The historie of Cambria, now called Wales: a part of the most famous Yland of Brytaine / written in the Brytish language above two hundreth yeares past: translated into English by H. Lhoyd Gentleman: corrected, augmented, and continuted out of records and best approoved authors, by David Powel.

Contributors

Caradoc, of Llancarvan, -1147?
Powell, David, 1552?-1598

Publication/Creation

London : R. Newberie & H. Denham, 1584.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/x4rd4c8g

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

HISTORIE
OF
CAMBRIA
1584

FROM THE LIBRARY
OF WILLIAM MORRIS
KELMSCOTT HOUSE
HAMMERSMITH

665 Lloyd (H.) History of Cambria, now called Wales, translated into English, corrected, augmented and continued by David Powell, FIRST EDITION, *woodcut title (margin mended), and cuts in the text, panelled calf gilt, r. e.* *R. Newberie and H. Denham*, 1584

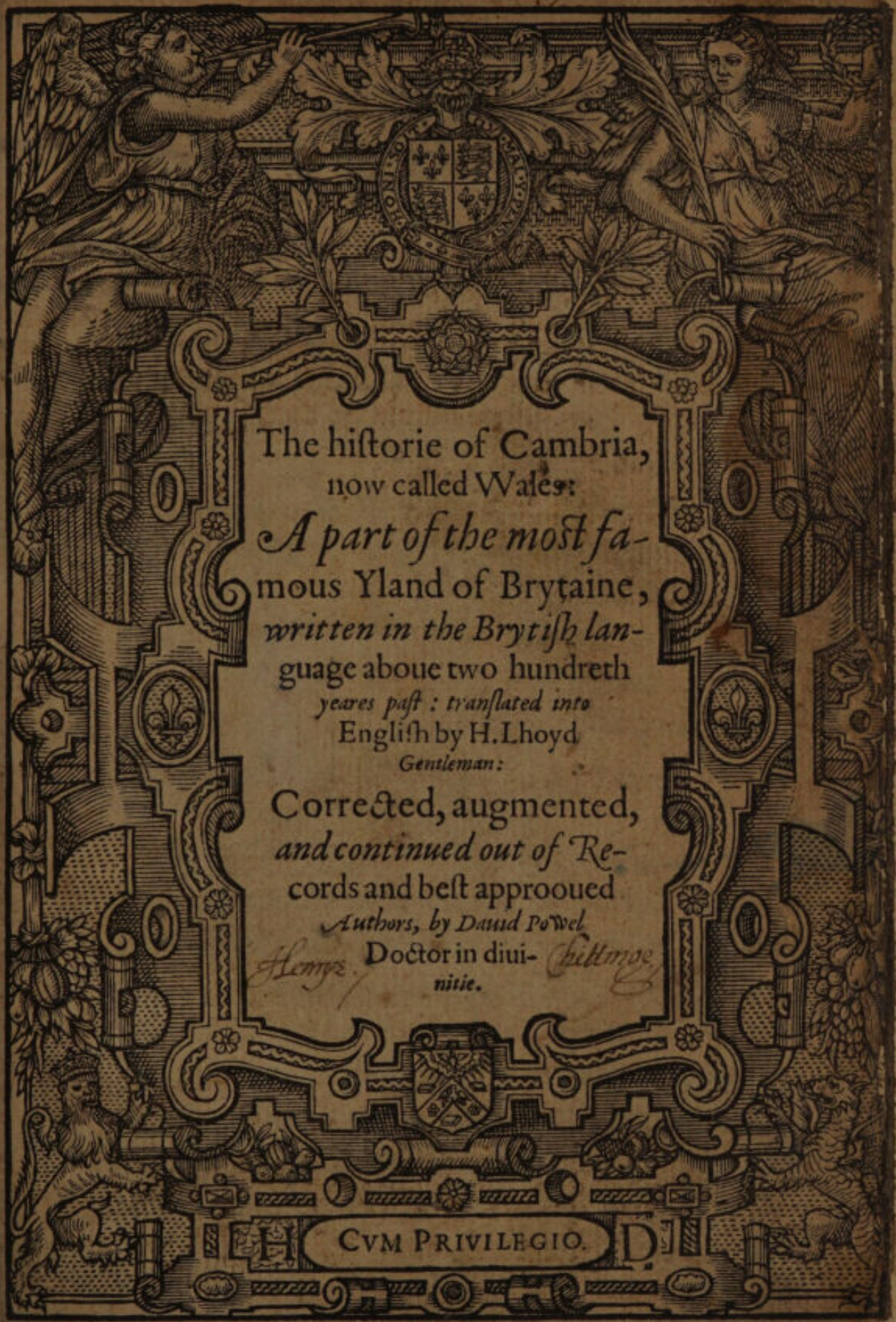
£4-10-0

Henry Davies.

Wales
1273
X
6
S.T.C 4606

27.C.997

Caradoc of Llancarvan



The historie of Cambria, now called Wales: *A part of the most famous* Yland of Brytaine, *written in the Brytish language aboue two hundreth yeares past: translated into* English by H. Lhoyd *Gentleman:* Corrected, augmented, *and continued out of* Records and best approoued *Authors, by Dauid Powel* Doctor in diuinitie.

CVM PRIVILEGIO.

~~Richard Lloyd His Book~~

~~Anno 1733~~

Sam Tho: Lloyd Jus Lib
1753.

To the Right worſhipfull *Sir Philip Sydney knight.*

IT is the maner of moſt writers (Right worſhipfull) in dedicating of their bookes, to praiſe and extoll the vertues and noble qualities of ſuch men as they chooſe to be the patrons of their works, whereby to winne ſome credit and countenance to themſelues: the which thing I ſee to be doone by a great number of writers (as well ſtrangers as countreymen) who haue ſet out the praiſe and commendation of your noble gifts: I am therefore at this time to direct my ſtile the rather to admoniſh

you how to emploie and vse the same, to that end that they are bestowed vpon you, than otherwise vainelie with suspicion of flatterie to speake of them. And first I would haue you to consider with your selfe, that you haue receiued all the good gifts you haue at the hands of almightie God, who is the giuer of all goodnesse, for the which your dutie is to render most humble and hartie thanks vnto his diuine maiestie. The end also for the which they are giuen vnto you, is at no time to be forgotten, that is, the setting foorth of the glorie of God, & the benefit of your countrie. Call also to remembrance, that they be talents deliuered vnto you of credit to vse for a time, for the which you must render an account whensoeuer it pleaseth the owner to call you to it: the more you haue, the greater your account will be; for he that hath receiued fiue talents is further to be charged than he which hath receiued but one; and he that hath receiued ten, deeper than he that hath receiued but fiue. Vse them therefore and hide them not in a napkin, for they are the better for the wearing; the more you vse them, the more they will increase; the more you laie out, the richer you shalbe. Haue alwaies before your eies the

glorie of God, neuer forget the same in anie thing you doo : seeke the weale publike of your countrie, labour to doo it good in anie thing you may, while you haue time so to doo: for you haue but a while to remaine heere, awaie you must go after the common course of nature. Let the remembrance of your account when your stewardships is ended, be neuer out of your mind. These be the cheefe points leading the right path to true nobilitie : these you shall find set out at large in that booke, wherewithall you are most delighted.

For the putting of these things in practise, I am to laie downe two examples for you to imitate, the which (because they are domesticall) ought to mooue you to be the more willing to follow them. The one in your own noble father, who alwaies hath beene and yet is more inclined and bent to doo good to his countrie, than to benefit or inrich himselfe, as Wales and Ireland, beside his owne can beare him witnesse. The other in your honorable father in lawe, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, hir Maiesties cheefe Secretarie, a man for his zeale of Gods glorie, and loue towards them that feare God vnfainedlie, well knowne to the world. Follow their steps, with the remem-

brance of that noble house, out of the which you are descended by your honourable mother, and then you cannot doo amisse. Labour by the example of your father to discouer and bring to light, the acts of the famous men of elder times, who with conference of the estate and gouernment of all ages, will bring you to the perfect experience of those things that you haue learned out of *Aristotle*, *Plato*, and *Cicero*, by your trauell in philosophie. Your father, with his great expenses and labour, hauing procured & gotten to his hands the histories of Wales and Ireland (which countries for manie yeeres with great loue and commendation he gouerned) committed vnto me this of Wales, to be set foorth in print, with direction to proceed therein, and necessarie bookes for the dooing thereof. And although I was vnsufficient for dooing of it, yet I haue doone mine indeuour, and now doo present the same vnto your worship, as by good reason due to the sonne and heire of him that was the procurer and bringer of it to light: desiring you to accept it with as good will as the same is offered vnto you, and so following the godlie zeale, loue of the common wealth, and care to doo it good, of so noble

and

and worthie parents, to beare countenance and fauour to the countrie of Wales, which hartilie wisheth you honourable preferment in the feare of God. The Lord increase his gifts in you to his glorie, the benefit of the commonwealth, and your endlesse comfort. From my lodging in London the 25. of March. 1584.

Your worships readie *at commandement*, Dauid Powel.

To the Reader.

CAradoc of Lancaruan (gentle Reader) collected the ſucceſſions & actes of the Brytiſh Princes after Cadwalader, to the yeare of Chriſt 1156. Of the which collections there were ſeuerall copies afterward kept in either of the Abbeis of Conwey and Stratflur, which were yearelie augmented as things fell out, and conferred together ordinarilie euerie third yeare, when the Beirdh which did belong to thoſe two Abbeis went from the one to the other in the time of their Clêra, wherein were contained beſides, ſuch notable occurrences hapning within this Ile of Brytaine, as they then thought worthie the writing: which order of regiſtring and noting continued in thoſe Abbeis vntill the yeare 1270. which was a little before the death of the laſt Lhewelyn who was ſlaine at Buelht. Theſe collections were copied by diuers, ſo that there are at this daie of the ſame in Wales a hundred copies at the leaſt, whereof the moſt part were written two hundred yeares ago. This booke Humffrey Lhoyd gentleman (a paineful and a worthie ſearcher of Brytiſh antiquities) tranſlated into Engliſh,

Clêra *is their ordinarie viſitation which they vſe euerie third yeare.*

and partlie augmented, chieflie out of Matthew Paris, and Nicholas Triuet: but before the booke was poliſhed (hauing yet manie imperfections, not onelie in the phraſe, but alſo in the matter and ſubſtance of the hiſtorie) it pleaſed God to take him awaie in the floure of his time: who (if God had ſpared him life) would not onelie haue ſet out this hiſtorie abſolute and perfect, but alſo haue opened vnto the world other antiquities of this land, which now lie hidden and vnknowen. The copie of his tranſlation, the Right honorable Sir Henry Sidney Lord Preſident of VVales (whoſe diſpoſition is rather to ſeeke after the antiquities, and the weale publike of thoſe countries which he gouerneth, than to obtaine lands and reuenewes within the ſame, for I know not one foote of land that hee hath either in VVales or Ireland) had lieng by him a great while, and being deſirous to haue the ſame ſet out in print, ſent for me in September laſt, requeſting me to peruſe and correct it, in ſuch ſort as it might be committed to the preſſe. But I (knowing my ſelfe to be far vnable to performe and accompliſh thoſe things which are requiſite to the publiſhing of ſuch an hiſtorie, and being otherwiſe called and imploied) was verie loath anie thing to medle therein, and ſo excuſed my ſelfe; yet he conceiuing a better opinion of me than there was cauſe, would needs haue me to doo mine indeuour in that behalfe. VVhoſe requeſt I was not of dutie to gainſaie or withſtand, and thereupon I promiſed to doo my beſt, which trauell two things haue cauſed me to be the more willing to take it in hand.

Firſt, becauſe I ſee the politike and martiall actes of all other inhabitants of this Iland, in the time of their gouernment to be ſet out to the vttermoſt, and that by diuers and ſundrie writers: and the whole doings and

gouern-

gouernment of the Brytaines the first inhabitants of the land, who continued their rule longer than anie other nation, to be nothing spoken of nor regarded of anie, especialie sithence the reigne of Cadwalader, hauing so manie monuments of antiquitie to declare and testifie the same, if anie would take the paines to open and discouer them to the vew of the world. *Rob. Cænal. li. 2. Par. 2.*

The second thing that mooued me therevnto, is the slanderous report of such writers, as in their bookes do inforce euerie thing that is done by the Welshmen to their discredit, leauing out all the causes and circumstances of the same: which doo most commonlie not onelie eleuate or dissemble all the iniuries and wrongs offered and done to the Welshmen, but also conceale or deface all the actes worthie of commendation atchieued by them. Search the common Chronicles touching the Welshmen, and commonlie thou shalt find that the King sendeth some noble man or other with an armie to Wales, to withstand the rebellious attempts, the proud stomachs, the presumptuous pride, stirre, trouble and rebellion of the fierce, vnquiet, craking, fickle and vnconstant Welshmen, and no open fact laid downe to charge them withall, why warre should be leuied against them, nor yet they swaruing abrod out of their owne countrie to trouble other men. Now this historie dooth shew the cause and circumstances of most of those warres, whereby the qualitie of the action may be indged. And certeinlie no man is an indifferent witnesse against him whom he counteth his enimie or aduersarie, for euill will neuer speaketh well. The Welshmen were by the Saxons and Normans counted enimie, before the twelfth yeare of Edward the first, while they had a gouernour among themselues: and afterward, when king Edward had brought

the

the countrie to his subiection, he placed English officers to keepe them vnder, to whome most commonlie he gaue the forfaits and possessions of such Welshmen as disobeied his lawes, and refused to be ruled by the said officers: the like did the other Kings that came after him. The said officers were thought oftentimes to be ouer-seuere and rigorous for their owne profit & commoditie: which things caused the people often to disobeie, & manie times like desperate men to seeke reuengement, hauing those for their iudges which were made by their ouerthrow, and also wanting indifferencie in their causes and matters of griefes: for the Kings alwaies countenanced and beleeued their owne officers, by them preferred and put in trust, before their accusers, whom they liked not of. Wherevpon the inhabitants of England fauoring their countriemen and freends, reported not the best of the Welshmen. This hatred and disliking was so increased by the stirre and rebellion of Owen Glyndoure, that it brought foorth such greeuous lawes, as few Christian kings euer gaue or published the like to their subiects. These things being so, anie man may easilie perceiue the verie occasion of those parentheseis and briefe notes of rebellion and troubles obiected to the Welshmen, without opening of cause or declaration of circumstances.

The Normans hauing conquered England, and gotten all the lands of the Saxon nobilitie, would faine haue had the lands of the Welshmen also, wherevpon diuers of them entred VVales with an armie, so that the VVelshmen were driuen for their owne defense to put themselues in armour: for the which fact they are by some writers accused of rebellion, wheras by the law of Nature it is lawfull for all men to withstand force by force. They were in their owne countrie, the

Vim vi repellere licet.

land

land was theirs by inheritance and lawfull possession: might they not therefore defend themselues from violence and wrong, if they could? What right or lawfull title had the Earle of Chester to Ryuonioc & Tegengl? or the Earle of Salope to Dyuet, Caerdigan, & Powys? or Rob. Fitzhamon to Glamorgan? or Barnard Newmarch to Brechnoke? or Ralph Mortimer to Eluel? or Hugh Lacy to the land of Ewyas? or anie other of them to anie countrie in VVales? By what reason was it more lawfull for those men to dispossesse them of these countries with violence and wrong, than for them to defend and keepe their owne? Shall a man be charged with disobedience, because he seeketh to keepe his purse from him that would robbe him? I meane not by this to charge those Noble men, which wan these countries by the sword: but I speake it to note the parcial dealing of the writers & setters foorth of those histories, that should haue reported things indifferentlie, as they were done, and laid downe the causes and circumstances of euerie action truelie, who being altogither parciall, fauoring the one side & hating the other, do pronounce of the fact according to their priuate affections, condemning oftentimes the innocent, and iustifieng the wrong doers.

These considerations I saie, besides my bounden duty, caused me to venture to take this thing in hand. The translation of H. Lhoyd I haue conferred with the Brytish booke, whereof I had two ancient copies, and corrected the same, when there was cause so to doo. And after that the most part of the booke was printed, I receiued another larger copie of the same translation, being better corrected, at the hands of Robert Glouer Somerset Herald, a learned and studious Gentleman in his profession, the which if I had had at the beginning,

ning, manie things had come foorth in better plight than they now be. Againe, I got all the authors that I could come by, which haue anie thing written of the affaires of VVales, as Gildas, Asser Meneuensis, Galfride, William of Newborow, Matthew Paris, Matthew Westminster, Thomas Walsingham, Ponticus Virunnius, Polydor Virgil, Io. Leyland, Io. Bale, I. Prise, Matthew Parker, Io. Caius, VVilliam Lambert, and all the English Chronicles printed. In written hand I had Gildas Sapiens *alias* Nennius, Henrie Huntington, VVilliam Malmsbury, Marianus Scotus, Ralph Cogshall, Io. Euersden, Nicholas Triuet, Florentius Vigornensis, Simon of Durham, Roger Houedon, and other which remaine in the custodie of I. Stowe citizen of London, who deserueth cõmendation for getting togither the ancient writers of the histories of this land. I had also the Brytish books of petegrees. I. Castoreus, & Sylvester Giral. Cambrensis, which with diuers other rare monuments of antiquitie, I receiued at the hands of the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley high treasurer of England: who also directed me by his letters to all the offices where the Records of this realme are kept, out of the which I haue gathered a great part of this historie, and more would haue done, if the time had permitted. The copie I haue conferred with the aforenamed authors, and where I found them to intreat of the matters therein contained, I haue noted them in the margine, and in such authors as are printed I haue most commonlie directed thee gentle Reader to the page or chapter of the booke where thou shalt find the same historie treated of. Againe, where I found anie thing of Wales worthie the noting in the said authors being not conteined in the copie, I haue inserted

the

the ſame in a ſmaller letter with this marke ❧ before it, whereby it may be diſcerned from the copie it ſelfe. Further, ſuch things as were breefly ſet downe in the copie without ſignification of cauſe or declaration of circumſtances, if I found the ſame in anie of mine authors treated of and further opened, I haue likewiſe inſerted it in his due place. In the poſſeſſion and ſucceſſion of families, I haue ſought what I could for the time, and haue laid downe moſt of the noble families of England, which had lands in Wales, or deſcended out of that countrie. I was greatlie furthered in this worke by the painefull and ſtudious trauell of the right worſhipfull Sir Edward Stradling Kniight, Thomas Powel of Whittington parke, and Richard Broughton Eſquires.

In the deſcription I haue taken the leſſe paines, looking dailie for the comming foorth of the painefull and ſtudious trauell of ſome other, who hath labored in that behalfe, and ſtudied all the Romane and Brytiſh hiſtories concerning the ancient names of nations and places within this Iland, ſo that my labour were ſuperfluous in that behalfe. Herein if happilie I haue ſwarued or omitted anie thing, which ſhould haue beene laid downe in this hiſtorie, I neither did it wittinglie nor willinglie: and therefore being readie vpon better information to amend that which ſhalbe found to be amiſſe, if any ſo ſhalbe, I am the rather to be born withall, becauſe I am the firſt ſetter out in print of this hiſtorie: for things can neuer be ſo well doone at the firſt when there is but few that doo trauell therein, as they maie in proceſſe of time, when euerie man putteth to his helping hand, which curteſie I am to deſire of thee gentle Reader for the perfecting of this worke.

Concerning the alteration of the eſtate, there was

neuer

neuer anie thing so beneficiall to the common people of Wales, as the vniting of that countrie to the crowne and kingdome of England, whereby not onelie the maladie and hurt of the dissention that often hapned betweene the Princes of the countrie, while they ruled, is now taken awaie, but also an vniformitie of gouernment established; whereby all controuersies are examined, heard & decided within the countrie: so that now the countrie of Wales (I dare boldlie affirme it) is in as good order for quietnes and obedience as anie countrie in Europe: for if the rulers and teachers be good and doo their duties, the people are willing to learne, readie to obeie, and loath to offend or displease. And if it please God once to send them the Bible in their owne language according to the godlie lawes alreadie established, the countrie of Wales (I doubt not) will be comparable to anie countrie in England.

A description of Cambria

now called Wales: Drawne first by
Sir Iohn Prise knight, and afterward
augmented and made perfect
by Humfrey Lhoyd
Gentleman.

FOr as much as it is necessarie for the vnderstanding of this historie, to knowe the perfect description of the countrie of Wales, to the end the acts atchiued and doone in the same may be the better knowne; I thought good somewhat to trauell therein, and so to laie downe the same as it was in those daies, and as it is now: that the reader by conference of both times may the better vnderstand this worke. Therefore after the three sonnes of *Brutus* had diuided the whole Ile of Brytaine into three parts; that part conteined within the French seas, with the riuers of Seauerne (called in Brytish *Hafren*) Dee and Humber, fell to the eldest sonne *Locrinus*, which was after his name called *Lhoyger*, which name it hath in the Brytish toong to this daie, and in English now it is called *England*, and is augmented North-

ward to the riuer Tweed. The second sonne *Albanactus* had all the land Northward from Humber to the sea Orkney, called in the Brytish toong *Mor Werydh*, and in Latine *Mare Caledonicum*. The third sonne *Camber* had to his part all that which remained vndiuided, lieng within the Spanish and Irish seas, and separated from England, with the riuers Seauerne and Dee, and this part was after his name called *Cambria*, and the inhabitants thereof *Cambry*, and their language *Camberaec*, and so are at this daie. So that they haue kept the same countrie and language this 2690. and odde yeares, without commixtion with anie other nation, especiallie in Northwales, as it shall hereafter appeare.

Cambria.

And bicause the name of this countrie is changed, or rather mistaken by the inhabitants of England, and not by them called *Cambry*, but Wales: I thinke it necessarie to declare the occasion thereof, which is, that where the Saxons a people of Germanie were the first that after the Brytaines inhabited and ruled the greatest part of this Ile, & droue the Brytains to that corner, which according to the maner of their countrie they called Wales, and the people Welshmen, and the toong Welsh, that is to saie Strange, or not of them vnderstanded. For at this daie the inhabitants of the lowe countries call their next neighbours language of *Henegaw*, or other that speake French, Walsh, as a language to them vnknowne. Likewise the dwellers of Tyroll & other the higher countries of Germanie doo name the Italian their next neighbour a Welshman, and his language Walsh. And this is an euident proofe, that they which harped vpon a Queene *Gwalaes*, and of a Prince *Wala* (of whom neither Brytish, Latine, nor English historie maketh mention) were fowlie deceiued: and so likewise was a great historiographer of late daies, which saith, that it was called *Wallia, quasi Italia*, bicause the rest of the Romans which remained in the Ile were driuen thither. Neither is this anie new inuention, although *Polydore Virgil* with an *Italian* brag dooth glorie himselfe to be the first that espied it out, for diuers ancient writers doo alledge the same cause of the name of

Wales,

Wales, of whom *Sylueſter Giraldus* is one, who wrote in the time of *Henrie* the ſecond after the conqueſt, before 380. yeares paſſed: which is an euident token, that the ſaid *Polydore* did either neuer ſee nor read the ancient hiſtories of this realme, or diſſembleth the ſame to the aduancement and praiſe of himſelfe and his countrie: which to the learned and indifferent reader ſhall appeare to be the onelie occaſion he tooke that worke in hand, for all his booke redoundeth onlie to the praiſe and honour of the Romans, as well ſpirituall as temporall, and to blaſe forth their acts and deeds within this realme: and vpon the other part dooth either openlie ſlaunder, or els priuilie extenuate, or ſhamefullie denie the martiall proweſſe and noble acts, as well of Saxons, Danes, and Normans, as of the Brytains, all inhahiters of this Ile. Which thing he that liſt to prooue, let him read and conferre *Cæſars* Commentaries, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Herodianus*, and other ancient writers, as well in Latine as in Greeke, with his worke. As for the ancient writers of the Brytiſh hiſtorie, as the Brytiſh chronicle, the hiſtorie of *Gildas*, *Ponticus Verunnius*, yea the golden worke of *Matthew Paris* moonke of Saint Albon, which wrote from *William Baſtard*, to the laſt yeares of *Henrie* the third; I dare well ſaie he neuer ſawe them, they be in diuers places to be had, ſo that the truth may be eaſilie prooued. To make an end I ſaie, that he being firſt a ſtraunger borne, and alſo ignorant as well in the hiſtories of this realme, as of thoſe toongs and languages wherin the ſame were written, could neuer ſet foorth the true and perfect Chronicle of the ſame. But he hauing a good grace and a pleaſant ſtile in the Latine toong, and finding himſelfe in a countrie where euerie man either lacked knowledge or ſpirit to ſet forth the hiſtorie of their owne countrie, tooke this enterpriſe in hand, to their great ſhame, and no leſſe diſpraiſe, bicauſe he a blind leader ſhall drawe a great number of vndiſcreet and raſh folowers, as well Geographers and Coſmographers, as Chroniclers and Hiſtoriographers, to the darke pit of ignorance, where I leaue them at this time, remitting the reader to the apologie of Sir *Iohn Pryſe* knight, and his Brytiſh hi-

ſtorie, written by him of purpoſe againſt the enuious reports and ſlaunderous taunts of the ſaid *Polydor*, where he ſhall ſee a great number of his errors confuted at large. And to returne to my former matter of the name of Wales, which name to be giuen of late by a ſtraunge nation may be otherwiſe prooued: for the Welſhmen themſelues doo not vnderſtand what theſe words VVales and Welſh doo ſignifie, nor know anie other name of their countrie or themſelues but *Cambry*, nor of their language but *Cambraec*, which is as much to ſaie as *Cambers* language or ſpeech. So likewiſe they know not what England or Engliſh meaneth, but commonlie they call the countrie *Lhoyger*, the Engliſhmen *Sayſon*, and the Engliſh toong *Sayſonaec*. Which is an euident token that this is the ſame language which the Brytaines ſpake at the beginning: for the works of *Merdhyn* and of *Talieſſin*, who wrote aboue 1000. yeares paſt, are almoſt the ſame words which they vſe at this daie, or at the leaſt eaſie to be vnderſtanded of euerie one which knoweth perfectlie the Welſh toong, eſpeciallie in Northwales.

Wales.

A Locrino.

A Saxonib.

Beſide this, where at this daie, there doo remaine three remnants of the Brytaines, diuided euerie one from other, with the ſeas which are in Wales, Cornewall (called in Brytiſh *Cerniw*) and little Brytaine, yet almoſt all the particular words of theſe three people are all one, although in pronunciation and writing of the ſentences they differ ſomewhat, which is no maruell, ſeeing that the pronunciation in one realme is often ſo diuers, that the one can ſcant vnderſtand the other. But it is rather a wonder, that the Welſhmen being ſeparated from the Corniſh, well nigh theſe 900. yeares, and the Brytaines from either of them 290. yeares before that, and hauing ſmall traffike or concourſe togither ſithence that time, haue ſtill kept their owne Brytiſh toong. They are not therefore to be credited which denie the Welſh to be the old Brytiſh toong. And here I cannot paſſe ouer what one of theſe fine Chroniclers wrote of late, of the name of Brytaine, affirming that it ſhould be ſo called of Brytaine in France, as the elder of that name. But ſurelie he had either neuer ſeene *Ptolomie* nor *Cæſar*, nor

anie

anie other ancient writer, or read them with ſmall iudgement and memorie. For there he might haue learned, that when this land was called *Brytaine*, the other was called *Armorica*, & how in *Maximus* time, *Conan Meriadoc* was the firſt that gaue it that name, & inhabited it with Brytaines out of this Ile. Other deriuations of theſe words *Brytania*, and *Albion*, out of Greeke & Latine, I am aſhamed to rehearſe; for vnto ſuch errors doo they commonlie fall, that either puffed vp with vaine glorie of their owne wits, or pinched with deſpite and enuie at other mens works; or blinded with ignorance, do go about to write & ſet foorth anie hiſtorie or chronicle. But paſſing ouer this matter vntill an other time, I will returne to the deſcription of Wales, which (as I ſaid) was of old time compaſſed almoſt about with the Iriſh ſeas, & the riuers Dee and Seauerne, although afterwards the Saxons wan by force from the Brytaines all the plaine and champion countrie ouer the riuers, and ſpecially *Offa* king of *Mercia*, who made a ditch of a great breadth and depth, to be a meare betwixt his kingdome and Wales, which ditch began at the riuer Dee, by Baſſingwerke betweene Cheſter and Ruthlan, and ran along the hils ſides to the ſouth ſea a little from Briſtowe, reaching aboue a hundreth miles in length, and is in manie places to be ſeene at this daie, bearing the name of *Clawdh Offa*, that is to ſaie, *Offas* ditch, and the countrie betweene it and England is commonlie called in Welſh *Y Mars*, although the greateſt part of it be now inhabited by Welſhmen, namlie in Northwales, which yet keepeth the ancient limits to the riuer Dee, and in ſome places ouer it. Other (as *Sylueſter Giraldus*) make the riuer *VVy*, called in Welſh *Gwy*, to be the meare betweene England and Wales on the South part called Southwales; who meaſureth the breadth of Wales, from Salowe or Willoweford called *Rhyd yr helig* vpon *VVy*, to Saint *Dauids* in *Menenia* 100. miles, and the length from *Caerlheon* vpon *Vſce* in *Gwentland*, to Holihead called *Caergybi* in *Angliſey*, in Welſh called *Môn*, aboue 100. miles, and theſe be the common meares at this daie, although the Welſh toong is commonlie vſed and ſpoken Englandward, beyond theſe old

Rob. Cenal. li. 2. Per. 2.

The meares and bounds of Wales.

meeres a great waie, as in Herefordſhire, Gloceſterſhire, and a great part of Shropſhire. And thus for the generall deſcription of Wales, which afterward about the yeare of Chriſt 870. *Rodericus Magnus*, king of Wales, diuided it into three territories which they called kingdomes, which remained vntill of late daies.

Theſe three were, *Gwynedh*, in Engliſh Northwales, *Deheubarth*, in Engliſh Southwales, and *Powys* land; in euerie of the which he ordeined a princelie ſeat or court for the Prince to remaine at moſt commonlie: as in *Gwynedh* (which ſome old writers call *Venedotia* for *Gwynethia*) *Aberffraw* in the Ile of *Môn* or *Angleſey*. In *Deheubarth* called in Latine *Demetia Caermadhyn*, from whence it was afterward remooued to *Dineuowr*, eight miles thence. In *Powys Pengwern*, called *Y Mwythic*, and in Engliſh Sherewsburie, from whence it was remooued to *Mathraual* in *Powys* land. And bicauſe this hiſtorie dooth as well intreate of warres betwixt theſe three prouinces, as betwixt them and the Saxons, Normanes and Flemings: I thinke it good to ſet foorth the particular deſcription of euerie part by it ſelfe. And firſt of Northwales as the cheefeſt part, which he gaue his eldeſt ſonne, ordeining that either of the other two ſhould paie him yearelie 200. pound of tribute, as it appeareth in the lawes of *Howel Dha*, which are to be had in Welſh, and alſo in Latine. Therefore *Gwyneth* (called Northwales) had vpon the Northſide the ſea, from the riuer Dee at Baſingwerke to *Aberdyui*, and vpon the Weſt and Southweſt the riuer *Dyui* which diuideth it from Southwales, and in ſome places from *Powys* land. And on the South and Eaſt it is diuided from *Powys* ſometimes with mountaines, and ſometimes with riuers, till it come to the riuer Dee againe. This land was of old time diuided to foure parts, of which the cheefeſt was *Môn*, in Engliſh called *Angleſey*, where the Princes cheefe houſe was at *Aberfraw*, which is an Iland ſeparated from the maine land, with an arme of the ſea called *Menai*, & had in it ſelfe three Cantreds or hundreds, which were ſubdiuided to ſixe comots, as Cantref *Aberfraw*, to comot *Lhion*, and comot *Malhtraeth*, Cantref

Cemais,

Aberfraw.

Dinevowr.

Mathraual.

Northwales.

Môn.

Cemais, to the comots *Talebolion* and *Tŵr Celyn*. Cantref *Roſſyr* to the comots *Tindaethwy* and *Mænai*. And at this daie there is a trimme towne in that Ile called *Beumariſh*, and a common paſſage to Ireland at *Caergybi*, called in Engliſh Holyhead. But here I cannot winke at that notable error of *Polydor*, which (after his accuſtomed faſhion) denieth this Ile to be called *Môna*, but *Angleſia*, or *Anglorum inſula*, bicauſe it is called in Engliſh *Angleſey*, and giueth this name *Môna* to Man, and ſo hath loſt the names of both Iles: which ignorance and forgetfulnes might be forgiuen him, if he had not drawne a great number to this error with him, which in their charters doo dailie wrong name theſe Iles, which may be eaſilie prœued. Firſt, bicauſe the inhabitants of the Ile doo know none other name but *Môn*: and it is called through all Wales, *Tîr Môn*, that is to ſaie, the land of *Môn* vnto this day. So that neither by memorie of man, neither by anie monument in writing in the Brytiſh toong can it appeare, that euer it had anie other name but *Môn*, yet there be manifeſt monuments for theſe 1000. yeares. It is alſo growne to a prouerbe through Wales, for the fertilitie of the ground, *Môn mam Gymry*, that is to ſaie, Môn mother of Wales.

The ancient hiſtorie of *Cornelius Tacitus* (which belike age had beaten out of *Polydors* head) ſaith, that the ſoldiours of *Paulinus Suetonius*, and afterward of *Iulius Agricola*, after they had paſſed through Northwales, then came ouer againſt Môna, where they did ſwim ouer an arme of the ſea of 200. paſes, and ſo by force wanne the Ile. Now whether is it more reaſonable thus to ſwimme ouer 200. paſes, or 20. miles? I know there is no man that beleeueth *Polydor* in this point: let all men therefore by this iudge the reſt. As for that which he ſaieth of the great woods, it is nothing: for both the Romanes, and after when the Chriſtian faith tooke place in this realme, the Chriſtians did fall and roote them out, for the idolatrie and abſurd religion which was vſed there: that the king of Man ſent for timber to Môn: read the life of *Hugh* Earle of Cheſter; which alſo is euident by the great beeches and other trees found in

the earth at theſe daies. His other reaſon is, bicauſe it is called Angleſey in the Engliſh toong: ſo is *Lhoyger* England, and *Cambry* Wales, are thoſe therefore the old names? No ſurelie. And what if the inhabitants called it ſo? (as they did not) had it not a name before the Angles wanne it? Yes I warrant you, but he had forgotten that. Now to the name of Man, it was euer, or at the leaſt theſe 1000. yeares named in Brytiſh *Manaw*, of which commeth the Engliſh name Man. The inhabitants thereof call it ſo, and no nation about it did euer call it Môn, no nor any writer but *Polydor*, which was too yong a godfather to name ſo old a child. For *Gildas* who wrote aboue 900. yeares paſſed, whoſe writings *Polydor* neuer ſawe, but vntrulie fathers vpon him his owne deuiſe; *Giraldus* in his deſcription of Ireland to *Henrie* the ſecond, *Henrie Huntington*, dooth plainlie call Man in Latine *Eubonia*, adding thereto either Manaw or Man, for the better vnderſtanding of the name: will you beleeue them or *Polydor*? Other arguments there are which I will paſſe ouer, till I haue more leaſure and occaſion to write of this matter.

Aruon. The ſecond part of North wales was called *Aruon*, which is as much to ſaie, as ouer againſt Môn: and had in it foure Cantreds, and ten comots.

Cantref *Aber* had in it three comots, *Y Lhechwedh vchaf*, *Y Lechwedh iſaf*, and *Nanconwy*.

Cantref *Aruon* had two comots, *Ywch Gwyruai*, & *Iſgwyruai*.

Cantref *Dunodic* had two comots, *Arduddwy* and *Euionyth*.

Cantref *Lhyyn* containeth three comots, *Cymytmayn*, *Tinlhayn*, and *Canologion*. This is now called Carnaruonſhire, as Môn is called Angleſey ſhire, and haue the ſame diuiſion at this daie. In this ſhire are Snowdon hils, called *Eryri*, neither in height, fertilitie of the ground, wood, cattell, fiſh and foule, giuing place to the famous Alpes, and without controuerſie the ſtrongeſt countrie within Brytaine.

Here is the towne of *Caernarnon*, called in the old time *Caer ſegonce*: and there alſo is *Conwey* called *Caergyffyn*. And the ſee of *Bangor*, with diuers other ancient caſtels and places

places of memorie, and was the last part of Wales, that came vnder the dominion of the kings of England. It hath on the North the sea and *Menai*, vpon the East and Southeast the riuer *Conwey*, which diuideth it from Denbighshire, although it now passe the riuer in one place by the sea shore. And on the Southwest and West, it is separated from *Merionyth* by high mountaines and riuers, and other meares.

The third part of *Gwyneth* was *Merionyth* containing three Cantreds, and euerie Cantred three comots. *Merionyth.*

As Cantref *Meyreon* hath three comots, *Talybont*, *Pennal*, and *Ystumaner*.

Cantref *Arustly* had these, *Vwchcoed*, *Iscoed*, and *Gwarthrenion*.

Cantref *Penllyn* had these, *Vwchmeloch*, *Ismeloch*, and *Micnaint*, and this keepeth the said name till this daie, but not within the same meres, and is full of hils and rocks, and hath vpon the North the sea, notable at this daie for the great resort and number of people that repaire thither to take herrings. It hath vpon the East *Aruon*, and Denbighland, vpon the South *Powys*, and vpon the West *Dyui*, and Caerdiganshire.

In this countrie standeth the towne of *Harlech*, and a great lake called *Llyn Tegyd*, through which the riuer Dee runneth, and mingleth not with the water of the lake, which is three miles long, and also the salmons, which are commonlie taken in the riuer hard by the lake, are neuer seene to enter the lake. Likewise a kind of fish called Gwyniaid, which are like to whitings, and are full in the lake, are neuer taken in the riuer. Not farre from this lake is a place called *Caergay*, which was the house of *Gay*, *Arthurs* foster brother. This shire as well as *Aruon*, is full of cattell, foule, and fish, with great number of read deere and roes: but there is great scarsitie of corne. *Tegyd.*

The fourth part of *Gwyneth*, was called *Y Beruedhwlad*, which may be Englished, the inland or middle countrie, which conteined fiue Cantreds and 13. comots, as Cantref *Ryuoniog* had in it these comots, *Vwchalet* and *Isalet*. *Y Beruedhwlad.*

Cantref *Yſtrat*, had *Hiraethoc* and *Cynmeirch*. Cantref *Ros* theſe, *Vwchdulas*, *Iſdulas*, and *Creuthyn*, which all are in the lordſhip of *Denbigh*, ſauing the *Creuthyn* which is in Carnaruonſhire, wherein the caſtell of *Dyganwy* did ſtand, which was the Earles of Cheſter, and is commonlie called in the Latine and Engliſh chronicle *Gannoc*.

The fourth Cantref was *Dyffryn Clwyd*, which may be Engliſhed the vallie of *Clwyd*, and now is called the lordſhip of *Ruthyn*, and hath theſe comots, *Coleigion*, *Ihannerch* and *Dogueilyn*.

The fift Cantref is *Tegengl*, and is now a part of Flyntſhire, hauing theſe comots, *Counſyllt*, *Preſtatyn*, and *Ruthlan*. And in this part is one of the faireſt vallies within this Ile, containing 18. miles in length, and 4. 5. 6. or 7. in breadth, as the hils either drawe inward togither, or backward aſunder, which high hils doo incloſe it on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South parts, and Northward the ſea. It is plentifull of cattell, fiſh, and foule, corne, hey, graſſe, and wood, and diuided along in the middeſt with the riuer *Clwyd*, to whom runneth *Clywedoc*, *Yſtrat*, *VVhilar*, *Elwy*, and a great number of other riuers from the hils. In this vallie two miles from the ſea, is the towne and caſtell of *Ruthlan*, where ſometimes a parliament hath beene kept. And two miles aboue it is the ſee of Saint Aſaph, betweene the riuers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*, called in the old time the biſhop ſee of *Ihan Elwy*. Foure miles thence, and two miles from the riuer, is ſituate vpon a rocke the towne and caſtell of *Denbigh*, where is one of the greateſt markets in the marches of Wales, and one of the faireſt and ſtrongeſt caſtels within this realme, which being the houſe of *Dauid* brother to *Ihewelyn*, the laſt Prince of the Welſh blood, was enlarged and ſtrengthned by *Henrie Lucy* Earle of Lincolne, to whom king *Edward* gaue the ſame lordſhip; it is alſo the ſhire towne of that Shire. Fiue miles aboue this, is the towne of *Ruthyn* with a faire caſtell, which ſometimes belonged to the Lords *Gray* Earles of Kent. This part of Northwales hath vpon the North the riuer Dee, and the ſea. Vpon the Weſt *Aruon*, and the riuer *Conwey*. South and Eaſt, *Merionyth*, and the countrie then called *Powys*.

Dyffryn Clwyd.

An. 12. Ed. 1.

See this hiſt. pag. 377.

Powys. And these be the meeres and bounds of *Gwyneth* or *Venedotia*, for the name of Northwales conteineth beside this all *Powys* at these daies. So there was vnder the territorie of *Aberfraw* 15. Cantreds, and in them 38. comots.

The second kingdome was *Mathraual*, which in right order was the third, as that which came to the third brother, yet for the better vnderstanding of the historie folowing, I haue placed it here. To this kingdome belonged the countrie of *Powys*, and the land betwixt Wy and Seauerne. Which part had vpon the South and West, Southwales, with the riuers Wy and Tywy, and other meeres. Vpon the North *Gwyneth*, and vpon the East the marches of England, from Chester to Wy, a little aboue Hereford: and therefore it was most troubled with wars, as well of the Saxons, as afterwards of the Normanes Lords marchers, who dailie wanne some part thereof, and by that meanes it was the first part that serued the kings of England, and therefore lesse esteemed of all the rest. This part called *Powys*, was diuided againe into *Powys Vadoc*, and *Powys Wenwynwyn*. *Powys Vadoc* contained in it selfe fiue Cantreds and 15. comots. *Mathraual or Powys.*

Cantref *Y Barwn*, which hath three comots, *Dynmael*, *Edeyrneon*, and *Glyndourdwy*, which be now in Merionithshire (sauing *Dinmael* which is in Denbighshire.)

Cantref *Y Rhiw*, whose comots were these, *Yal* now in Denbighshire: *Stratalyn* and *Hop* now in Flintshire.

Cantref *Vwchnant* hath these comots, *Merfforth* in Flyntshire, *Maelor Gymraeg*, in Englisn Bromfield, now in Denbighshire, and *Maelor Saesneg* in Flyntshire.

Cantref *Trefred* containeth these comots, *Croesvain*, *Tref Y Vvayn*, in Englisn Chirke, and in Denbighshire. *Croesoswallt*, Englisn Oswestree and in Shropshire.

Cantref *Rayder* with his comots *Mochnant Istraider*, *Cynllaeth* & *Nanheudwy* all in Chirke land, & in Denbighshire. Also the lordship of Whytington now in Shropshire, was in this part of *Powys*, which part at this daie hath lost the name of *Powys*, and is situate in diuerse shires, as it appeereth by the discourse before passed.

passed. In this part is the castell of *Holt* in Bromefield, and the castell of Chirke in Chirkeland. Likewise the lordship and castell of Whytington, which came by mariage to *Fulke Fitzwarren*. There is beside these, the lordship of *Oswestre*, of the which the *Fitzalans* haue been lords these 300. and odde years, and of diuers other lordships in those marches, as *Shrarden*, the eleuen townes, *Clun*, and manie others, which be all now in Shropshire.

The second part called *Powys Wenwynwyn*, had likewise fiue Cantreds, and twelue comots.

Cantref *Yvyrnwy* had these comots, *Mochnant vwch Rayader*, *Mechain Iscoed*, and *Ihannerch Hudol*.

Cantref *Ystlyc* had these, *Deuthwr*, *Gorthwr Isaf*, and *Strat Marchell*.

Cantref *Ihysswynaf* had these, *Caereneon*, and *Mechain vwchcoed*.

Cantref *Cydewen* had comot *Conan* and comot *Hauren*.

Cantref *Conan* had *Cyueilioc* and *Mouthwy*, which is now in *Merionyth* shire. Of all these, the three first Cantreds doo onlie at this daie beare the name of *Powys*, which are vpon the Northside of Seauerne, and are all fiue (sauing the comot of *Mowthwy*) in *Mongomry* shire.

This is a countrie full of woods, hils, and riuers, and hath in it these townes, the Poole, Newtowne, and Machynlhaeth. Arustly was in old time in this part, but afterwards it came to the Princes of *Gwyneth*. These lordships came by iust descent from the Princes thereof, to a woman named *Hawys*, the daughter of *Owen ap Gruffyth*, as appeareth in the historie following, page 215. *Arustly* and *Cyuelioc* came to the Baron of Dudley, and afterwards it was sold to the king.

The third part belonging to *Mathraual*, was the land betweene Wy and Seauerne, containing foure Cantreds, and 13. comots.

Cantref *Melienyth* hath these comots, *Ceri*, *Swyth ygre*, *Riwallht*, and *Glyn Ieithon*.

Cantref *Eluel* hath these, *Vwchmynydh*, *Ismynydh*, and *Ihechdhyfnog*.

dhyſnog.

Cantref *Yclawdh* theſe, *Dyffryn Teyueydiat, Swydhynogen,* and *Pennwelht.*

Cantref *Buelht* hath theſe, *Swydhy vam, Dreulys,* and *Iſyrwon.* Of this part there is at this daie ſome in Mountgomerie ſhire, ſome in Radnorſhire, and ſome in Brechnockeſhire. In this part and in the lordſhips marching to it, which although at the time of this diuiſion, which was in the time of the laſt prince, were not in his ſubiection, yet to this daie ſpeake Welſh, and are called Wales, and in theſe comots are theſe townes and caſtels. Mountgomerie called in Welſh *Treualdwyn,* a pretie towne and a faire caſtell. The caſtell of *Clunn* called *Colunwy,* which is the Earles of Arundell. The towne of Knighton, in Welſh *Trefyclawd.* The caſtell of *Cymaron.* Preſteyn in Welſh *Ihanandras.* The towne and caſtell of Radnor, in Welſh *Maeſyuet,* at this daie the ſhire towne. The towne of Kyngton and the caſtell of Huntingdon, called in Welſh *Y caſtelh Mayn,* which were the *Bohunes* Earles of Hereford, and after the dukes of Buckingham. Caſtell Payne, Haye, *Ihanuair* in *Buelht.* Theſe lordſhips with Brechnock and Abergeuennie, were belonging to the *Bruſes* lords of Brechnock, and after came diuers times, and by ſundrie meanes to the *Bohunes, Neuels,* and *Mortimers.* And ſo (as I haue rehearſed) in this territorie or kingdome were found 14. Cantreds, and 40. comots. Two of theſe parts, which are *Powys* and *Gwyneth,* are at this daie called Northwales, and diuided into ſixe ſhires. Mòn called Angleſey, Caernaruon, Merionyth, Denbigh, Flynt, and Mountgomerie ſhire, and are all on the Northſide Seauerne, ſauing a peece of Mountgomerie ſhire.

And here I thinke it good to let the reader vnderſtand what the Brytiſh chronicle ſaith of Northwales, which affirmeth that three times it came by inheritance to women. Firſt to *Stradwen,* daughter to *Caduan ap Conan ap Endaf,* and wife to *Coel Godeboc,* mother to *Genaw, Dyvyr* and *Gwawl.* The ſecond time to the ſame *Gwawl* wife to *Edeyrn ap Padarn,* and mother to *Cunetha Wledic*: which *Cunetha* inhabiting in the North parts of England,

England,about the yeare 540. after the incarnation of Christ, and hearing how the mingled nations of Irish Scots, and Pictes, had ouer runne the sea shore of Caerdigan, which was part of his inheritance, sent his sonnes thither to enioie their inheritance,of the which *Tibiaon* his eldest sonne died in Man, which land the said Irish Scots had wonne. For *Gildas* saith, that of the children of *Glam Hector*, which peopled a great part of Ireland,*Yscroeth* with his people inhabited *Dalrienda*, which is a part of Scotland: *Builke* with his people came to Man.But I thinke it good to put in *Gildas* words,which saith: *Builke cum filijs suis inhabitauit Euboniam insulam vulgò Manaw,quæ est in medi-tullio maris inter Hyberniam & Brytaniam*; that is to saie, Builke with his children inhabited the Ile Eubonia, commonlie *Manaw*(for so it was and is named in Brytish) which lieth in the middle of the sea, betweene Ireland and Brytaine. This was not called Mona,as *Polydor* faineth.The children of *Bethoun* inhabited *Demetia*, which is Southwales, with *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, till they were chased thence by the children of *Cunetha*. Thus farre *Gildas*. Therefore the sonnes of *Cunetha*, being arriued in Northwales (as well I thinke being driuen by the Saxons,as for their inheritance) diuided the countrie betwixt them.And first *Meireaon* the sonne of *Tibiaon*, the sonne of *Cunetha*, had Cantref *Meireaon* to his part. *Arustel ap Cunetha*,had Cantref *Arustly.Caredic ap Cunetha*,had *Caerdigion*,now Caerdigan shire. *Dunod* had Cantref *Dunodic*. *Edeyrn* had *Edeyrnion*. *Mael* had *Dynmael*. *Coel* had *Coleyon*. *Doguael* had *Dogueilyn*. *Ryvaon* had *Ryuonioc*,now Denbighland. *Eneon Yrch* had *Caereneon* in *Powys.Vssa* had *Maesvswalht* now Oswestree. For surelie that they saie commonlie of *Oswald* king of Northumberland, to be slaine there, and of the Well that sprong where his arme was caried,is nothing so.For *Beda* and all other writers testifie that *Peanda* slew *Oswald* at Maserfelt, in the kingdome of Northumberland, and his bodie was buried in the abbey of Bardney, in the prouince of *Lhyndesey*. But to my former matter. These names giuen by the sonnes of *Cunetha*, remaine to this daie.After this the Irish Picts or Scots,which the Brytains called

Maelor the sonne of Gwran,sonne to Cunedha had Maeloron, that is, the two Maelors, Maelor Gymbraeg, called Br. and Maelor Saesneg.

called *Y Gwydhyl Fhictiaid*, which is to saie, The Irish Pictes, did ouerrunne the Ile of Môn, and were driuen thence by *Cas walhon Lhawhir*, that is *Cas walhon* with the long hand, the sonne of *Eneon Yrch ap Cunedha*, who slew *Serigi* their king with his owne hands, at *Lhan y Gwydhyl* which is the Irish church at Holihead. This *Cas walhon* was father to *Maelgon Gwyneth*, whom the Latines call *Maglocunus*, Prince and king of Brytaine.

In his time was the famous clerke and great wiseman *Taliessyn Ben Beirdh*, that is to saie, the cheefest of the Beirdh or wisemen: for this word *Bardh* in *Cæsars* time, signified (as *Lucan* beareth witnes) such as had knowledge of things to come, and so it signifieth at this daie. This *Maelgon* had a sonne called *Run*, in whose time the Saxons inuited *Guormond* into Brytaine from Ireland, who had come thither from *Affrike*, who with the Saxons was the vtter destruction of the Brytaines, and slew all that professed Christ, and was the first that droue them ouer Seauerne. This *Run* was father to *Beli*, who was father to *Iago*, (for so the Brytaines call *Iames*) who was father to *Caduan*, and not *Brochwel* called *Brecynual* (as the English chronicle saith:) for this *Brochwel Yscithroc*, that is; long toothed, was chosen leader of such as met with *Adelred* alias *Ethelbertus Rex Cantiæ*, and other Angles and Saxons, whom *Augustine* had mooued to make warre against the christian Brytaines, and these put *Brochwel* twise to flight, not farre from Chester, and cruellie slew a 1000. preests and monkes of *Bangor*, with a great number of laie bretheren of the same house, which liued by the labour of their hands, and were come barefooted and woolward to craue mercie and peace at the Saxons hands. And heere you shall vnderstand that this was not *Augustine* bishop of *Hippona* the great clarke, but *Augustine* the moonke, called the apostle of England.

See after in the hist. pa. 6.

See in the hist. pag. 22.

Then this *Brochwel* retired ouer Dee, hard by *Bangor*, and defended the Saxons the passage, till *Caduan* king of Northwales, *Meredyth* king of Southwales, and *Bledrus* or *Bletius* Prince of Cornewall, came to succour him, and gaue the Saxons a sore battell, and slew of them the number of a 1066. and put the

rest

reſt to flight. After the which battell, *Caduan* was choſen king of Brytaine, & was cheefe ruler within the Ile; after whom his ſon *Cadwalhon*, who was father to *Cadwalader*, the laſt of the Brytiſh blood, that bare the name of king of Brytaine, was king.

See the hiſtorie folowing, pag. 24.

The third time that Northwales came to a woman, was to *Eſylht* the daughter of *Conan Tindaythwy*, the ſonne of *Edwal Ywrch*, the ſonne of *Cadwalader*. She was wife to *Meruyn Vrych*, and mother to *Roderike* the great, as ſhalbe hereafter declared. By this you may vnderſtand, that Northwales hath beene a great while the cheefeſt ſeate of the laſt kings of Brytaine, becauſe it was and is the ſtrongeſt countrie within this Ile, full of high mountaines, craggie rocks, great woods, and deepe vallies, ſtrait and dangerous places, deepe and ſwift riuers, as *Dyui* which ſpringeth in the hils of *Merionyth*, and runneth Northweſt through *Mowthwy*, and by *Machynlaeth*, and ſo the ſea at *Aberdyui*, diuiding North and Southwales a ſunder. Dee called in Welſh *Dourdwy*, ſpringing alſo in the other ſide of the ſame hils, runneth Eaſt through *Penlhyn* and the lake *Tegyd*, downe to *Corwen* and *Lhangollen*, betweene Chirkeland and Bromefield, where it boweth Northward toward Bangor, to the Holt, and to Cheſter, and thence Northweſt to Flynt caſtell, and ſo to the ſea.

There is alſo Conwey, riſing likewiſe in Merionyth ſhire, and diuiding Caernaruon from Denbigh ſhire, runneth vnder Snowdon Northeaſt, by the towne of Aberconwey to the ſea.

Alſo Clwyd, which riſing in Denbigh land, runneth downe to Ruthyn, and plaine North, not farre from Denbigh to Saint Aſaph, and ſo by Ruthlan and to the ſea. There be manie other faire riuers, of which ſome runne to the ſea, as *Mawr* at *Traethmawr*, and *Auon y Saint* at Caernaruon, and other that runne to Seauerne, as *Murnwy* in *Powys*, and to *Murnwy Tanat*; ſome other to Dee, as *Ceiriog* betwixt the lordſhips of Chirke and Whittington: *Alyn* through *Yal* and *Moldes dale*, and *Hope dale*, and ſo to Dee, a little aboue Cheſter. And this ſhall ſuffice for the perfect deſcription of that which in old time was

called

called *Gwyneth* and *Powys*, and at these daies the sixe shires of Northwales.

Now remaineth the last kingdome of Wales, called *Dineuowr*, which although it was the greatest, yet was it not the best, as *Giraldus* witnesseth, cheefelie bicause it was much molested with Flemings and Normans, and also that in diuers parts thereof, the lords would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent* and in *Morganwc*, which was their owne confusion, as shall hereafter appeare. This was diuided into sixe parts, of the which *Caredigion* was the first, and conteined foure Cantreds, and ten comots, as Cantref *Penwedic* had in it these comots, *Geneuerglyn*, *Perueth* and *Creuthyn*. *Dineuowr.* *Caredigion.*

Cantref *Canawl* had these, *Meuenyth*, *Anhunoc*, and *Pennarth*.

Cantref *Castell* had these comots, *Mabwynion* and *Caerwedros*.

Cantref *Syrwen* had these, *Gwenionyth* and *Iscoed*: and this part is at this daie called in English Caerdiganshire, and in Welsh *Swydh Aberteiui*. This is a champion countrie without much wood, and hath beene diuers times ouercome with Flemings and Normans, which builded manie castels in it, and at the last were beaten out of them all. It hath on the East Northwales, with the riuer *Dyui* and part of *Powys*, vpon the South Caermardhynshire, vpon the West Penbrokeshire, with the riuer *Teiui*, and vpon the North the Irish sea. In this part is the towne of Caerdigan vpon *Teiui*, not farre from the sea. The towne of *Aberystwyth* vpon the riuer *Ystwyth*, by the sea, and *Ihanbadarn vawr*, which was a great sanctuarie, and a place of religious and learned men in times past. And in this shire were a great number of castels, as the castell of *Stratmeyric*, of *Walter*, of *Ihanrysted*, of *Dynerth*, of the sons of *Wyneaon*, of *Aber Reidol*, and a great number more, with the townes of *Tregaron*, *Ihandhewibreui*, as you shall vnderstand in the historie folowing.

The second part was called *Dyuet*, and at this daie Penbroke shire, and had in it eight Cantreds, and 23. comots, which were these. Cantref *Emlyn* that had these comots, *Vwchkuch*, *Iskuch* and *Leuethyr*. *Dyuet.*

Cantref *Arberth* had these, *Penvhyn ar Elays*, *Esterolef*, and *Talacharn*.

Cantref *Daugledhev* had these, *Amgoed*, *Pennant*, and *Euelfre*.

Cantref *Y Coed* hath these, *Ihanhayaden*, and *Castelh Gwys*.

Cantref *Penvro* hath these, *Coed yr haf*. *Maenor byrr*, and *Penvro*.

Cantref *Ros* hath these, *Hulfforth*, *castelh Gwalchmai* and *Ygarn*.

Cantref *Pubidioc* hath these, *Mynyw*, *Pencaer*, and *Pebidioc*.

Cantref *Cemais* hath these, *Vwchneuer*, *Isneuer*, and *Trefdraeth*.

In this part are diuers townes and hauens at this daie, as Penbrooke Tenbie, in Welsh *Dynbegh y pyscot*, Herefordwest, in Welsh *Hulfforth*, with the faire hauen of Mylford, called in Welsh *Aberdaugledheu*. Saint *Dauids* or *Menevia*, called in Welsh *Mynyw*, the cheefest see in all Wales. Then Fiscard called *Abergwayn*, and Newport named *Trefdraeth*: these be alongst the sea coast, or not verie farre off. Besides these there be diuers castels, as *Cilgerran*, *Arberth*, *Gwys*, *Ihanhayaden*, *Walwyn*, and diuers other. This part was wonne first by *Mountgomerys* Earles of Sherewsburie, and after giuen Marshalls, and so to Valence, and from thence were the Princes of Wales most troubled with the Normans and Flemings, who doo remaine and inhabit about Tenbie, Penbrooke, and in Ros to this daie, which can neither Welsh nor good English as yet. *Dyuet* (for so will I call it hereafter) hath on the West and North the Irish sea, vpon the South the Spanish sea, and vpon the East Caermardhynshire, & on the Northeast Caerdigan shire. The third part was Caermardhynshire, hauing foure Cantreds, and 15, comots, as Cantref *Finioc* with the comots of *Harsyn*, *Dernedh*, and *Isgeneny*.

Caermardhyn

Cantref *Eginoc* with these, *Gwyr*, now in Glamorganshire, *Cydweli*, and *Carnwilheon*.

Cantref *Bachan* with these, *Malhaen*, *Caeo*, and *Maenor Deilo*.

Cantref *Mawr* with these, *Cethineoc* comot mab *Elvyw*, comot mab *Vchdryd* and *Wydigada*. In this shire are the townes and castels of *Caermardhyn*, *Dyneuowr*, which was the Princes seat of the countrie, *Newtowne*, *Ihandeilo*, *Ihanymdhyfry*, *Emlyn*, *Swansey*, now in Glamorganshire, called in Welsh *Abertawy*

vpon

vpon the sea, the castell of the sonnes of *Vchtryd*, of *Ihanstephan*, and others. It hath vpon the West, Dyuet or Penbroke shire, on the North Caerdiganshire, vpon the Southweast the sea, and vpon the Southeast Glamorgan, and vpon the East Brecknockshire. This is counted the strongest part of all Southwales, as that which is full of high mountaines, great woods, and faire riuers, speciallie Tywy. In this, and in the other two parts of Southwales, were the notablest acts that this historie intreateth of, atchiued and doone.

The fourth called *Morganwc*, now Glamorganshire, containing foure Cantreds, with 15. comots. As Cantref *Croneth*, with these comots *Rwngneth ac Avan*, *Tir yr Hwndrwd*, and *Maenor Glynogwr*. *Morganwc.*

Cantref *Pennythen* with these, *Meyskyn*, *Glynrhodny*, *Maenor Talauan*, and *Maenor Ruthyn*.

Cantref *Brenhinol*, with these, *Cibowr*, *Senghennyth*, *Vwchcaeth*, and *Iscaeth*.

Cantref *Gwentlhwg*, which is now in Monmouthshire, with these comots, *Yrhardh Ganol*, and *Eithaf dylygion*. In this part are these townes and castels, Lhandaf the Bishops sea, Caerdyffe called *Caerdhydh*, Cowbridge called in Welsh *Y bont vaen*, which is as much to saie, as Stonebridge, Lantwyd, Caerffyli, and others, and hath diuers riuers which runne to the south sea, as Lay, Taf, Tawy, Neth, Avan, Ogwr, and Lhychwr: it hath on the south the sea of Seauerne, which diuideth it from Deuonshire and Cornewall; vpon the Weast & Northweast, Caermardhynshire; vpon the Northeast Brechnockshire, and vpon the East Monmouthshire. Of this you shall read verie little, for one Iestyn being cheefe of the countrie, and hauing warre with his neighbours, called one *Robert Fitzhamon*, with a great number of straungers to his succoures, which after they had atchiued, the enterprise liked so well the countrie, that they found occasion to fall out with *Iestyn*, and inhabited the countrie themselues and their heires to this daie. *See the historie following, pag. 119.*

The fift part was called *Gwent*, and now in Monmouthshire, which had three Cantreds, and ten comots, as Cantref *Gwent*,

which had these comots, *Y mynyth, Iscoed Ithefnydh,* and *Tref y grug.*

Cantref *Iscoed* these, *Brynbuga, Vwchcoed, Y Teirtref,* and *Erging ac ewyas,* now in Herefordshire.

Cantref *Coch* was the seauenth Cantred of *Morganwc,* which is now in Glocestershire, and is called the Forrest of Deane.

In this part is the ancient citie of Caerlhêon vpon Vsk, where was the Archbishops seé of Wales: here are also diuers townes and castels, as Chepstowe, Glyn Strigul, Ros, Tyntern vpon the riuer Wy: there is also Newport, called *Y castelh Newydh,* Vysc called *Brynbuga,* Grosmont, Raglan, White castell, Abergeuenny, and manie other. This is a faire and a fertile countrie, of which likewise the Gentlemen were neuer obedient to their Prince, which was the cause of their owne destruction. It hath on the West Glamorgan and Brechnockshires, vpon the North Herefordshire, vpon the East Glocestershire, with the riuer Wy, and vpon the South and Southeast Seauerne.

Brecheinoc. Last of all commeth *Brecheinoc,* now Brechnockeshire, which hath three Cantreds, and eight comots. As Cantref *Selef* which hath these comots, *Selef* and *Trahayern.*

Cantref *Canol* these, *Talgarth Ystradyw,* and *Brwynllys* or *Eglwys yail.*

Cantref *Mawr* these, *Tir Raulff, Lhywel* and *Cerrig Howel.* In this part is the towne of Brechnock vpon the meeting of *Vsk* and *Hodni,* and is called *Aberhodni,* and Hay called *Y Gelhy,* with *Talgarth, Buelht, Lhangors:* it hath West Caermardhynshire, with the riuer Tawy, vpon the North Radnorshire with Wy, vpon the East Herefordshire and Monmouth, vpon the South Glamorgan. This for the most part is full of mountaines, woods and riuers, especiallie *Buelht.* And the lords of this countrie called *Bruses* with the *Mortimers,* most of all others lords Marchers, sometimes by might, but oftener by treason, haue molested and greeued the Princes of Wales, as you shall vnderstand by the historie folowing. This land came after the *Bruses* to the *Bohunes* Earles of Hereford, and so to the *Staffords*

dukes

dukes of Buckingham.

These six shires being subiect to the territorie of Dynevowr with Radnorshire, which was belonging to Mathraual, are now commonlie called Southwales, which countrie is both great and large, with manie faire plaines and vallies for corne, high mountaines and rocks full of pasture for cattell; great and thicke woods, with forrests and parks for red deere and fallow; cleare and deepe riuers full of fish, of which Seauerne is the cheefest, which with Wy & Reidol spring out of a high mountaine called *Pymlhymon*, in the edge of Caerdiganshire, and are called commonlie the three sisters. Seauerne runneth full East through *Cydewen* by the poole and vnder the castell of Shraden to Shrewesburie, from whence it turneth Southward and runto Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Gloceſter, and so to the sea by Bristowe. The second sister is *Gwy* in English Wy, which tooke hir iourney Southeast by Rayader Gwy to *Buelht*, where *Irwon* meeteth hir, thence to Glasburie and so to Hereford and Monmouth, & to the sea of Seauerne at Chepstow: for so they call Môr *Hafren* the sea which seuereth Wales from Somersetshire, Deuonshire, and Cornwale. The third sister named *Reidol*, ranne Northward to the sea being not farre off, at Aberystwyth. There be other faire riuers as Vsk, which rising in a high mountaine called ? *Mynydh duy* in the Southwest part of Brechnockshire runneth to Brechnocke, and so through Monmouthshire to the towne of Vsk, Caerlhêon and Newport, and so to the said South sea. Tywy also rising not farre from Wy runneth South to *Lhanymdhyfri*, and thence Southwest by *Lhandeilo* and Dinevowr to Abergwily and Caermardhyn, and so by *Lhanstephan* to the sea.

Teivi likewise which riseth in the edge of Caermardhynshire, & runneth Northwest by Emlyn Cilgerran, Caerdigan, and so to the North sea. In Teiui aboue all the riuers in Wales, were in *Giraldus* time a great number of *Castors*, which may be englished Beuers, and are called in Welsh *Auanc*, which name onelie remaineth in Wales at this daie, but what it is very few can tell. It is a beast not much vnlike an Otter, but that it is bigger,

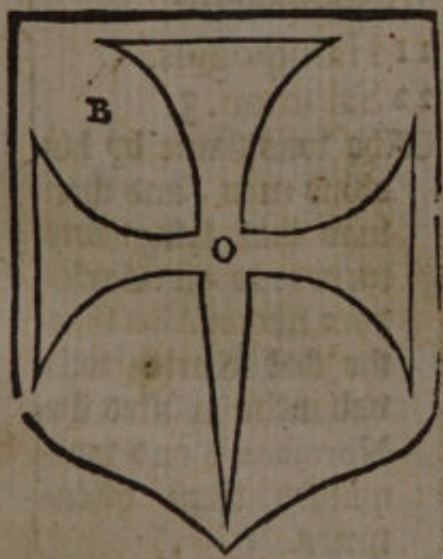
Κάστωρ, *Greeke.*
Fiber, *Lat.*
Beauer, *En.*
Auanc, *Bryt.*
Giraldus in. Itiner.

bigger, all hearie sauing the taile which is like a fish taile, as broad as a mans head. This beast vseth as well the water as the land, and hath verie sharpe teeth, and biteth cruellie, till he perceiue the bones cracke, his stones be of great efficacie in physicke. He that will learne what strong nests they make, which *Giraldus* calleth castels, which they build vpon the face of the water with great boughs, which they cut with their teeth and how some lie vpon their backs holding the wood with the forefeet, which the other draweth with a crosse sticke, the which he holdeth in his mouth to the water side, and other particularities of their natures, let him read *Giraldus* in his Topographie of Wales. There be besides these a great number of riuers, of which some run to the South, and some to the West and Northsea, as Tywy in Glamorganshire, Tafalso in Caermardhynshire which runneth to Cledheu, two riuers either called Cledheu which doo giue Mylford the name of *Aberdaugledhew* in Penbrookshire, Arth, Aeron, and Ystwyth in Caerdigan. There be also diuers lordships which be added to other shires, and were taken heretofore for parts of Wales, and in most part of them at this daie the Welsh language is spoken, as Oswestre, Knocking, Whittington, Elsmer, Masbrocke, Chirburie, Caurs, Clynn, which are now in Shropshire, Ewyas Lacy, Ewyas Haroald, Clifford, Winsorton, Yardley, Huntyngdon, Whytney, Loghardneys in Herefordshire. Also this countrie of Southwales as all the rest of Brytaine, was first inhabited by the Brytains, which remaine there to this daie, sauing that in diuers places, speciallie alongst the sea shore, they haue beene mingled with Saxons, Normans (which the Welsh historie calleth Frenchmen) and Flemings: so that the Princes of Wales, sith the conquest of the Normans, could neuer keepe quiet possession thereof, but what for strangers and what for disloyaltie of their owne people, vexation and war, were for the most part compelled to keepe themselues in Caermardhynshire.

This shall suffice for the description of the countrie, and therefore let vs now proceed to the Brytish copie.

Cadwalader.

The beginning of the Principalitie and gouernement of VVales.



CADWALADER the last king of the Brytaines, descending from the noble race of the Troianes, by extreame plagues of death and famine, was driuen to forsake this his Realme and natiue Countrie, and to soiourne with a greate number of his nobles and subiects with his cousen Alan, king of little Brytaine, which is called in the Brytish tong Lhydaw. 680 *Galfr. Mon.*

Little Brytaine, or Brytaine Armorike.

Galfr. Mon. I. Cast. Math. West. Fabian. Caxton. R. Cæn. lib. 2. Per. 2.

Little Brytaine is a countrie in France, called in Cæsars time, Armorica, and after inhabited by Brytaines, who about the yeare of Christ 384. vnder the conduct of Conan Lord of Meriadoc, now Denbighland, went out of this Ile with Maximus the tyrant, to his aid against the Emperour Gratianus, and winning the said countrie of Armorica, (which Maximus gaue Conan & his people) slue and draue out all the old inhabitants thereof, planting themselues in the same, where they to this daie speake the Brytish tong, being the third remnant of the ancient Brytaines.

The names of the kings of little Brytaine.

1 Conan. Meriadoc.
2 Gradlonus.
3 Salomon. 1.
4 Auldranus.
5 Budicus. 1.
6 Howelus Magnus.
This Howel was with King Arthure in his warres.
7 Howelus. 2.
8 Alanus. 1.
9 Howelus. 3.
10 Gilquellus.
11 Salomon. 2.
12 Alanus. 2.
Of whome, mention is made in this place, who descended of a daughter of Rune, the sonne of Mailgon Gwyneth, king of great Brytaine, which was married to the forenamed Howel the second, King of little Brytaine.
13 Conobertus.
14 Budicus. 2.
15 Theodoricus.
16 Rualhonus.
17 Daniel Dremrost, *id est, Rubicunda facie.*
18 Aregstanus.
19 Maconus.
20 Neomenius.
21 Haruspogius.
22 Salomon. 3.
Who was slaine by his owne men, and then was that Kingdome turned to an Earledom, wherof Alan was the first Earle, who valiantlie resisted the Normans, and vanquished them oftentimes.

Cadwalader being in Brytaine, was certified that a great number of strangers, as Saxons, Angles, and

and Iuthes, had arriued in Brytaine, and finding it desolate, and without inhabitants (sauing a few Saxons which had called them in, & certaine poore Brytaines that liued by rootes in rocks and woods) had ouerrunne a great part thereof, and diuiding it into diuers territories and kingdomes, inhabited that part which was then, and now at this daie is called Lhoyger in the Brytish or Welsh toong, and in English England, with all the cities, townes, castels, and villages, which the Brytaines had builded, ruled, and inhabited by the space of 1827. yeares, vnder diuers Kings and Princes of great renowme: wherevpon he purposed to returne, and by strength of Brytish knights to recouer his owne land againe. *Galfride. I Castor.*

After he had prepared and made readie his nauie for the transporting of his owne men, with such succours as he had found at Alans hand, an Angell appeared vnto him in a vision, and declared that it was the will of God that he should not take his voyage towards Brytaine, but to Rome to Pope Sergius, where he should make an end of his life, and be afterwards numbred among the blessed: for GOD had appointed that the Brytaines should haue no more the rule and gouernance of the whole Ile, vntill the prophesie of Merlin Ambrose should be fulfilled. A fable confirmed with blind prophesies.

Which vision, after that Cadwalader had declared to his friend Alan, he sent for all his bookes of prophesies, as the works of both Merdhines, or Merlines, to wit, Ambrose, and Sylvester, surnamed Merdhin Wylht: and the words which the Eagle spake at the building of Caer Septon, now called Shaftsburie; and after long studie, found the time

to be now come whereof they had prophesied.

* Of this admonition giuen to Cadwalader there be diuers opinions. Some hold that this was signified to him in a dreame: of the which mind is Polydore Virgil, and diuers other.

Some other do thinke, that (if anie such vision were) it was some illusion of a wicked spirit, or a phantasticall conceite of Cadwalader himselfe, being a man of a milde and quiet nature, and wearied with troubles and miseries. Other reiect it altogether as a fable, not worthie to be recorded in bookes: but howsoeuer it was, certeine it is, that after his going ouer to Alan, he neuer returned againe to Brytaine. Of these two Merlines thus writeth Girald. Camb. in suo Itinerario. *Hol. pa.* 183.

Erant Merlini duo, vnus qui & Ambrosius dictus est, quia binomius fuerat, & sub rege Vortigerno prophetauit, ab incubo genitus, & in vrbe ab ipso denominata Caervyrdhin. 1. vrbs Merlini, inuentus. Alter de Albania oriundus, qui Calidonius dictus est, à Calidonia sylua, in qua prophetauit: & Sylvester, quia cùm inter acies bellicas constitutus, horribile monstrum nimis in aera suspiciendo prospiceret, dementire cæpit: & ad sylvam transfugiendo, sylvestrem vsq; ad obitum vitam perduxit. Hic autem Merlinus tempore Arthuri fuit, & longè pleniùs & apertiùs quàm alter prophetasse perhibetur. Hæc Cambrensis.

In English thus.

There were two Merlines, the one named also Ambrose (for he had two names) begotten of a spirit, and found in the towne of Caermarthen, which toke the name of him, and is therefore so called, who prophesied vnder King Vortigerne. The other borne in Albaine or Scotland, surnamed Calidonius of the forrest Calidon, wherein he prophesied, and was called also Sylvestris, or of the wood, for that he beholding

holding some monstrous shape in the aire being in the battell fell mad, and flieng to the wood, liued there the rest of his life. This Merline was in the time of king Arthure, and prophesied fuller and plainer than the other.

Concerning the words of the Eagle at the building of Caer Septon in Mount Paladour in the time of Rudhudibras, in the yeare after the creation of the world, 3048. some thinke that an Eagle did then speake & prophesie. Other are of opinion, that it was a Brytaine named Aquila that prophesied of these things, & of the recouerie of the whole Ile againe by the Brytaines, bringing with them the bones of Cadwalader from Rome, as in the said prophesies is to be seene. *Galfride Cast.*

By these toies and fables, men may learne what follie and vanitie the wit of man, being not staied and directed by the word of God, is prone and subiect vnto. And certaine it is, that the simple and ignorant haue bin in all ages deluded and brought to great errors and blindnes by the practise of Sathan, with these fained reuelations, false prophesies, and superstitious dreames of hypocrites and lewd persons: whereof (as it is manifest in histories) much bloudshead & mischiefe hath ensued, and manie relieng vpon the same, haue bene vtterlie ouerthrowne and perished. Wise men therefore will neuer regard or esteeme such things.

Alan therefore counselled Cadwalader to fulfill the will of God, who did so, and taking his iournie to Rome, liued there eight yeares in the seruice of God, and died in the yeare of Christ, 688. So that the Brytaines ruled this Ile, with the out Iles of Wight: Môn, in English called Anglesey: Manaw, in English Man: Orkney, and Ewyst, 1137. yeares before Christ, vntill the yeare of his incarnation, 688. And thus ended the rule of the Brytaines ouer the whole Ile.

* The Brytaines being sore troubled with the Scots and Picts, and denied of aid at the hands of the Romanes, sent for the

450 Saxons to come to defend them against their enimies: who comming at the first as frends to the Brytaines, liked the countrie so well, that they became their mortall enimies, and drone them out of the same.

Galfrid. Cast. About the yeare of Christ, 590. Gurmundus an archpirate and capteine of the Norwegians, after that he had conquered Ireland, being called by the Saxons to their aid against Careticus King of the Brytaines, ouercame the same Careticus in battell, and compelled him and his Brytaines to flée beyond the riuers of Seauerne and Dee to Cambria, now called Wales, and to Cornewale, and some to Brytaine Armorike, where they remaine to this daie, and gaue Lhoegria, now England, to the Saxons. And albeit that Caduan, Cadwalhon, & Cadwalader were sithence intituled Kings of all Brytaine, yet they could neuer recouer againe the quiet possession of the whole Iland afterwards. After the departure of Cadwalader out of the land, the Brytaines were gouerned within the countrie of Wales or Cambria by those men, whereof this historie following doth intreate, which were commonlie called Kings of such prouinces and countries as they possessed, vntill the time of *H. Lhoyd.* Owen Gwyneth, who being in the daies of King Stephen, and Henrie the second, was the first that named himselfe Prince of Wales, and so the rest after him kept that title and stile: and yet neuertheles, they are sometimes called Princes before him, and Kings after him, as I haue obserued by diuers charters and old records which I haue séene in the Tower of London, and else-where.

