte of the paroch is meately level ground, having beside other thinges very good corne. And there be colle pittes a 3. quarters of a mile from Molesdale toune.  

Ithel (Angl. Ellys) Griffith dwellith on the north side, scant a quarter of a mile from Molesdale toune. There cummith a little rylette by this square toure cauilli .... and a quarter of a myle beneth the tour goith into Alen descending from west to este. 

There is a nother water in Molesdale cauilli Avon Terrig almost as byg as Alen. Yet it hath the name of a maire, and a greate numbre of houses be withowt token almost destroyed, and there be cole pittes a 3. quarters of a mile from Molesdale toune.  

439 Bryn y beili

441 Broncoed

440 Llwyn Egrin

438 Dadleu-dy

437 Beili

436 Yr Wyddgrug=mons altus. Plouhe=Plwyv=Parish

435 Ystrad Alun

443 Caer Gwrel

444 Trailwng i.e. Welshpool

445 Croes Oswalld i.e. Oswald’s tree

446 Porth newydd

447 Porth du

448 Penllyn

449 These phrasess, describing the position of the gates, are in the margin in the original MS.

450 Stryd y llan = Church Street

451 [See note 429 Ed.]

452 [See note 426 Ed.]

453 Leland writes curx

70

Shropshire.

Shropshire.

\(^{435}\) Stryd y llan = Church Street  

\(^{436}\) Plouhe=Plwyv=Parish

\(^{437}\) Beili

\(^{438}\) Dadleu-dy

\(^{439}\) Bryn y beili

\(^{440}\) Llwyn Egrin

\(^{441}\) Broncoed

\(^{442}\) Hawarden
maximum et mercatores. The 3. the New-Gate Streat.

Domus Civicæ, the Bouth Haulle of tymber, a fair house, standith by the castel.


The houses within the towne of Oswestre be of tymbre and slatid.

There is a baly and sergiantes.

Ther is a castell sette on a mont be likeylhed made by hand and dichy by south west betwixt Beterice Gate and Williho Gate, to the wich the town waull cummith.

The towne standith most by sale of cloth made in Wales.

There is a fre schole on the south west side of the chirch made by one Davy Holbeche a lawyer, steward of the town and lordshipes, and gave x. li. land to it. Sum say that this David made David Yn yn London.

There be 4. suburbcs. The greatest wherin be iii. streates, thus caullid, Stratellan; the secunde suburb be Williho; the 3. Beteriche, wher be many barnes for corne and hay to the number of a vii. score several barnes. The 4. Blake Gate Streate, and ther be with other howses a xxx. barnes for corne longging to the tonnes men. There goith thorowg the town by the crosse a broke cumming from a place caullid Simons Welle, a bow shot without the waulle by north-west. This broke cummith in thorough the waulle betwixt Williho Gate and New-Gate, and so renning thorough the towne, and goith oute under the Blak-Gate.

S. Oswales Wel is a bow shot from S. Oswales Chrich in the feldes south west. Fabulantur aquilam brachium Oswaldi a stipite praeripuisse, sed excidisse ei quo loco nunc fons est superstitione nuper celebris. [Fo. 41, see p.80, note] 

Hene Dinas, i.e. civitas.

S. Oswald’s Welle is a bow shot from S. Oswales Chrich in the feldes south west. Fabulantur aquilam brachium Oswaldi a stipite praeripuisse, sed excidisse ei quo loco nunc fons est superstitione nuper celebris. Ther is a chapel over it of tymber and the fountein of men of war, wheras peraventure was the campe when Penda and Oswaldes did fight. There is a nother hillet of caste yerth bytwixt it nnd Oswester not far from Dinas.

The towne of Whitington is a gret mile north est from Hene Dinas. It is a village in a valley containing a hunderith houses, and hath 3 dichid round castelle not very large in the midle of the village.

Hundredes of Merionithshire.

Ardudwy strechith front half Traitmaur to Abermaw 461 on the shore xii. [myle.] At the mouth of Maw Ryver lyth a little islet scant a bow shot over withowtke habitation.

At ebe it is fresch water aboute, and at fludde salt.

There be dyver rivers yn this commot that entre the se. /77/Harlauche 462 Castel and market toune yn this hundredre.

Kemmer 463 Abbay is yn this hundredre.

Ther be a x. paroches yn it.

This hundredre is devidid into 2. partes, Huwch Artro and Isseartro 464 of Artro River that goith into the se about a mile above Harleche that is yn Isse Arto. Kemmer [is] in Huwch Arto.

This commot nor no part of Merionithshire lyith in Crege Ery. 465 So that though this shire be montanious, yet is al Cregey yn Cattravonshir.

Wher this commot is longeste uplandwarde it [is] xvi. miles. Towarde the se side and low partes is surnme good corne. Meate good plenty of wood in this commot.

Talebonte 466 hundred touchith from Abermaw a little upon the shore. The residew saving this point is yn the upland toward Keuiliauc yn Poyslande, and there justely marchith on Keuiliauc 467 It is a viii. mile yn length, and vi. yn breth. The best corne yn this is toward the se. It hath meately good plenty of wood.

Dolgethle 468 is the best village in this commote.

Hene Dinas a quarter of a mile out of Oswestre northwest. The toune or castelle of Hene Dinas 469 standith apon a rounde hillet aboute half a mile in cumpace. Ther be iii. greate ditches in the botom of the hillet cumpasing it, and in the toppe of the hille now grow great treas of oke. The commune people say that ther was cite withyn those ditches. I think rather a campe of men of war, whereas peraventure was the campe when Penda and Oswalides did fight. There is a nother hillet of caste yerth bytwixt it nnd Oswester not far from Dinas.

The town of Whitington is a gret mile north est from Hene Dinas. It is a village in a valley containing a hunderith houses, and hath 3 dichid round castelle not very large in the midle of the village.

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Kemmer 463 Abbay is yn this hundredre.

Ther be a x. paroches yn it.

This hundredre is devidid into 2. partes, Huwch Artro and Isseartro 464 of Artro River that goith into the se about a mile above Harleche that is yn Isse Arto. Kemmer [is] in Huwch Arto.

This commot nor no part of Merionithshire lyith in Crege Ery. 465 So that though this shire be montanious, yet is al Cregey yn Cattravonshir.

Wher this commot is longeste uplandwarde it [is] xvi. miles. Towarde the se side and low partes is surnme good corne. Meate good plenty of wood in this commot.

Talebonte 466 hundred touchith from Abermaw a little upon the shore. The residew saving this point is yn the upland toward Keuiliauc yn Poyslande, and there justely marchith on Keuiliauc 467 It is a viii. mile yn length, and vi. yn breth. The best corne yn this is toward the se. It hath meately good plenty of wood.

Dolgethle 468 is the best village in this commote.

460 Hen Dinas = old fort
461 Aber Mawddach in full; contracted in Welsh to Berno, and stupidly anglicised to Barmouth.
462 Harlech
463 Kymmer Abbey, near Llan Illtud.
464 Uwch and Is Artro
465 Craig Eryri i.e.Snowdon
466 Tal y bont
467 Kyvelog or Kyvelog
468 Dol Gelle “Dolgellhe” was Leland’s first spelling, copied by Stow

Shropshire.

454 Willow or Wallia
455 Beatrice
456 In the margin Leland has a note: “Cambr. Avon Crois [Avon Crwys]. Cros Brook. Fair walkes about St. Oswalde’s Welle.”
457 Lan Vorda
458 Leland has in the margin “Llouen a busch” and writes th just above the Ll. As if to indicate the pronunciation (which is wrong. J.G.E)
459 Llwyen hen dinas

71

72
Commote Ystymaneir stretchith from the pont of Talebont to the very mouth of Deuy.\textsuperscript{469}

It is by the shore a ix. or x. miles. It cummith by March in Upland to the very bridge of Mahenclif,\textsuperscript{70} and it yoinith also on Keuilauac in Powis land.

In this commote is Towen.\textsuperscript{471}

This commote hath good corne, but meany woodid as toward Mahenclif.

Wher now the wild se is at the mouth of Deuy, and farther into the se, were ons 2. commotes of good plentiful but low grounde caullid Cantre Gwaylode,\textsuperscript{42} i.e. terra demissa vel subsidens planitic, now cleene eatin away.

Commote Dernion commote the beste woodid of al Merionithshire.\textsuperscript{478}

In this commote is Llin Teggy\textsuperscript{79} i.e. terra demissa, now caullid Yr nomen viri, the hed of Dee Ryver.

Bale\textsuperscript{477} a little poore market is yn this commote withyn a little of the hedde of Llinnetegy. Much wood yn this commote.

Plenty of pasture.

There be great hilles yn this commote.

Mouthey is now adject as another commote to Merionithshire.

In this commote ys the ruine of Toure Kenuyn\textsuperscript{480} (nomen viri) now caullid Yr Hendwr.

Owen Glyndour dwellid yn this commot.

Lluelin ap Iwrwarth Droyndon\textsuperscript{481} Prince of al Wales, had Griffith. Griffith had Lluelin. Lluelin had Catarine his heire. Catarine had Eleanor. Eleanor had Helene and Catarine. This Helene was mother to Owen Glindoure. Catarine had Meredik.\textsuperscript{482} Meredik had Owen. Owen had Edmunde Erle of Richemonde, and Jasper Erle of Penbroke. Edmunde had Henry the VII. Henry was, as I hard, posthumus.

In Cairarvonshire in Huwheurvan\textsuperscript{483} commote is Llin ed\textsuperscript{79} warchen,\textsuperscript{484} wher [isl the Swymming Island, and thery of it hath the name as of a swimming swarth of yerth.

There be yn Cairarvonshire ix. hundredes or commotes.

Llechwedd issa and Creythyn.\textsuperscript{485} Crethin is so much of the hundrede of Llechwedd issa as is on the hither side of Conwey\textsuperscript{486} River. This hundrede strechith on the shore of the salte water to a little above Penmain Vaure\textsuperscript{487} that is a 4. miles above Conway. Conway toune is yn this hundrede.

Llechwedd iha\textsuperscript{488} hundrede goith up on the shore onto Avon Gegyn\textsuperscript{489} beyound Penryne wher Mr. Griffith dwellith. One of the notablest thinges in this commote is Abreguynne\textsuperscript{490} Gregyn, wher was a maner or little pile of the Princes of Wales.

Is curvay\textsuperscript{491} hundrede strechith from Abregyn\textsuperscript{492} by shore to Avon Gurryv. In this hundrede is Bangor and Cair Arvon and Dolebaterne\textsuperscript{493} Castel. In this hundred is token of an old manor place, Lles yn Dynorwek\textsuperscript{494} wher one Syr Griffith Lloid lay in King Edwarde the First [fyrne], and bringging hym tydings of the byrth of\textsuperscript{495} Edward Cairarvon was rewardid with this lande as sum say. It is yn the middle of the hundrede. In the olde toun of Cair Sallog, alias Cairsauint\textsuperscript{496} or Segent, appere parte of the old castel yn the old toune, of the wiche castel is fauln to the haven salt water. Within this hundred is Dinas Emrys,\textsuperscript{497} Hughecurvan\textsuperscript{498} hundrede goith from above Guuay\textsuperscript{499} Water onto Boulchryvel\textsuperscript{500} the top of the hille by Vortigres.\textsuperscript{501} Valley. Clunnok Vaar is yn this.

\textsuperscript{78} The 3. Commotes touching Lleene.

\textsuperscript{80} Dynllayen\textsuperscript{483} hundrede goith up from Boulchryvel to a little above the paroch of Penlleche.\textsuperscript{504} Neuyne\textsuperscript{505} is yn this hundrede.

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\textsuperscript{469} Dyvi (Anglice, Dovey)
\textsuperscript{470} Machynlleth
\textsuperscript{471} Towyn
\textsuperscript{472} Caunter Gwaedl See notes to p.90 [1906 Ed.]
\textsuperscript{473} Penllyn
\textsuperscript{474} Edemion
\textsuperscript{475} Mowddwy
\textsuperscript{476} Llyn Tegid i.e Bala lake
\textsuperscript{477} Bala

\textsuperscript{478} The words “Mr. Griffith of Termone” are written above this note, as though he were the authority for the statement

\textsuperscript{479} [See note 474 Ed.]
\textsuperscript{480} Kynyn
\textsuperscript{481} Llwyelyn ap Iwrwarth Drwyndwn
\textsuperscript{482} Meredith

\textsuperscript{483} Uch Gwrvei
\textsuperscript{484} Llyn y dywarchen
\textsuperscript{485} Creuddyn. These two names are written in a different hand
\textsuperscript{486} Conwey
\textsuperscript{487} Pennaun maenwr
\textsuperscript{488} Llechwedd ucha
\textsuperscript{489} Gegyn\textsuperscript{Cegin is correct Ed.}
\textsuperscript{490} Aber Gwyn grgyn
\textsuperscript{491} Is Gwrvei
\textsuperscript{492} [See note 490 Ed.]
\textsuperscript{493} Dolbadarn
\textsuperscript{494} Llys in Dinorwig
\textsuperscript{495} Caer Seint yn Arvon
\textsuperscript{496} Dinas Emrys, near Beddgelert
\textsuperscript{497} Uch Gwrvei
\textsuperscript{498} Hughegyvare
\textsuperscript{499} Guuay
\textsuperscript{500} Water onto Boulchryvel

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\textsuperscript{501} Valley. Clunnok Vaar is yn this.

\textsuperscript{503} The 3. Commotes touching Lleene.

\textsuperscript{505} Dynllayen\textsuperscript{483} hundrede goith up from Boulchryvel to a little above the paroch of Penlleche.\textsuperscript{504} Neuyne\textsuperscript{505} is yn this hundrede.
Comote Mayne hundrede so caullid of a hille namid Uwch Mennith yn Llene. 506 Abredaron 507 and Berdesay is yn this, but the great parte 508 is the ground to the shore.

Al Llene is as it were a pointe into the se, and yn the hole is 3. Commotes, of the which this is the very point to the shore.

Gaflogeon hundrede goith from the ende of Uwch Mennith in commot Mayne towards Traithmaur as far as Abreerche. 509 In this commot is Pwll Heli 510 i.e. Brine pool.

Hiujonith 511 commote strecchith onto Traitmaure where Abreglasllynne 512 devidith. So that but parte of Traithmaur 513 is yn it. In this is Crekith 514 and Pooretoun.

There rennith a litle rylle th or thorough Bangor. [See page 85, 1. 27. J. G. E.]

There be ons Whi te Freres at Rithyn yn Diffrin Cluit.