Howbeit, this author calleth the chiefest of them Kings, till the time of the said Owen, and sithence, Princes.

IVOR.

IVOR, the ſonne of *Alan*.

688

AFter that Cadwalader had taken his iourneie towards Rome, as before is declared, leauing his ſonne named Edwal Ywrch, that is to ſaie, Edwal the Roo, & his people, with his couſen Alan, which Alan taking courage to him, and not deſpairing of the conqueſt of Brytaine, manned his ſhips as well with a great number of his owne people, as with thoſe which Cadwalader had brought with him, and appointed Iuor his ſonne, and Ynyr his nephew to bee the leaders and chiefetaines of the ſame, who ſailing ouer the narrowe ſeas, landed in the weſt parts of Brytaine, of whoſe arriuall, when *Galfrid. Io. Caſt.*

the Saxons were certified, they gathered a great armie, and gaue Iuor battell, where they were put to flight, and lost a great number of their people: and Iuor wan the countries of Cornewall, Deuonshire, and Somersetshire, and inhabited them with Brytaines.

Wherevpon, Kentwinus king of Westsex gathered a great number of Saxons and Angles together, and came against the Brytaines, which were readie to abide the battell: and as the armies were both in sight, they were not verie desirous to fight, but fell to a composition and agreement, that Iuor should take Ethelburga to wife, which was cousen to Kentwyn, and quietlie enioie all that he had, during the reigne of Iuor.

H. Lloyd. This Iuor is he whom the English Chronicles do call Iue or Iew king of West Saxons, that reigned after Cedwall, and they saie that he was a Saxon, for Kentwyn reigned but fiue yeares after Iuors comming to England, and after him, his nephew Cedwall, who after he had reigned ouer the West Saxons two yeares, went to Rome, and left his kingdome to Iue his cousen. This Iue or Iuor, (whome the Brytaines call the sonne of Alan, and the Saxons the sonne of Kenred) being king of the Saxons and Brytaines which inhabited the west partes of England, after manie victories atchieued against the kings of Kent, Southsex, and Mertia, left his kingdome to Adelred, or as some call him Adelerdus his cousen, and toke his iournie to Rome, where he made a godly end, about the yeare of our Lord, 720.

✣ Of Cadwalader, Cedwall, and Iuor, there be diuers opinions. Some hold, that Cadwalader and Cedwall are the selfe-

selfesame man; and that the Saxon writers call him Cedwall whome the Brytaines do name Cadwalader: who (as the Brytish Chronicles do affirme) after his foresaid vision, did resigne all his right, title, and interest in great Brytaine, to the said Alan king of Brytaine Armorike, and so despairing that either he or his should euer haue anie thing to do there, leauing his sonne Edwal Ywrch and his people to the ordering of his cousen Alan, went to Rome. But this opinion seemeth to varie from the assertion of Bernardus Guidonius. But certainelie in mine opinion it is more probable that this Cedwall was Edwal the sonne of Cadwalader, for the name Edoal, which in the ancient Brytish copie is written Etoal, may well agrée with that which Guidonius writeth: and an easie matter it were especiallie in proper names for the C. capitall to erépe in, which is almost all one with that character which the Lawyers do call a paraph, and is vsed commonlie in all old text hands at the beginning of periods or sections. Of this matter, thus writeth Guidonius, *In suo pontificali Catalogo, sub Sergio primo.* ¶

Per idem tempus Ethoal rex Brytonum, cùm per decem annos multis regulis obuiasset, & plura mala illis irrogasset, tandem ipsis in pacem deuenientibus, super occidentales Saxones regnauit annis duobus. Videns autem Brytanniam multis miserijs contritam, regnum spreuit terrenum propter æternum, & Romam veniens, paucis diebus transactis migrauit ad Christum. Et paulo post. Hic ex toto illud regnum antiquissimum Brytonum corruit, quod omnibus ferè regnis diuturnius fuit. A tempore Heli Sacerdotis vsque ad hoc tempus, per annos 1825. Rob. Cænalis lib. 2. per. 2. Rob. Cænal.

That is.

At the same time Ethoal king of the Brytaines, when he had by the space of ten yeares warred with diuers kings, and often put them to the worse, at length growing to an a-

grément with them, he reigned ouer the West Saxons two yeares, and then perceiuing Brytaine to be ouerworne with miseries, preferring the heauenlie kingdome before the earthlie, came to Rome, and within few daies died: and in him ended wholie that ancient kingdome of the Brytaines, which continued in a maner longer than anie other, from Helie the priest to this time, by the space of 1825. yeares.

Further, it is not like that Iuor comming to the aid of Edwal his cousen, would euer seeke the kingdome to himselfe and defeate the right heire: but verie well it may be (if this Iuor be that man whome the Saxon writers call Inas or Iue) after these Brytaines had arriued in the south part of this realme, and fought diuers times with the Saxon kings, and continued in Cornewall, Deuonshire, and Somersetshire by the space of two yeares, that they should afterwards meet Centwyn in the field, and so fall to an agrée-ment, that Iuor taking Ethelburga the cousen of Centwyn to wife, should enioie the kingdome of the West Saxons after Centwyn, and that therevpon Edwal resigning his title and interest to Iuor, departed to Rome, and so died: as Guidonius saith.

Beda. H.Hunt. Cast. W.Lamb.

All this notwithstanding, it seemeth by the report of other writers of verie good account, that Inas or Iue king of the West Saxons (whose lawes are extant in print, set out by maister William Lamberd Esquier, a worthie searcher and preseruer of the antiquities of this land) was not a Brytaine, but a Saxon, who had warre against the Brytaines diuers times, and vanquished them.

Matth. West. reporteth that Inas or Iue fought with Gerent king of the Brytaines.

I haue an ancient booke written (as Iohn Leland thinketh) by Iohn Castoreus or Beuer, sometimes Monke of Westminster, who liued in the time of Edward the third, which reporteth the historie of Inas in this sort.

About the yeare of grace 689. Iuor and Henyr sonnes of the daughter

daughter of Cadwalader sometime King of Brytaine, came ouer from Ireland, and taking to their aid the two Kings of Wales, destroied the prouince of Chester, and sent messengers to the Saxon Kings, commanding them to restore againe to the Brytaines the countrie of Lhoyger, out of the which they had wrongfullie expelled their parents and ancestors: adding, that if they would not so do within fiftéene daies, they should not enioie it anie longer. The which message, Inas the noble King of Westsex, signified vnto all the other Saxon Kings, who sone met together in Mount Campeden, to whom Sibertus King of Essex spake thus: *I. Cast.*

The request of the Brytaines.

Deare frends and companions, let vs wey and consider not onlie what we are our selues, but also what our enimies are which come against vs: they are the verie Brytaines, whose fathers and ancestors, our fathers haue béereft of their inheritance, and expelled out of their owne land: and now they iustlie come against vs, to claime that which our ancestors by violence haue taken from theirs. Let vs therefore like other nations, chose vnto vs a head, to leade, direct, and gouerne vs, whome, as chiefe lord in time of peace and warre, we as members may obeie and sticke to, sith without a head, there is no victorie to be looked for. Haue not the Brytaines after two yeares of their dispersion set vpon the ancient Saxons (a more valiant people than we are) fiftéene times within seauen yeares? Did they not spoile their kingdomes, killed their people, and left such as remained aliue sore wounded and maimed at their departure?

The oration of Sibertus to the other Saxon Kings.

The rest of the Saxon kings agréed vnto his mind, and with one assent chose that worthie Knight Inas King of Westsex to be their souereigne, who hauing taken their homage, aduanced his standard, and marched forward against Iuor and Henyr, and set vpon them, so that they were faine to forsake their tents and flie into Wales.

Thus Inas hauing obteined the victorie, with the other Saxon

Kings

Kings (sauing Sibertus, who by reason of his age and impotencie had departed home before) returned to South hampton, where his cousen Adelard informed him that Iuor and Henyr had gathered and leauied a puissant armie afresh to set vpon the Saxons: whereupon, Inas forefollowed not the matter, but went against them, and laid siege to the Castell of Snowdon, compelling the Brytaines to flie to their ships; and while he was at Bangor with the other Saxon Kings, and the nobles of Wales, he kept the feast of S. Dauid, and then dismissed the other Kings home to their countrie, vntill they should be called for againe: and departed himselfe with Adelard his cousen, to Quéene Ethelburga being then at Manchester, and continued there almost three moneths.

In the meane while, Adelard minding to trauell about all Wales, met three spies, of whome (being by him taken and examined) he learned that Iuor and Henyr were returning againe with a huge armie, of such strength and force, as all the Saxon Kings were not able to resist. Then went he and shewed Inas what he had heard: wherefore Inas forthwith certified the other Saxon Kings of the same, commanding them without delaie to be readie at Chester with horse and armour to go against their enimies, and to defend their countrie from violence. Who accordinglie met at Chester, and following the Kings standard, gaue the Brytaines battell, and put them to flight. Howbeit, the Brytaines eftsoones inuaded England, and made seauen roades in two yeares, destroieng townes and villages wheresoeuer they came, and neuer returning without great and rich booties. Inas after this victorie returned home, and reigned ouer the West Saxons 36. yeares, and then bequeathed his kingdome to his cousen Adelard. Thus much out of Castoreus.

This Iuor made the fratrie of Glastenburie, called in the Brytish toong Ynys Aualon.

* Ioseph of Aremathia being sent by Philip the Apostle, as Gildas

Gildas reporteth, came into this Iland in the daies of Aruiragus King of Brytaine, about the yeare of Christ 53. and instructed the Brytaines in the doctrine of saluation, in the Ile of Aualon, where he builded a Church for the Christians: which Church, this Iuor (if it be he that gouerned the West Saxons) conuerted to an Abbey, and endowed the same with large possessions, which was the more famous, because the bodies of the said Ioseph of Aremathia and king Arthur were there buried. *Gildas.* *Polydore.* *Bale.*

He gaue also great lands to the Church of Winchester. In the second yeare of Iuors reigne, Brythe a subiect to Egfride King of Northumberland, did ouerrun and destroie a great part of the countrie of Ireland. In the fourth yeare of his reigne there was a great earthquake in the Ile of Man: and the yeare following, it reigned bloud in Brytaine and in Ireland. The milke likewise and the butter turned to the colour of bloud. The second yeare after that the Wone appeared all bloudie. *Math. West.*

After the departure of Iuor to Rome, Adelard or Adelred toke the rule of the Saxons. And Rodericus, or Roderi Molwynoc the sonne of Edwal Ywrch, did take the rule of the Brytaines in the west part of England.

Roderike or Rodri, the ſonne
of Edwal Ywrch.

720

RODerike, ouer the Brytains began his reigne an. 720. againſt whom, Adelred King of Weſtſex raiſed a great armie, and deſtroieng the countrie of Deuonſhire, entred Cornewall, where Roderike with the Brytaines gaue him battell, in the which, the Brytaines had the victorie. The yeare after, the Brytaines obteined two other victories againſt the Saxons: one in Northwales, at a place called Garth Maelawc: and another in Southwales at Pencoet. At this time Belin the ſonne of Elphin, a noble man amongſt the Brytaines died. The yeare following, died Celredus King of Mertia, and Ethelbaldus was made King after him, who being deſirous to annex

This battel is called Gwaeth Heilyn.

Ethelbald King of Mertia.

ner the fertile soile of the countrie lieng betweene Seuerne and Wye, to his kingdome of Mertia, gathered an armie, and entred into Wales, and destroieng all before him, he came to the mountaine Carno, not farre from Abergeuenny, where a sore battell was fought betweene him and the Brytaines in the yeare 728.

The yeare 733. died Beda preist, brought vp in the Abbey of Wyrnetham, a great clearke that wrote manie workes, among which, there is one intituled, The Ecclesiasticall historie of the English nation, dedicated vnto Cleolwolfe king of Northumberland. This yeare, Adelard king of Westsex, and Ethelbald king of Mertia, ioined their powers against the Brytaines, and gaue them battell, and after a long fight and great slaughter vpon either part, obteined a bloudie victorie. The yeare 735. Adelard king of Westsex died, and Cudred reigned in his place. And the yeare following died Edwyn king of the Pictes. And in the yeare 746. there was a great battell fought at Hereford betwixt Cudred and Ethelbaldus, where after a long fight, Cudred had the victorie. Also the next yeare ensuing he gaue the Brytaines an ouerthrow and died shortlie after.

733 *Or* Iarewe.

735

*Hol.pa.*193.

* The Brytaines seeing they could little preuaile against the Saxons, ioined in league with Cuthred king of the West Saxons, who then was out with Ethelbald king of Mertia, whereupon, the said Ethelbald entred into Wales with a strong armie, and the Brytaines met him, and were there discomfited. After that, Cuthred and Ethelbald met in the field, where Ethelbald was put to flight: but anon after they two were made friends, and ioined together their powers against the Brytaines and ouercame them.

*H. Hunt. Hol.pag.*189. & 193.

After

Math. West.
749
Sigebert King of Westsex.
Kenulph.
750

After Cuthred, in the yeare 749. was Sigebert created king, who for his euill behauiour, was expelled by his nobles out of his kingdome, and was miserablie slaine by a swineheard, after whome, Kenulph was made king of West Saxons, the yeare 750. About the same time died Theodor the sonne of Belin, a man of great estimation among the Brytaines. Not long after, there was a great battell fought betwixt the Brytaines and the Pictes at a place called Magedawc, where Dalargan king of the Pictes was slaine. Within a little after, Roderi or Roderike Molwynoc was driuen by the Saxons to forsake the west countrie, & to come to seeke his own inheritance in Northwales, where ruled at that time the children of Bletius or Bledericus prince of Cornewal & Deuonshire (who was one of them that gaue Adelred and Ethelbert the ouerthrow at Bangor vpon the riuer Dee) who enioied the gouernance of Northwales, euer sithence Caduan was chosen king of Brytaine, vntill this time.

* By this historie it should seeme that the Brytaines continued their gouernement in the west part of Lhoegria vntill this time. But surelie, the consent (in a maner) of all writers is, that the Brytish kingdome ended in Cadwalader, after whom, the Brytaines had nothing to do beyond Seuerne, being constrained to keepe themselues within the countries of Cambria and Cornubia. It is also written by diuers, that Iuor and Ynyr at their first arriuing in Brytaine, were repelled by the Saxons, and driuen to Wales, where Iuor ruled as Prince manie yeares, whome this Roderi or Roderike the onne of Edwal the sonne of Cadwalader succeeded.

When Roderike king of the Brytains had reigned about 30. yeares, he died, the yeare 750. leauing two sons after him, Conan Tindaythwy, & Howel.

Conan

Conan Tindaethwy.

Conan Tindaethwy the ſonne *of Roderike.*

COnan Tindaethwy did beginne his reigne ouer the Brytaines the yeere of our Lord 755. About two yeares after, there was a great battell fought at Hereford betwixt the Brytaines and the Saxons, where Dyfnwal the ſonne of Theodor was ſlaine. And this yeare died Athelbert King of Northumberland, and Oſwold reigned in his ſtead. About this time, there was an order taken for the right kæping of the feaſt of Eaſter in Wales, by Elbodius a man both godlie and learned: for the Brytaines euer before that time varied from the church of Rome, in celebrating the feaſt of Eaſter, and the variance 755

I. Bale, Cen. 1. pag. 67.

was this. The church of Rome by order of a generall Councell holden at Nice, had appointed, that euer the next sundaie after the 14. daie of the moone should be Easter daie, so that Easter should be euer either the 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. or 21. daie of the moone, and neuer the 14. daie it selfe, nor neuer passe the 21. And the Brytaines did vse to kæpe their Easter vpon the 14. daie, and so to the 20. as it fell, so that sometimes when it was Easter daie with the Brytaines, it was but Palmesunday with the Saxons: of which diuersitie grew a great contention betwixt Colman and Hylda vpon the one part, defending the rites of the Brytaines; and Gilbert and Wilfride vpon the other part, about the
660 yeare 660. wherein they seeme scant to call the Brytaines and Scots christians, bicause they kæpe not Easter within the daies appointed.

Leland. I. Bale, Cen. 1. pag. 81.

* I reade that this Hylda (which was the neece of Edwine King of Northumberland, brought vp by Pauline and Aedan) in a publike synode did withstand Wilfride and other superstitious monks in these toies and trifles, alledging for hir out of Polycrates the fact of Irenæus, who withstood Victor Bishop of Rome in that behalfe, and the custome of the church of Asia obserued by S. Iohn the Euangelist, Philip the Apostle, Polycarpus and Melito, and taught in this Iland of Brytaine by Ioseph of Arimathea, who first preached the Gospell in the same.

763 In the yeare 763. was Offa made King of Mercia, and Brichtrich King of West Saxons. In the which yeare died Fermael the sonne of Edwal: and the yeare following, Cemoyd the King of the Pictes. The yeare 776. the men of Southwales destroied a great part of Mercia with fire and sword. And the summer following, all the Welshmen gathered

thered themselues togither, and entred the kingdome of Mercia, and did much hurt there.

* The Saxons, which bordered vpon the countrie of Cambria or Wales, did dailie incroch so vpon the lands of the Welshmen beyond Seauerne, that they had gotten much of the same into their hands, especiallie toward the south part of the countrie. Wherefore the VVelshmen put themselues in armour, and set vpon the Saxons, and chased them ouer Seauerne againe, and then returned home with a great prey, and thus they did oftentimes, killing and destroieng all before them, and alwaies bringing home with them much cattell, which thing caused Offa to conclude a peace with the other Saxon Kings, and to bend his whole force against the Welshmen. *Io. Cast.*

Whereupon Offa King of Mercia caused a great ditch to be made, large and deepe from sea to sea, betwixt his kingdome and Wales, whereby hee might the better defend his countrie from the incursions of the Welshmen. And this ditch is to be seene in manie places as yet, and is called Clawdh Offa, which is, Offas ditch at this daie. *Io. Castor. Matth. West.* *Clawdh Offa.*

* King Offa, calling to his aid the other Saxon Kings, gathered a huge armie, and came ouer Seauerne into Wales: vpon whose comming, the VVelshmen (being not able to encounter with such a multitude of armed souldiers) left the plaine and euen countrie by Seauerne side, and the land betweene it and the riuer VVye, and withdrew themselues to the mountaines and rockes, where they might be most in safetie, vntill the enimies were auoided out of the countrie; yet neuertheless, continuallie they made diuers inuasions by stealth into the land of Mercia, & alwaies returned with aduantage, so that the Saxons by keeping themselues encamped could do no good, for they durst not pursue the VVelshmen to the mountaines and woods, for feare of intrapping, by such as kept the streights and passages.

When Offa perceiued that by open warre he could do no good, he expelled all the Welshmen out of the plaine and euen countrie betweene Seauerne and Wye, and planted Saxons in the same: and annexing it to his owne kingdome of Mercia, caused this great * famous ditch (whereof mention is in this place) to be made, to saue his people from the inuasions of the Welshmen. Whervpon the seate of the Kings of Powys was translated from Pengwern, now called Salop, to Mathrual, where it continued long after.

795 *Matt. West. pag. 289.* In the yeare 795. the Danes came first into England, and sixe yeares after they came againe, & destroied a great part of Lindsey and Northumberland, and ouerran the most part of Ireland, and destroied Rechreyn.

Also about the same time there was a battell fought at Ruthlan, betweene the Saxons and the Welshmen, where Caradoc King of Northwales was slaine. This Caradoc was the son of Gwyn, the sonne of Colhoyn, the sonne of Ednowen, the sonne of Blethyn, the sonne of Blecius or Bledricus prince of Cornewall and Deuonshire. Also this yeare died Offa King of Mercia, and Egfert his sonne reigned in his stead.

In the yeare of our Lord 800. Egbertus was made King of Westsex: and Kenulphus the yeare following created King of Mercia. Arthen also the sonne of Sitsylht, the sonne of Clydawc King of Caerdigan, died the same yeare. Likewise Run King of Dyuet, and Cadelh King of Powys died in the yeare 808 808.

* This was a troublesome time, and as yet no staied gouernement established in Wales, and therefore such as were chéefe lords in anie countrie, are héere called kings.

Io. Bale. The next yeare after died Elbodius Archbishop of

of Northwales, before whose death, the sunne was sore eclipsed. In the yeare 810. was the moone eclipsed vpon Christmas daie. The same yeare, S. Dauids was burnt by the West Saxons. There was also a generall mortreine and death of cattell throughout all Wales. The next yeare insuing, Owen the sonne of Meredyth, the sonne of Terudos died: and the Castell of Degaunwy was destroied with thunder. Conan prince of Wales, and his brother Howel could not agree, insomuch that they tried the matter by battell, wherein Howel had the victorie. 810

* This Howel the brother of Conan, King or Prince of Northwales, did claime the Ile of Môn or Anglesey for part of his fathers inheritance, which Conan refused to giue him, and thereupon they fell at variance, and consequentlie to make warre the one against the other, which is vnnaturall amongst brethren.

Héere I thinke it fit to saie somewhat of the custome and tenure of Wales, whereof this mischiefe grew, that is, the diuision of the fathers inheritance amongst all the sonnes, commonlie called Gauel kinde. Gauel is a Brytishe tearme, signifieng a hold, because euerie one of the sonnes did hold some portion of his fathers lands, as his lawfull sonne and successour. This was the cause not onlie of the ouerthrow of all the ancient nobilitie of VVales (for by that meanes, the inheritance being continuallie diuided and subdiuided amongst the children, and the childrens children, &c. was at length brought to nothing) but also of much bloudshead and vnnaturall strife and contention amongst brethren, as we haue héere an example, and manie other in this historie. This kind of partition is verie good to plant and settle anie nation in a large countrie not inhabited, but in a populous countrie alreadie furnished with inhabitants, it is the verie decaie of great families, and (as I said before) the cause of strife and debate. The custom of Gauel kind in Wales.

And the next yeare there was much hurt done by thunder, and in diuers places mane houses burnt to the earth. The same yeare died Gruffyth the sonne of Run, and Griffri the sonne of Kyngen was slaine by the treason of Elice his brother.

Howel gaue his brother Conan another battell, and slew a great number of his people, whereupon, Conan leauied an armie, in the yeare 817. & chased his brother Howel out of the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, compelling him to flie into Man. And a little after died Conan, chiefe King of the Brytaines or Welshmen, leauing behind him a daughter called Esylht, which was married to a noble man, called Mervyn Vrych, the sonne of Gwyriad, or Vriet, the son of Elidur, & so forth in the right line to Belinus the brother of Brennus King of the Brytaines, and his mother was Nest, the daughter of Cadelh King of Powys, the sonne of Brochwel Yscithroc, (that fought with the Saxons at Bangor,) who was prince of Powys.

Galfrid. l. Cap. Matth. West.

✠ This Brochwel is called of the Latine writers Breciuallus and Brochmaelus, of whom I find thus written in *Historia diuæ Monacellæ.*

Fuit olim in Powysia quidam princeps illustrissimus nomine Brochwel Yscithroc, Consul Legeceſtriæ, qui in vrbe tunc temporis, Pengwern Powys, nunc verò Salopia dicta est, habitabat: cuius domicilium seu habitaculum ibi steterat, vbi collegiũ diui Cedda nunc situm est.

That is.

There was sometimes in Powys a noble Prince, named Brochwel Yscithroc, Consul or Earle of Chester, who dwelt in a towne then called Pengwerne Powys, and now Salope, whose dwelling house was in the verie same place where

where the College of Saint Chad now standeth. This man with Caduan king of Brytaine, Morgan king of Demetia, and Bledericus king of Cornewal, gaue an ouerthrow to Ethelfred king of Northumberland, vpon the riuer of Dee, *Anno gratiæ* 617. of whome, the ancestors of diuers in VVales liuing at this daie, are knowne (by ancient bookes and records) to haue descended.

Galfrid. Cast.

Mervyn Vrych, & Esylht the
daughter of Conan.

Matth West. Sim. Dunel. H. Hunt.

THE first yeare of the reigne of Mervyn Vrych, and Esylht his wife, Egbert king of Westsex entred into Wales with a great armie, and destroied the whole countrie vnto Snowden hilles, and seised to his hands the countrie of Rhyvonioc in Denbighland. About this time, there was a sore battell fought

fought in Angleſey, called the battell of Lhanuaes.

In the yeare of Chriſt 819. Kenulph King of Mertia deſtroied West Wales, and the ſummer following, he ouerranne Powys land, and did much hurt, and ſoone after died, and Kenelme reigned in his place. About the ſame time alſo Howel King of Man died. The yeare 825. Ceolwulph was made king of Mertia, and reigned two yeares. After whome, Bernulph was created king, who was ouerthrowne at Elledowne by Egbert king of the West Saxons, who alſo brought to his ſubiection the countries of Kent and West Angles. Not long after, about the yeare 828. Bernulph was ſlaine by the East Angles. After that, there was a great battell fought at a place called Gauelford, betwixt the Brytaines, and the West Saxons of Deuonſhire, and manie thouſands cruellie ſlaine vpon either ſide, and the victorie vncertaine. The yeare 829. Egbert ouerthrew Wyhtlafe King of Mertia, and made him ſubiect to his kingdome. He alſo paſſed Humber, and wan the land, and ſo was the firſt Monarch of the Saxons, and brought the ſeauen kingdomes into one, and changed the name of Brytaine into England, and called the people Engliſhmen, and the language Engliſh: for the people that came into this Ile from Germanie, were Saxons, Angles, and Iuthes. And of the Saxons came the people of Eaſtſex, Southſex, Middleſex, and West Saxons. Of the Angles came the East Angles, middle Angles or Mertians, and all on the North ſide of Humber. And of the Iuthes came the inhabitants of Kent, and the Ile of Wight. And the ſeauen kingdomes were theſe:

819

828

829

The Kingdome of England began.

The seauen Saxon kingdomes.

1 The first Kent.

2 The second Southsex, containing Sussex and Southerie.

3 The third East Angles, containing Northfolke, Southfolke, and Cambridgeshire.

4 The fourth Westsex, containing Barkeshire, Deuonshire, Somersetshire, and Cornewall.

5 The fift Mertia, containing Glocestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Chesshire, Warwikeshire, Leycestershire, Darbishire, Notinghamshire, Lincolneshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and halfe Hertfordshire.

6 The sixt was East Saxon, containing Essex, Middlesex, and the other halfe of Hertfordshire.

7 The seauenth kingdome was all the lands vpon the North side of Humber, which was also diuided into two kingdomes, Deyra and Bernicia. Deyra was the land betwixt Humber and Tine, Bernicia from Tine, to the Scottish sea.

All these were brought vnder subiection by Egbert king of West Saxons, and this realme called England the yeare after the comming of Brutus to this Ile 1968. after the comming of Hengist 383. and after the departure of Cadwalader 149. yeares. Which name, although it hath continued to this daie for the space of 755. yeares, yet was it not verie luckie or fortunate to the Saxons inhabitours of this realme. For euen vpon this change of their name, and vnition of the kingdome, followed the terrible and cruell inuasion of the Danes: and after that, the conquest of the Normanes, of whome, the kings of this time haue descended. But to returne to my matter againe.

gaine. The yeare 833. the Danes in great compa- 833
nies landed in diuers places of this realme, and fought diuers battels with Egbert, wherin some- times they, and sometimes he had the victorie. Af- terward in the yeare 836. they landed in West Wales, and so passed through Wales to England with manie of the Brytaines, which ioined with them against Egbert, but they were all ouer- throwne by Egbert at Hengestdowne, who died the yeare following.

✻ This Egbert king of England wan the citie of Caer lhéon, ar Dhowrdwy, or Chester (which was the chiefe citie of Ve- nedotia,) out of the hands of the Brytaines, in whose possessi- on it remained vntill that time. He caused also (as some writers do affirme) the brasen image of Cadwalhon king of Brytaine, to be throwne downe & defaced, commanding that no man vpon paine of death, should set vp anie such a- gaine, forbidding this land to be called Brytain anie more, but England, and the people Englishmen. He also made proclamation (by the setting on of Redburga his wife, who bearing malice towards the Brytaines could not a- bide any of that nation) that no Brytaine should remaine within the confines of England, commanding that al & sin- gular which were of the Brytish bloud, should within fiue moneths auoide with their wiues and children out of his kingdome, vpon paine of losing their heads.

Ranulph. Cest.

Matth. West. Chron. Wig.

Io. Castor.

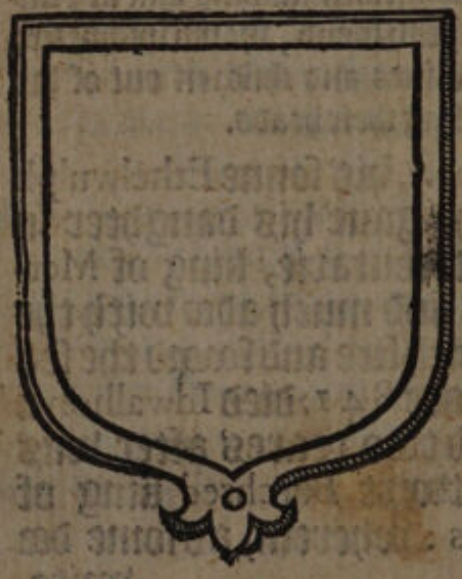
After the death of Egbert, his sonne Ethelwulph reigned in his place, who gaue his daughter in mariage to Berthred his tributarie, king of Mer- tia. He had great warres and much adw with the Danes, which destroied with fire and sword the sea coast of England. The yeare 841. died Idwalhon a 841
noble man of Wales. And two yeares after was the battell of Kettell betwixt Burchred king of Mertia, and the Brytaines: wherein, as some do

write,

wryte, Mervyn Vrych king of the Brytaines was slaine, leauing behind him a sonne called Rodri Mawr, that is to saie, Roderike the Great.

Roderike the Great.

Roderike the Great, sonne to Mervyn and Esylht.



ROderike the Great began his reigne ouer Wales, the yeare after Christ his incarnation 843. This prince diuided all Wales to the three territories, of Aberffraw, Dineuowr, and Mathraual. He had great warre with Burchred king of Mertia, which

which by the aide of Ethelwulph, entered Northwales with a great power, and destroied Anglesey, and fought with the Welshmen diuers times, and slue Meyric a great prince among them.

The yeare 846. the Danes did ouerrunne a great part of England, and fought with Athelstan king of Kent, brother to Ethelwulph, and remained that winter, and wintered in England. This yeare also was Ithel king of Gwent or Wentland slaine in fight by the men of Brechnock. This yeare 854. Kongen king of Powys died at Rome, being slaine or choaked (as some saie) by his owne men. And two yeares after died Cemoyth king of the Picts, & Ionathan Lord of Abergeley. About the yeare 856. Ethelwulph tooke his iourneie to Rome, and made his kingdome tributarie to the Pope, and paid the Peter pence to the church of Rome.

846 *Matt. West. I. Castor.*

854

856

The old Saxons do bring the genelogie of this Ethelwulph to Adam, after this maner. Ethelwulph the sonne of Egbert, the sonne of Alemund, the sonne of Eaffa, the sonne of Eoppa, the sonne of Ingils, the brother of Inas, the sonne of Kenred, the sonne of Coelwalde, the sonne of Cudwine, the sonne of Ceawlin, the sonne of Kenrick, the sonne of Cerdicke, which was the first king of the West Saxons, the sonne of Esly, the sonne of Gewise, of whom the people were called Gwysses, the daughter of Gewyn, the sonne of Wingy, the sonne of Freawyn, the sonne of Fridagare, the sonne of Brendy, the sonne of Beldegy, the sonne of WVoden, of whose issue came the kings of manie nations, the sonne of Frethewold, the sonne of Freolaffe, , the sonne of Frethewolfe, the sonne of Finny, the sonne of Godulph, the sonne of *Geta, the sonne of Teathwy,

Matt. West.

De quo Sedulius in Paschali carmine.

wy, the sonne of Beane, the sonne of Sceldy, the sonne of Seafe, which reigned in a countrie called Anglia, lieng betwixt the Gothes and the Saxons, from whence the Angles came first to Brytaine, he was the sonne of Heremod, the sonne of Itermod, the sonne of Hadey, the sonne of VVale, the sonne of Bedwy, the sonne of Sem, the sonne of Noe, and so forth to Adam.

Matth. West. pag. 175. ✻ There is another petigrée laid downe by the same author, of Offa king of Mercia, ascending euen to Adam, not in all points agreeing with this; so that the author writing the latter, seemeth oftentimes to forget what he had written in the former. The like also I find in Iohn Castoreus, at the end of the historie of Edward the confessor. And an other in Matth. Paris, in the historie of king Henry. 2. Anno. 1155. And these foure genelogies seeme to ascend by the same men, although the names do sometimes varie.

I. Castor.

Matt. Paris. pag. 126.

This genelogie haue I set here, that the reader may vnderstand thereby, that not onelie the Brytaines, or VVelshmen, but all other nations haue beene euer desirous to set forth their antiquitie and progenie, which was not verie hard to such nations as were not mingled with other, and that had euer among them such as did onlie from time to time professe that art, and customablie did write the progenie, wiues, and children, of all such as were of any estimation in the countrie. In the which two things, VVales had euer passed all other countries, as they which haue not mingled with anie other nations, vntill of late years with Englishmen, and also haue euer had such as did professe the art of genelogie, who although they haue sometimes erred, or rather haue willinglie flattered in learning false genelogies, yet surelie

Beirth.

are

are able by their bookes to bring anie Gentlemans genelogie of that countrie, to such as haue liued nine hundred yeares passed, and but few further, except such as descended of the kings of Brytaine.

The Italians, before they mingled with the Vandales, Gothes and Lumbards, brought their genelogies to Aeneas. The Spaniards to Hesperus, before the Gothes and Mores ouerranne the land. The Saxons to VVoden, before they mingled with the Danes and Normans. Yea the Frenchmen & Turkes reioise at this daie, to bring themselues to the Thracians; and the Germanes to the children of Gwyston: and it is possible they may so dw, bicause they haue not mingled with anie other, and haue not bæne ouerrun with anie other nation. Therfore let such disdainefull heads, as scant knowe their owne Grandfathers, leaue their scoffing and tawnting of VVelshmen, for that thing that all other nations in the world dw glorie in; and let them read the ancient writer Berosus, to whome the wise Græcians, for the knowledge they learned at his hands, made an image of copper, and set it vp in Athens in memorie of him, and there they shall find the beginning of the most part of all the nations in the world; and if they belæue him, let them not denie ours; and if they credit him not, let them belæue no more but what they sæ with their eies, or that pleaseth their fond fantasies. But to the matter. *H. Lhoyd.*

This yeare the Danes chased Burchred out of his kingdome, who also went to Rome, and there died. The yeare 857. died Ethelwulph, and left behind him his sonnes, Athelbald king of Westsex, *Io. Caston.* 857

Westsex, and Athelbright king of Kent, and of the East Saxons.

Iohn. Cast. Sim. Dunel. Matt. Park. A Kings sonne and heire Bishop. *Io. Cast.*

✠ Of this Ethelwulph it is written, that he was so well learned and so deuout, that the clarkes of the church of Winchester did chose him in his youth, to be their Bishop, which function he toke vpon him, & was Bishop of Winchester, for seauen yeares before he was king. It is reported also that he conquered the kingdom of Demetia or Southwales, and gaue the same with the kingdome of Southsex, to Alfred his sonne; and that the said Alfred should bring a thousand soldiers out of Wales, to the aid of his brother Ethelbert to Winchester, and there put the Danes to flight, and destroie a great number of them. Athelbald the sonne of Ethelwulph, after the death of his father, kept his mother in lawe for his concubine, and afterward married hir in the citie of Chester.

After Athelbald had reigned eight yeares, he died, and Athelbright his brother toke the rule of his kingdome. And that yeare the Danes spoiled Winchester, and after a great fight were driuen out of the land: but returning to Tenet, they remained there for that winter, and spoiled by incursions all the sea shore. This yeare also was the battell of Gweythen, betwixt the Brytaines and the Englishmen, and a great number slaine on either side. The yeare 865. died Conan Nant Niuer, a worthy captaine, and a noble warrior. And the yeare following, came Hungare and Hubba, with a great armie of Danes into England. In the yeare 867. died Athelbright, and Ethelred his brother reigned in his stead. The Danes the nexte yeare insuing, spoiled Yorke, and slew the two kings of Northumberland, Osbright and Elba, and afterward they ouerran all the countrie vnto Notingham, spoiling

Fabian.

865

H. Hunt.

867

H. Hunt. Fabian. Ran. Cest.

spoiling and destroieng all before them, and then returned to Yorke, and from thence to East Angle, where they slue Edmund the King. The first yeare of Ethelred came another host of Danes through VVestsex, and to Reding, with Basrecke and Alding, and fought fiue battels with Ethelred and Alfred his brother, in two of the which the Danes were ouercome at Henglefild & Estondowne, and in the three other the Englishmen were ouerthrowne at Reding, Basing, & Mereton. The yeare 871. King Ethelred died, & Alfred his brother reigned in his stead. 871

✠ Alfred assone as he had taken the kingdome vpon him, considering with himselfe, what a heauie burthen he did sustaine, inquired after the wisest and the best learned men that he could heare of, that he might be directed by them, whome he worthilie intertained, vsing their aduise as well in the publike gouernment of the common welth, as in his priuate studies and conference of learning. He sent for two famous learned men out of Wales; the one named Iohn De Erigena sirnamed also Scotus, borne at Meneuia or S. Dauids, brought vp in that colledge, who hauing for learning sake trauelled to Athens, and bestowed there manie yéeres in the studie of the Gréeke, Hebrue, and Chaldie tongs, and the secret mysteries of Philosophie, came from thence to France, where he was well accepted with Carolus Calnus and Ludouicus Balbus, and there translated the works of Dionysius Areopagita, *De cœlesti hierarchia*, out of the Gréeke into the Latine tong; and at the last being returned home to Wales, was sent for by this King Alfred, who then founded and erected the vniuersitie of Oxford, & was the first that professed learning, and read publikelie in the said Vniuersitie. The other was Asserius or Asser, of whom I shall haue occasion to speake hereafter. He would not suffer anie to beare office in his court, but such as were *Bale. Cent. 2. Cap. 24.* *I. Castor.* *Polydor, lib.* *Hol. pa. 218.*

learned, exhorting all men generallie to embrace and honour learning and learned men.

Alfred in the first yeare of his reigne, fought two battels with the Danes vpon the south side of Thames, and slue of them one King, and nine Earles. About this yeare, died Gwgan King of Caerdigan.

✠ This was that noble Gwgan ap Mevric ap Dunwal ap Arthen ap Sitsylht, King or prince of Caerdigan, who, as some Brytish bookes haue, was at this time drowned by misfortune.

At this time the Danes destroied the towne of Alclyde, and wan London and Reding, and all the inland and kingdome of Mercia. And one King or leader of them tooke the countrie of Northumberland, and he and his people did much trouble the Pictes. Likewise the yeare following, three Kings of the Danes went from Cambridge to VVarham in Dorcetshire, and Alfred would haue giuen them battell, but the Danes desired peace, and forswore England, which they neuer did before, and the same night their horsemen tooke their iournie toward Excester, and their footemen which went to the sea were all drowned at Sandwitch. When the Danes had thus abiured England, they bent their force against VVales, and entred the Ile of Môn with a great armie, in the yeare of Christ 873. where Roderike gaue them two battels, one at a place called Bangole, and another at a place called Menegid in Anglesey.

873

Matt. West.

✠ I find also that about this time Halden and Hungare, two Captaines of the Danes, arriued in Southwales, and ouerran the whole countrie, destroieng all before them with fire and sword, neither sparing churches nor religious houses, but within a while after, they receiued their deserued re-

Sim. Dunelm. Matt. West.

ward

ward at the hands of the West Saxons, who méeting with them on the coast of Deuonshire, slew both Halden and Hungare, with 1200. of their people.

At this time, Eneon Bishop of Menenia or S. Dauids died, and Hubert was installed in his place. And within two yeares after, Dungarth king of Cornewall was drowned by a mischance. In the yeare 876. the Englishmen entred into Anglesey, and fought with the VVelshmen a sore battell, who, in the yeare following, slue Roderike king or prince of VVales, and Gwyriad his brother, or as some saie, his son. This Roderike had by his wife Enghârad the daughter of Meyric the son of Dyfnwal or Dunwal the son of Arthen ap Sitsylht, diuers sonnes, as Anarawd his eldest sonne, to whome he gaue Aberfraw with Northwales; Cadelh the second son, who had Dinevwr with Southwales, and also tooke Mathraual and Powys land by force from his brethren, after the death of Mervyn the third sonne, to whome his father had giuen the same. 876

* Roderike the Great is counted of all writers to be the vndoubted owner and possessor of all Wales. Venedotia or Northwales descended vnto him from his mother Esylht, the daughter and sole heire of Conan Tindaethwy, as is euident by this historie. Demetia or Southwales (as some do affirme) came to him by his wife, the daughter & heire of Meyric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Sitsylht king of Caerdigan: hir brethren (who are thought to be illegitimate) holding of hir husband. Powys he had by Nest, the sister and heire of Congen ap Cadelh King of Powys, which was his fathers mother. These three dominions he appointed vnder their meares and bounds, with a princelie house in euerie of them, which he named Y tair Talaeth, and left the same vnto three of his sonnes, Anarawd, Cadelh, and Mervyn, which were called Y tri twysoc Talaethioc, that is, The

three crowned princes, because euerie of them did weare vpon his bonet or helmet a coronet of gold, being a broade lace or headband indented vpward, set and wrought with pretious stones, which in the Brytish or Welsh speach is called Talaeth: and so to this daie nurses do name that broade headband, wherewith a childs head is bound vppermost vpon some other linen cloathes, Talaeth. Aberffraw was the chiefe house of the prince of Gwyneth, whose dominion was therfore called Talaeth Aberffraw: Dinevowr the princelie house of Dchevbarth, whereof that part is named Talaeth Dinevowr: and in like maner Talaeth Mathraval is so called, of the princelie seate of Powys, called Mathraval.

Girald. Cam. Giraldus Cambrensis in his booke intituled *Descriptio Cambriæ*, is of opinion, that Mervyn was the eldest sonne of Roderike, to whome Venedotia was giuen, and was the father of Anandhrec, which was the father of Meyric, which was the father of Edwal, which was the father of Iago, &c: and that Anarawd had Powys, and died without issue. But the common opinion of all other writers is to the contrarie, agreeable to that which this Author affirmeth.

Roderike had also Roderike, Meyric, Edwal or Tudwal, Gwyriad and Gathelic, of whome you shall heare in the historie following.

Anarawd

Anarawd the ſonne of *Roderike.*

ANarawd the ſon of Roderike beganne his regiment ouer VVales the yeare of Chriſt 877. In whoſe time, Rollo with his Normans came to France, and wan the countrie of Neuſtria, which of the Normans is called to this daie Normandie. At that time the Danes which had fled to Exceſter, hauing broken the truce wherunto they were ſworne, were ſo purſued by Alfred, that they were glad to giue him pledges for performance of the articles agreed vpon betweene him and them; but the yeare following, they wan all the land vpon the Northſide of Thames, and held it themſelues, and after they paſſed the riuer to Chipenhame in

877

Matt. Weſt.

VVestsex, and the Englishmen fled before them, yet Alfred fought with a number of them, and slew their prince, and wan their standard, which they called Rauen. After that, he ouerthrew them at Edendowne, where, after they had giuen him pledges, their Captaine Godrun, *alias* Gurmond receiued the christian faith, and then reigned in East Angle. The yeare 878. died Aedan the sonne of Melht, a noble man of VVales: and the second yeare following, there was a great battell fought by the Danes, and the Englishmen of Mercia, against the Welshmen vpon the riuer Conwy, where the Welshmen had the victorie, and this was called the reuenge of the death of Roderike. After that, about the yeare 882. the Danes that laie at Fullenham by London passed the sea to France by the riuer Seyn, and spoiled the countrie about Paris, and ouerthrew the Frenchmen in battell, but afterward they were all slaine and drowned by the Brytaines of Armorica. Then Alfred gote London, and chased awaie the Danes that beseged Rochester, but at the same time he lost a great nauie of ships, which the Danes tooke, and drowned at Sturmutham. In the yeare 889. Submon Cubin the greatest clearke in Scotland died. And the yeare following the blacke nation (for so the Brytish booke calleth the Danes and Normanes) came to Northwales, and did much hurt. Here I thinke it necessarie to let the reader vnderstand, from whence such a wonderfull number of Danes and Normanes came. The kingdome of Denmarke had vnder it not onelie Denmarke, which is a small countrie separated with the sea into Iles and halfe Iles, as that which ioineth to Saxonie and Holesake,

Matth West. Io. Cast. Polychroni. Wil. Malm.

878

Dial Rodri.

882

Si. Dunelm. H. Hunt. Matth West.

889

Holesake, and runneth like an arme of the sea called Chersonesus Cymbrica, and the Ile of Sealand and Finnen, with a pece of the maine land ioining to Swethland; but also Norway, and the great countrie of Suetia or Swethenland, which reacheth to Moscouia, and welnigh to the North pole. This countrie being scant knowne to the world at that time, powred out of it selfe (as the Troian horse) diuers people, that at diuers times ouerran and spoiled all Europe, with a great part of Africa, like a sudden tempest or hideous storme, filling euerie countrie whereunto they came. From thence came the Goths, which ouerran Germanie, France, Spaine, Afrike, and Italie. From thence came the Vandals of no lesse worthines. From thence came the Lombards, the Alans, the Switzers, the Burgundians, the Danes, and the Normans, which came of Norway and the sealhore of Eastland by Prussia, from whence the Vandales came. He that is desirous to vnderstand the maruellous historie of Swethinland, let him reade the works of Olaus Gothus, and Ioannes Magnus. And from these countries (as I declared before) came the people which were called the Danes, and not onlie from Denmarke. The yeare 890. there came from these countries 250. sailes, and landed at Lymene in Kent, hard by the great wood called Andreslege, and builded a Castell at Auldre or Apledor, as some bookes haue. The same time also came Hasting with 80. sailes to Thames mouth, and builded a Castell at Mydlton, and made an oth to Alfred, that he neuer would annoie him nor his subiects: but shortlie after he builded a Castell at Beamfleete, and inuaded the countrie about him. Wherefore

Io. Cast.

890

Matth. West. li. 1. pa. 345.

Alfred ouerthrew his Castell, and toke his wife and two sonnes, which he christened, and sent to their father againe.

Matth. West. li. 1. pa. 342. ✠ Other kingdomes and countries of Europe were disquieted with this persecution of the Danes as well as England. For of this Hasting it is written, that laieng siege to the citie of Limogis in France, and despairing of the speedie winning of the same, hee deuised this traine to get it. He fained himselfe to be dangerouslie sicke, and sent to the Bishop, and the Consul of the same citie, desiring them most instantlie, that he might be admitted to the christian faith, and be baptised before his departure out of this world. The Bishop and the Consul (suspecting no guile) were verie glad, not onlie to be deliuered from the present trouble, but also to winne such a worthie man to the congregation of Christ. Whereupon, firme peace being made betweene both nations, Hasting is baptised, the Bishop and the Consul being his Godfathers, which thing being done, he was caried by the souldiours to his ships in verie weake case, as he outwardlie pretended. About midnight he caused himselfe being armed in his complet harnesse, to be laid vpon a beere, commanding his souldiours to be armed, and to carie their weapons with them vnder their vpper garments, and so to be readie when he should giue them a signe. The daie following, all things being in a readines, he was brought solemnelie by his people with great clamor and counterfet mourning to be interred in the chiefe church of the citie, where the Bishop and the Consul accompanied with all the worship of the same citie came to honor the buriall: but as soone as the Bishop had made himselfe readie to burie the corpse (most of all the townes men being in the church) Hasting stepped vp all armed with his sword drawne, and first killed the Bishop and the Consul, and then fell with his armed souldiours vpon the naked people, and destroied them in a maner euerie one, putting all to the sword, neither sparing age, sex, or infirmitie,

mitie. And when he had sacked the towne, he sent messengers to Charles the French King for peace, which he obteined, and withall, the citie of Charters towards his charges to be quiet.

About this time Evneth the sonne of Bledryd a Baron of Wales died. And the yeare 893. Anarawd King or prince of Northwales, came with a great number of Englishmen, and made war against his brother Cadelh, and spoiled the countries of Caerdigan and Ystradgwy. In those daies the Danes besæged Excester, against whome, when Alfred went, they which were at Auldre passed ouer to Essex, and builded a Castell at Scobrith, and from thence toke their iournie to Budington vpon Seauerne. And when Alfred came to Excester, the Danes fled to the sea, and spoiled the seacoasts of Wales. And they which were in Budington, hearing of the kings comming, fled backe to their Castell in Essex. Another companie of them came to Leycester, where Alfred did besæge them, till they were driuen to eate their owne horses. Afterwards the yeare 895. the Danes that were in Leycester, with all the rest of them which were in Northumberland, passed by the North seas to Meresige an Ile in Essex, and the yeare following, they entred the riuer Lyne with the Thames, and there builded a Castell twentie miles from London: and as they came to spoile the countrie, they were ouerthrown, and lost foure of their princes, and fled to the Castell. Then Alfred diuided the riuer into three parts, so that the water was so diminished, that their ships could not returne to the sea, which thing when the Danes saw, they left their wiues and children in Essex, and passed spoiling

893 *Math. West.*

895 *H. Hunt.*

Mat. West.

the land to Quadbryge vpon Seauerne, and so passed the riuer, and spoiled the countries of Brecknocke, Gwentland, & Gwentlhwg. Also this yeare went a great number of them to France by the riuer Seyn, and another companie of them spoiled the coastes of Deuonshire, where they lost sixe ships after a long conflict. The summer following, the countrie of Ireland was destroied with strange wormes hauing two teth, which consumed all that was græne in the land. These seeme to be Locusts, a rare plague in these countries, but often seene in Afrike, Italie, and other hot regions.

900 About the yeare 900. Igmond with a great number of souldiours came to Anglesey, and the Welshmen gaue him battell at Molerain.

* There be some Brytish copies of this historie, which affirme, that this battell betweene Igmond captaine of the blacke nations and the Brytaines, wherein Mervyn was slaine, was fought at a place called Meilon, of the which it was called Maes Rhos Meilon.

The same yeare died Alfred, which some call Alured, making (v) a vowell, which should be a consonant. This prince translated the ancient lawes of Dyfnwal Moelmut king of Brytaine, and the laws of Marsia Queene of Brytaine, and wife to Cyhelin, out of Brytish into English, and called it Marsian law, which law was afterward called Westsaxon lex, and kept in a part of Mercia, and in all the countries on the south of Thames, for the other part of the land had another law called Dane lex, and these remained till Edward the Confessors time, who of these two lawes made one. Also this Alfred did diuide the daie in three parts by a taper which burnt continuallie in his chappell, and en-

Ex. Cast.

dured

dured iuſt 24. houres. The firſt part of that time he beſtowed at his booke and in praier: the ſecond in the affaires of the common wealth: and the third part to take his reſt and refreſh himſelfe: after whoſe death, a certaine clearke made his Epitaph, as hæere followeth. *Aſſer Menev.*

Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem
Armipotens Alfrede dedit, probitáſque laborem,
Perpetuúmque labor nomen, cui mixta dolori
Gaudia ſemper erant, ſpes ſemper mixta timori.
Si modò victor eras, ad craſtina bella pauebas,
Si modò victus eras, & craſtina bella parabas,
Cui veſtes ſudore iugi, cui ſica cruore
Tincta iugi, quantum ſit onus regnare probarunt.
Non fuit immenſi quiſquam per climata mundi,
Cui tot in aduerſis vel reſpirare liceret:
Nec tamen aut ferro contritus ponere ferrum,
Aut gladio potuit vitæ finiſſe labores.
Iam poſt tranſactos regni vitæque labores,
Chriſtus ei ſit vera quies, ſceptrúmque perenne.

After Alfred reigned Edward his ſonne, againſt whome, Adelwulph his brother made cruell war, who flieng to Northumberland, ſtirred the Danes againſt him. He was choſen king as well of the Danes as of the Angles, which at that time had growne to be one people: and after he ſubdued the Eaſt Saxons, and with a great armie ſpoiled Mercia, and paſſing ouer Thames at Crickland, deſtroied Brythend, and returned home with great ſpoile. At this time, Evneth was ſlaine in Arwyſtli. King Edward alſo purſued his brother, and ouerran all the land betwixt Ouſe, and the dike of S. Edmund, and returned backe with all his armie, ſauing the *H. Hunt.*

Kentiſhmen

Matt. West. Io. Cast. Kentishmen which taried to spoile, against whom the Danes came and fought a sore battell, and slue a great number of them, and put the rest to flight.

905 The Danes about the yeare 905. entred into Ireland, and fought with the Irishmen, and slue Carmot King and Bishop of all Ireland, and the sonne of Cukeman, a man both godlie and religious, and Kyrnalt sonne of Murgan King of Lagines. About a yeare after died Asser Archbishop of Wales.

Bale, Cent. 2. pag. 125. Giral. Camb. ✻ There were two of this name at the same time both countriemen and kinsmen; the one being the uncle, was Archbishop of S. Dauids, of whome mention is made in this place. The other Asser the nephew was a man of excellent learning and wisedome, and for that cause being Chancellour to his uncle, was sent for by King Alfred to teach his children, who wrote the actes of the same Alfred, and was afterward Bishop of Shireburne, of whom mention is made in the English Chronicles.

About this time, Edward sent a great armie to Northumberland, which spoiled the countrie, and then returned home: neuertheless, the Danes followed them, and destroied a great part of Mercia. But within a while after, Edward gathered an armie, and giuing them battell, ouerthrew them, and slue their kings Alden and Edelwulph, and a great number of their nobles. This yeare, died Edelred Duke of Mercia, which had long bæn sicke, after whome, Elfleda his wife enioied the countrie of Mercia, sauing the cities of London and Oxford, which king Edward seised into his owne hands.

Matt. West. pag. 354.

907 The yeare 907. died Cadelh King or Prince of Southwales, second sonne of Roderike the great, leauing behind him thræ sonnes, Howel Dha (that is to saie, Howel the good) who succæded his father in

in the kingdome of Southwales, Meyric and Clydawc. About two yeares after, king Edward did build the Castell of Hartford betwixt the riuers Benefic, Minier, and Lige; and also the borough of Wytham in Essex, and laie at Wealdyne, where he subdued those countries. The yeare following, the Danes of Leycester and Hampton slew a great number of Englishmen at Hochnorton, and in their returne homeward, spoiled all Oxfordshire. The next yeare after that, there came a great nauie from Tydwike, with Vther and Rahald, and past by the westerne sea to VVales, and destroied S. Dauids, and there fought the battel of Dinerth, where Mayloc (the sonne of Peredur Gam) was slaine. And afterward they entred Herefordshire, where they were fought withall, and Rahald slaine, and the rest compelled to forsweare the kings land. Then the king caused the southside of Seauerne to be kept with a great armie; yet did the Danes twise enter his land, once by the East at VVerd, and another time at Portogan, but they were at either time ouerthrowne by the Englishmen. And from thence they departed to the Ile of Stepen, frō whence they were driuen by hunger to Southwales, where they were beaten, and constrained to depart into Ireland. The yeare insuing, there was a great battell fought betwixt the Kentishmen and the Danes at Holme, but who had the victorie, is not certainelie reported. In the yeare 913. Anarawd chiefe king of VVales died, and left behind him two sonnes, Edwal Voel, which reigned after him, and Elise. *Math. West.* 913

Edwal

Edwal Voel.

Edwal Voel ſonne of *Anarawd.*

AFter that Edwal Voel beganne his dominion ouer Northwales, Howel Dha being king or prince of Southwales and Powys land, a terrible comet appeared in the firmament. At which time, or the yeare following, Leyceſter was new built.

Matt. Weſt. pag. 354.

* I thinke that the name of Leyceſter is heere miſtaken for Legeceſtria, that is, Cheſter, called of the Romanes *Legionum Ceſtria*, which being deſtroied by the Danes, was about this time by the procurement of Adelred Duke of Mercia, and Elfiede his wife, repaired and reedified, as *Matth. Weſtm.* writeth, and as the ancient records of the citie of Cheſter do teſtifie. Beſides that, I find no mention of the reedifieng of Leyceſter at this

this time, neither in the Brytish Chronicle, nor yet in anie ancient English writer.

The next summer after, the men of Deuelyne did destroie the Ile of Môn or Anglesey. And the yeare 917. Clydawc the sonne of Cadelh was slaine by the hands of his brother Meyric, and about the same time, the Englishmen did ouerthrowe the Danes after a great fight at Tottenhale. 917 *Io. Castor.*

The yeare 919. Edelfled or Elfled Duches of Mercia, the wife of Edelred Duke of Mercia, and sister to King Edward, died, who builded the boroughes of Strengat and Bruge, by the forrest of Morph: Anno Domini. 913. The next yeare after the building of that, she builded Tamworth and Stafford; and the yeare after that, Edelburgh; and the winter following, Cherenburgh and Wadeburgh; then the next summer Runcofe or Runcorne, as some thinke. After that, she sent hir whole armie to Wales, and fought with the Welshmen, and wan Brecknocke, and tooke the Quæne and 33. men. This was it which is called in Welsh Gweyth y Dinas Newydh, that is to say, The battell of the new citie. Also she wan the towne of Derby, with all that countrie, from the Danes: neuertheless, she lost there foure of hir chiefest captaines. Edelfled. *Matt. West. pag. 357.* *Ran. Cest. Matth. West. Hol. pa. 222.* Gweyth y Dinas Newydh.

✻ Io. Castoreus reporteth this storie in this maner. Huganus Lord of Westwales, perceiuing King Edward to be occupied in the Danish warre, farre enough from him, gathered an armie of Brytaines, and entered the Kings land. *Io. Cast.*

Where

Whereupon Elfled, Ladie of Mercia, the sister of King Edward, came to VVales with a strong armie, and fought with the Welshmen at Brechnocke, and putting Huganus to flight, toke his wife and 34. men captiues, and lead them with hir to Mercia. Huganus thus discomfited, fled to Derbie, & there being peaceablie receiued of the countriemen with fiftéene men of war, and two hundred souldiors well appointed, ioined himselfe with the Kings aduersaries the Danes, of which thing when Elfled was certified by the men of Derby, shée followed him with a great armie, and entred the gates of that towne, where Huganus resisted hir, and slue foure of hir chiefe officers. But Gwyane Lord of the Ile of Elie hir Steward, set the gates on fire, and furiouslie running vpon the Brytaines, entred the towne. Then Huganus being ouermatched, and chosing rather to die by the sword, than to yéeld himselfe vnto a woman, was there slaine. Thus out of Castoreus.

The yeare insuing, Elfled wan Leycester, and subdued to hir all the Danes that laie there. The Yorkeshiremen also did hir homage and seruice: she died at Tamworth, after that she had worthilie ruled Mercia eight yeares, and lieth buried at Gloceſter by S. Peters porch, vpon whose toombe, this Epitaph was written. *H. Hunt.*

O Elfleda potens, ô terror virgo virorum,
O Elfleda potens, nomine digna viri.
Te quoque splendidior fecit natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet sed solùm nomina sexus,
Tu regina potens réxque trophea parans.
Iam nec Cæsareos tantùm mirere triumphos,
Cæsare splendidior virgo, virago vale.

Matth. West. After the death of Elfled, Edward disinherited hir daughter,

daughter Alfwyen, and seazed the land of Mercia to his owne hands.

* The cause why Edward disinherited this yong Ladie his néece, whose mother Elfled, being his owne sister, had done so much for him, was (as Castoreus writeth) for that Alfwyen not making the king hir vncle (whome hir mother had appointed gardian and ouerséer of hir) priuie to hir doings, had promised and contracted mariage with Raynald king of the Danes: wherevpon, king Edward, to preuent his enimie, entred the land of Mercia, and seazed the same to his owne hands, and caried also the said Ladie with him into Westsex. The same Author also reporteth, that about this time, Leofred a Dane, and Gruffyth ap Madoc, brother in law to the prince of Westwales, came from Ireland with a great armie to Snowdon, and minding to bring all Wales and the marches thereof to their subiection, ouerran and subdued all the countrie to Chester, before king Edward was certified of their arriuall. Whereat he was verie sore offended, and being loath to trouble his subiects in that behalfe, made a vowe that he and his sonnes, with their owne people, would be reuenged vpon Leofred and Gruffyth, and therevpon came to Chester, and wan the citie from them. Then he diuided his armie into two batels, whereof he and his sonne Athelstan lead the first, and Edmund and Edred the second, and so followed them with as much celeritie as he could, and ouertooke them at the forest of Walewode, now Sherwode, where Leofred and Gruffyth set vpon him fiercelie, so that the king in the beginning was in some distresse, vntill Athelstane stepped in betwéene his father and Leofred, and wounded the Dane in the arme, in such sort, that he being not able to hold his speare, was sone taken, and committed to the custodie of Athelstane. In the meane time, Edmund and Edred incountring with Gruffyth, slew him, and brought his head to their father. Then Athelstane caused Leofred to be headed, and so both their heads were set vp together on the top *Io. Cast.*

of the towre of Chester, and Edward and his sonnes returned home with great triumph.

Then Edward, after he had builded Glademutham, died at Ferandyne, whose sonne named Alfred died also the same time at Oxford, and were buried both at Wincheſter, Anno 924. After whose death, Adelstane his base son reigned king of England, which was the worthiest prince of Saxon bloud that euer reigned. He did ouercome Cudfryd the father of Reynald king of the Danes, at Yorke. He gathered also the second yeare of his reigne, a great armie against Hawlaf king of Ireland, who came with the whole power of the Scots and Danes against him, and gaue him battell at Brimestburie, where Adelstan gate the victorie, and slue the said king Hawlaf and the king of Scots, and fiue kings of the Danes and Normanes, and twelue Earles, so that he brought all the land of England and Scotland in subiection to him, which none of his predecessors had euer attempted. The yeare 933. Owen the sonne of Gruffyth was slaine by the men of Caerdigan. Then Adelstan did enter Wales with a great armie, and brought the kings of the countrie to subiection, and receiued yearelie of tribute 20. pound in gold, and 300. pound in siluer, and 200. head of cattell: yet the lawes of Howel Dha appointed to the king of Aberfraw to paie yearelie to the king of London no more but 66. pound for a tribute: and that the prince of Dinevwre and the prince of Powys should paie a like summe 66. pound yearelie to the king of Aberfraw. To this Adelstan, the kings of Norwaie and France did send great and rich gifts to winne his friendship and good will. In the yeare 936. died

924 — *Io. Castor.* — 933 — *Wil. Malms. Hol. pa. 225. Io. Cast.* — *Matth. West. Ran Ces.* — 936

Evneth

Evneth the sonne of Clydawc, and Meyric the sonne of Cadelh. At this time also Adelstan did remoue the Brytaines that dwelt in Excester and thereaboutes to Cornewale, and appointed the riuer Cambia to be the vtter mere towards England, as he had before appointed the riuer Wy to be the mere of England and Wales. In the yeare of Christ 939. the noble prince Adelstan died, and was buried at Malmesburie, and his brother Edmund borne in wedlocke reigned in his place, who in the first yeare of his reigne, wan fiue cities from the Danes, Leycester, Darby, Stafford, Lincolne, and Notingham. Then Aulafe King of the Danes sent to Edmund to desire peace and baptisme, which Edmund granted vnto him, and so the Danes, which then were called Normanes, toke first the christian faith, Edmund being their godfather, who making peace with them, returned to Westsex with much honor. This yeare died Abloic chiefe King of Ireland. The yeare following, Cadelh the sonne of Arthvael a noble Brytaine was imprisoned, and Edwal Voel the sonne of Anarawd and Elise his brother were slaine in a battell, which they fought against the Danes and Englishmen. This Edwal had fiue sonnes, Meyric, Ieuaf or Ieuan, Iago which is Iames, Conan, Edwal Vachan, and Roderike. After whose death, Howel Dha his cosen germane ruled all Wales for his life time. Elise also had issue, Conan, and a daughter named Trawst, which was mother to Conan ap Sitsylht, Gruffyth ap Sitsylht, and Blethyn ap Convyn, which two last were afterward princes of Wales.

Matt. West. Hol. pag. 226.

939

Io. Caster.

Howel Dha.

Howel Dha, couſen germane
to Edwal Voel.

THis Howel Dha king or Prince of Southwales and of Powys long before this time, after the death of Edwal Voel his cowſen, toke vpon him the rule and gouernement of all Wales, about the yeare of
940 Chriſt 940. who (notwithſtanding the ſonnes of Edwal did ſomewhat murmur againſt him) was for his godlie behauiour, diſcreet and iuſt rule beloued of men. This Howel conſtituted and made lawes to be kept through his dominions, which were vſed in Wales, till ſuch time as the inhabitants receiued the lawes of England, in the time of Edward the firſt, and in ſome places thereof long after.

after. These lawes are to be seene at this daie both in Latine and in Welsh.

* Howel Dha king or prince of all Wales, perceiuing the lawes and customes of his countrie to haue growne vnto great abuse, sent for the Archbishop of Menecuia, and all the other Bishops and chiefe of the cleargie, to the number of 140. prelates, and all the Barons and nobles of Wales, and caused fiue men of the wisest and best estéemed in euerie Comote to be called before him, whome he commanded to méete all together at his house called Y Tuy gwyn ar Taf, that is, The white house vpon the riuer Taf. Thither he came himselfe, and there remained with those his nobles, prelates, and subiects all the Lent, in praier and fasting, craning the assistance and direction of Gods holy spirit, that he might reforme the lawes and customes of the countrie of Wales, to the honor of God, and the quiet gouernement of the people. About the end of Lent he chose out of that companie twelue men of the wisest, graues, and of the greatest experience: to whome he added one clearke or doctor of the lawes, named Blegored, a singular learned and perfect wise man. These had in charge to examine the old lawes and customes of Wales, and to gather out of those such as were méete for the gouernement of the countrie: which they did, reteining those that were wholesome and profitable, expounding those that were doubtfull and ambiguous, and abrogating those that were superfluous and hurtfull, and so ordeined thrée sorts of lawes. The first, of the ordering of the kings or princes household, and his court. The second, of the affaires of the countrie and common wealth. The third, of the speciall customes belonging to particular places and persons. Of all the which, being read, allowed, and proclamed, he caused thrée seuerall bookes to be written, one for his dailie vse to follow his court, another to lie in his palace at Aberffraw, and the third at Dinevowr, that all the thrée prouinces of Wales might haue the vse of the same when néede required. And

Gorverth Lyd. ab Guyberi Cancerar. Judex Curiæ de Dinevur vi. hoc Fem. yore

1
2
3

for the better obseruation of these lawes, he caused the Archbishop of S. Dauids to denounce sentence of excommunication against all such of his subiects, as refused to obeie the same. Within a while after, Howel (because he would omit nothing that could procure countenance and authoritie to his said lawes) went to Rome, taking with him the Archbishop of S. Dauids, the Bishops of Bangor and S. Asaph, and thirtéene other of the learnedst and wisest men in Wales, where the said lawes being recited before the Pope, were by his authoritie confirmed: then hauing finished his deuout pilgrimage, and emptied his purse, he returned home againe with his companie.

1 By these lawes they might not morgage their lands but to one of the same familie or kindred, which were *De eademparentela.*

2 Euerie tenant holding of anie other than of the prince or lord of the fée, paid a fine *Pro defensione regia*, which was called Arian ardhel, in Latine *Aduocarij.*

3 No legacie of goods by will was good, otherwise than those which were giuen to the church, to the lord of the fée, or for paiment of debts.

4 Euerie man might distraine as well for debts, as for rent of lands, anie goods, or cattell, sauing horsses, which were counted to serue for a mans necessarie defense, and were not distrainable without the prince his licence.

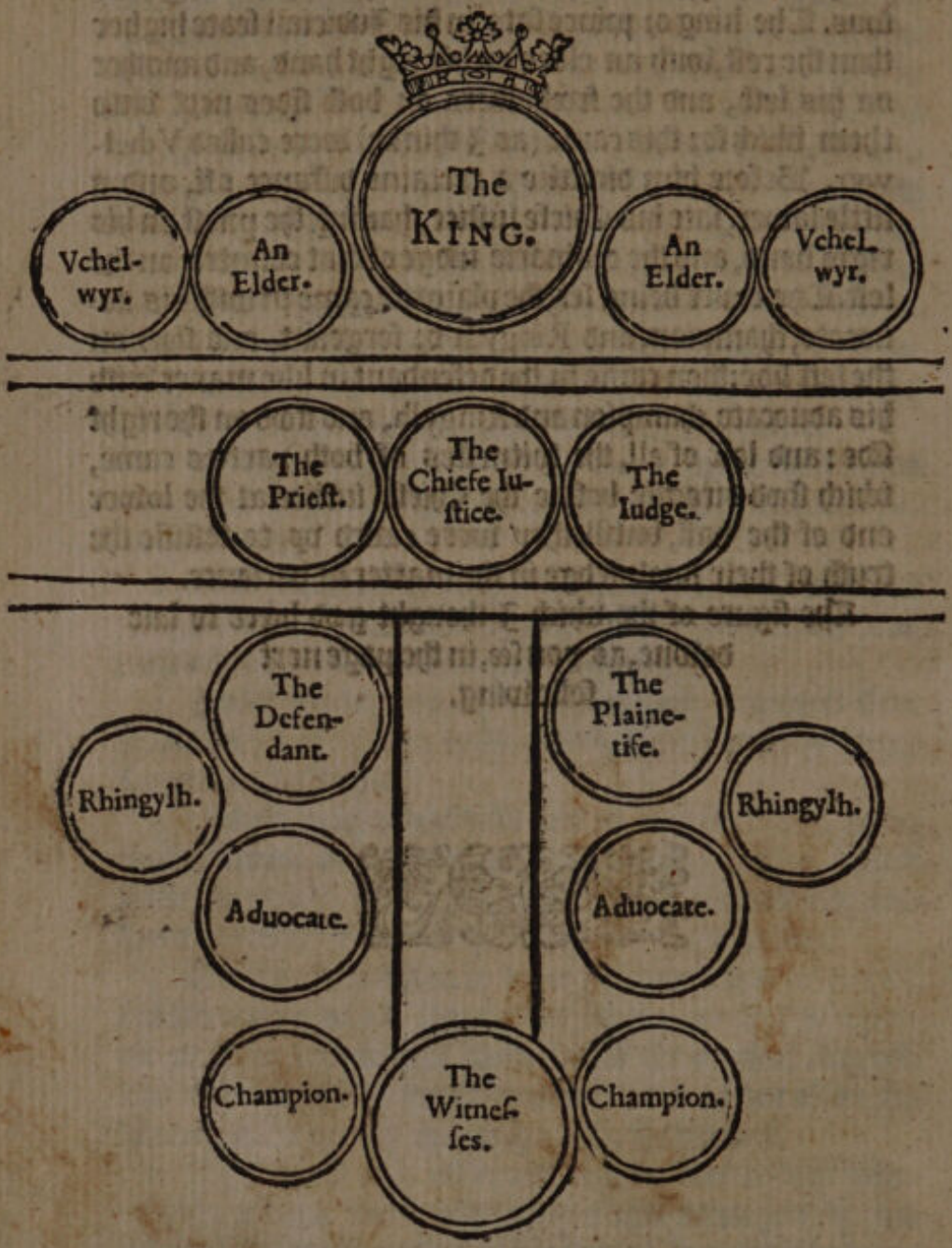
5 Causes of inheritance were not heard or determined but from the ninth of November, till the ninth of Februarie; or from the ninth of Maie, vntill the ninth of August. The rest of the yeare was counted a time of vacation, forsowing in the spring, and reaping in the haruest.

6 This also is to be obserued, that all matters of inheritance of land were determined and adiudged by the King or Prince in person, or his speciall deputie (if he were sicke or impotent) and that vpon view of the same land, calling vnto him the freeholders of that place, two elders of his counsell, the Chiefe iustice attending alwaies in the court, the ordinarie iudge of the countrie where the land

laie,

laie, and the priest. The maner of their procéeding was thus. The king or prince sate in his Judiciall seate higher than the rest, with an elder on his right hand, and another on his left, and the frèeholders on both sides next vnto them, which for this cause (as I thinke) were called Vchelwyr. Before him directlie a certaine distance off, and a little lower, sate his Chiefe iustice, hauing the priest on his right hand, and the ordinarie iudge of that countrie on the left. The court being set, the plaintife came in with his aduocate, champion, and Ringylh or sergeant, and stood on the left side: then came in the defendant in like maner with his aduocate, champion and Ringylh, and stood on the right side: and last of all, the witnesses of both parties came, which stood directlie before the Chiefe iustice at the lower end of the hall, vntill they were called vp to testifie the truth of their knowledge in the matter in variance.

The figure of the which I thought good héere to laie downe, as you sée, in the page next following.


The KING.
Vchel-wyr.
An Elder.
An Elder.
Vchel-wyr.
The Prieſt.
The Chiefe Iuſtice.
The Iudge.
The Defendant.
Rhingylh.
Aduocate.
The Plaine-tife.
Rhingylh.
Aduocate.
Champion.
The Witneſſes.
Champion.

After

After the hearing of the bookes read, the depositions of the witnesses, and full pleading of the cause in open court, vpon warning giuen by the Rhinghylh, the Chiefe Iustice, the priest, and the ordinarie iudge, withdrew themselues for a while to consult of the matter, and then *Secundum allegata & probata*, brought their verdict, the court sitting. Wherupon the king or prince after consultation had with the elders or seniors which sate by him, gaue definitiue sentence; except the matter was so obscure and intricate, that right and truth appeared not: in the which case it was tried by the two champions, and so the cause ended. This shall be sufficient for this time. Now therefore let vs go forward in the historie.

At this time the foresaid kings Aulafe **and** Reginald **entered the land of** Edmund, **who gathering his strength together, followed them into** Northumberland, **and ouercame them in plaine battell, and chased them out of the land, and so remained a whole yeare in those parts, setting things in order, and quieting of that countrie. And bicause he could not by anie meanes bring the inhabitants of** Cumberland **to liue in anie honest order, he spoiled that countrie, and committed it to the rule of** Malcolme **king of** Scotland, **vpon condition, that he should send him succours in all his warres both by sea and land.**

* Some other write, that king Edmund being accompanied with Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht, which was after prince of Wales, entred Cumberland, and taking the two sonnes of Dummaile king of that prouince, put out their eies, and then gaue that countrie to Malcolme to be holden of him, with condition to keepe the North part of the realme from incursion of enimies, the which condition was afterward but slenderlie performed. This Malcolme was the sonne of Donald King of Scotland, and was the next king after Constantine the third, being in number the 76. *Matt. West. Holpag. 228. Buchan. li. 6. fol. 53.*

942 In the yeare 942. died Hubert Bishop of S. Dauids: the yeare also following, Marclois Bishop of Bangor, and Vssa the sonne of Lhavyr died. The

944 yeare 944. the Englishmen did enter Wales with a strong armie, and spoiled Strad Clwyd, and re-

Matt. West. turned home. At which time, Conan the sonne of

Hol. pag. 222. Elise was put in danger of death by poison, and E-

Matt. West. verus Bishop of S. Dauids died. The yeare after, Edmund King of England was slaine by treason, as some writers saie, vpon S. Augustines daie, as he was at dinner. Other saie, that he espied an outlawe sitting in the hall, and as he drew him from the table, the outlaw slew the King with a knife.

Io. Cast. ✻ And some be of opinion, that as the King would haue rescued a man of his from an officer who had arrested him, the same officer slue him, not knowing that he was the King: he lieth buried at Glastenburie.

After whose death, Edred or Edfred his brother was crowned in his place, who made an expedition to Scotland and Northumberland, and subdued them both, and receiued fealtie and homage of the Northumbers and Scots by oth, which was not

948 long kept. In the yeare 948. died Howel Dha the noble and worthie King or Prince of Wales, whose death was sore bewailed of all men, for he was a prince that loued peace and good order, & that feared God. He left behind him foure sonnes, Owen, Run, Roderike, and Edwyn, betwixt whom, and the sonnes of Edwal, there was great warres, for the chiefe rule of Wales, as shall appeare in the historie following.

Ieuaf

Ievaf and Iago.

Ievaf and Iago the ſonnes of
Edwal Voel.

After the death of Howel Dha, his ſonnes did diuide Southwales and Powys betwixt them: and Ievaf and Iago the ſecond and third ſonnes of Edwal Voel ruled Northwales, (bicauſe their elder brother Meyric was not a man worthie to rule) who comming

of

of the elder house, would haue had the chiefe rule of all Wales, which the sonnes of Howel Dha denied them. And therevpon Iago or Iames and Ievaf entred Southwales with a great power, against whome came Owen the sonne of Howel and his brethren, and fought together at the hils of Carno, where Iago and Ievaf had the victorie: and the yeare following, the same brethren did twise enter into Southwales, and spoiled Dyuet, and slue Dwnwalhon the Lord thereof. And within a while after, died Roderike one of the sonnes of Howel Dha.

952 In the yeare 952. the sonnes of Howel gathered their strength together against Ievaf and Iago, and entered their land to the riuer of Conwy, where they fought a cruell battell at a place called Gwrgustu, or Lhanrwst, as some thinke, where a great number were slaine vpon either side, as Anarawd the sonne of Gwyriad, or Vriet the sonne of Roderike the Great, and Edwyn the sonne of Howel Dha: in the which battell were ouerthrowne the sonnes of Howel, whome Ievaf and Iago pursued to Caerdigan, and destroied their countrie with fire and sword. About this time Yarthyr the sonne of Mervyn was drowned: and the yeare following, Congelach king of Ireland was slaine. But to returne to Edred king of England. As sone as he was returned to his owne land, Aulaf with a great armie landed in Northumberland, and was receiued of the people with much gladnes; but anon after, like fickle and vnconstant men, they banished him the land againe, and toke to their king one Hircius the sonne of Haroald, whome likewise after three yeares they expelled, and willinglie submitted themselues to Edred, who after he had ruled the

the whole land eight yeares, died, and was buried at Winchester. After him reigned Edwyn sonne of Edmund, in whose time chanced nothing worthie to be put in writing, but that he married another mans wife, hir husband being aliue. This man, after he had gouerned the realme foure yeares, died, leauing his kingdome to his brother Edgar, who was crowned king of England in his stead. In the yeare 958. was a wonderfull hot summer, when Gwgan the sonne of Gwyriad the sonne of Roderike died. After the which heate, there followed a great plague in March following. In those daies Iago and Ievaf by force and strength ruled all Wales as they thought good: and yet for all their power, Abloic king of Ireland landed in Môn, and hauing burnt Holyhed, spoiled the countrie of Lhyyn. In the yeare 961. the sonnes of Edwyn the son of Colhoyn were slaine, after they had destroied all the countrie to Towyn. About this time, Meyric the sonne of Cadvan, Rytherch Bishop of S. Dauids, and Cadwalhon ap Owen departed out of this transitorie world. Not long after, the countrie of Northwales was sore spoiled by the armie of Edgar king of England.

958

961

* The cause of this warre was the non paiment of the tribute that the King of Aberffraw, by the lawes of Howel Dha was to paie to the king of London. In the end, there was a peace concluded: for king Edgar vnderstanding what hurt the countries of England and Wales receiued dailie, by reason of the great multitude of Wolues that then abounded (especiallie in Wales) which destroied much sheepe and otherwise did great harme, released the tribute in monie appointed by the said lawes of Howel Dha, and bound the prince of Northwales to paie him yearelie certaine Wolues for his tribute, and so to be released of that

Io. Cast.

Hol. pag. 232.

other

Wolues destroid by the prince of Wales.

other tribute in monie, which the said prince performed, vntill he had left neuer a Wolfe in Wales or England.

966 In the yeare 966. Roderike the sonne of Edwal Voel was slaine by the Irishmen, by whome Aberfraw was destroied. The next yeare, there fell a great debate betwixt the two sonnes of Edwal, Iago, and Ievaf, which had ruled iointlie together from the death of Howel Dha, to that time: and shortlie after Iago, hauing taken his brother Ievaf by force, verie cruellie kept him in prison a long time: about the which time, Eneon the sonne of Owen prince of Southwales wan and seazed to

969 himselfe the land of Gwyr. And in the yeare 969. Mactus the sonne of Haroald with an armie of Danes did enter the Ile of Anglesey, and spoiled Penmon. These Danes were suffered by Edgar to inhabite quietlie through all England, till they were as strong as the Englishmen, and then they fell to such riotousnes and drinking, that much mischiefe insued thereof: wherevpon Edgar made

A law against immoderate drinking.

a law, that euerie man should drinke by measure, and caused a certaine marke to be set in euerie pot how deepe they should drinke, and so by these meanes he somewhat staied that immoderate ingurgitation. Not long after that, Godfryd the sonne of Haroald did subdue to himselfe the whole Ile of Anglesey, which he inioied not long. King

972 Edgar likewise in the yeare 972. did send a great nauie to Caerlheon vpon Vsc, which shortlie turned backe, without doing anie notable act. The next yeare following, Howel the sonne of Ievaf raised a great power against his vncle Iago, for the deliuerance of his father out of prison, and ouercame his vncle in fight, whome he chased out

Ran. Cest. Fabian.

of

of the land, and toke his eldest vncle Meyric the sonne of Edwal, and put out both his eies, and kept him in prison, where he died shortlie after, leauing behind him two sonnes, Edwal and Ionaval, of the which Edwal came afterward the most worthie princes of Wales. Howel notwithstanding he had set his father at libertie, yet toke vpon himselfe the whole rule of the land for his life time. He had three brethren, all men of great estimation, Meyric, Ievaf, and Cadwalhon, whose liues shall insue hereafter.

Howel

Howel the ſonne of *Ievaf.*

After that Howel the ſonne of Ievaf had expelled his vncle from the land, he toke the rule of it himſelfe. And at that time Dwnwalhon prince of Stradclwyd toke his iournie to Rome. Then died Edwalhon the ſonne of Owen. Likewiſe Edgar king of England paſſed out of this tranſitorie world, after that he had builded manie monaſteries. After him, Edward his ſonne was king, who when he had reigned foure yeares, was traiterouſlie ſlaine through the malice of his ſtepmother, that hir ſonne Edred or Edelred might enioie the kingdome; who after his brothers

brothers death, was crowned king of the land. The yeare 976. Eneon the sonne of Owen king of Southwales destroied the land of Gwyr the second time. The yeare insuing, Howel the sonne of Ieuaf with a great armie both of Welshmen and Englishmen, made war against such as succoured and defended his vncle Iago, and spoiled the countries of Lhyyn and Kelynnoc Vawr, whereby shortlie after Iago was taken by Howels men, who enioied his part of the land peaceablie. 976

About the yeare 979. Edwal Vachan the sonne of Edwal Voel was slaine by his nephew Howel. 979 At this time, Custenyn Dhu, that is, Constantine the blacke, sonne to Iago (which then was prisoner) hired Godfryd the son of Haroald with his Danes, against his cousen, & they both together destroied Anglesey & Lhyyn: whereupon, Howel gathered his armie together, & setting vpon them at a place called Gwayth Hirbarth, ouerthrew them, where Constantine was slaine. About this time, the Danes landed with vij. ships at Southhampton, and spoiled the towne.

* They ouerranne also and spoiled the whole countrie of Deuon and Cornewale, burned the towne of Bodman, and the cathedrall church of S. Petrokes, with the Bishops house. Whereupon the Bishops sea was remoued from thence to S. Germans, where the same continued, vntill the remouing and vniting thereof vnto Crediton. *Sim. Dunel. Hol. pa. 238. Io. Vowel in Catal. episc. Exon.*

About this time died S. Dunstane, who prophesied of much mischiefe and great destruction of the land by the Danes. The yeare 981. Godfryd the sonne of Haroald did gather a great armie, and landed in Westwales, where spoiling all the land of Dyuet, with the church of S. Dauids, he fought the battell of Lhanwanoc. Likewise in the yeare 981

next ensuing, Duke Alfred with a great power of Englishmen spoiled and destroied Brechnock, and a great part of the lands of Owen prince of Southwales, against whome, Eneon the sonne of the said Owen, and Howel king of Northwales did raise all their power, and ouerthrew them in battell, where the greatest part of Alfreds armie was slaine, and the rest put to flight. The yeare following, the Gentlemen of Gwentsland rebelled against their prince, and cruellie slue Eneon the son of Owen, which came thither to appease them. This Eneon was a worthie and noble Gentleman, who did manie notable actes in his fathers time, and left behind him two sonnes, Edwyn and Theodor or Tewdor Mawr, of whome came afterward the kings or princes of Southwales. In the yeare 984. Howel the sonne of Ieuaf king of Wales entred England with an armie, where he was fought withall, and slaine valiantlie fighting. This Howel had no sonne, but his brethren reigned in his place.

984

Cadwalhon

Cadwalhon ap Ievaf.

Cadwalhon the ſonne of *Ievaf.*

AFTER the death of Howel, his brother Cadwalhon, the ſecond ſonne of Ievaf toke in hand the gouernance of Northwales, and firſt made war with Ionaval his cowſen the ſonne of Meyric, and right heire to the land, and ſlue him, but Edwal the yongeſt brother eſcaped awaie priuilie. The yeare following, Meredyth the ſonne of Owen king or prince of Southwales, with all his power entred into Northwales, and in fight ſlue Cadwalhon the ſonne of Ievaf, and Meyric his brother,

and conquered the land to himselfe. Wherein a man may see how God punished the wrong, which Iago and Ievaf the sonnes of Edwal Voel did to their eldest brother Meyric, who was first disherited, and afterward his eies put out, and one of his sonnes slaine. For first Ievaf was imprisoned by Iago, then Iago with his sonne Constantine, by Howel the sonne of Ievaf: and afterward the said Howel, with his bretherne Cadwalhon and Meyric, were slaine and spoiled of all their lands.

Meredyth

Meredyth ap Owen.

Meredyth the ſonne of *Owen ap Howel Dha.*

THis Meredyth ap Owen, hauing ſlain Cadwalhon, obtained the rule and gouernment of North-wales. In the yeare 986, Godfryd the ſonne of Haroald, the third time entered the Ile of Angleſey, where hauing taken Lhywarch the ſonne of Owen, with 2000. priſoners beſides, he cruellie put out his eies. Whereupon Meredyth the prince, with the reſt ſcaped and fled to Caerdigan. And the ſame yeare there was a great mortzen of cattell through all Wales. Then the Danes againe entered England with diuerſe armies, and at Weſport and Witeſt ouerthrew the Lords of England, Godan and Britchwould: ſo that the king was compelled to

986

Dane gelt. *Hol. pag. 239*

hire the Danes with the paiment of 10000. pound to liue quietlie in the land: and yet within a while after, the king himself brake the peace, and prepared a great nauie to mæte the Danes by sea, where he was ouercome, & lost all the ships, which were taken with Alfricke Earle of Mercia the captaine of the same. After this the Danes spoiled Yorke, with Lyndsey, & went to Northumberland, where they were put to flight by Godwyn & Fridgist. About the same time Aulaffe & Swayn, sailing vp the Thames, with 94. sailes, besæged London, which was valiantlie defended. Wherefore the Danes left their ships, and entered the land, and cruellie with fire and sword destroied all Kent, Sussex, Surreie, and Hampshire. Whereupon king Edelred sent to them for peace, which he obteined with great summes of monie and victuall; so that they laie peaceablie at Hampton that winter. Then Aulaffe vpon composition came to Edelred, who receiued him worthilie, and did so entertaine him, that he promised to depart the land, and neuer to returne, which promise he faithfullie kept.

H. Hunt.

987 The yeare 987. died Ievaf the sonne of Edwal, which had liued manie yeares a priuate life. The same yeare also died Owen the son of Howel Dha, Prince of Southwales. This Owen had three sons, Eneon which died in his fathers time, Lhywarch which lost both his eies, and Meredyth which (as before is declared) had wonne Northwales, and after his fathers death toke also to his possession all Southwales, hauing no respect to his brother Eneon his sonnes Edwyn and Theodor or Tewdor. About the same time the Danes sailed from Hampton alongst the coast, spoiling Deuonshire & Cornewale, and so at the last landed in Southwales, and

destroied

destroied S. Dauids, Lhanbadarn, Lhanryſtyd, and Lhandydoch, (which were all places of religion) and did so much hurt in the countrie besides, that to be rid of them, Meredyth was faine to agree with them, & to giue them a penie for euerie man within his land, which was called The tribute of the blacke armie.

At this time Elwmaen the son of Abloic king of Ireland was slain, & a great number of people died for hunger. The yeare 989. Owen the son of Dyfnwal was slaine. Within a yeare after Meredyth king of Wales destroied the towne of Radnor, at what time his nephew Edwyn the sonne of Eneon, hauing to his aid duke Adelf, and a great armie of Englishmen and Danes, spoiled all the land of Meredyth in Southwales, as Caerdigan, Dyuet, Gwyr, Kydweli, and S. Dauids: where Edwyn toke pledges of the chiefe men of those countries. In the meane time, this Meredyth with his people did spoile Glamorgan, so that no place was free from sword and fire: but at the last Meredyth and Edwyn fell at an agreement, & were made frends. Soone after Cadwalhon the onelie sonne of Meredyth died. Meredyth being thus occupied, had so much to do in Southwales, that Northwales laie open for the enimie: which thing when the Danes perceiued, they arriued in Anglesey, and destroied the whole Ile. Wherevpon the inhabitants of that countrie receiued Edwal the sonne of Meyric the right heire of Northwales, for their prince, in the yeare 992. After these great troubles, there followed within a yeare after such famine & scarsitie in Southwales, that manie perished for want of food.

989

Matth. West. pag. 383. Io. Caſtr.

992

Edwal ap Meyric

Edwal ap Meyric the ſonne *of Meredyth.*

THis Edwal being in poſſeſſion of the principalitie of Northwales, ſtudied to kæpe and defend his people from iniuries and wrongs. But Meredyth gathered togither all his power, intending to recouer againe Northwales, with whome Edwal met at Lhangwm, and ouerthrew him in plaine battell, where Theodor or Tewdor Mawr, Meredyth his nephew was ſlaine, who left behind him two ſonnes Rees & Rythercb, & a daughter called Elen. A litle after this Swayn the ſonne of Haroald deſtroied the Ile of Man: and

South West.

entring

entring to Northwales slew Edwal the prince ther-
of, who left behind him a sonne called Iago.

In the yeare of Christ 998. the Danes came a-
gaine to S. Dauids, destroieng all before them, and
there they slew Morgeney or rather Vrgeney Bi-
shop of that sea. The same yeare also died Mere-
dyth the sonne of Owen king or prince of Wales,
leauing behind him one onlie daughter called An-
gharad, which was maried to Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht,
and after his death to Conuyn Hirdref, or as
other do thinke, to Conuyn ap Gweryſtan,
who had children by either of them,
which was the cause of much
warre & mischief in Wales,
as shall appeare
hereafter.

998

Aedan ap Blegored.

Aedan the ſonne of *Blegored.*

THe death of both theſe princes (for ſo much as Meredyth had no iſſue male, & Edwal left behind him a child within yeares, not able to take the charge of a common wealth) did cauſe much trouble to enſue: for in Northwales diuerſe did aſpire to the gouernment, and ſought the rule of the land, as Conan the ſonne of Howel, and Aedan the ſonne of Blegored, who tried the matter in open field, where
1003 Conan was ſlaine, the yeare 1003.

* I do not know, neither could I euer find, what colour or pretenſe of title, this Aedan ap Blegored had to the principalitie of Northwales, nor yet of whom he deſcended, or who came of him: whereas all the other princes are notoriouſlie

ouslie knowen, of what families they descended, and who came of them. Neither yet doo I read of anie Blegored, whose sonne he might be, except it be that doctor of Law, of whom mention is made in the lawes of Howel Dha, whose estate was too meane to challenge the principalitie. He is reported to haue gouerned about xij. yeares. Of his acts by him atchieued, there is verie litle written, sauing of those two battels, the one wherin he ouercame Conan ap Howel, and the other wherin he was ouercome himselfe, and slaine with his foure sonnes, by Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht.

In the yeare 1004. Gulfath and Vbiad Irish Lords, were taken by the Scots, and their eies put out, which Scots did also destroie the countrie and towne of Deuelyn. Likewise the Danes, which had destroied againe Westwales, went to England, and there spoiled and burned the land all before them, especiallie Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and so through Hampshire and Sussex, they came towards the riuer of Thames, without anie let or staie, and so sailed alongst the riuer, to the place where the riuer Mydwey entreth to the Thames, alongst which water, they came to Rochester, where they ouerthrew the Kentishmen that bade them battell. Edelred king of England was at this time in Cumberland the chiefe denne of the Danes, which land he brought to his subiection: but in the meane while, another armie of Danes fought againe with the men of Somersetshire, and got the victorie, and ruled the countrie at their pleasure. Then Edelred hearing of the great worthines of Richard Duke of Normandie, sent to him for his daughter Emma in mariage, thinking thereby to haue succour: but God intending to punish the great sinnes and enormities of the Saxons, did moue the king thereto, that like as they being in-

1004

Mat. West.

struments:

strvments of Gods wrath, vnder the colour of friends and hired soldiours, had traiterouslie and cruellie slaine the Brytaines, and driuen them out of their land, so should the Normanes by colour of this affinitie, first enter the land as friends, and bring succour against the Danes, and afterward come as foes, and be the vtter destruction of the Saxons and Angles: which was then foreseene and told the king by an Anachoret, who inspired with the spirit of God, sawe the plagues which he had certainelie appointed to fall vpon the Saxons. But the king puffed vp with pride, and hope of his affinitie, did priuilie write to all the english rulers through the realme, to kill the Danes in one night, which then liued peaceablie, which murther was cruellie executed vpon S. Brices daie at night. But yet the Danes would not giue ouer so with losse. Therefore the yeare following, there came an armie of them to Deuonshire, and ouerran the land with fire and sword, sparing nothing that had life, that they might reuenge the murther of their cousens. They rased the citie of Excester, and slue Hugh the Normane, whome the Queene had appointed gouernour there. Then Almarus Earle of Deuon gathered a great armie of Hampshire, Wilshire, and all the countrie about, and met the Danes: but he and his were put to flight, and the Danes pursued them to Wilton and destroied it and Salisburie, and returned to their ships with rich spoiles and great triumphes.

The Danes murthered. *Matt. West. pag. 391.*

Matt. West. pag. 393. H. Hunt. Sim. Dunel.

* Some are of another opinion, which affirme, that the said Hugh the Norman entised and procured the Danes to come and besege the citie of Excester, which they did burne, and vsed the people with great crueltie, vntill in the end the said

Io. Taft. Si. Dunelm. Hol. pag. 243. Io. Vowel.

said Almarus Earle of Deuon, and the Gentlemen of the countrie submitted themselues, and so obteined peace.

And the yeare folowing, being 1004. Swayne a mightie prince of Denmarke, to whom God predestinated the crowne of England, came with a great number of sailes, and laid siege to Norwich, and spoiled it, with whom Wolfkettel duke of the land made peace: yet the Danes, after they had rested a while, went to Thetford, which they also spoiled, and returned to their ships with their praie, and ouerthrewe duke Wolfkettel (who had gathered and prepared an armie to fight with them) and so sailed to their countrie, and two yeares after returned againe with their companions, fire, sword and spoile, and landed at Sandwich and burned it, and made England quake as a reed in the wind, and thence sailed to Wight, where they wintered till Christmas, and then entred Hampshire, and passed in diuerse bands alongst the land to Reding, Wallingford and Colsey, deuouring such victuales as they found in the houses, paieng therefore with sword and fire at their departing. And at their returne they met neere Essington, the armie of the Westsaxons, which did nothing but trouble them with killing, & laded them with spoile, and so passed the gates of Winchester, with much triumph to Wight; and all this while was king Edelred at his manour in Shropshire full of cares and troubles. And then the nobilitie of England bought peace of the Danes for 30000. pound. In the which time of peace Edelred tooke an order, that of euerie 300. hides of land through the realme, there should be a ship made and furnished, and of euery 8. hides, a corselet and a helmet. An hide containeth as much

1004

Hol. pag. 243.

Hol. pag. 244.

Io. Cast.

H. Hunt.

much ground as a plough maie eare by the yeare. Besides these the king had a nauie from Normandie, which being all togither at Sandwich, was one of the greatest that euer was sæne in Brytaine.

Io. Cast. Mat. West. But it hapned so, that where the king had banished one Wilnot a noble man of Sussex, he fell a rouing vpon the sea, and troubled all passages and victualers.

1008 Then Brightrych brother to the traitor Edric Erle of Mercia, promised the king to bring before him Wilnot either aliue or dead, but it happened otherwise: for there fell such a tempest, that he was driuen of force to the shore, where manie of his ships were lost, and the reast Wilnot and his companie did set on fire, and burned them. Then Brightrych, being abashed of this infortunate beginning, returned againe alongst the Thames to London.

Io. Castor. Shortlie after there landed a nauie of Danes at Sandwich, and so passed by the land to Canturburie, minding to destroie the citie: but the citizens bought peace for 30000. pound. And the Danes passed first through Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Barkshire, where king Edelred with all the power of England met them: notwithstanding being persuaded by the traitor Edric, he would not fight with them, so that they returning backe by London, (which citie defended it selfe manfullie) went to their ships. But in the yeare folowing they landed againe at Ipswich vpon the Ascension daie, & there ouercame and put to flight Duke Wolfkettel who fought with them. Then passing from thence to Cambridge, they met the kings sisters sonne with his armie, whom they slew, and with him Duke Oswyn, with Edwyn & Wolfrike Earles, and

and after toke their waie by Essex towards Thames, leauing no part of crueltie vnpractised by the waie. And alongst the riuer-side they went to Oxford, which they had burned the yeare before, and so to the three castels vpon Ouze, Buckingham, Bedford and Huntingdon, and destroied Godmanchester, which was then a faire towne, and burned Northampton, and at Christmas returned to their ships. The next yeare folowing, when they had spoiled all the land from Trent southward, they laid siege to the citie of Canterburie, and wan it by treason of one Almarike (whom Alfege the Archbishop had deliuered from death) and left nothing behind them, but bloud and ashes, carieng the Archbishop with other to their ships, whom they cruellie slew afterward. Within a while after, Swayne king of Denmarke came alongst Humber to Gainesbourgh: to whom Vitred Duke of Northumberland with all his people and all Lynsey with the countries North of Watlingstreete became subiects, and gaue him hostages. Wherupon Swayne finding his enterprises fortunate and luckie, committed his nauie to Cnute his sonne, and went him selfe to Oxford and Winchester, which cities with all the countries about acknowledged him for their king. Then he came to London, where king Edelred was, but the citizens defended the citie so manfullie and valiantlie, that Swayne returned to Walingford, and so to Bath, and receiued homage of all Westsaxon, and afterward comming to London, receiued the citie to mercie, and was called king throughout the land. Then Edelred perceiuing all things to fall against him, fled to Normandie, to his wife and his two sonnes, Edward and Alfred,

1010

Hol. pag. 245. Io. Cast.

1011

Io. Cast. Hol. pag. 246.

Matt. Park. page. 68.

Hol. pag. 249. Io. Castor.

fred, whom he had sent thither before. And Swayne, as soone as he had brought the whole land to his
Sim. Dunel. obeisance, died suddenlie, after whose death, the Danes chose Cnute his sonne for their king; but the Englishmen sent for Edelred home againe, who comming with a great armie, destroied Lynsey,
Hol. pag. 248. because that prouince was become subiect to Cnute. Which thing when Cnute vnderstood being at Ipswich, he cut off the hands and noses of all the pledges that he had, and returned to Denmarke. About this time, Brian king of Ireland, and Murcath his sonne, and other kings of that land to him subiect, did gather a great power against Sutric the sonne of Abloic king of Dyuelyn, and Mailmorda king of Lagenes, which Sutric hired a number of strangers, all armed men, and rouers vpon the seas, to his succour, and gaue Brian battell, where the said Brian and his sonne were slaine, and on the other side Mailmorda and Broderike captaine of the strangers. In the yeare 1013. Cnute
1013 came againe from Denmarke, and landed in Westsex, and spoiled all the countrie. Th[illegible]dric with
Io. Cast. Edmund king Edelreds bastard sonne, gathered an armie, but yet they durst not giue him battell. Then went Edmund to Vitred duke of Northumberland, & together they spoiled Staffordshire, Leycestershire, and Shropshire. Cnute likewise, vpon the other side, came downe through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and so by Stafford passed toward Yorke, to whome Vitred came and yelded himselfe, yet he lost his life, whose possessions Cnute gaue to one Egricke, and made him duke in his stead, whereupon Edmund went to his father which laie sicke at London. Then Cnute returned

turned to his ships, and sailed to Thames mouth, and vp the riuer towards London: but before he came thither, Edelred was departed, after he had reigned with much trouble & miserie 37. yeares. After whose death, the Englishmen chose his base sonne Edmund, surnamed Ironside for strength and tolerance in war, to be their king. This Edmund went to Westsex, and brought all that countrie to his subiection. Then the Danes laid siege to London, & made a great trench about it, that no man could escape out, and gaue Edmund battell (who came to raise the siege) at Proman by Gillingham, where Edmund had the vpper hand. The second battell they fought at Caerstane, in the which Edric, Almar and Algar vsed themselues traitorously against Edmund, where after long fight, the night departed both the armies. The third battell was at London, where Edmund pursued the Danes to their ships, and entered the citie triumphantlie: & two daies after they fought the fourth battell at Brenford, from whence Edmund bare the honor awaie, and went to gather a new armie, whiles Cnute did beseige London by water and land, but it was manfullie defended. Then Edmund with his armie passed the Thames at Brenford, and entred into Kent, and fought the fift battell, where the Danes fled as sheepe before him, but he staied the pursute by the wicked read of the traitor Edric, whome he had receiued to mercie and made steward of the land, the which battell was fought at Essedowne in Essex with all the whole power of the Danes and Englishmen, where Edmund shewed his prowes, and forsaking his place, which was betwixt the Dragon & the Standard, he entred

1 2 *Io.Castor. Matth.West. pag. 498.* 3 4 5 *Matth.West. pag.399.*

the armie of his enimies, and brake the thickest rankes of them, and compelled the prowdest of them to turne their backes. Which when Edric saw, fearing the ouerthrow of the Danes, cried alowd Fledd Engle, Fledd Engle, Dead is Edmund: & therevpon fled with his people, whome all the armie folowed to the great murther of Englishmen, and there were slaine Edmund, Alfric, Godwyn, and Vlfkettel, all Dukes, & all the cheualrie of England. After which victorie, Cnute entred London, & was crowned king of the land. And Edmund gathered his armie togither, and they met in Glocestershire, but either armie fearing other, were loth to fight, but moued the kings to make an end of this cruell bloudshed by combat, wherevnto either prince agreed, and the place being appointed, fought togither manfullie, and either of them were found so valiant and worthie men, as few the like. But Cnute fearing the incomparable strength of Edmund moued him to accord, wherevnto he agreed. Therevpon peace was concluded with much ioie, that Edmund should reigne in Westsex, and Cnute in Mercia: and so they departed, Cnute to London, and Edmund to Oxford, where he was traitorously murthered by a sonne of Edric with a sharp knife, as he was at the priuie. Edric being quicklie certified of the deed, came to Cnute (with much ioie) and greeted him as onelie king of England, declaring how Edmund was slaine at Oxford. To whom Cnute replied, that for his good seruice he would reward him as his deserts required, and set him aboue all the nobles of England. Therevpon forthwith he caused his head to be cut off, and to be set vpon a pole, on the highest towre in London,

Hol.pag.255. Matth.West. page.399.

Hol.pag.256. Matt.West. page.400. Io.Castor.

Sim.Dunel. Fabian. Matth.West. pag.401.

Matt.West. page.402.

don, and then he caused execution to be done vpon all the other, that were consenting to the murther. In the yeare 1015. Lhewelyn the son of Sitsylht did raise a great power against Aedan, who by force had taken vpon him the rule of Northwales, and slue him with his foure sonnes in battell, and (hauing no respect to Iago or Iames the sonne of Edwal the right heire) toke vpon him the name and authoritie of king of Wales. This Lhewelyn was descended from the kings of Wales by his mother side, whose name was Trawst, daughter to Elise second sonne to Anarawd, which was the eldest sonne of Roderike the great: who also had to wife Angharat, the onlie daughter of Meredyth prince of Southwales, and so by these meanes he claimed and enioied the right of either countrie, as hereafter shalbe declared. 1015

Lhewelyn the sonne of Sitsylht: and *Angharat the daughter of* Meredyth.

AFTER that Lhewelyn son of Sitsylht had taken into his hands the gouernance of Wales, all things did prosper in the land: for the earth brought forth double to the time before passed, the people prospered in all their affaires, and multiplied woonderfullie, the cattell increased in great number, so that there was neither begger nor poore man from the South to the North sea, but euerie man had plentie, euerie house a dweller, and euerie towne inhabitants. Now in this time Cnute married Emme sometimes wife to Edelred, and mother to Alfred and Edward, and sent Edmund and Edward the sonnes of Edmund Ironside to Hunga-

Hungarie to be slaine, howbeit, the king of Hungarie cherished them as his owne children. King Cnute also seazed vpon the land a great subsidie of 72000. pounds, besides 11000. li. which the citizens of London paid. In the yeare 1019. Meyric the sonne of Arthpoel did raise a great armie against Lhewelyn king or prince of Wales, which met with him in the field, and manfullie slue him, and discomfited his people. Also this yeare Cnute with a great nauie sailed to Denmarke, and made war against the Vandales, which had a great armie in the field, whome Cnute ouerthrew by the prowes of Earle Godwyn, and the Englishmen, wherefore he loued them the better euer after. *Rom. Cest. lib. 6. cap. 18.* 1019 *Ran. Cest. ibi.*

In the yeare 1020. a certaine Scot of lowe birth came to Southwales, and named himselfe Run the sonne of Meredyth their late king, whome the nobilitie, which loued not Lhewelyn, exalted to the regall throne, and tooke him for their king, which thing when Lhewelyn heard, he gathered his power in Northwales, and came towards Run, who had gotten all the strength of Southwales together at Abergwili, where with great pride he abode the comming of Lhewelyn. But when both armies were readie to ioine, Run full of brags and crakes incouraged his people to fight, promising them the victorie: yet he himselfe (following the prouerbe, which biddeth a man to set on his dog, and not to run after him) set on his people to fight it to the vttermost, and withdrew himselfe priuilie out of the waie: whereas vpon the contrarie part Lhewelyn, like a bold and couragious prince, came before his people, calling for the vile Scot Run, that durst so bæsie a princes bloud, and so both the ar- 1020

mies ioined together with much malice and hatred, for the one partie were not so couragious to defend the quarell of so worthie a prince of their owne bloud, as the other were obstinate in the cause of a stranger: in the end, after great slaughter vpon either part, the Northwales men remembring their old victories, and incouraged by the prowes of their prince, put their enimies to flight, and pursued Run so narrowlie, that all his Scottish shifts could not saue his life, and so returned home with great spoile and prey. Then Lhewelyn ruled all the land quietlie, but the yeare following he was slaine by Howel and Meredyth the sonnes of Edwyn, leauing behind him a sonne named Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.

Iago ap Edwal.

Iago the ſonne of Edwal ap
Meyric ap Edwal Voel.

After the death of Lhewelyn, Iago or Iames the ſonne of Edwal tooke vppon him the rule of Northwales as right heire thereof. And Rytherch the ſonne of Ieſtyn, gouerned Southwales by ſtrong hand. Cnute king of England about this time made a viage to Denmarke and Swethen, againſt Vlf and Alaf, who had ſtirred the Findlanders againſt him, with whom he had a cruell fight, and loſt a great number of his armie, aſwell Engliſhmen as Danes, and after his returne to England, he made his iournie to Rome with much pompe and glorie, not becauſe he thought by that iournie to be cleanſed from his ſinnes, but that his ambi-

Ran. Ceſt. lib. 6.

Io. Caſt.

tious mind might haue the praise and fame of the world, for his rich gifts and princely behauior, and what holines he learned there, it appeared at his returne. For forthwith he entred Scotland with a great armie, against Malcolme the prince thereof, who desired peace, and became his subiect, with two other kings of the Orkneys, & Ewist, Molbeath and Iermare.

1031 About the yeare 1031. the Irish-scots entred Southwales, by the meanes of Howel and Meredyth, the sonnes of Edwyn ap Eneon ap Owen ap Howel Dha, who hired them against Rytherch ap Iestyn, whom they discomfited and slew, & by that means attained vnto the gouernement of Southwales, which they two ruled iointly, but yet with small quietnesse, for the sonnes of Rytherch gathered a number of such as were their fathers friends to reuenge his death, with whom Howel and Meredyth met at Hyarthwy, & after long fight put them to flight. But in the yeare folowing, Meredyth was slaine by the sons of Conan the sonne of Sitsylht, brother to the worthie prince Lhewelyn to reuenge their fathers death, whome Meredyth and his brother had slaine. The yeare next ensuing, certaine Englishmen entred the land of Gwent, with whom, Rytherch ap Iestyn fought, and was by them slaine. Not long after died Cnute the most famous and mightiest prince in the West parts of the world, as he that had vnder his dominion the great countrie of Swethen, from Germanie to the Northpole, with Norway and Denmarke, and all the noble Ile of Brytaine. After whom Haroald Harfote his son begotten vpon Alwyn the daughter of Duke Alselyn, was created king. For Hardie

H. Hunt. Io. Castor. Matth. West. Ran. Cest. li. 6 Alb. Crantz.

Cnute

Cnute his other sonne by Emma was then in Denmarke. This Haroald in the first yeare of his reigne banished Emma his stepmother out of the realme.

In the yeare 1037. Gruffyth the son of Lhewelyn ap Sitsylth sometimes king of Wales, raised a great number of people against Iago then enioieng the principalitie or kingdome of Northwales, whome Iago likewise prouided for, as well as he could: but the more part and the better souldiours were of Gruffyths side, for the loue they bare to his father, which afterward well appeared: for after the armies once met, Iago was soone ouerthrowne and slaine. This Iago left behind him a sonne called Conan, by his wife Auandred daughter to Gweir the sonne of Pylh. 1037

Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.

Gruffyth the ſonne of Lhewelyn ap *Sitſylht and Angharat.*

GRuffyth ap Lhewelyn, after hæ had ſlaine Iago, gouerned Northwales worthily in all things, following his fathers ſteps, who ouercame both the Danes and the Engliſhmen diuerſe times, & defended his countrie and people manfullie all his reigne. In the firſt yeare of his gouernment he fought with the Engliſhmen and Danes at Crosford vpon Seauerne, and put them to flight, and from thence he lead his armie to Lhanpadarn vawr in Caerdiganſhire, and deſtroied it vterlie, & from thence paſſed all Southwales through out,

out, and receiued the people to his subiection. For Howel ap Edwyn their king fled before his face, and forsoke the land.

* This Howel procured Edwyn the brother of Leofrike Earle of Chester or Mercia, to come with an armie of Englishmen and Danes to his aide against prince Gruffyth, who met his enimies in the field, and ouercame them, and slue the said Edwyn, but Howel escaped by flight. After the which victorie, Gruffyth made sundrie inuasions vpon the marches towards Hereford, and alwaies returned with great spoiles. *Hol. pag. 272.* *Mat. West.*

When Gruffyth had brought all Wales vnder his dominion, he returned to Northwales againe. The yeare insuing, 1038. Hernun Archbishop of Meneuia or S. Dauids died, a man both learned and godlie. The yeare next following, Howel king of Southwales gathered a great power of his friends and strangers, and entred the land, intending to recouer it againe. Wherefore Gruffyth like a worthie prince came with all speed to succour his people, and meeting with Howel at Pencadair, after he had incouraged his souldiours, gaue him battell, and ouerthrew him, and pursued him so narrowlie, that hee tooke Howels wife, whome hee had brought to the field to see the ouerthrow of Gruffyth (which chanced otherwise) whome Gruffyth liked so well, that he kept hir for his concubine. 1038

About this time, Haroald king of England died, and his brother Hardycnute reigned in his stead, a noble and a liberall prince, who (as it is reported) caused his tables to be couered and furnished four times euerie daie, for strangers and all commers, and after he had reigned two yeares, he died at Lamberth in the floure of his age. After whose death, *H. Hunt.* *Mat. West.* *Sim. Dunel.*

death, the Englishmen sent for Alfred the eldest son of Edelred from Normandy, but that message pleased not Earle Godwyn, which was the mightiest man in the land, because he knew the yong prince to be couragious and stout, and therefore one that would not suffer him to rule the land as he intended to do. Therefore he persuaded the people that Alfred, who had come well accompanied with Normanes, had promised them the whole rule of the land, and therevpon they toke all the Normanes, and bound them, and afterward tithed them, putting euerie tenth man to death. And yet they thought there were too manie, wherefore they tithed them the second time: and lead Alfred from Gilford (where this crueltie was committed) to Gillingham, and there put out his eies, and remoued him thence to Ely, where he was pitifullie murthered. Afterward they sent for Edward the yonger sonne, whome they receiued as king the yeare folowing, after that he had maried Godwynes daughter, who in the first yeere of his reigne banished Earle Swayne, sonne to the said Earle Godwyn, who was receiued of the Earle of Flanders. In the yeare 1041, Howel came againe to Southwales, and remained there awhile: and shortlie after a number of strangers landed in Westwales & spoiled the countrie, against whom Howel gathered a number of people, and fought with them, and droue them to their ships with much losse.

1041

At this time Conan the sonne of Iago (who had fled to Ireland to saue his life) with the power of Alfred king of Deuelyn, whose daughter Ranulph he had maried, entred Northwales, and by treason had taken

taken Gruffyth the king, and caried him towards the ships: but when it was knowen, the countrie vpon the sudden folowed the Irishmen, and ouertaking them rescued their prince, requiting their foes with much slaughter to their ships, who returned streight with Conan to Ireland. The yeare folowing, Howel the sonne of Owen Lord of Glamorgan died, being a man full of yeares. Then Howel ap Edwyn called to his succour Danes and Englishmen, with all the power he could make in Southwales. Whereof Gruffyth being certified, gathered his power togither in Northwales, & came couragiouslie to meete his enimies, (whom he had twise before discomfited) and ouercame them, and chased them, as farre as the spring of the riuer Towy, where after a long and dangerous battell Howel was slaine, and his armie discomfited, and so narrowlie pursued that few escaped aliue. After whose death Rytherch and Rees the sonnes of Rytherch ap Iestyn aspiring againe to the rule and gouernment of Southwales, which their father had once obtained, gathered a great armie, aswell of strangers as out of Gwentland, and Glamorgan, and met with Gruffyth king of Wales, who after his accustomed maner detracting no time, but couragiouslie animating his men with the remembrance of their former fortune and diuerse victories vnder his standard, ioined battell with his enimies, whom he found disposed to abide, & to win againe the honor which before they had lost: wherfore when they met, the fight was cruell & bloudie, & continued till night, which easilie departed both armies being werie with fighting, and either fearing other, returned to their countries, to gather more

Hol. pag. 270. Matt. West.

more strength. This yeare Ioseph bishop of Teilo or Landaf died at Rome. The land being thus quieted, Gruffyth ruled al Wales without any trouble: till about two yeares after, the Gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did by treason kill 140. of the Prince his best soldiors, to reuenge whose death the king Gruffyth destroied all Dyuet and Ystrad Towy. Here is also to be noted, that such snow fell this yeare, that it laie vpon the earth from the kalends of Januarie, to the 14. of March. About this time, Lothen and Hyrling landed at Sandwich with a great number of Danes, and after they had spoiled the towne, they returned to their ships, and sailed to Flanders, and sold their booties, and so sailed to their countrie. At this time also Earle Swayne returned to England, and came to his fathers house at Peveneſe, and humblie besought his father, and his brethren Haroald & Tostie, to procure him the kings fauour. So Earle Beorned promised to intreate the king for him, and went with Swayne to his ships, where he was traitorouslie murthered, and his bodie left vpon the shore, vntill his friends, being certified of the same, fetched him awaie, and buried him at Winchester, where his vncle king Cnute had beene buried before. Swayne hauing committed this wicked fact, sailed againe to Flanders, and continued there, till his father made peace with the king, and brought him in fauour againe about a yeare after.

1050 In the yeare 1050. Conan the sonne of Iago did gather an armie of his friends in Ireland, minding to recouer his inheritance againe, and as he sailed towards Wales, there arose such a tempest, that it scattered his nauie abroade, and drowned the

the most part of his ships, so that he was disappointed of his purpose, & lost his labour. Shortlie after, Robert Archbishop of Canturburie accused Earle Godwyn and his sonnes Swayne and Haroald of treason, and the Quæne of adulterie, who bicause they refused to appeare, being called before the king, were banished the land, and the Quæne put awaie from the king, wherevpon, Godwyn with Swayne fled to Flanders, and Haroald to Ireland.

* Eustace Earle of Bologne, the father of Godfrey, hauing married Goda king Edwards sister, the widow of Walter de Maunt, came to England to his brother in lawe, and as he was returning home againe, one of his seruants kild a man at Canturburie (or at Douer as Matth. Westm. hath) whereof grew a great inconuenience and slaughter on both sides: wherevpon Eustace returning againe, made a grieuous complaint to king Edward vpon the Kentishmen, whose part Earle Godwyn toke, bicause they were of his countie. But Eustace by the suggestion of Robert Archbishop of Canturburie (who hated Godwyn and his sonnes) so incensed king Edward against him and the Kentishmen, that Godwyn and his sonnes were sent for, to answer the matter before the king at Gloucester. Wherevpon Godwyn fearing the kings displeasure (who could neuer brooke him sithence the death of his brother Alfred) gathered an armie out of Kent and other countries where his sonnes ruled, and so came towards Gloucester, reporting abroade, that all this preparation was made to resist Gruffyth prince of Wales, who (as they affirmed) was readie with an armie to inuade the marches. But king Edward being certified by the Welshmen, that there was no such things in hand, commanded Godwyn to send backe his armie, and to come himselfe to answer, according to the order of law. Which when he refused to do, the king by the aduise of Earle Leofrike appointed a Parliament and meeting at London,

Wil. Malmsf. Hol. pag. 270. and 271.

Matt. West. page 419.

Matt. Park.

London, to take order in these matters, where the king came with a great armie out of Mercia and other westerne countries. Then Godwyn remaining with his armie in Southwerke, and perceiuing how that diuers of his friends disappointed him, and other dailie forsoke him, and went to the kings part, despairing to be able to withstand the kings procéedings against him, renoūced himselfe awaie priuilie with his sonnes, and fled out of the land. Whereupon king Edward proclamed him and his sonnes outlawes, confiscated their goods, and gaue their lands to other of his nobilitie.

Then the king gaue to Adonan the earldome of Deuonshire and Dorsetshire, and to Algar sonne of Earle Leofrick the earldome of Haroald. Neuertheless Godwyn and Swayne got men and ships in Flanders, and sailed to the ile of Wight, which they spoiled, and so they did Portland. At the same time Haroald cōming from Ireland, and wafting alongst the shoare, spoiling the countrie as he went, at length met with his father & brother, who being together, burned Preuenesey, Romney, Heath, Folkston, Douer, and Sandwich, & entring the Thames destroied Cheppey, and burned the kings houses at Mydltowne, and afterward sailed vp towards London, where by the way they met with the king and so sailed with him, & when they were readie to fight, an accord was made by meanes of Bishop Stigand, in such sort that the king restored them their lands and goodes, tooke home the Quæne, and banished the Archbishop with all the Frenchmen, which had put that suspicion in the kings head.

* Mat. Westm. writeth, that about this time, to wit, An. 1053. Rees the brother of Gruffyth king of Wales was slaine in a place

place called Bulendune, whose head was presented to king Edward, the daie before the Epiphanie, the king being then at Glocester. *Matt.West. page.420.*

A litle after that, Oswald Earle of Northumberland, when he heard that his sonne was slaine in Scotland, whither his father had sent him to conquere it, asked whether his deaths wound was in his brest or in his backe; and they said in his brest: and he answered, I am right glad thereof, for I would not wish me nor my sonne to die otherwise. Then king Edward entred Scotland, and ouercame the king in battell, & subdued the whole land to him selfe. The yeare folowing, Earle Godwyn died at the kings table, choked with a pece of bread, whose Earldome Haroald his sonne had, and Algar Earle of Chester had the Earldome of Haroald.

✲ About this time Makbeth king of Scotland caused a noble man of his named Bancho, to be cruellie murthered, whereupon Fleance the sonne of the said Bancho escaping the hands of Makbeth, fled to Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn prince of Wales, where being ioifullie receiued and entertained courteouslie, he grew into such fauor with the said Prince, that he thought nothing too good for him. But in processe of time Fleance forgetting the curtesie to him shewed, fell in loue with the princes daughter, and gat hir with child. Which thing the prince toke in so ill part, that he in a rage caused Fleance to be kild, holding his daughter in most vile estate of seruitude, for so suffering hir selfe to be defloured by a stranger. At length she was deliuered of a sonne, which was named Walter, who in few yeares proued a man of great courage and valiancie, in whome from his childhood appeared a certeine noblenes of mind, readie to attempt anie great enterprise. This VValter on a time fell out with one of his companions, who in that heat of contention ob- *Hector Boet. lib.12.cap.5. Buchan.li.7. page.62. Hol.pag.247.*

iected vnto him, that he was but a bastard begotten in vnlawfull bed. Which reproch so greeued VValter, that he fell vpon the other, and slew him; whereupon fearing the punishment of the law, he fled into Scotland, where he fell into the companie of those Englishmen which were come thither with Quéene Margaret the sister of Edgar Edeling, amongst whom he shewed himself so discréet and sober in all his demeanor, that he was highlie estéemed of all men: and so attaining to higher reputation and credit, was afterward employed in the affaires of the common wealth, and at length made Lord Steward of Scotland, receiuing the kings reuenewes of the whole realme. Of the which office he and his posteritie reteined that surname of Steward euér after, from whom descended the most noble kings of Scotland of the familie of Stewards, besides manie other Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Barones of great fame and renowme.

Also at this time, Siward that worthie Earle of Northumberland, being brought to the point of death with the bloudie flure, bewailed his mischance, that he had escaped in manie a dangerous battell, and now should die such a filthie and cowardlie death, and calling his friends and his men about him, commanded them to set him in his chaire, and to arme him at all points, and put his shield in the left hand, and so made an end of his worthie life. Whose Earldome, because his sonne was within yeares, was giuen to Tosty Godwyns sonne.

1054 In the yeare 1054. Gruffyth the son of Rytherch ap Iestyn, did gather a great number, aswell strangers as others, against Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn king or prince of Wales, but commonlie called king of Northwales: who detracting no time, mæting him, fought with him, & slew him. Shortlie after,

Algar

Algar Earle of Chester, being conuicted of treason against the king, fled to Gruffyth king or prince of Wales, who gathered his power to reuenge the often wrongs, which he had receiued at the Englishmens hands, who euer succoured his enimies against him. Therefore he together with Algar entred Herefordshire, and spoiled all the waie with fire and sword, to the citie, whither all the people had fled, and they boldlie issued forth (Earle Randulph being their leader) and gaue him battell, which Gruffyth wished for aboue anie other thing, as he that had wonne fiue set fields; and couragiouslie receiuing his enimies, fought with them. Which fight was long & doubtfull, till such time as Gruffyth incouraged his people with the remembrance of the prowesse & worthie actes of the ancient Brytaines their forefathers, saieng that they were the same enimies, whose backes they had so oftentimes seene before: which doubled their strength and force, and so they pressed forwards, that their foes were compelled to forsake the field and trust to their feete, where their hands preuailed not, and thought to haue taken the towne for their defense. But Gruffyth and his men pursued them so hard, that they entred with them, and after a great slaughter returned home with manie worthie prisoners, great triumph, & rich spoiles, leauing nothing in the towne, but bloud & ashes, and the walles rased to the ground.

Matt.West. page.421.

*Hol.pag.*272 276.& 277.

Matt.West. page.422. *Io.Castor.*

This Randulphe was K. Edwards nephew, by his sister Goda, the wife of walter De Maunt.

* There be some which affirme, that king Edward by euill counsell (as it is thought) banished Algar the sonne of Earle Leofrike, whereupon he gat him into Ireland, and there prouiding xviij. ships of rouers, returned and ioined himself with Gruffyth king or prince of Wales, who both together

*Hol.pag.*276. *Io.Castor.*

Matt. West. page. 423. Si. Dunelm.

gether inuaded the countrie of Mercia, about Hereford, where Ranulph Earle of that countrie (who was sonne to king Edwards sister named Goda, by hir first husband VValter de Maunt) came against them with a great armie, and met them about two miles from Hereford, where after a sore fight by the space of three houres, Ranulph and his armie were discomfited, and about 500. of them slaine, and the rest put to flight, whome Gruffyth & Algar pursued to Hereford, and entring the towne, set the cathedrall church on fire, and slue the Bishop named Leogar, with seauen of the canons, spoiled and burnt the towne miserablie. Wherevpon, king Edward being aduertised hereof, gathered an armie, and sent Haroald the sonne of Earle Godwyn against them, who pursuing the enimies to Northwales, passed through Stradclwyd to Snowdon: but Gruffyth and Algar being afraid to meete Haroald, gote them againe to Southwales, whereof Haroald being aduertised, left one part of his armie in Northwales, to resist the enimies there, and returning with the residue to Hereford, caused a great trench to be cast round about the towne, with a high rampire stronglie fortifieng the gates of the same. After this, by meanes of a parle had with Gruffyth & Algar, at a place called Biligelhag, a peace was concluded, wherevpon Algar being pardoned by the king, and restored againe to his Earledome, returned home to Chester. About two yeares after, Algar was accused againe of treason, so that he was the second time exiled the land, and repaired to his old friend Gruffyth prince of Northwales, by whome he was receiued ioifullie, and restored againe to his Earledome by the aid of certaine strangers, which came by chance frō Norwaie. Wherevpon king Edward being sore offended with Gruffyth, sent Haroald againe with power to Northwales, to be reuenged vpon him, who comming to Ruthlan, burned the palace of Gruffyth, and his ships, and then returned backe to the king at Gloucester.

Io. Cast. Hol. pa 277.

About this time, Edward the sonne of Edmund Ironside,

Ironside, came to England with his wife and children, Edgar Edeling (which signifieth in the Brytish tong, a yong Lord or a Prince) and Margaret which was afterwards Quæne of Scots, and mother to Mawd, wife to Henrie the first king of England. About two yeares after came Roderike, sonne to Haroald king of Denmarke, with a great armie to Wales, and there being frændlie receiued of king Gruffyth, ioining his power to Gruffyths, entred England, and cruellie spoiled and burned a great part of the land. But shortlie after, Roderike was compelled to returne to his ships, and to saile to Denmarke, and Gruffyth returned with spoiles. *Matt. West.*

This yeare, as Haroald Godwyns sonne would haue sailed to Flanders, he was driuen by force of a tempest to land in Poytiers, where he was taken, and conueied to William Bastard, duke of Normandie: to whom Haroald declared his iournie thither, to be onelie to offer him his seruice in the affaires of England, and toke a solemne oth, first to marrie the Dukes daughter, and after the death of Edward to reserue the crowne to the dukes vse. Then shortlie after receiuing rich gifts, with much honor he returned to England. This yeare died Owen the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rytherch. Also Haroald and his brother Tosty, by the procurement of Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, and others, gathered a great power, and entred Southwales, and subdued a great part thereof, and wrought so with those that were about Gruffyth the king, that assone as he had gathered his people in Northwales, & toke his iournie to mæte with Haroald, he was cruellie and traitorouslie slaine by his owne men, and his head brought to Haroald: who appointed and placed *Matt. Parke. Matt. West.* *Matt. West. page. 427.*

ced Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn, prince and ruler in Southwales, and he with his brother Tosty returned home.

Hol. pag. 277. Mat. West. page 427.

*Some do report, that Haroald, about the rogation weeke by the kings commandement, went against the Welshmen, and taking the sea, sailed by Bristowe, round about the coast, compassing in maner all Wales. His brother Tosty, that was Earle of Northumberland, met him by appointment with an host of horsemen, and so ioining together, they destroied the countrie of Southwales, in such sort, that the Welshmen were compelled to submit themselues to deliuer hostages, and conditioned to paie the ancient tribute, which before time they had paied. The people of that countrie, bicause Gruffyth their prince fled at the comming of Haroald, and left them to be a prey for the enimie, hated him sore, whome, as sone as he returned to them againe, they slue, and sent his head to Haroald, which he sent to the king. After whose death, king Edward granted the principalitie of Northwales to Blethyn and Rywalhon the sonnes of Conyn, brethren to Gruffyth by the mothers side, who did homage vnto him for the same.

fol. 3. Bone Dixeturus of Dijon

This Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn gouerned Wales 34. yeares valiantlie and worthilie, he neuer fought but he bare awaie the victorie, he was gentle to his subiects, and cruell to his foes, loued of the one, and feared of the other: liberall to strangers, costlie in apparell, and princelie in all his dooings, and vnworthie of that cruell death, that the ambitious desire of rule did prouoke his vnkind subiects, and vnnaturall cosens, to prepare for so noble a prince, and so gentle a maister as hee was.

Blethyn

Blethyn and Rywalhon.

Blethyn and Rywalhon the *ſonnes of Convyn.*

After the deceaſe of king or prince Gruffyth, Meredyth the ſonne of Owen ap Edwyn (which Edwyn as ſome writers ſaie was the ſonne of Howel Dha) did take vpon him the gouernment of Southwales, and Blethyn and Rywalhon the ſonnes of Convyn, and halfe brethren to king Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn (as they which were borne of Angharat daughter to

Meredyth king of Wales) did gouerne Northwales, Conan the ſonne of Iago being all this time with his father in lawe in Ireland. About this time it foztuned, that as Haroald ſerued the king with dzinke at Windſor, his bzother Toſty moued with enuie that his yonger bzother ſhould be pzeferred befoze him, pulled him by the haire of the head, and ouerthzewe him. Then departing thence, full of rancoz and malice, to Hereford, where Haroald had pzepared great cheere foz the king, he ſlue all Haroalds ſeruants, and cut off their heads, armes, legs, noſes, fæt, and hands, and filled all the veſſels of wine, meath, bære, and ale therwith: and ſent the king woꝛd, that he ſhould want no powdzed and ſowſed meats, when he came thither; as foz other things, let him make pzouiſion himſelfe. Foz which heinous offenſe the king baniſhed him the land foz euer.

Matth. Weſt.

* Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch was the firſt that pzocured Haroald foz to come to Wales againſt Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, hoping by him to atteine vnto the gouernement of Southwales. But it fell out otherwiſe, foz when Haroald vnderſtood that he ſhould not get that at the hands of Caradoc which he loked foz, which was a certaine lozdſhip within Wales nigh vnto Hereford, and knowing alſo Caradoc to be a ſubtile and deceiptfull man, compounding with Meredyth ap Owen foz that lozdſhip, he made him king oz pzince of Southwales, and baniſhed Caradoc out of the countrie. Afterward Haroald hauing obteined that lozdſhip, builded there a pzincelie and ſumptuous houſe at a place called Portaſlyth, and diuers times earneſtlie inuited the king to come to ſee the ſame, at the length the king being then at Gloceſter not far off, granted him his requeſt: whereupon, Haroald made ſuch pzeparation as is befoze mentioned foz him, which was thus moſt hoꝛribly abuſed

Matt. Weſt. page. 429. Mar. Scotus.

sed by Tosty. Some after this wicked act, the said Caradoc ap Gruffyth came to the same house, and to be reuenged vpon Haroald, killed all the workemen and labourers that were there at worke, and all the seruants and people of Haroald that he could find, and defacing the worke, carried awaie those things that with great labour and expenses had bene brought thither, to set out and beautifie the building.

Haroald and his brother were chefe Justicers of the land, and they vsed, when they saw any manor house or farme that pleased them, to cause the owner to be murthered by night, with all his children and houshold, and then to seise the land into their owne hands. Now when the people of Northumberland heard the exile of Tosty, which was their Earle, they reioised much; for they hated him to the death. Wherfore cõming to Yorke, they slue all his familie, aswell Englishmen as Danes. Then ioining to them the men of Lincolneshire, Nottingham, and Derbyshire, they made Marcher sonne of Earle Algar their captaine, and to them came his brother Edwyn with his people, and a great number of Welshmen, and they went burning & spoiling to Hampton; where Haroald met with them, sent from the king to know their willes; and they said, they would haue Marcher Earle ouer them, which the king granted & confirmed. Wherupon they returned, the one to the North, the other to Wales, spoiling and burning all the countrie, and lead with them manie thousand prisoners. *Matt. West. page 430.* *Matt. West.*

The yeare following being 1066. king Edward died, and was buried at Westminster. This was the last king of Saxon or English bloud, that reigned in this land, which from Cerdicke king of 1066

Westsaxons had continued 544. and from Egbert the first Monarch 171. yeares. After the death of Edward, some would haue preferred Edgar Edeling as right heire to the crowne: but Haroald being of great power, more rich, and better frended, obtained it: nothing weieng his oth and promise to William Duke of Normandie, which Duke calling all his nobles together, declared them the wrongs he had receiued at Haroalds hands. First the death of his cosen Alfred, then the banishment of the Archbishop Robert, and Earle Odan, with all the Normanes; and thirdlie, his oth and promise broken: declaring also the titles he had to England, aswell by the former promise of Edward made to him in Normandie; that if euer he enioied the crowne of England, William should be his heire; as also by cosinage, and by the oth and promise of Haroald. Which matter considered by the nobilitie of Normandie, with all the dangers and difficulties of this expedition, brought them to such perplexitie, that the more part feared the end. Then William Fitzosbert the Dukes sewer, seing how they were bent, dissuaded them from that viage: wherfore they agreed all, that he should declare their minds to the duke. Then he came to him and said, I with all my men and power am readie to liue and die with thee in this iournie: which when the other heard vpon their promise, they were readie to follow, & so made readie a great naule. In the meane while Tosty entred Humber with 40. saile, but Earle Edwyn met with him, and put him to flight, who, as he sailed toward Scotland, met with Haroald king of Norwaie with 300. saile comming towards England, and ioining with him they both entred

Verie weak titles of themselues.

entred Humber, and hauing landed their armie, they came to Yorke, where both Earles Edwyn & Marcher gaue them battell, vpon the south part of the towne: but Haroald and Tosty bare awaie the victozie, and spoiled the citie, & then marched fozwards, toward Stamfordbridge, where Haroald king of England and all his power did mæte with them. And after a long fight & manie valiant acts atchieued on both sides, euen from mozning till none, at what time the Norwaies began to retire backe ouer the water, one of them, wozthie not to be fozgotten, kept the passage vpon the bzidge, with his axe, against all the armie of England, till thzæ of the clock, and slew 40. men; but at the last one got vnder the bzidge, and with his speare gaue him his deaths wound thzough the bzidge. Then the armie passed ouer the bzidge, and put the Norwaies to flight, and slew Haroald their king, and Tosty, where not one man escaped of all the number, that was not either killed oz burned. Then Haroald entred Yorke with great ioie and triumph, & as he sate at dinner, there came a post, who told him how Duke William was landed at Suwerhide, and had fozti fied himself with a trench at Hastings. With which tidings Haroald being nothing dismaied, made expedition thitherward. Where William diuiding his armie into fiue battels, made a long ozation vnto his soldiours: wherein he declared the wozthinesse of their fozefathers the Danes and Norwaies, aswell against the Englishmen (which were neuer able to abide their fozce) as against the Frenchmen and other nations, and how they were accustomed to ouercome at all times, & being well hozsed, well armed, and

Wil. Malms. H. Hunt. Matt. West. page. 434.

The exhortation of W. Conqueror to his Soldiours.

and good archers, had now to do with a nation onelie taught to trust to their feete, euill horsed, vnarmed, and such as knew not how to occupie their bowes. Then he brought his people to the field, but Haroald couched all his armie in one battell, as nigh togither as they could well stand, and so set vpon his enimies. And after long fight William caused his men to retire, as if they fled; then the Englishmen folowed apase, and brake their araie: which when William perceiued, he brought in a battell of fresh Normanes, who entred Haroalds battell, and fought so sore, that Haroald was hurt with an arrow, and afterward slaine: and so the Englishmen left the Normanes both the field and the victorie.

William Conquerour.

Then W. Conquerour went streight to London, where he was receiued peaceablie, and crowned at Westminster king of the lande. This last battell and vtter destruction of Englishmen was fought the 14. day of October, in the yeare 1066. Which change was before declared by a Comet that appeared in the beginning of this yeare, of the which one made these verses:

1066

Anno milleno sexageno quoque seno,
Anglorum metæ flammas censere Cometæ.

Matt. Paris. page. 7.

The yeare folowing, VVilliam passed the sea to Normandie, then Edgar Edeling came out of Scotland

land to Yorke, for the people of the countrie had slaine Robert, to whome VVilliam had giuen that Earldome, and 900. men with him, and had receiued Edgar for their king. But VVilliam returning from Normandie destroied all the North countrie, and chased Edgar to Scotland againe.

* Also Edrike Syluaticus, the sonne of Alfrike Earle of Mercia, refusing to submit himselfe as other had done, when he saw that the king was departed to Normandie, rose against such as were left in his absence to keepe the land in obedience; whereupon, those that laie in the castell of Hereford, Richard fitz Scrope, and others, oftentimes inuaded his lands, and wasted the goods of his tenants; but as often as they came against him, they alwaies lost some of their owne men: at length, he calling to his aid the kings of Wales, Blethyn and Rywalhon, wasted the countrie of Hereford, euen to Wye bridge, and then returned with a maruelous great spoile. *Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 1. Hol. pag. 297.*

This yeare also, being 1068. Meredyth and Ithel, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, raised a great power against Blethyn and Rywalhon kings of Northwales, and met with them at a place called Mechain, where after long fight, there were slaine vpon the one part Ithel, and vpon the other part Rywalhon, and Meredyth put to flight, whome Blethyn pursued so straightlie, that he starued for cold and hunger vpon the mountaines, and so Blethyn the sonne of Conwyn remained the onlie king of Powys and Northwales. 1068

About this time, Swayne king of Denmarke, and Osburne his brother, came to Humber with 300. sailes, and to them came Edgar Edeling, and Earle VValtelfe, who all together came to Yorke, and wan the castell, and laie that winter betwixt Ouse *Matt. Paris. page 8. Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 3.*

and

and Trent, till the king came thither, and chased the Danes to their ships, and destroied the inhabitants of the countrie, but Earle VValtheof he receiued to mercie.

At this time Caradoc sonne to Gruffyth ap Rytherch ap Iestyn caused a great number of Frenchmen (for so the Brytish booke calleth the Normanes) to enter Southwales, to whom he ioined his power of Gwentland, and gaue Meredyth the king of that countrie an ouerthrow, and slue him vpon the riuer of Rympyn. At the same time also, Dermot Maken Anel, the worthiest and noblest prince that euer ruled in Ireland, was murthered. The two Earles Edwyn and Marcher with Hereward gathered an armie against the king, but Edwyn was slaine of his owne people, and the other tooke the Ile of Elie; which the king so sore besieged, that he shortlie tooke Marcher and his complices, but Hereward escaped his hands manfully, whom the king folowed to Scotland, & made Malcolme king of the land his subiect and vassall. Then after the king passed to Normandie, and receiued Edgar Edeling to his mercie. And about this time the Normanes did lead a great power to VVestwales by sea, and destroied Dyuet, and the countrie of Caerdigan, and caried awaie much spoile, and did so likewise the yeare folowing. Bleythyd Bishop of Meneuia or S. Dauids died at this time, and Sulien was Bishop in his place. Not long after this time, Radulph Earle of Eastangles conspired against the king, with Roger Earle of Hereford, & Earle VValtheof, & at the mariage of the said Radulph with Rogers sister in Essex, the matter was opened, but it pleased not the rest. Therefore Radulph tooke shipping in

Matt. Paris.

Matth. West. lib. 2. pag. 4.

Matt. West. li. 2. pag. 6. Matt. Park. page. 11.

in Norwich, & fled to Denmarke, and the king suddenlie comming, ouertooke VValtheof and Roger, of whom VValtheof was beheaded, & Roger committed to prison, & the people all slaine, among whom there were a great number of VVelshmen.

* This Radulphs mother came out of VVales, which was the cause of the Welshmens being there: for Radulph sent for manie of his mothers friends and kinsmen to come to this marriage, meaning, through their aid and procurement, to get the princes and people of VVales to ioine with him in this enterprise. He also and his complices sent to Cnute king of Denmarke, promising him the kingdome of England, to aid him against VVilliam the bastard. But William being aduertised of all these things, ouerthrew all their deuises: for by his sudden comming vppon them out of Normandie, he tooke Roger his cosen, and VValtheof, whome he committed to prison, and caused to be executed afterward, but Radulph escaped and departed the realme. Of the VVelshmen, which were at this marriage, VVilliam hanged some, put out the eies of others, and banished the rest.

Matt. Paris. page. 11. Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 6.

After that, in the yeare 1073. Blethyn ap Convyn king of VVales was traitorously and cowardlie murthered by Rees ap Owen ap Edwyn, and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy, after he had worthilie gouerned VVales 13. yeares. This man was verie liberall and mercifull, and loued iustice and equitie in all his reigne. This Blethyn had by diuerse women manie children; first Meredyth by Haer daughter to Gylhyn, Lhywarch and Cadogan by another woman, Madoc and Riryd by the third, and Iorwerth by the fourth. 1073

Trahaern

Trahaern ap Caradoc.

Trahaern the ſonne of *Caradoc.*

After the death of Blethyn, Trahaern ap Caradoc his cowſen germane toke vpon him the rule of Northwales, & Rees ap Owen with Rytherch ap Caradoc did iointlie rule Southwales. Then Gruffyth ſonne to Conan ſonne to Iago or Iames right inheritour of Northwales came from Ireland, with ſuccor which his brethren Encumalhon king of Vltonia and Ranalht and Mathawn had deliuered him, and he landed in the Ile of Môn or Angleſey, and brought it to his ſubiection. At this time Kynwric ap Rywalhon a noble man of Maelor, or Bromefield, was ſlaine in Northwales.

This yeare alſo, Gronow and Lhewelyn the ſons of

of Cadogan ap Blethyn did ioine their powers with Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, against Rees ap Owen, and Rytherch ap Caradoc, to reuenge their grandfathers death; and then fought at a place called Camdhwr, where the sonnes of Cadogan obteined the victorie. Shortlie after, Gruffyth ap Conan passed ouer the water from Môn to the maine land, and Trahaern ap Caradoc met with him at Bronyrerw, where Gruffyth was put to flight, and retired backe to the Ile. In the yeare 1074. Rytherch ap Caradoc was slaine by treason of his cousen germane Meyrchaon ap Rees ap Rytherch, and Rees ap Owen ruled Southwales alone. Neuertheless, the sonnes of Cadogan gathered their powers and came against him, and fought with him the second time at Gwaynyttyd, where he was put to flight: but yet he gathered a new power, & kept the land still. Then Trahaern ap Caradoc king of Northwales moued his power against Rees, who boldlie met him with all the power of Southwales, at a place called Pwlhgwttic, where after long fighting, Rees was put to flight, and after great slaughter of his men, he fled from place to place, fearing all things, like a stag that had bœne latelie chased, which mistrusteth euerie noise: but at the last, he with his brother Howel fell into the hands of Caradoc ap Gruffyth, who slue them both in reuenge of the death of the wise and noble prince Blethyn ap Convyn. At this time, Sulien Archbishop of S. Dauids did forsake his Bishopricke, and Abraham was chosen Bishop in his place. In the yeare 1077. Rees the sonne of Theodor, the sonne of Eneon, the sonne of Owen, the sonne of Howel Dha, as right inheritour to the

1074

1077

kingdome of Southwales claimed the same, and the people receiued him with much ioie, & made him their prince. The next yeare after, Meneuia was all spoiled and destroied by strangers, and Abraham the Bishop died, after whose death Sulien was compelled to take the Bishoprieke againe. In the yeare following, Gruffyth the sonne of Conan did bring a great armie of Irishmen and Scots into Wales, and ioined with Rees ap Theodor, as two right heires of the whole countrie: Gruffyth of Northwales, and Rees of Southwales; descending both linealie frō Roderike the great, against whom came Trahaern ap Caradoc, and Caradoc Gruffyth and Mailyr, the sons of Rywalhon ap Gwyn his cousen germanes (for Gwyn ap Blethyn was their grandfather) who in those daies were the chiefe rulers of all Wales. And after they had met at the mountains of Carno, they fought a cruell battell, and were the more eger, bicause vpon that daies worke laie the liues & honor of either partie. But at the length the victorie fell to Gruffyth and Rees, and Trahaern with his cosens were all slaine, and the most part of their people: then the kingdomes of Wales came vnder the rule of the right heires againe. At this time also a noble man of Wales called Vrgeney ap Sitsylht was slaine by the sons of Rees Sais, which is to saie Rees the Englishman; for so they vsed to name all such as had serued in England, & could speake the English tong.

Gruffyth

Gruffyth the ſonne *of Conan.*

AFTER the death of Trahaern, Gruffyth ap Conan did quietlie rule Northwales, & Rees ap Theodor Southwales. About this time, Malcolme king of Scots ſpoiled Northumberland, and caried a great number of priſoners with him, and the people of Northumberland ſlew Walter Biſhop of Durham, and 100. men with him, as he ſat kæping of court. Robert Curthoys alſo the ſonne of VVilliam Baſtard ouerthrew his father in battell. In the yeare following, VVilliam entred Wales with a great armie, till he came as farre as S. Dauids, where he offered and toke homage of the kings and princes of the land. About this time, Thruſtan

1079
Io. Caſtor. Matt. Weſt. Matt. Paris.

Abbot of Glastenburie did cause three of his monkes to be slaine beside the high altar.

Io. Castor. ✻ This Thrustan comming from Rome, brought with him a new kind of note for the ordinarie seruice of the church, which he would haue had his monks to vse in their dailie seruice: but they not willing to change their old *Mumpsimus* for his new *Sumpsimus* (as the priest said to the Bishop of his masse) did stoutlie withstand their Abbot, and thereof came this monkish brall, wherein these three monks were slaine, and eightéene more hurt.

Matt. Paris. page. 17. About this time, or not long after, the sepulchre of Walwey, king Arthurs sisters sonne, was found vpon the sea shore in the countrie of Ros: the bodie by estimation, vpon viewing of the bones, was thought to be xiiij. foote in

Io. Castor. length. Walwey in his life time was a right noble and valiant warriour, of verie good reputation, who ruled that countrie, which to this daie of him is called Walwethay.

And this yeare Sulien forsoke his Bishoprike the second time, and Wylfred was stalled in his place. At this time also the towne of Caerdyff was

1087 built. In the yeare 1087. William Bastard king of all Brytaine and Duke of Normandie died, when he had left neuer a noble man of English bloud within England, but had robbed, spoiled and slaine

Io. Castor. or banished them all, and giuen their lands to his owne men: for God had brought in the Normanes to reuenge his anger vpon the Angles and Saxons, which Normanes were counted the cruellest people in the world: for euer when they had brought their enimies to subiection, that they were not able to rebell against them, they commonlie destroied one another, and so euer exercised their crueltie vpon themselues, as it appeared in England, Normandie, Apulia, Calabria, Sicilia, & Antiochia, which countries they brought to their subiection.

✻It

* It is noted also by Iohn Rous and Castoreus, that no Englishman bare office of anie credit or countenance in the Conquerours daies: and that it was counted a great reproch and shame for a noble man or gentleman to be called an Englishman, or to ioine in affinitie by mariage with the English nation, they hated them so sore; whereby it appéreth, that all the ancient noble men, and gentlemen within this land, are descended either from the Normans and French, or from the Brytaines. *Iohn Rous. Io. Cast.*

When William had obtained full possession of the realme, he appointed & ordeined such officers as spoiled the whole land by colour of iustice: yet he brought the land in such awe of him, that a child might haue caried gold openlie through all England without danger of thæues, for all such offenders lost their hands: and if anie man forced anie woman, he should lose his stones. This William left England to William Rufus his sonne, and Normandie to his eldest sonne Robert, and his treasure he gaue to Henrie his third sonne. *Iohn Rous. Matt. Paris. H. Hunt. Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 9.*

The same yeare all the sons of Blethyn ap Convyn sometimes king of VVales, gathered their strength together against Rees ap Tewdor, who not being able to mæte with them, fled to Ireland, and there he purchased himselfe great frænds, and got an armie of Irishmen and Scots, to whom he promised great rewards, when he should obtaine his kingdome, and so landed in Southwales with these strangers. Which when his frænds hard of, they drew to him, & the other came in all hast, thinking to fight with him before his power should increase, and at Lhechryd they gaue him battell, where they were discomfited, and two of the brethren slaine, to wit Madoc and Riryd, and the other

fled, and forsoke the countrie. As soone as Rees was in quiet possession of his kingdome, he sent home his strangers with great rewards. About this time, the shrine of S. Dauid was stolne out of the church, and when all the iewels and treasures were taken away, the shrine was left where it might be found againe. The Normanes rebelled against the king in diuers places at one time: for Odo Bishop of Bayon, chiefe gouernour of England, began the rebellion in Kent, and burned the kings townes: so did Roger lord Mortimer at Peueneſt. Bishop Galfride destroied Bath and Berklay, Roger did his indeuour in Northfolke and Southfolke, Hugh in Leycester and Northamptonshires, and the Bishop of Durham was not behind in his quarter. Likewise the Earles of Hereford and Shrewesburie, with the Welshmen, burned all VVorcestershire and Glocestershire, to the gates of VVorcester. Then the king gathered his strength together, and promising the people their ancient liberties, procæded towards his enimies, and first wanne the castell of Tynbridge, and after besieged Odo, and Roger Mortimer in the castell of Peueneſt .vj. wækes, at which time his brother Robert came with an armie from Normandie, and would haue landed, but he was driuen backe by such as kept the sea coastes. Then Odo yælded Peueneſt to the king, & promised to depart the land, & so did. Afterwards the king wan the castell of Rochester, and lead his armie to Durham, & tooke it, and banished all his enimies the land. In the yeare 1088. there was a terrible earthquake through all the land: & the yeare folowing died Sulien, the godliest & wiſest man, and the greatest clerke in all VVales, being

Matt. Paris. pag. 18.

Matt. Paris. page. 19.

ing 80.yeares old. About this time certeine strangers, which were rouers vpon the seas, landed at S.Dauids, and robbed it, and burned the towne. At which time also Cadiuor the sonne of Calhoyn lord of Dyuet died: whose sonnes Lhewelyn and Eneon moued Gruffyth the sonne of Meredyth to make warre against their lord & prince Rees ap Theodor, and so ioining all their strength togither, came against him to Lhandydoch, where Rees was, who gaue them battell, and putting them to flight, pursued them so sore, that he toke Gruffyth ap Meredyth and put him to death. But Eneon sonne to Cadiuor ap Colhoyn, fled to Iestyn lord of Morgannwc, (who likewise rebelled against Rees ap Theodor) and promised vpon condition to haue Iestyns daughter in mariage, and certaine other couenants then agreed vpon betweene them, to bring to their succours an armie of Normanes, for he had serued in England before, and was well knowen & acquainted with all the English nobilitie; which things being thus concluded, they were fully minded to be reuenged vpon Rees. And so Eneon went to England, & wrought such meanes, that he procured Robert Fitzhamon, with twelue other knights, to gather a great armie of Frenchmen or Normanes to come to their aid, who shortlie after landed in Glamorganshire, where Iestyn ap Gurgant lord of the land receiued them with much honor, and ioining his power to theirs, burned & spoiled prince Rees his land, & destroied his people. Which thing being declared to Rees, grieued him sore, wherevpon he suddenlie gathered his power and met them, not far from Brechnock, where after a terrible fight he was slaine, with whome fell and

1090 *Robert Fitzhamon.*

Ran. Cest. lib.7.cap.7. Marianus Scotus.

decaied the kingdome of Southwales. This Rees had by his wife the daughter of Rywalhon ap Convyn, a sonne called Gruffyth, who at his fathers death was but a verie child, and one Grono that was in the kings prison. These Normanes, after they had receiued their promised salarie and great rewards of Iestyn, returned to their ships. When Eneon burthened Iestyn with the promise of his daughter in mariage, Iestyn laughed him to scorne, and told him that he would bestow his daughter otherwise: wherevpon Eneon full of anger and despite followed the Normanes. And when he came to the shoare, they were all a shipboard; then he shouted to them, and made a signe with his cloake to call them backe, and they turned againe to know his meaning. Then he went to the chiefest of them, and shewed of his abuse at Iestyns hands: declaring withall, how easie it was for them to winne that faire and pleasant countrie from Iestyn, whome for his treason to Rees none other prince of Wales would succour: wherevnto they were easilie persuaded, and so vngratefullie turned all their power against him, for whose defense they had come thither, and at whose hands they had bæne well intertained, and recompensed with rich gifts and great rewards. And first they spoiled him of his countrie, who mistrusted them not, and tooke all the fertile and valey ground to themselues, and left the barren and rough mountaines to Eneon for his part. The names of those twelue knights that came and accompanied Robert Fitzhamon, were these: Londres or London, as the Brytish booke nameth him; Stradlyng, S. Iohn, Turberuile, Grenuile, Humffreuile, S. Quintine, Soore,

Soore, Sully, Berkeroll, Syward, and Fleming. These men and their heires haue enioied that countrie to this daie, who were the first strangers that euer inhabited Wales, since the time of Camber.