Mr. Garter told me that Gray of Rithin emong the armes of his auncetor gyvith the armes of the Lord Ruhan of Bretayne in [Fraunce. Wherefore loke] wither any of the [name] of the Rohans were ever lord of Ruthin, 522 or wither it toke name of hym.

Al Cregeeryri 523 is forest.

The best wood of Cairarvonshir is by Gliny Llugwy, 525 and by Capel Kiryk, and at Llanperis. Meately good wood aboute Conwey Abbey, and Pennmachno, and about Cotmore, and Coiteparke 526 by Bangor, and yn other many places.

In Llene and Iuionith 527 is little wood.

Cairarvonshire aboute the shore hath reasonable good corne, as abouth a myle upland from the shore onto Cairarvon. Then more upwarde be Eryri Hilles, and in them ys very little corne, except othes in sum places, and a little bare, but scantly rye. If ther were the deere wold destorye it.

But in Lleene and Hiuionith 528 is good corne, both by shore and almost thorough upland.

There be also of them yn Llin Tarthennyne, and in Llyn Boladulinne. 530 They be taken yn these 3. pooles yn order, and taken yn one not sene yn the other.

In these 2. pooles be redde bely fisches caullid Thorgoughe, 529 id est, thori aut pectoris rubei. There be also of them yn Lin Tarhennyn, and in Llyn Boladulinne. 530 They be taken yn these 3. pooles yn order, and taken yn one not sene yn the other.

There were ons White Freres at Rithyn yn Diffrin Cluit.

In the MS “but – parte” were crossed through by Leland, apparently by mistake, with other words preceding these.

22 In the MS “but – parte” were crossed through by Leland, apparently by mistake, with other words preceding these.

2. Miles in length, and a dim. mile yn breshth.

Boladulynne is yn Hugh Curvay 536 hundrede, a vi. miles beyounde.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carnarvonshire. fo. 48.</th>
<th>Carnarvonshire. fo. 48.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linne Peris 533 alias Nant Manach (Vallis monachus) 534, a myle yn lenghte. Segent cummith first thorough Llin Peris, and a bow shotte of ynto Dolbaterne Poole.</td>
<td>Linne Doudhouse 535 nothing so bigge as Linne Perys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al yn the paroch of Peris. v. miles est south est from Cairarvon. And ly in valleis west north west from Llanperis.</td>
<td>Boladulynne is yn Hugh Curvay 536 hundrede, a vi. miles beyounde.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cairarvon.

Llinne Tarthenynne⁵³⁷ 4. or 5. miles from Cairarvon by south. It is a one mile yn length lying in a valley, and a dim. mule in brethed. Linne dan cader eréchiugi⁵³⁸ a quarter of a mule every way. Linne Dinas Emeris⁵³⁹ a good mile in length, and a dim. mile in brethed. Linne Guinanhal⁵⁴⁰ a good mile from Linne Dinas a mule long and a dim. mile in brethed. Llin Lledau⁵⁴¹ about a mile in length.

At these be yn the hundred or commote of Is-curvay, and al the great Withaw⁵⁴² is holyly in this commote. This hille is a radicibus a ⁵. miles to the toppe. Ffynnon glase⁵⁴³ yn Withaw y n the hyest parte by Est Eryri and nere Lleddau. Fonnon de Ffynnon Guase.

Linne Ogweyne⁵⁴⁶ almost a mile yn length in Llechwedd vcha,⁵⁴⁷ i.e. superior hundred. Linne Mam® Avon a little poole in Llechwedd vcha also. Linne Idwalle a smaule pole whe r they say that Idwalle Prince of Wales was killid and drounid. Tis yn Nant Franco⁵⁴⁹ valley. Linne Dulinne (Blak Poole⁵⁵¹) not half a mule in length, ful of stones, in Llechwedd Issa,⁵⁵² i.e. inferior hundred.

Linne Yge⁵⁵³ almost a mile yn length in Llechwedd Issa hundred. Both in the paroche of Caerhene.⁵⁵⁴ Linne Colluid⁵⁵⁵ a mile from Yge Poole southward a good mile yn length in Llechuuet Issa. Few or no poolees nother yn Llenan or yn Heuionith.⁵⁵⁶ Linne Dolwithelan⁵⁵⁷ paroche on a hille side in Nant Conuuey hundredre.

Linne Kledder⁵⁵⁸ (a little ponde). Fonnon (Lughy), alias Linn Llughy, a quarter of a mile yn length.

Linne Cravenant,⁵⁵⁹ a good 2 miles in length, a ii. miles south from Conwey Abbay in a valley. Llin Enog, Llin Else⁵⁶⁰ a little distant asunder.


Al yn Nant Conuuey hundred or commote. /⁸⁴[/Llin Thervenid⁵⁶³ halfe a mile in lengthe, not far from Gerionith.]

Castelles in Cair Arvonshire.

Hegannow yn Cryden.⁵⁶⁴ Conwey. Tre Castel, alias Castel Marchog⁵⁶⁵ a Fonon. Treurewe⁵⁶⁶ (a mule from Conwey Abbay) where Lluellen⁵⁶⁷ lay that married Jane, King John’s doughtre. It stondith on Conwey and Treurewe rivers.

Sinnodune a mile from Conwey. The fundation of a greate thing yet remayne there. Dolewythelan in Nant Conwey commote apon great Kledder⁵⁶⁸ River a xiii. miles from Cairmainan⁵⁶⁹ by south este, and as much from Conwey. Dolebaterne⁵⁷⁰ a v. mile from Cairarvon by est south est hard by Llynne. Dolebaterne on a rok by twixt 2. linnys. There is yet a pece of a toure, wher Owen Goch,⁵⁷² brother to Lleulen, last prince, was yn prison. It is yn Iscurvay commot.

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Linne Enog, Llin Else⁵⁶⁰ a little distant asunder.

Lin Riscog betuix Llughy and Kledder.


Al yn Nant Conuuey hundred or commote. /⁸⁴[/Llin Thervenid⁵⁶³ halfe a mile in lengthe, not far from Gerionith.]

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The Mooode, in the paroche of Aber otherwise Llan Boduan,⁵⁷³ wher Tussog Lluelin uab Gerwerde Trundon had a castel or palace on a hille by the Chirch, wherof yet parte stondith.
Bukele.

Syr Richard

Pillesdon yn Cairarvon toune.

John uab Madok uab Poel dwellyth yn Lleene at Bodwel.

John Wen uab Meridith dwellyth at Gweder a ii. bow shottes above Conwey toune on the ripes of Conwey Ryver. It is a praty place.

Elys nab Mor[c]he yn commoth Hiuionith ym Llan Morva paroche at Clannenne.

Grifith ap Robert [V]ehan dwellyth at Tale Henbont, i.e. veneris pontis, in iuionith.

John Oen dwellyth at Kegid an auncient house in Huionith.

Conwey Ryver (riseth in Llin Conwey);586 the haven stondith by north and west.

Avon Duegeuelth a 3 miles above Conwey, it riseth in the montaynes a mile of, and goith by it self ynto Meney Salt Arme. (On this shore lyith Penmayn.)587 This broke rennith bytwixt Pen mayne Maur and Penmaine Vehan.

Avon Lllanuairuehan;588 it risith yn a montayne therby, and goith ynto the se a 2. miles above Duegeuelth.589

Avon Aber a 2. large miles above that; it risith yn a poole caullid Llin Mam (mater).590 Avon,590 a 3. mile of.

Aber Ogwein a 2. good miles above that.

Aber Geygne,592 out of a monteine by, a myle above, and Bangar [sic] almost a mile above it. It stondith on Torumen.

Aber Poull.593 a 3. into the lande it risith; 4. mile beyond Bangor on Meney shore, where is a little cumming yn for bootes by entering of it ynto Meney.

573 Aber Gwynnegreyn = Llan Bodvan. The mound is an artificial mound
574 Tywysog Llywelyn vab lorwerth drwyndwn
575 Penrhyn Castle
576 Stow omits from “Wyllyam uab William” to “Hiuionith p. 85.”
577 Coethwillan
578 Coetmor
579 Tal llyn Ogwen
580 Llyn at Bodwel
581 Gwydyr
582 Pen Morva, Clennene
583 Vychan. Plas Hen
584 There is no text explaining this note
585 These words are crossed through
586 Dwygyvylchei
587 These words are crossed through
588 Llanair vechan
589 [See note 586 Ed.]
590 “Mater” interlined over “Mam”.
591 Llyn Anauon (in ordnance map)
592 Aber Cegin, now Port Penrhyn

Moileet,594 a passage a little shot above. There lyith fery bootes to go ynto Terre Mone.595

/86/Guenwyllyn,596 i.e. Horsis Broke, 2. mile of, it risith at Guen win myrith Wel, a mile of.

Cairarvon shire.

Thens to Cairarvon 4. mile.

Segent597 Ryver rennith hard on the farther side of Cairarvon, as the shore side goith, and there cummith in praty shippis hard to the castel side from Meney into Saint. Cadnant Broke rising a 3. miles of cummith thorough the toune bridg of Cairarvon, and goith bi it self ynto Meney Arme. So that Cairarvon stondith bytwixt ii. ryvers. Both cum into Cadnant.

There cummith a water caullid Avon Guiruay598 thorough a bridg caullid Bonnewith, a 2. [mylel above Cairarvon, and after cummith ynto Meney at South Croke a 2. miles of.

South Croke is a 3. miles above Cairarvon.

Againe South Croke by the mouth of Skeuernoc the se hath ete up a little village on Cairarvon side.

South Croke is the very point of Abremeney. The name of Abremeney is not passing a mile above Cairarvon, yet the water of sum is caullid Meney til Poullthelly.599 Frode Skeuernoc a little broke a vi. miles above Abreseynt.600 On the farther side of it is a little chapel caullid Bethouse and 2. or 3. houis.601 Lleuenbroke602 goith into the se 2. mile above Skeuernok.

Lleuenuj a great broke aboute a mile above cumming to the se. And ther is a paroche caullid Llanae Lleueny.603

There be 2. br[okls betuixt Guiruay,604 [Anglice an Hav.... and Skeuernok, whereof the mydle is the bygger, caullyd Colaide, and is ....

There is a brooke a mile beyond Abre Lleueny goyng by it self into the se.605 Clunok Vaur a Arvon a great paroch, and the fayrest chirch yn al Cairarvonshire, as better then Bangor, is a mile /87/beyond it, and as far from the shore. There is a little ryllet. There is a broke more then a mile above Clunog cumming in to the mayne se. Clunog paroche is in commot Uch Curyau.
Almost a mile from Penryne de209 yn Leene is Inis Tidwale621 a vi. acres yn cumpase. In it is a little chircch desolate. Ther be kept shepe, and there be conys. It is a myle from Penryne lande by south est.

Ther is an other islet betwixt it and the shore, caullid Inis Mirach,622 i.e. equorum, having good grasse.

Pollele623 Bay a poore market, now a late statio opt. carinis. The prince had a place there, as yet apperith.

From Llan engan Brennine to Crikith about a xiii. myle by meaty playne ground, having reasonable good corne and pasture, but not like Lleene. There lyth betwixt Llan engan and Criketh a 3. or 4. parochis. At Crikith be a 2. or 3. poore houses, and there is a smaule ryelle. There hath beene a franchisid toune, now clene decayed.624

From Crikith to Trahtmaure625 a 3. myle. Bytwyxt Traithmaura and Traith Vehan626 a mile thorough a point of wood caullid Penryn Duetith,627 as yn the mydlyde, rennith at low water thorough the Traith Maur Warth, Glesse Llinne628 Water, and dividith629 Heuionith of Cairarvonshir from Merionithshire.630/89/

Al Penrind631 Pointe is in Merionithshire, and as much as is beyounde Gleslin on the warth of Traithmaura.

Credine632 a commote of Cairarvonshire a this side Conway River. This commote partely be Conway Ryver, partely by the se is yn a maner as insulatid, and one way owte of Denbigh land the way is over a made causey over a marsh often overflowen.

The cumpase of it, as I gesse, is an viii. miles. Yn lenght it is a 3. miles. In it is a 3. paroches. In it is very little wood, and that is at Penrine [Little Orme’s Head].

It berith very good corne and grasse.

There is northward in Credine a bay or rode very gooode for shippis, and that greate, caullid Carrig Gonnyon.633 Anglice White Stonys. H[ere] a mile up ynto the land appere
Dee Ryver.

Llangotlan is a ix. miles above the Holt, and there is a great stone bridge over Dee Ryver. Llan gotlan village is on the south side, and Dinas Brane Castelle stondith apon an hig hille on the north ripe of Dee a 3. quarters of a mile of. The castelle of Dinas Brane was never bigge thing, but sette al for strenght as in a place half inaccessible for enemeyes. It is now al in ruine: and there in the rok side that the castelle stondith on breidith every yere an egle. And the egle doth sorely assault hym that distroith the nest, goyng doun in one basket, and having a nother over his hedde to defend the sore stripe of the egle.

Llan Egwiste, alias Vallis Crucis, an abbay of Whit /91/ Monkes, was 3. quarters of [a myle] of by west north weste.

WYRALE. 650

Wyrale beynghenn lesb then a quarter of a mile of the very cite self of Chester, and withyn a 2. bow shottes of the suburbe without the northe gate at a little brooket caullid Flokars Broke that ther cummith ynto Dee Ryver, and ther is a dok: wherat at spring tide a ship may ly, and this place is caullid Porte Poole.

Half a myle lower ys Blaken Hedde, as an armelet of the grounde pointing oute. At this is an olde manor place longging to the Erle of Oxforde, and theryn lyith sumtyme Syr Gul. Norres.

A mile be water lower hard on the shore is a little village caullid Sauheho. 651 Lesse then a mile lower is Crabho 652 village.

A myle lower is Shottewik Castelle on the very shore longging to the King: and therby ys a park.

Shottewike townelet is a 3. quarters of a myle lower.

And 2. mile lower is a rode in D[ee] caullid Salthouse, wher again it [on the] shore is a salt house cottage.

Then is Burton hedde, wherby is a village almost a mile lower than Salt [House.]

i. myles lower and more is Denwale Rode, and agayne it a farme place caullid Denwaulle Haul. It longith to Mr. Smithe, and more up into the land is Denwaulle 653 village.

ii. miles and more lower is Neston Rode, and onward a mile ynto the land is Neston village.

About a 3. miles lower is a place caullid the Redde Bank, and ther half a mile withyn the land is a village caullid Thurstonstgton. 654

A mile and more lower is West Kirkeby a village hard on the shore.