❧ The historie of the winning of Glamorgan, in maner agréeing with this author, is particularlie set in writing by some skilfull and studious Gentleman of that countrie, wherein he continueth not onelie the vse and possession of the same Lordship in the heires of those noble men, which wan it: but also sheweth their progenie and issues euen to our time. The copie whereof being deliuered vnto me by the right worshipfull Mistres Blanch Parry, (one of the Gentlewomen of the Quéenes Maiesties priuie chamber, a singular well willer and furtherer of the weale publike of that countrie,) I thought good héere to insert, as followeth.

The winning of the Lordship of *Glamorgan or Morgannwc out* of the VVelshmens hands, and *first of the description of the* same Lordship.

1 IN primis, the said Lordship in length from Rymny bridge on the east side, to Pwlh Conan on the west side, is 27. miles. The breadth thereof from the hauen of Aburthaw *alias* Aberdaon, on the southside, to the confines of Brechnock shire, aboue Morleys castell, is 22. miles.

2 Item the same Lordship, being a Lordship Marcher, or a Lordship roiall, and holden of no other Lordship, the Lords euer sithence the winning of the same, owing their obedience onelie to the crowne, haue vsed therein *Iura regalia*: that is, the triall of all actions, as well reall as personall, with pléas of the crowne, and authoritie to pardon all offenses, treason onelie excepted.

3 Item there were 15. Lordships, to wit, Senghennyth, Myskyn, Ruthin, Lhanblethian, Tir Iarlh, Glyn Rothney, Auan, Neth, Coyty, Talauan and Lhantuit, *alias*, Bouiarton, that were members of the said Lordship of Glamorgan. In euerie of the members were the like *Iura regalia* vsed in all things, sauing that if anie wrong iudgement were giuen in anie of the courts of the said members, it should be reuersed by a writ of false iudgement in the countie court of Glamorgan, as superiour court to the same members. Also all matters of conscience happening in debate in anie of the said members, should be heard and determined in the chancerie of Glamorgan,

gan, before the Chancellor thereof.

Item, the bodie of the said Lordship of Glamorgan, was (before the alteration of the lawes in Wales) a countie of it selfe: wherein the Lord had two castels, and three market townes, to wit, the castell and towne of Kynfigs *alias* Kefnffigen, in the west part thereof, and Cowbridge towne, *alias* Pont vaen, in the middest. And the towne and castell of Cardyff, or Caer-Dhydh in the east part, in which castell of Cardyff, the Lord did most inhabit; and therein he had his Chancerie and Exchequer, and a faire court house, wherein the Countie court was monthlie kept on the mondaie for all the suters of the Sherffée, that is, of the bodie of the said Lordship it selfe, without the said members. 4

Item, within the said Sherffée, or bodie of the said Lordship, were 18. castels, and 36. knights fées and an halfe, that held of the said Lordship of Glamorgan by knights seruice, besides a great number of freeholders. 5

Item, in eight of the said members were ten castels, and foure borough townes. 6

Item, the annuall reuenewes of the said Lordship, with the members, was one thousand markes, whereof was allowed in fées 400. markes; of the which members aforesaid, maister Iohn Gamage Esquier occupieth one at this daie, descended vnto him from the Turberuiles his ancestors, that is to wit, the Lordship of Coytie: and the heire of Iohn Basset enioieth an other, to wit, the Lordship of Talauan, by purchase from King Edward the first. The other nine members, with foure of the foresaid knights fées, & all the castels, market townes, and borough townes, with the demeanes of the same; and all the lands that were in the Lords hands, parcell of the said Lordship, and members, the Earle of Penbroke hath purchased. So that there remaineth now to the seigniorie of the said Lordship of Glamorgan (being in the Quéenes Maiesties hands) but the moitie onelie of the manour of Dynaspowys, of the value of xxvj. pounds by the yeare. 7

The value of the Seigniorie, before the purchase thereof.

The value of the Seigniorie now.

The

The maner of the winning of *the said Lordship.*

1091 IN the yeare of our Lord 1091. and in the fourth yeare of the reigne of King William Rufus, one Iestyn the sonne of Gungant, being Lord of the said Lordship of Glamorgan, Rees ap Theodoc Prince of Southwales, that is, of Caermarthyne shire, and Caerdigan shire, made warre vpon him. Whereupon the said Iestyn, vnderstanding himselfe vnable to withstand the said Rees without some aid otherwise, sent one Eneon, a Gentleman of his, to England, to one Robertus Fitzhamon, a worthie man, and knight of the priuie chamber with the said King, to retaine him for his succor. The which Robert, being desirous to exercise himselfe in the feates of warre, agréed some with him thereto for a salarie to him granted for the same. Whereupon the said Robert Fitzhamon retained to his seruice for the said iorney, twelue knights, and a competent number of soldiours, and went into Wales, and ioining there with the power of the said Iestyn, fought with the said Rees ap Tewdor, and killed him, and one Conan his sonne. After which victorie, the said Robert Fitzhamon, minding to returne home againe with his companie, demanded his salarie to him due of the said Iestyn, according to the couenants and promises agréed vpon betwéene him and the aforesaid Eneon, on the behalfe of the said Iestyn his maister. The which to performe in all points, the said Iestyn denied: and thereupon they fell out, so that it came to be tried by battell. And forsomuch as the said Eneon sawe his maister go from diuers articles and promises, that he had willed him to conclude with the said Robert Fitzhamon, on his behalfe, he forsoke his maister, and toke part, he & his frends, with the said Robert Fitzhamon. In the which conflict, the said Iestyn with a great number of his men were slaine: whereby the said Robert Fitzhamon wan the peaceable possession of the whole Lordship of Glamorgan, with the members, of the which he gaue certaine

certaine castels and manours, in reward of seruice, to the said twelue knights, and to other his Gentlemen.

¶ The Names and Sirnames of *the said twelue Knights* were these.

1 William de Londres, *alias* London.
2 Richardus de Grana villa, *alias* Greenfeeld.
3 Paganus de Turberuile.
4 Robertus de S. Quintino, *alias* S. Quintine.
5 Richardus de Syward.
6 Gilbertus de Humfreuile.
7 Rogerus de Berkrolles.
8 Reginaldus de Sully.
9 Peter le Scœre.
10 Iohannes le Fleming.
11 Oliuerus de S. Iohn, a yonger brother of the Lord S. Iohn of Basing.
12 William le Esterling, whose ancestors came out of Danske to England with the Danes, and is now by shortnesse of speech called Stradling.

¶ The parcels giuen by the said Robert *Fitzhamon, to the said twelue Knights* and others, in reward of seruice.

IN primis, to the said William de Londres, the said Robert Fitzhamon gaue the castell and manour of Ogmor, being foure knights fees; now parcell of the possessions of the dutchie of Lancaster. 1 Ogmor.

Item to the forenamed sir Richard Greenfeeld, he gaue the castell and lordship of Neth, being one of the members aforesaid; and now parcell of the possessions of the Right honora- 2 Neth.

ble

ble the Earle of Penbroke.

3 Coyty. Item to sir Paine Turberuile, he gaue the castell and lordship of Coyty, being another of the said members: and now parcell of the possessions of M. Iohn Gamage esquire.

4 Lhan Blethyan. Item to sir Robert S. Quintine, he gaue the castell and lordship of Lhan Blethyan, being another of the said members: and now parcell of the possessions of S. William Herbert of Swansey knight.

5 Talauan. Item to sir Richard Syward, he gaue the castell and lordship of Talauan, being another of the said members: and now parcell of the possessions of Anthonie Maunsell esquire.

6 Penmarke. Item to sir Gilbert Humfreuile, he gaue the castell and manour of Penmarke, being three knights fées: now parcell of the possessions of the Right honorable Lord saint Iohn of Bledso.

7 Sully. Item to sir Reginald de Sully, he gaue the castell and manor of Sully, so since called after his name, being two knights fées: now diuided betwixt the Earle of Penbroke, and the lord S. Iohn of Bledso.

8 East Orchard. Item to sir Roger Berkrolles, he gaue the manour of East Orchard, being one knights fée: now parcell of the possessions of S. William Herbert of Swansey.

9 Peterton. Item to sir Peter le Soore, he gaue the castell and manour of Peterton, so now called after his name, being one knights fée: now parcell of the possessions of the Earle of Penbroke.

10 S. George. Item to sir Iohn Fleming he gaue the castell and manour of S. George, being one knights fée: and holden of his posteritie the Flemings to this date.

11 Fonmon. Item to sir Iohn S. Iohn he gaue the castell and manour of Fonmon or Fenuon, being one knights fée: and now parcell of the possessions of the Lord S. Iohn of Bledso.

12 S. Donats. Item to sir William le Esterling *alias* Stradling, he gaue the castell and manour of S. Donats, or S. Denwit, being one knights fée: now parcell of the possessions of sir Edward Stradling knight that now is.

Sum.

Sum. Foure Lordships Members, *and xiiij. Knights fees.*

ITem he gaue to the aforesaid, Eneon that 13
toke his part, the Lordship of Senghennyth, being
an other of the said members.

Item he gaue the castell and Lordship of Auan, an other 14
of the said members, to Caradoc FitzIestyn, the eldest sonne of
the said Iestyn.

Item he gaue the Lordship of Ruthyn, an other of the said 15
members, to another sonne of the said Iestyn.

Item the rest of the foresaid Knights fées being 22. and an 16
halfe, he distributed part to Gentlemen that serued him, and
part to the Welshmen right owners of the same.

¶ The Portion that the Lord kept *for himselfe and his Heires.*

THe castell of Cardyff and Kenfigg, with
the foresaid three market townes of Cardyff, Ken-
figg and Cowbrige, and the Sherfée, being the
bodie of the said Lordship of Glamorgan, and all
the demeanes of the same, with the rest of the said members;
to wit, Miskyn, Glynrothney, Tyr Iarl, and Boviarton,
alias Lentwit: and the chéefe seigniorie of the whole, the said
Robert Fitzhamon kept to himselfe. And in the said Lord-
ship of Boviarton he had a large graunge or house of husban-
drie, with lands to the same belonging, that serued him for the
prouision of corne to his house. He dwelt himselfe most in the
said castell or towne of Cardyff, being a faire hauen towne.
And bicause he would haue the aforesaid twelue knights and
their heires giue attendance vpon him euerie Countie daie,
(which was alwaies kept by the Sherife in the vtter ward of
the said castell on the Mondaie monethlie as is before said)
he gaue euerie one of them a lodging within the said vtter
ward, the which their heires, or those that purchased the same of
their

their heires, do enioie at this daie.

Also the morow after the Countie daie, being the tuesdaie, the Lord his Chancellor sate alwaies in the Chancerie there, for the determining of matters of conscience in strife, happening as well in the said Shersee as in the members: the which daie also, the said Knights vsed to giue attendance vpon the Lord: and the wednesdaie euerie man drew homeward, and then began the courts of the members to be kept in order, one after another.

¶ The Petegree of Robert Fitz-*hamon, and of his heires, Lords* of Glamorgan.

Some doo affirme that he was lord of Astreuile in Normandie.

1 THe said Robert Fitzhamon, was sonne to Hamon a great Lord and kinseman of William the Conquerour, who came into the realme with him. This Robert (as is before said) was knight of the priuie chamber with king William Rufus: who (as it appeareth in the Chronicles) dreamed the night before the king was killed, that he saw the king torne in péeces by Wolues: and therefore, by his persuasion he willed the king, to forbeare to go abroade that forenoone. But the king, when he had dined, there was no man able to staie him, but that he would ride forth a hunting into the new Forrest, where he was slaine by Walter Tyrrell, by the glansing of his arrow shooting at a red déere.

Matt.West. lib.2.pag.21. I.Castor. Matt.Paris. page.72.

2 Mawd the onelie daughter and heire of the said Robert, was married to Robert Earle of Gloceſter, base son to king Henrie the first.

3 William Earle of Gloceſter sonne to the said Robert and Mawd, died without issue male, leauing behind him three daughters: of the which Isabel the eldest was married to king Iohn, then Earle of Oxenford and Lancaster, (as some Chronicles do declare) who so soone as he was made

made king was diuorced from hir. And then she was married to Geffrey Mandeuile Earle of Essex, and died without issue, as far as I can find.

4 The second daughter named Amicia, was married to Sir Gilbart de Clare, then Earle of Clare, by whome he had the Earledome of Gloceſter. And Mabil the third daughter was maried to the Earle of Eureux.

5 Sir Gilbart de Clare, ſonne to the ſaid Gilbart, was the fourth Earle of Gloceſter.

6 Sir Richard de Clare his ſonne was the fift Earle.

7 Sir Gilbart his ſonne was the ſixt Earle.

8 Sir Gilbart his ſonne, who married Iane de Acres, daughter to king Edward the firſt, was the ſeuenth Earle.

9 Sir Gilbart de Clare their ſonne was the eight Earle, and he was ſlaine by the Scots, in king Edward the ſeconds time: and then the Earldome fell betweene his three ſiſters. Of the which Elianor the eldeſt was married to Hugh Spencer the ſonne, in hir right Earle of Gloceſter. Margaret the ſecond was married to Peires Gaueſton, and after to the Lord Awdeley. Elizabeth the third was married firſt to William Lord Burgh Earle of Vlſter, and after to Ralph Roch Baron of Armoy in Ireland: ſhe was married the third time to Theobald L. Verdoun, and laſtlie to Sir Roger Damory, and had iſſue by euerie one of them.

10 Sir Hugh Spencer had to his wiues purparte the ſaid Lordſhip of Glamorgan.

11 Sir Hugh Lord Spencer their ſonne enioied the ſame, and died without iſſue.

12 Edward Lord Spencer ſonne to Edward, brother to the ſaid Hugh, ſucceeded the ſaid Hugh therein.

13 Thomas Lord Spencer his ſonne ſucceeded him.

14 Richard Lord Spencer his ſonne, ſucceeded him and died in ward.

15 Iſabell ſiſter to Richard ſucceeded him, and married with Richard Beauchamp Earle of Worceſter, and Lord

Burgauenny, who had issue by hir a daughter onelie, and died. The which daughter was married to Edward the sonne of Dawraby, Ralph Neuel Earle of Westmereland. And after the death of the said Earle of VVorcester, the said Isabell married with Richard Beauchamp, Earle of VVarwick.

16 Henrie Beauchamp Earle of VVarwick, & after Duke of VVarwick, their sonne died without issue.

17 Anne his sister of whole bloud succéded him, and married with Richard Neuel after Earle of Salisburie, and in hir right Earle of VVarwick: and had issue two daughters. Marie married to the Duke of Clarence, and Anne married first to Prince Edward slaine at Teuxburie, and after his death with Richard Duke of Gloucester, who was afterward king of England.

18 The said Anne and king Richard (being then Duke of Gloucester) had the said lordship giuen vnto them by the said Anne, Countesse of VVarwick hir mother.

19 King Henrie the seuenth enioied the same after the death of king Richard.

20 Iasper Duke of Bedford enioied the same by the gift of king Henrie the seuenth, and died without issue: and by reason thereof it remained to the king againe.

21 King Henrie the eight enioied the same after his Father.

22 King Edward the first succéded him therein, and sold almost all the lands thereof.

23 Quéene Marie succéded him in the Seigniorie.

24 Queene Elizabeth our most dread souereigne Ladie that now is, doth succéd hir in the same Seigniorie, and hath sold the Lordship of Neth from it: so that now there remaine no more lands appertaining to the Seigniorie, but the moitie of the manour of Deinaspowys onelie.

¶ The

¶The Petegree of Londres, Lord of *Ogmore, one of the said twelue.*

1 WIlliam Londres **Lord of the castell and manour of** Ogmore, (**as is before said**) **wan afterwards the lordships of** Kydwelhey **and** Carnewilhion **in** Caermarthen **shire, from the** Welshmen: **and gaue to sir** Arnold Butler **his seruant the castell and manour of** Dunreeven **in the lordship of** Ogmore **aforesaid. The which euer sithence hath continued in the heirs male of the said** Arnold Butler, **vntill within these few yeares, that it fell to** Walter Vaghan, **sisters sonne to** Arnold Butler, **the last of the** Butlers **that was owner thereof.**

2 Simon de Londres **his sonne succéeded him.**

3 William de Londres **succéeded his father** Simon, **and had issue one sonne.**

4 Moris de Londres **his sonne succéeded him, and had issue one onelie daughter.**

5 **The said daughter married with one** Seward, **a man of great possessions.**

6 **They had issue a daughter onelie, married to** Henrie **Earle of** Lancaster, **brother to** Thomas **Earle of** Lancaster.

7 Henrie **their sonne, made afterwards Duke of** Lancaster **did succéed them: and so the said three Lordships,** Ogmore, Kydwelhey **and** Carnewilhion, **became parcels of the duchie of** Lancaster **euer after.**

¶The Petegree of *Greenefeeld.*

SIr Richard Greenefeeld **before said (to whom the lordship of** Neth **was giuen in reward) was lord of the castell and manour of** Bydyford **in** Deuonshire; **at the time he came into** Wales **with the said** Robert Fitzhamon, **and founded an abbaie of**

white moonkes in Neth, and gaue the whole lordship to the maintenance of the same; and then returned backe againe to Bydyford, whereas the issue male of his bodie doth yet remaine, and enioieth the same.

The Petegree of Turberuile, *Lord of Coyty.*

1 SIr Paine Turberuile, Lord of Coyty, as is before said.
2 Sir Symon Turberuile, succéeded him, and died without issue.
3 Sir Gilbart Turberuile, succéeded his brother.
4 Sir Paine Turberuile his sonne, succéeded him, and married Mawd, daughter and sole heire to Morgan Gam, one of the nephewes of the aforesaid Iestyn.
5 Sir Gilbart their sonne, quartered Iestyn his armes with Turberuiles.
6 Sir Gilbart his sonne succéeded him.
7 Sir Richard his sonne succéeded him.
8 Sir Paine his sonne succéeded him, who married with VVenlhian, daughter to Sir Richard Talbot knight, and had issue by hir, two sonnes, that is to wit, Gilbart and Richard; and foure daughters, namelie, Catharine, Margaret, Agnes, and Sara.
9 Sir Gilbart succéeded Sir Paine his father.
10 Sir Gilbart his sonne succéeded him, and died without issue.
11 Sir Richard his fathers brother succéeded him, and hauing no issue, entailed the Lordship of Coity to the heires male of Sir Roger Berkerolles, knight.
1 Sir Roger Berkerolles knight, sonne to Sir VVilliam Berkerolles knight, and Phelice his wife, one of the daughters of Veere Earle of Oxenford, which said Sir Roger had married Catharine, the eldest sister of the said Sir Richard. And for default of such issue, the remainder to the heires male of Sir Richard Stakpoole knight, who married

2 married with Margaret, second sister of the said Richard.
3 And for default of such issue, the remainder to the heires of Sir Iohn de la Beare, knight, and Agnes his wife, the
4 third sister to the said Richard. And for lacke of such issue male, the remainder to the heires male of William Gamage, and of Sara his wife, the fourth sister to the said Sir Richard Turberuile.

The said Berkrolles, Stakepoole and De la Beare, died without issue male, by reason whereof, after the death of sir Laurence Berkerolles, knight, sonne to the said sir Roger, and Catharine his wife; the said Lordship fell to sir William Gamage, sonne to Gilbert, sonne to the foresaid William Gamage, and Sara. The said William, was sonne to sir Robert Gamage knight, sonne to Paine Gamage, Lord of the manour of Rogiade, in the countie of Monmowth. The foresaid sir William had issue Thomas, Thomas had issue Iohn, Iohn had issue Morgan, Morgan had issue sir Thomas Gamage knight; and Margaret, wife to Ienkin Thomas; and Anne, wife to Robert Raglan; and Catharine, wife to Reginald ap Howel; and Wenlhian, wife to Thomas ap Meyric.

The said sir Thomas Gamage had issue, Robert Gamage, that late was; Catharine his eldest daughter, wife to sir Thomas Stradling knight; Marie the second daughter, wife to Matthew Herebert; Margaret the third daughter, wife to the Lord William Howard; and Elizabeth the fourth daughter, wife to Richard Hogan, of Penbrooke shire, esquier. The said Robert Gamage had issue Iohn Gamage, that now is.

1 Sole heire generall to the said sir Roger Berkrolles, knight, and Catharine, one of the foure sisters, and heires generall to the aforesaid sir Richard Turberuile, knight, is sir Edward Stradling knight, that now is.

2 Sole heire generall to the said sir Richard Stakepoole, of Penbrooke shire, and Margaret his wife, another of the foure sisters, and heires generall to the said sir Richard

Turberuile knight, is sir George Vernon knight.

3 Heires generall to the said sir Iohn de la Beare knight, and Agnes his wife, an other of the foure sisters, and heirs generall of the said sir Richard Turberuile knight; are Oliuer S. Iohn, Lord S. Iohn of Bledso, and William Basset of Glamorgan esquier, that now is.

4 Iohn Gamage, esquier, that now is, is as well heire generall lineallie descended from Sara the fourth sister, and heire to the said sir Richard Turberuile knight, as also heire by the entaile aforesaid, to the whole Lordship of Coyty.

¶ Robert de S. Quintine, *his Petegree.*

SIr Robert de S. Quintine, to whom the lordship of Lhanblethian was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, vntill king Henrie the third his time. And then, or in short time after, his issue male failed, of whome is descended sir William Parr, late Marques of Northampton.

¶ Richard de Syward, *his Petegree.*

SIr Richard Syward, to whom the lordship of Talauan was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, vntill king Edward the thirds time: at which time the heires thereof hauing other lands in Somersetshire, sold the said lordship to the Lord Spencer, then Lord of Glamorgan, and went into Somersetshire to dwell there, where his issue male continueth yet.

¶ Gilbert de Humfreuile, *his Petegree.*

SIr Gilbert Humfreuile aforesaid, to whome the castell and manour of Penmarke was giuen; and his issue male

male enioied the same, till the said king Edward the thirds time: and then the inheritance of the said castell and manour descended to sir Iohn S.Iohn of Fonmon knight, to whome the forenamed lord S.Iohn of Bledso is sole heire.

¶ Roger de Berkerolles knight,
his Petegree.

SIr Roger Berkerolles afore said knight, to whom the manour of East Orchard was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, till the 13. yeare of Henrie the fourth. That sir Laurence Berkerolles knight died, whom sir Edward Stradling knight, as sole heire did succeed, being sonne to sir William Stradling knight, sonne to sir Edward Stradling knight, and Wenlhian sole sister and heire to the said sir Laurence, of whom Edward Stradling knight (that now is) is lineallie descended.

¶ Reginald de Sully knight,
his Petegree.

SIr Reginald de Sully, to whome the castell and manour of Sully was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, vntill about king Edward the first his time. And then it fell to a daughter married to sir Morgan de Avan, Lord of the lordship of Avan aboue named: whose sonne sir Iohn de Avan had but one daughter, of whome sir George Blunt of Shropshire is lineallie descended, as sole heire, whose ancestor gaue the said lordship of Avan, and the castell and manour of Sully to the Lord Spencer in exchange, for other lands in England.

¶ Peter le Soore knight,
his Petegree.

SIr Peter le Soore knight, to whome was giuen the castell and manour of Peters towne; and his issue

male enioied the same, vntill king Henrie the fourth his time, and then died without issue, and his inheritance fell betweene diuers.

¶ Iohn le Fleming knight, *his Petegree.*

SIr Iohn le Fleming knight, to whome the castell and manour of S. George was giuen; and his issue male enioied the same, vntill king Henrie the fourth his time: and then it fell to Edmond Malefant, who had married a daughter to the last Fleming. And in king Henrie the seuenth his time, the Malefants issue by Flemings daughter failed: and then it fell to Iohn Butler of Dunreeven aboue named Esquier; and after the death of him and of Arnold his sonne, both the inheritances of Fleming & Butler, fell to Walter Vaghan of Brodeward in the Countie of Hereford Esquier now liuing, sisters sonne to the said Arnold Butler.

¶ Oliuer de S. Iohn knight, *his Petegree.*

SIr Oliuer S. Iohn knight, to whome the castell and manour of Fonmon was giuen; and his heires male haue euer since enioied the same, to whom the aboue named lord S. Iohn of Bledso, that now is, is sole heire; whose ancestors from the winning of the said lordship of Glamorgan out of the Welshmens hands, haue continuallie dwelt at Fonmon aforesaid, vntill the latter time of king Edward the fourth. That Iohn S. Iohn esquier had the said lordship of Bledso, and manie other possessions besides, by the death of dame Margaret Beauchampe his mother, who was also mother to Margaret, Duchesse of Somerset, mother to king Henrie the seuenth. Sithence which time, the said Iohn S. Iohn, and sir Iohn S. Iohn knight, father to my Lord that now is, haue alwaies dwelt in Bledso, but they do keepe their lands in Wales still in their hands.

¶ William

¶ VVilliam le Esterling *alias* *Stradling, his Petegree.*

1 SIr William Esterling knight, to whome the castell and manour of S. Donats was giuen.

2 Sir Iohn le Esterling knight, his sonne succéeded him.

3 Sir Moris le Esterling knight, his sonne succéeded him.

4 Sir Robert le Esterling knight (most commonlie called Stradling by shortnesse of speach and change of some letters) succéeded him.

5 Sir Gilbert Stradling knight, his sonne succéeded him.

6 Sir William Stradling knight, his sonne succéeded him.

7 Sir Iohn Stradling knight, his sonne succéeded him. It doth not appeare in what stocke or sirname anie of these seuen knights aboue named, did marrie: but the christian names of the wiues of William the first, Robert, and Iohn the second, were Hawisia, Mathilda, and Cicilia.

8 Sir Peter Stradling knight, his sonne succéeded him: who in the begining of king Edward the first his time and reigne married Iulian, sole daughter and heire of Thomas Hawey. By whom he had three manours, Hawey, & Comhawey in Somersetshire yet remaining to his heires, and Compton Hawey in Dorcetshire sold of late yeares.

9 Sir Edward Stradling knight their son succéeded them: and he quartered the Hawey his armes with his: and married with Elianor, daughter & heire to Gilbert Strangbow, a ponger brother: whose wife was daughter and heire to Richard Garnon, and had by hir two manours in Oxefordshire.

10 Sir Edward Stradling knight his sonne succéeded him, & married with Wenlhian, daughter to Roger Berkrolles knight, and sole sister and heire to sir Laurence Berkrolles knight, as it happened afterward.

11 Sir William Stradling knight, his sonne married with Isabel daughter and heire to Iohn S. Barbe of Somersetshire:

shire: but he had no lands by hir, for it was entailed to the heires male. This sir William, in king Richard the seconds time, went a pilgrimage to Ierusalem, and receiued there also the orders of knighthood of the sepulchre of Christ.

12 Sir Edward Stradling knight his sonne succeeded him, who, bicause he was sole heire generall to the said S. Barbe, did quarter S. Barbes armes with his. To whome also (in the 13. yeare of king Henrie the fourth) fell the whole inheritance of the Berkerolles, and the right of the fourth part of Turberuiles inheritance, Lord of Coyty aforesaid: the which for lacke of issue male of the said Berkerolles remained to Gamage, and to his heires male, by the especiall entaile aforesaid. The which sir Edward did quarter not onelie the said Berkerolles armes with his, but also the Turberuiles and Iestynes armes: of whome the Turberuiles had in marriage one of the inheritours, as is before said; bicause the said sir Edward was one of the foure heires generall to sir Richard Turberuile, to wit, sonne to sir William Stradling, sonne to Wenlhian sister and heire to the said Laurence Berkerolles, and daughter to Catharine, eldest sister, and one of the foure heires generall to the aforesaid sir Richard Turberuile.

The said sir Edward maried with Iane daughter to Henry Beauford, afterwards Cardinall, begotten (before he was Priest) vpon Alice one of the daughters of Richard Earle of Arundell: and in the beginning of king Henrie the seuenth his reigne, he went likewise on pilgrimage vnto Ierusalem, as his father did, and receiued the order of the sepulchre there.

This sir Edward had to his brother sir Iohn Stradling knight, who married with the heire of Dauzey in Wiltshire: and had issue sir Edmond, who had issue Iohn and Edmond. Iohn had issue Anne, ladie Davers, of whome the Davers, Hungerfordes, Fynes, and Leuet, and a great progenie of them are descended: and of the said Edmond commeth Carnysoyes of Cornewal.

The

The said Edward had an other brother called William, of whome Stradling of Ruthyn and others are descended: the same William had a daughter named VVenlhian, who by the Earle of Ryuers had a daughter, married to sir Robert Poynes, of whome commeth all the Poynes, the Newtons, Perots, and others.

13 Sir Harrie Stradling knight his sonne succéded him, and married with Elizabeth sister of whole bloud to sir VVilliam Herebert knight, Earle of Penbroke; and had issue by hir one sonne, and two daughters: one of them was married to Myles ap Harry, of whome Mistresse Blanch ap Harrie, and hir brethren and vncles are descended: the other daughter was married to Fleming of Monton, in VVales.

This sir Harrie, in the sixtéenth yéere of King Edward the fourth, went in like maner on pilgrimage to Ierusalem, and receiued the order of the sepulchre there, as his father and grandfather did; and died in the Isle of Cypres, in his comming home; whose booke is to be séene as yet, with a letter that his man brought from him, to his Ladie & wife. The saieng is, that diuers of his said ancestours made the like pilgrimage: but there remaineth no memorie in writing but of these three.

This sir Harrie, sailing from his house in Somersetshire, to his house in Wales, was taken prisoner by a Brytaine pirate, named Colyn Dolphyn, whose redemption and charges stood him in 2000. markes; for the paiment whereof he was driuen to sell the castell and manour of Basselek and Sutton in Monmouthshire, and two manours in Oxfordshire.

14 Thomas Stradling, esquier, his sonne succéded him, and married Ienet, daughter to Thomas Matthew of Rayder Esquier: and had issue by hir two sonnes, Edward and Harrie, and one daughter named Iane, and died before he was xxvj. yeares of age. After whose death, his wife married with sir Rice ap Thomas, knight of the garter. Harrie

married

married with the daughter and heire of Thomas Iubb, learned in the lawe, and had issue by hir Francis Stradling, of S. George, by Bristow, yet liuing. Iane was married to sir William Gruffyth, of Northwales knight, and had issue by hir three sonnes, Edward, sir Rice Gruffyth knight, and Iohn; and seauen daughters. The eldest married to Stanley of Honghton, the second to sir Richard Buckley, knight, the third to Lewys, the fourth to Moston, the fift to Conwey, the sixt to Williams, the seauenth to Pers Motton, and after to Simon Theloal, esquier, whose wife at this time she is; the eight to Philips. Of which daughters there be a wonderfull number descended. Edward married Iane, daughter to sir Iohn Pulestón knight, and had issue by hir, three daughters. Iane married to VVilliam Herebert of S. Iulian; Catharine married to VVilliam Herebert of Swansey, and an other daughter married to sir Nicholas Bagnoll knight.

15 Sir Edward Sradling knight, succéeded his father, and married with Elizabeth, one of the three daughters of sir Thomas Arundell of Lanheyron in Cornewall knight. The other two were married to Speke, and S. Lowe, and had issue foure sonnes; Thomas, Robert, Edward, and Iohn. Robert married VVatkyn Locher his daughter, and hath by hir manie children; Edward married with the daughter and heire of Robert Baglan of Lantwit, and hath also diuers children; and Iohn is a priest. Also the said sir Edward had two daughters; Iane married to Alexander Popham, of Somersetshire, of whom is a great number descended; and Catharine married to sir Thomas Palmer, knight of Sussex, who hath a sonne named VVilliam.

16 Sir Thomas Sradling knight, his sonne succéeded him, and married Catharine, the eldest daughter to sir Thomas Gamage of Coyty knight, and to dame Margaret his wife, daughter to sir Iohn S. Iohn, of Bledso knight; by whom he hath liuing yet two sonnes, Edward and Dauid; and fiue daughters, Elizabeth, Damasyn, Iane, Ioice, and

Wen-

Wenlhian.

17 Sir Edward Stradling knight, that now is, married Agnes second daughter to sir Edward Gage, of Sussex, knight, and as yet in the yeare 1572. hath no issue.

Memorandum, that of the heires male, of the aforesaid twelue knights (that came with sir Robert Fitzhamon, to the winning of Glamorgan, the Lordship aforesaid) there is at this daie but the Stradling a liue, that dwelleth in VVales, and enioieth the portion giuen in reward to his ancestors.

There be yet of the yonger brothers of the Turberuiles and Flemings.

Greenefeeld and Syward do yet remaine, but they dwell in England, and haue done awaie their lands in VVales.

The Lord S. Iohn of Bledso (although he kéepeth his ancient inheritance in Wales) yet he dwelleth in England.

¶ *Thus farre the copie of the winning of* Glamorgan, *as I receiued the same at the hands of mistris* Blanch Parrie, *penned by Sir* Edward Stradling *knight.*

*There were besides with the said Robert Fitzhamon in this voiage, diuers other noble men and gentlemen, some out of England, some out of Dyuet, and other places in Wales, which came thither with the said Eneon against Rees ap Theodor, of whome Robert Sitsylt was one, who albeit he had no part of the said Lordship of Glamorgan (that I can read of) yet neuertheless, he was in respect of his good seruice there done, preferred to the marriage of an inheritrice of great possessions in the land of Ewyas, and the countrie néere adioining. Of which Robert Sitsylt I find this that followeth, recorded in a verie ancient writing, conteining his whole genelogie of 16. descents of heires male lineallie; which writing for the more credit of the historie, I thought good here to insert, as followeth.

In

1 IN the yeare of Christ 1091. *Robert Sitsylt came with Robert Fitzhamon to the conquest of the countrie of Glamorgan, and after wedded a Ladie, by whome he had Halterennes and other lands in Hereford and Glocestershires: he had a sonne called James Sitsylt.*

2 *James Sitsylt, tooke part with Mawd the empresse against king Stephen, and was slaine at the siege of the castell of Wallingford, An. 4. Stephan. hauing then vpon him a vesture, whereon was wrought in needle worke his armes or ensignes, as they be made on the toombe of Gerald Sitsylt in the Abbeie of Dore,* which are afterward trulie blazed, in a iudgement giuen by commission of king Edward the third, for the ancient right of the same armes. *This James had a sonne called Iames Sitsylt, and foure daughters.*

3 *John Sitsylt, the sonne of James, was after the death of his father, in the same warres with Roger Earle of Hereford, and constable of England, and being taken prisoner at the siege of Lincolne, Anno. 6. Stephani, he paid for his ransome 400. marks, and therefore sold his lordship of Beauport, and all his lands in the countie of Glocester: he tooke to wife a Ladie, called Mawd de Frenes, and had*

had issue Eustace.

Eustace Sitsylt the sonne of Iohn, was wedded 4
to Elianor the daughter of Sir Walter Pembridge Knight, and had by hir Baldwin, and Iohn; and foure daughters, whereof one of them was the wife of Sir Thomas Fitzneale knight.

Baldwin Sitsylt the sonne of Eustace, was 5
made knight by King Henrie the second, in the warres that the king had against the Welshmen, he was also killed in the same warres, at the siege of the castell of Cardif, his father being aliue; he tooke to wife the daughter of Maurice de Brompton, and had by hir, Gerald Sitsylt, Eustace Sitsylt Henrie Sitsylt, Iohn Sitsylt, and Walter Sitsylt; and two daughters, Catharine and Elianor. Catharine was the wife of Hugh Muredake, and Elianor was the wife of Walter Wallis. This Baldwin Sitsylt knight tooke to his second wife, Margerie the daughter of Stephen Radnor knight, and had by hir, Stephen Sitsylt, Roger Sitsylt, Hugh Sitsylt, and Dauid Sitsylt; and three daughters, the first was Mawd and she was a Nun, the second was Jone and she was the wife of John de Solers, the third daughter Anne was the wife of Owen ap Meredyth. This man gaue certeine lands in the towneship of Kigestone, vnto the moonkes of Dore, and granted vnto the same

moonks

moonks freedome of common and pasture, and other liberties in his woods.

6 Gerald Sitsylt, the first sonne of Baldwin Sitsylt knight, tooke to wife Mabil the daughter of Sir William Moigne knight, and had by hir three sonnes, Gerald Sitsylt that died a child, Robert Sitsylt that married and had children, and Owen Sitsylt a moonke of the Abbeie of Dore. He had also three daughters, Catharine, that was wedded to Sir Griffin ap Yoreford, and after to Dauid ap Euan, and the third time to Geffreie de Bret, sonne of sir Walter Bret knight. Anne the second daughter of Gerald Sitsylt was wedded to Robert the sonne of Richard Bromewich. And Ellen the third daughter of Gerald Sitsylt, was the wife of Iohn Abrahal, father of Sir Iohn Abrahal knight.

7 Robert Sitsylt, the sonne of Gerald tooke to wife Alicia daughter of Sir Robert Tregois knight, and had by hir James Sitsylt his first son, Gerald the second sonne, Thomas the third sonne, and Baldwin the fourth sonne; and Margaret the first daughter, and Elizabeth the second daughter.

8 James Sitsylt the sonne of Robert, tooke to wife Isabel the daughter of Sir John Knel knight, and had by hir James and Gerald twins; James

died

died yoong: he had also Robert Sitsylt, and Iohn Sitsylt; and fiue daughters, that is to saie, Alicia wedded to Walter Monington, Grace wedded to Roger sonne of William Blunt, Elianor wedded to Thomas Paine, Margerie wedded to Morgan ap Meredyth, and Sislie married to Howel ap Blethin, and after to sir Hugh Bruge.

Gerald Sitsylt sonne of Iames, tooke to wife 9
Margaret, daughter of Stephen Dalaber, and by hir had Iohn Sitsylt; and after he wedded Bridget the widow of Sir Simon Ward knight, and had by hir Iames Sitsylt, and the third time married the daughter of Martin Hopton, and had by hir Martin Sitsylt, Henrie Sitsylt, and Dauid Sitsylt, and Ione a daughter. And the fourth time the same Gerald Sitsylt tooke to wife Iane the daughter of Robert Emerton, and had by hir one sonne named Stigand Sitsylt, that was slaine in the warres of Striuelyn in the time of King Edward the second, and had no issue, as the register of the Chron. de Dôr.
Abbeie of Dore maketh mention.

Iohn Sitsylt the sonne of Gerald, tooke to wife 10
Sibyl the daughter of Robert of Ewyas, and had by hir sir Iohn Sitsylt knight, George Sitsylt, and a daughter named Margaret, that was the wife of sir Robert Baskeruile knight, who had by hir Sir Iohn Baskeruile knight; and by his se-

cond wife he had ſir Richard Baskeruile knight, that tooke to wife Jane the daughter and heire of George Sitſylt ſecond ſonne of this John Sitſylt, and had by hir ſir John Baskeruile knight.

¶ 11 *Sir John Sitſylt knight, tooke to wife Alicia the ſiſter of the ſaid ſir Roger Baskeruile, and ſir Roger married his ſiſter, as is afore ſaid. This ſir John Sitſylt had John Sitſylt and Roger Sitſylt.*

✠ In the time of the warres that king Edward the 3. made againſt Scotland, at a place called Halydon hill néere Barwick anno 6. Edward 3. there aroſe a great variance and contention betwéene Sir William de Facknaham knight, on the one ſide appꝛouant, and this Sir Iohn Sitſylt knight, on the other ſide defendant, foꝛ an enſigne of armes, that is to ſay; The field often barrets ſiluer and azure, ſupported of 5. ſcocheons ſable charged with ſo manie lions of the firſt rampants incenſed geuls, which enſigne both the parties did claime as their right. But as both the parties put themſelues to their foꝛce to maintaine their quarell, and vaunted to maintaine the ſame by their bodies; it pleaſed the king that iuſtice ſhould be yéelded foꝛ triall of the quarell, without ſhedding of bloud: and ſo the bearing of the enſigne was ſolemnlie adiudged to be the right of the ſaid Sir Iohn Sitſylt, as heire of bloud lineallie deſcended of the body of Iames Sitſylt, Lord of Beauport ſlaine at the ſiege of Walingford, as beforе is declared. The finall oꝛder and determination of which controuerſie is laid downe by Iohn Boſwel gentleman, in his booke intituled The concords of Armorie, fol. 80. This Sir Iohn Sitſylt had a charge of men at armes, foꝛ the cuſtodie of the marches of Scotland, in the 11. yéere of king Edward the third.

John

John Sitſylt, the ſon of ſir John Sitſylt knight, 12
tooke to wife Jone daughter of ſir Richard Monington knight, and had by hir John Sitſylt (that died his father being liuing) and Thomas Sitſylt.

Thomas Sitſylt married Margaret the daughter 13
and heire of Gilbert de Winſton, and had by hir Philip Sitſylt, and Dauid Sitſylt. This man was a great benefactour to the moonks of Dore, and forgaue them great ſummes of monie which they ought him.

Philip Sitſylt married Margaret, the daughter 14
of John Philips, and had by hir Richard, John, and Margaret.

Richard Sitſylt or Cecill, married Margaret 15
the daughter of Philip Vaughan, and had by hir Philip Cecill, Margaret Cecill, John Cecill, Dauid Cecill, and James or Jenkin Cecill.

✻ These petegrées and deſcents I gathered faithfullie out of ſundrie ancient records and euidences, whereof the moſt part are confirmed with ſeales autentike thereunto appendant, manifeſtlie declaring the antiquitie and truth thereof; which remaine at this preſent in the cuſtodie of the right Honorable Sir William Cecill, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord Burghley, and Lord high Treaſurer of England, who is lineallie deſcended from the laſt recited Richard Sitſylt, father to Dauid Cecill, grandfather to the ſaid Sir William Cecill now Lord Burghley: and at this daie William Sitſylt or Cecill Eſquire cоſen germane to the ſaid Lord Burghley, remoued by one degrée onelie, is

possessed of the foresaid house of Halterennes in Ewyas land as the heire male of the house of Sitsylts, and is descended of Philip Cecill, elder brother to the said Dauid.

Giral. Camb. in Itinerario Cambriæ.

✻ About the same time, or shortlie after, Barnard Newmarch, a noble man also of Normandie, obtained by conquest the Lordship of Brechnock, containing three cantreds, and married Nest, the daughter of Nest, daughter to Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, Prince of VVales, by whom he had issue Mahael, and a daughter. This Mahael being a worthie knight, was disinherited by the malice of his owne mother, who contracie to matrimoniall dutie, kept vnlawfull companie with a knight, whom she set more by than hir husband. Wherevpon Mahael being offended with the dissolute life of his mother, warned hir to auoid infamie; and on a time meeting the said knight comming from hir, fought with him, and hurt him sore. Wherefore Nest to be auenged of hir sonne for that fact, went to king Henrie the first, and solemnelie (rather of malice and reuengement, as Giraldus noteth, than of anie truth) sware vpon the Euangelists, that the said Mahael hir sonne was not begotten by Barnard Newmarch hir husband, but by another louer of hirs. By reason of the which oth, (or periurie rather as mine author thinketh) Mahael was disinherited, and his sister (whom hir mother affirmed to be the verie daughter of the said Barnard) was by the said king, with the whole inheritance, bestowed vpon Milo, the sonne of Walter Constable, who was after created Earle of Hereford, Lord of Gloucester, Brechnocke, and the forrest of Deane. This Milo Earle of Hereford, and Lord of Brechnocke (as the same Giraldus writeth) told king Henrie the first, of the singing & triumphing of birds by the pole called Lhyn Sauathan, at the passing by of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor, the said Milo and Paine Fitzlohn, Lord of Ewyas land being present. Wherevnto the King answered; that It was not a thing to be wondered at so much, for in truth (saith he) although we by our great force and strength do offer iniurie and violence

violence to that nation, yet are they well knowne to be the lawfull inheritours of that countrie; the words of Giraldus be these. *Quibus auditis, Rex respondisse memoratur; Illud non adeo esse admirandum, quia licèt gentibus illis per vires nostras magnas iniuriam & violentiam irrogemus, nihilominus tamen in terris ijsdem ius hæreditarium habere noscuntur.*

Milo had by his said wife fiue sonnes, to wit, Roger, Walter, Henrie, William and Mahael, which were all successiuelie (except William) Earles of Hereford, and Lords of Brechnocke, and died all without issue. He had also three daughters. Margaret the eldest married to Humfrey de Bohune, the sonne of Humfrey Bohune, Steward in house to William Rufus, which was the sonne of Humfrey le Bohune, that came into Enlgand with William Conqueror. This Humfrey was in hir right Earle of Hereford, & Constable of England. Bertha the second daughter was married vnto Philip Bruse, created by King Stephan Lord Bruse of Gower, Bould, and Brimber; and in his wiues right, lord of Brechnock. Lucia the third daughter was married to Herebert the sonne of Herebert, a base sonne to King Henrie the first, who was in hir right Lord of all the forrest of Deane, of whom descended the Fitz Herebert of Derbishire. *W. Paston. Ch. Lanthon.*

The castell of Brechnock being first built by the said Barnard Newmarch, was greatlie augmented and beautified by the last Humfrey Bohune, Earle of Hereford, Essex, Northampton, and Constable of England, who had issue two daughters his heires; Elianor the elder was married vnto Thomas Plantagenet, *alias* Thomas of Woodstock, the first sonne of Edward the third, who was by King Richard the second, created Earle of Buckingham, and after Duke of Glocester, and in hir right Earle of Essex, Northampton, and Constable of England. Marie the second daughter was married to Henrie Plantagenet, *alias* Bolingbrooke, Earle of Derbie, who was afterward King of England, by Earle Constable.

the name of Henrie the fourth.

The said Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloceſter and Lord of Brechnock, had iſſue Humfrie Plantagenet Earle of Buckingham, Lord of Brechnock, &c: who died without iſſue; and 4. daughters, which were heirs after their brother. Anne the eldeſt was married to Edmund Stafford, Earle of Stafford, who by hir had iſſue, Humfrie Earle of Stafford, Hereford, & Northampton, Lord of Brechnock, &c. And afterwards the ſaid Anne was maried to William Viſcount Burgher, created Earle of Ewe in France by King Henrie the firſt, father of Henrie created Earle of Eſſex by King Edward the fourth. This Humfrie Earle Stafford, was by King Henrie the firſt, created Duke of Buckingham, and ſo this Lordſhip of Brechnock came to the Dukes of Buckingham, and by the attaindour of Edward the laſt duke of Buckingham, is come to the crowne.

There came manie Gentlemen with the ſaid Barnard Newmarch, at that time to Brechnock, vpon whom he beſtowed diuers manours, which their heires do poſſeſſe and enioy euen to our time; as to the Awbreyes the manour of Abercynuric and Slowch, to the Walbieſes the manour of Lhanhamlach and Tal y Lhyn, to the Gunters the manour of Gilſton, to the Havards the manour of Pontwilym, &c. But now hauing long digreſſed, let vs returne againe to our author.

Matt. Paris. page. 20.

About this time William Rufus and Robert his brother being made frænds, came both together into England, and lead an armie into Scotland againſt Malcolme the king, who had entred Northumberland, & ſpoiled it in the kings abſence: and he yælded himſelfe to William, and by oth became his vaſſall and ſubiect. Then William reedified Carlile, and brought people from the South part of England to inhabite it. But ſhortlie after, Malcolme came againe into England, ſpoiling the land,

Matt. West. page. 16.

land, who being fought withall, was slaine, and his sonne Edward also: then Edgar his sonne, which was pledge with king William, was crowned in his stæd. At this time Cadogan ap Blethyn ap Convyn destroied all Dyuet in the end of Aprill; and shortlie after, the same summer, the Normanes in great companies landed in Dyuet or Westwales & Cardigan, and builded castels there, and so began to inhabite the countrie vpon the sea shoare. *Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 7. Buchan. li. 7. pag. 64.*

* The Normans hauing gotten into their hands all the lands and liuings of the nobilitie of England, began to spie out the commodities of Wales: and seeing that Robert Fitzhamon, and the other knights that went with him, had sped so well, they made sute to the king to grant them the lands of the Welshmen. Wherupon the king, thinking that to be the best waie for him, aswell to incourage them to be the more willing to serue him, as also to prouide for them at other mens cost, granted to diuers of his nobles sundrie countries in Wales, to hold of him by knight seruice: for the which they did homage and sweare fealtie vnto him, as followeth.

1 Roger Mountgomery, Earle of Arundel and Salope, did his homage for the lordships of Powys and Caerdigan.

2 Hugh Lupus Earle of Chester did his homage for Tegengl and Ryuonioc, with all the land by the sea shoare, vnto the riuer of Conwey.

3 Arnulph a yonger sonne of Roger Mountgomery for Dyuet.

4 Barnard Newmarch for Brechnock.

5 Ralph Mortimer for Eluel.

6 Hugh de Lacie for the land of Ewyas.

7 Eustace Cruer for Molde and Hopedale, and manie other for other lands.

Then Roger de Mountgomery, to whom the Conquerour had giuen the Earldome of Arundell and

Salopsburie or Shrewsburie entred into Powys land, and wan the castell and towne of Baldwyn, which he fortified, and called it Mountgomery after his owne name. Also this yeare William Rufus went to Normandie against his brother Robert, and sent to England for 30000. footemen, of whome when they came to the sea shore the king toke ten shillings a peece, and sent them home. But shortlie after hee made a voiage into Northumberland against the Earle, which rebelled, and after he had taken Newcastell and Bamborough, hee toke the Earle at Tinmouth, and returned homeward. The same yeare Gruffyth ap Conan king of Northwales, with Cadogan ap Blethyn, who then ruled Southwales, entred the land of Cardigan, & killed a great number of Normanes, being not able anie longer to suffer their great pride and crueltie. But after their returne, the English captaines sent for more men to England, and thought priuilie to make a roade to Northwales. Which iournie was discouered to Cadogan, who gathered his power, and met with them in the wood or forrest of Yspys, and set vpon them with great hew and crie: and they defended themselues manfullie, but in the end they were compelled to flee with great losse; and Cadogan followed them hard, and spoiled the countrie of Cardigan and Dyuet, and destroied all the castels sauing two, which were Penbrooke and Rydcors, which he could not get, and so returned to Powys with much ioy.

Matt. Paris. page.23.

15000. pound easilie gotten.

H. Hunt. Matth.West. lib.2.pag.16.

1093 In this yeare 1093. the Normanes that inhabited the countrie of Glamorgan, spoiled the countries of Kydwely and Ystrad Tywy, and left them without anie inhabitors. Then VVilliam Rufus being

ing informed of the great slaughter of his subiects aswell in Cheshire, Shropshire, VVorcestershire, and Herefordshire, as within VVales, which Gruffyth ap Conan and the sonnes of Blethyn ap Convyn had done, gathered his power together, and entred VVales at Mountgomery, which castell being lately ouerthrowne by the VVelshmen, he reedified againe; but the VVelshmen kept so the straites of the mountaines with the woods and the riuers, that the king did no good, but lost his labour and his men: therfore he returned backe to his great dishonor. In the yeare 1094. died VVilliam the sonne of Baldwyn, who (at the kings commandement) had built the castell of Rydcors, after whose death the castell was forsaken by his men; and the inhabitants of Gwyr, Brechnock, Gwent & Gwent Ihwc cast from their necks the burthen of the Normanes that had wonne their countries and held them in subiection, and chased them out of their countries, but they returned againe with great strength of Englishmen and Normanes. Then the countrie men, which abhorred their pride and cruell rule, met with them at a place called Celly Tarvawc, and fought with them manfullie, so that they put them to flight with great slaughter, and chased them backe againe out of the land. Neuertheles, the greedie Normanes would not giue ouer, but doubling their strength, returned againe to Brechnockshire, making a vow to leaue no liuing thing within that countrie. But it hapned otherwise, for the people fled before them, and staid at a straite, and killed a great number of them.

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 17. Matt. Paris. pag. 24.

Matt. Paris.

Hol. pag. 326.

1094

Ran. Cest. li. 7. cap. 8. Sup. Mar. Scot.

* About this time Roger Mountgomery Earle of Salop and Arundell, William Fitzeustace Earle of Glocester,

Arnold de Harecourt and Neale le Vicount, were slaine betwæne Cardyf and Brechnock by the Welshmen. Also Walter Eureux Earle of Sarum, and Hugh Earle Gourney were there hurt and died after in Normandie.

Therefore when the Normanes saw that they had all the losse, they manned and victailed the castels which they had before time builded there, and returned backe: but in their returne, Gruffyth and Ivor the sonnes of Ednerth ap Cadogan met them vpon the sudden at Aberlhech, and falling vpon them slew the most part of them, and the rest escaped to England. But the Normane captaines defended the castels manfullie, and kept them, vntill they were driuen by force for safegard of their liues to forsake them: then the ancient dwellers enioied their countries againe quietlie. Moreouer certeine lords of Northwals, namelie Vchthed the sonne of Edwyn ap Grono, and Howel ap Grono with the children of Cadogan ap Blethyn of Powys land, gathered a number of men, & passed through Cardiganshire to Dyuet (which countrie the king a little before had giuen to Arnulph sonne to Roger Mountgomery, who had builded there the castell of Penbrooke; and appointed kæper and steward of the same, one Gerald de Windsore) and there burned, spoiled and destroied all the countrie, sauing the said castell of Penbrooke, which they could not winne, and so returned home with great bootie. After the returne of these lords, Gerald issued out of the castell, and spoiled the lands of S. Dauids, and tooke manie prisoners, and returned to the castell.

Io. Castor. Mar. Scotus. The yeare following, William Rufus returning from Normandie to England, and hearing of the great slaughter of his men done by the Welshmen,

men, gathered all his power, & with great pompe and pride entred Wales. But the Brytaines fearing the great strength of the king, put their hope onlie in the almightie Lord, turning to him in fasting, praier, and repentance of their sinnes: and he that neuer forsaketh the penitent and contrite hart, heard their praiers; so that the Normanes and Englishmen durst neuer enter the land, but such as entred were all slaine, and the king returned with small honor, after he had built certaine castels in the marches.

The yeare following being 1096. Hugh de Mountgomerie Earle of Arundell and Salopsburie, whom the Welshmen call Hugh Goch, that is to saie Hugh the read headed; and Hugh Vras, that is, Hugh the fat Earle of Chester, and a great number of Nobles more, did gather a huge armie, and entred into Northwales, being thereto moued by certeine Lords of the countrie. But Gruffyth ap Conan the Prince, and Cadogan ap Blethyn toke the hilles and mountaines for their defense; bicause they were not able to mæte with the Erles, neither durst they well trust their owne men. And so the Erles came ouer against the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, where they did build a castell of Aberlhiennawc. Then Gruffyth and Cadogan did go to Anglesey, thinking to defend the Ile, and sent for succour to Ireland: but they receiued verie small. Then the treason appeared, for Owen ap Edwyn (who was the Princes chæfe counseller, and his father in lawe, whose daughter Gruffyth had married, hauing himselfe also married Everyth the daughter of Convyn, aunt to Cadogan) was the chæfe caller of those strangers into Wales, who

1096 *Matt. Paris. page. 59.*

Fabian, par 7 cap. 225. Mar. Scotus.

who openlie went with all his power to them, and did lead them to the Ile of Angleſey: which thing when Gruffyth and Cadogan perceiued, they ſailed to Ireland, miſtruſting the treaſon of their owne people. Then the Earles ſpoiled the Ile, and ſlew all that they found there. And at the verie ſame time, Magnus the ſonne of Haroald came with a great nauie of ſhips towards England, minding to laie faſter hold vpon that kingdome than his father had done, and being driuen by chaunce to Angleſey, would haue landed there, but the Earles kept him from the land. And there Magnus with an arrowe, ſtroke Hugh Earle of Salop in the face, that he died thereof, and ſuddenlie either part forſoke the Ile, and the Engliſhmen returned to England, and left Owen ap Edwyn Prince in the land, who had allured them thither.

1098 In the yeare 1098. returned Gruffyth ap Conan, and Cadogan ap Blethyn from Ireland, and made peace with the Normanes, and gaue them part of their inheritance: for Gruffyth remained in Môn, and Cadogan had Cardigan, and a peece of Powys land. About this time the men of Brechnock ſlew Lhewelyn the ſonne of Cadogan. Then Howel ap Ithel of Tegengel, went to Ireland. Alſo Rythmarch Archbiſhop of S. Dauids, ſonne to Sulien (biſhop) died, the godlieſt, wiſeſt, & greateſt clerke that had beene in Wales manie yeares before, ſauing his father, who had brought him vp, and a great number of learned diſciples.

King William Rufus, after he had walled the citie of London, and builded Weſtminſter hall, went to Normandie, and after he had brought all the countrie to his ſubiection, returned home, and

was

was slaine with an arrow by Walter Tyrell as he shot at a stagge in the new forrest. *Matt. Paris. pag. 71.* Then Henrie his brother was crowned in his stæde, for Robert the elder brother was all this while in the holie land, who shortlie returned and landed at Portsmouth, against whom Henrie came with a great power; but in the end they were agreed, that Henrie should paie yearelie to Robert 3000. marks, and the longer liuer should be the others heire. This Henrie maried Mawd the daughter of Malcolme king of Scots, by Margaret the daughter of Edward sonne to Edmund Ironside. Also this yeare died Hugh Earle of Chester, and Richard his sonne was made Earle in his place; at this time also died Grono ap Cadogan, and Gwyn ap Gruffyth. In the yeare 1101. Robert de Belesmo sonne to Roger de Mountgomery Earle of Salope, and Arnulph his brother Earle of Penbrooke did rebell against the king; which when the king heard, he sent for them to come to him, but they made blind excuses, and gathered their strength, and fortified their castels, and then gaue great gifts and made large promises to the sonnes of Blethyn ap Convyn, Iorwerth, Cadogan and Meredyth, and intised them to ioine their powers to theirs. Robert had fortified foure castels, Arundell, Tekinhill, Shrewsburie and Brugge, which castell was the cause of the warre: for Robert had builded it without the kings leaue, and Arnulph fortified his castell of Penbroke. Then they entred the kings land, & burned & spoiled it, carieng awaie rich booties. And Arnulph to haue more strength, sent Gerald his steward to Murkart king of Ireland, to desire his daughter in marriage, which he obtained, with promises of great succours; 1101

Matt. Paris. Ran. Cest.

1102 cours, which did incourage him the more against the king. Then the king gathered a great armie, and first besæged the castell of Arundell and wan it, and likewise he did with Tekinhill, and afterward lead his power before Brugge, which for the situation and depth of the diches, being also well manned and victailed, the king doubted the spædie winning thereof. Wherefore he was counseled to send priuilie to Iorwerth ap Blethyn, promising him great gifts, if hæ would forsake the Earle and serue him, remembring what wrongs the Earles father Roger and his brother Hugh had done to the Welshmen. Also the king to make him more willing to sticke vnto him, gaue him all such lands as the Earle & his brother had in Wales without tribute or oth; which was a pæce of Powys, Cardigan & halfe Dyuet, & the other halfe had the sonne of Baldwyn with Stradtywy and Gwyr. Iorwerth being glad of these offers, receiued them willinglie, and then cõming himselfe to the king, he sent his power to the Earles land, which doing their maisters cõmandement, destroied & spoiled all the countrie, for the Earle had caused his people to conueie all their cattell and goods to Wales, litle remembring the mischiefes that the Welshmen had receiued at his fathers and brothers hands. But when these newes came to the Earle to Cadogan & Meredyth Iorwerths brethren, they were all dismaid, & despaired to be able to withstand the king: for Iorwerth was the greatest man of power in Wales. And at this time Arnulph was gone to Ireland for his wife and succour. Also a litle before, Magnus againe had landed in Môn, & receiued of Gruffyth ap Conan, & hewed downe asmuch timber wood as was nædefull

Matt. Paris. page. 78. Matt. West. lib. 2 pag. 26.

Io. Caſior.

Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 13.

full for him, and so returning to the Ile of Man, which he had won, he builded three castels there, and sent to Ireland to haue the daughter of Murcart in mariage for his sonne, which he obtained, and made his sonne king of Man. Then Earle Robert hearing this, sent to him for helpe, but receiued none: therefore seeing no remedie, he sent to the king, desiring him that he might forsake the realme, which thing the king granted, and he sailed to Normandie. And likewise the king sent word to his brother Arnulph, that either he should folow his brother and depart the land, or yeeld himselfe to the kings mercie and pleasure: but he chose to depart the land, and so he did.

After this, when the king was returned home, Iorwerth tooke his brother Meredyth, and sent him to the kings prison: for his brother Cadogan agreed with him, to whome Iorwerth gaue Caerdhydh, & a peece of Powys. Then Iorwerth himselfe went to the kings court, to put the king in remembrance of his promise: but the king, when he saw all quiet, forgate the seruice of Iorwerth, and his owne promise, and contrarie to the same tooke Dyuet from Iorwerth, and gaue it to a knight called Saer; and Stradtywy, Cydewen and Gwyr he gaue to Howel ap Grono: and so Iorwerth was sent home emptie.

Brwnt yw'r gwr, ni sai. yn ei air.

* At this time King Henrie gaue diuers castels and lordships in Wales to Normanes and Englishmen, of whom there is mention oftentimes hereafter in this historie.

This yeare died Grono sonne of Rees ap Theodor in prison. Also at this time Magnus the sonne of Heroald entred the countrie of Lenoux in Scotland, & after he had gotten a great prey returned to

to his shippes, but the inhabitants pursued him so hard, that they put his people to flight, slew him, and rescued their goods and cattell. In the end of this yeare the king did send diuerse of his councell to Shrewesburie, and willed Iorwerth ap Blethyn to come to mæte them there to consult about the kings busines and affaires. Now when he came thither, all the consultation was against him, whō contrarie to all right and equitie they condemned of treason, bicause the king feared his strength, and that he would reuenge the wrongs that he had receiued at the kings hands, and so they committed him to prison.

✻ Those Noble men that were sent by the King to Shrewesburie, were Richard de Belmersh, (or de Beleasmo as some do call him) who being cheefe dwer about Roger Mountgomery, Earle of Salop, was preferred to the Bishopricke of London, and afterwards appointed by this King Henrie, to be warden of the Marches, and gouernour of the countie of Salop: Walter Constable, the father of Milo Earle of Hereford, and Rayner the kings lieutenant, in the countie of Salop. About this time (as Bale noteth) the church of Meneuia or S. Dauids, began to be subiect to the sea of Canturburie, being alwaies before the Metrapolitane church of all Wales.

Io. Bal. Cent. cap. 58. in append.

1103 In the yeare 1103. Owen ap Edwyn died, after great miserie and long sickenesse. Then also Richard the sonne of Baldwyn did fortifie the castell of Ridcors, and chased Howel ap Grono out of the countrie, to whom the King had giuen the custodie of that castell, who neuertheless returned shortlie after, and burned all the countrie, houses, corne, and haie, and slew a great number of the Normanes, as they returned homeward, and kept all the

the countrie in his subiection, except the castels, and these garrisons. At this time the king did take the rule of Dyuet from Saer, to whom he had committed the same, and gaue it to Gerald, who had bæne sometimes Steward there vnder Arnulph. Then the Normanes, who were in the castell of Rydcors, and other castels there abouts, seeing they could not haue the vpper hand of Howel ap Grono in open fight, fell to their accustomed practise of treason, and so obtained their purpose in this manner. There was one Gwgan ap Meyric, who had nursed a sonne to Howel ap Grono, and therefore verie well trusted and loued of him, as the manner of Wales is. This traitour (being corrupted by the Normanes) procured his maisters death, bidding him one night to his house to make merrie, whither he came gentlie. Then Gwgan gaue notise thereof to the garrisons of the castels, who in the dawning of the daie entred the towne, & comming about the house, gaue a great showte, wherewith Howel awoke, and coragiouslie leapt out of his bed, and sought his weapons, but the traitor Gwgan had conueied them awaie when he was aslæepe. Then he called for his men, but they were all fled to saue their liues: and as he would haue gotten awaie, he was taken by Gwgan and his companie, and strangled, whose bodie he deliuered to the Normanes, which cut off his head, and brought it to the castell of Rydcors. And this traitorous murther of the kings lieutenant was left vnpunished. For whatsoeuer fault the Normanes committed, was alwaies winked at: and if the Welshmen did neuer so little offend the lawes of the king, it was thought an heinous

fault: which was the cause that afterwards they rebelled against the king, who sought nothing but their vtter destruction.

Ran. Cest. li. 7. cap. 13. *Si. Dunelm.* About this time Anselme Archbishop of Canturburie called a synod at London, where among other things, it was ordeined and decreed, that priests should not marrie, which was not before that time forbidden in Brytaine. This ordinance or decree seemed to some verie cleanlie and honest; but of other it was thought perilous and dangerous, least they seeking to be cleane and honest (as they termed it) should fall into horrible vncleanlinesse and dishonestie, abhominable to a
1100 christian man: and this was a thousand one hundered and odde yeares, after the incarnation of Christ.

Matt. Paris. pag. 83. King Henrie, in the fift yeare of his reigne, sailed with a great power to Normandie, where his brother Robert, with Robert de Belesmo, Arnulph and William Earle of Mauritania gaue him battell: but the King got the victorie, and tooke the Duke his brother and William de Mauritania prisoners, and carried them to England, whom he committed to perpetuall prison, and caused his brothers eies to be put out. Then shortlie after *Matth. West. lib 2. pag. 25. Matt. Paris. page. 84.* died Edgar king of Scots, and Alexander his brother was crowned in his place, by consent of king Henrie. At this time Meyric and Gruffyth the sonnes of Trahaern ap Caradoc were both slaine by Owen ap Cadogan ap Blethyn. Also Meredyth ap Blethyn brake the prison, where he had been a long time, and came home, and gat his owne inheritance againe, and enioied it quietlie. The yeare
1108 1108. the rage of the sea did ouerflow and drowne

a

a great part of the lowe countrie of Flanders, in such sort that the inhabitants were driuen to seeke themselues other dwelling places, who came to king Henrie, and desired him to giue them some void place to remaine in: who being verie liberall of that which was not his owne, gaue them the land of Ros in Dyuet or Westwales, where Penbrooke, Tenby and Hauerford are now built, & there they remaine to this daie, as may well be perceiued by their speach and conditions, farre differing from the rest of the countrie. At that time Gerald steward did build againe the castell of Penbrooke, in a place called Congarth Vechan, and brought thither all his houshold stuffe, and other goods, with his wife and children. Then also Cadogan ap Blethyn made a great feast in Christmas, and bad all the Lords of the countrie to his house in Dyuet, among whom came Owen his sonne, who being at his fathers house, and hearing the beautie of Nest wife to Gerald steward of Penbrooke praised aboue all the women in the land, was meruelous desirous to see hir. And for so much as Gladys wife to Rees ap Theodor or Tewdor, and mother to Nest, was the daughter of Rywalhon ap Convyn, and cosen germane to Cadogan his father; he with a few, vnder the colour of freendship and cosenage, went to see hir: & finding the truth to surmount the fame, he came home all inflamed with hir loue, and in that doting mood the same night returning thither againe, with a sort of wild companions entred the castell priuilie, and compassed the chamber about, and set the house on fire, wherewith Gerald and his wife awoke; and he would haue issued out to know what that noise meant,

Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 13. Polydor. Iac. Mayer.

Hol. pag. 347.

The Discription of y^e Beauty of Nest added to Sir Eagerly of seeing her.

meant, but his wife fearing some treason, staied him, and counselled him to go to the priuie, and so pulling vp the bord she helped him out that waie, and then she came to the chamber doze, and said that there was none but she and hir children, yet they entred in and sought al about; but when they could not find him, they toke hir and hir two sons, and a sonne and a daughter borne by a concubine to Gerald, and caried them awaie to Powys, and so burning the castell they spoiled all the countrie. Now when Cadogan hard this, he was verie sozie and feared the kings displeasure, and forthwith went to Powys, and willed his sonne to send home to Gerald his wife and children with his goods: but Owen in no wise would depart with the woman, yet at hir request he sent to Gerald his children againe. And when Richard bishop of London, whom the king had appointed Warden of the Marches being at Shrewsburie hard of this, hee was verie soze offended, and sent foz Ithel and Madoc the sonnes of Riryd ap Blethyn: to whom he promised rich gifts and great rewards, besides the rule of the whole countrie, if they could take oz kill Owen, to reuenge the dishonoz that he had done to the king: and to them he added Lhywarch the sonne of Trahaern ap Caradoc, (whose two brethren Owen had slaine) and Vchtryd the sonne of Edwyn: which foure promised the bishop to bring him Owen and his father either aliue oz dead; and therevpon forthwith gathered their power to destroie the whole countrie: but Vchtryd sent priuie word beforze, that all such of the people, as would haue their liues saued, should come to him. And when the countrie heard this, some fled to Arustly, some

to

to Melienyth, some to Stradtywy, and some to Dyuet, where Gerald was destroieng the countrie. And at that time Walter bishop of Hereford did gather an armie to defend Carmarthyn, and met with such as fled to Arustly and Melienyth, and destroied a great number of them. Those that went to Stradtywy were gentlie receiued by Meredyth ap Rytherch: and Vchtryd saued all such as came to him: and so these foure came with their powers to the castell of Rydcors, and thought best to haue entred the countrie by night, and to take Cadogan and Owen his sonne vnawares. But Vchtryd dissuaded them from that, and thought it dangerous to enter the countrie by night, for feare of ambushment, but counselled them to enter in by day with their men in good order. In the meane while Cadogan and Owen gat a ship at Aberystwyth, which was latelie come from Ireland and escaped awaie: and the daie after, when they entred into the land, they found none of them that they sought. Therefore putting all the fault vpon Vchtryd, they burned and spoiled all the countrie, saiuing the Sanctuaries of Padarn and Lhandhewi Breui, yet they tooke diuerse men out of those places, and caried them prisoners to their countries, and then returned to their owne castels againe. Then Owen, with such as had beene with him at the burning of the castell, fled to Ireland to king Murcart, who receiued him ioiouslie: for he had beene there before in the time of the warre of the two Earles in Anglesey or Môn, and had brought the king rich gifts from Wales. But Cadogan kept himselfe priuilie in Powys, & sent to the king to declare his innocencie. Then the king was con-

tent, he should remaine in the countrie, and enioy the towne and lands that he had by his wife, for she was daughter to a Lord of Normandie called Pygot de Say. Then Madoc and Ithel his two nephewes diuided such lands as he and his sonne Owen had in Powys betwixt them, and ruled it verie euill, for they could neuer agree among themselues: within a while Cadogan made such frends to the king, that paieng a 100. pound fine, he should enioy againe his landes in Caerdigan, and that the inhabitants should returne againe to their houses and till the ground, for the king had giuen commandement, that no Welshman nor Normane should dwell within Caerdigan. When they that were in Ireland vnderstood this, they returned home priuilie, and hid themselues in their cosens houses, and shortlie after Owen returned againe to Wales; but not to Caerdigan: for his father had receiued that land vpon such condition, that he should not suffer Owen to come therein, nor succour him, either with counsell, monie or men. Howbeit, Owen came to Powys, and would faine haue sent messengers to the king, but he could get no man that durst venture to speake for him. Also at that time there happened some variance betwixt Madoc ap Riryd, and the bishop of London, lieutenant of the Marches, about certeine felons of England that had fled to him for succor, whom the bishop sent for, but could not get: wherfore he was sore offended with him. Then Riryd vnderstanding of that, sent to Owen, & desired his frendship, whose greatest enimie he was before: and by this meanes they were made frends, and swore either to other, that none of them should betraie

betraie the other, nor agree by himselfe with the king or with his officers, without the other: and therevpon they burned and spoiled the lands of such as they loued not, & destroied all things that they met withall. At this time also the Emperour Henrie did send his ambassadors to entreate of a mariage with Mawd the daughter of king Henrie, and had hir to his wife. And shortlie after the king banished and disinherited Peter de Bruse, William Mallet, and William Baynard, and put to death the Earle of Mayne. That yeare appeared a terrible Comete. Then also the king remembred Iorwerth ap Blethyn, whom he had kept long in prison, and sent to know of him, what fine he would paie to haue his libertie; and he promised the king 300. pound, or the worth thereof in cattell or horses: then the king set him at libertie, and gaue him his land againe, and gaue ten pound of that monie to Henrie, sonne to Cadogan by the daughter of Pygot. All this while Owen and Madoc were burning and spoiling the Englishmen and Normanes, and euer withdrew themselues to the land of Iorwerth, which thing greeued him greatly; wherevpon he sent word of his danger, desiring them to spare his land, & Cadogans: for if it were knowne that they came in anie of theirs, the land was forfeited to the king. When Owen and Riryd heard this, they vsed his countrie more often than they were wont: then Iorwerth seeing that, chased them out of his countrie. Then they went to the countrie of Vchtryd in Merionyth shire, and the sons of Vchtryd sent word to their people to keepe them out of their countrie, and so they did: for meeting them by the waie, they set vpon them, and

1109

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 26. Ran. Cest. lib. 2. cap. 14. Matt. Paris. page. 85.

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 27.

Owen and Madoc defended themselues manfullie: but at the last they and their men were driuen backe, and so they fled, Owen to Caerdigan to his fathers countrie, and Madoc to Powys. Then Owen with his companions made diuerse roades to Dyuet, and spoiled the countrie, carieng awaie the men and the cattell to the ships that they came in from Ireland, and after ransomed them, and gathered a great number to him, & set vpon a towne of Flemings and burned it, and returned to Caerdigan, nothing estæming his fathers danger, nor the kings displeasure. At this time it chansed that Owens men among other mischæfes laid wait for a bishop that was towards the king, whose name was William de Brabant, and slew him and all his men. Then Iorwerth & Cadogan were at the court to speake with the king, concerning certaine businesse of their owne: and as the king talked with them, behold there came in a Fleming, brother to the dead bishop, who made an exclamation, declaring how Owen ap Cadogans men had slaine his brother and a great number moe, and how they were succoured in Cadogans land. Then the king being therewith sore displeased, asked Cadogan what he could saie to the matter, and he putting all the fault in his son, excused himselfe as well as he could. Then said the king to Cadogan; Sæing thou canst not kæpe thine owne, but that thy son and thy companions shalbe receiued and succored therein in disorder, I will giue it one that will kæpe them out, & I will kæpe thæ at my charges all thy life, charging thæ vpon thine allegeance, that thou enter not within Wales, vntill such time as I haue taken further order. And so the king

gaue

gaue him twentie daies, and set him at libertie to go whither he would, sauing to Wales. When Owen and Madoc heard this, they departed to Ireland. Then the king forthwith sent for Gilbert sirnamed Strangbow Earle of Strygill, which was a noble, valiant and a worthie knight, to whom he said thus; Thou hast bene diuerse times a suter to me to haue some lands in Wales, and now I giue thee all the lands and inheritance of Cadogan ap Blethyn, win it and take it. Gilbert receiued it ioifullie, and thanked the king, and gathered all the power he might, & landed in Caerdigan shire, and brought the countrie to his subiection without anie contradiction. Then he builded two faire castels there, one towards Northwales vppon the riuer Ystwyth at the sea shore, a mile from Lhanbadarn: another towards Dyuet vpon the riuer Teiui, at a place called Dyngerant, where Roger Mountgomery had begonne a castell before time. And shortlie after Madoc ap Riryd returned from Ireland, because he could not well awaie with the maners and conditions of the Irishmen, and being arriued came to the countrie of his vncle Iorwerth, who hearing that, and fearing to lose his lands (as his brother Cadogan had done) made proclamation that no man should dee for him, but take him for his enimie. Which when Madoc vnderstood, he gathered to him a number of vnthrifts and outlawes, and kept himselfe in the rockes and woods, deuising all the meanes he could to be reuenged vpon Iorwerth, for that vnkindnes and discourtesie as he tooke it, and so entred frendship priuily with Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who hated Iorwerth to the death. Then hauing knowledge that

Cilgarran, as some thinke.

N.b.

Iorwerth

Iorwerth laie one night at Caereneon, they two gathered all their strength, & came about the house at midnight, then Iorwerth & his men awoke, and defended the house manfullie, vntill their foes set the same on fire: which when Iorwerths men saw, euerie one shifted for himselfe, so that some scaped through the fire, and the rest were either burnt or slaine, or both. Then Iorwerth himselfe seeing no remedie, aduentured rather to be slaine than burned and came out: but his enimies receiued him vpon sharpe speares, and ouerthrew him in the fire, and so he died a cruell death. As soone as the king vnderstood this, he called Cadogan before him, & gaue him his brothers land, which was Powys, and promised Owen his pardon, willing his father to send for him to Ireland.

* About this time king Henrie preferred his base sonne Robert to the marriage of Mabil, daughter and sole heire of Robert Fitzhamon Lord of Glamorgan, in whose right the said Robert was Lord of Glamorgan, and was also at the same time by his said father, created Earle of Glocester: he builded the castell of Cardyff.

Now when Madoc saw his other vncle Cadogan rule the countrie, he hid himselfe in rough and desert places, and adding one mischiefe vpon another, determined also to murther him by one waie or other. Therefore after that Cadogan had brought the countrie to some staie of quietnesse, and saw right and iustice ministred therein, hauing euer an eie & respect to the king, he came to the Trallwng (now called the Poole) and the elders of the countrie with him, and minding to dwell there, began to build a castell. Then Madoc pretending nothing but mischiefe, hearing this, came suddenlie

ſuddenlie vpon him, & Cadogan thinking no hurt, was ſlaine before he could either fight or flee. After this Madoc ſent ſtreight to the biſhop of London the kings lieutenant at Shrewesburie, & praied him to remember what he had promiſed him before time, when he chaſed Owen out of the land, for the biſhop hated Owen and Cadogan, and gaue Madoc all ſuch lands as his brother Ithel was poſſeſſed of. Now Meredyth the ſonne of Blethyn hearing of the death of both his brethren, ſped himſelf to the king, deſiring of him the lands of Iorwerth, which Cadogan had latelie obteined, and the king gaue him the rule thereof, till ſuch time as Owen ſonne to Cadogan was come from Ireland: who came ſhortlie after, and went to the king, who receiued him to his peace, and gaue him his lands. Wherevpon Owen promiſed to the king a great fine, and gaue pledges for paiement of the ſame. Likewiſe Madoc did fine to the king for his peace and lands: neuertheleſſe, the king bad him take hæde of the kinſfolkes of ſuch as he had murthered, vpon his owne perill.

In the yeare 1111. Robert de Beleſmo was taken by the king in Normandie, and committed to perpetuall priſon in Warham, too gentle a puniſhment for ſo cruell and bloodthirſtie a man as hee was: for all his delite was therin, in ſo much that he put out both the eies of his owne child with his thumbes for a paſtime, as the boy plaied vnder his gowne. The yeare after Meredyth ap Blethyn ſent a number of his men to make a road into the countrie of Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Gwyn, who was Meredythes and Owens enimie, as he that ſuccoured Madoc to kill his vncles Iorwerth and

1111

1112

and Cadogan, Meredyths brethren. These men, as they passed through the countrie of Madoc in the night, they met with a man which belonged to the said Madoc, whome they tooke, and examined him where his maister was: and he first said that he could not tell; but being put in feare of death, he confessed that he was not far from thence. Therefore they laie quietlie there all the night, and in the dawning they came suddenlie vpon Madoc and his men, where they slew a great number of them, and taking Madoc prisoner, they brought him to their Lord, who was right glad thereof, and put him in safe prison, till he had sent word to his Nephew Owen, who came thither streight, then Meredyth deliuered Madoc vnto him. And albeit he had slaine Owens father being his owne vncle, yet Owen remembring the frendship and oth that had bene betwixt them two in times past, would not put him to death, but putting out his eies let him go. Then Meredyth & Owen diuided his lands betwixt them, which was Caereneon, Aberhiw, and the third part of Devthwr.

1113 The yeare following, king Henrie prepared an armie against Wales, being thereto prouoked by such as would haue the Welshmens lands, that was Gilbert Strangbow Earle of Strygill, to whom the king had giuen Caerdigan, who made sore complaints vpon Owen ap Cadogan, declaring that he receiued and maintained such as robbed and spoiled in his countrie. Also Hugh Earle of Chester said no lesse by Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, how that his men and the men of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn Lord of Tegengl spoiled and burned the countrie of Cheshire, adding, to aggra-

uate

Matt. Paris. page. Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 27. Ran. Cest. li. 7. Io. Castor. Polydor. lib. 11.

uate the matter, that Gruffyth did neither owe ser-
uice nor paied anie tribute to the king: wherefore
the king swore that he would not leaue one liuing
creature in Northwales and Powys land, but de- *Hol. pag. 352.*
stroie the land vtterlie & put in new inhabitants.
Then parting his armie into three bands: the
leading of the first he committed to Gilbert Earle
of Strigill, wherein was the whole power of all the
fourth part of England & Cornwall against South-
wales: the leading of the second had Alexander
king of Scotland & Hugh Earle of Chester, wherein
the power of Scotland and the North was, who
went against Northwales: and the king lead the
third himselfe, wherin was the strength of middle
England. Then Meredyth ap Blethyn hearing this,
came and yelded himselfe to the king.

But Owen fearing to commit himselfe to them
which were so greedie of his lands, fled to Gruffyth
ap Conan to Northwales: wherupon the king tur-
ned all his strength that waie, and came himselfe
as far as Murcastelh, and the king of Scots as far
as Pennant Bachwy: but the people fled to the
mountaines and woods and caried all their victu-
als and cattell with them, so that the king could
not folow them; and such of his men as entred the
land, were either slaine or galled in the straites.
Then the Scottish king did send to the prince to
come and yeld him to the king, and promised him
the kings peace, but he was acquainted with such
promises and would not. Then the king, because
hee would not returne without doing of some
thing, sent to Owen to come to him, and to forsake
the prince who was not able to defend himselfe,
but was readie to make peace with the Scottish
king

king and the Erle of Chester. Yet for all this Owen would not trust the king, vntill such time as his vncle Meredyth came from the king to him, and counselled him not to forsake the king of Englands offer, but to trust his promise, and to make hast before the prince agreed with the king, who offered him all his lands without tribute. Then Owen hearing this came to the king, who receiued him thankfullie, and told him, that because he had trusted the kings word and promise, he would not onlie performe that, but also exalt him aboue all his kinne, and giue him his lands without tribute. The Prince also hearing of this sent to the king to haue his peace, which (because the king could not come by him) he obtained for a great summe of monie.

* Some British copies affirme, that the submission both of Gruffyth ap Conan & also of Owen ap Cadogan, was procured by the subtile policie of Meredyth ap Blethyn and the Earle of Chester: the one working with Gruffyth, and bearing him in hand, that Owen had submitted himselfe to the king, & made his peace with him, before it was so in deede: so that the prince somewhat yelding to the Earles request, if Owen had so done contrarie to his oth (for they were sworne either to other, the one not to agree without the assent of the other) seemed to incline to peace. On the other side Meredyth going himselfe in person to his Nephew Owen, affirmed for a truth, that the Prince and the Earle of Chester were throughlie agreed concerning peace, and that the Prince was on his iournie towards the king to make his submission: and in the meane time all messengers betweene Owen and the Prince were (by the procurement of Meredyth) intercepted: whereupon Owen willinglie yelded himselfe to the King.

Then the king hauing finished his businesse in Wales,

Wales, called Owen vnto him, and told him that if he would go with him to Normandie, and be faithfull vnto him, he would performe all his promises with him. Whereupon Owen went with the king to Normandie, where he was made knight, & had all promises performed at the kings hand, at his returne from Normandie the yeare following. At this time died Griffri bishop of Menenia, and the king made one Barnard a Norman bishop in his place, contrarie to the minds of all the Clergie of Wales, who were alwaies accustomed to chuse their bishop. At the same time there was a talke through Southwales of Gruffyth the sonne of Rees ap Theodor, who for feare of the king had beene of a child brought vp in Ireland, and had come ouer two yeares passed, which time he had spent priuilie with his freends, kinsfolks, and affines; as with Gerald steward of Penbrooke his brother in law, and others. But at the last he was accused to the king, that he intended the kingdome of Southwales as his father had enioied it, which was now in the kings hands: and that all the countrie hoped of libertie through him; therefore the king sent to take him. But Gruffyth ap Rees hering this, sent to Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, desiring him of his aid, and that he might remaine safelie within his countrie; which he granted, and receiued him ioiouslie for his fathers sake.

The Prerogatiue of the Kings of England, in appointing of Bishops, brought to Wales.

* At this time also Howel the brother of this Gruffyth, being committed to prison by Arnulph Earle of Penbrooke, in the castell of Mountgomery, where he remained prisoner a great while, made an escape, and being sore hurt and maimed, fled to Gruffyth ap Conan, where his brother was.

Which things when the king heard, he sent gentle

gentle letters to the Prince, desiring him to come and speake with him, which Gruffyth ap Conan did, whom the king receiued honorablie, and gaue him rich gifts and pretious iewels, after the vsage of the Normanes, who make much of men for to serue their turne. Then afterward he talked with him of Gruffyth ap Rees, promising him mountaines of gold, to send the said Gruffyth or his head vnto him; the which thing the Prince (being deceiued with the faire words of the king) promised to do, and so returned home ioifullie. But Gruffyth ap Rees and Howel his brother had counsell giuen them, to withdraw themselues out of the waie awhile, vntill they vnderstood what the Prince would do, for their frends suspected the kings message. The Prince, assoone as euer he came to his palace at Arberffraw, inquired for Gruffyth ap Rees, and learning where he was, sent certaine horsemen for him to come to his court: and as they came towards the house where he was, he had warning of their comming, and with much adoo escaped to the Church of Aberdaron, and toke Sanctuarie there. Then the messengers returned againe, and declared to the Prince how all things fell out, and the Prince being sore offended, commanded him to be pulled out by force: but the Clergie of the whole countrie withstood that, and defended the liberties of the Church. That night some that pitied to see that yong innocent to be sought as a lambe to the slaughter, conueied him away out of Northwales to Stratywy in Southwales, where he was compelled for safegard of his owne life to rebell against the king: and so gathering all the power he could to him, made warre against the Flemings

and

and Normanes.

The next yeare after, to wit 1116. Gruffyth ap Rees did gather his power togither, and laid siege to a castell that was ouer against Arberth, and wan the same, & made it plaine with the ground: then he came before the castell of Richard de Pwns at Lhanymdhyfry, to whom the king had giuen the Cautref Bychan, and would haue burnt it; but Meredyth ap Rytherch ap Caradoc lieutenant of the same and the garrison defended it manfullie: yet Gruffyth burnt the vtterward, and slew manie of the garrison, and likewise lost manie of his owne men, and so returned without profit. From thence he went to Abertawy, and laid siege to the castell which Henrie Beumount Earle of Warwicke had built, and likewise burned the vtterward and the court house, & destroied the countrie to Stratywy. Then a great number of wild yong men drew to the said Gruffyth from euerie place, so that he began to ware strong, and made roads into Ros and Dyuet, spoiling and robbing all the countrie. Wherefore the Normanes and Flemings consulted how to remedie that mischiefe, and called to them all such as were the kings frends and lords in the countrie, as Owen ap Rytherch, and Rytherch ap Theodor, and his sonnes Meredyth & Owen, whose mother was Heynyth the daughter of Blethyn ap Conyn, and Owen ap Caradoc whose mother was Gwenlhian another daughter of Blethyn ap Conyn, and Meredyth ap Rytherch; and asked whether they were true and faithfull to the king of England, and they said they were. If you be (said they) you must kæpe and defend the kings castel of Carmarthyn, and that after this maner: first Owen ap

1116

Polydor. lib. 11. *Hol. pag.* 353. *Mar. Scotus.*

Caradoc shall kæpe it a foztnight, and Rytherch ap Theodor and his sonnes another foztnight, and so by course, which they were content to dw. Then Owen toke vpon him the kæping of the castell, and the castell of Robert Courtmaine in Abercomyn oz Abercorran was committed to Blethyn ap Gadivor. Shortlie after, Gruffyth ap Rees sent spies to vnderstand the estate of Caermarthyn and the castell, who vewed it, & brought him good tidings: therefoze he came with his power suddenlie vpon the towne, and gaue a great shout; and Owen ap Caradoc, which kept it, ranne to the place where the shout was giuen, thinking that his men would haue followed him, but the most part of them fled, and so Owen was slaine fighting manfullie, and the towne wonne and destroied all saue the castell, which was soze defaced. So Gruffyth returned to his accustomed place with great spoile and bootie: wherevpon a great number of lustie yoong men dzew vnto him, and serued him, thinking that all was his. After that he went to Gwyr, and wan a castell and burnt it. Then William de Londres forsoke his castell, and fled with his men, but Gruffyth destroied the castell, and caried awaie all the cattell and spoile of the countrie: and when the men of Caerdigan heard this, they sent foz Gruffyth, chosing him rather to be their head and ruler, being their cosen and countrie man than anie other. Wherfoze he went thither vnto them, and was well receiued of Cadiuor ap Grono, and Howel ap Dinerth, and Trahaern ap Ithel, who had forsaken Dyuet, & left it full of Normans, Flemings, and Englishmen. There were also manie strangers in Caerdigan, which ruled that countrie,

countrie, but yet the people hated them, not forgetting the wrongs that they had receiued at their hands. Notwithstanding, Henrie king of England had brought all that countrie to his subiection, some by force, some by banishment, and some by gifts & rewards. Whereat Gruffyth was nothing dismaid, but boldlie came to Caerdigan Iscoed, and laid siege to a strong hold which Earle Gilbert & the Flemings builded at Blaen Porth Gwithan. Where after long fight, & diuerse assaults, with the slaughter of diuerse within, and but one of his men, they burned the towne, and brought the countrie to subiection. Then all the strangers fled awaie and left their houses, which the Welshmen burned and destroied all to Penwedic. Then they assaulted the castell in Stradpythylh, (which belonged to Ralph Erle Gilberts steward) and got it, and slew the men that were within. And from thence they camped at Glasgryg a mile from Lhanbadarn, where they did wrong to the church, for they toke out some of the cattell to vittaile themselues, that were within the compas of the Sanctuarie: then they purposed to laie siege to the castell of Aberystwyth the daie folowing. Which being declared to Ralph steward, he sent priuilie to the castell of Stratmeyric (which Gilbert had built) for succour, which he conueied frō thence by night. The daie folowing Gruffyth came towards the castell out of order, fearing nothing, and did not vnderstand what number of men was within the castell, and so stood vpon a hill (the riuer being betwixt him and the castell with a bridge to passe ouer) where he and his men staied and consulted concerning the making of engines to assault it,

Priuilege of sanctuarie claimed for cattell.

vntill it was the euening, at which time the Normanes (seeing their disorder) sent archers to the riuer side, to skirmish with them, to intice the Welshmen to the bridge, that the armed horsemen might suddenlie issue out and set vpon the naked footmen. Then the Welshmen approched neare to the bridge and skirmished with them, & suddenlie issued forth one horseman, and would haue passed the bridge, but his horse was wounded with a pike and began to faile, & as he returned to the footemen he fell of his horse, and the Welshmen pursued him ouer the bridge. When the Englishmen sawe that, they fled towards the castell, and the Welshmen folowed to the hill top, and suddenlie the ambush of horsemen that laie vnder the hill thrust betwixt them that had passed ouer & the bridge, and they that fled turned backe with more strength, and so the Welshmen were compassed on either side, and the bridge so kept that no rescue could come to them, where they were slaine for the most part all, being all naked men. Then the rest seeing the great number of the men armed which they looked not for, turned backe, and departed the countrie. Now when the king heard of all these slaughters and spoiles, he sent for Owen ap Cadogan to him, to whom when he came the king said: Owen I haue found thee true and faithfull vnto me, therefore I desire thee to take or kill that murtherer Gruffyth ap Rees, that doth so trouble my louing subiects, I assure thee my chefe trust is in thee, and in Lhywarch ap Trahaern, who shall go with thee, and you two shall waite vpon my sonne Robert, whom I will send shortlie against that traitour with an armie. And looke how thou

seruest

ſeruest me at this time, so will I recompense thee without faile. Then Owen being wonderfull glad that the king put such confidence in him, encouraged his men to dw their indeuour at this time to pleasure the king, as they had dwne heretofore to offend him: and so ioining with Lhywarch, they went towards Stratywy, to mæte with the kings ſonne. And when they came to the confines of the countrie, they made a vowe that neither man woman nor child should escape their hands aliue. When the people vnderstwd of this cruell band, they fled out of the countrie, some to woods, some to rocks and caues, and some to the kings castels to saue their liues. Then they diuided their people to enter the woods and straits, which be verie manie in that countrie. And Owen himselfe towke with him about 100. men, and entred the wood, and perceiued that men and cattell had passed that waie, whom he followed and ouertowke, & slaieng some of them, put the rest to flight: then taking their cattell returned backe towards his companie. But at that instant, behold, Gerald steward of Penbroke, with all his power of Flemings was comming to mæte the kings ſonne, and met with them that fled, who cried out vnto him for helpe, and declared that Owen ap Cadogan had spoiled them of all their gwds. Now when Gerald and the Flemings vnderstwd that Owen was there with so litle companie, they thought it a mæte time to be reuenged of their old wrongs, and so pursued him to the woods. Owen being warned by his men, that a great number pursued him, and counselled to make haſt awaie, would not so dw, bicause he vnderstwd them that followed to be

the kings frænds, and nothing doubted of them. But when they came nigh, they began to shoot at his men, who would haue had Owen to flæ, but he turned manfullie to his enimies, and encouraged his men to fight, affirming, that although their enimies were seauen to one, yet they were but Flemings, and such as feared their names, and were good for nothing but to emptie cuppes, and with that set vpon them couragiouslie. And it chanced that at the first mæting Owen was stricken with an arrowe to the heart, and slaine: which thing when his men sawe they fled, and brought word to Lhywarch ap Trahaern and their fellowes, who suspecting the kings armie, sæing they could not trust them in the kings seruice, returned to their countrie.

This reproch and defacing of anie nation doth neuer come to good end. Ric. 3. at Bosworth field.

Polydor. lib. 11. Hol. pag. 354.

✻ About this time, the order and court of Parliament began first in England. The kings of elder time did neuer lightlie call togither all the states of the realme, vnlesse it were in the begining of their gouernment, to settle things in quietnesse at their Coronations, or when some great warre was in hand: otherwise in the ordering of the common wealth the kings did all things by their officers, with directions and edicts, or by such of the nobilitie as were chiefe rulers in their seuerall counties.

After the death of Owen, his brethren diuided his landes betwæne them, sauing that which he had taken by force from his vncle Meredyth, being the lands of Madoc ap Riryd ap Blethyn. The names of his brethren were these: Madoc whose mother was Gwenlhian the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan, Eneon whose mother was Sanna the daughter of Dyfnwal: Morgan whose mother was Evelhiw or Elhiw the daughter of Cadivor ap Colhoyn

The children of Cadogan ap Blethyn.

hoyn lord of Dyuet: Henrie and Gruffyth whose mother was the daughter of the lord Pigot Cadogans wedded wife, Meredyth by Evrvron Hoedliw, Owen was the sonne of Inerth the daughter of Edwyn. After this, Eneon ap Cadogan and Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn did lead their power against a castell that Vchtryd ap Edwyn had built at Cymmer in Merionyth, for Cadogan had giuen to his cosen germane Vchtryd, Merionyth and Ceuilioc, vpon condition that he and his should be frends to his frends, and foes to his foes in all causes: but contrarie to that condition, he and his sonnes were euer against Cadogans children, in euerie enterprise that they went about. Therfore after they had set vpon the castell, and slaine diuerse of the garrison, the rest yelded to them, and so when they had wonne all the countrie they diuided it betwixt them. Thus Gruffyth ap Meredyth had Mowthwy, Cyuelioc, and halfe Penlhyn; and the other halfe of Penlhyn & Merionyth came to Eneon.

An. 1116. king Henrie sailed into Normandie with a great armie against the French king, who with the Erle of Flanders and others went about to make William sonne to Robert Curthoise duke of Normandie; but at king Henries arriuall they returned home without honor. This yere died William Strangbow of a consumption. The next yeare after fell a great variance betweene Howel ap Ithel Lord of Ros and Ryuonioc, now Denbighland, and Riryd and Lhywarch the sonnes of Owen ap Edwyn. Then Howel sent to Meredyth ap Blethyn and to Eneon and Madoc Cadogans sonnes for succour, who came downe from Merionyth with 400. men well appointed and met with the sonnes of Owen

1116 *Hol. pag. 355. Matt. Paris. pag. 89.*

in the vallie of Clwyd their owne land, which sonnes of Owen sent for their cosines the sonnes of Vchtryd to come with their powers to succour them: & all these met togither with cruell harts, and fought manfully, but in the end after great slaughter Lhywarch the sonne of Owen ap Edwyn was slaine, and with him Iorwerth the sonne of Nudh which was a noble man and a worthie soldiour, and Riryd fled: and so Howel ap Ithel had the victorie, but he was so sore wounded that he died within fourtie daies after. Then Meredyth ap Blethyn and the sonnes of Cadogan made speed home for feare of the Frenchmen, which laie in garrisons about Chester.

1120 In the yeare 1120. died Murcart the worthiest and greatest prince in all Ireland. And the same time there was a great battell fought betweene king Henrie and the French king, who was ouerthrowne and a great number of his nobles taken. And shortlie after, as king Henrie returned towards England, by misgouernment of the shipmaster, there was a ship drowned, wherein perished the kings two sonnes William and Richard, with his daughter and niece, and manie other to the number of 150. The next yeare after, the king did marrie Adelyce daughter to the duke of Louaine, & forthwith prepared a great armie against Wales, and came to Powys land: which when the lords of the land, Meredyth ap Blethyn, and the three sons of Cadogan, Eneon, Madoc and Morgan saw, they sent to Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales to desire succours at his hands: and he answered that they should not receiue anie of him, nor enter within his lands, for he had made peace with

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 29. Matt. Paris. pag. 89. & 91 Matt. Paris. page. 92. Hol pag. 357 Matth. West. lib. 2. pag. 30.

Matt. Paris. pag. 92. Hol. pag. 358.

with the king. Thus hauing no hope of aid from him, they purposed to defend themselues within their owne land after the best maner they could, and set men to kæpe and defend the straits wherby their enimies must nædes passe. And as it chanced, the king himselfe with a small number came vnto one of those defended places, for his whole armie had gone a further waie about, because of their carriages: at whose comming the men which kept the straits skirmished with the kings men, and with their arrowes hauing the aduantage of the ground slew some, and hurt manie. Among these one drew his bowe, and shooting towards his foes, by fortune stroke the king a great blow vpon the breast, but by meane of his maze the arow hurt him not; neuertheless he was wonderfullie dismaied withall, & considering how rashlie by misfortune he might lose in that wild countrie the honour and fame which he had wonne before, did send to parle with them that kept the passage, and to will them vnder assurance to come and speake with him: which they did. Then he asked them whose men they were, and how they durst be so bold as to put the king in such danger; and they said that they were Meredyth ap Blethyns men, and did nothing but their maisters commandement in kæping the passage. Then the king willed them to go to their maister, and counsell him to go to the kings peace, and he should receiue no hurt, which he and his cosins did, and fined to the king for their offenses 1000. heads of cattell, and the king returned to England. 1122

* King Henrie hauing thus quieted Wales, leaning the lord Fitzwaren warden or lieutenant of the Marches, returned *Io. Cast.*

to England, where he held three Parliaments this yeare, the first about Christmasse at Norwych, the second about Easter at Northampton, and the third after Whitsuntide at London.

The yeare ensuing Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor did kill Gruffyth ap Sulhaern, and Eneon the son of Cadogan died, and gaue his part of Powys and Merionyth which he had wonne to his brother Meredyth: but Meredyth ap Blethyn his vncle put him backe by force, & tooke it to himselfe. At this time the king did set at libertie Ithel ap Riryd ap Blethyn, whom he kept in prison manie yeares, who came home, thinking to haue enioied his owne lands. Now when Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales heard, how that Meredyth ap Blethyn had taken by force the lands of his Nephew Meredyth ap Cadogan, he sent his sonnes Cadwalhon and Owen with a power to Merionyth, who brought all the countrie to their subiection, and caried the chæfe men and the cattell to Lhyyn: and afterward the sonnes of Cadogan destroied the land of Lhywarch ap Trahaern, because he ioined with the sonnes of the prince. About this time there came one Iohannes Cremensis a cardinall from the Pope, who after he had gotten many rich gifts and rewards of Bishops and Abbots, held a synod at London at the natiuitie of our Ladie, where he inueied bitterlie against the mariage of priests, declaring how vnseemelie a thing it was to come from his woman to the altar, and the same night he was found with a whore in bed with him.

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 31. Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 16. Hol. pag. 359 Ro. Houeden. H. Hunt. lib. 8.

1125 The yeare 1125. Meredyth ap Blethyn did kill his brothers sonne Ithel ap Riryd. And shortlie after Cadwalhon ap Gruffyth ap Conan slew his three vncles,

vncles, Grono, Riryd, and Meilyr, the sonnes Owen ap Edwyn, and also Morgan ap Cadogan slew his brother Meredyth with his owne hands. About this time died Henrie the Emperour, who had married Mawd king Henries daughter and heire. *Matt. Paris. page, 94.* In the yeare 1127. the king sent his daughter to Normandie, to be married to Geffrey Plantagenet, sonne to the Earle of Aniow, and folowed himselfe shortlie after. 1127 *Hol. pag. 361.* Gruffyth ap Rees was put beside the lands, which the king had suffered him quietlie to possesse, by the false accusations of the Normanes, which dwelled in the countrie with him. And then also Daniel Archdeacon of Powys died, a man both learned and godlie, who trauelled all his time to set peace and concord betwixt his countriemen. An. 1128. died Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn, and the same yeare Lhewelyn the sonne of Owen ap Cadogan toke Meredyth ap Lhywarch, & deliuered him to Paine Fitziohn to be kept safe in the castell of Brugenorth. This Meredyth had slaine Meyric his cosen germane, and had put out the eies of his two cosen germanes the sonnes of Griffri. The yeare ensuing Ieuaf the sonne of Owen put out the eies of two of his brethren, and banished them the countrie; also Lhewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Lhywarch. And Meredyth ap Blethyn toke the same Lhewelyn his nephue, & putting out his eies gelded him, to the end he should get no children, that he might haue his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother. Also Meyric slew Lhywarch and Madoc his sonne, his owne cosens, who himselfe was so serued shortlie after. Then Morgan the sonne of Cadogan repented him greatlie for the murther of his brother Meredyth,

Meredyth, wherefore he toke his iournie to Ieruſalem, and died in his returne at Cyprus.

1132 In the yeare 1132. Robert Curthoiſe the kings brother died in the caſtell of Cardiffe. The yeare folowing Cadwalhon ſonne to Gruffyth ap Conan was ſlaine at Nanhewdwy, by Eneon the ſonne of Owen ap Edwyn his vncle (whoſe three brethren he had ſlain) with Cadogan ap Grono ap Edwyn. That yeare alſo died Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, the greateſt lord and chæfeſt man in Powys, as he that had gotten his brethren and nephewes lands by hooke and by crooke into his owne hands. In the
1135 yeare 1135. died Henrie king of England, one of the worthieſt and victoriouſeſt princes that euer reigned in the Ile of Brytaine. After whome Stephen Earle of Boloigne ſonne to the Earle of Bloys his ſiſters ſonne, a ſtout and a hardie knight reigned
Tho. Walſh. Hol. pag. 365 king of England, for (by the meanes of Hugh Bygod ſteward to king Henrie) the Archbiſhop of Canturburie, and all the nobilitie of England, contrarie to their former oth made to Mawd the Empreſſe, cre-
Matt. Paris. page. 100. ated and crowned him king. Then ſhortlie after Dauid king of Scots wan by treaſon Carlile and Newcaſtell, againſt whō Stephen lead an armie, to whom Dauid yelded himſelf, & reſtored Newcaſtell, and kept Carlile by compoſition: but he would not
Fabian. Io. Caſt. Hector Boet. ſweare to him, for he had ſworne alredie to Mawd his nice. Yet Henrie his ſonne ſware to Stephen, and had the Earledome of Huntingdon giuen him. This yeare Richard and Gilbert his ſonne were ſlaine by Morgan ap Owen. And ſhortlie after Cadwalader and Owen Gwyneth the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Conan (in whome remained the hope of all Wales, for they were gentle & liberall to all men,

terrible

terrible and cruell to their enimies, mæke and humble to their frœnds, the succour and defense of widowes, fatherlesse, and all that were in necessitie: and as they passed all other in good and laudable vertues, so they were paragons of strength, beautie and well proportionat bodies) gathered a great power against the Normans and Flemings, who entring Cardigan, wan, destroied and burned the whole countrie with the castell of Walter Espec, the castell of Aberystwyth, which was verie strong and well manned. And thither came Howel ap Meredyth and Rees ap Madoc ap Ednerth, who went forward and rased the castell of Richard de la Mare, and the castell of Dinerth and Caerwedros, & returned home with much honor. Afterward, towards the end of the same yeare they returned againe with 6000. footemen, and 2000. horsemen well armed, and to them came Gruffyth ap Rees & Howel ap Meredyth of Brechnoke and his sonnes, & Madoc ap Ednerth, who subdued the whole countrie to Aberteivi, placing againe the old inhabitants, and chasing awaie the strangers. Against them came Stephen constable of Aberteivi, Robert Fitzmartyn, the sons of Gerald, and William Fitziohn, with all the power of the Normanes, Flemings and Englishmen that were in Wales or the marches. Now after a cruell and bloodie fight, the strangers after their accustomed vse put all their hope in their forts, and forsoke the field, and the Welshmen followed hard, that besides 3000. that were slaine, a great number were drowned, and taken and caried awaie captiues. After this victorie, Owen and Cadwalader ouerran the whole countrie, and returned home with rich spoiles, as well

Iohn Stowe. page. 188.

Florentius Wigorn. Sup. Mar. Scot.

well in armour and horse, as in other things with great triumph. And at this time the pride of the nobles of England began to appeare, for first Hugh Bigod kept the castell of Norwich, but forthwith, sore against his will, he restored it to the king himselfe.

Matt. Paris. page. 100. ✻ The cause of this tumult of the nobles, was a rumor which went abroad of the death of the king, who was then sicke of a lethargie. Those which bare him no good will, verified the rumor as much as in them laie, and stirred the people in the behalfe of the Empresse. Such as were his frends toke strong castels to saue themselues: as this Hugh Bigod, for feare of the frends of the Empresse, toke the castell of Norwich, and afterward being certified that the king was well againe, he was loth to deliuer the same out of his possession, vnlesse it were into the kings owne hands.

After that, the king did besiege Excester, which *W. Parnus. lib. 1. cap. 15. Matt. Paris, ibidem.* Baldwyn de Reduerijs kept against him, and wan it; and so he did the Ile of Wight, which was the said Baldwynes, and banished him out of the land. The *Tho. Walsh.* yeare 1137. died Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor, the 1137 light, honor and staie of Southwales, who had by his wife Gwenlhian the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan, Rees commonlie called the lord Rees, and others.

✻ Florentius monke of Worcester, in his supplie to Marianus *Sup. Mar. Scot.* Scotus, saith; that this Gruffyth ap Rees Prince of Southwales, died by the deceitfull practise of his wife. He writeth also of a noble knight named Paine, a man of great valiancie, who being verie earnest in pursuing of the Welshmen, was at this time hurt with a speare, and so died, and was caried to Gloucester and there buried.

Also towards the end of the same yeare died Gruffyth ap Conan king or prince of Northwales, the

the onelie defense and shæld of all Wales, after he had escaped manie great dangers by sea and land in Ireland and Wales, and after manie worthie victories, and after he had brought Northwales, which he found full of strangers, to peace and quietnesse, hauing ruled the same worthilie 50. yeares. This prince had manie children by diuerse women: first by Angharat the daughter of Owen ap Edwyn, he had sonnes Owen, Cadwalader, and Cadwalhon, who was slaine before his father died; and daughters Marret, Susanna, Ranulht, Agnes and Gwenlhian. And by another woman he had Iago, Ascain, Edwal Abbot of Penmon, Dolhing who was also a priest and well learned, and Elen the wife of Hova ap Ithel Velyn of Yal. He reformed the disordered behauior of the Welsh minstrels, by a verie good Statute which is extant to this daie.

* There are three sorts of minstrels in Wales.

1 The first sort named Beirdh, which are makers of songs and odes of sundrie measures, wherein not onelie great skill and cunning is required; but also a certeine naturall inclination and gift, which in Latine is termed *Furor poeticus*. These do also keepe records of Gentlemens armes and petegrées, and are best estéemed and accounted of among them.

2 The second sort of them are plaiers vpon instruments, chéefelie the Harpe and the Crowth: whose musike for the most part came to Wales with the said Gruffyth ap Conan, who being on the one side an Irishman by his mother and grandmother, and also borne in Ireland, brought ouer with him out of that countrie diuers cunning musicians into Wales, who deuised in a manner all the instrumentall musike that is now there vsed, as appéereth as well by the bookes written of the same, as also by the names of the

tunes

tunes and measures vsed amongst them to this daie.

3 The third sort called Atcaneaid are those which do sing to the instrument plaied by another, and these be in vse in the countrie of Wales to this daie.

This statute or decrée here mentioned, doth not onelie prescribe and appoint what reward euerie of the said minstrels ought to haue, and at whose hands: but also of what honest behauiour and conuersation they ought to be, to wit, no make bates, no vagabounds, no ale-househanters, no drunkards, no brallers, no whorehunters, no théeues, nor companions of such. In which things if they offend, euerie man by the said statute is made an officer, and authorized to arrest and punish them, yea and take from them all that they haue then about them. They are also in the same statute forbidden to enter into anie mans house, or to make anie song of anie man without speciall licence of the partie himselfe. And this statute or decrée hath béene oftentimes allowed by publike authoritie of the chéefe magistrats of that countrie, as appeareth by sundrie commissions directed to diuers Gentlemen in that behalfe.

A verie good lawe against abuses in Musicians.

Owen

Owen Gwyneth.

Owen Gwyneth the sonne of *Gruffyth ap Conan.*

AFTER the death of Gruffyth ap Conan, his sons diuided the land betwixt them after the maner of Wales. And Owen surnamed Gwyneth the eldest sonne was made prince of Northwales (for the name of king is no further vsed in the Brytish booke) who in the beginning of his reigne togither with his brethren made the third expedition into Southwales, & ouerthrew the castell of Stradmeyric, and castell Stephen, and Humffreys castell, and burned the towne of Caermarthyn, and returned home with much honour. At this time died Iohn Archpriest of Lhanbadarn, who for his godlie

life is counted amongst the Saincts. This yeare went king Stephen to Normandie, and made peace with the French king & with the Earle of Aniow, and then returned home. The yeare folowing, being 1138. king Stephen made a viage against Dauid king of Scots, who had burned and spoiled a great part of England, who as soone as he heard of of the kings comming returned home; and Stephen folowed him, destroieng all the South part of Scotland. In the summer ensuing, diuerse noble men of England fortified their castels, and rebelled against the king, as William Erle of Gloceſter fortified Ledes and Bristow, Ralph Lunel Cari, William Fitzalen Shrewesburie, Paganellus Ludlow, William de Moyun Duneſtor, Robert de Nichol Warham, Eustace Fitziohn Merton, and Walklyn Douer, which castels the king got, some by assault, some by faire promises, and some by treason. Also at this time the Scots hearing this businesse entred England againe, against whom William Earle of Abemarle, William Pyppell of Notingham, Walter Espec, and Gilbert Lacie gathered the power of the North, and being animated with an eloquent oration made and pronounced to the whole armie by Ralph Bishop of Orkneys, set vpon the Scots manfullie at Almerton, and after great slaughter of them, put the king to flight, and returned with great triumph. In the beginning of the next yeare, king Stephen tooke the castels of Ludlowe and Leeds, and kept the bishops of Salisburie and Lincolne fasting, till they had deliuered him the castels of Vises and Shirburne, which the bishop of Salisburie had builded, and Newerke vpon Trent and Sleeford, which two likewise the Bishop of Lincolne had built.

Any wealthie man may be canonized a saint at Rome if his Executors will go to the charges thereof.

1138.

Matt. Paris. Tho. Walsh. Io. Cast.

Matt. Paris. pag. 101.

W. Parnus. Matt. Paris. page, 103. Tho. Walsh. Io. Castor.

built. The same yeare Mawd the Empresse, daughter and heire to king Henrie (to whom king Stephen with all the nobles of England had sworne fidelitie) landed at Arundell with hir brother Robert Earle of Gloceſter, & there was receiued honorablie of William de Albineto, who had latelie maried Adeliz the Quæne, late wife of king Henrie, to whome the same king had appointed & giuen the Earldome of Arundell for hir iointer. Then king Stephen laid siege to the castell, but seeing it was impregnable, he raised his siege, and suffered the Empresse and hir brother to escape to Bristow, where they were receiued. 1139 *Matt. Paris. pag. 103.*

In the yeere 1140. Cynwric the sonne of Owen was slaine by the men of Madoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn ap Convyn, and the next yeare after king Stephen with a great armie did beſiege Lincolne, against whome came Ranulph Earle of Chester, & Robert Earle of Gloceſter with his father in law, and the Barons which were disinherited to raise the siege. But before they came, the towne was won: then passing a dangerous marrish, they camped hard by the king, readie to giue him battell; who likewise brought forth his men in three battels. In the first were these, Alan Earle of Brycaine, the Earle of Mellent, Hugh Bygod Earle of Norfolke, Simon Earle of Hampton, and Earle Warren. In the second the Earle of Albemarle, and William of Ypres a noble man & a worthie souldiour. And in the third the king, with Baldwyn Fitzgilbert, and a great number of nobles more. And of the other part the disinherited Barons had the first place, the Erle of Chester with his succours of Wales (better couraged than armed) had the se- 1140 *W. Parvus. lib. 1. cap. 8. Matt. Paris. pag. 104. Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 36.* *Matt. Paris. ibidem.*

cond place, and the Earle of Gloceſter lead the laſt battell. Theſe after a cruell fight tooke the king priſoner, and afterward the Quæne and William of Ypres, Bryan Fitzcount. But within a while after that, William Martell and Geffrey de Mandeuile gathered a new armie, & fought with the Empreſſe and hir brother at VVincheſter, & put hir to flight, taking Earle Robert priſoner, for exchange of whom the king was ſet at libertie. The yeare following the king had an ouerthrow at VVilton, after the which he beſieged the Empreſſe the ſame yeare at Oxford, who eſcaping thence fled to VValingford. The ſame yeare alſo Madoc ap Ednerth a man of great eſtimation in VVales died, and the ſons of Blethyn ap Gwyn ſlew Meredyth ap Howel.

W. Parnus. lib. 1. cap. 9. Matth. Weſt. lib. 2. pag. 37. Matt. Paris. pag. 105.

W. Parnus. lib. 1. cap. 10. Matt. Weſt. page. 38. Matt. Paris. ibidem.

1142 Alſo the yeare 1142. Howel ap Meredyth ap Rytherch of the Cantref Bychan, & Rees ap Howel were ſlaine by treaſon of the Flemings. Likewiſe Howel ap Meredyth ap Blethyn was murthred by his own men. Then alſo Howel & Cadogan the ſons of Madoc ap Ednerth did either kill other. And ſhortlie after there fell a variance betwixt Anarawd ſonne to Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales, and his father in law Cadwalader the ſonne of Gruffyth ap Conan and brother to prince Owen Gwyneth, who from words grew to fight: where Anarawd was ſlaine, the hope and ſtaie of Southwales. For the which thing prince Owen tooke ſuch diſpleaſure at his brother, that he and his ſonne Howel gathered an armie againſt him, and deſtroied all his countrie, and burned his caſtell at Aberyſtwyth; for Cadwalader himſelfe had fled to Ireland, and had hired Octer (ſonne to Octer) and the ſonne of Turkel, and the ſonne of Cherulf, with a great number

of

of Irishmen and Scots for 2000. markes to his succour, and landed at Abermenay in Carnaruonshire, against whome the prince came with a great power: but before the armies met there was a peace concluded betwixt the brethren. Which when the Irishmen vnderstood, they withheld Cadwalader as prisoner for their wages, and he deliuered them 2000. heads of cattell, besides manie prisoners and spoiles that were taken in the countrie. But as soone as the prince knew his brother set at libertie, he fell vpon the Irishmen, and slew a great number of them, and recouered all the cattell with the prisoners and other spoiles: then as manie as escaped aliue returned home with great shame and losse.

About the same time Hugh Earle of Chester, fortified his castell of Cymaron, and wan Melienyth to himselfe, & likewise the castell of Clun was fortified by a lord Normane, and all Eluel brought to their subiection. At that time king Stephen tooke Geffrey Mandeuile prisoner at S. Albon, where the Earle of Arundell was like to be drowned by default of his horse. The Earle Mandeuile gaue to the king for his libertie the towre of London, with the castels of Walden and Plassey, who afterward liued by spoile of abbeis, and was slaine in a skirmish against the king, whom he had sore anoied: and his sonne Arnulph was banished the realme.

W. Parnus. lib. 1. cap. 11.

Matt. Paris. page. 105.

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 38.

1143

Matt. Paris, pag. 107.

This yeare Hugh de Mortimer tooke Rees ap Howel in a skirmish, and diuerse other with him & imprisoned them. At the same time Howel and Conan the sonnes of prince Owen gathered an armie against the Flemings and Normanes, & gaue them an ouerthrow at Aberteiui, and keeping the towne,

returned home with great honor. Also this yeare died Sulien ap Rythmarch a man of great knowledge, one of the Colledge of Lhanpardarn.

About this time Gilbert Earle of Clare came with a great power to Dyuet, and built the castell of Carmarthyn, and the castell of the sonnes of Vchtryd. Then also Hugh Mortimer slew Meyric ap Madoc ap Riryd, and Meredyth ap Madoc ap Ednerth. Cadelh the son of Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales gat the castell of Dyneuowr, which Erle Gilbert had built, and after he and his brethren Meredyth and Rees gathered their powers, and laid siege to the castell of Carmarthyn, which was yelded vnto them, reseruing only the liues to those of the garrison: and from thence they brought their armie before the castell of Lhanstephan, where the Normanes and Flemings meeting with them had a great ouerthrow, & so they wan the castell. Wherupon all the Flemings and Normanes inhabiting that countrie all about, gathered their powers togither, and their captaines were the sonnes of Gerald and William de Hay, who laid siege to the same castell vpon the sudden. But Meredyth ap Gruffyth, to whose custodie the castell was committed, encouraged his men to fight and to defend the place, and that which lacked in him of strength (for he was of great yeares) he supplied in courage and discretion. He suffred his enimies to scale the wals, and when the ladders were full, he gaue the watchword, and his souldiours did manfullie with engines ouerturne all the ladders, and maimed a great number of armed men and tried soldiours, and put the rest to flight. Shortlie after died Run the sonne of prince Owen of Northwales, a

faire

faire and a goodlie yoong man, whose death when it came to his fathers eares did so trouble him, that no kind of plesure could comfort his heauie hart, so that he led the night in teares and the day in heauinesse, till God who tooke compassion vpon the poore leauings and remnants of the Brytaines, euen as he had discomforted the prince with the death of his sonne, so he did glad his sorowfull hart with the ouerthrow of his enimies: for there was a castell at the Mould verie strong and well manned, which did trouble the whole countrie about, and had bæn oftentimes besieged, but neuer won. Prince Owen leuied a power and laid siege to it, but the garrison defended it manfullie, and aboad diuerse assaults: but at the last, mauger their heads, the sight of the prince did so incourage his men, that they entred by force, and slew a great number, and tooke the rest of the defendants, and rased the fort to the earth: which victorie atchieued did so please the prince, that he left his solitarie plaints, and fell to his accustomed pastimes.

At the same time king Stephen ouerthrew his enimies at Farendon. But in the yeare ensuing Rondel Earle of Chester and king Stephen were made frends, neuertheless the king tooke him prisoner, and kept him so (contrarie to his promise) vntill such time as the Earle had deliuered to the king the castell of Lincolne, with all other fortes of the kings that he had in his custodie. At this time Cadelh, Meredyth, and Rees the sons of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor did lead their powers against the castell of Gwys, which after they saw they could not win, they sent for Howel the sonne of Owen prince of Northwales to their succor, who

Matth. West. lib. 2. pag. 38 Matt. Paris. page 107.

1145

for his prowesse in the field and his discretion in consultation, was counted the floure of chiualrie, whose presence also was thought onlie sufficient to ouerthrowe anie hold; who being desirous to win honor, gathered his men, and came to these lords before the castell of Gwys, whō they receiued ioifullie. Now when he had vewed the place, hee caused engines to be made to batter the walles with force of men, and other to cast great stones to their enimies, & to disquiet the garison. Which preparations when they within beheld, their stomachs failed, and forthwith they yælded the fort, then Howel returned home with great honour. Shortlie after, there fell a great dissention betwixt Howel and Conan prince Owens sonnes, and Cadwalader their vncle; wherevpon they called their strength vnto them, and entred the countrie of Merionyth: where the people fled to the sanctuaries to saue their liues. These two yoong Lords made proclamation, that no man should hurt those that would yæld to them: wherevpon the people which had fled, returned to their houses without hurt. Thus they brought all the countrie in subiection to them, & lead their armie before the castell of Cynvael, which Cadwalader had built and fortified, wherein was the Abbot of Tuygwyn, or Whitehouse, to whome the Lord had committed the defense of his castell. Then Howel and Conan summoned the fort with great threatnings, but they within defied them: wherevpon Howel & Conan promised the Abbot Meruyn great rewards, to let them haue the house. But he (like a faithfull seruant, whom neither terrible manaces, nor pleasant proffers could moue to vntruth, but

as

as his lord trusted him so would he continue still, and not deceiue his expectation) denied them of the same, chosing rather to die with honour, than to liue with shame. With which answere the yong Lords were greatlie offended, that a priest should staie their prosperous procædings, and thervpon assaulted the castell so sore, that after they had beaten downe the walles, they entred by force, and slew and wounded all the garrison, sauing the Abbot, who escaped awaie priuilie by meanes of frænds whom he had in Howels armie.

The yeare 1147. died Robert Earle of Gloceſter & Gilbert Earle of Clare, & Vchthred bishop of Landaff, after whome Nicholas ap Gurgant was made bishop. And the yere 1148. died Barnard bishop of S. Dauids or Menevia, & after him came Dauid Fitzgerald to be bishop there, who was before Archdeacon of Caerdigan. The yeare ensuing Owen prince of Northwales did build a castell in Yale, and his brother Cadwalader built another at Lhanrystyd, and gaue Cadogan his son his part of Caerdigan. Towards the end of this yeare, Madoc the sonne of Meredyth ap Blethyn did build the castell of Oswestrie, and gaue his nephewes Owen and Meyric the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Meredyth his part of Cyuelioc. The yeare after, prince Owen did imprison Conan his sonne for certaine faults committed against his father: also prince Owens sonne tooke his vncle Cadwalader prisoner, and brought his countrie and castell to his subiection.

1147

1148

Girald. Cam.

Castell y Rodwyth.

The castell of Oswestrie.

At this time also Cadelh the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rees fortified the castell of Carmarthyn, & from thence lead his armie to Cydwely, where he destroied and spoiled all the countrie, and after his

returne he ioined his power with Meredyth and Rees his brethren, and entring Caerdigan wan the part called Is Aeron. Not long after, there fell a variance betwixt Rondel Earle of Chester, and Owen prince of Northwales. Then Rondel gathered a great power of his frends and hired soldiours, from all parts of England: to whom Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys, disdaining to hold his lands of Owen, ioined all his power: and they both togither entred prince Owens land, who like a worthie prince not suffering the spoile of his subiects, met them at Counsylht, and boldlie bad them battell, which they refused not, but being more in number and better armed and weaponed, were glad of the occasion: yet before the end they threw awaie weapon and armour, and trusted their feet, whome the Northwales men did so pursue that few escaped, but were either slaine or taken, sauing the chefe captaines, whose horses caried
1150 them awaie cleere. In the yeare 1150. Cadelh, Meredyth and Rees, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees Prince of Southwales, wanne all Caerdigan from Howel the sonne of prince Owen, sauing the castell of Lhanvihangel in Pengwern, and at the castell of Lhanrystyd they lost manie of their men, therefore they slew all the garrison when they wan it, and thence they went to the castell of Stratmeyric, which they fortified and manned, and then returned home. This Cadelh had a great pleasure in hunting, and vsed much that pastime; which thing when the inhabitants of Tenby or Denbigh y pyscot in Penbrooke shire knew, they laid in ambushment for him, and so when this lord had vncoupled his hounds, and pursued the stag with a few companions,

panions, they fierſtie ſet on him & his companie, and ſæing they were but few and vnarmed, they eaſilie put them to flight, and wounded Cadelh verie ſore, yet he eſcaped their hands, & came to his houſe, where he laie a long time like to die. Then his brethren Meredyth & Rees entered Gwyr, where burning and deſtroing all the countrie, they wan the caſtell of Aberlhychwr & raſed it to the ground, and then returning home with great bootie, reedified the caſtell of Dynevowr. The ſame yeare alſo Howel the ſonne of Owen prince of Northwales fortified Humfreys caſtell in the vallie of Caletwr.

In the yeare 1151. Owen Gwyneth tooke Cunetha his brother Cadwalhon his ſonne, and put out his eies, and gelded him, leaſt he ſhould haue children to inherit part of the land. Lhewelyn alſo the ſonne of Madoc ap Meredyth ſlew Stephen the ſonne of Baldwin. About the ſame time Cadwalader the brother of Prince Owen eſcaped out of his nephew Howels priſon, and ſubdued part of the Ile of Môn or Angleſey to himſelfe: but his brother Owen ſent an armie againſt him, and chaſed him thence, who fled to England for ſuccour to his wiues frends, for ſhe was the daughter of Gilbert Earle of Clare. The ſame yeare Galfride Arthur was made biſhop of Lhanelwy, now called in Engliſh Saint Aſaph. Alſo Simon Archdeacon of Cyuelioc, a man of great worthines and fame, dyed at the ſame time. And the yeare enſuing Meredyth and Rees, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, did lead their powers to Penwedic, before the caſtell, which did belong to Howel the ſonne of Prince Owen, and with great paines got it. Shortlie after, priuilie by night they came to the caſtell of Tennbie, 1151

Matt. Paris. pag. 113. Matt. Weſt. lib. 2. pag. 41.

Tennbie, which was in the kæping of Fitzgerald, and scaled it vpon the sudden, and got it, and did so reuenge their brothers hurt. Then returning thence they diuided their armie, and Rees went to Stratcongen, which he destroied and spoiled, and went thence to Cyuelioc, which he destroied in like manner. But Meredyth laid siege to the castell of Aberavan, and wan it, and came home with rich spoiles. At this time died Rondle Earle of Chester, and Hugh his sonne was created Earle in his place.

Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 20.

1153 In the yeare 1153. died Meredyth ap Gruffyth ap Rees Lord of Caerdigan and Stratywy, in the 25. yeare of his age, a worthie knight, and fortunate in battell, iust and liberall to all men. Also the same yeare died Geffrey bishop of Landaff. The yeare ensuing, Henrie Shortmantel the Empresse sonne entred England, and wan diuerse castels, as Maluesburie, Walingford, and Shrewsburie. About the same time Eustace the sonne of king Stephen was drowned, wherevpon the king and Henrie concluded a peace.

Matt. West. page. 41. Matt. Paris. page. 114.

1154 In the yeare 1154. died Stephen king of England, and Henrie Plantagenet the Empresse son was crowned in his stæd. This Henrie was wise and learned and besides a worthie knight, he neuer ware gloue except he bare a hawke on his fist, and neuer sate but at his meate, and delited in hawking, hunting, riding, and in all honest exercises. In the beginning of his reigne, and in the yeare

Matt. West. lib. 2. pag. 52. Matt. Paris. page. 115.

1155 1155. Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees, whome the Welsh booke surnameth Lord Rees, and all the Latine and English writers of that time name king of Southwales, did gather all his strength togither to

defend

defend his countrie from Owen Gwyneth, whom he heard to be leuieng of men to conquer Southwales. So Rees came as far as Aberdyvi ouer against Northwales, and perceiuing the rumour to be false, built a castell there, and so returned backe. At the same time Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys did build a castell at Caereneon besides Cymer. At that time Meyric his nephew escaped out of prison, where he had bene long kept; then also Eglwys vair in Myvot was built, also Terdelach king of Conacht in Ireland died. *Castell Caereneon.*

At this time king Henrie banished the Flemings, whom king Stephen had brought in, and sent some of them to their cosins in Westwales; likewise the king bannished William Peuerell of Notingham. And Hugh Mortimer fortified the castell of Cleberie against the king, which the king tooke and rased, and Hugh yelded to the king, and deliuered to his hands the castels of Wygmor and Brugge. Likewise Roger the sonne of Myles of Gloceſter Earle of Hereford deliuered to the king the tower of Gloceſter, and died shortlie after, and his brother Walter enioied his lands; but the king kept the Earledome of Hereford, and the towne of Gloceſter in his owne hands. The yeare folowing, Conan Earle of Richmond sailed to Brytaine, where he was receiued of the most part for their duke. Shortlie after king Henrie & his brother Geffrey were agreed in Normandie, and the king being returned into England, receiued of the Scottish king Carlile, Newcastell, and Banburgh, with the countrie about, and gaue him the Earldome of Huntingdon. Also William Earle of Egle and Northfolke, base sonne to king Stephen, deliuered Henrie the castels of Peuensey *Io. Cast.* *Matt. West. page. 43.* *Matt. Paris. page. 126.* *Matt. West. page. 44.*

uensey and Norwich, and the king confirmed to him his other lands.

✻ At this time Caradocus Lhancaruan, who is reputed and taken of all learned men to be the author of this present historie, endeth his collections of the successions of the Brytaines, from Cadwalader vntill this time, of whome some studious antiquarie wrote these verses following:

Historiam Brytonum doctus scripsit Caradocus,
Post Cadwalladrum regia sceptra notans.

In those two Abbeis, the Princes and Noblemen of *Wales* were buried.

The successions and actes of the princes of Wales after this time, vntill the yeare 1270. were kept and recorded from time to time in the Abbeis of Conwey in Northwales, and Stratflur in Southwales, as witnesseth Gutryn Owen, who being in the daies of Edward the fourth wrote the best and most perfect copie of the same.

1157

W. Parnus. lib.2.cap.5. Matt West. ibidem. Matt. Paris. pag.129. Io. Castor.

About this time the king gathered all his power togither from all parts of England, intending to subdue all Northwales, being therevnto procured and moued by Cadwalader, whom the Prince his brother had banished out of the land, and bereaued of his liuing, and by Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys, who enuied at the libertie of Northwales, which knewe no lord but one. And so the king led his armie to Westchester, and camped vpon the marsh called Saltney. Likewise Owen, like a valiant prince, gathered all his strength, and came to the vtter meares of his land, purposing to giue the king battell, & encamped himselfe at Basingwerk. Which thing when the king vnderstood, he chose out of his armie diuerse of the chæfest bands, and sent certeine Earles and Lords with them towards the princes campe: and as they passed the wood called Coed Eulo, Dauid & Conan the princes sons met with them, & set vpon them fearslie,

W. Parnus. lib.2.cap.5.

fearslie, & what for the aduantage of the ground & for the suddennes of the deed, the Englishmen were put to flight, and a great number slaine, and the rest were pursued to the kings campe. The king being sore displeased with that foile, remoued his campe alongst the sea coast, thinking to passe betwixt Owen and his countrie; but Owen foreseeing that, retired backe to a place which is called to this daie Cil Owen (that is, the retire of Owen) and the king came to Ruthlan. *Hol.pag.397.*

* In this first viage of king Henrie against the Welshmen, he was put in great danger of his life in a strait at Counsylth not far from Flynt, where Henrie of Essex, whose office by inheritance was to beare the standard of England, cast downe the same and fled: which thing incouraged the Welshmen in such sort, that the king being sore distressed, had much a do to saue himselfe: and (as the French Chronicle saith) was faine to flée; of whose part Eustace, Fitz-Iohn, and Robert Curcie two worthie knights, with diuerse other noble men and gentlemen, were slaine. *W. Parnus. lib.2.cap.5.*

After that, Owen incamped and intrenched himselfe at Bryn y pin, and skirmished with the kings men dailie, and in the meane while that the king was fortifieng the castell of Ruthlan; his nauie, which was guided by Madoc ap Meredyth Prince of Powys, anchored in Môn or Anglesey, and put on land the soldiours, which spoiled two churches, and a little of the countrie thereabouts. But as they returned vnto their ships, all the strength of the Ile set vpon them and killed them all, so that none of those which robbed within the Ile brought tidings how they sped. Then the shipmen seeing that, liked not their lodging there, but waid vp anchors and went awaie to Chester. In the meane

meane time there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince, vpon condition that Cadwalader should haue his lands againe, and his brother should be his friend. Then the king leauing the castels of Ruthlan and Basywerke well fortified and manned, after he had built a house thereby for the templers, returned to England.

At that time also Iorwerth Goch ap Meredyth got the castell of Yale, and burned it. The yeare following, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slaine by the men of Ivor ap Meyric, with whom died the best poet in the Brytish tong of his time, called Gurgan ap Rees: and his brother Iorwerth got the towne of Caerlheon, and the lands of Owen. Then the king made peace with all the princes & lords of Wales, except Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees prince of Southwales, which Rees fearing the kings power, caused his people to remoue their cattell & goods to the wildernesse of Tywy, and he still made war against the king. Therefore the king sent for him to come to his court, to conclude a peace before the power of England & Wales were sent for him: wherevpon Rees after consultation came to the king, and an order was taken that Rees should enioy the Cantref Mawr, as it should please the king, so that his land should be whole togither, and not in diuerse places and shires: but the king did contrarie to his promise, appointing Rees lands in diuerse places, and lordships intermingled with other mens lands. Which deceit although Rees perceiued well inough, yet he receiued it peecemeale as it was, and liued quietlie, vntill Roger Earle of Clare hearing this, came to the king, and desired his highnesse to giue him such lands in

Wales

Wales as he could win, which the king granted. Then he came with a great armie to Caerdigan, & first he fortified the castell of Stratmeyric, and afterwards the castell of Humfrey, of Dyuy, of Dynerth, & Lhanristyd. When these castels were well manned and fortified, Walter Clyfford, who had the keeping of the castell of Lhanymdhyfri, made a road to the land of Rees, and returned with a bootie, after he had slaine diuerse of Reeses men.

Then Rees sent to the king to complaine, and to haue a redresse, who had onelie faire words and nothing else: for the king winked at the faults of the Englishmen and Normanes, and punished the Welshmen cruellie. Rees seeing this, laid siege to Lhanymdhyfri, and in short space wan the castell. Also Eneon the sonne of Anarawd Reeses brothers sonne, being a lustie gentleman, and desirous to make his countrie free from seruitude, and perceiuing his vncle to be discharged of his oth to the king, laid siege to the castell of Humfrey, & by force wan it, slaieng all the garrison, wherein he found horses and armour to furnish a great number of men. Likewise Rees, seeing he could enioy no part of his inheritance but that he wan by the sword, gathered his power, & entring Caerdigan, left not a castell standing in the countrie, of those which his enimies had fortified, and so brought all to his subiection. Wherewith the king being sore offended, returned to Southwales, and when he saw he could do no good, he suffered Rees to enioy all that he had gotten, and toke pledges of him to keepe the peace in his absence. Then returning to England, he toke his iournie to Normandie, and made peace with the French king. But the next yeare

Rees prince of Southwales did lead his power to Dyuet, and destroied all the castels that the Normanes had fortified there, and afterward laid siege to Caermarthin. Which thing when Reynold Erle of Brystow the kings base sonne heard, he called to him the Earle of Clare, and his brother in law Cadwalader the brother of prince Owen, with Howel and Conan prince Owens sonnes, and two other Earles, and came to raise the siege with a great armie: whose comming Rees abode not, but got him to the mountains called Kefn Rester, and there kept himselfe, and they camped at Dynwyl hîr, and builded a castell there, who after they could not heare of Rees, returned home without doing of anie notable act. King Henrie remained in Normandie all this yeare, where he made warre against the Earle of S. Giles for the citie and Earledome of Tholouse.

1160 In the yeare 1160. died Madoc ap Meredyth ap Blethyn prince of Powys at Winchester. This man was euer the king of Englands frænd, and was one that feared God, and relæued the poore, his bodie was conueied honorablie to Powys, and buried in Myuot. This man had by his wife Susanna the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales thræ sonnes, Gruffyth Maylor, Owen, and Elise, and a daughter called Marred: he had base sons, Owen Brogynton, Kynwric Euelh, and Eneon Euelh, which base sonnes were not baselie estæmed, who with the other had part of their fathers inheritance, and so had other through Wales, especiallie if they were stout and of noble courage.

And here I thinke it conuenient to declare how Powys land came to be diuided in many parts, and thereby

thereby weakened and so brought vnder the Normanes, before the rest of Wales. Meredyth sonne to Blethyn ap Convyn prince of Powys had two sons, Madoc of whom we speake, and Gruffyth, betweene whom Powys was diuided. Madoc had that part which was called Powys Vadoc, which part again was diuided betwixt his three sons, Gruffyth Maylor, Owen Vachan, and Owen Brogynton after this maner. Gruffyth Maylor had Bromfield, Yale, Hope Dale, Nanhewdwy, Mochnant is Rhayard, Chirke, Cynlhayth, and Glyndouerdwy. Owen Vachan had Mechain Iscoyd. And Owen Brogynton had Dynmael, and Edeyrneon. The other part of Powys called afterward Powys Wenwynwyn, was the part of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, after whose death his sonne called Owen Cyuelioc enioied it, as it shall be at large hereafter declared.

The lordship of Powys.

* Powys before king Offas time reached Eastward to the riuers of Dee and Seauerne, with a right line from the end of Broxen hilles to Salop, with all the countrie betweene VVye and Seauerne, whereof Brochwel yscithroc (of whom mention is made before, pag. 22.) was possessed: but after the making of Offas ditch (as it is said before pag. 19.) the plaine countrie toward Salop, being inhabited by Saxons and Normans, Powys was in length from Pulford bridge Northeast, to the confines of Caerdigan shire, in the parish of Lhanguric in the Southwest; and in bredth from the furthest part of Cyuelioc Westward, to Elsmere on the Eastside. This countrie or principalitie of Powys was appointed by Roderike the Great for the portion of his third sonne Anarawd, and so continued intierlie vntill the death of Blethyn ap Convyn. After whom, although the dominion was diminished by limiting parts in seueraltie amongst his sonnes Meredyth and Cadogan, yet at length it came wholie to the possession of Meredyth ap Blethyn, who had is-

sue two sonnes Madoc and Gruffyth, betweene whom the said dominion was diuided. Madoc maried Susanna the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales, and had that part, which was after called after his name Powys Vadoc, which dominion and Seigniorie was diuided betwixt the three sonnes of the said Madoc, to wit, Gruffyth Maelor, Owen ap Madoc, and Owen Brogynton, which Owen Brogynton although he was baselie begotten, yet for his valiancie and noble courage he had part of his fathers inheritance, to wit, Edeyrneon and Dinmael, and had issue Gruffyth, Blethin, and Iorwerth. Owen ap Madoc had to his portion of inheritance limited the territorie of Mechain Is coed, and had issue Lhewelyn and Owen Vachan. Gruffyth Maelor the eldest sonne lord of Bromfield had to his part the two Maelors and Mochnant is Rayadr, he maried Angharat the daughter of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, by whome he had issue one sonne named Madoc, who held his fathers inheritance wholie, and had issue Gruffyth called lord of Dinas brân (because he dwelled in that castell) who maried Emma the daughter of Iames lord Audley, and had issue Madoc, Lhewelyn, Gruffyth and Owen. This Gruffyth ap Madoc toke part with king Henrie the third and Edward the first, against the prince of Northwales, and therefore for feare of the prince he was faine to lie for his owne safegard in his said castell of Dinas brân, which standeth on the toppe of a verie steepe hill, to the which there is no waie but one to come. He died, his children being within age, whereupon shortlie after ensued the destruction of two of them: for the said king Ed. 1. gaue the wardship of Madoc (who had for his part the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and the said castell of Dinas brân, with the reuersion of Maelor Saesnec after his mothers decease, who had the same to hir ioynter) to Iohn Earle Warren; and granted the wardship of Lhewelyn, (to whose part the lordships of Chirke and Nânhevdwy came) to Roger Mortimer third sonne to Roger Mortimer the sonne of Ralph Mortimer Lord Mortimer of Wigmor. These guardians forgetting the seruice done by the father

ther of the wardes to the king, so garded their wardes with so small regard, that they neuer returned to their possessions. And shortlie after the said guardians did obtaine the same lands to themselues by charters of the king. This Iohn Earle warren began to build the Holt castell, and William his son finished the same. The lordship of Bromfield and Yale continued in the name of the Earle Warren three descents, Iohn, William and Iohn that died without issue, and then the said lordship togither with the said Earldom of Warren, descended to Alice daughter of the said William Earle warren, and sister and heire of the said last Iohn Earle Warren, which Alice maried Edmond Fitzalan Erle of Arundell, in the which house of Fitzalanes it remained three descents after the said Edmond and Alice, to wit, to Richard Earle of Arundell, and to Richard Earle of Arundell his sonne, and to Thomas Earle of Arundell sonne of the said last Richard. And then for want of issue of the said Thomas Earle of Arundell and Warren, the said lordship fell to two of his sisters, whereof one named Elizabeth was maried to Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolke, the other named Ioane was maried to William Beauchamp lord of Abergauenny, whose part afterwards came by a daughter to the Neuil lord of Abergauenny: and sithence it came to the hands of Sir William Stanley knight, by whose attaindor it escheated to the crowne, and so remaineth parcell of hir maiesties possessions at this date. See the records in the Towre.

Roger Mortimer Iustice of Northwales, builded the castell of Chirke, and maried Lucia the daughter and heire of Sir Robert de Wafre knight, by whom he had issue Roger Mortimer, who maried Ioane Turberuile, and had issue Iohn Mortimer lord of Chirke. This Iohn sold the lordship of Chirke, to Richard Fitzalan Earle of Arundell, sonne to the said Edmond, and so it was annexed againe to Bromfield and Yale. Chirke.

The third sonne of Gruffyth lord of Dinas brân, named also Gruffyth, had for his part Glyn dowrdwy, which Gruffyth ap Gruffyth was father of Madoc Crupl father of Madoc Vadhan father of Gruffyth; father of Gruffyth Vadhan, father of Glyndowrdwy.

Owen Glyndowr, who rebelled in the time of king Henrie the fourth, by whose attaindor that part also came to the kings hands, which was purchased of the king by Robert Salisburie of Rug, of whome Salisburie the lord of Glyndowrdwy that now is descended. Owen the fourth sonne of Gruffyth lord of Dinas brân had for his part Cynlhaeth, which at this daie togither with the lordship of Chirke land is parcell of the possessions of the right honorable the Earle of Leycester.

The other part of Powys, containing the countries of Arustly, Cyuelioc, Lhannerch hudol, Caereneon, Mochnant vwch Rayader, Mechain vwch Coed, Mouthwy, Deuthwr,
1 Strat Marchelh, and Teirtref or the three townes, rightfullie descended to Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Blethyn before mentioned, who was by king Henrie the first created Lord Powys, he married Gweyryl or Weyryl the daughter of Vrgene ap Howel ap Ieuaf ap Cadogan ap Athlestan Glodryth, and by hir had issue Owen surnamed Cyuelioc.

2 Owen Cyuelioc enioied his whole inheritance as his father did, and married Wenlhian the daughter of Owen Gwyneth, Prince of Northwales, by whom he had issue Gwenwynwyn or Wenwynwyn: after whose name that part of Powys was afterward called Powys Wenwynwyn. He had also a bastard brother called Caswalhon, to whom he gaue the territories called Swydh Lhannerch Hudol and Braniarth.

3 Gwenwynwyn succéeded his father in the whole segniorie, sauing Lhannerch, Hudol and Braniarth, which were giuen to his base brother Caswalhon Maelrhy, during his life time onelie. Which Gwenwynwyn married Margaret daughter to Rees ap Theodor Prince of Southwales, and by hir had issue Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn.

4 Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn succéeded his father in all his possessions, and had issue fiue sonnes, among whom his inheritance was diuided as followeth. Owen the eldest sonne had for his part, Arustly, Cyuelioc, Lhannerch hudol, and the moitie of Caereneon. Lhewelyn the second sonne had Mochnant vwch Rayader and Mechain vwch Coed. Iohn the third sonne had

had the fourth part of Caereneon. William the fourth sonne had Mouthwy. Gruffyth Vachan the fift sonne, had Deuthwr, Strat marchelh and Teirtref. Dauid the sixt sonne had the other fourth part of Caereneon.

Owen ap Gruffyth had issue one onelie daughter his heire, named Hawys Gadarn, that is, Hawys the hardie, against whom hir vncles Lhewelyn, Iohn, Gruffyth Vachan, and Dauid arose, challenging the lands of their brother Owen, and affirming that a woman was not capable of lands in that countrie. Whereupon Hawys made such frends in England, that the matter being opened vnto King Edward the second, the said King bestowed hir in marriage vpon a seruant of his named Iohn Charleton, termed Valectus Domini Regis, borne in Appley, a little off from Welinton 1268. in the countie of Salop, whom he made Lord Powys in hir right. 5

This Iohn Charleton Lord Powys, being aided by the king toke three of his wiues vncles, to wit, Lhewelyn, Dauid and Iohn, whom he laid vp fast in the kings castell of Hardlech, and obteined a writ from the King to the Shirife of the countie of Salop, and Sir Roger Mortimer Lord of Chirkland and iustice of Northwales, for the apprehension of Gruffyth Vachan, with Sir Roger Chamber, and Hugh Mountgomerie his two sonnes in lawe, which then were in armour against the said Charleton and Hawys. Whereupon the said Gruffyth Vachan and his brethren, hauing then lost their greatest staie, which was Thomas Earle of Lancaster, submitted themselues to the kings order, touching all matters in variance betweene them and their neece: who finding by records, that Gruffyth ap Meredyth, auncestor to the said Hawys, vpon his submission to King Henrie the first, became subiect to the King of England, and thereupon was by the said King created Baron of Powys, which Baronie he and his heires held afterward of the king in *Capite*, as other Barons of England did. And therefore the said Hawys (as it seemed vnto him) had more right to hir fathers possessions, being in hir vncles hands, than they to hirs. But to make a finall end betweene them, order and compost- 6

tion was taken, that Hawys should enioie hir inheritance, in fée simple to hir and to hir heires for euer, after the tenure of England. And that hir vncles Lhewelyn, Iohn, Dauid, and Gruffyth, should hould their portions to them and to their heires male for euer. And in default of such issue male, the same to descend and remaine to the said Hawys, and to hir heires for euer.

Mowthwy. William Lord of Mowthwy, otherwise called Wilcocke Mowthwy, being the fourth sonne, (bicause he did not trouble his said neece Hawy about hir inheritance,) had his lands confirmed and assured in fée simple to him and to his heires generall male or female foreuer. He maried Alianor the sister of Elen, Owen Glyndowres mother, the daughter of Thomas sonne of Lhewelyn sonne of Owen sonne of Meredyth sonne of Owen sonne of Gruffyth sonne of Rees sonne of Gruffyth sonne of Rees ap Theodor prince of Southwales, by whome he had issue Iohn de Mowthwy.

Iohn the sonne of William Lord of Mowthwy had issue Elizabeth his daughter and sole heire, which was maried to Sir Hugh Burgh knight.

Sir Hugh Burgh knight in the right of his wife lord of Mowthwy, had issue Sir Iohn Burgh.

Sir Iohn Burgh lord of Mowthwy, maried Iane the daughter of Sir William Clopton knight lord of the manours of Clopton and Radbrooke in the countie of Gloceſter, and by hir had issue foure daughters, Elizabeth, Ancreda, Isabell and Alianor. Elizabeth maried to Thomas Newport father of Iohn, father of Thomas father of sir Richard Newport knight late deceased father of Francis and Andrew now liuing. Ancreda maried to Iohn Leighton of Stretton father of Sir Thomas Leighton of Watelsborough knight, father of Iohn Leighton, father of Edward Leighton Esquire, eldest sonne: and of Sir Thomas Leighton knight second sonne now liuing. Isabell maried to Iohn Lingen, father of Sir Iohn Lingen knight. And Alianor maried to Thomas Mytton, father of William Mytton, father of Richard Mytton, who by partition

tion had amongst the said coheires enioied the said Seignio-
rie and Lordship of Mowthwy.

The said Iohn Charleton first of that sirname had issue by
the said Hawys Iohn, and died An. 1353.

Iohn Charleton the second lord Powys held that Seignio- 7
rie seuen yeares, and then died, An. 1360. leauing behind
him a sonne and heire called also Iohn.

Iohn Charleton the third lord Powys succéeded his father, 8
and enioied that lordship foureteéne yeares, and then died,
An. 1374. leauing behind him two sons, Iohn and Edward.

Iohn Charleton the fourth lord Powys possessed his fathers 9
inheritance after him 27. yeares, and then died without issue,
An. 1401.

Edward Charleton brother and heire to the said Iohn, suc- 10
céeded him in the lordship of Powys, and held the same 19.
yeares, he maried Alianor daughter, and one of the heires of
of Thomas Earle of Kent, being the widow of Roger Morti-
mer Earle of March, and mother to Anne countesse of Cam-
bridge, the mother of Richard duke of Yorke, and had issue by
hir two daughters his heires, Iane eldest daughter maried to
Sir Iohn Gray knight, and Ioyce second daughter maried to
Iohn lord Tiptoft, by whome she had issue Iohn lord Tiptoft,
created by king Henrie the first Earle of Worcester, who died
without issue: and foure daughters, Philip, Ioyce, Ioane, and
Margaret: the first Philip, maried to Thomas lord Ros. The
second Ioyce, maried to Edmond Dudley sonne and heire to
Iohn baron Dudley. The third Ioane, maried to Sir Edward
Ingledhorp knight, who had issue Isabell maried to Iohn Ne-
uill Marques Montague.

After the death of the said Alianor, this Edward lord Powys
maried Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Iohn Barkley knight,
and died An. 1420. After whose death the lordship of Powys
was diuided into thrée parts: first the said Elizabeth had for
hir dowrie Lhannerch hudol, Strat marchelh, Deuthwr and
Teirtref, and maried to hir second husband the Baron of Dud-
ley. The said Iane the eldest daughter had for hir part Ca-

erencon, Mecham, Mochnant and Plâsdinas. The third, Ioyce the ꝑonger daughter had Cyuelioc and Arustly.

11 Henrie Gray the sonne of Sir Iohn Gray knight, and Iane daughter and one of the heires of Edward Chareleton lord Powys, was in the right of the said Iane his mother lord Powys, he was also by king Henrie the fift created Earle of Tanqueruile, and maried Antigone base daughter to Humfrey duke of Gloceſter, fourth sonne to king Henrie the fourth, and had issue Richard, Humfrey, and Elizabeth the wife of Sir Roger Kinaston.

12 Richard Gray lord Powys maried Margaret the daughter of Iames lord Audley, and by hir had issue Iohn and Elizabeth, the wife of Iohn Ludlow sonne of sir Richard Ludlow knight, which Iohn and Elizabeth had issue two daughters, Anne and Alice. Anne the elder maried Thomas Vernon, second sonne of Sir Henrie Vernon of Haddon in the Peke, of whom Henrie Vernon of Stokesay now liuing is descended. Alice the second daughter maried Humfrey Vernon third sonne of the said sir Henrie, and brother to the said Thomas, of whom Iohn Vernon of Hodnet now liuing is descended.

13 Iohn Gray lord Powys had issue Iohn.

14 Iohn Gray lord Powys had issue Edward.

15 Edward Gray lord Powys maried Anne the daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke, and died without lawfull issue.

The same yeare Cadwalhon ap Madoc ap Ednerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and deliuered to Owen prince of Northwales, who sent him to the kings officers to be imprisoned at Winchester, from whence he escaped shortlie after, and came to his countrie. Henrie king of England remained in Normandie all this yeare, whose sonne named also Henrie maried Margaret the daughter of Lewys king of France. The yeare next following died Meyric bishop of Bangor. Then king Henrie

Matt. Paris. pag. 130.

rie and the French king fell at variance; whereupon shortlie after, king Henrie went to Gascoyne to chastise certeine rebels there. But in the yeare 1162. there was a peace concluded betweene the kings of England and France. At that time Howel the son of Ieuaf ap Cadogan ap Athlestan Glodrydh, got the castell of Walwern in Cyuelioc, and rased it: which thing when it was told Owen Prince of Northwales, it displeased him wonderfullie, at the which he was so greeued, that nothing could make him merrie, vntill such time as he had gathered his power, & came to Lhanthinam in Arustly, and thence fet great spoiles. Then the people of the countrie came all to their Lord Howel ap Ieuaf, who folowed the spoile to Seauerne side, where the Princes campe was: whereof the Prince seeing such an occasion of reuenge offered him, was right glad, and set vpon his enimies, and slew the most part of them, and the rest with their Lord escaped to the woods and rocks. Then the Prince being ioifull of this reuenge, built vp his castell againe, and fortified it stronglie. The yeare folowing, Owen the sonne of Gruffyth ap Meredyth, named Owen Cyuelioc, and Owen ap Madoc ap Meredyth got the castell of Carrechoua by Oswestrie, and wasted it.

Matt. West. pag. 46.

1162

Matt. Paris. pag. 131.

Castell Carrec Houa.