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633 Cerrig Gwynion
634 Deganwy
635 Maelgwn Gwynedd
636 Penrhyn Castle [this note is incorrect]
637 Gogarth i.e. Great Orme’s Head
638 Bottom of fo. 50 decayed. Stow omits this paragraph
639 Seint or Saint
640 Y Wyddfa
641 MS an
642 Aber Dwyi
643 See Appendix B.
644 Tir Mon le Anglesey
645 Leland repeats theyre; and in the next line but one he omits the. See Appendix B.
646 Here leaves 51, 52 are blank

647 Llan Gollen
648 Leland by a slip repeats this word
649 Llan Egwesyl
650 A barbarised form of Kilgwri
651 Saughall
652 Crabhall
653 Denhall
654 Thurstaton
And half a mile lower is Hillebyri, as the very point of Wyrale. This Hillebyri at the floode is al en viron id with water as an isle, and than the \textit{trajectus} is a quarter of a mile over and 4. fadome depe of water, and at ebbe a man may go /92/ over the sand. It is about a mile in cumpace, and the grounde is sandy and hath conies. There was a celle of monkes of Chestre, and a pilgrimage of our Lady of Hillebyri.

The barre caullid Chester Barre that is at [the] very mouth of the sandes spuid oute of Dee Ryver is an 8. or 10. mile west south west from Hillebyri. It is by estimation a xvi mile from the point of Hilbery to crosse strait over to the next shore in Lancastershire. For Lyppole\textsuperscript{656} lyith a x. miles into the lande from the mouthe of Mersey Water, and llyte lak of xx. from the very barre of Mersey that lyith in the mayne se. From the poyn of Hillebyri to Lyppole as it lyith withyn the lande a x. mile. From Hillebyri to cumpace about the shore of Wyral on Mersey side to Walsey\textsuperscript{657} village on the very shore, wher men use much\textsuperscript{658} to salten hering taken at the se by the mouth of Mersey, is a seven or eight miles.

Aboute half a quarter of [a] mile upward hard on Wyral shore is Byrk[et]\textsuperscript{659} a late a priory of a xvi. monkes as a celle to Chester without any village by it. A1 the shore grounde of Wyral apon De side ys highe bankid, but not veri hilly grounde. And so ys the bank of Wyralle onto Briket\textsuperscript{656} over the sand. It is about a mile in cumpace, and the grounde is sandy and hath conies. There was a celle of monkes of Chestre, and a pilgrimage of our Lady of Hilbery.

The est parte of the paroche of Potuarry\textsuperscript{667} is in Flintshire: and part of the same paroche toward the south ys yn Diffirin Cluid.

Hoele communely caullid in Englische Poele\textsuperscript{662}, and, as sum say, it is the name that we caullid Castel Yollo.\textsuperscript{664} This word Yollo\textsuperscript{665} is the same in Walsche that Lluelen ys, and Ludovicus in Latine.

Hoele was a gentilman of Flyntshir that by auncicnt accustume was wont to gyve the bagge of the sylver harpe to Hoele was a gentilman of Flyntshir that by auncicnt accustume was wont to gyve the bagge of the sylver harpe to Poele or Powel = ap Howel.\textsuperscript{663} His son of Howel was a gentilman of Flyntshir that by auncicnt accustume was wont to gyve the bagge of the sylver harpe to Poele or Powel = ap Howel.

**FLINTESHIR.**

Hoele was a gentilman of Flyntshir that by auncicnt accustume was wont to gyve the bagge of the sylver harpe to Poele or Powel = ap Howel.\textsuperscript{663}

**DENBIGHE-LANDE.**

Commotes yn Denbigh-Lande. Ise Dulesse and Hughe Dulesse, both by northe toward Llan Elwy, alias S. Asaph.

Sum say that afore the toune of Denbigh was made yt was yn Hughe Dulesse, and boothe be namid of Dullesse both by northe toward Llan Elwy, alias S. Asaph.

Sum say that afore the toune of Denbigh was made yt was yn Hughe Dulesse, and boothe be namid of Dullesse, saving at Denbighe toun self.

**DENBIGH-shire.**

There be diverse paroche chirches in eche of these commotes, saving that if Ewloe Castle

655 Hilleby Point
656 Liverpool
657 Wallasey
658 Leland repeats use here
660 [See note 659 Ed.]
661 Bod Varri
662 Poole or Powel = ap Howel \textit{i.e.} son of Howel
663 caullid in MS
664 This word Yollo is the same in Walsche that Lluelen ys, and Ludovicus in Latine.
666 Diserth
667 Rudd-lan
668 Is Dulas and U[w]ch Dulas
669 Duleless in MS
670 Is Aled and U[w]ch Aled
671 In the margin Leland has \textit{Cisalethia}
672 Kimesirch
673 U[w]ch Dulas
674 Ewloe Castle
675 Yollo or Iolo stands for \textit{Edward} in Welsh
676 Dierth
677 Disarte
678 Is Dulas and U[w]ch Dulas
679 Duleless in MS
680 Is Aled and U[w]ch Aled
681 In the margin Leland has \textit{Cisalethia}
The north part of Ise Aleth as to the shore is meetely fruteful of corne. The south part is hilly, good for gotes, and hath little wood in respecte.

Hughe Aleth⁶⁸⁷ cummith by weste onto Conway Ryver bank agayn the towne self of Conway, and ther metith with Come Credine⁶⁸⁸ a pice of Cairarvonshir cis Conway River: and leving Credin on the north side of the shore, as on the right honde: and then goith on Conway River bank up a little by south south west, and then leving Conway bank it goith plain south and metith with Penthline⁶⁸⁹ lordship.

In Hughe Aleth be many bogges, rokky hilles, and morisch ground: and the soil is to cold to have good corne, yet yn diverse places it berith otes and sum ryte. It hath in sum places woodde. In these hilles be kept nete horse and shepe.

This commote is the worst parte of al Denbigh land and most baren. In Kinemarch⁶⁸⁶ commote be 2. pices wher be likelihod hath beene sum castelettes or piles of defence. Llesguenleean⁶⁹⁰ is the one, and that is a 3. quarters of a myle owt of Denbigh toward south in the way to Ruthine on the right honde. There apperith no building now, but great ditches and hilles over grown with bussches.

Place amedowe⁶⁹² is the other, ther is a great diche and a hille. The name [declarith] it to have beene the place [of an her]emite. [Wither ther hathe] beene any o] ther th[ing there it is out] of memorie. [There is nothing now] but a /⁹⁶/fox borow. [It is a mile and] more from Denbigh [by south in the way to Ruthin on the lifte hand.]

DENBIGH TOUNE.

After that King Edward had extinctid the Prince of Wales, and had holely al Wales in his possession he much studied to the fortification especially of North Wales, and the marches of it. And by this meane Lacy a man of greate estimation about Edwarde the I. had the land of Denby gyven onto hym.

And I have hard say that it was partely in consideration that he maried in the bloode of the Prince of North Wales. Lacy was a great lord marcher afore in Ewisland⁶⁹³ bering the name of Lacye.

This Lacy firs[e]t began the toun of Denbigh, wailing it and making a castelle there. Afore his tyne I cannot lerne that there was other toun or castelle.

The toune and [cast]el of Denbigh [stand]ith on a [craggy] hille, and is nere [a mile in cumpace,] and ys pene orbi [culari] figura. The castelle lyth south on the toune: and the toun lyth to the castelle by north and est.

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674 Kinmeirch
675 Llan Rhaiadyr
676 Llan Ynys
677 Clywyd and Clywedog
678 This paragraph is marked with the pointing hand symbol but has no explanatory note
679 Kerrig y Drudion
680 Is Dulas
681 Gorse i.e. Coris = morass, not ‘faires’
682 U[w]ch Dulas
683 Meel yr Ewig
684 Is Aled
685 Creuddyn
686 Gele
687 U[w]ch Aled
688 [See note 685 Ed.]
689 Penllyn
690 Kinmeirch
691 Llys Gwenlian
692 Pias y Meadwy
693 Ewias Lacy

fo. 60.
Porta staturia
fo. 59.
Biscaye

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Rayhader is to caullid Gelle. 686 of Conway.

685 Creuddyn
684 Is Aled
683 Moel yr Ewig
This parke is caullid in Walsche Moil evig
679 Kerrig y Drudion
678 This paragraph is marked with the pointing hand symbol but has no explanatory note
677 Clywyd and Clywedog

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87
88
In the town be but 2. gates, the Escheker Gate, and the Burges Gate. In the first was the lordes court kept: and in the other the burgesis. The Escheker Gate lyith playne west, and the burgeses Gate plain north.

These ii. gates as the cumpace of the waule goith be a great flite shot one from the other: and betwixt them in the waule is never a tower.

And from the Escheker Gate to the castel is never a towre: but ther is a gallery out of the castel into it.

These towres be in the towne waule by est from the Burgeses Gate to the south est side of the castelle.

[First a great] quadrata [tower] caullid ... 695/97/ [secondly the countes toure a goodly square tower of 2. loftes . The third the Goblin Hole semicirculairi figura, the ledes of which in hominum memoria about a 80. yeares agoe were with tempest carried awaye, as farre almost as St. Marcellies the parocho church, and so it hath lyen uncovered.]

There be 2. rounde toures beside.

There hath beene diverse rowes of streates withyn the wal town, of the which the most part be now doone in maner, and at this tym be scarce 80. howsolders.

There is a goodly and large chapelle in the old towne, of S. Hilarie; wither yet moste of the new towne yet cumme.

I have not yet lernid the certen how this wallid towne decayed withyn, wither it were by fier or for lak of water, wherof there is little or none, or for lak of good cariage into the towne standing sumwhat high and on rokky ground, I cannot surely telle.

But the towne of Denbigh now occupied and joinynge neere to the old towne hath beene totally made of later tym, and set much more to commodite of carriage and water by many welles in it. And the encreece of this was the decay of the other. [At this present tym the newe is 3. times as bigge as the oulde, and is a mile .... and it lyeth all in one strete .... and in the market place well builded, which is faire, and large, and paved of late yeares, the confuencia to the market on Twesday is exceeding great. St. Marcellies a mile of was parocho chirche to the newe] 696

There is a chapelle of ease in the midle of the newe towne, of S. Anne. One Fleming was the builder of this, and yet it is caullid Capelle Fleming, and is of soe a godesigne. Ther was an almes house hard by this chapelle ex saxo quadrato made by the same Fleming. But now it is desolate.

The newe towne of Denbigh was clere defacid with fier by hostilite, a s farre almost as St. Marcelles the parocho church, and so it were never finischid. If they had beene, it might have beene countid emong the most memorable peaces of workys yn England. It hath diverse wardes and dyverse portcolicis. On the front of the gate is set the image of Hen. Lacy Erle of Lincoln in his stately long robes. There is a nother very high towre and larg in the castelle caullid the Redde Towre.

Sum say that the Erle of Lincoln's sumne felle into the castelle welle, and ther dyed: wherupon he never passid to fisch the castelle.

King Edward the 4. was besieged in Denbigh-Castelle: and ther it was pactid bytwene King Henry's men and hym that he should with life departe the realume never to returne. If they had taken King Edwarde there debellatum fisisset.

There is every Sunday prayers made in S. Hilarie Chapelle for Lacy and Percy. Denbigh lande on sum places marcheth apon Cluide Ryver.

Wher Cluid cummith niest to Denbigh toun it is 2. miles of by este.

Loko here for Fonnpon Dunoc. 697 S. Dunokes Welle a mighty spring that maketh a brok renning scant a mile.

Clywdeg 698 Ryver cummith ynto Cluid 4. mile lower by water, and 3. by land, and than ynto .... by west. It is Llanharder 699 parocho, of sum caullid S.Dunokes. Then Ruthin town on the weste ripe of it.

Look heere for these brokes.

Brennig.

Vehan.

Alwein. 700

Ustrate 701 cummith within half a mile by south of Denbigh toun, and goith ynto Cluid 702 by the west ripe almost againe Denbigh toun that. is a 2. miles of.

Aleth risith in Llin Aleth 703 poole an 8. miles west from Denbigh toun in the parocho of Llan Sannan, and rennith about an 8. miles toward the north, and goyth the south ripe of Elwy in Llan Heueth 704 parocho, a 6. miles above S. 799/Asaph. So that the course of it goith [an 8.] miles by estimation.

Ther is a little water caullid Merach Mirchion, 705 wherby, as sum saie, was Lorde Marach a Mirch[i]ons 706 place. It is Henellan [parocho].

The castelle is a very large thing, and hath many toures yn it. But the body of the worke was never finisht.

The gate house is a marvelous strong and great peace of /98/ work, but the fastigia of it were never finisht. If they had beene, it might have beene countid emong the most memorable peaces of workys yn England. It hath diverse wardes and dyverse portcolicis. On the front of the gate is set the image of Hen. Lacy Erle of Lincoln in his stately long robes.

Denbigh-
shire

Sum say that this was done by the Erle of Penbroke.

[See note 695 Ed.]
On the farther ripe of Elwy a 3. or 4. miles above S. Asaphes is a stony rok caullid Kereg thetylluaine.\textsuperscript{705} i.e. the rok with hole stones, wher a great cave is, having divers romes in it hewid out of the mayne rok.

There is in the paroch of Llansannan in the side of a stony hole a place where ther be 24. holes or places in a roundel for men to sitte in, but sum lesse and sum bigger, cutte out of the mayne rok by mannes hand, and there children and young men cumming to seke their catelle use to sitte and play. Sum caulle it the round table. Kiddes use ther communely to play and skip from sete to sete.

There is an hille with pasture in Guitheryn paroche in Denbigh lande caullid Penbere,\textsuperscript{708} i.e. caput sepulcri, [wher] a stone like a flat stone of a grave lyth, and one, as it is sayde, lyth under it byried.\textsuperscript{709}

\textit{Market townes in Glocestreshire}

Glocestre.  
Bristow.  
Cirecestre.  
Twekesbyri.

\textit{Castelles in Glocestreshire.}

Glocestre.  
Sudely by Winchelcumbe.  
Cirecestre had a castel by lykelyhod.  
Bristow Castel.

\textbf{Avon touchith at Twekesbyri.  
Another Avon at Bristow.}

\textit{Isis risith a iii. myles from Cirecestre not far from a village caullled Kemble within half a myle of the Fosse Way, betwixt Cirecestre and Bath. Thens it runneth to Latinelad\textsuperscript{710} a 4. myles of, and so to Grekelad\textsuperscript{711} abowt a myle lower, sone after recevving Churn.  
Wher as the very hed of Isis ys, in a great somer drought appereth very little or no water, yet is the stream servid with many of springs resorting to one botom.  
Churne at Cirestere, \textit{propr}ie Churncestre, a hard by Chestreton, \textit{improprie pro} Chunretown. The principal hedde of Churn risith at Coberle, wher is the hed howse of Sir John Bridges. [It] is a vii. myles from Glocestre, and a five myles or more from Cirecestre by the which yt [renneth, and] thens a vi. [myles] uno infra Grekelad milliari yt goth [into Isis.]