About the same time, there was a combate fought betweene Robert Mountfort, and Henrie de Essex, to trie which of them had begun the flight in the voiage against the Welshmen in the marches. Either of them accused the other, but in the triall Henrie was ouercome, and afterward disinherited, & chauen a monke at Redding. Then the king gathered a great power against Southwales,

1163

Matth. West. page. 46.

and

and came himselfe as farre as Pencadayr beside Brechnock, where Rees came to him and did him homage, and gaue him pledges, and then the king went to Ireland againe. About this time Eneon the sonne of Anarawd ap Gruffyth nephue to prince Rees was murthered in his bed by a man of his owne named Lhywarch. Also Cadogan ap Meredyth was slaine after the like maner by one Walter ap Riccart. Then the lord Rees (as he is called in Welsh, or king Rees as the Latine authors name him) toke the Cantref Mawr (which is a great countrie) and the land of Dynevowr, and enioied it. And this yeare died Cadiuor ap Daniel Archdeacon of Caerdigan; and Henrie ap Arthen, which was the worthiest clerke that had beene manie yeares in Wales. The yeare ensuing, the lord Rees seeing he was not able to maintaine his estate with such lands as the king had appointed him, entred the lands of Roger de Clare Earle of Gloceſter, (for by the Earles means was his nephue murthered) and wanne the castels of Aberheidol and of the sonnes of Wynyaon & raised them. And so in short time he brought all Caerdigan to his subiection, from thence he made manie roades against the Flemings, and got great spoiles in their countrie. Then all VVales agreed to forsake the rule of the Normanes (whose treason and crueltie they could not abide) and to serue princes of their owne nation. This yeare Hamelyn base brother to king Henrie maried the Countesse of VVarren, which was wife to VVilliam Earle of Egle, base sonne to king Stephen, and daughter and heire to VVilliam Earle VVarren. Also this yeare died VValter Gifford Earle of Buckingham without heire, & therefore

Matt. West. page. 47. Matt. Paris. page. 134.

foze the Earledome fell to the kings hands.

In the yeare 1165. Dauid the ſonne of Owen 1165
prince of Northwales did deſtroie all Flynt ſhire, which was the kings, and caried all the people and cattell with him to the Dyffryn Cloyd now called Ruthyn land. Which thing when the king vnderſtood, he leuied an armie in haſt, and came to ſuccour his caſtels and people as far as Ruthlan, and after he had laine there three daies, and could do no good, he returned to England, where he gathered another armie of choſen men, through all his dominions, as England, Normandie, Aniow, Gaſcoine, & Gwyen; ſending foz ſuccours from Flanders and Brytaine, & then returned towards Notthwales, minding vtterlie to deſtroie all that had life in the land, and comming to Croes Oſwalt called Oſwaldstree, incamped there. On the contrarie ſide, prince Owen and his brother Cadwalader with all the power of Northwales, and the lozd Rees with the power of Southwales: & Owen Cyueliog, and the ſonnes of Madoc ap Meredyth with the power of Powys: and the two ſonnes of Madoc ap Ednerth, with the people betwixt Wye and Seauerne, gathered themſelues togither, and came to Corwen in Edeyrneon, purpoſing to defend their countrie. But the king vnderſtanding that they were ſo nigh, being wonderfull deſirous of battel, came to the riuer Ceireoc, and cauſed the woods to be hewen downe. Whereupon a number of the VVelſhmen vnderſtanding the paſſage, vnknowing to their captaines met with the kings ward, where were placed the piked men of all the armie, and there began a hote ſkirmiſh, where diuerſe wozthie men were ſlaine on either ſide, but in the

end

end the king wanne the passage, and came to the mountaine of Berwyn, where he laie in campe certaine daies, and so both the armies stood in awe each of other: for the king kept the open plaines, and was affraid to be intrapped in straits; but the VVelshmen watched for the aduantage of the place, & kept the king so straitlie, that neither forrage nor victuall might come to his camp, neither durst anie soldiour stirre abroad. And to augment these miseries, there fell such raine, that the kings men could scant stand vpon their fete vpon those slipperie hilles. In the end the king was compelled to returne home without his purpose, & that with great losse of men and munition, besides his charges. Therefore in a great choler he caused the pledges eies (whom he had receiued long before that) to be put out: which were Rees and Cadwalhon the sonnes of Owen, and Cynwric and Meredyth the sonnes of Rees and other.

Roger Houeden.

Ger. Dor. Rad. Cogeshall. Holyng. 408.

* I find also written by diuers, that in the assieging of a bridge the king was in no small danger of his life: for one of the Welshmen, shooting directlie at him, had persed him through the bodie, if Hubert de S. Clere constable of Colchester (perceiuing the arrow comming) had not thrust himselfe betwixt the king and the same arrow, whereby he saued his maister and died himselfe for him presentlie. Although Polydor (writing the historie out of the same authors) do conceale the same.

Then after long consultation, the king came the third time towards Northwales, intending to haue his armie conueied by sea, & to land in some conuenient place of the countrie, and so he came to Chester, and there laie a certeine time, till all his nauie was gathered togither, aswell hired ships

ships of Ireland as his owne, and vpon the sudden he brake vp his campe, and gaue both ships and men leaue to depart. The same yeare Rees prince of Southwales laid siege to the castell of Aberteiui, and wan it, and made it flat with the ground, and likewise wan Cilgerran & raised it. At which time he toke prisoner Robert the sonne of Stephen (his cosen germane, sonne to Nest his aunt, who after the death of Gerald had maried Stephen constable) and so returned home with great honor and rich spoile. About the same time died Lhewelyn sonne to prince Owen a worthie gentleman and of great towardnesse. In the yeare ensuing the Flemings and Normanes came to Westwales with a great power, against the castell of Cilgerran (which Rees had fortified) and laid siege to it, assaulting it diuerse times: but it was so manfullie defended, that they returned home as they came, and shortlie after they came before it againe, where they lost manie of their best men, and then departed againe. The same yeare Owen prince of Northwales laid siege to the castell of Basygwerke, which the king had fortified, and in short time wan the same and raised it. About the same time Dermot the son of Murchart was chased out of his dominion in Ireland, and went to Normandie to king Henrie for succour. Also Iorwerth Goch was spoiled of his lands in Powys, by Owen Cyuelioc the son of Gruffyth ap Meredyth lord of Powys, & by Owen Vachan second sonne to Madoc ap Meredyth: which lands they diuided betwixt them, so that Owen Cyuelioc had Mochnant aboue Rayader, and Owen Vachan Mochnant beneath Rayader. This yeare there was an earthquake in Northfolke and Suffolke. At this time

Girald. Cam.

1166.

time king Henrie maried Geffrey his sonne to Constance the onelie daughter & heire of Conan Earle of Richmond and duke of Brytaine.

1167 In the yeare 1167. Owen prince of Nothwales, Cadwalader his brother, and Rees prince of Southwales brought an armie to Powys against Owen Cyuelioc, and wan all his lands, & chased him out of the countrie, and gaue Caereneon to Owen Vachan the sonne of Madoc ap Meredyth, to hold of prince Owen; and the lord Rees had Walwern, because it stode within his countrie. But within a while after, Owen Cyuelioc returned with a number of Normanes and Englishmen to recouer his countrie againe, and laid siege to the castell of Caereneon, and winning the same, burned it to the ground. Also the same yeare, the aforesaid princes Owen, Rees and Cadwalader, laid siege to the castell of Ruthlan, which the king had latelie built and fortified, which the garrison defended manfullie and worthilie; yet the princes would not depart vntill they had won it, which they did at two moneths end, and then rased it. Afterward they gat the castell of Prestatyn and destroied it, and then brought all Tegengl to Owens subiection, and returned home with much honor. In the yeare following Conan the sonne of prince Owen slew Vrgeney Abbot of Lhwythlawr, and Lhawthen his nephue. At this time Henrie duke of Saxonie maried Mawd king Henries daughter. Then also the nobles of Poitiew rebelled against king Henrie, vpon hope of the French kings aid, and slew VVilliam Fitzpatrike Earle of Salisburie: then the king created VVilliam his sonne Earle in his stæd. Also the Brytaines of Armorica rebelled against king Henrie; wherefore

wherefore he destroied a great part of the countrie. The next yeare Henrie the kings eldest sonne did homage to the French king for the Earledome of Aniow, and the stewardship of France, which belonged thereto: and Geffrey did his brother homage for the dukedome of Brytaine. Then the king made a great ditch or trench betwixt France and Normandie, to defend the countrie from sudden incursions and thæues. And this yeare Robert the sonne of Stephen constable was released out of his cosins the lord Rees his prison, and was sent to Ireland with a great power to succour Dermot son to Murchart, who landed at Lochgarmon and wan it, and so went forward. *Giral. Camb. Expug. Hib.*

* This Robert Fitzstephen, Moris Fitzgerald his brother, and their nephues Robert Meyler, and Raymond, with an armie of Welshmen vnder the conduct of Richard Strangbow Earle of Strigule, were the chiefe captains and doers in the conquest of Ireland, when it was first reduced vnder the subiection of the crowne of England: of whom the Fitzgeralds, Fitzstephens and Fitzmoris are descended, of whom Giraldus writeth at large in his historie of Ireland. *Giral. Cam. Vat Hist. Hol. in his historie of Ireland.*

In the yeare 1169. Meyric ap Adam of Buelht was murthered in his bed, by Meredyth Bengoch his cosen germane. Also this yeare there were found the bones of a giant cast vp by the sea, of such length, that his body seemed to containe fiftie foote in height. At this time the king caused his sonne Henrie to be crowned king of England by the Archbishop of Yorke. Also this yeare Owen Gwyneth the son of Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales passed out of this world, after he had gouerned his countrie well and worthilie 32. yeares. This prince was fortunate and victorious in all 1169

It is like that the bones were laid a good way a sunder in the measuring.

his affaires, he neuer toke any enterprise in hand but he atchieued it. He left behind him manie childzen gotten by diuerse women, which were not estæmed by their mothers and birth, but by their prowes and valiantnesse. First he had by Gladus the daughter of Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Caradoc, Iorweth drwyndwn (that is, Edward with the broken nose,) Conan, Maelgon and Gwenlhian: by Christian the daughter of Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn, he had Dauid, Roderike, Cadwalhon Abbot of Bardsey, and Angharat wife to Gruffyth Maylor: he had besides these Conan, Lhewelyn, Meredyth, Edwal, Run, Howel, Cadelh, Madoc, Eneon, Cynwric, Philip and Riryd lord of Clochran in Ireland, by diuerse women, of whom Run, Lhewelyn, and Cynwric died before their father: of the rest you shall heare hereafter.

Dauid

Dauid ap Owen.

Dauid the sonne of Owen *Gwyneth.*

AFTER the death of Owen, his sonnes fell at debate who should inherite after him, for the eldest sonne borne in matrimonie, Edward or Iorwerth Drwyndwn, was counted vnmeete to gouerne, bicause of the maime vpon his face. And Howel who tooke vpon him all the rule was a base sonne, begotten vpon an Irish woman. Therefore Dauid gathered all the power he could, and came against Howel, and fighting with him slew him, and afterward enioied quietlie the whole land of Northwales, vntill his brother Iorwerths son came to age, as shall hereafter appeare. Madoc another of Owen Gwyneth his sonnes left the land in con-

Madoc ap Owen Gwyneth.

tention betwixt his brethren, and prepared certaine ships with men and munition, and sought aduentures by seas, sailing West, & leauing the coast of Ireland so far north, that he came to a land vnknowen, where he saw manie strange things.

H. Lhoyd. This land must nedes be some part of that countrie of which the Spaniardes affirme themselues to be the first finders sith Hannos time; for by reason & order of Cosmographie, this land, to the which Madoc came, must nedes be some part of Noua Hispania or Florida. Whereupon it is manifest, that that countrie was long before by Brytaines discouered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vesputius lead anie Spaniardes thither. Of the viage and returne of this Madoc there be manie fables fained, as the common people do vse in distance of place and length of time rather to augment than to diminish: but sure it is, that there he was. And after he had returned home and declared the pleasant & fruitfull countries that he had seene without inhabitants; and vpon the contrarie part, for what barren and wild ground his brethren and nephues did murther one another: he prepared a number of ships, and got with him such men and women as were desirous to liue in quietnes, and taking leaue of his frends toke his iournie thitherward againe. Therefore it is to be presupposed, that he and his people inhabited part of those countries; for it appeareth by Francis Loues, that in Acusanus and other places, the people honored the crosse: whereby it may be gathered that Christians had beene there, before the comming of the Spaniards. But bicause this people were not manie, they folowed the maners of the land, they

came

came vnto, and vsed the language they found there.

* This Madoc arriuing in that Westerne countrie, vnto the which he came, in the yeare 1170. left most of his people there: and returning backe for more of his owne nation, acquaintance and frends, to inhabite that faire and large countrie, went thither againe with ten sailes, as I find noted by Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land, whereunto he came, was some part of Mexico: the causes which make me to thinke so be these. *Gutyn Owen.*

1 The common report of the inhabitants of that countrie, which affirme, that their rulers descended from a strange nation, that came thither from a farre countrie: which thing is confessed by Mutezuma king of that countrie, in his oration made for quieting of his people, at his submission to the king of Castile, Hernando Curteis being then present, which is laid downe in the Spanish Chronicles of the conquest of the West Indies.

2 The Brytish words and names of places, vsed in that countrie euen to this daie, do argue the same: as when they talke togither, they vse this word Gwrando, which is, Hearken or listen. Also they haue a certeine bird with a white head, which they call Pengwin, that is, white head. But the Iland of Corroeso, the cape of Bryton, the riuer of Gwyndor, and the white rocke of Pengwyn, which be all Brytish or Welsh words, do manifestlie shew that it was that countrie which Madoc and his people inhabited. *Da. Ingram.* *Sir Hu. Gilb. discouerie.*

The same time Elianor the kings daughter was married to Alfonsus king of Castil. Also Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigul went to Ireland without the kings leaue, and married the daughter of Dermot king of Dublyn: wherefore the king seased all his lands in England to his owne hands, and Dermot died shortlie after, and was buried at Ferna. About the end of this yeare, Thomas Becket,

ket Archbishop of Canturburie was slaine. The yeare ensuing, Rees prince of Southwales came with great power to Powys, and subdued Owen Cyueilioc the Lord thereof, and toke pledges of him, and so returned home with much honour. Then the king called his nobles to consult about the enterprise of Ireland, which had beene before determined to be taken in hand. To this consultation came messengers from Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigule Marshall of England: to deliuer to the kings hands the citie of Dublyne and the towne of Waterford, with such other townes as he had by the right of his wife: whereupon the king restored to him againe his lands in England and Normandie, and made him steward of Ireland, and so it was concluded for the kings going to Ireland. When the king was in his iournie towards Ireland, the Lord Rees came to the king, who receiued him to his peace, & confirmed vnto him all that he had. Then Rees promised the king towards his conquest of Ireland 300. horsses and 400. Oxen, and gaue him 14. pledges. Then the king came to Southwales, & entring Caerlhêon vpõ Vske toke the towne from the Lord thereof Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc, keeping the same to his owne vse. Wherefore Iorwerth departed from the king, and calling to him his two sonnes Owen and Howel, whom he had begotten by Angharat the daughter of Vchtryd bishop of Landaff, and his sister sonne Morgan ap Sitsylt ap Dyfnwal, gathered a number of men, and vpon the kings departure entred the countrie, spoiling and burning as they went, and toke the towne of Caerlhêon, and destroied it, saue the castell which they could not get.

Girald. Cam. in Hist. Hibern.

get. But the king kept on his iorne to Penbrooke, and there he gaue Rees all Caerdigan, Stratywy, Ariistly & Eluel. Then Rees being at Aberteiui, which he had wonne from the Earle of Glocester and fortified of late, came from thence to Penbrooke in the calends of October, and spake with the king, and returned againe the daie after, and then chose out of the horses, which he caused to be brought thither for the king 86. and made them to be brought to Penbrooke, and presented them to the king, who chose out of the same 36. of the best, and sent the rest backe againe with great thankes. The same daie the king went to Saint Dauid, and offering there, dined with the bishop Dauid, the sonne of Gerald, cosen germaine to Rees; whither Richard Strangbowe Earle of Strigule came from Ireland to speake with the king, and after dinner the king returned to Penbrooke. Within a while after, the king being at the white house, rendered to Rees Howel his sonne, who had bæne long for pledge with him: and then also he gaue him day for the other pledges, and for his tribute till his returne from Ireland. The next daie, being the morrowe after the feast of S. Luke the Euangelist, the king tooke shipping there, and had faire passage to Ireland, and so landed at Dublyne, where he laie quietlie that winter. The Christmasse following, Henrie the yong king kept a solemne feast, where William S. Iohn procurator of Normandie, and William Fitzhamon Senechall of Brytaine, and 110. besides, were made knights. In the yeare 1172. there fell a great plague among the kings soldiours in Ireland, by reason of the change of the aire and victuals, and therefore the king returned

Girald. Cam. Vat. Historie. Matt. Paris. pag.168.

1172

and landed in Wales in the passion weeke, and remained in Penbrooke on Easter daie, and the daie following, and on tuesdaie toke his iournie towards England. Then the lord Rees met with him at Talacharn, to doo his dutie. The king as he passed from Cardyf by the new castell vpon Vske, sent for Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc to come & speake with him, vnder safe conduct to him his sons and frends, meaning to conclude peace with him, and so to quiet all VVales. Wherevpon Iorwerth toke his iournie towards the king, and sent word to Owen his sonne being a lustie yong gentleman, to mæte with him by the waie; but as he came at his fathers commandement, the Earle of Brystowes men (hearing of it) came forth of the new castell vpon Vske, and laid wait for him by the way (being vnder the kings safe conduct, & trusting to his promise) and suddenlie set vpon him, and murthered him traitorouslie and cowardlie, being vnarmed and hauing but a few in his companie. Which thing when his father heard by some of his men that had escaped, he was verie sorie, and returned home with all his frends, and his sonne Howel, and would neuer afterwards trust neither the kings promise nor anie Englishmans: but forthwith gathered all the power & frends that he could make, and without mercie destroied all the countrie with fire and sword to the gates of Hereford and Gloceſter, to auenge the death of his son. Then the king made the lord Rees chiefe Iustice of all Southwales by commission, and toke his iournie to Normandie. In the same yære died Cadwalader ap Gruffyth ap Conan prince of Northwales; who had by his wife Alice the daughter of Richard

Clare

Clare Earle of Gloceſter, Cunetha, Radulph, and Richard, and by other women he had Caduan, Cadwalader, Eneon, Meredyth goch and Cadwalhon. Towards the end of this yeare Sitſylt ap Dyfnwal and Ieuan ap Sitſylt ap Riryd got the caſtell of Abergevenny vpon the ſudden, and toke the kings garriſon priſoners: and the yeare enſuing was the faireſt winter that euer was ſæne. At this time there fell a variance betwixt the two kings of England, the father and the ſonne, and there cleaued to the ſonne the Quæne his mother, and both his brethren Geffrey and Richard, and the Earle of Cheſter, and William Patrick, with the thræ ſonnes of the Earle of Mellent. Camerarius de Tancquervilla, Valeran de Hibera, Gilbert de Regularijs, Simon de Montfort, Radulph de la Haie, Hugh de S. Maura, and the French king, with the Earle of Flanders gaue the yong king aid, who toke Hugh Lacie, and Hugh Beauchamp in the caſtell of Vernoyle, yet the elder king was not diſcouraged, who had Almanes and Brabanters to his ſoldiours. Alſo Rees prince of Southwales ſent to him Howel his ſonne with a goodlie companie of men to ſerue him, and the king was verie glad & ſent the lord Rees great thanks. King Henrie ouerthrew his enimies diuerſe times, and toke Radulph de Fulgerijs and the Earle of Cheſter priſoners, but William Patricke and Haſtulph de Hilario eſcaped. Alſo the Earle of Leyceſter & Hugh de nouo Caſtello (as they began a ſtirre in England) were taken at Burie by the elder kings ſoldiours, and committed to priſon. In this meane time Iorwerth ap Owen brought his power againſt Caerlhêon, and they of the towne fought with him, whome he ouerthrew, and toke

Matt. Paris. pag. 169.

This Ralph was vncle to the Queene.

Matt. Paris. pag. 169.

Hol. pag. 437

manie prisoners of them, and wan the towne, and laid siege to the castell, which was yelded him forthwith in exchange for his prisoners. Then also his sonne Howel brought all Gwent is Coet (the castell onelie excepted) to his subiection, and toke pledges of the inhabitants of the countrie. Also at this time Dauid ap Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales made warre against his brother Maelgon, which kept the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, & brought his people ouer Mênai, (for so that arme of the sea is called which separateth that Ile from the maine land) and chasing his brother out of the Ile to Ireland, brought all the Ile to his subiection. Also he expelled all his brethren and cosens out of Northwales, and toke all their lands to himselfe, and taking his brother Maelgon as he came from Ireland, kept him in close prison: then Conan his brother died.

1175 In the yeare 1175. Howel the sonne of Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerlhêon toke his vncle Owen Pencarn prisoner, & putting out his eies gelded him, least he should beget children which should inherit Caerlhêon and Gwent. But God prouided a punishment for him, for vpon the saturdaie folowing there came a great armie of Normanes and Englishmen before the towne, and wan it, with the castell; mauger Howel and his father, who was not priuie to his sonnes lewd dæd. Also this yeare the elder king came to England: then William king of Scots, and Roger de Mobbray were taken prisoners at Alnewike by the Barons of the North, as they came to destroie England in the quarell of the yoong king: therefore the elder king put them in safe kæping with the Earle of Leycester, receiuing

Matt. Paris. pag. 174.

Fabian, par. 7. cap. 238.

uing Hugh Bygod Erle of Northfolke to his peace, and so returned to Normandie with a great armie of Welshmen, which were sent him from Dauid prince of Northwales, to whome the king gaue his sister Emme in mariage: then the king sent the Welshmen ouer the riuer of Sene, to cut away the victuall which came to his enimies campe: wherfore the French king came to a parlee, and shortlie they concluded a peace, so that all the brethren desired the father forgiuenes. Also at this time Dauid prince of Northwales (being bold of the kings affinitie) did imprison his owne brother Roderike in boltes, bicause he desired part of his fathers lands. In the yeare folowing, both the kings came to England, and the Scottish king was set at libertie, who became liegeman vnto king Henrie, and sware fealtie to him with all the lords of Scotland spirituall and temporall, and deliuered the king the towns of Rocksburgh and Berwicke, and the castell of Maydens. Shortlie after died Reginald Earle of Cornwall base sonne to king Henrie the first, and the king seased his lands in England, Wales and Normandie to himselfe, for Iohn his yongest sonne, saue a small portion which he left to his daughter. Also about the same time died Ralph Earle of Kyme, and Philip his sonne was created in his stæd. Shortlie after there died also William Erle of Arundell at Wauerley, and was buried at Wyndham, whereof he was patrone. This yeare also Rees prince of Southwales came to the kings court at Gloceſter, and brought with him such lords of Southwales as had offended the king, to doo him homage, which pleased the king wonderfullie, whose names were these; Cadwalhon

Hol. pag. 437.

Hol. pag. 440.

The Herolds books saie that he died without issue.

ap

ap Madoc of Melyenyth, Reeſes cowſen germane, Eneon Clyt of Eluel, Eneon ap Rees of Werthrynion, which two had married two of his daughters, Morgan ap Caradoc ap Ieſtyn of Glamorgan, Gruffyth ap Iuor ap Meyric of Senghennyth, Sitſylt ap Dyfnwal of higher Gwent, which three had maried his ſiſters: and Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerlhêon, whom the king receiued all to his peace, and reſtored to Iorwerth ap Owen Caerlhêon againe: and ſo they returned home with great ioy. But ſhortlie after William de Bruſe lord of Brechnock deſired Sitſylt ap Dyfnwal, Geffrey his ſonne, and a great number of the worſhipfulleſt men of Gwent land to a feaſt at the caſtell of Abergeuenny (which he had receiued of them by compoſition) and they miſtruſting no harme came thither; but he like a traitor and murtherer had a great number of armed men within the caſtell, which fell vpon this lord and the reſt, and without mercie ſlew them all, and forthwith went to Sitſylts houſe (being not farre thence) and tooke his wife, and ſlew Cadwalader his ſonne before his mothers face, and deſtroied the houſe, and this was a lamentable daie to all the land of Gwent, and a leſſon for all men to take hæd of their enimies.

Giral. Camb.

1176

Hol. pag. 439.

Matt. Paris. pag. 176.

* This William lord Bruſe hauing the Welſhmen within his caſtell of Abergeuenny, to ſéeke a quarell propounded vnto them certaine articles, to be by them kept and performed: and among other things, that none of them ſhould at anie time carie about them in their iournies, either bow or ſword: for the obſeruing of the which he would haue had them to be ſworne, which they refuſed to dw: whereupon he falling out with them, called his men which were readie for that purpoſe, and cauſed them all thus to be murthered: and when

when that déed was done (to cloake his treason with some reasonable excuse) he caused it to be reported abroad, that this he did in reuenge of the death of his vncle Henrie de Hereford, whom they on Easter euen before had slaine.

In Northwales Roderike brake his brothers prison, and escaping came to Anglesey, where all the countrie receiued him for their lord, because they abhorred the ingratitude of the prince, who vnnaturallie disinherited all his brethren & cosens, vpõ boldnes of his brother in law the king. This Roderike also was receiued as lord and prince in all the countrie aboue the riuer of Conwey. Then prince Dauid fled ouer Conwey, and there remained for a time. This yere died Cadelh the son of Gruffyth ap Rees and brother to the lord Rees, after long sicknesse, and was buried honorablie at Stratflur. The next yeare died Dauid Fitzgerald bishop of Menenia, and Piers was installed bishop in his place. This yeare the lord Rees prince of Southwales made a great feast at Christmas in the castell of Aberteiui, which feast he caused to be proclaimed through all Brytaine long before, and thither came manie strangers, which were honorablie receiued and worthilie intertained, so that no man departed discontented. And among deeds of armes and other shewes, Rees caused all the poetes of Wales, (which are makers of songs & recorders of gentlemens petegræs & armes, of whome euerie one is intituled by the name of Bardh, in Latine Bardus) to come thither, & prouided chaires for them to be set in his hall, where they should dispute together, to trie their cunning and gift in their faculties, where great rewards & rich gifts were appointed for the ouercomers; amongst whome they

A feast.

they of Northwales wan the price, and among the Musicians Reeses owne houshold men were counted best. Shortlie after, Encon Clyt and Morgan ap Meredyth were both slaine by treason of the Normanes which inhabited the marshes.

Castell Rayder Gwy.

At this time the lord Rees did build the castell of Rayder Gwy, that is to saie, The fall of Wye: for the riuer Wye falleth there ouer a great and a high rocke. At that time the sonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth made warre against him. Then also Cadwalhon, brother vnto Owen Gwyneth, and vncle to Dauid and Roderike, who had fled to the king for succour, as he was conueied home by the kings men, to enioy his patrimonie, was cruellie murthered by the waie, and found those whom he hoped to be his helpe and frends, to be in deed traitors and butchers. And about this time, Ione the daughter of king Henrie the elder was married to William king of Sicile. This yeare the bones of noble king Arthur and Gwenhouar his wife were found in the Ile of Aualon, (that is to saie, the Ile of Aples) without the Abbie of Glastenburie, fiftene foote within the earth, in a holow elder træ, and ouer the bones was a stone and a crosse of lead, with a writing turned towards the stone, wherein were ingrauen these words.

1179

Matt. Paris. page.186. Hol.pag.453.

Matt. Paris, page.222. Matt. West. page.66. Io. Cast. Ran. Cest. lib.7 cap.27.

Hic iacet sepultus inclytus rex Arthurus in insula Aualonia.

All the writers here alledged, doo affirme this to haue beene about ten yeares after this time.

The bones were of maruelous bignes, and in the scull were ten wounds, of which one was great, and seemed to be his deaths wound: the Quenes haire was to the sight faire and yellowe, but assone as it was touched it fell to ashes. This graue was found by meanes of a Bardh or Poet, whom the king heard at Penbrooke declare in a song

song the worthie actes of that noble prince, and the place of his buriall. Therefore let William Paruus and Polydore Virgil, with their complices, stoppe their lieng mouthes, and desist to obscure and darken the glistering fame & noble renowme of so inuincible and victorious a prince, with the enuious detraction and malicious slaunder of their reprochfull and venomous tongs, thinking that they may couer with the cloud of oblivion, and burie in the pit of darkenesse those noble acts and princelie deeds by their wilfull ignorance and dogged enuie, whereof the trumpet of fame hath sounded, not onelie in Brytaine, but also through out all Europe. But remitting the discouering and blazing of their cankered minds towards the honour and fame of the Brytaines, to such as can better paint them in their colours, I will returne to my matter. King Henrie the elder forsooke his wife for certeine considerations, and kept hir in prison manie yeres. And about this time, Ranulph de Poer with a great number of Gentlemen, was slaine by certeine yong men of Gwentland, in reuenge of their lords death. *H. Lhoyd.* *Girald. Cam. Hol. pag. 456*

* This Ranulph de Poer, was Shirife of Glocestershire, or (as Giraldus noteth) of Herefordshire, whose death the same author seemeth to impute vnto himselfe for his cruell and vnreasonable dealing against the Welshmen. But the king tooke the same verie grieuouslie, who being sore incensed against them, assembled a mightie armie, and came with the same vnto Worcester, meaning to inuade the enimies countries. But the Lord Rees ap Gruffyth, fearing the kings puissance thus bent against him and his countrimen, came by safe conduct vnto Worcester, where submitting himselfe, he sware fealtie to the king, and became his liegeman, *Girald. Cam.* *Hol. pa. 460.*

liegeman, promising to bring his sonne and nephues vnto him for pledges. But when according to his promise he would haue brought them, they (remembring how the other pledges before were vsed) refused to go with him, and so the matter rested for that time.

1183 And the yeare 1183. Henrie duke of Saxonie being banished his countrie, came to king Henrie his father in law to Normandie. Also this yeare Henrie the yong king died, and was buried at Roane. The yeare ensuing, the duke of Saxonie came into England, and his wife was brought to bed of a sonne which was named William. About this time William de Mandeuile Earle of Essex went to Flanders with an armie to succour the Earle, against the Earle of Henald or Henagow. Shortlie after, Iohn the kings yongest sonne was dubbed knight, and toke his iournie to Ireland. At which time Hugh de Lacie lord of Meth was slaine by a sick man. Then Iohn returned home from Ireland at Christmas next following. Also Howel ap Ieuaf lord of Arustly died, & was buried at Stratflur.

1184 *Matt. Paris. pag. 189.*

Matt. Paris. page. 192.

Matt. West. page. 58.

Hol. pag. 462.

1186 And the yeare 1186. died Geffrey duke of Brytaine, the kings third son, leauing behind him a daughter and his wife great with child of a sonne, which afterward was named Arthur.

Matt. Paris. pag. 192.

* At this time Mawd the Empresse died, which was daughter to king Henrie the first, wife to Henrie the fourth Emperour of Almaine; then to Geffrey Plantagenet Earle of Aniow, and mother to the most noble king Henrie the second: vpon whose tombe this Epitaph was written.

Ortu magna, viro maior, sed maxima partu,
Hîc iacet Henrici filia, sponsa, parens.

Matt. Paris. page. 192.

Also this time Cadwalader sonne to the Lord Rees was slaine priuilie in Westwales, and buried in

in the Tuy Gwynn. The next yeare Owen Vachan the sonne of Madoc ap Meredyth was slaine in the castell of Carrecgoua hard by Oswaldstree in the night time, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwalhon the sonnes of Owen Cyuelioc: and shortlie after Llewelyn sonne to Cadwalhon ap Gruffyth ap Conan, who was murthered by the Englishmen, was taken by his owne brethren, and had his eies put out.

* About the yeare 1187. Baldwine Archbishop of Canturburie, hauing in his companie Giraldus Cambrensis Archdeacon of Brechnock, visited Wales, being the first Archbishop of Canturburie that euer visited that countrie: whom the Clergie of VVales began to resist, alledging the liberties and priuileges of their Metropoliticall Church of S. Dauids, but they preuailed not. In this visitation (which is described in writing by the said Giraldus in his booke which he calleth ὁδοιπόρικον or *Itinerarium Cambriæ*) he procured and exhorted as manie as euer he could to take the crosse and to vow the viage against the Saracens: whereunto he persuaded manie of the nobles of VVales, as appeareth by the said Giraldus. 1187 *Ran. Cest. lib.7.cap.24.* *Giral. Camb. in Itin. Cam.*

Also this yeare Maelgon sonne to the lord Rees brought his power against Tenbye, and by plaine force wan the towne, and spoiling the same burned it to ashes. This lord was faire and comelie of person, honest and iust of conditions, beloued of his frends, and feared of his foes, against whom (especiallie the Flemings) he atchieued diuerse victories. In the yeare 1189. Henrie the second surnamed Curtmantel king of all Brytaine, duke of Gascoine Gwyen and Normandie, passed out of this transitorie life, and was buried at Fonteuerard, & after him Richard his sonne was crowned in his 1188 1189

place, who receiued homage of William king of Scots, and deliuered him againe the castell of Maydens or Edenburgh, Roksburgh and Berwicke, which king Henrie had long kept. Also this yeare, the lord Rees gathered all his strength, and wan the castels of Seynclere, Abercorran, and Lhanstephan, and brought all the whole countrie to his subiection, taking Maelgon his sonne, in whom remained all the hope of Southwales, whome he kept in prison. In the yeare folowing, Rees did build the castell of Cydwely, and Gwenlhian his daughter died, the fairest and godliest woman in all Wales. About this time king Richard made the bishop of Durham Earle of Northumberland for a 1000. pound, and afterward he said in iest that he had made a yong Erle of an old bishop. Shortlie after king Richard toke his iournie to the holie land to make against the enimies of Christes faith. Then the bishop of Elie the kings Chanceler and Vicegerent made a great ditch about the towne of London. At this time Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield a noble man and a wise, and one that in liberalitie passed all the lords and noble men of his time, died and was buried at Myuot; he had by his wife Angharat the daughter of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, a sonne called Madoc, who succæded his father in that part of Powys called Powys Vadoc. About the same time diuerse noble men of England died at Acon, as Henrie Earle of Leycester, the Earle Ferrers, Ranulph de Fulgerijs, Ranulph de Alta ripa. In those daies VVilliam Marshall, Geffrey Fitzpeter, Hugh Bardulf and VVilliam Briwer, were the nobles that bare most rule in England in the kings absence. Then also Rees prince of Southwales wan the castell

Matt. Paris. pag. 208.

Matt. West. page. 63.

Matt. Paris. page, 208.

Matt. Paris. page. 210.

Matt West. pag. 65.

Matt. Paris. pag. 217.

castell of Dynevowr, and Owen his sonne died at Strata florida or Stratflur. About this time king Richard wan the kingdome of Cypres, and gaue it to Gwido king of Ierusalem, vpon condition that he should release to Richard his claime of Ierusalem, which he did. Then the king being at Cyprus married Berengaria the daughter of the king of Nauarra. Shortlie after Maelgon the sonne of the lord Rees escaped out of prison, where his father had kept him a long time. But the lord Rees gat the castell of Lhanhayaden and the countrie about. At that time Gruffyth ap Cadogan died.

Then king Richard, after he had atchieued (with his nobles, the Earle of Leycester, Bartholomew Mortimer, Randulph de Malo leone, N. de Furnevale, Roger de Lacy, William de Stagno, Hugh de Neuella, William de Porcell, and Henrie Duch his standardbearer) manie worthie deeds of arms against the infidels, in his returne homeward through Austrich was taken prisoner by Lupold the duke thereof, who presented him to Henrie the Emperour, & he kept him vntill he had paid him 200000. markes for his ransome, laieng to his charge that he had spoiled the Ile of Sicilie in his viage towards the holie land. The same yeare Roderike the sonne of Owen Gwyneth by the help of Gothrike king of Man, entred the Ile of Môn, and brought it to his subiection: but before the end of the yeare the sonnes of his brother Conan chased him out of the Ile, and got it themselues. At this time Maelgon the sonne of Rees prince of Southwales laid siege to the castell of Stratmeyric, and wanne it. Also Howel (surnamed Says, that is to saie, Saxon or English, because he had serued in England) sonne to

Matt. Paris. pag. 231. Matt. West. page. 66.

Or sold him rather.

the ſaid prince Rees gat the caſtell of Gwys vpõ the ſudden, & toke Philip de Gwys, his wife, & his two ſonnes priſoners therein. Then becauſe he had more caſtels than he could well defend, he determined to raſe the caſtell of Lhanhayaden: but the Flemings hauing vnderſtanding thereof, gathered all their ſtrength, and came thither the daie appointed to raſe the caſtell, and ſet fierſlie vpon the men of Howel and Maelgon, and ſlewe manie of them, putting the reſt to flight. Neuertheleſſe, they gathered a great power ſhortlie after, and came thither againe, and raſed the caſtell to the ground, without anie let or ſtaie. Vpon this, Anarawd the ſonne alſo of prince Rees (moued with filthie ambition and couetouſneſſe of lands) toke his two brethren Howel and Madoc priſoners (vnder the color of freendſhip) and put out both their eies.

1194 *Matt. Paris, page. 236. Matt. Weſt. page. 69.*

In the yeare 1194. king Richard came into England, and being at dinner in his litle hall of Weſtminſter, hearing that the French king beſieged Vernoyle, he ſware that he would neuer turne his face till he had fought with him, if he did abide, & cauſed the wall to be broken before him, and ſo paſſed to Normandie, and receiuing his brother Iohn to mercie raiſed the ſiege: for the French king fled as ſoone as he heard of king Richards comming. This yeare Maelgon ſonne to prince Rees gaue his brother Anarawd the caſtell of Stratmeyric for his priſoners, whom he ſet at libertie. Then Rees himſelfe did reedifie againe the caſtell of Rayader Gwy: and his owne ſonnes laid wait for him, and toke their father priſoner, fearing leaſt he would reuenge their cruell and vnnaturall deeds: but by the meanes of Howel his ſonne which was blind, he

he escaped out of his sonne Maelgons prison, and toke the castell of Dineuwor which Maelgon kept, and destroied it. Also the sonnes of Cadwalhon ap Madoc of Melyenyth wan the castell of Rayder Gwy, and fortified it for themselues.

At this time Lhewelyn the son of Iorwerth Drwyndwn, who was the eldest sonne of Owen Gwyneth prince of Northwales, remembring his right & title to his inheritance of Northwales (although his father had bene disinherited by his brother Dauid) called togither his frends by his mother (which was Marred the daughter of Madoc ap Meredyth prince of Powys) and also drew to his side his cosins the sons of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, and so challenged the rule of Northwales, and entred the countrie, to whom the people willinglie yelded, and toke him for their lord: and so without bloodshed he receiued all Northwales to his subiection, except three castels which his vncle Dauid kept by force of Englishmen, in whom was all his trust, because of his wife Emme aunt to the king of England. And thus Dauid lost his land, and Lhewelyn began to rule, in the yeare of our Lord,

1194. 1194

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Lhewelyn the ſonne of Iorwerth, the *ſonne of Owen Gwyneth, called* Leolinus Magnus.

After that Lhewelyn, the ſonne of Iorwerth had gotten the rule of Northwales to himſelfe, as right inheritour thereof, Roger Mortimer came with a great power to Melyenyth, and built the caſtell of Cymaron, and ſo brought that countrie to his ſubiection, and chaſed awaie the two ſonnes of Cadwalhon ap Madoc Lords of the countrie. About the ſame time Rees and Meredyth the ſonnes of Prince Rees (being two luſtie gentlemen) gathered togither a number of wild heads of the countrie, and came to Dineuowr, and got the caſtell from

Caſtell Cymaron.

from their fathers garrison, and afterward they went to Cantre Bachan, where the whole countrie receiued them gentlie, and deliuered the castell to their hands. Wherwith their father was sore displeased, & laid priuie wait for them, and by treason of their owne men (which were afraid anie further to offend their lord and prince) they were taken and brought to their father, who kept them in safe prison.

The yeare ensuing, there was a combat appointed betwixt the French king with fiue knights with him, and king Richard with fiue other, which should end all controuersies: of which fight king Richard was glad, but the French king like a snaile drew in his hornes and forsoke the battell. And in Wales prince Rees gathered a great armie, and laid siege to the towne and castell of Caermarthin, and in short time wanne them both, spoiling and destroieng the same, and then returned with great bootie. Then he lead his said armie to the marches before the castell of Clun, which after a long siege, and manie a fierse assault, he got and burned it, and from thence he went to the castell of Radnor, and likewise wanne it; to the defense whereof came Roger Mortimer and Hugh de Saye, with a great armie of Normanes and Englishmen well armed and tried soldiours. Then Rees, which had wonne the castell, determined not to keepe his men within the walles, but boldlie like a worthie prince, came into the plaine besides the towne, and gaue them battell, where his men (although for the most part vnarmed, and not accustomed to the battell) declared that they came of Brytaines bloud (whose title the noble Romane Emperours

Matt. Paris. pag. 237. Matth. West. page. 69.

did so much desire, as a token of manhood and worthines) chosing rather to die with honour in the defense of their countrie, than to liue with shame, did so worthilie behaue themselues, that their enimies forsoke the field, with great losse of their men, whom Rees pursued till the benefit of the night shadowed them with hir darknes, and forthwith he laid siege to the castell of Payne in Eluel, & gat it. Thither came William de Bruse the owner thereof, and made peace with Rees, of whom he receiued the same castell againe. Not long after, the Archbishop of Canturburie (whom king Richard had substituted his lieutenant in England) came with an huge power towardes Wales, and laied siege to the castell of Gwenwynwyn, at the poole; but the garrison defended the hold so manfullie, that he lost manie of his men, and could doo no good. Therefore he sent for miners, and set them on worke to vndermine the wals; which thing when the garrison vnderstood, and knowing that their enimes were three to one, they were content to yeeld vp the castell, vpon condition that they might depart with their armour freelie: which offer the Archbishop tooke, suffering them to passe quietlie, and fortifieng the castell againe stronglie to the kings vse, and placing therein a garrison for the defense thereof, returned to England. But immediatlie Wenwynwyn or Gwenwynwyn laid siege to it againe, and shortlie after receiued it vpon the same conditions that his men had giuen it vp, and kept the same to his owne vse.

Ger. Dor.

Matt. Park. page. 138.

The next yeare after there was a great and a terrible plague through all the Ile of Brytaine and France, of the which died a great number of nobles,

bles, beside the common people. And the same yeare the fourth daie of Maie, Rees the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rees ap Theodor prince of Southwales died, the onelie anchor, hope and staie of all that part of Wales, as he that brought them out of thraldome and bondage of strangers, & set them at libertie, and had defended them diuerse times in the field manfullie, daunting the pride and courage of their cruell enimies, whom he did either chase out of the land, or compelled by force to liue quietlie at home. Who to that cruell destinie that spoiled the miserable land of hir defense and shield, who as he descended of noble and princelie blood, so he passed all other in commendable qualities and laudable vertues of the mind; he was the ouerthrower of the mightie, and setter vp of the weake, the ouerturner of the holdes, the separator of troopes, the scatterer of his foes, among whome he appeared as a wild boare among whelps, or a lion that for anger beateth his taile to the ground.

Hol.pag.534.

Marvnad

μίμησις poetica. Ran. Cest. lib.7. cap.31.

* In praise of this prince there is a long discourse in the British booke after the maner of the VVelsh poets, whose worthie commendation is laid downe at large by Ranulph Monke of Chester in the seuenth booke of his Historie intituled Polychronicon the 31. chap. and Grafton in the life of Richard the first, pag. 92.

Ri. Grafton, in his chronicles of England.

This prince had manie sonnes and daughters, as Gruffyth who succæded his father, Cadwalhon, Maelgon, Meredyth and Rees; and of the daughters one called Gwenlhian was married to Ednyuet Vachan, who was ancester to Owen Theodor or Tuder that maried Quæne Catharine the widow of king Henrie the fift, and the rest were maried to

other lords in the countrie. After the death of Rees, Gruffyth his sonne subdued all the countrie to himselfe, and enioied it in peace, vntill Maelgon his brother (whom his father had disinherited) made a league with Gwenwynwyn the sonne of Owen Cyueliog lord of Powys, who both togither leuied a number of men, & came suddenlie vpon Gruffyth at Aberystwyth, and slaieng a great number of his men toke him prisoner, and so recouered all the countrie of Caerdigan, with the castell. Thus Maelgon hauing taken his brother sent him to be imprisoned with Gwenwynwyn, who in despite deliuered him to the Englishmen. Then Gwenwynwyn gathering a power, entred Arustly, and subdued the same to himselfe.

Also about that time there was great warre in Northwales, for Dauid ap Owen of late prince, came with a great armie aswell Englishmen as Welshmen, purposing to recouer the land againe; but Lhewelyn his nephue, who was the right inheritor of the same, and then in possession thereof, came boldlie and met him, and gaue him battell, and putting his people to flight toke him prisoner and kept him in safetie, and afterward enioied the countrie quietlie. Toward the end of this yeare, Owen Cyueliog lord of the higher Powys died, and left his land to Gwenwynwyn his sonne, after whom that part of Powys was called Powys Wenwynwyn, for a difference from the other called Powys Vadoc, being the possession of the lords of Bromefield. At this time also died Owen the son of Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield, and Brychtyr the sonne of Howel ap Ieuaf, likewise Maelgon the sonne of Cadwalhon ap Madoc lord of Melienyth.

About

About the same time Trahaern Vachan (a man of great power in the countrie of Brechnock) as he came to Lancors to speake with William Bruse lord thereof, was suddenlie taken, and (by the lords commandement) tied to a horse taile, and drawen through the towne of Aberhodny or Brechnock, to the galowes, and there beheaded, and his bodie hanged vp by the feete three daies. This crueltie shewed vpon no iust cause, made his brother his wife and his children to flee the land. The yeare ensuing Maelgon the sonne of prince Rees, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castels of Aberteiui and Stratmeyric: also the youngest son of prince Rees wan the castell of Dyneuowr from the Normanes.

The summer folowing Gwenwynwyn intending to extend the limits of Wales to their old mæres, gathered a great armie, & laid siege first to the castell of Payn in Eluel, which was of the possessions of William de Bruse: making a proclamation that assoone as he had won the castell, he would burne all the whole countrie to Seauerne without mercie, in reuenge of the murther of Trahaern Vachan his cosen. But because he lacked engines and miners, he laie three weekes at that castell, and the murtherers sent for succours to England: whereupon Geffrey Fitzpeter lord chiefe Iustice of England gathered a great power, & ioining with him all the lords Marchers came to raise the siege. And because the fortune of the battell is variable and vncerteine, he sent first to Gwenwynwyn to haue a treatie of peace concluded: but he and such as were with him would in no wise condescend to peace, whose answere was that they would at that

1198

Hol. pag. 537. Matt. Paris, pag. 259.

that iournie reuenge their old wrongs. Whereupon the Englisſh lords did firſt enlarge Gruffyth the ſonne of prince Rees of Southwales, whom they knew to be an enimie to Gwenwynwyn, which Gruffyth gathered a great power, and ioined with the Engliſh lords, and ſo they came towards the caſtell, againſt whome Gwenwynwyn came verie ſtoutlie, & there began a cruell battell with much ſlaughter on either part; but at the laſt the Engliſhmen gat the victorie, and Gwenwynwyn loſt a great number of his men, among whom were Anarawd ſonne to Eneon, Owen ap Cadwalhon, Richard ap Ieſtyn, and Robert ap Howel; alſo Meredyth ap Conan was then taken priſoner with manie moe. Matthew Paris ſaith, that this battell was fought before Mawdes caſtell, & that of the Welſhmen there were ſlaine 3700. and after this victorie the Engliſh lords returned home with much honor. And forthwith Gruffyth ſonne to prince Rees recouered by force and good will of the people all his land, ſauing two caſtels Aberteiui and Stratmeyric, which his brother Maelgon by the aid of Gwenwynwyn had wrongfullie taken from him. Then his brother Maelgon (fearing his diſpleaſure) toke a ſolemne oth before noble and religious men, which were about to make peace betwixt them; that if his brother Gruffyth would giue him pledges for the aſſurance of his owne perſon, he would deliuer him by a day the caſtell of Aberteiui: wherupon Gruffyth did ſo. But aſſoone as Maelgon got the pledges, he fortified the caſtell, & manned it to his owne vſe, and ſent the pledges to Gwenwynwyn, who hated Gruffyth to the death, there to be kept in priſon. But ſhortlie after, by

H. Lhoyd. Matt. Paris. pag. 259.

Gods

Gods helpe they brake the prison & escaped home.

In the yeare 1199. Maelgon sonne to prince Rees laid siege to the castell of Dynerth, and getting it, slew all the garrison which his brother Gruffyth had left to defend it. But at the same time Gruffyth wan the castell of Cilgerran, and fortified it. This yeare, as king Richard did bew the castell of Chaleus in the countrie of Lenuoyle, he was striken with a quarell and sore wounded, whereof he died the ninth of April, and left by his testament Iohn his brother inheritor of all his lands, hauing no respect to his brother Geffreys son Arthur duke of Brytaine, who being the sonne of the elder brother was his right heire. Then this Iohn, surnamed Without land, was crowned king of England with great triumph: wherfore the French king forthwith made warre against him, to whom Arthur duke of Brytaine cleaued, thinking thereby to obtaine the crowne of England. Also the king of Scots by meanes of Hugh Bygod came to Yorke, and openlie sware fidelitie to the king of England.

1199

Matt. Paris. pag. 261. Matt. West. page. 75.

Matt West. page. 92.

The yeare after, Gruffyth sonne to Conan ap Owen Gwyneth a noble man died, and was buried in a monks cowle at the Abbey of Conwy, and so were all the nobles (for the most part) of that time buried: for they were made to beleeue by the monks and friers, that that strange weed was a sure defense betwixt their soules and hell, how so euer they died. And all this baggage and superstition receiued they with monks and friers a few yeres before that out of England. For the first Abbey or frier house that we read of in Wales, sith the destruction of the noble house of Bangor, which sauored not of Romish dregges, was the Tuy Gwyn,

H. Lhoyd.

built

built the yeare 1146. and after they swarmed like bees through all the countrie: for then the Cleargie had forgotten the lesson that they had receiued of the noble Clerke Ambrosius Telesinus, who writing in the yeare 540. when the right Christian faith (which Ioseph of Aremathia taught at the Ile of Aualon) reigned in this land, before the proud and bloodthirstie monke Augustine infected it with his Romish doctrine, in a certaine Ode hath these verses:

Taliesin. In those daies the Brytaines refused the doctrine of Augustine as erronius and corrupt.

Gwae'r offeiriad byd
Nys angreifftia gwyd
Ac ny phregetha:
Gwae ny cheidw ey gail
Ac ef yn vigail,
Ac nys areilia:
Gwae ny theidw ey dheuaid
Rhae bleidhie, Rhufeniaid
A'i ffon gnwppa.

Which may thus be Englished almost word for word.

Wo be to that priest yborne,
That will not cleanlie weed his corne
And preach his charge among:
Wo be to that shepherd (I saie)
That will not watch his fold alwaie,
As to his office doth belong:
Wo be to him that doth not keepe
From Romish woolues his sheepe
With staffe and weapon strong.

And

And because no man should doubt of them, I haue set them here as they were written by him that made them. Whereby it may be proued, that the Brytaines the first inhabiters of this realme did abhorre the Romish doctrine taught in that time, which doctrine (I am sure) is litle amended now in the church of Rome: and that may be to vs a mirrour to see our owne follie, if we dow degenerate from our forefathers the ancient Brytaines in the sinceritie of true religion, as we dow in other things.

This yeare Maelgon ap Rees, seeing he could not well keepe Aberteiui, of verie spite to his brother and hatred to his countrie, sold it to the Englishmen for a small summe of monie, being the keie and locke of all Wales. The same yeare Madoc the sonne of Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfild did build the abbie of Lhanegwest, called in English commonlie Vale crucis. This yeare also king Iohn made peace with the French king, and Arthur duke of Brytaine his nephue, and married Isabel daughter and heire vnto the Earle of Angolisme, which was before assured vnto Hugh de Brune Vicount of Carce: wherefore the said Hugh forsoke king Iohn, and became his enimie. *Mat. West. pag. 78.*

1201

* This Hugh Brune Earle of March and Turyn had this Isabel to wife after the death of king Iohn, by whome he had issue William de Valence, who in the right of Ione his wife daughter and heire of Warren Montchensey, and of Ione the eldest daughter and one of the heires of William Earle Marshall and Penbrooke, was Earle of Penbrooke, as in this historie hereafter doth appeare.

The yeare 1201. Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Northwales, being a lustie yoong man, banished out

1201

out of the land his cosen Meredyth the sonne of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth suspected of treason, and seased the Cantref of Lhyyn and Euyonyth to his owne hands, which were Conans land. Then shortlie after, Meredyth the sonne of prince Rees was slaine at Carnwillion by treason, whose elder brother Gruffyth seased vpon his castell in Lhanymdhyfri and all his lands. This Gruffyth was a wise and discreet gentleman, and one that was like to bring all Southwales to good order and obedience, who in all things followed his fathers steppes, whom as he succeeded in gouernment, so he did in all martiall prowes and nobilitie of mind; but cruell fortune, which frowned vpon that countrie, suf-
1202 fered him not long to enioy his land. This prince died vpon S. Iames daie ensuing, and was buried at Stratflur with great solemnitie; he left behind him a son called Rees as right inheritor of Southwales, whose mother was Mawd the daughter of
Matt. West. pag. 78. William de Bruse. Also this yeare died Arthur duke of Brytaine at Roane not without suspicion of poison ministred by his vncles meanes, who caused his sister Elianor to be conueied to England, and to be kept in prison miserablie in the castell of Brystow as long as she liued. Then the French king got all Normandie, sauing Roane and two castels, by treason of the Normanes, who hated Iohn to the death. The next yeare after that, certeine lords of Wales got the castell of Gwerthrynion, which was Roger Mortimers, and made it plaine with the ground.

Then Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Northwales calling to memorie his estate and title, and how all the other princes by the ordinance of Roderike the

the Great, and after by the lawes of Howel Dha, ought of right to acknowledge the king or prince of Northwales as their liege lord, and hold their lands of him and of none other; notwithstanding that, of late yeares by negligence of his predecessors they had not vsed their accustomed dutie: but some held of the king of England, other ruled as supreme powers within their owne countries. Therefore he called a Parliament of all the lords in Wales, which for the most part appeared before him, & swore to be his liegemen: but Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys would not come thither, nor take the oth of allegiance. Which disobedience the prince declared to all his lords, & they all thought that it was mæte that Gwenwynwyn should be constrained by force to do his dutie, or else to læse his lands. Yet one of his lords named Elise ap Madoc would not agræe to hurt Gwenwynwyn in anie case, but departed awaie suddenlie: then Lhewelyn came with an armie to Powys; but by the meanes of certaine learned men, Gwenwynwyn and the prince were made frends, & Gwenwynwyn became the prince his liegeman, and confirmed that both by oth and writing. Then Lhewelyn remembring how Elise ap Madoc had serued him, seased vpon all his lands, and Elise fled the countrie, but afterward yælded himselfe to the princes mercie, who gaue him the castell of Crogen, and seuen townships withall. And here I thinke it not vnmæte to declare the cause why the Englishmen vse to call the Welshmen Crogens, as a word of reproch and despite: but if they knew the beginning, they should find it contrarie. For in the viage that king Henrie the second made against

He had need to vse a caution in this oth, for he was sworne before to the king of England. *H. Lloyd.*

the Welshmen to the mountaines of Berwin, as he laie at Oswestree, a number of his men that were sent to trie the passages, as they would haue passed Offas ditch at the castell of Crogen, at which place there was & is at this daie a narrow waie through the same ditch, for that ditch appeareth yet to this daie verie deepe through all that countrie & beareth his old name. These men, I saie, as they would haue passed this straite, were met withall, & a great number of them slaine, as appeareth by their graues there yet to be seene, whereof the strait beareth the name. Therefore the Englishmen afterward not forgetting this slaughter, vsed to cast the Welshmen in the teeth in all their troubles with the name of Crogen, as if they would signifie vnto them thereby, that they should looke for no fauour but rather reuengment at their hands: which word in processe of time grew to be taken in another signification.

Adwy'r bedhev.

Now when Lhewelyn had set all these parties in good order, he returned to Northwales, & by the waie fortified the castell of Bala in Penlhyn. About the same time Rees sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees (by right prince of Southwales) got the castell of Lhanymdhyfri vpon Michaelmas day. This yeare king Iohn lost all Normandie, with Aniow, Mayne and Poytiers; and Hugh Gurnaie, Robert Fitzwater and Sayer de Quincie, who had a great part of these countries vnder their rule, deliuered all vp to the French king at the first summon; yet Roger Lacie kept his castels as long as he had any hope of succors. About this time there was in England one called Simon de Thurnay, a great diuine and philosopher, who diuerse times made his aduaunt, that

Matt. Paris. page. 279. Matt. West. pag. 79.

Matt. Paris. pag. 276. Polydor virg. lib. 15.

that he knew all that was to be knowen, and suddenlie he fell to such ignorance that he cold nether read nor vnderstand one letter in the booke.

* About this time Lhewelyn prince of Wales toke to wife Ione the daughter of king Iohn, by Agatha the daughter of Robert Ferrers Earle of Derby, with whom the said king gaue him the lordship of Elsmere in the Marches of Wales. *Ran. Cest. lib. 7. cap. 33. Fabian.*

The yeare next ensuing the foresaid Rees ap Gruffyth ap Rees got the castell of Lhangadoc, and fortified it to his owne vse; but shortlie after Maelgon his vncle with his frænd Gwenwynwyn came with a strong power before the castell of Lhanymdhyfri & wan it, and from thence they remoued to Lhangadoc, got the same likewise, suffering the garrison to depart. From thence Maelgon went to Dinerth, and finished the castell which he had begun there. About this time Dauid sonne to Owen Gwyneth, after that prince Lhewelyn (his nephue) had set him at libertie, fled to England, and got an armie to restore him to his ancient estate in Northwales, but all in vaine; for his nephue met him and ouerthrew him in the waie, then he returning to England, for verie sorow died shortlie after. The next yeare to this, Howel the sonne of prince Rees, being blind, was slaine at Cemaes by his brother Maelgons men, and buried by his brother Gruffyth at Stratflur. Although this Maelgon in those daies bare all the rule in Southwales, yet his brother Gruffyths sonnes Rees and his brethren wan from him the chiefe defense of all his countrie, to wit, the castels of Dyneuowr and Lhanymdhyfri. Then William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke laid siege to the castell of Cilgerran & wan it. Not long after, Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to 1204

kill Gadiuor ap Griffri, whose foure sons Maelgon toke and put them to death. These were toward gentlemen, and came of a noble stocke: for their mother Susanna was daughter to the said Howel ap Rees by a daughter of Madoc ap Meredyth prince
1205 of Powys. The yeare 1205. Maelgon did build a castell at Abereneon. At that time there came such abundance of fish to Aberystwyth, as the like was neuer seene before. Within the next three yeares after, the French king got manie townes in Gwyen. In those daies there fell a great debate in England betweene the king & the clergie about the election of the Archbishop of Canturburie: in so much
1208 that the yeare 1208. the Pope denounced all England accursed, & no seruice was vsed in anie church
Holpæg. 566. & 570. within England. This yere the king did banish out of the land William de Bruse with his wife, for displeasure that he bare to his son, and seased their lands to his owne hands, which William with his said wife and son fled to Ireland, & there remained for a while. This man was of great power in the Marches of Wales, but extreme cruell and vniust. The same yeare Gwenwynwyn came to Shrewesburie to speake with the kings councell, and was there detained prisoner, whereupon prince Lhewelyn conquered all his countrie, with all the towns and castels therein, and kept the same to his owne vse. Which when Maelgon ap Rees vnderstood, and that Lhewelyn would make his voiage to Southwales, he ouerthrew his castels of Aberystwyth, Stratmeyric, and Dynerth, which he before had fortified, despairing to be able to withstand the prince: but the prince kept on his iournie to Aberystwyth, and built the castell againe, & fortified it,

and

and seased to his owne hands the Cantref of Penwedic, & the land betwixt Dyui and Aeron, which he gaue to Maelgons nephues the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, and so returned home with great ioy. Within a litle after Rees Vachan sonne to prince Rees laid siege to the castell of Lhangadoc, and wan it, not regarding his promise and league with the sonnes of his brother Gruffyth ap Rees, forgetting how worthilie they had serued him in his necessitie. Therefore assoone as they heard of this, both Rees and Owen came before the said castell & wan it by assault, & slew or tooke prisoners all the garrison, and then burned the castell to the earth.

The yeare 1210. king Iohn made a voiage to Ireland, with an armie of great power, and wanne the countrie of Conacht, and tooke Cathol their prince prisoner. 1210 *Matt. Paris. pag. 307.*

* In this voiage of king Iohn towards Ireland, as he was in his iournie in the borders of Wales, there was one taken and brought before him, who had killed a preest. The officer desired to vnderstand the kings pleasure what he would haue done to him; Let him go, saith the king, for he hath slaine mine enimie. The churchmen of those daies persecuted king Iohn with booke, bell and candell, and therefore he little regarded the losse of some of them. *Matt. Paris. page. 303.*

Also he spoiled Hugh de Lacie Lord of Meth of his castels and lands, and tooke William de Bruse the yonger, and Mawd de Saint Valerike his mother, and brought them both to England with him, and caused them cruellie to be famished in the castell of Wyndsor.

* The cause of the kings displeasure taken against this William de Bruse, Lord of Brecknock, as Matthew Paris reporteth the same, was this. When the Pope had excommu- *Matt. Paris. pag. 303.*

nicated the realme of England. The king fearing a further inconuenience, toke pledges of such of his nobles as he suspected would make anie stirre against him, & sending his messengers to the said William de Bruse, demanded his sons for pledges. Then Mawd the wife of the said William, (more malipart than manerlie, taking the word out of hir husbands mouth) answered roundlie, that the king, who had shamefullie slaine Arthur his nephue, whom he ought rather to haue kept and preserued, should haue none of hir children. These words being by the messengers signified vnto the king, put him in such a heat against the said Lord, that he sent certeine souldiours to take him; whereupon he his wife and children were faine to flie into Ireland to saue their liues; where the said Mawd and hir sonne were now taken: but the father escaped and fled into France, where he died afterward, as the same author saith.

Idem.pa.308

This yeare the Earle of Chester reedified the castell of Dyganwy, which stood vpon the sea shore, East of the riuer Conwy, which prince Lhewelyn had before destroied. Also he fortified the castell of Treffynnon or S. Wenefride. Then prince Lhewelyn entered the Earles land, and destroied a great part thereof, and returned home with a great spoile. Also Rees Vachan sonne to prince Rees fearing prince Lhewelyn, who defended his nephues the sonnes of Gruffyth in their right, went to the king for succours, which he receiued with good will, and by their aid he laid siege to the castell of Lhanymdhyfry. Now when the garrison sawe no hope of succours, they desired that they might depart bag & baggage, horsses & all, and so they did. Likewise Gwenwynwyn, whom the king held in prison, was set at libertie, and the king fearing the princes power, sent an armie with him, by whose means he receiued all his countrie againe in short space.

space. Maelgon also, when he heard the same, came to the kings court, & became the kings man, who returning home with a great number of Normanes and Englishmen, ioined to them all the power he could make in Wales; and contrarie to the oth that he had made to his nephues Rees and Owen, began to spoile their countrie, and comming to Cantref Penwedic, encamped at Cilkennyn, and laie there all night consulting vpon his voiage. In the meane time his nephues hearing this, hauing but a small power, not aboue 300. of chosen men, came and lodged hard by, vnknowing to their enimies. And when they vnderstood by their spies that all was in quiet in Maelgons campe, and how that his men mistrusting nothing behaued themselues careleslie, these two lords prosecuted boldlie the enterprise which they had taken in hand, and peaceablie entring the campe, did come where they thought Maelgon laie, & or euer they were espied they gaue alarum, and slew a great number before they awoke: and the rest hearing the noise, halfe amazed, by means of the darkenesse escaped awaie, thinking some great power had bene there. But Maelgons men defended them manfullie, vntill such time as their lord had gotten vpon his feete, and escaped awaie by benefite of the night. Then his nephue Conan ap Howel and his chiefe counseller Gruffyth ap Cadogan were both taken, and Eneon ap Caradoc with a great number more slaine.

About this time Gilbert Earle of Glocester fortified the castell of Buelht, where a litle before he had lost manie of his men. This yeare also Mawd de Bruse wife to Gruffyth ap Rees died, and was buried

ried in a monks coule in Stratflur by hir husband.

1211 *Matt. Paris. pag. 307. Matt. West. page. 89.*

The next yeare ensuing king Iohn had manie complaints made vnto him by the Marchers, vpon prince Lhewelyn, how he entring their countrie burned and spoiled all as he went, and slew their men. Wherfore the king gathered a great armie through all England, and called to him such lords and princes of Wales as held of him, as Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, whom Lhewelyn had banished: Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield, Ohirke [illegible]: Meredyth ap Rotpert lord of Cydewen: Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys, Maelgon and Rees Vachan the sonnes of prince Rees, rulers of Southwales. With this great armie he entred into Northwales by Chester, minding to destroie all that had life within that countrie. Then the prince hearing of all this preparation against him, aswell of his owne countriemen as others, commanded all such as inhabited the Inland or Midle countrie (which is now part of Denbigh and Flynt shires) to remoue all their goods and cattels to Snowden hils for a time. And so the king came along the sea coast to Ruthlan, and so passed ouer the riuer Clwyd, and came to the castell of Teganwy, and there remained a while: but Lhewelyn cut off his victuals behind him, so that he could haue none from England, and there cold not a man scatter from the skirmishes vnfought withall: where the Northwales men alwaies, both for the aduantage of the straits and knowledge of the places, had the vpper hand. At the last the English souldiours were glad to taste horsse flesh for pure nede. Then, when the king saw no remedie, he returned home in great rage, leauing the countrie full of

dead

dead bodies. In August next ensuing he returned againe with a great armie, and the lords before named with him, & entred into Wales, at Blanch-monasterie now Oswestree, whereof Iohn the sonne of William Fitzalan was lord. At this time the king passing the riuer of Conwey, encamped there by the riuer side, and sent part of his armie with guides of the countrie to burne Bangor: who did so, taking Rotpert the bishop prisoner, who was afterward ransomed for 200. hawkes. Then the prince seeing all England and Wales against him, & a great part of his land won from him, thought it best to entreat with the king. And therupon he sent Ione his wife the kings daughter to hir father to make a peace, who (being a discreet woman) found the meanes that vpon pledges giuen for safeconduct the prince came to the king, and made peace with him, and did him homage. Then giuing him pledges, he promised vnto him towards his charges 20000. heads of cattell and fortie horsses. Moreouer he granted to the king the Inland for euer: wherevpon the king returned to England with great triumph, after that he had brought all Wales vnder his subiection, sauing Rees & Owen the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees. Therfore at his departure he gaue straite commandement to Foulke Vicount of Caerdyff (called Warden of the Marches, a cruell tyrant, but yet wel loued of the king) to take an armie with him, that he ioining with Maelgon and Rees Vachan, might compell the aforesaid sonnes of Gruffyth to obeie him.

1212

Matt. Paris, page 309. Matth. West. page 91.

* This Foulke or Falcasius de Breant, a Norman borne and a bastard, being a cruell and a wicked man, was called by king Iohn to his aid against the Barons, who vsed himselfe

Matt. Paris. pag. 311. Matt. West. page 99.

cruellie towards them, for which cause the said king gaue him in mariage Margaret de Riparijs an inheritrice of great possessions.

This Foulke calling vnto him Maelgon and Rees came to the Cantref of Penwedic: then the yong lords seing no remedie, sent to him for peace and safeconduct to passe to the court, which he granted them. When they came to the court, vpon their submission to the king, with the gift of all their lands betwixt Aeron and Dyui, they were receiued of him verie gentlie, and curteouslie intreated, and after they had donne him homage, they returned home againe. Then Foulke before his departure out of the countrie, fortified the castell of Aberystwyth, and manned it to the kings behoofe. But within a while Maelgon (as he was verie vnconstant) and Rees Vachan repented them of the peace they had made with the king, and therevpon laid siege to the castell of Aberystwyth, & getting the same destroied it. When their nephues Rees and Owen sawe that their vncles had broken the kings peace, they made a roade vnto Maelgons countrie, and slew a great number of his men, and returned with a rich bootie.

The next yeare prince Lhewelyn, being not able to abide the displeasures which the garrisons that the king left in his nephues castels in Northwales did to his people, called to him Gwenwynwyn from Powys, Maelgon ap Rees from Southwales, Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor from Bromfield, Meredyth ap Robert from Cydewen, and opened to them this miserable case, how they which were wont to haue a prince of their owne nation, now (by their owne wilfulnesse) were brought in subiection to a stranger,

stranger, and declared also vnto them, how that if they would agree among themselues, they might defend their ancient estate still; which thing they all promised to do, & swore fealtie to prince Lhewelyn, & forthwith gathered an armie, & wan all the castels sauing Ruthlan & Dyganwy: then comming to Powys, they laid siege to the castell which Robert Vepont had made at Mathraual. But when the king was informed of all this, he leuied an armie, and came thither to raise the siege, and after caused the castell to be rased, & then returned home, hauing greater matters in hand betweene him & his nobles. Then being at Notingham, & hering how the prince of Wales destroied all the Marches, he caused the pledges which he had receiued the last yere to be hanged, as Howel the son of Cadwalhon, Madoc the sonne of Maelgon, and others, to the number of 28. striplings. Also Robert Vepont did hang at Shrewesburie, Rees the sonne of Maelgon not being yet seuen yeares of age, and so cruellie murthered the innocent, to reuenge the offenses of others.

Castell Mathraual.

Matt. Paris. page 309.

Hol. pag. 573.

In the meane while that the king remained at Notingham, he receiued letters from the princesse of Northwales his daughter, declaring that his nobles had conspired with the French king against him, and for proofe thereof she alledged, that Robert Fitzwater, Eustace de Vescy, and Stephan Ridell were secretelie fled into France, and that the French king prepared an armie to come to England, vnder the colour that the king was a rebell from the church, for that he would not condescend to the bishop of Romes requests.

Hol. pag. 574. Matt. Paris. page. 309.

The yeare 1213. Innocentius Pope of Rome did release prince Lhewelyn, Gwenwynwyn, and Maelgon, 1213

This is not *Euangelium pecis. Ex fructibus eorum cognoscetis eos.*

Maelgon, of those oths that they had made to king Iohn, and willed them vnder the paines of cursing to annoie and trouble him all that they could, as the enimie of the church. Wherevpon forthwith Lhewelyn receiued all the Inland countrie, which to this time was in the kings hands. But within a little after, the king by the persuasion of Pandulph the legat, granted the Pope his request, and obteined absolution at his hands, and releasement of the interdiction vpon performance of his promises. Then king Iohn hearing how the French king was in Flanders, and had a great nauie at Dam, purposing to bring the Earldome into his subiection, sent William de Longaspata Earle of Salisburie, Reginald Earle of Boleyn, and Hugh de Noua villa or Neuill thither with a great nauie, who ouerthrew the Frenchmen, and returned home with great spoile. Shortlie after king Iohn sailed to Rochell, where the Earle of those marches, and Geffrey de Landanamo were reconciled to him.

Matt. Paris. page. 318.

Annal. Fland Iac. Meyri. lib. 8. Hol. pag. 578.

Hol. pag. 586.

The yeare folowing, king Iohn made peace with the French king, for fiue yeares. Then Rees son to Gruffyth ap Rees, which was heire to prince Rees, seeing he could haue no part of his fathers lands, but that his vncles kept all from him by force, made his complaint to the king. And the king pitieng his estate, sent to Foulke Vicount of Caerdyff (warden of the marches) and to the steward of Hereford, commanding them to take all Stratywy from Rees Vachan (whom other call Rees Gryc) vnlesse he would let his nephues enioie the castell of Lhauymdhyfry, with the territorie belonging thereto. And they sent to Rees to know his

his mind, who answered them stoutlie, that they should not haue one foote of land of him. Therefore Foulke gathered a great armie, and met with yong Rees at Talhwynelgain, where he loked for him with a number of men, that he had gotten in Brechnock, and thence they marched in three battelles towardes Dyneuowr, of which, yong Rees lead the first, Foulke the second, and Owen brother to Rees the third. Then Rees Vachan came boldlie and gaue them battell, where in the end he was put to flight, with the losse of a great number of his men. Then he went straight, and manned the castell of Dineuowr, and burned the towne of Lhandeilo vawr, keeping himselfe in the wild and rough places: then his enimies laid siege to the castell of Dyneuowr, and at the first assault, they wanne the first ward, so that they of the garrison were faine to take the Koxe for their defense, and defended the same manfullie; but they without made engines to cast in great stones, and began to vndermine the walles in such sort, that the captaine fell to that composition, that if he were not succoured by the next daie at noone, he would deliuer vp the castell, vpon condition that all his men might depart with their armour and weapons, and so they did, for they had no succours. Afterward they brought the Cantref Mawr to their subiection. Then Rees Vachan remoued his wife and children to his brother Maelgons countrie, and leaft the castell of Lhauymdhyfry well fortified and manned. After the departure of Foulke, yong Rees came with an armie of Welshmen and Normanes to Lhauymdhyfry; but before they were encamped, the captaine deliuered vp the castell, the garrison depar-

departing with their liues. And shortlie after Rees Vachan was taken at Caermarthyn, and committed to the kings prison.

* The British booke of the Abbeie of Stratflur doth in this place set downe the earnest repentance of king Iohn, of all the extremities that he had vsed against the churchmen, and how that he called home againe such of them as were either expelled, or voluntarilie went out of the realme, and restored to them all such things as his officers had taken from them. At what time also he made the kingdome of England tributarie to the church of Rome, to be holden of the Pope, yéelding and paieng vnto him the summe of a thousand markes yearelie for euer.

At this time prince Lhewelyn laid siege to the castell of Dyganwy, and Ruthlan, and wanne them both, so that he left the king neither hold nor castell within his land.

1215 *Matt. Paris. pag. 339.*

In the yeare 1215. king Iohn with the Earles of Chester and Derbie tooke the crosse, but the rebellion of his barons staid his iournie; for they required of him certeine auncient lawes and customes to be kept, which he denied to dow. Therefore they were confederate with Lhewelyn prince of Wales, that he should stirre vpon his part, and they would vpon theirs: then gathering an army, they appointed Robert Fitzwater captaine, and came to Bedford, where William Beauchamp receiued them into the castell, and from thence they went to London, and were there ioifullie receiued. Then the king leuied a power, with William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke, and laid siege to the castell of Rochester, which was manfullie defended three moneths by William de Abbineto, but at the last it was taken by force. And at that time there

Matt. Paris. pag. 340.

there were taken with the said William, William de Lancaster, VVilliam de Emmford, Thomas de Moletun, Quince Gyfford, Odinel Bobi, and Odinel de Albineto, whom the king sent to the castell of Corff to be imprisoned sure. At this time the Pope cursed all such as made warre against king Iohn.

* There is a bull of excommunication among the Records kept in the towre against Lhewelyn prince of Wales, and others, for making warre against king Iohn being vnder the protection of the church of Rome. Thus the Pope can blow hot and cold out of one mouth. A litle before he released prince Lhewelyn, the Barons and all the commons of the realme from their oth of obedience and subiection to king Iohn, commanding them vpon paine of curse to make warre against him: and now hauing brought his purpose to passe, he curseth them for doing of that which he commanded. So the Pope setteth at variance kings and princes at his pleasure to worke his owne commoditie, and when the same is brought about, he curseth them with boke, bell, and candle, if they without consideration of their own greefs will not agree againe when he will: whereas fire being kindled is not easilie quenched, & hatred once stirred vp betweene princes, and growne by displeasures to open war (wherin manie are slaine, other taken, & themost spoiled and vndone) is not so soone put off with a Mandamus from Rome, and shaking of hands at the Popes pleasure.

Neuertheless prince Lhewelyn leuied an armie and came to Shrewesburie, which towne and castell were deliuered to him without any resistance, and there he remained a while. In the mean time Giles de Bruse bishop of Hereford (and chiefe of this conspiracie) sonne to William de Bruse, sent his brother Reynold to Brechnock, and all the people receiued him as their lord, and so he got all his castels without gaine-saieng of anie man, to wit,

Aberge-

Abergeuenny, Penkelhy, Castelh Gwyn (or the White castell) Grosmont & the Ile of Cynuric. But when the bishop came thither himselfe, they deliuered him the castels of Aberhodny, Hay, Bnelht, & Blaynlhyfny, and he to strengthen himselfe in that countrie promised castell Payn, Clune with all Eluel, to Walter Vachan the sonne of Eneon Clyd. In the meane time of this, yong Rees sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees and Maelgon his vncle were made frends, and went both to Dyuet, where they recouered all the land to themselues sauing Cemais, and ouerthrew the castell of Arberth & Maynclochoc. Then Maelgon and Owen brother to Rees went to Northwales to prince Lhewelyn, and did to him homage: and yong Rees gathered a great power and came to Cydwely, and brought it with all Carnwylheon to his subiection, and rased the castell there, and likewise the castell of Lhychwr. Frō thence he lead his armie to the castell of Hugh de Myles at Talybont, and hauing taken the same by force, slew a great number of the garrison. Then the daie after he toke his iournie to Senghennyth, where the garrison which laie there burnt the towne, and departed. Therfore Rees laieng siege to the castell of Ystymlhwynarth, got the same the next daie following, and burned it and the towne also, and so he got all the castels of Gwyrland within three daies after, and then returned home with victorie and triumph. At this time Rees Vachan (or Rees Gryc) vncle to yong Rees, and sonne to the lord Rees was set at libertie by the king, leauing his sonne and two other pledges for him. This yeare also two Abbots were consecrated bishops, Iorwerth of S. Dauids, and Cadogan of Bangor. Giles de

Bruse

Bruse bishop of Hereford by the Popes commandement went and made peace with the king, and died in his returne homeward at Glocester, whose inheritance descended to his brother Reginald, who maried the daughter of prince Lhewelyn.