Communely thorough al Glocestreshire there is [good] plenty of corn, pasture and wood, saving at Coteswold wher the great flokkes of sheepe be, and yet in sum places ther growth fair corn.

Glocestre where yt is not sufficiently defended by Severn ys waulled. The castel is of an wonderful old building, but no old Britons byryes yn yt, sed lapides puerumque quadrati. Of al partes of yt the hy towr in media area ys most strongest and auncient. Withowt duplici fossa munitur. In the towne be [xi.]\textsuperscript{712} paroche chirchcs, withowt\textsuperscript{713} Blak Monkes yn the towne. Blak Chanons lately withowt.

An arow shot withowt the towne toward Herford ys a long bridge of stone, under the which goeth a great arme of Severne, as I remembre, caullled Owseburne. Yt breketh owt of the great streame above the town, and beneth yt goth againe into the mayne streame. The curse of yt is abowt a myle. So that it insulateth a goodly medow.

Bristow apon Avon a greate cite, well waulled, having a fair castel. In yt is now, as I remembre, xvii. paroche /101/ chirchcs. S. Augustines, Blak Chanons extra maenia; ibique in magna area sacellum, in quo sepultus est. S. Jordanus, unus ex discipulis Augustini Anglicorum apostoli. A howse withowt the waullues, as I remembre, caullled the Gauntes otherwise Bonhones. [iii.] howses of frer es, of the wiche the White Freres place ys vyf full.

Avon Ryver abowt a quartre of a mile beneath the towne in a medow casteth up a great arme or gut by the which the greater vessels as mayne toppe shippes cum up to the towne. So that Avedothe doth peninsulate the towne, and vessells may cum of [bothe] sides of yt. I marked not wel whither ther cam any fresch water from the land to bete that arme.


Cirecestre, corruputly for Chuncestre, peraventure of Ptoleme caullled Corimimum,\textsuperscript{714} stondeth in a botom apon the ryver of Churne. Be lykelyhod yn times past gyttes were made that partes of Churn streame might cum thorow the cyte, and so to returne to their great botom. The cuumpe of the old wal, cujus paucus adhuc extant vestigia, was nere hand ii. myles. A man may yet walking on the bank of Avon touchith at Twekesbyri toward making of the mylle walles, in the which place was found a quadrat stone fawllen down afore, but broken in aliquid frustra wherein was a Romaine inscription, of the which one,
shire. Hereford—

a.

X

shire. Fossa Foss Duarfes Mony. The cumpace of Kenches tre hath bene by estimation as much as Herford, the ryver that Herford doth; yet is yt almost a myle fro the ripe of Wy. This towne is far more be sowen by Mr. Walche.

Britons. The Abbat of Cireccstre told me that abowt Circcestre should be crosse meating of al fayleth and champayne countery toward Coteswold appereth, the faire old way made by the necessite. 

crosse of [white mar]ble is this [inscription, hic] jacet Rembaldus [presbyter, quondam hujus ecclesiae decanus, et tempore Edwardi regis Angliae cancellarius.] There is also a little chapel as an almose house.

715 Cummynyg grooce Glochester to Cirestremore ys al mylakymede ccross betwyxt Cirecestre toward Glocester to be an other of the iiii. wayes made by the Britons vs ys very evidently seen, and so goeth as strayt as a line to Cireester, and fro thens to Bathe. But sum wold that the way from Cireester to Bath should be the very fosse, and the way betwyxt Cireester toward Gloester to be an other of the iiii. wayes made by the Britons. The Abbat of Cirestremore told me that abowt Cireester should be crosse meating of al the iiii. wayes.

At little Subhiri, alias Sodhiri, in Gloccestreshire a xii. miles from Bristow as yt were by north est appeher that a hille a strong camp of menne of warre doble dichit. It is usd now to be sowner by Mr. Walche.

Kenester standeth a iii. myles or more above Hereford /103/ upward on the same side of the ryver that Herford doth; yet is yt almost a myle fro the ripe of Wy. This towne is far more aucntyn then Herford, and was celebrated yn the Romaynes tyme, as appeher by many thinges, and especially by antique mony of the Caesars very often fownd withyn the towne, and yn plowghyn g abowt; the which the people ther cawlleth Duarles Mony. The cumpuse of Kenester hache by esteption as much as Herford, excepting the castel, the which at Herford vs very spatioso. Peaces of the walles and turrets yet appepre prope fundamenta, and more should have appeper the people of Herford town and other therabowt had not yn tymes past pulled down muche and pyked owt of the best for there buildinges. Of late one Mr. Brainhton buyliding a place at Stretton a myle from Kenester dyd fetch much tayled stone there toward his buildinges. They told me ther that one M. Lingham ys owner both of Kenester and Sutton. By lykelyhod mny old tyme went by Kenester to Hay, and so to Breknoc and Cair Mardyn. The place wher the towne was ys al over grown with brambles, hasylles, and lyke shrubbes. Neverthelesse here and there yett appepre ruines of byuldinges, of the which the folisch people cawllle on the King of Feyres Chayre. Ther hath ben fownd nostra memoria lateres Britannici, et ex eisdem canales, aquae ductus, tessellata pavimenta, fragmentm catenulae aureae, calcar ex [auro]. by side by side strawing thinges. To be short, of the decaye of Kenester herford rose and florishyd. Without fayle Herford ys better set as hard apon Wy Ryver, and so nerer to the pastures. But I cannot perceveye that Hereford had any great beginyng afone King Offas tyme, the which be al lykelyhod had a palace at Sutton.

Sutton ys a iii. myle from Hereford, wher appepre notable ruines of sum aucnyent, and great building. It is thought ther and a great lykelyhod is that it was sumtyme the mansion of King Offa, at such tyme as Kencestremore stood, or els Herford was abegynnyng. /104/ Marden village is abowt a myle from Sutton, and harde by ys a hil wher, as men say, S. Ethelbricht was behedended. At the village now is a fair chrische dedicate to hym. I thynk verely that he was slayn at Sutton yn King Offa ’s howse. The name of Marden semeth to expresse the Martyrs Hil. /109/ Breknoshire is very montanius, and in sum place very woddy; netherthelesse in the valleyes fruteful of corn, and especially of pastures, for the Wachmen yn tymes past, as they do almost yet, did study more to pasturage then tilling, as favorers of their consuete idliness. Among al the montaynes of that shire Blak Montayne is most famous, for he strechith, as I have lerned, his rootes on one side within a iii. or v. myles of Monemuth, and on the other side as nere to Cairmerdin. Though this be al one montayne, yet many partes of him have sundry names. Owt of this montayne springeth the heddes of iii. famous ryvers, that be diverse cowysys thorough Sowth Wales at the last cum ynto the Severn Se. Ther be yn the shire diverse other little rivers, of whom Giralud writeth at length, as Hodeney /721/ that giveth the old name to Breknoc, that is to say Aberhodeney. and Lleueneu /723/ that cummeth owt of Atterel Hills, the wyche be cawllled in Walsch Meneth e Cadair. /724/ il est montes alti instar cathedrarum, and so descendeth ynto Breknoc Mere, the which is a ii. myles in length, and a myle or more in bredthe. This lake is cawllled in Walsche
Llin Seuathan. 

Here one thing is to be noted, that after a great reyne Lleueney cummeth owt of the montaynes with such a rage that he bringeth the color of the dark redd sand with hym, and ys sene by the color wher he violently passeth thorugh the mere. Thens Lleueney renneth into Wy abowt Glasbyry a iii. myles from the Hay, the which is in the right way betwixt Herford and Breknoc. Looke more diligently for this lake apen Giraldus book called “Itinerarium Cambriae.”

/105/In the lkek be umbers, yn Walsche cangans, and great store of pykes, wherof many cum into Wy River, The Lake of Brencnok ons froen over, and than in a thuau breking, maketh mervelus noise [per] totant victiniam.

The town of Breknoc is welle waullid, and hath a fair castel yoining to hit. The Duke of Bokingham was of late lord there. In the town be .... paroche chirches, and withowt .... There a late was a celle of Blak Monkes longing to Batayle Abbay.

Breknok waullid. iiii. gates. Old Port superior, as the Hy Gate by north. West Gate by theBlake Freer. They be in the suburb. Est Gate, Water Gate, Cambrice. Porthene hichca. i.e. superior, the Old Gate. Portbont, Bridgate, alias West Gate. Portissa the lower gate, alias Est Gate. Portdoure, Water Gate, alias Portwiske. Beside thes gates is one without in the beginning of a suburbs caullid also Porthene.

In the towns is a mighty great chapel (S. Marie), with a large tour for belles of harde ston costely squared. In the est suburbe ys an hospitale with a chapel.

In the est suburbe ys an hospitale with a chapel. In the toune is a mnrkct twys a wccke Wensday and Saturday.

In the toune is a mnrkct twys a wccke Wensday and Saturday.

/106/There hath bene founde about the toune in the feeldes Romaine quenes. At the ende of the lower part of the castel cummith Honddey into Uske as soone as Wske is passid thorough the great bridge.

Brecknockshire. Uske Bridge at Brekenoc was throuen do un by the [rage] of Wske water anno 26.

Henrici 8. die S. Hugonis. [It] was not by rain but by snow meltid that [cam out of] the montaines. The water [ranne a yarde above] the topp of the hy bridge, and the circle mark apperithe almost to the midde waull of the Blake Freres [clo]jistre.

To the lordship of Brekenoc longthith but only the market of Brekenok.

In al the lordship of Brekenok was not in time of memori but the priori of Blake Monkes in Brekenok a cell to Bataile.

Barnardus ne novo mercatu was founder of hit.

Llanthonddy a priori of Blake Chanons, ther caullid Hondbye Slade, stondith in the vale of Ewias xiii. miles from Brekenok. But it is a nother Honddy then that [sic] cummith to Supressid. Brekenok. This priori was fair, and stooode betwixt ii great hilles.

Llanthony. For the parte about Honddy Slade it put be likelyehodde Hochuyslade.

Shire. Artures Hille is iii. good Walsche (almost v. Englisich) miles south west from Brekenok, and in the veri topp of the hille is a faire welliespring. This hille of summe is countid the hiest hille of Wales, and in a veri cleere day a manne may se from hit a part of Brecknockshire. Malvern Hiiles, and Glocestre, and Bristow, and part of Devenshir and Cornwale.

Ther [p] other diverse hilles by Artures Hille, the wich, with hit, be communely caullid Banne Brekeninuc.

Llin Seuathan. is a iii. myles by the south south est from /107/Brekenok. It is in breadth a mile, and ii. miles of lenght, and wher as it is depest a xiii. fadom. On the one side wel nere the rape is a kinde of weedes that goith alonge the Llin, wherein the spaunehath socur, and also the greate fishe. At great winder the water doth surge ther mervelusly. Lleueney cummith thorough this lake, no great river, and after great raine is parfightly seene of redde color in the middest of the lake. After that it is frozen and with thauw beginnith to breeke it makith such a noise that a man wold thinke it a thunder. It berith as the principale fishe there fishe there unilignesis, and they be very narrow.

95

725 Llyn Syvaddan
726 Stow. Leland has bringing
727 Two blanks left by Leland
728 Porth ben ucha
729 Porth y Bont
730 Porth issa
731 Porth dwr alias Porth Wyse
732 Porth hen
733 Honddu
734 Llan Vaes
735 Taranell
736 Hodni
737 [See note 736 Ed. ]
738 Honddu
739 Stow. Leland has one
740 Stow. Burton has “ranne above”, Hearne prints “forward about”; which must be wrong.
741 Llanthony
742 Afon Hoddu
743 This phrase puzzled the copyists. Stow wrote “above” for “about” and he and Burton “is” for “it”, which seems better sense. But the MS is clearly as in the text.
744 Banne Brycheinio
745 Llyn Savaddan
The hedde of the lake wher Lleueny River cummith in is at Llanuihengle (Michael) Kethedine. 

The ende is at Llanuihengle Tale Lyn. 

Penkelthle\textsuperscript{48} Castel ii. mile from Breknok, ther on the farther side of Uske. But ther is onely a fare medow bywtixt Uske and hit. Sum say that it longgid to the Mortimer. Syns the lordship was dividid betwixt the Duke of Bokingham, and one of the Herebertes at Montegomery. But the castel longgith to the Herebert.

Blain Lleueni\textsuperscript{75} in sum auncient writings caullid Eueri Castel, and Lleueni Water caullid Eueri Brooke.

The honor of Blain Lleueni, iii. miles from Penkelthle, and v. from Breknok, and within a mile of the more, standing in a valley ys in the Walsche Talegart, wher is yet the shape of a veri castel now dekeiyng, and by was a borow town now also in decay. Both longgid to the Erle of Marche. Though Blaine Lleueni be in the Walsch Talegarth, yet the tenuantes kepe the Englische tenor.

Llangsors lordship in Talgarth is a membre to Blain Lleueny.

Dinas Castel stondith a good mile from Blan Lleueni/\textsuperscript{108} upon a topp of a notable hille. It is now ruinus almost to the hard ground. Ther be manifest tokins of iii. wardes waullid abowt. And therby was sumtime iii. parkes, and a forest. The parkes be down, but yet good plenty is ther of redde deere. The tenantes of Dinas hold of the Walsch tenor. It is set by like of one of the hilles caullid Chathedrales. The people about Dinas did burne Dinas Castel that Oene Glindoma/\textsuperscript{54} shuld not kepe it for his forteres.

Part as sum say of Llinseuaton is in the Walsch Tallegart, and part in Breknok lordship, [the whiche be devidid by Lleueni.]\textsuperscript{55} In the Walsch Talgar\textsuperscript{52} is no notable town nor castel besides the.

Lleueny risith in the Walsch Talegart hard by Blain Lleueny.

In the Englisch Talegarth is no notable building but a litle prison by Talegarth Chirch in the valley is. In the Walsch Talegarth, wher is yet the shape of a castel ii. mile from Brekenok, a lordship of the Bisshops of S. David, wher was sumtime a veri place of the bisshops, now no thing but an onsemeli ruine. The Archidiacon of Breknok hath a house even there, and that is also fallen done for the more part. Giraldus makith mention of this house.

Ther is a Llinne yn Low Eluel\textsuperscript{56} within a mile of Paynes Castel by the chirch caullld Llanpeder. The Llinne is caullld Bougkdamallinne, and is of no great quantite, but is plentiful of pike and perche and eles.

Hene (Old) Wy had a course in Low Eluel not far from the chirch of Glasebiry, but now he hath suarvid his course a good but shotte of. Wher of old time he ran, is now a poole caullld Heneywy. Ther in now be greate luces and tenchis. The poole is of no greate quantite, but is plentiful of pike and perches.

Loogh (Poole) Tawe\textsuperscript{74} in Blake Montaine, wher sum say is the hedde of Tawe that cummith to Swansey, bredith no fische, and if fisch be cast into hit it dieth shortly.

Part of Melennith is welle wooddid, the other is but scant. Ther is in Melennith plenty in the low medow is a preati poole wherin be good luces and tenchis. The poole is of no greate quantite.

Crivel\textsubscript{21}, a, preati tounlet (Cragus Hoelinus a mile from Tretour, and iii. miles from Abergaveyni) stondith as in a valley apon Wisk, but by hit is an hille, and in the valley hard by the toune is a castel longgging ons to the Paunsford, but now to the King.

Tretour and Creghoelu stand in Estrodewe\textsuperscript{50} hundredre. The Hay x. miles bi est from Breknok.

Gildama a lordship, within a mile of the Hay. In it is no market toune nor castel; but at Llanigo\textsuperscript{76} apperith a tour tanguam noxiorum custodias deputata.

Builth apon Wy is a good market toun, and ther is a fair castel of the Kingses. This lordship hath good plenti of woode.

Lannedeu, a mile from Brekenok, a lordship of the Bisshops of S. David, wher was sumtime a veri place of the bisshops, now no thing but an onsemeli ruine.

The Archidiacon of Breknok hath a house even there, and that is also fallen done for the more part. Giraldus makith mention of this house.

Ther is a Llinne in Hay, and is of great quantite, but is plentiful of pike and perches.

Part of Melennith is welle wooddid, the other is but scant. Ther is in Melennith plenty in the low medow is a preati poole wherin be good luces and tenchis.

Cromothuder\textsuperscript{50} is a preati tounlet, and ther about is plenty of wood.
Brecknockshire

The Hay stondith hard apon Wy, and yet sheuth the/111/ token of a right of Brecknockstrong wau[l]e, having in hit iii. gates and a posterne. Ther is also a castel, the which sumtime hath benn right stately.

Within the toune is but one poore paroche. In the suburbe hard by Wy is a paroche chirch meately fair. Ther is also in the suburbe a chapel wher on a Sunday I had Messe. Not far from the paroche chirch in the suburbe is a great ronde hille of yerth cast up by mannes hondes other for a wynd mille to stond apon, or rather for sum formtis of bataille.

The toune of the Hay yet hath a market, but the toune within the wau[l]es is wonderfully decayed. The ruine is ascribid to Gene Glinndour.

One shewid me in the town the ruines of a gentilman’s place caullid Waulwine, 392 be whose meanes Prince Lluelin was soddenli token at Buelth Chirch, and ther behe[ddid, and his hedde sent to the Kinge.

Dulesse 393 a preti river rising in the montannes about a iii. myles from Hay cummuth even thorough the toune, and strait into Wy without the est gate of the town. In feldes hard by in ploughynh hath be founde offtimes numismata Romanorum, the wich ther communely be caullid the Jewis mony.


Cuming to the midde way bytwixt the Hay and Breknok I left on the lift honde the great ruines of the castel of Broynlles in Canterceli, 784 and saw on the lifte honde also a ii. miles from Broynlles on the toppe of an hille the ruines of Dinas Castel.

And then to Breknok, wher nere to the toune I cam stille doune hilles, seing Hondyde River and the foote, enterid into the suburbe of Breknok by Porte Hen. 785

Going from Breknok toward Llinseuathen a ii. miles out of Breknok I saw the castel of Pengelthle, leving it on the lifte honde. And at the Llinseuathen I saw on the right honde scant a mile of Blainleuuni 786 Castel.

784 ? Cantre Celli

785 Porth Hen = Old Gate

787 Llai y dyvri = Llandover

788 ‘The forest is in Walsch caullid Maiscar, paradventure for Maiscaro.’ – Marginal note

The rest of fo. 71 is blank

781 Clyro

767 Hond du

768 Y Van

769 Carmarthen

770 Rhyd-fiw (?)

771 Aber Cynvirg

772 Pengelli

773 Brennig

774 Mynydd y Gader

775 Brynwich

776 Supplied by J.G.E.

777 Taranell

778 Mynydd y Gader

779 Banne Brycheiniog

780 The rest of fo. 71 is blank

781 Clyro

782 Walwyn

783 Dulas

784 ? Centre Celli

785 Porth Hen = Old Gate

786 Blaen Llyvri

787 Llai y dyvri = Llandover

788 ‘The forest is in Walsch caullid Maiscar, paradventure for Maiscaro.’ – Marginal note

789 Omitted by Leland
Castel, caullid Malt Walbere. This was she that sum caul Matabrune, of whom so many fables be told as of a wiche (saga 790). And about a mile thens I cam to Trecastel toune, suntime a large borow and market, now much in ruyne, whereby yet apperith the ruines of a castel. In the botom of this toune rennith Luggun, a brooke rising a ii. miles of in a marisch on the side of an hille, and by Trecastel rennith into Wiske. Ther is builind on the farther side of this river hard joining to Trecastel, and is caullid the Bisshipps Toun, and it kepith Lawday at Llan[ddew] lordship a myle from Brekenok [as Trecastel dothe at Brekenok].

Then passing upwarde the hille a mile and more I left on the right honde Mumnih du, the Blake Montaine, and a ii. myles thens also on the lift hond apperid the place wher the river of Wiske doth springe, as owt of a fontaine or welle caullid Blainwikse.

The ground from Trecastel to Llanameueri is hilli, for the most part baren of wood, but toward the valley wherein Llanameueri is set meately plenteful of pasture and corne. And here marke that not xxx. yeres ago ther was nother barley sowid in the lordshippe self of Brekenok and Llanameueri, /113/ but the inhabitantes did by their barlei owt of the partes of Herfordshire, and moche other corne, wher as now thei have ynowh for their oune use and also to selle.

About a iii. [myles 795] a this side Llanam[e]uery is a rillet of veri bare streame, wher is a limes betwixt the lordshippe of Brekenok and Llanameueri. Trecastel is a ix. miles from Brekenok, and Breknok, 796, and Llanameueri is vi. miles thens. A little or I cam to Llanameueri I passid over a brooke caullid Guitherik, 795 whose course was not long or it cam into Tewe, 796 not far from the toune of Llanameueri. Nor far of this brooke I cam over Brane 797 River that risith a xii. miles of, and cummith hard by the foot of Llanameueri Castel.

And even almost by hit passid over the little brooke of Eueri, 798 renning thoughe the middles of the toune of Llanameueri. So that the castel hath on the one side Brane River, and on the other Euyri Brooke. Brane a little beneth Castel, and also Euyri goith into the great river of Tewe.

Llanameueri a poore market, much standing by repears that cary fische from the quarters of Cairmardein to the lower partes of Wales, hath but one streate, and that poorly builid of thatchid houses. To the tounlet longgith on chirch withyn, and a nother a quarter of a mile owt of the toune.

Passing owt of Llanameueri within a ii. forow lenght I roode over the river of Tewe, the wiche ther oftentimes dromith in winter divers menne for lakke of a bridge, and thens or I cam to Abremarlais 799. miiles of I passid over ii. brokes whereof the one was caullid Munneys.

Marleis Broke maketh no great course, but cumming thorough the parke that he givith name onto goith into Tewi. 800 In Marleis Parke is a welle favorid stone place motid, new mendid and augmentid bi Sir Rhese ap Thomas. Ther now dwellith Thomas ap Jonys an esquier.

790 Soga is written over wichi, as though in correction of the word. “Soga” is used in Welsh as an epithet of contempt towards old women.
791 Mynydd du
792 Stow. Leeland has of for and.
793 Stow. Leland omits
794 These two words seem redundant
795 Gwydderig
796 Towy
797 Bran
798 Dyvri
799 Aber Marleis
800 Towy
801 Llan Gwili
802 Against this sentence Leland wrote “falsd”
803 Tal y Lycheu
804 Towy
805 Dinevor
806 Towy
807 Dulas
808 Dryswwyn Castle
809 Cobhi
810 Aber Gwili
811 Cowyn
812 Blaen Cowyn
813 Tav

Carmarthenshire /114/The grond bytwixt Llanameueri and Abremarlais is well wooddid. I lernid at Llanameueri that Tewe cummith by Llangerik 801 in Powisland in the lordship of Arustle, and that is hedde is not far thens. 796

Cumming from Abremarlais a ii. miles toward Cairmardine I saw on the right hond about a iii. miles of the desolate Priori of White Chanons, communely caullid Talley alias 803.... Again forward to good miles more I rode doun into a greate botom whern ranne the preti river of Dules and so into Tewe. 804

But or I came into the vale I espied on the right hond the castel of Dineuer 805 by estimation a iii. miles of in citeriori ripa Tewi. 806 From this Dulesse 807 about a ii. mile farther I passid over a nother caullid.... And a iii. or iii. miles beyond that I roode over a nother riveret caullid Dules that goith into Tewe hard by Dryslan Castel. 808

Dryslan (as I lernid) is as mouch to say as a place ful of dificulte and encombrance to passe thorough. A iii. miles beyound this I passid over a great bridge, under the wich rennith the fair river of Colthy. 809 and not veri far into Tewe. And so thorow a little valle, hi hilles being on eche side, onto Abreguile 810 a iii. miles or more, wher is a fair collegiate chirch of prebendaries longging to S. David. And a mile thens to Cairmardein.

From Cairmardeine to Cowen 811 Bridge. Cowen risith at Blaincowen 812 a ii. miles or more above the bridge, and efter into Tawe 813 River.

799 Aber Marleis
800 Towy
801 Llan Gwili
802 Against this sentence Leland wrote “falsd”
803 Tal y Lycheu
804 Towy
805 Dinevor
806 Towy
807 Dulas
808 Dryswwyn Castle
809 Cobhi
810 Aber Gwili
811 Cowyn
812 Blaen Cowyn
813 Tav
From Cowen Bridge to Duddey \textsuperscript{814} riveret. From Duddey a flit shot of to Garthkiny \textsuperscript{815} River that rennith under the townlet of Sainct Glare. \textsuperscript{816}

From thens to Whitland apon Trae\textsuperscript{817} iii. miles.

/115/But or I cam to Whitland I passid over the brooke of Venny.

As I here say ther is a forest by Llanandeuerly.\textsuperscript{818}

But bytwixt Cairmardin and Whitland is in no place such plenti of wood as is at Whitland self standing in a vast wood as in a wildernes. Moch ground otherwise and hilles aboute hit baren of wood.

From Whitland passing toward Llanfith \textsuperscript{819} half a mile owt of Whitland I passid over the little broke of Marleis, and so continuing my jorney by meane hilles and dales cam to Llanfith wherby the Bisshop of S. David’s hath a hath a place of stooine after castel fason stonding on .... Brooke that goith to the salt water by Penbroke.

Bytwixt Whitland and Llanfeth is xii. Walsche miles, containing abowe an xvii. English miles.

Al the by way betwixt Whitland and Llanfeth is almost hethy, yet on everi side [sum]what distant I sau in valleis and on hille sides good corne.

But the ground is sunwhat baren of wood, [as] al Penbrookshire almost is, except wher a few parkes be. But the ground in divers partes of Penbrokshire berith se coles, wherwith communely the people make her and with firres, as thei do also about Cairmardine, though ther be better plenti of wood. Bi one of thes coles pittes being a iii. miles from Llanfith I cam. Also almost in the midde wai betwixt Whitland and Llanfeth I saw a place on the right hand as it wer a castel distant by estimation a iii. miles.

And within a ii. miles of Llanfeth on the right hond I saw the castel of Carew repairid or magnificently buildid by Syr Rhese ap Thomas. It stondith by a creke of Milford Haven.

From Llanfeth to Penbroke is but a good mile. Penbroke stondith upon an arme of Milford, the which about a mile beyond the towne creketh in that so that it almost peninsulatith the toune that standith on a veri 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. /116/ having aforo hit a compassid tour not rofid, in the entering wherof is a portcolys ex solido ferro.

The castel stondith hard by the waal on a hard rokke, and is veri larg and strong, being doble wairid. In the utter wate I saw the chaumbrer wher King Henri the VII. was borne, in knowlege wherof a chymmeny is new made with the armes and badges of King Henri the VII. In the botom of the great strong round tower in the inner ward is a mervelus vault caullid the Hogan. The topp of this round towr is gatherid with a rofe of stone almost in conum, the top wherof is keverid with a flat mille stone.

In the toune be a ii. paroche chirchis, and one in the suburbe. Montaine a celle of Blak Monkis in the suburbe is suppresid. The toune hath bene welle buildyd, and the est suburbe hath bene almost as great as the toune, but now it is totally yn ruine.

/fo. 75/ Cumming from Llanfeth towardo Tinbighe\textsuperscript{821} I rode by a ruinus waulle of a parke sumtime longgong to Syr Rhese, now voide of dere. In the parke is veri little or no hye woode, but shrubbis and fyrris, like as is in the ii. parkes about Carew, waullid with stones.

The Chirch of S. Florein\textsuperscript{822} and tounlet is in a botom by the parke.

A little beyond this as more then halfe way betwixt Penbroke and Tinbighe apperid the castel of Mainorpirrh\textsuperscript{823} a mile of on the right hande. It stondith as it were betwixt to pointing lillettes, betwene the wich the Severn Se gulfith in almost the length of a quarter of a mile.

Thens to Tinbighe.

Tinbighe\textsuperscript{824} town stondith on a main rokke, but not veri hy, and the Severn Se so gulfeith in about hit, that at the ful se almost the thirde part of the toune is inclosid with water. The toune is strongeli waullid, and welle gatid, everi gate having his portcolis ex solido ferro. But that gate that ledith to the fair paroche chirch.

But or I cam to Whitland I passid over the brooke of Venny.

/117/ at Cairmardin ward is most semeliest, as circulid without with an embateli but open rofid towr, after the fascion of the east gate of Penbroke. Without this gate is a preti suburbe.

In the middes of the town is a faire paroche chirch.