Shortlie after Lhewelyn prince of Northwales came with a great armie to Caermardhyn, and laid siege to the castell, which was yelded vnto him the fifth daie after, which he rased to the ground, and so he did with the castels of Lhanstephan, S. Cleare, & Talacharn. From thence he went to Caerdigan, and winning the new castell in Emlyn, he subdued Cemaes, and got the castell of Tredraeth, (called in English Newport) and rased the same to the ground. Then the garrison, which kept the castell of Aberteiui deliuered the same vnto him vpon S. Stephens daie: and the daie after he had the castell of Cilgerran, from whence he returned to Northwales with great honor and triumph. In the which viage these lords accompanied him, to wit, Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan, Lhewelyn ap Meredyth, Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys, Meredyth ap Rotpert, Maelgon and Rees Vachan the sonnes of prince Rees, Rees and Owen the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, and the power of Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor lord of Bromfield. The winter after was the faireſt winter that euer was seene.

The yeare folowing the prince went to Aberteiui, to make an agræment betwixt Maelgon and Rees Vachan sonnes to prince Rees on the one side, and their nephues yoing Rees, and his brother Owen the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees on the other side: where he diuided Southwales betwixt them after this maner: to Maelgon he gaue three Can-

trefs in Dyuet Gwarthaf, Penlhwyhoc, Cemaes and Emlyn, with the castell of Cilgerran: two in Stratywy, Hiruryn and Malhaen and Maenor Bydvey, with the castell of Lhanymdhyfry, and two in Caerdigan Gwymonyth and Mabwyneon to yong Rees and Owen his brother he gaue the castell of Aberteiui, and the castell of Nant yr arian (or siluer dale) and three Cantrefs in Caerdigan withall. And to Rees Vachan otherwise called Rees Gryc, the castell of Dyneuowr, the Cantref Mawr, and the Cantref Bachan (except Hiruryn and Mydhuey & the Comotes of Cydwely and Carnwylhion) This diuision being accomplished, the prince returned homeward, to whom by the way it was signified that Gwenwynwyn (contrarie to his oth and bonds in writing) had forsaken him, and became againe the kings subiect, which grieued the prince verie much, and therefore he sent vnto him bishops and Abbots to moue him to remember his oth and promise, and his pledges giuen to the prince, and to shew him his owne hand, and therevpon to see if he would come againe, and to promise him the princes fauour; but he would in no case heare of reconciliation, wherefore the prince entred into Powys with fire and sword, and subdued the countrie to himselfe: wherevpon Gwenwynwyn fled to the Earle of Chester for succours, and there remained for a while.

Matt. Paris. page 377. At this time Lewys sonne to the French king being called by the Barons of England, landed at Tenet, who receiuing to his hands all the holdes by the waie, came to London, and there receiued homage of the Barons, and from thence went towards Winchester where king Iohn was, and by the

the waie got the castels of Rygat, Guilford, and Fernam, then comming to Winchester receiued the same with the castell. Wherevpon king Iohn fled to Hereford in the Marches of Wales, and sent to Reynold Bruse and to prince Lhewelyn, desiring frendship; but they would not heare him. Therefore he destroied the castell of Radnor and Haye and came a long to Oswestree, which towne being of the possessions of Iohn Fitzalans, he burned to the earth, and departed from thence northward, leauing power as he went; in whose companie were William de Albemarle the Earle of Glocester, Philip de Albineto, Iohn Marshall, Foulke de Breant a noble gwd soldiour, to whom the king gaue in mariage the daughter of the Earle Riuers with the castell of Bedford, William Earle of Salisburie the kings brother, William Briwer, Walter Espec. Also he appointed gouernors of the North, Hugh Baliol, and Philip Halcots. He made gouernors of the citie of Yorke, Robert de Veipont, Geffrey Lucy, and Bryan de Lysle. Upon the other part Lewys coming from Winchester, toke the castell of Odyham and came to London with great triumph, where Geffrey Maundeuile Earle of Essex was slaine by misfortune running at the tilte. And the Lords that mainteined the quarell were these: William Erle Warren, William Earle of Arundell, William Erle of Salisburie, who forsoke the king at the end, William Marshall the yonger, William de Maundeuile, Robert Fitzwater, William Huntingfield all southern men, and Robert de Rose, Peter de Bruse, and Richard Percie northern men. And all this while Hubert de Burgh kept the castell of Douer worthilie to the behoofe of the king. But as king Iohn was ma-

Matt. Paris. page 383.

king preparation at Newerke, he fell sicke and died, and lieth buried at VVorcester.

Matt. Paris, page.386. After the death of king Iohn, Rondle Earle of Chester, VVilliam Marshall Erle of Penbrooke, William Earle Ferrers, Philip de Albineto, and Iohn Marshall crowned Henrie his sonne king of England at Gloucester. *Matth. West. page.104.* In the meane while Lewys besieged the castell of Douer, but all in vaine. Then returning to London, where the citie was deliuered him, he proceeded and wan the castels of Hartford and Berkamstede. Whereupon there was a truse concluded betwixt both princes for a while, then Lewys returned to France. This yeare Howel ap Gruffyth ap Conan died, and lieth buried at Conwey.

1217 The yeare 1217. manie of the nobles of England forsooke Lewys, whom they had called in before, and contrarie to their oth came to king Henrie, as William de Albineto lord of Bealwere besides Notingham, who was imprisoned in Corff, & William Earle Warren, VVilliam de Albineto Earle of Arundell, William longa Spata Earle of Salisburie, William Marshall the yonger, and William de Cantilupo. Then Lewys shortlie after landed at Douer with a great armie, and laid siege to the castell, but he could do no good: from thence he went and incamped before the castell of Windsore, and when he cold not get it, he toke his iournie to Lincolne, whither the armie of king Henrie came against him, where a cruell battell was fought, wherein Lewys was put to flight, & a great number of his nobles taken, as Saere Quincy Earle of Winchester, Henrie de Bohune Earle of Hereford, Gilbert de Gaunt Earle of Lincoln, Robert Fitzwater, *Matt. Paris. pag.395. Matt. West. page.104.*

Richard

Richard Montfytchet, Gilbert de Clare, William Mowbraye, William Beuchamp, VVilliam Mandit, Aemer Harcourt, Roger de Creſcy, William de Coluile, William de Roſſe, Robert Rippeley, and there were ſlaine Symon de Veſcy, Hugh de Roch, Reynald Creſcy conſtable of Cheſter, Gerald de Furneuale, and manie other. Alſo Hubert de Burgh captaine of Douer, Henrie de Turberuile, and Richard Sward gaue the French nauie (whereof Euſtace a monke was captaine) an ouerthrow. *Matt. Paris. page.398.*

In this meane time, Reynald de Bruſe did agree with the king, vnknowing to prince Lhewelyn, and contrarie to his promiſe. Wherefore yong Rees and Owen his ſiſters ſons (ſeeing that he in whom they truſted moſt deceiued them) roſe againſt him, and wanne all Buelht from him ſauing the caſtell. But when the Prince heard of this agreement, he was ſore offended withall, and comming with an armie to Brechnock, he laid ſiege to the town of Aberhodny, where the burgeſſes of the towne came to him, and by meanes of yong Rees, the Prince taking 100. markes and fiue pledges of them, raiſed his ſiege, and toke his iournie ouer the blacke mountaines towards Gwyr, where he loſt much of his cariages. And as he camped at Lhangruc, Reynald Bruſe came to him with ſixe knights in his companie, and deſired his father in law of pardon for his offenſe, who receiuing him gentlie, did not onlie forgiue him, but alſo gaue him the caſtell of Senghennyth, and Reynald committed the ſame to the cuſtodie of Rees Vachan. Lhewelyn after he had ſet all things in good order in that countrie marched to Dyuet, and being at Ceſn Cynwarchan, the Flemings ſent to him to deſire peace, but

Brecheinoc was the whole coũtrie or lordſhip of Brechnock: Aberhodny the cheefe towne.

the Prince would not grant them their request. Then yong Rees was the first that passed the riuer Cledheu to fight with them of the towne. Whereupon Iorwerth bishop of S.Dauids with all his clergie came to the Prince to desire peace to the Flemings, which after long debating was thus concluded.

Articles of peace betweene prince Lhewelyn and the Flemings.

First, that all the inhabitants of Ros and the land of Penbrooke should become the princes subiects, and euer from thencefoorth take him for their liege Lord. Secondarilie, that they should paie him a 1000. markes towards his charges, before Michaelmas next cõming. Thirdlie, that for the performance of these, they should deliuer forthwith to the Prince twentie pledges of the best in all the countrie: which things they did. Then the prince, after he had brought all VVales to his subiection, returned to Northwales with much honour. Shortlie after, there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and Lewys the French kings sonne. Whereupon the king promising the barons all their requests, Lewys returned toward France. Then shortlie after, VVilliam Marshall Earle of Penbrooke got the towne of Caerlhêon, and made warre against the VVelshmen, whom contrarie to their promise the barons leaft out of the conclusion of peace.

The barons pacifieng France and England, do conspire against Wales.

* The barons were verie glad of the friendship and aid of the prince of Wales, to serue their turne. But now in the generall conclusion of the peace, contrarie to their oth and promise, they reserue out Wales to keepe them plaie withall, hoping to get some more land thereby. Therefore let men take hæd how they build vpon Turne-serving Freendship.

Whereupon Rees Vachan raised the castell of Senghen-

Senghennyth, & all the castels he had in his custodie in that countrie, and banished all the Englishmen that dwelled there with their wiues and children for euer, and diuided the countrie to the Welshmen, who haue kept it vnto this daie.

The yeare ensuing, prince Lhewelyn put his garrisons in the castels of Caermardhin and Aberteiui. Then yong Rees (by the princes consent) went to the king & did him homage for his lands. At this time William Earle of Arundell, Rondell Earle of Chester, William Ferrers Earle of Derbie and Bryan Lisle toke their voiage toward the holie land.

In the yeare folowing, Rees Gryc sonne to prince Rees married the daughter of the Earle of Clare; and Iohn de Bruse married Marret the daughter of prince Lhewelyn. At that time William Marshall the elder died, leauing after him fiue sonnes and fiue daughters, which daughters were thus married. Mawd to Hugh Bygod, Ioane to Warren de Mount Chensey; Isabell to Gilbert de Clare; Sibill to William Earle of Derbie; and Eua to William de Bruse, betwixt which fiue all his great inheritance was after diuided, for all his sonnes died without issue, and were euerie one after another Erles of Penbrooke.

The yeare 1220. Lhewelyn prince of VVales lead an armie to Penbrooke against the Flemings, who contrarie to their oth and league had taken the castell of Aberteiui, which castell the Prince wanne and destroied, putting the garrison to the sword, rased the castell, & went thence to the land of Gwys, where he rased that castell, and burned the towne. Also he caused all Hauerford to be burned 1220 1221

ned to the castell gates, and destroied all Ros and Daugledhau: and they which kept the castell sent to him for truse till Maie, which was concluded vpon conditions, and so he returned home. Also this yeare certeine lords of Wales besieged the castell of Buelht, which was Reynalds de Bruse. Therefore the king came with an armie to the marches, and raised the siege, and came as far as Mountgomerie, and built a new castell there. As William de Albineto Earle of Arundell, Henrie de Bohune Earle of Hereford, and Sayer de Quincie Earle of Winchester were comming home from the holie land, they died by the waie. The yeare following there fell a great dissention betwixt prince Lhewelyn, and Gruffyth his sonne: for this Gruffyth enioied the Cantref of Merionyth without his fathers consent, and therefore his father sent for him to come vnto him, but he would not come: therefore the Prince sware that he would be reuenged vpon him and his complices for that dishonor, and then came with a great armie to Merionyth: but his sonne fearing not the father, got his people in the field readie to abide the battell, but as they were in sight, there was a peace concluded, and Gruffyth yelded to his father, and cried him mercie. Then Lhewelyn although he forgaue his sonne his offense, yet he tooke Merionyth and Ardydwy from him, & building a castell there, returned home againe. At this time yong Rees forsoke prince Lhewelyn, bicause Aberteiui was not deliuered him (as the promise was at the diuiding of Southwales) and went to William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke: therefore Lhewelyn came to Aberystwyth, and seased the castell and all that territorie

Hol.pag.619. Matt.Paris. pag.416. Matt.West. pag.110. & 111. Castell Trefaldwyn.

ritorie to his owne vse. Then yong Rees hearing this went vnto the king to complaine vpon the Prince, and the king sent for the prince to Shrewesburie, and made him and Rees frends; the prince promising to deale with Rees for Aberteiui as he had done with Maelgon for Caermardhin. This winter Iohn de Bruse by the consent of prince Lhewelyn fortified the castell of Senghennyth: at that time also Isabell the kings mother maried the son of Hugh de Brune Earle of March, without making the king priuie thereto.

William de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle about this time made an insurrection in Lincolneshire, which was soone appeased: then the king seased into his hands certaine honors and castels that diuerse men kept in their possessions without iust cause: as Foulke de Breant kept the Earldoms of Northampton, Oxford, Bedford and Buckingham, with the castels and holdes. Peter de Malo lacu, the castels of Corff, and Shirburne with Somersetshire, and Dorcestershire, and the liberties and forrests. Philip de Marke, the castels of Peke and Notingham, Notinghamshire and Derbyshire. Gigelard de Siconia kept Windsore and Odhiam, which for the most part the king receiued to his hands. Also Hubert de Burgh was created Earle of Kent, and chiefe Iustice of England, who toke to wife the king of Scots sister. The yeare after, yong Rees sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees departed out of this world, being a lustie gentleman, and endued with manie notable vertues, and was buried at Stratflur, whose inheritance Lhewelyn diuided betweene his brother Owen, and his vncle Maelgon. *Mat. West. page.111.* *Hol. pag.619.*

The yeare after Christes incarnation 1223. 1223

Hol.pag.622. William Marshall came from Ireland, and landed at S.Dauids with a great armie, and shortlie after laid siege to Aberteiui and got it, and from thence marched to Caermardhin, and likewise got the same.

Matt.Paris. pag.423. Matt.West. page.114. ✻ Lhewelyn prince of Wales, at what time William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke prosecuted the warres in Ireland against the kings enimies there, toke by force two castels in Wales belonging to the said Earle, putting all his men which kept the same to the sword, and fortifieng the same with a garrison of his owne men in either of them, departed home againe: whereof when the said Earle was aduertised, he returned from Ireland with all speed, and recouering his castels againe, vsed the same courtesie towards Lhewelyns men that he had shewed to his: and then entring further into the Princes countrie, destroied all before him as he went.

These newes comming to Lhewelyns eares did sore offend him: wherevpon he sent Gruffyth his sonne with a power of men to staie the Earle for passing further. Then Gruffyth went to Cydweli, and vnderstanding that the Burgesses of the towne meant to betraie him, burned the towne, churches, and all to the earth. Then William Marshall passed the riuer Tywy at Caermardhin, where Gruffyth met with him, & gaue him battell, which was verie doubtfull and endured vntill night, and then either partie withdrew themselues, and the riuer betwixt. And after they had laien so certen daies, Gruffyth for lacke of victuals (for his men which were about 9000. persons) returned back, and the Earle went to Cilgerran, and began to build there a verie strong castell. Then receiuing letters from the king to come and speake with him,

Matt. Paris. pag.423.

Matt. Paris saith, that the Earle had the victorie, and that there were slaine and taken of the Welshmen 9000. persons.

him, he went to the court by sea, and left his armie to continue the worke he had begon. Then the king and the archbishop of Canturburie being at Ludlowe sent for the Prince, and would faine haue agreed him and the Earle: but it would not be, and so they departed. And when the Earle would haue passed to Penbrooke by lande, with the strength of the Earle of Derby, and Henrie Pygot lord of Ewyas, the Prince sent his son to keepe the passage at Carnwylhion, & he himselfe came as far as Mabedryd. Which when the Erle vnderstood he returned backe to England, & the Prince went to Northwales. Certeine of the barons also misliking the rule of Hubert de Burgh conspired against the king and him: as Randulph Earle of Chester, William de Fortibus Earle of Albemarle, Iohn constable of Chester, Foulke de Breant, Hugh de Veteri ponte, Bryan Lysle, Patrike de Malo lacu, Philip Marke, and William lord de Cantilupo. But the matter was appeased, and the king got the castell of Bedford by long siege, wherein was William de Breant brother to Foulke. About this time died William de longa Spata Earle of Salisburie. The yeare following, Sarancus de malo Leone deliuered Rochell to the French king. Also Foulke de Breant was at this time banished England, and came to such pouertie that he begged from doze to doze. The yeare 1226. Rees Vachan sonne to Rees Gryc did take his father prisoner, and would not set him at libertie till he had deliuered him the castell of Lhanymdhyfri. At this time died Meredyth archdecon of Caerdigan, sonne to prince Rees, and was buried by his father at S. Dauids. The yære folowing king Henrie came with a great armie to Wales as farre as Ceri, and

Matt. Paris. page. 425. & 427. Math. West. page. 115.

Matt. Paris, page. 428.

Matt. Paris, page. 439.

1226

1228

Matt. Paris, pag. 468.

and incamped there, & vpon the other side prince Lhewelyn called to him all the power of Wales, and incamped not farre off, and there were diuerse great skirmishes, and chieflie vpon one daie the most part of both armies was in the field, and a great number slaine of the kings men. At which time William de Bruse sonne to Reynald was taken prisoner, who offered for his ransome the countrie of Buelht, and a great summe of monie beside: then there was a peace concluded betweene the king and the Prince, whereupon the Prince came to the king, and did honor him, but not as his king and lord, and euerie partie returned home.

Matt. Paris. page.468. * This historie is somewhat otherwise laid downe by Matthew Paris, which I haue thus translated out of the same author.

Matt. West. page.124. About the same time, those souldiers which laie in garrison in the castell of Mountgomery, went out with some of their neighbours to amend a certeine passage in the high waie, leading through a great wood thereby, where the Welshmen were wont to rob and slaie such as trauelled that waie: and comming to the place, with their axes and other weapons began to fell the trées, and to cut downe the bushes; whereby the waie might be inlarged. Which thing when the Welshmen vnderstood, they came with a great power, and setting vpon their enimies, compelled them to take the castell for their defense, (certeine being slaine on both sides) and then casting a trench about the same, laid siege vnto it. This being quickelie certified vnto Hubert de Burgh chiefe Iustice of England, to whom a little before the same castell and honor was giuen: the king himselfe with conuenient spéed comming raised the siege, and when his whole armie came to him, (for few souldiours came with him thither) he went to the said wood, which was verie large, being fiue miles in length, and by reason

reason of the thicke growth of the same verie hard to be stocked: howbeit the king caused the same with great diligence and trauell to be asserted and consumed with fire. Then leading his armie further into the countrie, he came to an abbeie of white monks called Cridia, being a refuge for the Welshmen to flie vnto, which he caused to be burnt to ashes; where Hubert de Burgh (to whome the place seemed verie fit for fortification) hauing the assent of the king, caused a castell to be builded. But or euer the worke was finished, manie were slaine on both sides: and William de Bruse a noble warriour, who went out to make prouision for the armie, was taken by the Welshmen, and cast in prison: and diuerse other went out for the like purpose, whereof one being knighted a few daies before, seing some of his felowes in danger and like to be distressed, rushed boldlie into the middest of his enimies, killing manie about him, who in the end with manie other of the kings men was there slaine. Manie also of the kings chiefe soldiours being confederate with prince Lhewelyn, did verie faintlie defend his cause with whom they came thither. Wherevpon the king wanting necessarie prouision, and perceiuing the double dealing of some of his owne men, was constrained to conclude a dishonorable peace with the Welshmen, giuing his assent that the castell, which with so great expenses of men and monie was now almost finished, should be rased at his owne charges, taking of prince Lhewelyn three thousand pounds towards the same. The peace being thus confirmed both parties departed homeward. So the king of England, after that he had bestowed three moneths in the building of the said castell, and disbursed an infinite summe of monie in vaine, leauing William de Bruse one of his nobles in the Princes prison, returned home with great staine of his honor. The name also which Hubert the chiefe Iustice had giuen to the castell at the beginning of the building, calling it Huberts folie, did now moue manie to laugh at the thing, who seeing that costlie and sumptuous *Stultitia Huberti.*

building,

building, to be made equall with the ground, said that Hubert was a prophet and more than a prophet. Thus farre out of Matthew Paris.

Shortlie after this, there fell a great variance betweene the king and Richard Earle of Cornwale his brother, where great partaking was on either side. These lords held with Richard, Randulph Earle of Chester, William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke, Gilbert Earle of Gloceſter, William Earle Warren, Henrie Earle of Hereford, William Earle Ferrers, and William Earle of Warwick. But this debate was soone taken vp and finished, the king and his brother being made frends. In the yere 1230. Henrie made a iournie to France, to recouer againe that which his father had lost: from whence he returned backe againe without doing any good. At this time Lhewelyn the sonne of Maelgon died in Northwales, and was buried at Conwey. Prince Lhewhelyn caused William Bruse to be hanged, being (as it was reported) taken in adulterie with his wife, who was the sister of king Henrie. Also Gilbert of Clare Earle of Gloceſter died, whose wife afterward married Richard Earle of Cornwale, and the king gaue the wardship of his sonne to the Earle of Kent. Likewise Maelgon sonne to prince Rees died at this time, and was buried at Stratflur, whose patrimonie yong Maelgon his sonne inherited after his father. The yeare ensuing, William Marshall Earle of Penbrooke died, and Richard his brother enioied his inheritance.

1230

Matt. Paris. pag.485.

Matt. Paris. pag.488.

Matt West. pag.128.

1231

Hol.pag.638. Matt. Paris. pag.492.

This yeare the king lead a great armie to Wales, & after he had remained in the Marches a while, he returned to England, and left Hubert de Burgh Earle of Kent with his armie to defend the Marches,

Marches, & he by spies vnderstood where certeine VVelshmen entred the Marches to spoile, and set vpon them by Mountgomery, & slew a great number of them. Then the Prince being therwith sore offended gathered an armie, and to reuenge his men, entring the Marches with fire & sword, slew all that withstood him, and burned the castels with the garrisons without mercie: and first the castell of Mountgomery, for the Earle withdrew himselfe for feare. Then the castell of Radnor, Aberhodni, Rayader Gwy, & so he went through Gwentland to Caerlhêon, and after long fight and losse of manie of his men, got the towne, and left nothing therein but ashes. The like he did with the castels of Neth and Cydwely. Therefore the king caused the Prince to be denounced accursed, and came to Hereford with a mightie armie, and sent a great number of his nobles with the most part of his armie to VVales, who vsing the direction of a frier of Cymer, met with a number of Welshmen, which at the first encounter fled, whome the Englishmen followed to the straits, where the ambushments laie, which fell vpon them and slew a great number of the best soldiours, and the rest escaped with flæing. Therefore the king would haue burned the house of Cymer, but the Prior paid 300. markes, and the king returned to England after he had built the castell of Mawd. In the meane time of this, Maelgon the sonne of Maelgon ap Rees laid siege to Aberteiui and got the towne, and destroied it to the castell gates, slaieng all the inhabitants. And shortlie after he returned with his cosen Owen sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees, with certaine of the Princes captaines, and brake downe the

Matt. West. page.131.

Matt. Paris. pag.492.

Matt. Paris. pag.493.

the bridge vpon the riuer Teiui, and laid siege to the castell, and with engines and mines threw downe the same, and then returned home with much honor. The next yeare to this, prince Lhewelyn entred into England, and returned with a rich spoile of goods, cattell, and men. Therfore the king leased a subsidie to subdue the Welshmen. Hubert de Burgh was at this time accused vpon certeine articles, and committed to prison. Randulph Earle of Chester and Lincolne died the same yeare, and Iohn his sister sonne (by the brother of the Scottish king) was Earle of Chester after him, who tooke to wife the daughter of prince Lhewelyn: and an other of his nephues had the Earldome of Lincolne. Also Ephraim bishop of Lhanelwy died. About the same time Iohn de Bruse falling off his horsse, his foote sticking fast in the sturope and the horsse taile, was drawen by his owne horsse till he died miserablie. The summer following Richard Earle of Cornwall fortified the castell of Radnor, which the Prince had latelie destroied.

Matt. Paris. pag. 502.

Hol. pag. 640
Matt. Paris. pag. 507.

Hol. pag. 622.

Shortlie after that, Prince Lhewelyn came with an armie to Brechnock, and destroied all the townes and castels in the countrie: and laie a moneth at the siege of the castell of Brechnock, but yet went without it, and burning the towne, returned homeward with a great bootie. In his iournie by the waie he burned the towne of Clunn, and recouered all the countrie called Dyffryn Teueidiat (which was of the possession of Iohn Fitzalan) but he cold not get the castell. After that he ouerthrew the Reddecastell in Powys, and burned the towne of Oswestree, and so came home. About this time Richard Marshall Earle of Penbrooke fell at debate with

1233
Matt. West. pag. 134.
Matt. Paris. page. 517.

with the king, who with Hubert de Burgh that brake out of the castell of Deuises came to VVales, and ioined with the Prince against the king. *Matt. Paris. pag.518.*

✻ Matthew of VVestminster doth write, that Hubert de Burgh then prisoner in the castell of Deuises, being admonished that Peter bishop of Winchester purposed to famish him in the said castell, escaped ouer the wall and toke sanctuarie; out of the which he was violentlie taken by the keepers of the castell: but by the meanes of the bishop of Sarum (within whose diocese the same was) he was restored againe to the sanctuarie, and within a while after fetched awaie by a power of armed men, being the frends of the Earle Marshall, and brought into Wales, where he ioined himselfe to the kings enimies. *Matt. West. page.137.*

Then the Earle with Owen ap Gruffyth ap Rees came to Menenia or S. Dauids, and killed and spoiled all the kings seruants and frends within the towne. Also Maelgon & Rees Gryc, with the power of the prince ioined with them, who in that viage wanne all these castels, Caerdyff, Abergeuennie, Pencelhy, Blaynlhefyni, and Bwlch y Dinas, which they rased all, sauing Caerdyff. Then the king gathered a wonderfull great armie aswell Flemings, Normanes, and Gascoines, as Englishmen, and entred Wales, thinking to destroie the whole countrie, and encamped at Grosmont, where the Earle with the power of Wales encamped hard by him. And as the kings men would haue entred further they were met withall, and lost 500. horsse, wherupon the king had aduise to returne home, and so he did. After whose departure the Earle with the power aforesaid lay before Caermardhyn three moneths; but it was so manfullie defended that they could not come by it. And at last there came in

the kings ships, and manned and victualed the towne afresh, wherefore they raised the siege and departed. Within a while after Rees Gryc sonne to the lord or prince Rees died at Lhandeilo vawr, and was buried honorablie besides his father at S.Dauids. Then Maelgon Vachan sonne to Maelgon ap Rees finished the castell of Trefilan which his father had begon.

Matt. Paris. page. 518. ✻ The Earle Marshall vnderstanding that the bishop of Winchester had with a thousand markes of monie wonne from him to the kings part the Earles of Chester and Lincolne, made a firme league with Lhewelyn prince of Wales, and other nobles of that countrie, swearing among themselues, that none of them should grow to anie agreement with the king without his confederats. Whereupon the king sent to Flanders and other countries beyond the sea for aid: to whom Baldwyn Earle of Gysnes came with a great armie to Glocester. Also manie Poictouins came to him by the procurement of the said bishop, who was that countrieman himselfe.

1231 In the yeare of Christ 1234. Iohn lord Monumetensis a noble warrior, captaine of the kings armie, being made Warden of the Marches of Wales, leuied a power, and came against the Earle Marshall and the Welshmen: but when he had once entred Wales he came backe in post, leauing his men for the most part slaine and taken behind him.

Mat. Paris. pag. 526. Polydorus virg. lib. 16. ✻ This historie is laid downe by Matthew Paris after this manner. About the feast of S.Iohn Baptist, Iohn of Monmouth a noble and expert warrior, who was with the king in his warres in Wales, gathered a great armie, meaning to inuade the Earle Marshall at vnawares; but he being certified of the same, hid himselfe in a certaine wood, by the which

which laie the waie of his enimies, intending to deceiue them, who went about to serue him after the same sort. When the enimies therfore came to the place where the ambush was, the Earle Marshals armie gaue a great shout, and so set vpon their enimies being vnprouided, and suddenlie put them all to flight, slaieng an infinite number of them aswell Poictouins, as other. Iohn of Monmouth himselfe escaped by flight, whose countrie with the villages, buildings, and all that he had therein the Earle Marshall did spoile and destroie with fire and sword, and left him nothing at all, and then returned with rich spoiles. *Fallere fallentem non est fraus.*

Afterward, in the wéeke after the Epiphanie, Lhewelyn prince of Wales togither with the Earle Marshall ioining their powers, and entring the kings land, destroied all with fire and sword, from the confines of Wales vnto the towne of Salop, which they also toke, and burnt a great part thereof, and then returned with great spoiles. The king of England, being all this while with the bishop of Winchester at Gloucester, little regarding warre, who for want of sufficient strength for the warre, durst not méete his enimies in the field, but being ashamed of the matter, departed towards Winchester, leauing the Marches to be destroied by the enimies, as anie man might sée. *Matt. Paris. pag. 527.*

The same yeare Richard Earle of Penbrooke, by the counsell of Geffrey de Marisco went with an armie to Ireland, where he was slaine in fight by treason of his owne men, after whom his brother Gilbert inherited his lands. *Matt. Paris. pag. 533.*

In that time the king sent the Archbishop of Canturburie, with the bishops of Rochester and Chester, to intreate with prince Lhewelyn for to make peace with the king, but they returned without doing of anie good. *Matt. Paris, page. 540.*

* Matthew Paris saith this. The king at this time going to méet Edmond Archbishop of Canturburie, and the other Bi- *Matt. Paris.*

shops which he had sent to conclude a peace with Lhewelyn prince of Wales, came to Woodstocke, where being certified of the death of the Earle Marshall (by certeine messengers which came from Ireland) he fell into great wéeping and sorrowe for the death of so valiant a knight: affirming withall, that he had not leaft his péere behind him in the realme. From thence he went to Gloceſter, where the ſaid Archbiſhop and biſhops comming to him, declared the treatie and forme of peace taken betweéne him and the ſaid Lhewelyn: yet neuertheleſſe vpon this condition, that the noble men of England, which were confederates with the ſaid Lhewelyn, and by euill counſell were exiled, ſhould firſt be reconciled to the king, whereby the ſaid peace might be more firme and ſtable. Moreouer the Archbiſhop ſaid, that with much a do they had brought the matter to that paſſe, adding ſometimes threatnings on the kings behalfe with his clergie, to the which threatnings the ſaid Lhewelyn is reported to haue anſwered, that he more regarded the kings almes-déeds, and his godlie behauiour, than he did feare his warre with all his clergie. Then the king (who wiſhed peace with all his heart) cauſed by his letters all the nobles that were outlawed, to be called againe vnto him to Gloceſter, the ſundaie before the Aſcenſion daie next following, to haue their pardons, and to receiue their inheritance which the king had ſealed into his owne hands. Then Hubert de Burgh Earle of Kent came to the king and obteined his fauour, whom the king reuerentlie imbraſed and kiſſed.

A peace concluded betwixt Lhewelyn and king Henrie.

The barons called home and pardoned.

Prince Lhewelyn also this yeare ſet Gruffyth his ſonne at libertie, whom he had kept in priſon fiue yeares for his diſobedience. At the ſame time died Robert Fitzwater, who as Matthew Paris ſaith, had a ſtone about his necke of ſuch vertue, that he could not die as long as it was there. Also Roger de Somerie died; and Cadwalhon ap Maelgon of Melienyth. The yeare after died Owen ſonne to Gruffyth ap

H. Lhoyd. Matt. Paris.

ap Rees, being a noble Gentleman, and verie well beloued, and was buried by his brother Rees at Stratflur. King Henrie about this time toke to wife the second daughter of the Earle of Prouince called Elianor. And Frederike the Emperour maried Isabel sister to king Henrie. The yeare after, Madoc the sonne of Gruffyth Maylor lord of the lower Powys or Bromfield, Chirke, ~~and Yale~~, a man verie iust and mercifull, died and was buried honourablie at the abbie of Lhan Egwest, or Vale Crucis, which he had built, and leaft behind him a sonne named Gruffyth to inherit his lands. Also Owen ap Meredyth ap Rotpert of Cydewen departed out of this world. The same yeare Gilbert Erle of Penbrooke by treason got the castell of Morgan ap Howel, called Marchen, and fortified it verie strong for feare of the Prince. Then the Earles of Cornewall and Penbrooke toke the crosse. The next spring died Ione daughter to king Iohn, princesse of Wales, and was buried vpon the sea shoare within the Ile of Anglesey, at Lhanuaes, as hir pleasure was, where the Prince did build a house of barefoote Friers ouer hir graue. Then also died Iohn Scot Erle of Chester without issue, therefore the king seased that Earldome to his owne hands. 1237

* Becauſe the Earles of Cheſter were men of great poſſeſſions in Wales, and had much warre with the princes of Northwales, I thinke it conuenient for the better vnderſtanding of this hiſtorie, to laie downe a briefe Catalog of the deſcents of the ſame Earles in order, from the conqueſt to this Iohn Scot which was the laſt of them.

1 HVgh Lupus the ſonne of Richard Earle of Auranges Vicount of Abonica, and of Margaret the daughter of Harlowine a noble man in Normandie, who maried Arlet the daughter of a burgeſſe in Falois, which was alſo mother to William Conquerour, came to England with the ſaid Conquerour, and was by him created Erle of Cheſter, and ſwordbearer of England, with theſe words: *Habendum & tenendum dictum comitatum Cæſtriæ ſibi & hæredibus ſuis, ita liberè ad gladium ſicut ipſe rex totam tenebat Angliam ad coronam*; that is, To haue and to hold the ſaid countie of Cheſter to him and his heires by right of the ſword, ſo freelie as the king held the realme of England in the right of the crowne. Hugh being eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of the Earldome, with moſt large priuiledges and freedoms, ordained vnder him (for the better gouernment of the ſaid countie) foure Barons, to wit: The firſt, Nigell or Neal his coſen Baron of Halton, Conſtable and Marſhall of Cheſter, by condition of ſeruice to lead the Vauntgard of the Earles armie when he ſhould make anie iournie into Wales; ſo as the ſaid Baron ſhould be the formoſt in marching into the enimies countrie, and the laſt in comming backe: of him the Lacyes Earles of Lincolne deſcended. The ſecond, Piers Malebanke Baron of Nantwich. The third, Euſtace Baron of Malpas. The fourth, Warren Vernoun Baron of Shipbrooke. This Hugh Lupus conuerted the church of S. Werburgh to an Abbeie: and died An. 1102. after he had ruled that Earldome fourtie yeares leauing iſſue behind him Richard, Robert Abbot of Burie, and Otuel

Foure barons
1. *Halton.*
2. *Nantwich.*
3. *Malpas.*
4. *Shipbroke.*

Otuell tutor to the children of king Henrie the first.

Richard Lupus the sonne of Hugh Lupus, being the second Earle of Chester after the Conquest, was but seuen yeare old when he was Earle, he maried Mawd the daughter of Stephen Earle of Bloys Charters and Champaigne, being the sister of king Stephen; he with his brother Otuell after he had béen Earle of Chester xviij. yeares was drowned at Godwinsands comming from Normandie with the children of king Henrie the first, in the yeare of Christ. 1120. 2

Randulph Meschines *alias* de Bohun, the sonne of Iohn de Bohun, and of Margaret the sister of Hugh Lupus, succéeded Richard in the Earledome of Chester as cosen & next heire of blod to him, being the third erle of Chester after the conquest: he maried Mawd the daughter of Aubrey de Vere Earle of Gisnes, by whom he had issue Randulph surnamed Vernounes (bicause he was borne at Vernoune castell) and died An. 1130. after that he had béene Earle about eight yeares. 3

Randulph Bohun his sonne succéeded his father being the fourth Earle of Chester after the Conquest, who maried Alicia the daughter of Robert Earle of Gloceſter base sonne to king Henrie the first, by whom he had issue Hugh Cyuelioc (so called of that countrie of Powys wherein he was borne) and died An. 1158. when he had béene Earle nine and twentie yeares. 4

Hugh Bohun *alias* Keuelock or rather Cyuelioc, being the fift Earle of Chester after the Conquest, maried Beatrice the daughter of Richard Lucie lord chiefe Iustice of England, by whom he had issue Randulph, and foure daughters; Mawd maried to Dauid Earle of Anguis and Huntington lord of Galloway: Mabill maried to William Daubney Earle of Arundell: Agnes maried to William Ferrers Erle of Derby, and Hawys maried to Robert Quincy a Baron of great honor, who was in hir right after hir brothers death Earle of Lincolne, and after him she was maried to sir Warren Bostock. This Hugh was Earle of Chester 28. yeares, & died about the yeare 1182. 5

Randulph Bohun *alias* Blandeuill, so called, bicause he was borne in Powys, in a towne named Album monasterium, suc- 6

céeded his father being the first Earle of Chester after the Conquest: who was also Earle of Lincolne, as cosen and next heire vnto William Romare Earle of Lincolne, the second brother of Randulph Meschines the third Earle of Chester after the Conquest. He was thrice maried, first to Constance the daughter and heire of Conan Erle of Brytaine and Richmond, being the widow of Geffrey the third son of king Henrie the second, and the mother of Arthur Erle of Brytaine: from whom afterward he was diuorsed, and then maried a ladie named Clemence daughter to the Earle Ferrers: after whose decease he toke to his third wife Margaret daughter to Humfrey de Bohun Earle of Hereford, Essex, and Constable of England. Nuertheless he neuer had issue by ante of those his wiues, and therefore the Earledome of Chester and his lands in Northwales after his death descended to Iohn surnamed Scot, his sister Mawdes sonne by Dauid Earle of Anguis and Huntington. The manour of Barrow with 500. pound lands came to Mabill: the Earldome of Lincolne to Hawyse: the castell and manour of Chartley and (as I thinke) his possessions in Powys to Agnes. This Randulph atchieued manie enterprises against Lhewelyn prince of Wales, but one time méeting with the said Prince, and being too weake to encounter with him, he was driuen to retire backe to the castell of Ruthlan, wherein the said Prince besieged him: whereupon he was faine to send to Roger Lacie Constable of Chester, to come to his succors in that extremitie. Lacie calling his frends vnto him, requested them to make as manie men as they could, and to go with him, to deliuer the Earle out of the danger of his enimies: at whose request Ralph Dutton his son in law, being a lustie youth, assembled togither all the plaiers, musicians, and merie companions within the citie (being then the Faire time) and came to the Constable, who forthwith went to Ruthlan, raised the siege, and deliuered the Earle from danger. In recompense of which seruice, the Earle gaue vnto his Constable diuerse frædoms and priuiledges, and granted vnto the said Dutton the ruling and ordering of all

the

the plaiers and musicians within that countie, which his heire enioieth euen to this daie. This Earle builded the castels of Charteley and Beeston, & the abbie of Dalacrosse. He died about the yeare of Christ 1232. when he had béene Earle 51. yeares.

Iohn Scot was in the right of Mawd his mother the eldest sister, and one of the heires of Randulph Blandeuile, the seuenth Earle of Chester, he had great warres with Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth prince of Wales; but in the end peace being made betwixt them, the Earle for further confirmation of the same, maried Iane the Princes daughter, neuertheless he died without issue, leauing foure sisters his heires. Margaret maried to Alan de Galawey, by whom she had a daughter named Derngold, the mother of Iohn Baliol king of Scotland: Isabel maried to Robert Breux: Mawd, who died without issue, and Alicia maried to Henrie Hastings; to the which sisters the king gaue other lands, and toke the said Earldome into his owne hands, *Quia noluit tam præclaram dominationem diuidi inter colos.* 7

In the yeare 1237. Lhewelyn prince of Wales, called all the Lords and Barons of Wales before him to Stratflur, and there euerie one of them swore to be faithfull subiects, and did homage to Dauid Lhewelyns sonne. 1237

*At this time Lhewelyn prince of Wales, being impotent (by reason of a palsie which had taken him) and sore vexed and disquieted by his sonne Gruffyth, sent Ambassadors to the king, to signifie vnto him, that for as much as his yeares were now welnigh spent, he was desirous to lead the rest of his daies in peace and quietnes: and therefore purposed now to submit himselfe to the gouernment and protection of the king of England, and that he would hold his lands of him: promising withall, that when soeuer the king should stand in need of his aid, he would be readie to helpe him with men and monie, to the vttermost of his power. There were sent as mediators in this behalfe, the bishops of Hereford & Chester, who trauelled about the same, with the good *Matt. Paris. page.584. Matt. West. page.154.*

liking of many of the nobles of Wales, although some openlie gainsaid them, & in no case would accept anie such peace.

Matt. Paris, page.584.

Then the said Dauid toke from his brother Gruffyth, Arustly, Ceri, Cyuelioc, Mowthwy, Mochnant, and Caereneon, and let him onelie enioy the Cantref of Lhyyn. This Gruffyth was the elder brother and a lustie gentleman, but yet base borne. The summer folowing, the Earle of Cornwale, and William de longa Spata the yonger toke their viage towards the holie land, & Simon de Monteforti fled from France to England, to whom the king gaue the Stewardship of England, with the Erledome of Leicester. This time Dauid sonne to prince Lhewelyn did contrarie to his oth, take his brother Gruffyth (being in safeconduct with the bishop of Bangor) vpon whose promise he was content to speake with his brother, and imprisoned him in the castell of Crickieth. The yeare after Christs incarnation 1240. Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth the most valiant and noble prince, which brought all Wales to his subiection, and had so often put his enimies to flight, and defended his countrie, enlarging the meares thereof further than they had beene manie yeares before, passed out of this transitorie life, and was honorablie buried at the Abbeie of Conwey, after he had gouerned Wales well and worthilie fiftie and fiue yeares. This prince left behind him one sonne called Dauid begotten vpon his wife Ione daughter to king Iohn of England, by whom also he had a daughter called Gladys maried to sir Ralph Mortimer. Also he had another sonne called Gruffyth, whom his brother wrongfullie kept in close prison as long as he liued, as shalbe hereafter declared.

H. Lhoyd. Matth. West. page.154.

Matt. Paris, pag.703. Matt. West. page.154.

1240

Dauid

Dauid ap Lhewelyn.

Dauid the ſonne of
Lhewelyn.

DAuid to whom al the Barons in Wales had made an oth of fidelitie, toke the gouernment of Wales after his father, who within a moneth after came to the king to Gloceſter, and did him homage for the principalitie of Wales, and alſo all the Barons of Wales did the king homage for their lands. But forthwith the Engliſhmen began to trouble the Welſhmen after their accuſtomed vſe, for Gilbert Marſhall came with an armie and fortified the caſtell of Aberteiui. At this time Earle Warren died. The yeare enſuing the king came with a great armie to Wales, and manie noble

men

men yælded to him, bicause they hated Dauid, betraier of his brother and accursed of the Pope.

Matt. Paris. pag.764. ✠ When Richard bishop of Bangor sawe that Dauid dealt so hardlie with his brother Gruffyth, contrarie to his faithfull promise made vnto the said bishop, he excommunicated him, and then withdrawing himselfe out of Wales, made a greeuous complaint to the king vpon Dauid, most instantlie requesting the king to deliuer Gruffyth out of prison, least the rumor of that fact being notified in the court of Rome, and other countries out of the realme, should be some staine of the kings honor, if he should not withstand such outragious and wilfull dealings. The king therefore greatlie blaming Dauid his nephue for the abusing of his brother in such sort as he did: requested him with most pithie persuasions to set his brother at libertie, as well for the sauing of his owne credit and fame, as also for the auoiding of the said excommunication, and other imminent dangers which might ensue of that matter. To the which request of the king, Dauid answered plainelie that he would not deliuer his brother out of prison: affirming constantlie, that if his brother were inlarged, the countrie of Wales would be in great disquietnes. Whereof when Gruffyth was certified, he sendeth priuilie to the king, promising that if he would forceablie deliuer him out of his brothers prison, he would hold his lands of him, and paie him two hundereth markes yearelie: offering not onelie to be sworne vpon this, and to deliuer pledges for performance thereof, but also to aid the king to bring the rest of the Welshmen to his subiection. Further, Gruffyth Lord of Bromfield did assure the king of aid, if he would come to Wales with an armie, to chastise Dauid for his falsehod and iniurie vsed towards his brother. Moreouer, the bishop of Bangor (being more desirous to be reuenged vpon Dauid in an other mans matter, than carefull to fed his flocke in discharge of his owne dutie) sent to Rome, and there followed the matter so hard, that the Pope excommunicated Dauid: which excommunication was denounced accordinglie, and his land interdicted. Now king Henrie being

ing allured with these promises on Gruffyths behalfe, leauied a puisant armie to go into Wales; straightlie commanding by his writs all such as ought him seruice in time of warre, to giue their attendance vpon him readie with horse and armor at Gloceſter the firſt daie of Auguſt following, to set forward against his enimies. Whither the king came at the daie appointed, and from thence went to Salop, and remained there fiftéene daies.

During the kings abode at Salop, diuers noble men were great suters vnto him in the behalfe of Gruffyth, as Ralph lord Mortimer of Wigmore, Walter Clifford, Roger de Monte Alto ſteward of Cheſter, Maelgon the ſonne of Maelgon, Meredyth ap Rotpert lord of Cydewen, Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield, Howel and Meredyth the ſonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth, and Gruffyth the ſonne of Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys. These wrought so with the king, that there was a league concluded betwéene him and Senena the wife of the ſaid Gruffyth, in the behalfe of hir husband lieng then in his brothers priſon, according to the articles compriſed in this charter following. *Matt. Paris, page, 841.*

Conuenit inter dominum Henricum tertium regem Anglorum illuſtrem ex vna parte, & Senenam vxorem Gryffini, filij Leolini, quondam principis Northwalliæ, quem Dauid frater eius tenet carceri mancipatum, cum Owino filio ſuo, nomine eiuſdem Gryffini ex altera, &c.

Articles agreed vpon betweene the king, & the wife of Gruffyth.

Articles of agreement betweene *Henrie* the third of that name, king of England of the one partie, and *Senena* the wife of *Gruffyth*, the ſonne of *Lhewelyn*, ſometimes Prince of Northwales, whom *Dauid* his brother deteineth in priſon, with *Owen* his ſonne, in the name of the ſaid *Gruffyth* of the other partie.

IN primis, the ſaid Senena vndertaketh, that the ſaid Gruffyth hir husband will giue vnto the king fiue hundreth markes, vpon condition that the king do cauſe the ſaid Gruffyth and Owen 1

Owen his sonne to be deliuered from the prison wherein they are kept, and will stand to the iudgement of the kings court, whether by law he ought to be imprisoned or no.

2 Item the said Gruffyth and his heires will stand to the iudgement of the kings court, for and concerning that portion of the inheritance of the said Lhewelyn his father, which of right ought to appertaine vnto him.

3 Item the said Senena vndertaketh for the said Gruffyth and his heires, that the said Gruffyth and his heirs shall yeld and paie yearelie to the king for the same lands, the summe of three hundreth markes. Whereof the first third part to be paid in monie, the second in kine, and the third in horses, by the estimation of indifferent men, and the same to be paid yearelie at Michaelmas and Easter by euen portions, by the hands of the Shirife of the countie of Salop for the time being.

4 Item the said Senena vndertaketh further for the said Gruffyth and his heires, that they and euerie of them shall obserue the peace against the said Dauid, and suffer him quietlie to enioy such portion of his fathers inheritance as to him shall be found to be due.

5 Item the said Senena doth further vndertake for the said Gruffyth hir husband and his heires, that in case anie Welshman hereafter shall happen to rebell against the king, they at their owne costes and charges shall compell the said offender to make satisfaction to the king for his disobedience.

6 Item for the performance of the premisses, the said Senena will deliuer vnto the lord the king, Dauid and Roderike hir sonnes for pledges, with prouiso that if the said Gruffyth and Owen or either of them shall happen to die before their deliuerie out of the said prison, it shall be lawfull for the said Senena to haue one of hir sonnes released, the other remaining with the king for pledge.

7 Item the said Senena hath sworne vpon the holie Euangelist, that the said Gruffyth hir husband and his heires, and euerie of them shall accomplish and performe all the premisses on their behalfe: & further vndertaketh that the said Gruffyth

hir

hir husband, vpon his deliuerie out of prison, shall take the same oth.

Item the said Senena in the name of the said Gruffyth hir husband, submitteth hir selfe concerning the obseruation of the premisses vnto the iurisdiction of the reuerend fathers the bishops of Hereford and Lichfield, so that the said bishops or either of them at the kings request shall compell the said Gruffyth and his heires to obserue all and singular the premisses on their behalfe, by sentence of excommunication vpon their persons, and interdiction vpon their lands. 8

Lastlie, the said Senena doth vndertake and promise (bona fide) to see and procure the full performance of all the premisses, and that the said Gruffyth hir husband and his heires shall allow and performe the same, and thereof shall deliuer his instrument in writing to the king in forme aforesaid. To this charter both parties put their seales, Gruffyth and Senena to that part which remained with the king, and the king to that part which remained with Senena. 9

Moreouer, for the sure performance of these articles, the said Senena, for and in the name of hir husband, put in for pledges the aforenamed noble men, to wit, Ralph Mortimer, Walter Clifford, Roger de monte alto, &c. Who bound themselues by their seuerall writings obligatorie to the king, in maner and forme following.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris Rogerus de monte alto Seneschallus Cestriæ Salutem: Sciatis quòd ego me constitui plegium, &c.

TO all and singular to whome this writing shall come, Roger de monte alto Steward of Chester sendeth greeting: Know yee that I haue constituted my selfe pledge for Senena the wife of

Gruffyth

Gruffyth the ſonne of Lhewelyn, ſometimes prince of Northwales, and haue vndertaken for hir to our ſouereigne lord Henrie king of England, that the ſaid Senena ſhall accompliſh and performe all and ſingular thoſe couenants and articles, agreed vpon betweene our ſaid ſouereigne Lord and the ſaid Senena, for and concerning the deliuerance of the ſaid Gruffyth hir huſband and Owen his ſon out of the priſon of Dauid his brother, & the portion of inheritance due vnto the ſaid Gruffyth, which the ſaid Dauid keepeth from him by force. In witneſſe whereof to this preſent writing I haue put my ſeale, Dated at Salop, the mundaie before the feaſt of the Aſſumption of the bleſſed virgin Marie, in the 25. yeare of the reigne of the ſaid King.

The like charters were made by euerie one of the other noble men pledges, who bound themſelues with the like words. Further, ſuch of the ſaid lords which fauored Gruffyths cauſe, as were out among themſelues were now made frends, as Morgan ap Howel lord of Kery, & Sir Ralph Mortimer which before were at variance. Whereupon Dauid being driuen to extremities, hauing moſt of the nobilities of Wales againſt him: eſpeciallie Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield, fauored him not, who being a man of great wiſedome and power was entirelie loued of the king. Againe, the ſentence of excommunication & the interdiction of his land did not a little vere him. But the kings preſence with ſo puiſant an armie did ſo moue his ſpirits, that he could not be quiet, till he had ſent to the king to deſire peace, with this ſubmiſſiõ folowing.

Matt. Paris. page. 842. Dauid in great perplexitie being ouermatched.

The

The Charter of the Articles of Dauids *submission to the King.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsentes literæ peruenerint Dauid filius Leolini salutem. Sciatis quòd concessi domino meo Henrico regi Angliæ illustri, &c.

TO all Christian people to whome these presents letters shall come, Dauid the sonne of Lhewelyn sendeth greeting. Know yee that I haue granted and promised to deliuer vnto the lord Henrie the noble king of England, Gruffyth my brother with his sonne and heire whom I keepe in prison, and all other prisoners, who by occasion of the said Gruffyth lie in durance. 1

Item I shall stand to the iudgement of the kings court, aswell in that case, whether the said Gruffyth ought to be detained prisoner or no, as also for and concerning the part of the inheritance of the said Lhewelyn my father, claimed by the said Gruffyth according to the custome of Wales: so that the peace be maintained betweene me and the said Gruffyth. 2

Item I and the said Gruffyth, and either of vs shall hold our portions of land, of our said soueraigne Lord the king in *Capite*, acknowledging him chiefe lord thereof. 3

Item I shall restore vnto Roger de monte alto Steward of Chester, his land of Montalt or Mould, with the appurtenances. 4

Item I shall likewise restore to all other Barons, all such lands, lordships and castels, as were taken from them sithence the beginning of the wars betweene the lord Iohn king of England, and the said Lhewelyn prince of Wales my father, sauing the right of all couenants and grants by writing, to be reserued vnto the iudgement and determination of the kings court. 5

Item I shall giue and restore vnto our soueraigne lord 6

the king all his charges in this present viage laid out.

7 Item I shall make satisfaction for all damages and iniuries done by me, or anie of my subiects vnto the king or his, according to the consideration of the kings court, and shall deliuer such as shalbe malefactors in that behalfe.

8 Item I shall restore vnto the said lord the king all the homages, which the late king Iohn his father had, & which the said lord the king of right ought to haue, especiallie of all the noble men of Wales: and if the king shall set at libertie anie of his captiues, the possessions of that man shall remaine to the king.

9 Item the land of Elsmer with the appurtenances shall remaine to the lord the king and his heires for euer.

10 Item I shall not receiue or suffer to be receiued within my countrie of Wales, anie of the subiects of England, outlawed or banished by the said lord the king, or his barons of Mercia.

11 Item for confirmation and performance of all and singular the premisses on my behalfe, I shall prouide by bonds and pledges, and by all other waies and meanes as the said lord the king shall award, and will accomplish the commandement of the said king, and will obeie his lawes.

In witnesse whereof to this present writing I haue put my seale: Dated at Alnet by the riuer of Elwey, in the feast of the decollation of S. Iohn Baptist, in the 25. yeare of the reigne of the said king.

For the obseruations of these articles, the said prince Dauid and Ednyuet Vachan were sworne. Also the said prince Dauid submitted himselfe to the iurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canturburie, and of the bishops of London, Hereford, and Couentrie, for the time being. That all, or one of them whome the king shall appoint, may excommunicate him, and interdict his land vpon breach of anie the said articles. And thereupon he procured the bishops of S. Bangor, and S. Asaph to make their charters to the lord the king, whereby they granted to execute and denounce all sentences, aswell of excommunication as of interdiction sent from the foresaid Archbishop,

bishops

bishops or anie of them.

The said Dauid also sent priuilie to the king, to desire him that he would suffer him being his nephue, and the lawfull heire of Lhewelyn his father, to enioy the principalitie of Wales rather than Gruffyth, which was but a bastard, and no kinne vnto the king. Giuing him withall to vnderstand, that in case he did set Gruffyth at libertie, he should be sure to haue the warre renewed. Whereupon the king knowing these things to be true, and vnderstanding also that Gruffyth was a valiant stout man, and had manie frends and fauorers of his cause, inclined rather to assent vnto Dauids request than otherwise to be in danger of further troubles, and therefore willinglie granted the same.

Shortlie after Dauid sendeth his brother Gruffyth vnto the king, and other pledges for himselfe, for performance of the said articles, which the king sent forthwith to the towre of London, there to be safelie kept, allowing to Gruffyth a noble a daie for his finding. And within few daies after Michaelmas, prince Dauid came to the kings court and did his homage, and swore fealtie, who for so doing, & in that he was the kings nephue, was sent home againe in peace. When Gruffyth saw how althings went, & that he was not like to be set at libertie, he began to deuise waies and meanes to escape out of prison. *Matt. Paris. page.765.*

Wherefore deceiuing the watch one night, he made a long line of hangings, couerings, and sheets, and hauing gotten out at a window, let downe himselfe by the same from the toppe of the towre: but by reason that he was a mightie personage and full of flesh, the line brake with the weight of his bodie, and so falling downe headlong of a great height, his necke and head was driuen into his bodie with the fall: whose miserable carcase being found the morowe after, was a pitifull sight to the beholders. The king being certified thereof, commanded Gruffyths sonne to be better loked vnto, and punished the officers for their negligence. *Matt. Paris. page.830.*

Then the king fortified the castell of Dyserth in Flyntshire. Also the king gaue to Gruffyth sonne to

Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys his inheritance: and to the sonnes of Conan ap Owen Gwyneth their lands in Merionyth. Then shortlie after, Gilbert Marshall Earle of Penbrooke was slaine by misfortune fighting at the Turnay at Hereford. The bishop of Bangor came to the court to sue for the deliuerance of Gruffyth sonne to prince Lhewelyn, but the king knowing him to be a man of great courage, would in no wise graut him libertie.

The yeare after, king Henrie went to France with an armie to succour Hugh de Brune his father in lawe, meaning also to recouer some of that which his father had lost: but all in vaine, for the people fauoured the French king, therfore hauing lost a great number of his men, amongst whom was Gilbert de Clare, he returned home againe. Maelgon Vachan about this time fortified the castel of Garthgrugyn, Iohn de Mynoc also fortified the castell of Buelht, & Roger Mortimer the castell of Melyenyth. The summer folowing, the king began to trouble the Welshmen verie sore, and to take their lands by force without iust title or rightfull cause. This yeare died Hugh de Albineto Earle of Arundell, whose inheritance was diuided betwixt his foure sisters. Whereof Isabel the eldest had maried Iohn Fitzalan lord of Oswaldstree and Clun, whose sonne named also Iohn Fitzalan was in the right of the said Isabel his mother created Earle of the Earledome of Arundell, in the which house it remained to our time. Within a while after, Rees Mechylh sonne to Rees Gryc of Southwales died. This yeare prince Dauid sent to Rome to complaine to the Pope, how the king of England compelled him vniustlie to hold his lands of him.

Therefore

Therefore the Pope sent to the abbots of Aberconwy and Cymer a commission to enquire of this matter.

* After the death of Gruffyth, king Henrie in the 29. yeare of his reigne (as appeareth by the records in the towre) intituled his eldest sonne Edward to the principalitie of Wales: which thing when Dauid vnderstood, he put himselfe in armour to defend his inheritance and right, and knowing himselfe not able to withstand the kings force, he sent to Rome with great gifts to the Pope, complaining as is here mentioned; and declaring withall, that Lhewelyn his father had leaft him and the principalitie of Wales vnder the protection of the church of Rome. His sute therefore to the Pope was, that he would accept of the same, and that Dauid and his heires might hold it of the church of Rome, yeelding and paieng yearelie out of the same the summe of fiue hundreth markes, for paiment of which summe he bound himselfe and his successours by solemne oth and writing executed accordinglie. Which offer Pope Innocentius (*ex superabundanti gratia*) accepted: *Quia ecclesia Romana nunquam claudit gremium talia offerentibus*, and thereupon granted his letters of commission to the abbots aforesaid, to release Dauid from his oth of allegiance to the king of England, and to inquire of the whole estate of the matter, and to certifie him of the same. These commissioners taking vpon them the authoritie, directed their Mandat to the king of England, commanding him to appeare before them at Creythyn in the church of Lhangustenyn in the vigil of S. Agnes next comming, to answer in the premisses. Whereupon the king laughing at the presumption of these abbots, being greatlie offended with the Pope for his vnsatiable grædines, sent to Rome, and with greater summes of monie quieted all things againe: so that the Pope made his gaine at both hands. See Matthew Paris, page.840.

Records, An. 29. Henrie.3.

Matt. Paris. pag.880.

Φιλοχρηματία Rom. Curiæ.

Then prince Dauid gathered all his strength

to be reuenged of the wrongs which the Erles of Clare and Hereford, with Iohn de Monmouth, and Roger de Monte Alto, and other Marchers did to his people. Whom all the lords in Wales obeied, and toke for their souereigne, sauing Gruffyth son to Gwenwynwyn and Morgan ap Howel: which two shortlie were compelled to obey also. Wherefore the prince entred the land of March; spoiling and destroieng a great part thereof, with whome the said Earles fought diuerse times: and sometimes the one and sometimes the other had the victorie.

Matt. Paris, page.884. The yeare ensuing the Marchers and the Welshmen met, not far from Mountgomery where was a cruell fight, and 300. of the Welshmen slaine, and a great number of Englishmen, among whome there was slaine a noble knight called Hubert Fitzmatthew. Wherevpon the king being wearie of

Matt. Paris, page,891. these domesticall troubles, gathered a huge armie of Englishmen and Gascoynes, and entred Northwales, intending to destroie the countrie: but the Prince met with his people in a straict, & fought with them, and put them to flight. There the king lost a great number of his most worthie soldiours and nobilitie, & the most part of all his Gascoynes,

Matt. Paris, pag.927. therefore seeing he cold do no good, he sent for the Irishmen, which landed at the Ile of Môn or Anglesey, and spoiled a great part thereof, till the inhabitants of the Ile gathered themselues together and met with them, being loden with spoile, whom they chased to their ships: then the king manned and victualed his castels, and returned to England.

* Of this viage a certeine noble man, being then in the kings campe, wrote thus to his frends about the end of September, 1245.

The

The king with his armie lieth at Gannock, fortifieng of that strong castell, & we lie in our tents thereby, watching, fasting, praieng, & freezing with cold: we watch for feare of the Welshmen, who are wont to inuade and come vpon vs in the night time. We fast for want of meat, for the halfpenie loafe is worth fiue pence. We praie to God to send vs home againe spedilie, wee starue for cold wanting our winter garments, and hauing no more but a thin linnen cloath betwixt vs and the wind. There is an arme of the sea vnder the castell where we lie, whereto the tide commeth, and manie ships come vp the hauen thither, which bring victuals to the campe from Ireland and Chester. This arme of the sea lieth betwixt vs and Snowdon, where the Welshmen abide now, and is about a flight shote ouer when the tide is in. There came to the mouth of that hauen a certeine ship from Ireland with victuals to be sold, vpon mondaie before Michaelmas daie, which being negligentlie looked vnto, was set on drie ground at the low ebbe on the further side of the water, ouer against the castell: which thing when the Welshmen saw, they came downe from the hilles and laid siege to the ship being now vpon drie ground: whereupon we on the other side beholding the same, sent ouer by boates three hundreth Welshmen of the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, with certeine archers and armed men to the rescue of the said ship. Then the Welshmen withdrew themselues to their accustomed places in the rockes and woods, whom our men followed as far as two miles, being a foote, bicause they brought no horsses ouer with them, and slew manie of them. But our men in their returne being ouergreedie and couetous, spoiled the abbey of Aberconwey, and burned all the houses of offices belonging to the same. Which doings caused the Welshmen to come togither, who like desperate men set vpon our soldiours being loden with spoiles, and slew a great number of them, following the rest to the waterside, of whom some gat to the boates and so escaped, and some cast themselues into

Matt. Paris, pag.924.

The lords of Bromfield and Powys held with the king in all these wars.

the water, and were drowned, and such as they toke they hanged or headed euerie one. In this conflict we lost manie of our men, speciallie of those that were vnder the conduct of Richard Earle of Cornewal, as Sir Alan Buscell, Sir Adam de Maio, Sir Geffrey Estuemy, and one Ramond a Gascoine, whom the king greatlie fansied, and diuers other, beside a hundreth of common soldiours. In the meane time Sir Walter Bisset worthilie defended the said ship, vntill the tide came, and then came awaie with the same manfullie, wherein there were threescore tunnes of wine beside other prouision, &c. Many other things are conteined in the said writing, of the hard shifts that were made in the kings campe for victuals, and the great dearth of all things that were to be eaten.

This yeare died Walter Marshall **Earle of** Penbrooke **and** Anselme **his brother without issue, whose inheritance descended to their fiue sisters.**

* To the intent the reader may vnderstand to whom the lands and lordships in Wales of the Earle Marshall and Penbrooke came: I thought it conuenient here to laie downe how these fiue sisters were bestowed.

1 Ione the eldest maried Warren Mountchensey, whose daughter and heire named also Ione was maried to William de Valence, halfe brother to king Henrie the third, who in hir right was Earle of Penbrooke, whose two daughters (after the death of Aymer de Valence) were his heires, to wit: Isabel maried vnto Iohn lord Hastings and Abergeuenny, whose daughter named Elizabeth maried Reynold lord Gray of Ruthyn, to the which familie afterwards the inheritance fell: and Ione married to Iohn lord Comyn, who had issue Elizabeth maried to Richard lord Talbot: and Ione maried to Dauid Earle of Athell.

2 Mawd the second daughter of the Earle Marshall and Penbrooke was maried to Hugh Bygod Earle of Northfolke, father of Ralph Bygod, whose daughter and heire Isabel

bel was maried to Sir Gilbert Lacy, who had issue Margerie and Mawd his daughters and heires: Margerie maried to Iohn L. Verdon, of whom the Earle of Shrewesburie and the Earle of Essex are descended. Mawd maried Geffrey Geniuill father to Peter Geniuill, whose daughter and heire was maried to Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor, and the first Earle of March.

3 Isabel the third daughter of the Earle Marshall & Penbrooke was maried to Gilbert de Clare Earle of Glocester, of whose issue mention is made before pag. 129. and after his death she was maried to Richard Earle of Cornwal, and king of the Romanes.

4 Sibylla the fourth daughter was maried to VVilliam Ferrers Earle of Ferrers and Derby.

5 Eua the fift daughter was maried to VVilliam Bruse, lord Bruse of Gower.

Likewise manie nobles died without issue male at this time, as the Earle of Arundell, the Earle of Chester, the Earle of Essex, the Earle of Huntington, and diuerse others. *Matt. Paris. page. 930.*

In the beginning of the yeare 1246. Dauid prince of VVales, after he had gotten the loue of his subiects, and atchieued manie notable victories, passed out of this life, and was buried at Conwey by his father, after he had ruled Wales fiue yeares, leauing no issue of his bodie, to the great discomfort of the land. 1246 *Matt. Paris. pag. 933.*

Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth.

Lhewelyn and Owen the ſonnes *of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn.*

When all the Lords & Barons of wales vnderſtood of the death of the prince, they came togither, & called for Lhewelyn and Owen Goch, the ſonnes of Gruffyth ſon to prince Lhewelyn brother to Dauid, as next inheritors, (for they eſtæmed not Roger Mortimer ſonne to Gladys ſiſter to Dauid, and right inheritor by the order of law) and did them homage, who diuided the principalitie betwixt them two. Then the king hearing of the death of the prince, ſent one Nicholas de Myles as Juſtice of Southwales

Southwales to Caermardhyn, and with him in commission Meredyth ap Rees Gryc and Meredyth ap Owen ap Gruffyth, to disinherite Maelgon Vachan of all his lands: wherefore the said Maelgon fled to the princes to Northwales for succour, with Howel ap Meredyth (whom the Earle of Clare had by force spoiled of all his lands in Glamorgan) against whome the king came with a great armie, who after he had remained a while in the countrie, and cold do no good, returned home againe. This time died Ralph de Mortimer, who had married Gladys dhu daughter to prince Lhewelyn and sister to Dauid: whose inheritance descended to Sir Roger Mortimer his sonne, who also should of right haue bene prince of VVales.

✻ The Prince of Northwales was the superiour Prince of all Wales, to whom the other princes of Southwales and Powys did paie a certeine tribute yearelie, as appeareth by the lawes of Howel Dha, and in diuers places of this historie: and was the right heire of Cadwalader, as is euident by all writers, whose line of the heire male from Roderi Mawr endeth in this Dauid the sonne of Lhewelyn, the sonne of Iorwerth, the sonne of Owen Gwyneth, the sonne of Gruffyth, the sonne of Conan, the sonne of Iago, the sonne of Edwal, the sonne of Meyric the sonne of Edwal Voel, the sonne of Anarawd, the sonne of Roderi Mawr, the sonne of Esylht, the daughter and sole heire of Conan Tindaythwy, the sonne of Roderike Molwynoc, the sonne of Edwal Yvvrdh, the son of Cadwalader the last king of the Brytaines.

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Northwales, father to Dauid married two wiues, whereof the first was Ione, the daughter of king Iohn, by whom he had issue Dauid and Gladys. His second wife was Eua the daughter of Fouske de Breant, by whom he had no issue. Dauid succeeded his father in the principalitie of Wales, and died without issue:

after

after whose decease the right of the inheritance descended and fell to his sister of the whole blod Gladys, the wife of Ralph lord Mortimer of Wigmor, who had issue Roger Mortimer, of whom mention is made in this place, Peter, Iohn a Frier preacher, and Hugh lord of Chilmersh.

1 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor (and by right of inheritance Prince of Wales) married Mawd de Bruse daughter of William de Bruse lord of Brechnocke, by whom he had issue Edmond, Roger lord of Chirkeland, VVilliam and Geffrey: and two daughters, Margaret maried to the son of the Earle of Oxenford, and Isabel maried to Iohn Fitzalen Earle of Arundell. This Roger died An. 1282. and was buried in the abbie of VVigmor.

2 Edmond Mortimer lord of VVigmor maried Margaret Fendles, and had issue Roger, Iohn slaine in a Turnie at VVorcester, Edmond, Hugh and VValter; and two daughters, Mawd married to Theobald lord Verdon, of whom the Earle of Sherewsburie and the Earle of Essex are descended: and Ione who died without issue. He lieth buried in the said abbie at VVigmor.

3 Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor married Ione the daughter and heire of Sir Peter Geniuill, and had issue Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmor, Sir Roger Mortimer, and Geffrey lord of Cowich, called in stories *Comes Iubinensis*; and seauen daughters: Catharine married to Thomas Beauchamp Earle of Warwicke: Ione married to Iames lord Audely: Agnes countesse of Penbrooke: Margaret married to Thomas lord Berkeley: Mawd married to Iohn Charleton lord Powys: Blanch married to Sir Peter Graunson knight: and Beatrice married to Edward sonne & heire of Thomas Brotherton Earle Marshall, and after his death to Thomas de Bruse. This Roger Mortimer escaped out of the Towre, and fled into France, and afterward returned againe with Quéene Isabel the wife of king Edward the second, and Edward the prince hir sonne, by whom (after the putting downe of the said king) he was created

Earle

Earle of March, and was afterward attainted.

Edmond Mortimer lord of Wigmor, married Elianor late widow of William de Bohune Earle of Northampton one of the daughters and heires of Bartholomew Badelsmer, lord of Leedes in Kent, and by hir had issue Roger, and Iohn who died without issue. He died in the castell of Ludlowe, and lieth buried in the said abbie of Wigmor. 5 This Elianor had issue by the Earle Bohune, who inherited hir part afterward.

Roger Mortimer lord of Wigmor was by king Edward the third An. Regni sui. 29. restored to the Earledome of March, and all his grandfathers inheritance, honors and possessions, the said attaindour being repealed and made void. He had issue by Philippa his wife, the daughter of VVilliam Mountague Earle of Sarum, Edmond Earle of March, and died at Roueraie in Burgundie, the 26. of Februarie, Anno. 1359. whose bones were afterward translated to the abbie of VVigmor. 6

Edmond Mortimer Earle of March and lord of Wigmor maried Philippa the daughter & sole heire of Leonell duke of Clarence, in whose right he was Earle of Vlster, he had issue Roger, and Edmond that was taken by Owen Glyndoure; and two daughters, Elizabeth maried to Sir Henrie Percy knight sonne and heire to Henrie Percy Earle of Northumberland; & Philippa maried first to Iohn Hastings Erle of Penbrooke, and after his death to Richard Earle of Arundel, and last to Iohn lord S. Iohn. He died in the citie of Corke in Ireland, An. 1381. and lieth buried in the said abbie of Wigmor. 7

Roger Mortimer Earle of March and Vlster lord of Wigmor, Trym, Clare, and Conaght, maried Elianor the eldest daughter and one of the heires of Thomas Holand Earle of Kent, by whom he had issue Roger and Edmond, who both died without issue; and two daughters, Anne maried to Richard Plantagenet Earle of Cambridge; and Elianor Countesse of Deuon, who died without issue. 8

The said Richard and Anne had issue Richard duke of Yorke, and Isabel maried to Henrie Bourchier Earle of Essex, 9

sex, of whom the Earle of Essex now liuing is descended.

9 This Earle of Rutland was slaine in the battell of Wakefield by the lord Clyfford.

Richard Plantagenet duke of Yorke maried Cicilie the daughter of Ralph Neuill Earle of Westmerland, and had issue Edward the fourth king of England, Edmond Erle of Rutland, George duke of Clarence, & Richard duke of Gloceſter, afterward king of England by the name of Richard the third; and three daughters, Margaret maried to Charles duke of Burgundie, Elizabeth maried to Iohn de lapoole duke of Suffolke, and Anne maried to Henrie Holand duke of Exceſter, and after to Sir Thomas Saintleger knight.

10

Edward the fourth king of England maried Elizabeth the daughter and one of the heires of Richard Wooduile Earle Riuers, and had issue king Edward the fift, who died without issue, and Elizabeth maried to king Henrie the seuenth, and mother to king Henrie the eight of famous memorie, father to the QVEENES Maieſtie that now is: who by lineall descent is the right inheritrice of the Principalitie of Wales.

By these Petegrées it is euident, that the title which Owen Glyndoure pretended to the principalitie of Wales was altogither friuolous: for he was not descended of the house of Northwales by his father, but of a yonger brother of the house of Powys: whose portion by inheritance is laid downe by me in the description of the lordship of Powys before, page 213. which was but a verie small thing. There be diuerse gentlemen euen at this daie in Wales, which are come of the house of Northwales lineallie: but I know none which are lawfullie descended of Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, called by Matthew Paris, Leolinus Magnus, but such are come out of the house of Mortimer, in the which house by order of descent the right of the inheritance lieth.

See before, page.213.

Matt. Paris. pag.938.

About this time Harold king of Man came to the court and did homage to king Henrie, and he dubbed him knight. The summer folowing, Rees Vachan son to Rees Mechyl got the castell of Carrec Cynnen,

Cynnen, which his mother of mære hatred conceiued against him, had deliuered to the Englishmen. The Abbots of Conwey and Stratflur made sute to the king for the bodie of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn, which he granted vnto them, and they conueied it to Conwey, where he was honorablie buried. Then also VVilliam Ferrers Earle of Derbie and his wife died, being either of them a hundreth yeares of age. Not long after, William de longa Spata Earle of Salisburie was slaine in the holie land, leauing one daughter behind him, maried to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lyncolne. The same time likewise died Gladys daughter to prince Lhewelyn, and wife to Sir Ralph Mortimer in the castell of VVyndsore. The yeare next folowing was so drie, that there fell no raine from the eleuenth daie of March, to the Assumption of our ladie. In the yeare 1254. there arose a great debate betweene the princes of VVales: for Owen could not be content with halfe the principalitie, but got his yonger brother Dauid to him, and they two leued a great power to disinherite Lhewelyn, who with his men met with them in the field, and after a long fight gaue them an ouerthrowe, where he toke them both prisoners, & then seased all their lands into his owne hands, enioieng alone the whole principalitie of Wales. 1254

The yeare ensuing, all the lords of VVales came to prince Lhewelyn, and made their complaints to him with weeping eies, how cruellie they were handled by prince Edward and others of the nobles of England, their lands being taken from them by force: and if at anie time they did offend, they were punished with extremitie, but where they

they were wronged they found no remedie. Therfore they protested before God and him, that they would rather die in the field in defense of their right, than to be made slaues to strangers: wherupon the Prince pitieng his estate and theirs, determined togither with them, vtterlie to refuse the rule of the Englishmen, and rather to die in libertie than to liue in thraldome, shame and opprobrie. And gathering all his power, first recouered againe all the Inland countrie of Northwales, and afterward all Merionyth, and such lands as Edward had vsurped in Caerdigan, which he gaue to Meredyth the sonne of Owen ap Gruffyth, and Buelht he gaue to Meredyth ap Rees, chasing awaie Rees Vachan out of the same, and so honorablie diuided all that he wan amongst his Barons, that he kept nothing to himselfe but the perpetuall fame of his liberalitie. Then also he recouered Gwerthryneon from Sir Roger Mortimer. The summer folowing prince Lhewelyn made warre against Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn (who serued the king) and wan all Powys from him saue the castell of Pole, and a little of Caereneon and the land by Seauerne side.

Rees Vachan ap Rees Mechylh meaning to recouer his lands againe, obtained of the king a great armie, whereof one Stephen Bacon was captaine, and came to Caermardhyn by sea, and marching from thence towards Dyneuowr, laid siege to the castell: but the princes power came with his cousins to raise the siege; where there was fought a bloudie battell as euer was fought in VVales of so manie men, and in the end the Englishmen were put to flight, and lost of their men aboue 2000. soldiours,

soldiours, from thence the prince's armie went to Dyuet, and burned all the countrie, and destroied the castels of Abercorran, Lhanstephan, Maenclochoc, & Arberth, and then returned home with much spoile. And forthwith not being able to abide the wrongs that Geffrey Langley (Lieutenant to the Earle of Chester) did to them, the Prince entred the Earles lands, and destroied all to the gates of Chester on either side the water. Wherevpon Edward the Earle fled to his vncle, (who was then chosen king of Romanes) for succour, and returning backe with an armie, durst not fight with the Prince, who had 10000. armed men, euerie one sworne to die in the field (if need required) in the defense of their countrie, yet Gruffyth ap Madoc Maelor, commonlie surnamed lord of Dinas Brân (which is a castell standing vpon a verie high mountaine, of situation impregnable in the lordship of Chirke) forsoke the Prince, and serued the Earle with all his power, which Earle was counted a cruell and vniust man, hauing no regard to right, promise, or oth. 1256

Matt. Paris. page. 1251.