The toune tsef lakith fresch water, wherfore it utuntur importata.

From Tinbighe I went to the cole pittes on a hille topp ii. miles of, not far from the Severne shore. And a good mile beyond them I roode thorough a wood not veri great, but yet the fairest that I remembre that I saw in Penbrokshire.

Thens I entered again into Whitland way.

The nerest trajectus into Caldey is almost in the midde way bytwixt Mainorpirrh and Tinbighe at a poynet, and ther it is little above a mile.

[Beinge against Mainorpirrh] I saw Lundey lying far of in the Severn Se.

Cumming from Cairmardin toward Llandewibreui, a mile owt of Cairmardine, I passid over Guily River, \textsuperscript{825} and so folouid the curse of hit, having yt in sighte by the trajectus into Caldey is almost in the midde way bytwixt Mainorpirrh and Tinbighe at a poynet, and ther it is little above a mile. [Beinge against Mainorpirrh] I saw Lundey lying far of in the Severn Se.

Cumming from Cairmardin toward Llandewibreui, a mile owt of Cairmardine, I passid over Guily River, \textsuperscript{825} River, and so folouid the curse of hit, having yt in sighte by the riding of iii. or v. miles, marking divers little brokes going into hit as into the botom of the valley.

Then riding per aliquot miliaria I began to se Tyue\textsuperscript{826} River, and kept it stil in sight, riding stille by stony hilles and valleys, and passing thoroughge a wood of okes caullid .... and

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{814} Desi
  \item \textsuperscript{815} Garthgynin
  \item \textsuperscript{816} St. Clears
  \item \textsuperscript{817} Tav
  \item \textsuperscript{818} Llan am dyvri i.e Llandovery
  \item \textsuperscript{819} Llan fylydd, now Lamphey
  \item \textsuperscript{820} Stow. Leland wrote build
  \item \textsuperscript{821} Dinbych = Tenby
  \item \textsuperscript{822} St. Florence
  \item \textsuperscript{823} Maenor Pir, vulgarly written Manorbier
  \item \textsuperscript{824} Leland first wrote Dinbighe then ‘corrected’ it
  \item \textsuperscript{825} Gwili
  \item \textsuperscript{826} Teivi
\end{itemize}
after by a pretty Llin on the right hond cawllid Gogurne, and so leving also hard on the right hond Pencragon, a rokke so caullid bycauswe it is a rounde coppid hil of stonis, cam a little of into a vyle cotage standing in a vale bytye.

Thens I rode to Llandewy Breui v. miles of (Landewi, as sum say, caullid Breui, bycause it stondith on Breuy Brooke), betwixt the which places I saw a pretty Llin riot far from Tyui side caullid Llinpeder, sumwhat bigger then Llingogurn; but I saw out of neither of them any notable issue of water.

I saw also a bridge or ii. over Tiue.

Then I rode to Tregaron ii. miles, where Tregaron is situated on the Berwyn rive, and the church is on the banks of the Brennig. J.G.E.

The causse be these; first the wood cut doun was never copisid, and this hath beene a great cause of destruction of wood thorough Wales. Secondly after cutting doun of wooddys the gottys hath so bytten the young spring that it never grew but lyke shrubbes. Thirddely men the gottys hath so gobble of them that they shuld not harborow theives.

The church of Strateflere is large, side ilid and crosse ilid. By is a large cloysters, the fraytry and infirmitiori be nowe mere ruines. The coemiteri wherin the cunteri about doth buri is veri large, and meanely waullid with stoni. In it be xxxix. great hue trees. The base court or for the nonys destroied the great woddis that thei shuld not harborow theives.

By rennith a broke caullid [Brennig].

So passing under a hy hille side, I saw hard by on the lift honde a great fenny more, owt of the wich the inhabitantes therabout digge turifes for fier, and by the same fenne is a fair llin caullid Llinridde ii. miles from Strateflur.

Strateflur is set round about with montaines not far distant, except on the west parte, wher Diffrin Tyue is. Many hilles therabout hath bene well woddid, as evidently by old rotes appeareth, but now in them is [almost no woode.]

The causse be these: first the wood cut doun was never copisid, and this hath beene a great cause of destruction of wood thorough Wales. Secondly after cutting doun of wooddys the gottys hath so bytten the young spring that it never grew but lyke shrubbes. Thirddely men for the nonys destroied the great woddis that thei shuld not harborow theives.

The chirography of Strateflere is larg, side ilid and crosse ilid. By is a large cloysters, the fraytry and infirmitiori be nowe mere ruines. The coemiteri wherin the cunteri about doth buri is veri large, and meanely waullid with stoni. In it be xxxix. great hue trees. The base court or camp afore the abbay is veri fair and large. The fundation of the body of the church was made large, and meanely waullid with stoni. In it be xxxix. great hue trees. The base court or for the nonys destroied the great woddis that thei shuld not harborow theives.

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I saw also a bridge or ii. over Tiue.

Then I rode to Tregaron ii. miles, where Tregaron is situated on the Berwyn rive, and the church is on the banks of the Brennig. J.G.E.
The chief town of this lordship being in Caerdysh is Trecharon. The chief town of this lordship being in Caerdysh is Trecharon. It is fedde fro hyer places with a little broket, and issueth out againe by a smaule gut. Ther is in it very good trouttes and elys, and noe other fisch.

From Clarduy to Cragnaulin is a good mile by est, and standing by a stone on the top of this hill I saw v. poolsis by south west, whereof the biggest is Llinn Helignant, shorter Lignante, having no other fisch but trouts and elys. One side of the pools, [that] is on the south side, hath troutes as redd as salmon. The west side hath white, likewise as hath Llinn Tyue. This pole is scene to be fedde with no brooke, and hath a brooke issuing out of hym of his oone name, and cummith into Tyue in the west side of Tyue half a mile above Stradfler.

Llinnhir, i.e. *longus lacus* for it is iii. quarters of a mile in leght, having no great bredthe nor issue of brok owt of hit, but plentiful of trouts and elys.

Llinn Gorlan hath no issue, but berith elys and trouttes.

Llinnrnon hath no issue, and semid to me hard yoinid to Llinn Gorlan. Llin Tyue the fifte apperid also frum Cragnaln, but distant a mile from the other iii. Nere about the Cragnaln stone apperid other iii. pollis. Nere about the Cragnaln stone apperid other iii. pollis.

/121/ Llin Veryddon Vau 849 having trouts and elis but no brok cumming into hit or going owt.

Llinn Veryddon Vehan 850 having trouts and elys, but no brok cumming into hit or going out.

Linduy, i.e. *lacus niger*, even under the botom of the hille side having trouts and elys but no broke cumming into hit or going out.

Llmyyniguy Velen 851 that is a mile from the stone by south west. Yuigin is to say a quaking more. Velen is yellow of the color of the mosse and corrupt gresse about hit. Of all these pools none stondith in so rokky and stony soile as Tyue doth, that hath also within hym many stonis.

The ground al about Tyue, and a great mile of toward Stratfler is horrible with the sighte of al these pools none stondith in so rokky and stony soile as Tyue doth, that hath also within hym many stonis.

Llinn Llanabeder within half a mile of Llanabeder having trouts and elys. Llinn Llanabeder within half a mile of Llanabeder having trouts and elys.

Llinnyrthe 852 having trouts and elys stamidgge by a great fenn in *the midde waye beiwixt*] ... 856

Thes iii. poles be in the lordship of Pennarth 857 longging to the principal of the Hoghans. The chesef toun of this lordship being in CaerDIGanshire is Trecharon. 858 But the Abbate of Stratflere hath much landes in the same lordship, and thes iii. pooles longs to the Abbat of Stratflere.

Llin Yridde ii. miles from Stratflere owt of whom goith a little issue or broket. I writ of this afore.

Llmyyregnant a bigge poole veri ful of trouts and elys. It is from Stratfler a iii. by west toward Llanandeuy.

Llin nueuy i. *lacus niger*, very deape and ful of trouts and elys. It is iii. miles by south from Stratfler toward Bueltl lordshippe.

Llinnygorres, not ii. miles from Llinduy. Gorsse in Walsche, a myer in Englishe. It hath trouttes and elys.

/122/ Al thes that be byfore save Llinn Llanabeder, and al thes that folow long to the Abbat of Stratflere.

Llinnygon apoon a hy montaine iii miles from Stratflere by south west, having trouts and elys, and a little issue owt of hit, and goith into the broket that cummith owt of Llin Helignant.

Llinn Greg lloydon 861 v. myles or vi. from Stratfler toward Poysland. It hath an issue that goith into Elan or Alan Water, that goith into Wy.

Lin Winge is almost yoinid to Llimmcrcglloydodon, but it hath no issue. The river of Alan in the next part of hit is vii. miles from Straitflere, and ther parteth CaerDIGanshire from the lordship of Rather or Comemytother. 862 Rather is the chefe toun yn Comytother.

Al the montaine ground bytwixt Alen and Straitflere longgeth to Straitflere, and is almost for wide pasture and breeding grounde, in so much that everi man there about puttith on basest as many as they wylle without paiyng of mony.

From Straitfler toward Lanandeueri is xviii. miles, of the wich xii. miles of montain grounde paretely pasture soyle partly longgith to Straitflere, and ther about partith CaerDIGanshire from Cairmaidinesh. For therby hath Straitfler a graunge caullid Nanbay in Caurmaidinesh.

Stratfler is xx. Walsch miles from Mahenclif, and al the soile bytwyxt is montanuis ful of pasture for a xvi. miles, but within a iii. myles of Mahenclif woody.

From Straitfler to Llygric (*fanum Cyriachi*) xii. miles. Llygric is in Arusteley lordship in Poysland. Wy renning therby devidith CaerDIGanshire from Powislande. Of these xii. miles viii. be mont[n][ius] ground longging to Straitflere, al for pasture.

Betwixt Straitfler and Bueltl toni xvi. of thes be vi. in in [sic] CaerDIGanshire, the wich 865 Towe 866 River devidith from Caur 123 diganshire. Al this vi. miles is CaerDIGanshire.
montayne ground for pasture, and longgith to Strateflure Abbey, but the pastures of thes hilles be fre to the inhabitantes, as well as al other montaine pasture longging to Strateflere.

The pastures of the montaynes of Cairdiganshire beso great that the hunderith part of hit rottiith on the ground, and maketh soggges and quikke more by long continuance for lak of etting of hit.

Afore the new Acte Llanduebreui was a separate lordship, times on one side to Cairmardinshire, on the other side to Cairdiganshire.

From Straflur to Cairdigian xxx. but caullid xxviii.

Tue devidith toward the mouth Pembrokshir from Cairdiganshire.

From Cairdigian to Aberustwith a market tour on waullid xxx. [miles.]

From Aberustwith to Aberdeuy vi. miles. Deuy devidith Cairdiganshire from Merionithshire in North Wales.

Mahencil in Poisland vi. miles from Aberdeu. Llandewibreui xxiii. miles from Cairdigian.

The Abbat of Whiteland told me a meri tale of one that purchasid a licens by a color of ii. rivers about Powysland, of the wich (as I remember) soundid that in Walsch, that is in English a hogge of ii. yeres, and the other a hogge of iii yeres.

Ther hath beene in times paste a greate mine digging for leade in Comeustwith vi. myles from Strateflur, wher is a grousne longging to Strateflure. But summe menne suppose that it sesid, bycawse the wood is sore wastith.

A monke of Strateflur told me that for a certenty Newport in Kemmisland is caulld Tredraith in Walsch.

Ther is a church caullid Llansanfrid in Comytother, vii. miles from Aberustwith upper to Cairdigan on the se side, and ther hath bene great building. But wither this was the abbay of Llanfride of the wich mension is made in the booke “De Dotatione Ecclesiae S. Davidis “, or no, I can not telle.

Cardigan-shire.

Ther is a church caulld Llansanfrid, miles from Aberustwith upper to Cairdigan on the se side, and ther hath bene great building. But wither this was the abbay of Llanfride of the wich mension is made in the booke “De Dotatione Ecclesiae S. Davidis “, or no, I can not telle.

Cardigan-shire.

Ther is a nother Llansanfrid in Comytother, vii. miles from Aberustwith upper to Cairdigan on the se side, and ther hath bene great building. But wither this was the abbay of Llanfride Nunneri made in a newer world, of the wich Giraldus spekith.

Ther hath bene great building at Llanrustyt, vii. miles from Aberustwith, and peraven/124/ture this is that Llansanfrid Nunneri made in a newer world, of the wich Giraldus spekith.

Ustwith risith owt of a mares ground caullid Blaine Ustwith iii. miles from Llangibike

Ther is a church caullid Llansanfride made in a newer world, of the which Giraldus spekith.

Ther is a church caullid Llansanfrid in Comytother, vii. miles from Aberustwith upper to Cairdigan on the se side, and ther hath bene great building. But wither this was the abbay of Llanfride of the wich mension is made in the booke “De Dotatione Ecclesiae S. Davidis “, or no, I can not telle.

And yn like forme the vii. miles to Montgommrye. Bytwixt Newt on and Montgomery there is not ii. miles betwixt, but of smaulle name.

So passing over Wy, and styng up a hill I lokid bak and /125/vuyd Penllummon the hed of Wy. It semid to me a veri hy montaine, and was distant by gesse a vi. miles.

From Strateflere to this place I saw almost nother wood nor corne, but after the soile waxid stil pleasant, having fair me dows, corne and wood.

So to Llan Krik, upon Wy a good mile of, and ii miles by corne, wood and medows to Llan Ydlas on Severn.

There is not ii. miles betwixt the streames of Wy and Severn. Sum brokettes were bytwixt, but of smaalle name.

So leving Ustwith botom, and taking up a hy hill I cam a mile of to a place wher I saw a greate grene place in a botom, owt of the wich mirsch plot Ustwith doth rise, and withyn a flit shot of that I saw an other like plot, owt of the wich spring a little riveret cumming to Wy that ranne a good mile beneth in a botom.

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875 Tyue rennith from the hedde stil almost playne west ontille he touchith within a vi. miles of Cairmardin, and then turneth toward the northe.

Towe risith a iii. myles by south from Llinntyue in a morisch ground, and hath no llin at his hedd, and by estimation rennith a xxi. miles or he cum to Llanamdeuyer. He first rennith sumwhat bysouth, and then a greate way bi west, and at the last turneth againe toward south.

So about the mide of this Wstwith botom that I ridde yn, being as I gesse a iii. miles in [ength], I saw on the right honde on a hille side Clo[th]moyne, 880 wher hath bene great digging for leade, the melting wherof hath destroid the wooddes that sumtyme grew plentifuli therabout. I hard a marvelus tale of a crow fedd by a digger there, that tooke away his fed[er’s ] purses, and wille the digger folowid the crow for his purs, the residew of his felows were oppressid in the pitte with a ruin.

So leving Ustwith botom, and taking up a hy hill I cam a mile of to a place wher I saw a greate grene place in a botom, owt of the wich mirsch plot Ustwith doth rise, and withyn a flit shot of that I saw an other like plot, owt of the wich spring a little riveret cumming to Wy that ranne a good mile beneth in a botom.

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There is not ii. miles betwixt the streames of Wy and Severn. Sum brokettes were bytwixt, but of smaalle name.

To Llan dynnan iii. miles of on Severn by good corne ground and medows with veri much plenti of wooodde.

And like in the v. miles to Newton, wher at one side of the toune cummith a little brooke ynto Severn.


875 Tyue runs first of all south and then westward, and nowhere gets within xi. Miles of Carmarthen. 876 Towy 877 Llyn Teivi 878 Ystwith 879 Pointing hand symbol here 880 C ___ mwen 881 Stow has fede ’s; the edge of this leaf 80 is damaged, and this word and some others are imperfect 882 Llan Gurig 883 Llan Idlos 884 Llan Dinam 885 Dol Vorwyn
Going from Montgomerik to the Walsche Poole a v. myles of I passid over a forde of Severn. The soile betwixt thses to tounnes lakkith nother corne nor woode, but the grounde about the bankes and valley of Severn there is most pleasaunt.

The toune it self of the Walsch Pole is of one paroche wel buildid after the Walseh fascination. Gledding a riveret cummith almost by the chirch, and so to Severn that is a ... of.

Castel Cough, in Englisich Redde Castcl, standith on a rokke of darke, redde colorid stone. It hath ii. sepearatid wardenes, wherof the one was the Lord Duddeleys. Now both long to the Lord Powys.

By the castel is a faire palid park. Bituixt the toune and Castel Cough is a pretati ilin or poole wherof the toun takith name.

From the Walsche Poole to Albertbyri a vii. miles, hilly. The soile is wooddy, the valley corneful. By the hillis I passid over iii. or iiii. preaty brookis, whos names I know not. And wille I passid this way within a iii. miles of Walsch Pole I saw a veri notable hille beyound the valley on the /126/ hond having iii. toppes as iii. heddes rising ouwt of one body. Thes toppes I first espied a fronte about Neuton a xiii. miles of, and after Shreusbiry and White Chirch passid, a xvi. miles of I saw them againe a tergo.

By this hille I roode by the lenght of a iii. miles, one of [the] toppes wherof being hyest is caulid Molegolua, the wich is countid a limes of the farthest part of Powisland that way. The secunde is caullid Bridin, being in Caurseland. The name of the third I know not, but communely thei be caullid Brethin Hilles.

Not far from thses hilles enterith Shropshir. So ther be limbs of Pois, Caursland, and Shropshire.

APPENDIX A (see p. 61)

GOWER LAND.

The olde castel of Swineseye was builded or [r]epairid by the Normans and destroied by Lluelen prince of Wales that maried King Johns dowghter. And it stoode by the bishop of S. Dauids castel that now is there.

A iii miles from Swinesey, communely caullid in englisich Swansey, at the rode mowth of Tawe was a castel caullid Est Wilthlunarde otherwise Ostermuth, and of sum Mummess; there remaine ruines of a castel destroyed by prince Lluelin.

Swansey is a market town and chief place of Gower lande. Moubray was lorde of Swansey and buildid the old castel, and be likelihod Ostermuth also for defence of the hauen.

Almost in the middes of Gowerland a v miles from Suansye is the castel of Guible that longid to the Delamers.

Penrise castal standith a iii miles from Swansey in the forest of Penrise.

Lochor castal standith on the hither side of Llwchwr river in the lordship of Gower.
APPENDIX B (see p. 90)

The following notes on Mona or Anglesey, which supply a want in the Itinerary, are from Leland's *Collectanea*, a folio MS. in the Bodleian Library, Top. Gen. c. 3, vol. iii. pp. 96, 97, 98 (printed by Hearne, *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*, second edition, London, 1774, vol. iv., pp. 85-90). The lists of places in both columns were first written out by a copyist, and afterwards were freely interlined and annotated by Leland; the pages are therefore not easy reading.

Leland's description, beginning in the middle of the Menai Straits, goes round the island, with excursions into the interior; parishes, chapels and towns are in the left-hand column; the right contains the places on or connected with sea or fresh water that are more or less near the places successively met with in the left column; they comprise ferries, havens, estuaries, islands and rocks, rivers, brooks, lakes and marshes or moors. There is no proof that Leland himself made the journey; but the Mr. Griffith referred to at the end (p.134) may be the "Mr. Rouland Griffith" mentioned before, p. 90, as giving him information.

Leland's explanatory notes on the margin of p.96 of the MS. are here put below the text, pp.129, 130. His interpretations (sometimes erroneous) of names, generally written over the respective words, are here printed between ( ). In several cases Leland puts a corrective letter over the spelling of the copyist, as m over v, th over dd, w over o, but as the copyist (probably a Welshman) was more often right, these super letters are here disregarded; they may be seen in Hearne's edition. The words written by the copyist are printed in italic, those by Leland in roman type. I hope thus to have made these notes clear, and in some instances to have corrected errors in Hearne's reading. Dr. J. G. Evans' identifications are along the foot of each page.

L. T. S.

IN NOMINE JESU THE CONTENTS OF MONA ALIAS ANGLESEY

/129/[PARISHES.]

p.96. Rent llan Vair y pull 898 Gwinghill 899 cum annex: Mair per se Maria sed alias Vair pro Mair sonant.

Llan Dysilio 900 (propriam nomen) is an islet at ful se conteining an acre or ij at the ebbe, sicco pede aditur.

Rent Llan 901 (Aidanus) cum annex:

Llan Deniel 902 (daniel) vab 904 (pro mab, parus); erat ut ferunt discipulus Kibii, vel, ut quidamvolunt, Beunoi.

Llan Edwen 905 (propriam nomen).

Llan Vair 906 yn y comot 907 i.e. quarta pars cantaredi, i.e., centuriae.

Rent Llan 908 (Caina pulchra) cum annex, a prebend of Clunnoc vaur.

Llan 909 Cuffo 910, discipulus Kibii.

Rent Llan Pedyr (Petrus) y Rosur 912 alias Nuburch. 913

Rent Llan 914 Doyn 915 (S. Dunwen), libera capella.

Rent Aberfraw 916 cum annex.

/HAVENS, ISLANDS, RIVERS, ETC/

Porthaethwy (Porth a fery) Menai, Pull Keris; 917 Periculous vortex prope; Porthaethwi in Meney: it is a this side Portatho and ther was an old fery (i).

Porth Cadnant, Avon Cadnanta fresch broke (ii).

Aber Pwllfannog, Avon Fannog, 918 broke (iii).

Porth Bon (finis) y don 919 (thon, [=tonn] a waue (iv); Porth Amyl, 920 lytle ryll (v).

Porth Tal y voyl, 921 a fery of Meney to lond at Cairarvon.

Aber Menai, fro hens ys the mayn see.

Aber y Pwll, yt is by Aber Avon, a broke (vi).

Traeth Maltraeth, Porth bodeon. 922

Aber Fraw, Avon Fraw, 923 a broke(vii).

898 Leland adds 'Pull, puteus'in his margin.

899 Llanvair Pwll Gwyngyll.

900 Leland adds 'By the Money'

901 Llanidan

902 Leland adds 'By Money'

903 Leland adds 'mile or a ij fro Meney'

904 Llan Deiniol vab.

905 Leland adds 'By Money'

906 Leland adds 'Not far fro Meney'

907 Llanvair y cwmwd

908 Llan Geinwen

909 Leland adds 'A mile of fro Meney'

910 Llan Gaffo

911 Leland adds 'More than a myle fro Meney'

912 Leland adds 'A ij myle fro Abermeney'

913 Newborough

914 Llanddwywan

915 Leland adds 'Adjacent ripe'

916 Leland adds 'Almost by ye occean shoore'

917 Llanvair Pwll Gwyngyll

918 Avon Vanog

919 cf. Moel y Don Ferry

920 Porlsmil

921 Tal-y-voel

922 Modernized into Bodowen

923 Ffraw river
Now Ceirchig
Llan Vaelog
Llan corrected this to Llanechthymedd L.T.S.
Llechylched
some MSS give Morhayarn
Lewis says, is dedicated to St. Mordeyrn, while
This refers to the church of Tre Walchmai which,
'Abowte a ij myles fro the occean'
ende of ye poole),
Llan Gadwaladr
Tal y llyn Chapel
nomen),
ferunt, Armoricani filius,
the occean.
cum annex:
Maltraeth.
bytwene Llan Cadwal. And the estuary of
myles fro ye shore by north
Gheirchiog
926 L. 'Abowte a ij myles fro the occean'
925 Llan Gadwaladr
924 L. 'A iij [myle] fro ye shore almost by
115
116

930 L. 'A myle fro ye ynner part of Maltraeth, a
doorum S.Marcelli et Marcellini).

931 Llan y Daussant 954 (i.e. duorum
940 Bodwrog

938 Ffraw river
939 Gwyven. Leland seems to have thought that this
brook was called, like the river Cevni river, Gevins
or Keveny. But they have no connection.
940 Bodwrog

941 Llan-wenvaen, alias Rhoscolyn
942 Llan Vihangel yn-howyn
943 Llanvair-yn-eubwll.
944 Kaer Kybi i.e. Holyhead. The ruins of the
chapels of Lochwyd, St. Fraid,Gorllys, Gwyngeue
and Towyn are in this parish.
945 See note 923
946 See note 923
947 Llan Vachreth
948 Llanynghenedd
949 Llan Vaethlu
950 Llan Vwrog
951 Llan rhyddlad
952 Llan Rhwydys
953 ? Llan Dygwel-groes
954 Llanddeusant

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951 Llan rhyddlad
952 Llan Rhwydys
953 ? Llan Dygwel-groes
954 Llanddeusant
null
[HAVENS, ISLANDS, RIVERS, ETC.]

Traeth ar Llewan (xxvi).
The ferry at Bumares. 995

Pen (hed) ryn (could), Sayyn ast. 996
(The mouth of ye hyche). Here meteth the
sea of Pennome and Meney, and thesw waters
the wynd beyngh rygeth togethe (xxviii).

THE HUNDREDS OF MONE

Menai, Maltrayth, Llivone, Talbollion,
Turkelyn, 996 Tindaythoy.

There be very good mylly stones of white
redde blew and grene girthes, especially yn
Tyndaythoy commote (xxxi). There is good
commoditie for fisching about al terre Mone,
but there lakkith cunning and diligence.

Additional Notes - Anglesey

i. Porthaethwy, Menai Bridge. The Daethwy are supposed to have been the local tribe in early times.

ii. Porth Cadnant, Avon Cadnant. The etymology of this river name is not completely clear. Gwilym T. Jones [Rivers of Anglesey p.51] accepts Sir Ifor Williams’s explanation of the meaning as implying ‘a powerfully flowing torrent’. The Beaumaris schoolmaster William Williams, quoted in Appendix II of Fenton’s Tours [Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement 1917 p.298] stated circa 1669 that the name was not then particularly ancient, citing the earlier name Afon Llifiog. According to Jones [op. cit. p.52], the upper reaches of this river were formerly known as the Cefn Coch, a form apparently captured in Ogilby’s road maps of 1674 as Kincough Brook. Mrs A. Benwell points to a reference in the 1352 Extent of Anglesey to Melin Cadnant in commote Dindaethwy [see Carr T. A. A. S 1971-72 p. 226]. She considers that the etymology deriving Cadnant from Nant y gad = ‘valley of the battle’ may actually be correct, embodying a memory of the battle fought near Porthaethwy in 1194 between Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and his uncle Rhodri ap Owain, in the dry valley leading up from the creek towards the Dinas [see note i. and A.D. Carr Medieval Anglesey p.46n]. The name would only later have been transferred to the river, explaining its relatively late date.

iii. Aber Pwllfannog, Avon Fannog. The full name is said to be Aber y Pwll y Ffannog in Archaeologia Cambrensis vol.1 1846 pp.128-9. No scholarly etymology seems readily available. Two possibilities, viz. fffannog < *ffannogl = ‘prosperity, succeess’ in William Lleyn’s dictionary of c.1575 and ffannogl, fenigl, ffanigl = ‘tunnel, a plant growing on sloping land’ which have been suggested, do not appear to lead to very plausible etymologies [see Geiriadur Prifysgol vol.1277, 1283]. Gwilym T. Jones [Rivers of Anglesey pp.49-50] considers that the pffell referred to may not be the estuary itself but the adjacent deep pool shown further out in the Menai Strait proper [see Admiralty chart 1464].

iv. Porth Bon y Don. Originally Bon y Don, ‘stump of the mound’; in the 18th century it was commonly called Bol y Don. According to the medieval Historia Gruffydd ap Cynan [D.S. Evans op. cit.] Gruffydd’s grandfather, the Viking leader Olaf of Dublin, built an earthwork castle in this general area during the first half of the 11th century, which A. H. A. Hogg [‘King Olaf’s Castle?’ in Arch. Camb. vol. exxi 1962 pp. 56 – 8] suggested could be identified with the reused prehistoric earthwork of Castell Bryngwran [R.C.A.H.M. Anglesey Inventory 1937, 1962 p.105] though this is not universally accepted.

v. Porth Amyl. Porthaml. The earliest reference is to Porthanath in the Anglesey Extent of March 1294 [Seebohm Tribal System in Wales Appendix A pp.17-20; see also Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies ( B. B. C. S ) vol. 9 pt. 1 1937 p. 51]. The name also belongs to a large house and
estate in Breconshire where it is taken to mean ‘large gateway’, a reference to the imposing gatehouse leading to the manor. It occurs also atnantmel in Radnorshire. In Anglesey, however, *amal* is thought to be the Irish proper name *Amal* [R. Morgan and R. F. P. Powell *A Study of Breconshire Place-names* Gwasg Carreg Gwalch 1999 p.132]. Whether the equivalent of *amal* forms an element in early forms of the name *Olaf viz. Afalach, Aballach, etc* is not discussed by these authors (cf. note iv.). Mrs Benwell notes the cognate early Irish forms *Amlaith* and *Amlaeibh* and that *Olaf[r] is referred to as *Avloed* in the Historia Gruffydd ap Cynan pp. 86-7.

**vi. Aber y Pwll, Aber Avon.** The position of this reference in Leland’s list makes it likely that it is to the estuary of the river Brant, or Traeth Melynog. The Dwyran area was formerly known as Aberbrant [T. Pritchard *Hanes ac eytryn Ieowlodd Mon* p.40]. The relatively nearby *Pwll y Hywaid* and *Llyn Gors ddu* are nevertheless both considered too distant to be the ‘*pwll*’ in question [see O.S. Anglesey map 1st ed. 1841, eg. in David and Charles Reprint Sheet 24 1980]. Gwilym T. Jones [*Rivers of Anglesey* p.50] can only tentatively identify it with Llyn Felin Wen or the confluence of the Brant with Afon Rhyd y Valley, referred to by Gresham [*‘Aberconwy Charter*’ in *Arch. Camb.* 1939 p.140] as *Pwll yr Wyran*.

**vii. Aber Fraw, Avon Fraw* ‘Estuary of the river Ffraw’. Aberffraw was the administrative centre of the Cantref of that name in the independent Kingdom of Gwynedd up to 1282. Melville Richards suggested that -*ffraw* is derived from *Ffraw*, denoting the stream’s strong ‘flow’ [G. T. Jones and T. Roberts *The placenames of Anglesey* Ynys Mon B. C. and University of Wales Bangor 1996 p.121]. According to Sir Ifor Williams [*Cana Llywarch Hen* 1953 p.83] the name is cognate with that of the river Frome in Dorset.

**viii. Capell Mair o Dindryvol.** J. Gwenogfran Evans is wrong in his identification with Talyllyn. The exact site of this lost chapel of ease to Aberffraw was established by Tomos Roberts in 1976 [*Satle'r Capel Mair o Ddindryfwl* in *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society* (T. A. S. 1976-77) by reference to Bodorgan Estate maps produced circa 1724-27 by Lewis Morris. He quotes a 6-figure grid reference 23/397729.

**ix. Hen eglys ym annex.** Heneglwys is sometimes taken to mean ‘former church’ rather than ‘old church’, thus signifying the existence of a previous foundation on this site. It may also have been the site referred to formerly both as *Mynwent Corbrey* (‘burial-place of Corbrey [an Irish proper name]’) and *Llan y Saint Lhwydion* (*Church of the Blessed Saints*). Mrs Benwell considers that the saints in question are likely to be the Faustinius and Bacellinus referred to in the 1352 Extent of Anglesey; see A. D. Carr *T. A. A. S.* vol. v 1893 p.254 [see *op. cit.*]. The annex referred to is probably the chapel of ease to Heneglwys at *Trewalchmai* [Canon A. W. Wade-Evans *Parochiaie Wallicanum* in *Y Cymrodor* xxi 1910, reprinted J. H. Alden 1911 p.71].

**x. Porth Traeth Crugyll.** It has been suggested that the river name *Crugyll* is derived from a diminutive form of *crog* = ‘mound, cairn’ as there were formerly several such cairns, presumably prehistoric burial chambers, near this estuary. The earliest list of such monuments in Anglesey, that produced by David Thomas and published in the *Cambrian Register* for 1796, mentions ‘three small cromlechs at Crigyll’. A prominent spread of boulders at adjacent Pentre Traeth is not now considered to be a ruined cairn, but a natural feature or possibly a field clearance dump.

**xi. Llan vair yn Llanerchymedd.** ‘Llannerch y medd’ is usually taken to mean ‘the glade of the mead-brewers’ and to indicate that bee-keeping for honey was a local activity in early times. The name *Llanfair* alone appears as the name of the church in the Norwich Taxation of 1254. Mrs Benwell, however, considers that *-medd* is actually derived from *bedd* = ‘grave’ with the consequent obvious meaning ‘clearing of the grave’. The substitution of *m- for b-* is seen in words such as *meddrod* < *beddrod*, *menthod* < *benthod* and *mabain* < *habain*. The very small size of the ancient parish is unusual and its origins are obscure. Mrs Benwell considers it possible they may involve a lost chantry chapel comparable with *Eglys y bedd* at Holyhead or the earliest buildings of a Llaneilian and Clynnog Fawr. An early verse *tribun* [see e.g. *Cymru* vol. v 1893 p.254] associates the village with the burial of ‘brenin Pabo and a fair queen’:-

‘Yn Llannerch Medd mae rhit
Y cladhwyd brenin Pabo;
A'r frenhines deg ei gweodd,
Yn Llannerch Medd mae honno.’

**xii. Llyn Pybai.** From Leland’s description and its position in the lists, this must be one of the Trawfyll complex of lakes, now known individually as Llyn Dinam, Llyn Penrhyn and Llyn Trafwll. As these lakes are likely to have altered in size since the C16th it is not clear which is implied. R. J. Thomas [*Enwau Afonydd a Nentydd Cymru* Caerdydd 1938 p.22] notes the masc. proper name *Pabai* which may be related.

**xiii. Traeth Kleiviog, Avon Kleiviog.** Cleificog sands were, from 1776 on, reclaimed from the sea by an embankment built at Tyddyn Cob. The name Cleificog, applied to three separate farms in the area, may be derived from *calig*, *celig* = ‘reeds’ + *-ioig* = ‘abounding in’ [see *op. cit.*. R. O. Roberts *‘The Mills of Anglesey’ in *T. A. A. S.* 1958 p.1]. The river mentioned by Leland is now known as the Afon Cruglas G. T. Jones [*op. cit.* p.77-8] notes that it was formerly known as *Afon Llanna*.

**xiv. Llan Wenwajne cum annex.** Rhoscolyn church, dedicated to St. Gwenfaen, a 6th female saint. Her ‘holy well’ *Ffynnon Gwenfaen* stands nearby. The annex refers to chapels of ease at Llanfair yn Neubwll and at Llanfihangel yn Nhywyn [Wade-Evans *ibid* p.91]

**xv. Pont Ttrythont. Pont Rhyd y bont* (but called *Four Mile Bridge in English*), literally ‘bridge at the ford by the [earlier] bridge.’ The Lasinwen strait between Holy Island and the main island of Anglesey is at its narrowest here and the ford must have existed from the earliest times. The ford continued in use after the first bridge was built, giving rising to the ‘rhyd-y-bont’ combination. The English name is derived from the placing of the fourth milestone on the road from Holyhead adjacent to the bridge [G. T. Jones and T. Roberts *op. cit.* p.128].

**xvi. Llan Vair yn Daubwll. Now Llanfair yn Neubwll.** ‘Church of St. Mary by the two pools’. According to G. T. Jones and T. Roberts [*op. cit.* p.107], *Daubwll* denotes a medieval township adjacent to lakes Dinam and Penrhyn. Mrs Benwell points to the fact that Dinam and Penrhyn are almost entirely in the adjacent township of Llanfihangel yn Nhywyn and that Daubwll was considered a hamlet of the township of Conysiog in the 1352 Extent. Consistent with this view, the two pools were more likely to have been the inlets of the inland sea at Cruglas and Llyn Felin Wen, with the church at Llanfair lying between them.
xvii. Llan Drygarn. There is little likelihood that any such saint as Trygarn ever existed. Instead the second element is very probably try = ‘great, large’ + garn = ‘cainr’. A large prehistoric burial cairn or carnedd is supposed to have once stood nearby.

xviii. Porth Swtan, avon Sutton. Now Porth Swtan (but called Church Bay in English after the prominent steeple of nearby Llanrhuddlad church). Welsh swtan = ‘whiting, a type of flatfish’ [Bedwyr Lewis Jones ‘Porth Swtan’ in T. A. A. S 1988 p.175]. Former attempts to relate this element to Sutonius Paulinus, the Roman Governor who first invaded Anglesey in AD 60-61 are spurious.

xix. Porth r Havodlynn. Avon r Havodlynn. The first syllable of the final component of this name has long since been dropped. In current usage the place is referred to as Porth Fydlyn. Lewis Morris [Cambria’s Coasting Pilot 1739-43] has Porth yr Hafod Lyn. It seems likely that the lyn = ‘lake’ element refers to the now silted-up area behind the inshore island of Ynys Fydlyn. The hafod element may simply be a form of hasod = ‘summer dwelling’, i.e. low-lying marshy pasture only grazed in the summer. However, it is not impossible that it is related to *hayyn > hafn = ‘estuary, haven, harbour’ [see Geiradur Prifysgol p.1809].

xx. Tref Voysen. The exact location of this place has not yet been established. The name occurs as the residence of one Margery, daughter of Rowland ap Hugh, in Llanfairynghornwy in the C17 [J. E. Griffith 1914 Pedigrees of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire Families p.5 ‘Penhesgin, Llanfaethlu’] and also in a rental of the Lligwy estate [University of Wales Bangor Penrhyn MSS Nos. 239 – 41] as a name for the Beaumaris ferry. The popular folk etymology in terms of wylofain = ‘wailing, lamentation’ [said to be over the loss of the legendary kingdom of Helig ap Glanaw which, old tradition had it, was submerged by the waters of Conwy Bay in the 6th century AD] has been rejected by all scholars since Egerton Phillimore. The possibility of a link with llawn, gorllawn = ‘overflowing’ has apparently not been discussed.

xxi. Ynys y Moel Roniad. Literally ‘the Island of Seals’, or Skerries Islands. There must have been subtle distinctions drawn between different species, for moel = ‘smooth, hairless, rounded and rhôn = ‘seal’ alone. Moelrhôn is nowadays taken to include porpoises and dolphins. The Historia Gruffydd ap Cynan refers to the Skerries as Enys Aeron [D. Simon Evans op. cit. notes p.104].

xxii. Llan Vair yn Ilan Ciddog. Probably a mistake for Llaneuddog. On the first edition 6-inch O.S. map of Anglesey Capel Euddog is marked as standing about 400 feet from the site of Llaneddog and some quarter of mile from Llaneuddog, both to the north [Wade-Evans ibid p.73] was near Llanfechell. A Bettws Bwchdwa is marked on the 1st Ed. O.S. map in Gothic script at grid ref. 435887 south of Mynydd Parys. Later editions show Pen y Fynwent According to Neil Baynes [‘The Old Monasteries, and Chapels of Anglesey’ in T. A. A. S 1920] a Capel Machwda stood 1 mile south of Llantrisant Church. St. Machutus is known in Welsh as Mechell.

xxiv. Bettws Roddygfeito. Another example of a former betws = ‘beadhouse’ placename in Anglesey. Now Rhododorigeitoth, formerly Rhodwyd Geidio; literally ‘Ceidio’s round earthwork / mound / enclosure’, Ceidio being the proper name of an early Celtic saint. [Cjwydd may also imply ‘burial mound’ as in Wyddgrug (Mold) and Wyddfa (Snowdon) By association with rhyd = ‘ford’, rhodwyd has acquired the modern meaning ‘earthwork defending a ford’, which is inappropriate here. The church is now abandoned. Both the mound on which the church stands and the circular churchyard in which it stands may be the source of the name. It has been suggested that the rhod- element is cognate with br. rath.

xxv. Rent Llan Algo cum annex: The annexe is likely to refer to the C12th Hen Capel Lligwy in Llanegrad parish [see Wade-Evans op. cit. p.94]. However, both Llanllogio and Hen Capel Lligwy are shown there as chapels of ease to Llanegrad and this is confirmed by Henry Rowlands [Mona Antiqua 1st Ed. 1723 p.366].

xxvi. Traeth ar Lleuwin. The Llanon sands. The true etymology is still quite obscure. Around the mid-C18th Lewis Morris refers to ‘traeth oerfelain’ [Hugh Owen Life and Works of Lewis Morris Anglesey Antiquarian Society 1951 p.147]. Sir Ifor Williams was at one time inclined to see a link with laver, laver the edible seaweed but later rejected this after he noted a reference [University of Wales Bangor Penrhyn MSS Nos. 239 – 41] to the form *Eilafagen > y felafen in documents dealing with a dispute over a fish weir in Llanlechid parish. This form is also noted by H. R. Davies [Conwy and Menai Ferries p. 108, 122, 123] as a name for the Beaumaris ferry. The popular folk etymology in terms of wylofain = ‘wailing, lamentation’ [said to be over the loss of the legendary kingdom of Helig ap Glanaw which, old tradition had it, was submerged by the waters of Conwy Bay in the 6th century AD] has been rejected by all scholars since Egerton Phillimore. The possibility of a link with llawn, gorllawn = ‘overflowing’ has apparently not been discussed.


xxix. Llan Saturn. Now Llan sadwrn. An early 6th century Christian inscribed stone of Nash-Williams type I was found by sextons digging a grave in the churchyard. This definitely occurred
before 1742 as Lewis Morris [NLW Addl. MS 168c and Hugh Owen Life and works of L.M. Anglesey Antiquarian Society 1951 p.200] mentions ‘an inscription on a stone in Llanesadwrn Church’. The stone was probably discovered some time in the 17th century. It is now in the north wall of the chancel [RCAHM Anglesey Inventory 1937,1962 p.cix]. The inscription is judged to read ‘hic beatus sacerdos saturninus se[pulcro]iacus et sua san[cta]coniux pax vobiscum’. Standard hagiographies have St. Saturninus [Welsh Sadern Farchog, ‘knightly Sadwrn’]; a brother of St. Illtud, coming to Anglesey as a companion of St. Cadfan. Sir Ifor Williams was satisfied that Saturninus was a diminutive or hypochoristic form of Saturnus [RCAHM ibid p. cxv] but others have argued that he was a different individual, possibly a close follower of the saint.

**Llan Gradivel, Pennynydd.** The church is dedicated to St. Credifael or Gredifael.

**xxx.** The Carboniferous sandstone and millstone grit formations of Anglesey were always considered a prime source for millstones, especially from he quarries near Penmon, as well as those at Ynys, Llyn Cadarn, Fedw Fawr, Aber y Pwll and also around Moelfre. Ownership of all the various quarries originally rested with the native princes of Gwynedd and hence, after 1282, by right of conquest, with the English Crown who granted extraction rights to local landowners by letters patent. Many disputes arose over priority to these rights, as for example in 1609 and 1614 when Sir Richard Bulkeley of Hen Blas, Beaumaris, was accused by Sir William Maurice of Clenennau of taking 200 millstones from Fedw Fawr, to which he had no right, Sir William being entitled by letters patent of Elizabeth dated 14th June 1592 [B. G. Owen ‘Brogyntyn Mill Records’ in National Library of Wales Journal vol. 9 1955 - 56 pp. 383 - 384; see also E. Greenly Geology of Anglesey H.M.SO 1919 p. 860].

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