Ibid. 1252. Tho. Walsh. Hypodigma pag. 61.

Matt. Paris. page. 1253.

Matth. West. page. 277.

The next yeare prince Lhewelyn seasing to his hands Cemeys, and making peace betwixt Rees Gryc and Rees Vachan his brothers sonne, got the castel of Trefdraeth or Newport, with all Ros sauing Hauerford. Then destroieng the countrie in his waie towards Glamorgan, he rased the castell of Lhangymwch, and returning to Northwales, met with Edward Earle of Chester by the waie, whom he caused to retire backe, and then destroied the lands of the said Gruffyth lord of Bromfield. Therefore the kings of England & Almaine wrote to him gentlie, to depart home, which he refused to do;

Matt. Paris. pag. 1260.

but diuiding his armie into two battels, in euerie of the which (as Matthew Paris saith) there were 1500. footemen, and 500 horsmen well appointed. Whereupon Edward sent to the Irishmen to come to his succours: whereof the Prince being certified, made readie his ships, and sending them to the sea, with sufficient power, to resist the comming of his enimies that waie, preuented him: so that the Irishmen were ouercome and sent home with great losse. Wherefore the king with his sonne (being in a great rage) gathered all the strength of England, from S. Michaëls Mount to Twede, & came to Northwales as far as Teganwy: but the Prince caused all the victuals to be remoued ouer the riuer of Conwey, and kept all the straictes and passages so narrowlie that the king was compelled to retire to England with great losse.

Matt. Paris. page.1268.

Matt. Paris. page.1271.

Then prince Lhewelyn calling to him all the power of Southwales, came to the marches, where Gruffyth Lord of Bromfield yelded himselfe to him, (bicause the king could not defend his lands) & seasing to his owne hands all the lands in Powys, he banished the lord Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, and wanne the castels of Gilbert de Clare Earle of Glocester, where also he gaue the Englishmen an ouerthrowe, and slew a great number of the worthiest soldiers and such as the king loued well. Therefore the king called his strength to him, and sent to Gascoine and Ireland for succours, and then comming to VVales in haruest time, destroied all the corne that was in his waie: yet he went not farre beyond Chester, but returned backe without doing any notable act, for God (as Matthew Paris

Matt. Paris. pag.1272.

Matt. Paris. page.1275. & 1276.

Paris saith) defended the poore people, that put their whole confidence in him. The lord Iames Audeley (whose daughter Gruffyth lord of Bromfield had married) brought a great number of horsemen frō Almaine, to serue against the VVelshmen, who with their great horsses and vnaccustomed kind of fight ouerthrew the VVelshmen at the first encounter. Wherefore the VVelshmen shortlie after minding to reuenge that displeasure, made road into the said lord Audleys lands, where the Almaines set vpon them, pursuing hard such as fled to the straits, who (vsing that flight for a policie) returned againe so suddenlie and so fearslie vpon the Almaines, that they being not able to retire vpon the sudden were almost all slaine. At this time there was great scarsitie in England of beefes and horsses, whereof they were wont to haue manie thousands yearelie out of VVales, and all the marches were made as a desolate and desart place. The next spring all the nobles of VVales came togither, and sware to defend their countrie to the death, and neuer to forsake one another, and that vpon paine of cursing; but shortlie after Meredyth ap Rees of Southwales not regarding his oth serued the king. Then the king called a Parliament for a subsidie to conquere Wales, when he had so manie losses, and of late all the countrie of Penbrooke burnt and spoiled, wher the Welshmen had found salt plentifullie which they lacked. In the which Parliament William de Valentia accused the Earles of Leycester and Gloucester, as the workers of all this mischiefe: wherevpon the Parliament broke without the grant of anie subsidie.

Matt. Paris, page. 1274.

Matt. Paris, page. 1279.

Matt. Paris, page. 1287.

1258

Matt. Paris, page. 1288.

Ibidem, page, 1294. & 1297. *Matt. West. page.277.* Againe shortlie after, the same Parliament by prorogation was holden at Oxford, where the king and Edward his sonne were sworne solemnlie to obeie the lawes and statutes of the realme, but the kings brethren Gwy and William with Henrie son to the king of Almaine, and Iohn Earle Warren forsoke the oth, and departed awaie. And there the lords of Wales offered to be tried by the lawe for any offense they had committed against the king vniustlie: but Edward would not heare of it, but sent one Patrike de Canton as Lieutenant for the king to Caermardhin, and with him Meredyth ap Rees, and this Patrike desired to speake (vpon peace) with the princes councell. Wherevpon the prince meaning good faith, sent his brother Dauid whom he had set at libertie, with Meredyth ap Owen and Rees ap Rees to Emlyn to intreat with them of peace, but Patrike meaning to intrap them, laid an ambushment of armed men by the waie, and as they should haue met, these men fell vpon the Welshmen, and slew a great number of them, but the lords which escaped raised the countrie forthwith, and followed Patrike and slue him and the most part of all his men. And after this, the Prince desirous of peace and quietnesse to redeeme the same, and to end all troubles and to purchase the kings good will, offered the king 4000. markes, and to his sonne 300. and to the Quæne 200. to haue peace, but the king answered; What is this to our losses? and refused it.

Matt. Paris. pag.1301. To this Patrike the lordship of Cydweli was giuen, if he could winne the same and keepe it.

Matt. Paris. pag.1307.

Matt. West. pag.278.

* It appeareth by the Records in the Towre, that about this time, to wit, An. 43. H.3. There was a commission to William bishop of Worcester, Iohn Mansel treasurer of Yorke the kings Chaplaine, and Peter de Montfort: to conclude

conclude a peace with the Welshmen: but it is like that there was nothing done to anie effect in that behalfe, for the warre continued still. Notwithstanding, I find by Matthew Westminster that there was a certeine truce agréed vpon betweéne the king and the Welshmen for a yeare. I read also in the same author, that the bishop of Bangor was this yeare about Michaelmas sent from Lhewelyn the prince, and all the Barons of Wales, to the king to desire peace at his hands, & to offer vnto him the summe of 16000. pound for the same, so that he would grant the Welshmen to haue all their matters heard and determined at Chester, as they were wont to haue, and to suffer them to enioy the lawes and customes of their owne countrie: but what answere the bishop brought againe, the said author maketh no mention. *Matt. West. pag.284.* *pag.287.*

The yeare 1260. prince Lhewelyn destroied the lands of Sir Roger Mortimer, bicause he contrarie to his oth mainteined the kings quarell, and toke from him all Buelht, sauing the castell which the Princes men gatte by night without bloodshed, and therein much munition, and so after the Prince had passed through all Southwales, he returned to his house at Aber, betwixt Conwey and Bangor. The yeare folowing died Owen ap Meredyth lord of Cydewen. And this summer certeine of the Princes men toke vpon a sudden the castell of Sir Roger Mortimer in Melienyth, and slew the garrison, taking Howel ap Meyric the captaine thereof, with his wife and children, and the princes Lieutenant came and destroied it: then Sir Roger Mortimer hearing this came with a great strength of lords and knights to Melienyth, where the Prince came also, and Sir Roger kept himselfe within the wals of the broken castell, & sent to the prince for licence to depart without hurt. Then 1260

the prince hauing his enimie within his danger, tooke compassion vpon him, because he was his cosen, and suffered him to depart with his people without hurt. From thence the prince went to Brechnocke at the request of the people of that countrie, which swore fidelitie vnto him, and so returned to Northwales.

Matt. Paris. pag.1333. Tho. Walsi. Hypodig. page.63.

Prince Lhewelyn being confederate with the Barons against the king, destroied the Earldome of Chester, and raised two of Edwards castels, Tygannwy and Diserth, and thither came Edward and did nothing to speake of. This yeare Iohn Strange the yonger being Constable of Montgomery came with a great number of Marchers by night, through Ceri to Cydewen: which thing when the countrie men vnderstood, they gathered themselues togither, and slew 200. of his men, but he escaped with the rest backe againe. Shortlie after, the Marchers and the Welshmen met besides Clun, where the Englishmen had the victorie, and slew a great number of Welshmen. At this time Dauid the princes brother (whom he had set at libertie) forsoke him, and succoured his foes with all his power. Then Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn got the castell of Molde and raised it. At this time died Meredyth ap Owen the defender of Southwales. The

1268

yeare ensuing king Henrie lead a great armie towards Wales, and by meanes of Otobonus the Popes legate, there was a peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince at the castell of Montgomery vpon Calixtus daie, for which peace the prince gaue the king 30000. markes, and the king granted the prince a Charter, to receiue from thenceforth homage and fealtie of all the nobilitie

Matt. Paris. pag.1341. Matt. West. page.347.

nobilitie and Barons of Wales sauing one: so that all the foresaid Barons should euer after hold of the prince, as their liege lord; and he to be called and written from thencefoorth prince of Wales. And in witnesse of this, the king put his seale and hand to the said Charter, which was likewise confirmed by the authoritie of the Pope. The yeare after this died Grono ap Ednyuet Vachan, a noble man and chiefe of the princes councell. In the yeare 1270. died Gruffyth lord of Bromfield, and was buried at Vale Crucis. 1270

* *Here endeth the Brytish copie. That which* followeth vnto the death of this Prince was collected by *Humfrey Lhoyd* Gentleman.

AT this place leaueth the Brytish booke, and writeth no further of the end of this prince, but leaueth him at the highest and most honorable staie that anie prince of Wales was in, of manie yeares before: the writer (peraduenture) being abashed or rather ashamed to declare the vtter fall and ruine of his countrie men, whereunto their owne pride and discord did bring them, as it doth euidentlie appeare to him that searcheth out their histories. But I intending to finish the historie during the gouernment of the Brytaines, haue sought out in other Chronicles written in the Latine tong, speciallie in the Chronicle of Nicholas Triuet (who wrote from the beginning of the reigne of king Stephen, to the coronation of Edward the second) and such other, asmuch as I could find touching *H. Lhoyd.*

1270 this matter. The yeare 1270. Iohn Earle Waren slew Alan Le Souch lord chiefe Iustice in Westminster hall. The yeare following Edward with his brother Edmund went to the holie land, where at Acon he was in danger to be slaine by a villaine (vnder the colour of deliuering of a letter) who gaue him fiue wounds with a knife.

1272 And the yeare 1272. died Henrie king of England, and Edward his sonne comming from the holie land, two yeares after was crowned at Westminster king of England, to which coronation the prince of Wales refused to come, although he was sent for, laieng for his excuse that he had offended manie noble men of England, and therefore would not come in their daunger, without he had for pledges the kings brother, with the Earle of Gloceſter, and Robert Burnell chefe Iustice of England, wherewith the king was sore offended, but he dissembled his displeasure for that time.

1274 *Tho. Walsh.*

✠ King Edward could neuer breake prince Lhewelyn, sithence the time that he was driuen to flight by him, at their meeting in the marches, whereof mention is made before, page 321. On the other side, Lhewelyn liked no better of the king than the king did of him. Against those noble men, which for their disobedience were disinherited by Lhewelyn, were receiued and intertained of king Edward: which things caused the Prince to feare some euill practise by those and other such as hated him, if he should haue béen at the kings coronation to do his homage and fealtie, according to the writ directed vnto him in that behalfe: as appeareth by an instrument sent by the said Prince to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canturburie, the Archbishop of Yorke, and other bishops sitting then at their conuocation in the new Temple at London, Anno. 1275. wherein the causes of this warre are contained: which instrument it selfe (as it

was

was then sent) is extant at this date, written in parchment with the Princes great seale thereunto appendant, which I haue seene and copied out of the originall verbatim, being then in the custodie of Thomas Yale doctor of lawe, of late Deane of the arches (a great searcher and preseruer of the antiquities of Wales) which I thought conuenient here to late downe for the fuller vnderstanding of this historie.

Reuerendissimis in Christo patribus ac D. D. Roberto Dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuar. totius Angliæ Primati, & Archiepiscopo Eborum, ac eorum Suffraganeis, &c.

TO the most reuerend fathers in Christ and Lords, Robert by the grace of God Archbishop of Canturburie, primate of England, and the Archbishop of Yorke, and their Suffraganes, being now togither at London in councell: their deuout sonne Lhewelyn Prince of Wales and lord of Snoudon, greeting with due obedience, reuerence, and honor in all things. Be it knowen to your reuerend Fatherhoods, that where heretofore contention and discord (wherof warre followed and long continued) arose betwixt the king of noble memorie Henrie king of England of the one partie, and vs of the other partie: the same contentions and strife were at the last appeased by authoritie of the sea Apostolike, and

means of the reuerend father lord Otobonus, Deacon and Cardinall of S. Adrian Legate into England: as it appeareth in the forme of treatie and peace betwixt the said king, and Edward his first begotten son, lord Edward now king of England, and their successors on the one partie: and vs and our successors on the other partie, by the corporall othes of both parties assured. Which forme of peace was committed to writing by the said Legate, *with the seale of the said king, and the seale of the said lord Edward now king, and with our seale also. In the which peace it is conteined amongst other things (which you doo well know as we beleeue) that we and our successors should hold of the king and his successors the principalitie of Wales. So that all Welsh Barons should hold their Baronies and lands of vs and our successors* in Capite, *and should doo homage and fealtie to vs and to our heires (one Baron excepted) for the which we and our successors should doo homage and fealtie to the lord the king and his successors. It is further conteined in the same peace, that neither the said king nor his successors, should receiue anie of our enimies, nor anie running awaie from vs, or our successors, nor should helpe or maintaine anie such against vs or our successors. The which all are conteined in the forme of peace, the tenor whereof the*

reuerend

reuerend Fathers of Strata Florida, and Aberconwey bearers hereof can shew you.

But see reuerend Fathers, the lord Edward now noble king of England, after the said peace taketh into his hands certeine Barons lands of Wales, of which they and their ancestors haue beene long possessed, and keepeth a Baronie in his hands which should be ours by the forme of peace: other Barons of our land being from vs fugitiues, running to him, he keepeth, helpeth and mainteineth; as Dauid ap Gruffyth, and Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, who purposed our death and destruction. Notwithstanding that since their departure they haue robbed within our land, committed slaughter, and burning of houses, and doo still dailie commit the like against the peace aforesaid: & although we haue often sent our greefes & complaints by our solemne messengers, to the said noble lord Edward, as well before he was king, as since, yet vnto this daie he neuer did anie redresse therein. Also that which is more perilous, he called vs vnto a place (not to vs safe) amongst our deadlie enimies, our fugitiues and felons and their spies and murderers, to doo him homage and fealtie: to the which place we can no waies come without danger of our bodie: especiallie seeing our enimies aboue said be in that place at the kings table,

and

and ſometime in counſell, and openlie brag themſelues. And though lawfull and reaſonable excuſes were alledged by our meſſengers, before the king aud his councell, why the place was not ſafe nor indifferent, yet he refuſed to allow or appoint anie other place indifferent for vs to doo our homage and fealtie: which we were and are readie to doo vnto him, in anie ſafe place by him to be appointed, if he will appoint anie: and to performe the other articles of the peace concluded and ſworne. And for that it pleaſed him not to come to anie place, where we could with ſafetie do him homage, we were ſuiters to him, to ſend anie from him to receiue our oth and homage, vntill it pleaſed him to appoint a place, where we ſhall doo our homage to him perſonallie, the which thing he vtterlie denied to doo.

We therfore beſeech your Fatherhoods earneſtlie, that it pleaſe you to conſider what danger ſhould happen to the people both of England and of Wales, by reaſon of the breach of the couenants of peace aboue ſaid: if now warres and diſcord ſhould follow, which God forbid: attending and calling to remembrance the prohibition of the holie father the Pope latelie in the councell at Lions, that no warre ſhould be mooued amongſt Chriſtians: leaſt thereby the affaires of the holie land ſhould be neglected:

neglected: that it would please you also to helpe with your counsell with the lord and king, that he would vse vs and order vs according to the peace agreed vpon, the which we will no waie infringe. And if he will not harken to your counsell therein (which God forbid) that you will hold vs excused, for we will no waies as much as in vs lieth procure the trouble or disquietnes of the Realme. And if it may please you to giue credit to our messengers (which we doo send to the king at the daie by him vnto vs appointed) to alledge our lawfull excuses in those things, which they by mouth shall on our part shew vnto you: resting to doo your will and pleasure, if it please you to write againe. Dated at Talybont the 6. daie of October, An. 1275.

Shortlie after, the king came to Chester, willing the Prince to come thither and dоw him homage, which when the Prince detracted to dоw, the king gathered an armie to compell him thereto.

The yeare folowing, the countesse of Leycester, wife to Symon Montfort (which remained at a Nunrie in Montargis in France) sent hir daughter to Wales to marie the Prince, as it was agreed betwixt them in hir fathers time, and with hir came hir brother Aemerike, and a goodlie companie: who fearing the coast of England, kept their course to the Iles of Sylle, where by chance they met with foure ships of Bristowe, which set vpon them 1277 *Tho. Walsh. page. 6. Matt. West. pag. 364.*

them and toke them, and brought them to the king, who intertained the ladie honourablie, sending hir brother to be kept prisoner in the castell of Corff, from whence he was remoued to the castell of Shirburne. Then the king prepared two armies, whereof he lead one himselfe to Northwales, as farre as Ruthlan, and fortified that castell. And the other he sent with Paganus de Camurtijs a worthie soldiour to Westwales, who burned and destroied a great part of the countrie. And this yere it rained blood in diuers places in Wales. The yeare ensuing the lords of Southwales came to the kings peace, and did him homage, and deliuered the castell in Stratywy vnto the kings lieutenant Paganus de Camurtijs. Then the prince vnderstanding this, and seeing that his owne people had forsaken him, sent to the king for peace, which was agreed vpon these conditions. First, that all those which the Prince kept prisoners of the kings frends, and for his cause, should be set at libertie.

Tho. Walf. page. 6.

Matt. West. page. 365. Tho. Walf. page. 7.

1

2 Item that the Prince should paie to the king for his fauour and good will 50000. marks, to be

3 paid at the kings pleasure. Item that foure Cantreds should remaine to the king and his heires for euer, which Cantreds I thinke were these: Cantref Ros, where the kings castell of Teganwy stood: Cantref Ryuonioc where Denbigh is: Cantref Tegengl where Ruthlan standeth: and Cantref Dyffryn

4 Clwyd where Ruthyn is. Item that the lords

N. Trinet. Marchers should quietlie enioy all the lands that

5 they had conquered within Wales. Item that the prince should paie yearelie for the Ile of Môn or Anglesey 1000. marks, which paiement should begin at Michaelmas then next ensuing, & that also

also he should paie 5000. marks out of hand, and if the Prince died without issue the Ile should remaine to the king and his heires. Item that the 6
Prince should come to England euerie Christmas to doo the king homage for his lands. Item that 7
all the Barons in Wales should hold their lands of the king sauing fiue in Snowdon, who should acknowledge the Prince to be their lord. Item that 8
he should for his life enioy the name of Prince, and none of his heires after him: so that after his death the foresaid fiue Barons should hold of the king and of none other. Item that for the perfor- 9
mance of these articles the Prince should deliuer for hostages ten of the best in Wales, without impriſoning, diſinheriting, or time of deliuerance determined; & also the king to chuse twentie within Northwales, which should take their othes with the Prince to performe all these articles: and if the Prince should swarue from anie of them, and being thereof admonished would not amend and redresse the same, they should forsake him and become his enimies. The Prince was also bound, 10
to let his brethren enioy their lands in VVales: of whom Dauid had long serued the king, whom the king had made knight contrarie to the maner of VVales, and had giuen him in mariage the daughter of the Earle of Derby, whose first husband was latelie deceased: to whom the king gaue Denbigh in Northwales, and a 1000. pound lands therewith. His other brother Roderike was latelie fled to England out of prison: and Owen the third was deliuered at this composition.

N. Triuet. Tho. VVals. page. 7.

¶ This peace was concluded in the kings absence, who appointed one of his Commissioners, to wit, the lord Robert *N. Triuet. Hol pag. 787.*

Tiptoft

Tiptoft to take an oth for him, and authorized the said Robert, Anthonie Beke, and William de Southampton Prior prouinciall of the Friers preachers, Commissioners nominated on his behalfe, to receiue the like oth of the said Lhewelyn: for whose part Theodor or Tuder ap Ednyuet and Grono ap Heilyn were Commissioners.

N. Triuet. Tho. Walsh. page. 8.

At this time the king builded a castell at Aberystwyth, and returned to England with much honor: vnto whom the people granted a subsidie of the twentie part of their goods towards his charges in this warre. The yeare folowing, the mariage was celebrated at VVorcester betwixt Elianor daughter to Symon Montfort and prince Lhewelyn, where the King & the Quæne, and the most part of the nobilitie of England were present. Also the yeare after, Roger Mortimer set vp at Killingworth a round table for a hundreth knights, to be exercised in the feats of armes, and thither resorted manie knights from diuerse countries. At this time the king of Scots did his homage to king Edward, and obtained the kings letters that his succors in the last warres of VVales were not done by the name of seruice, but of good will. And at this time a generall inquisition was made, how and by what title euerie man held his lands and liberties, and the first that was called was the Earle VVarren, who drawing out an old sword said, By this warrant mine ancestours wanne their lands, and by this I do and will hold mine. And all the Barons applied to this answere, and the Quo warranto was no more talked of.

1278

Matt. West. page. 367. Tho. Walsh. pag. 8.

N. Triuet.

N. Triuet. Polydo. li. 17.

* The peace concluded betwéene the prince of Wales and the king of England did not long continue, by reason of the seuere and strict dealing of such officers as the king appointed

pointed rulers in the Marches and the Inland countrie of Wales: who hunting after their owne gaines oppressed the inhabitants, burthening them with new exactions contrarie to the customes of the countrie; and also shewing themselues too much affectionate in matters of controuersie betweene partie and partie, especiallie when anie Englishman had to doo in the matter: which poling and partialitie did altogither alienate the harts of the people from the king of England, so that they had rather die than liue in such thraldome. Wherevpon assembling themselues togither, they so moued Dauid lord of Denbigh to be at vnitie with prince Lhewelyn, and to take pitie vpon their affliction and miserie, that he being agréed with his brother, became their captaine.

Not long after Dauid lord of Denbigh being reconciled to his brother the Prince, vpon condition he should neuer after serue the king of England as he had done before, but become his vtter enimie, laid siege to the castell of Hawarden, and tooke Roger Clifford (a noble knight) slaieng all that resisted, and after spoiling all the countrie, he with his brother the Prince laid siege to the castell of Ruthlan, the king hearing of this hasted thither with a great armie to raise the siege, then the Prince retired backe with his armie. Also the same time Rees the sonne of Maelgon, and Gruffyth ap Meredyth ap Owen, with other noble men of Southwales, tooke the castell of Aberystwyth, and diuerse other castels in that countrie, spoiling all the kings people that inhabited there abouts. Therefore the king sent the Archbishop of Canturburie to talke with the Prince and his brethren, which returned without doing anie good, and by the kings commandement denounced them and all their complices accursed. 1281

* This Archbishop here mentioned was Iohn Peckham, who was sent from king Edward to prince Lhewelyn, as this author thinketh: but he himselfe affirmeth, that he toke that enterprise in hand of his owne motion, contrarie or beside the kings mind: to the which assertion of his Nicholas Triuet and Thomas Walsingham seeme to agree. His whole doings in this matter are to be found in the records of Canturburie, the copie of the which records being collected, and for the most part translated out of Latine into English by Doctor Thomas Yale, chancellor to that worthie prelate of reuerend memorie Matthew Parker Archbishop of Canturburie (whose carefull search, painfull trauell, and chargeable setting out of the antiquities of this land, euerie man that loueth his countrie cannot chose but commend and thankefullie accept and take in good part) I thought necessarie here to set downe for the laieng open of the truth to the view of all men, which heretofore was either maliciouslie concealed, or negligentlie omitted by all the writers of this historie.

1281 Articles sent from the Archbishop of Canturburie, *to be intimated to Lhewelyn, Prince of VVales, and the people of the same countrie.*

BEcause we came to those parts for the spirituall and temporall health of them whom we haue euer loued well, as diuers of them haue knowne.

2 That we come contrarie to the will of our Lord the king, whom our said comming (as it is said) doth much offend.

3 That we desire and beseech them, for the bloud of our lord Iesus Christ, that they would come to an vnitie with the English people, and to the peace of our lord the king, which we intend to procure them so well as we can.

4 We will them to vnderstand, that we cannot long tarrie

rie in these quarters.

5 We would they considered, that after our parting out of the countrie, they shall not perhaps find anie that will so tender the preferring of their cause, as we would do, if it pleased God (with our mortall life) we might procure them an honest, stable and firme peace.

6 That if they do contemne our petition & labour, we intend forthwith to signifie their stubbernes to the high bishop, and the court of Rome: for the enormitie that manie waies hapneth by occasion of this discord this daie.

7 Let them know, that vnlesse they do quickelie agrée to a peace, that warre shall be aggrauated against them, which they shall not be able to sustaine, for the kings power increaseth dailie.

8 Let them vnderstand that the realme of England is vnder the speciall protection of the sea of Rome: that the sea of Rome loueth it better than anie other kingdome. The greater cause the more loue.

9 That the said sea of Rome will not in anie wise sée the state of the realme of England quaile, being vnder speciall protection.

10 That we much lament to heare that the Welshmen be more cruell then Saracens: for Saracens, when they take christians they kéepe them to be redéemed for monie. But (they saie) that the Welshmen by and by do kill all that they take, and are onelie delighted with blood, and sometime cause to be killed them whose ransome they haue receiued.

11 That whereas they were euer wont to be estéemed, and to reuerence God & Ecclesiasticall persons, they séeme much to reuolt from that deuotion: mouing sedition and warre, and committing slaughter, and burning in the holie time. Which is great iniurie to God, wherein no man can excuse them.

12 We desire, that as true christians they would repent, for they cannot long continue their begun discord, if they had swoorne it.

13 We will that they signifie vnto vs, how they will or

can amend the trouble of the kings peace, and the hurt of the common wealth.

14 That they signifie vnto vs how peace and concord may be established: for in vaine were it to forme peace, to be daily violated.

15 If they saie that their lawes or couenants be not obserued, that they do signifie vnto vs which those be.

16 That granting it that they were iniured, as they saie, (which we no waies do know) they which were Iudges in the cause might so haue signified to the kings maiestie.

17 That vnlesse they will now come to peace, they shall be resisted by decrée and censure of the church, besides warre of the people.

¶ The answere of the Prince Lhewelyn, *to the aboue written Articles.*

Reuerendissimo in CHRISTO Patri Domino Iohanni, dei gratia Cantuar. Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Primati, suus humilis & deuotus filius Lhewelyn Princeps VValliæ & Dominus Snowden, salutem & filialem dilectionem, &c.

CVm omnimoda reuerentia, submissione, & honore, sanctæ paternitati vestræ, pro vestro labore quem intollerabilem assumpsistis ad præsens pro dilectione quam erga nos & gentem nostram geritis, omni qua possumus deuotione regratiantes vobis assurgimus: & eò amplius, quòd contra domini Regis voluntatem venistis. Cæterum, quòd nos rogastis, vt ad pacem domini Regis veniamus, scire debet vestra sanctitas, quòd ad hoc prompti sumus, dummodo idem dominus Rex pacem debitam & veram nobis & nostris velit obseruare, Adhæc, licèt gauderemus de mora vestra in Wallia, tamen per nos non eritis impediti, quin pax fiat, quam in nobis optamus per vestram industriam magis quam alterius alicuius roborari, & speramus: nec per Dei gratiam erit oportunum propter nostram pertinaciam

naciam aliquid scribere domino Papæ. Nec vestras paternas preces ac graues labores spernimus, sed ea amplectimur omni cordis affectu, vt tenemur: nec erit opus, quòd dominus Rex aggrauet contra nos manum, cùm prompti simus sibi obedire, iuribus nostris & legibus (vt prænittitur) reseruatis. Et licèt regnum Angliæ sit curiæ Romanæ specialiter subiectum & dilectum, tamen cùm dominus Papa necnon & curia Romana audierint, quanta nobis per Anglos mala sint illata: viz. Quòd pax priùs firmata, non fuit nobis seruata, nec pacta: deinde Ecclesiarum vastationes, combustiones, & Ecclesiasticarum personarum interfectiones, Sacerdotum, viz. & inclusorum & aliarum religiosarum personarum passim, mulierum & infantium vbera sugentium, & in vtero portantium, combustiones etiam hospitalium & aliarum domorum religiosarum, homicidiorum in cœmiteryis, Ecclesijs & super altaria, sicut expressiùs eadem in alijs rotulis conscripta vobis transmittimus inspicienda. Speramus in primis quòd vestra pia & sancta paternitas clementer nobis compatietur, necnon & curia supradicta. Nec per nos regnum Angliæ vacillabit, dum (vt præmissum est) pax debita nobis fiat, & seruetur. Qui verò sanguinis effusione delectantur, manifestum est ex factis: nam Angli nulli hactenus sexui vel ætati seu languori pepercerunt, nulla Ecclesiæ, vel loco sacro, detulerunt, qualia, vel similia Wallenses nunquam fecerunt. Super omnia autem, quòd vnus redemptus fuit interfectus, multùm dolemus, nec occisorem manutenemus, sed in syluis vt latro vagatur. De eo quòd incœperunt guerram aliqui tempore indebito, illud ignorauimus vsque ad præsens factum: & tamen ipsi asserunt, quòd nisi in eo tempore hoc feciſsent, mortes & captiones eis imminebant, nec audebant in domibus se fidere, nec nisi armati incedere, & sic præ timore tali tempore id fecerunt. De eis verò quæ fauimus contra dominum, vt verè Christiani per Dei gratiam pœnitebimus; nec erit ex parte nostra, quòd bellum continuetur, dum simus indemnes, vt debemus: ne tamen exhæredemur, & passim occidamur, oportet nos defendere vt valeamus. Cùm verò iniuria & damna hinc inde considerentur, & ponderentur, parati sumus emendare pro viribus quæ ex parte nostra sunt commissa; dum de prædictis iniurijs & damnis nobis factis & alijs emenda nobis fiat. Et ad pacem firmandam & stabiliendam similiter sumus prompti: quando tamen Regalis charta & pacta inita nobis non seruantur, sicut nec hucúsque sunt obseruata, non potest pax stabiliri: nec quando nouæ & inauditæ exactiones contra nos & nostros

quotidie adinueniuntur : vobis autem transmittimus in rotulis damna & iniurias nobis illatas, non secundum formam pacis priùs factam. Quòd autem guerrauimus, necessitas nos cogebat : nam nos & omnes Wallenses eramus adeo oppressi, suppeditati, spoliati, & in seruitutem redacti per regales Iusticiarios & Balliuos, contra formam pacis & omnem iustitiam, non aliter quàm si Sarraceni essemus vel Iudæi. Et sæpe domino Regi denunciauimus hæc, sed nullam emendam habere potuimus, sed semper mittebantur Iusticiarij & Balliui ferociores, & crudeliores. Et quando illi erant satiati per suas iniustas exactiones, alij de nouo mittebantur, ad populum excoriandum, ita, quòd populus malebat mori quàm viuere : nec oportet contra nos militiam ampliorem conuocare, nec contra nos moueri sacerdotium, dummodo nobis fiat pax & seruetur modis debitis, vt superiùs est expressum. Nec debetis sancte pater omnibus verbis credere aduersariorum nostrorum, sicut enim nos factis oppresserunt & opprimunt, ita & verbis defamant, nobis imponentes quæ volunt ; ipsi vobis sæpe sunt præsentes & nos absentes, ipsi opprimentes & nos oppressi, & ideo, propter dominum, fidem eis in omnibus non adhibeatis, sed facta potiùs examinetis. Valeat Sanctitas vestra ad regimen Ecclesiæ per tempora longa. Data apud Garth Celyn in festo Sancti Martini.

To the most reuerend Father in Christ, the *lord Iohn by gods grace Archbishop of Canturburie, Primate of all England, his humble and deuout sonne Lhewelyn prince of VVales and lord of Snowdon sendeth greeting.*

With all reuerent submission and honor we yeeld our most humble and hartie thanks vnto your fatherhood, for the great and greeuous paines which at this present for the loue of vs and our nation you haue sustained : and so much the more we are beholden vnto you, for that besides the kings pleasure you would venture to come vnto vs. In that you request vs to come to the

kings

kings peace, we would haue your holineſſe to know that we are moſt readie and willing to the ſame, ſo that our lord the king will duelie and trulie obſerue and keepe the peace towards vs and ours. Moreouer, although we would be glad of your continuance in VVales, yet we hope there ſhall not be any delaie in vs but that peace (which of all things we moſt deſire and wiſh for) may be forthwith eſtabliſhed, and rather by your trauell and procurement than by any other mans: ſo that it ſhall not be needefull to complaine vnto the Pope of our wilfulnes: neither do we deſpiſe your fatherhoods requeſts and painefull trauell, but with all hartie reuerence according to our dutie do accept the ſame. Neither yet ſhall it be needefull for the lord the king to vſe anie force againſt vs, ſeeing we are redie to obeie him in all things, our rights and lawes (as aforeſaid) reſerued. And although the kingdome of England be vnder the ſpeciall protection of the ſea of Rome, and with ſpeciall loue regarded of the ſame: yet, when the lord the Pope and the court of Rome ſhall vnderſtand of the great damages which are done vnto vs by the Engliſhmen, to wit, the articles of the peace concluded and ſworne vnto, violated and broken, the robbing and burning of churches, the murthering of eccleſiaſticall perſons, aſwell religious as ſecular; the ſlaughter of women great with child, and children ſucking their mothers breſts: the deſtroieng of hoſpitals, and houſes of religion, killing the men and women profeſſed in the holie places, and euen before the altars: we hope that your fatherhood, and the ſaid court of Rome will rather with pittie lament our caſe, than with rigour of puniſhment augment our ſorow. Neither ſhall the kingdome of England be in anie wiſe diſquieted or moleſted by our meanes (as is affirmed) ſo

that we may haue the peace dulie kept and obſerued towards vs and our people. Who they be, which are delited with bloodſhed and warre, is manifeſtlie apparant by their deedes and behauiour: for we would liue quietlie vpon our owne if we might be ſuffered, but the Engliſhmen comming to our countrie did put all to the ſword, neither ſparing ſex, age or ſickneſſe, nor any thing regarding churches or ſacred places, the like whereof the VVelſhmen neuer committed. That one hauing paid his ranſome was afterward ſlaine, wee are right ſorie to heare of it, neither do we maintaine the offender, who eſcaping our hands keepeth himſelfe as an outlaw in the woods and vnknowne places. That ſome began the warre in a time not meete and conuenient, that vnderſtood not we of vntill now: and yet they which did the ſame do affirme, that in caſe they had not done as they did at that time, they had beene ſlaine or taken themſelues, being not in ſafetie in their owne houſes, and forced continuallie for ſafegard of their liues to keepe themſelues in armour: and therefore to deliuer themſelues from that feare, they tooke that enterpriſe in hand. Concerning thoſe things which we commit againſt God: with the aſſiſtance of his grace, we will (as it becommeth Chriſtians) repent and turne vnto him. Neither ſhall the war on our part be continued, ſo that we be ſaued harmleſſe and may liue as we ought: but before we be diſinherited or ſlaine we muſt defend our ſelues as well as we may. Of all iniuries and wrongs done by vs, we are moſt willing and readie (vpon due examination and triall of all treſpaſſes and wrongs committed on both ſides) to make amends to the vttermoſt of our power: ſo that the like on the kings ſide be performed in like maner towards vs and our people: and to conclude and ſtabliſh a peace

we

we are moſt readie: but what peace can be eſtabliſhed when as the kings charter ſo ſolemnlie cõfirmed, is not kept and performed? Our people are dailie oppreſſed with new exactions: we ſend vnto you alſo a note in writing of thé wrongs and iniuries which are done vnto vs contrarie to the forme of the peace before made. VVe haue put our ſelues in armour, being driuen therevnto by neceſſitie: for we and our people were ſo oppreſſed, troden vnder foote, ſpoiled, and brought to ſlauerie by the kings officers, contrarie to the forme of the peace concluded againſt iuſtice, none otherwiſe than if we were Saracens or Iewes: whereof we haue often times complained vnto the king, and neuer could get any redreſſe: but alwaies thoſe officers were afterwards more fierce and cruell againſt vs. And when thoſe officers through their rauine and extortion were enriched, other more hungrie than they were ſent afreſh to flea thoſe whom the other had ſhorne before: ſo that the people wiſhed rather to die than liue in ſuch oppreſſion. And now it ſhall not be needefull to leuie anie armie to war vpon vs, or to moue the prelats of the church againſt vs, ſo that the peace may be obſerued duelie and trulie, as before is expreſſed. Neither ought your holie fatherhood to giue credit to all that our aduerſaries do allege againſt vs: for euen as in their deeds they haue and do oppreſſe vs, ſo in their words they will not ſticke to ſlander vs, laieng to our charge what liketh them beſt. Therefore, for aſmuch as they are alwaies preſent with you, and we abſent from you, they oppreſſing, and we oppreſſed, we are to deſire you euen for his ſake from whom nothing is hid, not to credit mens words but to examine their deeds. Thus we bid your holines farewell. Dated at Garth Celyn, in the feaſt of S. Martine.

Certeine greefes sent from Lhewelyn, to the *Archbishop* : *translated word by word out* of the records of the said Archbishop.

WHere that it is conteined in the forme of the peace, concluded as foloweth.

1 If the said Lhewelyn will claime anie right in anie lands occupied by anie other than by the lord the king, without the said foure Cantreds, the said lord the king shall doo him full iustice, according to the lawes and customes of those quarters or parts, where the said lands doo lie. Which article was not obserued in the lands in Arustly, and betwirt the waters of Dyui and Dulas, for that when the said Lhewelyn claimed the said lands before the lord the king at Ruthlan, and the king granted him the cause to be examined according to the lawes and customes of Wales, and the aduocates of the parties were brought in, and the Iudges which vulgarlie they call Ynnayd, before the king, to iudge of the said lands according to the lawes of Wales. And the defendant appeared and answered so, that the same daie the cause ought to haue béene fullie determined according to the appointment of our lord the king. Who at his being at Gloceſter, had assigned the parties the said daie : and though the same cause was in diuers places often heard and examined before the Iustice, and that the lands were in Northwales, and neuer iudged but by the laws of Wales, neither was it lawfull for the king but according to the lawes of Wales to prorogue the cause ; all that notwithstanding he prorogued the daie (of his owne motion) contrarie to the said lawes. And at the last the said Lhewelyn was called to diuers places, whither he ought not to haue béene called : neither could he obteine iustice, nor anie iudgement, vnlesse it were according to the lawes of England, contrarie to the said article of the peace. And the same was done at Montgomery, when the parties were present in iudgement, and a daie appointed to heare sentence, they prorogued the said daie contrarie

rie to the foresaid lawes: and at the last the king himselfe at London denied him iustice, vnlesse he would be iudged according to the English lawes in the said matter.

2 All iniuries, trespasses and faults on either part done, be clearelie remitted vnto this present date. This article was not kept; for that as soone as the lord Reginald Gray was made Iustice, he moued diuers and innumerable accusations against the men of Tegengl & Ros, for trespasses done in the time of king Henrie: when they bare rule in those parties, wherby the said men dare not for feare keepe their own houses.

3 Where as it was agréed that Rees Vachan ap Rees ap Maelgon shall enioie his possessions, with all the land which he now holdeth, &c. After the peace concluded he was spoiled of his lands of Geneu'rglyn which he then held, with the men and cattell of the same.

4 Also our lord the king granteth, that all tenants holding lands in the foure Cantreds, and in other places which the king holdeth in his owne hands, shall hold and enioie the same, as frēelie as they did before the time of the warres, and shall vse the same liberties & customes, which they vsed before. Contrarie to this article, the lord Reginald Gray hath brought manie new customes against the forme of peace aforesaid.

5 All controuersies moued, or to be moued betwixt the Prince and anie other, shall be decided after the lawe of the marches (if they haue their beginning in the marches) and after the lawes of Wales, such as in Wales haue their beginning. Contrarie to this article, the king doth and sendeth Iustices to Anglesey, who presume to iudge there the men and subiects of the Prince: setting fines vpon them, contrarie to the lawes of Wales, séeing neither this nor anie like was euer heard in times past; imprisoning some, outlawing others, when the Prince is at all times readie to do iustice to all men that complaine vpon anie of his men.

6 Where it is in the peace, that Gruffyth Vachan should do homage to the king for the land in Yale, & to the Prince for the land in Ederneon, the kings iustices brought the ladie of May-

lor,

lor, into all the said lands of Edeyrneon. The knowledge of which cause onelie pertained to the Prince, and not to the said Justices: and yet for peace sake, the Prince did tollerate all this, being at all times readie to minister iustice to the said Ladie.

7 And though the said Prince submitted himselfe vnto vs and our will, yet we neuertheless will and grant, that our will in no case go further, than is conteined in those articles. Contrarie to this article, gold was exacted for the Quéenes workes at euerie paiment made to the King: which gold was neuer demanded in time of king Henrie, or anie other king of England. Which gold yet for quietnes sake the Prince paid, though it were not spoken of or mentioned in the peace. And now further it is exacted for the old Quéene the kings mother that now is (for the peace concluded with king Henrie) 2000. marks and a halfe: and vnlesse it be paid, the king threatneth to occupie the goods and lands of Lhewelyn and his people, which he could find in his realme; and sell men and beasts vntill the said summe were paid.

8 Item when the king inuited the Prince to his feast at Worcester, promising with verie faire words, that he would giue his kinswoman to him to wife, and enrich him with much honor: neuertheless when he came thither, the selfe same daie they should be maried before Maisse, the king required a bill to be sealed by the Prince; conteining amongst other things that he would neuer kéepe man against the kings will, nor neuer mainteine anie, whereby it might come to passe, that all the Princes force should be called from him. The which letter sealed, he deliuered the king by iust feare, which might moue anie constant man; yet was not this conteined in the peace, whereas the conclusion of the peace was, that the king should require nothing that was not conteined in the same.

9 Item where in the said peace all customes be confirmed to the said Prince, as his ancestors of long and dailie obserued custome haue receiued to their owne vse, all wrecks hap-

ning vpon his owne lands: the Iustice of Chester toke a distresse of the Prince for goods of shipwrecke receiued by him before the warres, contrarie to the forme of the said peace. By the which all trespasses of either side were remitted; and contrarie to the customes before said: and if in case it were forfeited, yet he toke such a distresse, fiftæne pounds of honie, and manie horsses, and imprisoned his men. And this he toke of the Princes owne proper goods, and further toke boties of Bagiers which came to Lyrpoole with merchandize, and neuer redeliuered the same, vntill he had taken so much monie for the same, as it pleased him.

10 Item when certeine men of Geneurglyn had taken certeine goods of some of their neighbors of Geneurglyn, when they were in the dominion of the prince in Meyreon, the kings men of Lhanbadarn did take awaie the said goods out of the said dominion of the Prince: and when the Prince his men came thither, and asked the cause why they toke the said preie: the kings men killed one of them, and wounded other, and the rest they did imprison, neither could the prince get anie iustice for the said goods to this daie.

11 And where it is conteined in the peace, that all things committed in the Marches, should be redressed in the Marches; yet the kings men would no where heare the princes men, but put them in the castell of Lhanbadern: which is against the peace afore said. In these articles and diuers others, the king standeth sworne to the prince, and to his people. And although the prince as well by himselfe as by his people, haue often requested the king to cause the said peace to be kept, yet was it in no point kept, but dailie the kings Iustices do more and more heape iniuries and griefs vpon the people of those parts. So that it can not be blamed, if the Prince did assent to them that first began the wars, séeing the oth which the lord Robert Typtost sware for the king, was kept in no point: and chéeflie séeing the Prince was forewarned, that he should be taken so soone as the king came to Ruthlan, as he had béene in déede if the king had come thither after Christmasse, as he purposed.

These

Theſe greefes folowing were done by the *king and his officers, to the lord Dauid* ap Gruffyth.

When the ſaid Dauid came to the lord Edward then Earle of Cheſter, and did him homage, the ſaid lord Edward did giue by his letters patents to the ſaid Dauid, two Cantreds, Dyffryncluyd, and Ceinmeyrch, with all the appurtenances: afterward when he was made king he confirmed the ſaid gift to the ſaid Dauid, and gaue him poſſeſſion of them. Then afterward Guenlhian Lacy died, who held ſome townes in the ſaid Cantreds for terme of life: which after hir deceaſe apperteined to Dauid, by force of the foreſaid grant, which townes yet the king toke from him, contrarie to his letters patents.

2 Item, when the ſaid Dauid did hold of the lord the king the villages of Hope and Eſton in Wales, of the which he ought to anſwere no man, but according to the lawes of Wales, yet the Juſtice of Cheſter cauſed the ſaid Dauid to be called to Cheſter, at the ſute of one William Vanable an Engliſh man: to anſwere for the title of the ſaid villages. And although the ſaid Dauid did often & inſtantlie deſire him the ſaid Juſtice not to proceed againſt him iniuriouſlie in the countie of Cheſter, where he was not bound to anſwere by the forme of the peace: yet he plainle denied him to be iudged either in Wales or after the lawes of Wales.

3 Item, the ſaid Juſtice of Cheſter to the iniurie of the ſaid Dauid, did cut downe his wood of Lhyweny, and his woods at Hope, as well by the dwellers of Ruthlan, as others: and yet the ſaid Juſtice had no iuriſdiction in thoſe parts. And not being contented to get timber there, for building, as well for Ruthlan as other places in the countrie, but alſo deſtroied the ſaid woods, ſold it, and carried it into Ireland.

4 Item, where the ſaid Dauid toke certeine outlawes and rouers in the woods, and cauſed them to be hanged: yet the ſaid

said Iustice accused Dauid to the king, for succoring and maintaining the theeues aforesaid: which was not like to be true seeing he caused them to be hanged.

5 Item, it is prouided in the peace, that all Welshmen in their causes should be iudged after the lawes of Wales. This was in no point obserued with the said Dauid and his people. Of these foresaid greefs the said Dauid required often amends, either according to the lawes and customes of Wales, or of speciall fauour: but he could neuer obteine ante of them both at his hands. Further, the said Dauid was warned in the kings court, that assone as Reginald Gray should come from the court, the said Dauid should be taken and spoiled of his castell of Hope, his woods should be cut downe, and his children taken for pledges: who seing he had taken much paines and perill for the king in all his warres as well himselfe as his people, both in England and in Wales, and had lost therebie the most part of the nobilitie of his countrie, and yet neuertheless could obteine neither iustice, amends, nor fauour at his hands, hauing such great wrongs offred vnto him, and fearing his owne life and his childrens, or else perpetuall prison, being enforced, as it were against his will, began to defend himselfe and his people.

Greefs and iniuries offered by the king *and his officers to the men of Ros.*

THis is the forme of peace, which the king of England did promise the men of Ros before they did him homage, which he promised them to obserue inuiolablie. That is to saie, the king should grant to euerie of them their right and iurisdiction, as they had in time of king Henrie, according as the said men do report that they had in the time of king Henrie.

2 Item the lord the king did promise the said men, that they should haue iustice in their sutes: after granting of the which articles, the said men did homage to the king. And then the king

king promised them with his owne mouth faithfullie to obserue the said articles. This notwithstanding, a certeine noble man passing by the kings hie waie, with his wife in the kings peace, met certeine English labourers and Masons going to Ruthlan where they did then worke: who attempted by force to take awaie his wife from him, and while he defended hir as well as he could, one of them killed the wife, and he who killed hir with his fellowes were taken: and when the kinred of hir which was slaine required law at the Justice of Chesters hands (for their kinswoman) they were put in prison, and the murtherers were deliuered.

3 Item, a certeine man killed a Gentleman who had killed the sonne of Grono ap Heilyn and was taken: but when certeine of the kinred required iustice before the Justice of Chester, certeine of them were imprisoned, the offender set at libertie, and iustice denied to the kinred.

4 Item, certeine Gentlemen claimed some lands, and offered the king a great peece of monie, to haue iustice by the verdict of good & lawfull men of the countrie (then the lands being adiudged to the claimers) Reginald Gray tooke the same lands, corne, goods, and all vpon the ground, so that they lost their lands, monie, corne and cattell.

5 Item, it is our right that no stranger should cut our woods without our leaue: yet this notwithstanding there was a proclamation at Ruthlan, that it should be lawfull for all other men to cut downe our woods, but to vs it was forbidden.

6 Item, where diuerse honest men had lands of the gift of the said Dauid, the Justice taketh the said mens lands awaie.

7 Item, when anie commeth to Ruthlan with merchandize, if he refuse whatsoeuer anie English man offereth, he is forthwith sent to the castell to prison, and the buier hath the thing, and the king hath the price: then the soldiours of the castell first spoile and beate the partie, and then cause him to pay the porter, and let him go.

8 Item, if anie Welshmen buie anie thing in Ruthlan, and anie English man do méet him, he will take it from him,

and

and giue him lesse than he paid for it.

9 Item, the king contrarie to his promise made to the men of Ros, hath giuen the territorie of Maynan, Penmayn and Lhysuayn.

10 Item, certeine Gentlemen of the Cantred of Ros bought certeine offices, and paid their monie for the same: yet the Justice of Chester toke the said offices from them without cause.

11 Item, Grono ap Heilyn toke to farme of Godfrey Marliney, the territorie of Maynan and Lhysuayn, for the terme of foure yeares: yet Robert de Cruquer with horses and armes and foure and twentie horssemen, came to vere the said Grono, so that he had no safe going, neither to Ruthlan nor Chester, without a great garrison of his kindred and frends. See this article againe pag. 359.

12 Item, certeine Gentlemen were arrested for trespasses done before the warres and imprisoned, and could not be deliuered vntill they had paied xvj. markes, which was contrarie to the peace concluded.

13 Item, our causes ought to be decided after the custome of our lawes; but our men be compelled to sweare against their consciences, else they be not suffered to sweare: furthermore we spent three hundreth markes in going to the king for iustice in the foresaid articles. And when we beleeued to recouer full iustice, the king sent to our parties the lord Reginald Gray, to whom the king hath set all the lands to farme, to handle the men of the said Cantreds as it pleaseth him: who compelled vs to *sweare in his name, whereas we should sweare in the kings name. And where the kings crosse ought to be erected, he caused his crosse to be erected, in token that he is the verie true lord: and the said lord Reginald at his first comming to those parts of Wales, sold to certeine seruants of the king, offices for lx. markes, which the said seruants bought before of the king for xxiij. markes: which offices ought not to be sold at the choise of the lord.

*To sweare by his hand whereas we should sweare by the hand of the king.

14 Item, the king gaue Meredyth ap Madoc a captaineship for his seruice, Reginald Gray toke it from him: neither

could he get anie remedie at the kings hands for the same.

15 Item, one of the councell of the said Reginald, Cynwric Vachan told vs by mouth, that as soone as the said Reginald Gray returned to Wales, he would take xxiiij. men of euerie Cantered, and either behead them or imprison them perpetuallie.

16 Item, whereas we paid our tares and rents in old monie halfe a yeare before the comming of new monie, they inforced vs to paie new monie for the old.

These greefes and the like, the said Reginald offered vs, and threatned that if we would send anie to the king to complaine he would behead them: and when we sent anie to the king, he could neuer speake with the king, but spent vs much monie in vaine. For which greefes we beléeue our selues free before God, from the oth which we haue made to the king.

These greefes folowing, the king and his *Iustices offered to Rees Vachan of* Stratywy.

After that the said Rees gaue the king his castell of Dyneuowr, sithence the last peace, the said Rees then being in the tent of the lord Payne de Gaderley, at the same time there were slaine sixe Gentlemen of the said Reeses men, for whom they neuer had amends, which was to him great greefe and losse.

2 Item, Iohn Gifford claimed the said Reeses inheritance at Hiruryn, and the said Rees requested the lawe of his countrie of the king, or the lawe of the countie of Caermardhen, in the which countie the ancestors of the said Rees were wont to haue lawe; when they were of the peace of the Englishmen, and vnder their regiment: but the said Rees could haue no lawe, but lost all his lands. They would haue had him to answer in the countie of Hereford, where none of his ancestors euer answered. Further in the lands of the said Rees were such

such enormities committed, which do most apperteine to the state ecclesiasticall: that is to saie in the church of S. Dauid, which they call Lhangadoc, they made stables, and plaid the harlots, and toke awaie all the goods of the said church, and burning all the houses, wounded the prest of the said church before the high altar, and left him there as dead.

3 Item, in the same countrie they spoiled and burnt the churches of Dyngad, Lhantredaff, and other churches in other parts: they spoiled their chalices, bookes, and all other ornaments and goods.

These be the greefes which the king and his *Iustice gaue to Lhewelyn ap Rees and* Howel ap Rees.

AFter that a forme of peace was concluded betwixt Henrie then king of England, and the prince of Wales, the said king granted & confirmed by his charter to the said Prince the homage of the said noble men, so long as they stood frends with the prince, according to the said gift & confirmation: but Edward now king disherited the said Gentelmen of their lands, so that they could not haue their owne lands, neither by law nor by fauour.

These be the greefes doone by the Englishmen, *to the sonnes of Meredyth ap Owen,*

AFter that the king had granted the Gentelmen their owne inheritance of Geneurglyn and Creuthyn, he contrarie to the peace disherited the said Gentelmen: denieng them all lawes and customes of Wales, and of the countie of Caermardhyn.

2 The said king in his countie of Caerdigan by his said Iustices compelled the said Gentelmen to giue iudgement

vpon themselues: where their predecessors neuer suffered the like of Englishmen.

3 The said Iustices of the king haue taken awaie the courtes of the noblemen in Wales, and compelled the people to satisfie before them for trespasses: when as they ought to haue satisfied by the said nobles.

4 When a wracke hapneth vpon anie of the grounds of the noble men, whose ancestors had wracke, they should haue the same: yet the king forbiddeth them, and the said king by colour of that shipwracke contrarie to their custome and law did condemne them in eight markes, and toke away all the goods of the shipwracke.

5 That none of our men of the countie of Caerdigan dare come amongst the Englishmen, for feare of imprisonment: and if it had not béene for feare of hurt, the nobles would neuer haue stirred.

The complaints of the noble men of Stratalyn, *of the wrongs and greefes doone to them,* by Roger Clifford, and Roger Scrochill deputie *to the said Roger Clifford: contrarie to the* priuilege, iustice and custome of the said *noble men, as they saie and proue.*

WHen the said Rogers compelled the said men of Stratalyn to giue them (to haue their customes and priuileges) twentie marks starling, and after the paiement of the monie, they brake by and by after this sort, to put vpon twelue men according to the lawes of England, which was neuer the manner nor custome of the said countrie.

2 Item, Madoc ap Blethyn was condemned in foure markes vniustlie, contrarie to the lawes and vse of the countrie.

3 Item, Grono Goch was likewise condemned in fiue marks

marks and twelue beasts, contrarie to the custome of the countrie.

4 Item, the said Rogers tooke the lands of the men of the countrie as forfeit: and for one foote of a stag found in a dogs mouth, three men were spoiled of all that they had.

5 Item, Ithel ap Gwysty was condemned in a great sum of monie, for the fact of his father done fourtie yeares before.

6 Item, the said Rogers laid vpon vs the finding of all the English soldiours, whereof before there was but one halfe.

7 Item, we were giuen to maister Maurice de Cruny, and were sold to Roger Clifford: which was neuer séene in our parents time.

8 Item, the widow of Robert of the Mowld asked of the king the third part of the land in the Mowld in ward: whereas it was iudged before the king, that the said lands were neuer giuen in ward.

These be the Articles of greefes doone to *the men of Penlhyn, by the constable of* Henrie Chambers of the white *Abbie, and his men.*

CYnwric ap Madoc was spoiled by them in time of peace, of eight pound, foure oxen, corne the worke of one plough for two yeares, and to the value of three pound, of three of his men, and they had the worth of xvj. pound for the said eight pound, and did beate him besides: which was more wrong, for then he was the princes constable at Penlhyn. And all the cause that they pretended to make this spoile, was onelie that they said they had found foure and twentie sheafes of tyth in the house of a seruant of the said Cynwric.

2 Item, Adam Criwr was condemned in eight shillings eight pence, and a mare, price twentie shillings, and was taken and beaten, for that he had taken the stealer of that mare,

and brought him bound with him, the which theefe was forthwith deliuered.

3 Item, Iorwerth ap Gurgeneu was condemned in foure pound, for that he had scaped out of their prison in time of the warres, and was found in the said towne in the time of peace, and this is directlie against the peace concluded betwixt the king and the Prince.

4 Item, Caduan Dhu seruant to the constable of Penlhyn was condemned, because he would not receiue the old monie for new.

5 Item, Gruffyth ap Grono the Princes man was spoiled of an ore, price eleuen shillings eight pence, and after that the constable had plowed with the said ore seuen moneths, he paid to the said Gruffyth for the said ore, three shillings foure pence.

6 Item, two seruants of one named Y Bongam were spoiled of two pounds, for that they toke a theefe that robbed them by night, and yet the theefe was deliuered.

7 Item, Eneon ap Ithel was taken, beaten, and spoiled of two oxen, price foure & twentie shillings & two pence, for this cause onelie, that the said oxen went from one streete to an other in the towne.

8 Item, Guyan Maystran was spoiled of his monie, because a certeine merchant of Ardudwy owed them certeine things, and yet the said merchant was not of their bailiwicke.

The greefes of Grono ap Heilyn.

A Tenant of Grono ap Heilyn was called to the kings court without anie cause: then Grono came at the date appointed to defend his tenant, & demanded iustice for him, or the law which the men of his countrie did vse: all this being denied, the said tenant was condemned in seuen and twentie pound, j.d. ob. Then the said Grono went to London for iustice, which was promised him, but he could neuer haue anie, where he spent in his iournie fifteene markes.

2 A certeine Gentelman was slaine, who had fostered the sonne of Grono ap Heilyn, and he that killed him was taken and brought to Ruthlan castell: then the said Grono and the kindred of him that was slaine asked iustice, but some of them were imprisoned, and the killer discharged. Then Grono went againe to London for iustice which the king did promise him, but he neuer had anie, but spent twentie markes.

3 The third time Grono was faine to go to London for iustice in the premisses: where he spent xviij. marks, vj.s. viij.d. And then likewise the king promised him that he should haue iustice: but when he certeinelie beléeued to haue iustice, then Reginald Gray came to the countrie and said openlie, that he had all doings in that countrie by the kings charters: and toke away all Bailiwicks, which the king had giuen the said Grono and sold them at his pleasure: then the said Grono asked iustice of the said Reginald, but he could not be heard.

4 The said Grono toke to farme for foure yeares of Godfrey Marliney, Maynan and Lhyssayn, then Robert Cruquer came with his horsses, and armes to get the said lands by force, and for that Grono would not suffer him to haue the said lands before his yeares came out, he was called to the law, and then the said Reginald Gray came with xxiiij. horsse-men, to take the said Grono. And for that they could not that daie haue their purpose, they called Grono the nert daie to Ruthlan: and then Grono had counsell not to go to Ruthlan. Then they called him againe to answere at Caerwys, but the said Grono durst not go thither, but by the conduct of the bishop of S. Asaph, for that Reginald Gray was there and his men in harnesse.

5 For these greéfes for the which he could get no iustice, but labour and expenses of liiij. markes and more, and for that he durst not in his owne person go to the court, he sent letters, one to the king, an other to his brother Lhewelyn, to signifie to the king that he should lose all the fauour of the countrie, if he kept no promise with them, and so it came to passe, because the men of Ros and Englefild could get no

iuſtice, the king neglecting the correction of theſe things, loſt the whole countrie.

Humblie ſheweth to your holines, lord Archbiſhop of Canturburie, primate of all England, the noble men of Tegengl: that when the ſaid noble men did their homage to the lord Edward, king of England, the ſaid king promiſed them to defend them and their goods; and that they ſhould vſe all kind of right, priuilege, and iuriſdiction, which they did vſe in time of king Henrie, of the graunt of the ſaid king, whereof they were after ſpoiled.

FIrſt they were ſpoiled of their right and priuileges and cuſtomes of the countrie: and were compelled to be iudged by the lawes of England, whereas the tenor of that their priuilege was to be iudged according to the lawes of Wales at Tref Edwyn, at Ruthlan, and at Caerwys, and the beſt men of the countrie were taken, becauſe they deſired to be iudged at Tref Edwyn, according to the tenor of their priuileges, by the lawes of Wales.

2 Whatſoeuer one Iuſtice doth, his ſucceſſor doth reuerſe the ſame: for in Dauids cauſe Reginald Gray reuoked that, which his predeceſſor confirmed and allowed.

3 If he do take anie Gentleman of the countrie, he will not let him go vpon ſuertie, which he ought to do.

4 If anie Gentleman be brought to the caſtell of the Flynt, vpon ſmall accuſation, and his cattell withall; they can neither be deliuered, nor haue delaie, vntill they giue the conſtable an ore, and vntill they paie three pound fees to Cynwric for the hauing of the delaie.

5 Reginald Gray gaue the lands of the men of Merton to the Abbot and couent of Baſingwerke, againſt the lawes of Wales and the cuſtome of the countrie, and contrarie to the forme of the peace betwixt prince Lhewelyn and the king; that

that is to saie, xvj. Carataras terræ.

6 The noble and best of the countrie be iniured for that the king builded the castell of Flynt vpon their ground: and the king commanded the Iustices to giue the men as much and as good ground or the price. But they are spoiled of their lands, and haue neither other lands nor monie.

7 Reginald Gray will not suffer men to cut their owne wood, vntill he haue both monie and reward, and vntill they paie for it also; but permitteth others to cut it downe freelie, which they ought not to do by the lawes and customes of Wales.

8 Where the men of Cyrchynan couenant with the king to giue the king halfe a medow, of condition the king should not suffer the woods to be cut downe, Howel ap Gruffyth being present: yet Reginald Gray hath broken the same, permitting euerie man to cut their woods, and spoile them also of their medowe.

9 The sonne of Cynwric ap Grono was taken at Ruthlan, and put in prison without anie cause at all: neither would the kings officers deliuer him, vnlesse he would redéeme the gage of a certeine woman, for the which he was constrained to paie much more than the pawne laie for.

10 When the bailiffe of Ruthlan was at a feast, Hicken le Maile wounded a Gentleman cruellie in the presence of the said bailiffe: by the occasion of which wound, Hicken was condemned in eight pound, and when he which was hurt would haue demanded the said eight pound, he was put in prison with Hicken.

11 The messengers of Reginald Gray attempted an absurditie not heard of, requiring the people of the countrie to plow his ground, and sowe the same: and the messengers were Cynwric Says and Hicken Lemayl, and the said Cynwric sware openlie before the whole companie, that vnlesse all men should plow Reginald Grayes ground, they should shortlie repent it: then the people feared much, as in that case anie constant man would feare.

12 The heires of Tegengl bought their offices for iiic. markes of the king. But afterward Reginald Gray spoiled them of their offices and monie, against the lawes and customes of England.

13 Seauen Gentlemen were wrongfullie killed by the Englishmen, but as yet the parents of the Gentlemen can haue no amends: and though the offenders were taken, yet the said constable let them go without punishment.

14 The constable of Ruthlan kept two of the kings soldiours in prison, for that they toke an Englishman, who had wounded a man.

All these things conteined in these articles are contrarie to the priuilege, libertie and right of the said men, and contrarie to the lawes and customes of Wales: neither dare the inhabitants send their complaints to the king for feare of Reginald Gray (which feare anie constant man might haue) because the said Reginald Gray said openlie, that if he could come by anie such their messengers, he would cut off their heads, as it is certeinelie told vs by one of his counsell: further neither tong can expresse, nor penne can write, how euill the men of Tegengl haue béene ordered.

Humblie complaineth vnto your lordship, my lord Archbishop of Canturburie Primate of all England, Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth ap Madoc, of the constable of Oswaldes Crosse, the king and of the men of that towne, who haue spoiled the said Lhewelyn of the third part of a towne called Lhedrot, and his fathers house without any law, or right, or custome of the countrie. Further the said Constable and his complices haue against the lawes and the custome of the countrie spoiled the said Lhewelyn of the common and pasturage, which he and his predecessors haue had and vsed time out of mind: and further condemned the said Lhewelyn for the said passure in lxx. markes. And further the king of England granted certeine letters to a bastard called Gruffyth Vachan of Cynlhaeth, to law with the said Lhewelyn for his whole lordship and possessions; by the occasion of the which letters, the said Lhewelyn

hath

hath spent two hundreth pound of good monie.

Also the said Constable compelled the said Lhewelyn to send two of his Gentlemen to him, whom when they came to him he caused to be hanged, which Gentlemen ought not by right to haue béene hanged, whose parents had rather haue giuen him thrée hundreth pound.

Afterward the said Constable imprisoned threéscore of the men of the said Lhewelyn (no cause alledged) but that a certeine Page spake a word: who could not be deliuered out of prison, vntill euerie of them paid ten shillings.

When the men of the said Lhewelyn came to the said towne to sell their oxen, the said Constable would cause the beasts to be driuen to the castell: neither would he restore the beastes nor monie for them. Further, the said Constable and his men toke awaie the cattell of the said Lhewelyn from his owne ground, and did their will with them.

Further the kings Iustices compelled the said Lhewelyn, contrarie to the law and custome of Wales, to deliuer to the sonnes of Eneon ap Gruffyth, a certeine towne which both he and his ancestors euer had held. The said Constable toke the horsse of Lhewelyns Bailiff: when the said Bailiff owed him nothing, who could neuer get his horsse againe, nor anie satisfaction for it.

Furthermore when the said Lhewelyn should haue gone to a towne called Caerlhéon to appeare there as he was appointed, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Gwenwynwyn, and the soldiours of Roger Strainge, by the counsell of the said Roger, toke the said Lhewelyn and his men, and imprisoned them, to their great damage; which the said Lhewelyn would not for 3 00. pound starling, who could by no meanes be deliuered, vntill they had found sufficient suerties.

The Archbishop receiuing these and other articles, came to the king, and requested him to consider these wrongs, and to cause amends to be made, or at the least excuse the Welshmen hauing so iust cause of greéfe. Who answered that the Welshmen were to be excused: yet he said he was euer readie

to

to dw iuſtice to all them that complained. Wherevpon the Archbiſhop beſought the king againe, that the Welſhmen might haue frée acceſſe to his Grace to declare their grefes, and to ſéeke remedie: the king anſwered they ſhould frélie come and depart, if it ſhould ſéeme that by iuſtice they deſerued to depart.

The Archbiſhop hearing this, went and came to the Prince of Wales in Snowdon, that he might moue him and his brother Dauid, and the other companie to ſubmit themſelues: whereby he might incline the king to admit them. Which after much talke and conference with the Archbiſhop, the Prince anſwered that he was readie to ſubmit himſelfe to the king, reſeruing two things: that is to ſay, his conſcience, which he ought to haue for the rule and ſafegard of his people: and alſo the decencie of his ſtate and calling. Which anſwere the Archbiſhop brought, and reported to the king. At the which the king ſaid, that he would not anie other treatie of peace, than that the Prince and his people ſhould ſimplie ſubmit themſelues. But the Archbiſhop (knowing well that the Welſhmen would not ſubmit themſelues but in the forme aforeſaid, or in other forme to them tollerable and of them liked) requeſted the king, that he might haue conference in this matter with all the noble Engliſhmen then preſent: who after ſuch conference agréed all to theſe articles following. The which articles the Archbiſhop did ſend in writing to the Prince, by Iohn Wallenſis.

Conſcientia de ſalute populi.
2. Decorum.

Theſe are to be ſaid to the Prince *before his councell.*

FIrſt that of the foure Cantreds and the lands by the king giuen to his nobles, and the Iſle of Angleſey, he will haue no treatie of.

2 Item, of the tenants of the foure Cantreds if they will ſubmit themſelues, he purpoſeth to dw as becom-

meth

meth a kings maiestie: and we verelie beléeue he will deale with them mercifullie, and to that end we will labour and truſt to obtaine.

3 As touching the lord Lhewelyn we can haue none other anſwer, but that he ſhall ſubmit himſelfe ſimplie to the king: and we beléeue certeinlie he will deale mercifullie with him, and to that end we trauell all we can, and verelie beléeue to be heard.

Theſe following are to be ſaid to *the Prince in ſecret.*

FIrſt, that the nobilitie of England haue conceiued this forme of fauorable peace, that the lord Lhewelyn ſhould ſubmit himſelfe to the king: and the king ſhould honorablie prouide for him a thouſand pound ſtarling, and ſome honorable countie in England. So that the ſaid Lhewelyn would put the king in quiet poſſeſſion of Snowdon: and the king will prouide honorablie for the daughter of Lhewelyn, according to the ſtate and condecencie of his owne bloud, and to theſe they hope to perſuade the king.

2 Item, if it happen that Lhewelyn marrie a wife, and to haue by hir anie heire male, they truſt to intreate the king, that the ſame heire male and his heires for euer ſhall haue the ſame thouſand pound and countie.

3 Item, to the people ſubiect to the ſaid Lhewelyn the king will prouide, as becommeth their eſtates and condition, and to that the king is well inclined.

Theſe are to be ſaid to Dauid brother *to Lhewelyn in ſecret.*

FIrſt, that if for the honor of God (Iuxta debitum crucis aſſumptæ) he will go to the holie land, he ſhall be prouided for according to his degrée; ſo

so that he do not returne, vnlesse he be called by the king: and we trust to entreat the king, to prouide for his child.

2 And these things we tell our selues to the Welshmen, that a great deale greater perill doth hang ouer them, than we told them by mouth when we were with them: these things which we write séeme grieuous, but it is a great deale more grieuous to be oppressed with armes, and finallie to be rooted out, because euerie daie more and more their danger doth increase.

3 Item, it is more hard to be alwaies in warre, in anguish of mind, and danger of bodie, alwaies sought & besieged, and so to die in deadlie sinne, and continuall rancor and malice.

4 Item, we feare (whereof we be sorie) vnlesse you do agrée to peace, we most certeinlie will aggrauate the sentence Ecclesiasticall against you for your faults: of the which you can not excuse your selues, whereas yée shall find both grace and mercie, if you will come to peace.

And send vs your answer of these in writing.

Reuerendissimo in CHRISTO Patri ac Domino Iohanni, dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuar. ac totius Angliæ Primati, suus in Christo debitus filius, Lhewelinus Princeps VValliæ, Dominus Snowdon, salutem.

CVm desiderijs beneuolentiæ filialis, ac reuerentijs multimodis, & honoribus Sancte Pater, sicut vosmet consuluistis, ad gratiam Regiam parati simus venire: sub forma tamen nobis secura & honesta. Sed quia forma conceuta in articulis ad nos missis, nec secura est, nec honesta, prout nobis & concilio nostro videtur, & de qua multùm admirantur omnes: quòd plus tendit ad ruinam & destructionem nostram, & populi nostri, quàm ad nostram securitatem & honestatem, nullo modo possumus consensum nostrum in eam præbere; si vellemus, aliíq; nobiles & populus nobis subiectus nullo modo consentirent, ob indubitatam destructionem & dissipationem,

pationem, quæ inde eis posſit euenire. Tamen ſupplicamus veſtram ſanctam paternitatem, quatenus ad reformationem pacis delitæ, honeſtæ, & ſecuræ (ob quam tot labores aſſumpſiſtis) prouidè laboretis: collationem habentes ad articulos quos vobis mittimus, in ſcriptis. Honorabilius eſt & magis rationi conſentaneum vt de domino Rege teneamus terras in quibus nos habitamus, quàm nos exhæredari, & eas tradere alijs. Datæ apud Garth Celyn.

To the moſt reuerend Father in Chriſt, the *lord Iohn by gods grace Archbishop of Canturburie, and Primate of all England, his obedient ſonne Lhewelyn prince of VVales and lord of Snowdon ſendeth greeting.*

MOſt hartily with all reuerence and honor we are content and readie holie father as you haue counſelled vs, to ſubmit our ſelues vnto the kings Grace, ſo it be in that forme that ſhall be ſafe and honeſt for vs: but becauſe that forme of ſubmiſſion conteined in the articles which were ſent vnto vs, is neither ſafe, nor honeſt, as we and our councell do thinke (at the which articles all men do maruell:) tending rather to the deſtruction of vs and our people, than anie ſecuritie and honeſt dealing, we may in no wiſe yeeld our aſſent vnto it, and if we ſhould ſo doo, our nobles and people would not agree to the ſame, knowing the miſchiefe and inconuenience that is like to enſue thereof. Neuertheleſſe, we beſeech your holie fatherhood, that for the reformation of a decent, honeſt and firme peace (for the which you haue taken ſo great paines) you doo circumſpectlie prouide, hauing reſpect vnto the articles which we ſend vnto you in writing. It is more honorable for the king, &

king more agreable to reason that we should hold our lands in the countrie where wee dwell, than that wee should be disinherited, and our lands giuen to other men. Dated at Garth Celyn.

The Answers of the *VVelshmen.*

FIrst, though the lord the king will haue no treatie of the foure Cantreds the lands that he gaue his nobles, nor the Isle of Anglesey: yet the Princes councell will no peace to be made, vnlesse treatie be had of them. For that the foure Cantreds be of the more tenure of the Prince, where alwaies the Princes of Wales had more right, since the time of Camber the sonne of Brutus: so that they be of the principalitie of Wales. The confirmation of the which the Prince obtained by Otobonus the Popes legate in England, by the consent of the king and his father: as it doth appeare by the letters patents. And more iust and equall it is, that our heires do hold the said Cantreds of the king for monie and vsed seruice, than the same to be giuen to strangers, which abuse the people by force and power.

2 All the tenants of all the Cantreds of Wales altogither do saie, that they dare not submit themselues to the king, to do his pleasure. First, for that the king kept neither couenant, nor oth, nor grant by charter from the begining, to the Prince or his people. Secondlie, for that the kings men do cruellie exercise tyrannie towards the Church and Churchmen. Thirdlie, that they be not bound to anie such matter, seeing they be the Princes tenants: who is readie to do vsed and accustomed seruice, and to obey the king, with and by the said seruice.

3 To that which is said, that the Prince should simplie commit himselfe to the kings will, it is answered, that none of vs all dare come to the king, for the causes aforesaid,

we

we altogither will not suffer our Prince to come in that maner.

4 Item, where the great men of England would procure a prouision of a thousand pounds a yeare in England: let it be answered, that such prouision is not to be accepted, for that it is procured by them, who go about to disinherit the Prince to haue his lands in Wales.

5 Item, the Prince ought not to dismisse his inheritance, and his predecessors in Wales, since the time of Brutus, and confirmed by the sea apostolike, as is aforesaid, and to take lands in England, where he knoweth neither tong, maners, lawes nor customs, wherein he shall be sone trapped by his neighbours the Englishmen, his old malicious enimies, wherby he should lose the land to.

6 Item, séeing the king goeth about to depriue him of his ancient inheritance, it is not like that he would suffer him to possesse lands in England, where he claimeth no right; séeing that the Princes lands in Wales of his owne inheritance is but barren and vntilled, it is lesse like the king would suffer him to enioie good fertile ground in England.

7 Item, the Prince should giue the king possession of Snowdon for euer. Let it be answered, that séeing that Snowdon is of the appurtenances of the principalitie of Wales, which the Prince and his predecessors held since the time of Brute (as it is before said) his councell will not suffer him to renounce that place, and to take in England a place lesse due vnto him.

8 Item, the people of Snowdon do saie, that although the Prince would giue the king possession of it, yet they would neuer do homage to strangers: of whose tong, maners, and lawes they should be ignorant. For so they should be forc-uer captiued and cruellie handled, as the Cantreds haue béene by the kings bailiffes and other the kings men handled more cruellie than Sarracens, as it doth well appeare by the notes of their gréeles, which the men of the Cantreds sent to you holie father.

Theſe are to be anſwered for Dauid, the *Princes brother.*

WHen he is diſpoſed to ſee the holie land, he will doo it for Gods ſake voluntarilie, not by ſuch inforcement againſt his will: for he intendeth not to go on pilgrimage after that ſort. Bicauſe he knoweth enforced ſeruice not to pleaſe God; and if he hereafter ſhall for deuotion ſée the holie land, that is no cauſe for euer to diſinherit his offſpring, but rather to reward them.

And for that neither the Prince nor his people, for countrie nor for gaines, did moue warre, inuading no mans lands, but defending their owne lands, lawes, and liberties; and that the king and his people of inueterate hatred, and for couetouſnes to get our lands inuading the ſame, moued warre: wée therefore ſée our defenſe is iuſt and lawfull, and herein we truſt God will helpe vs, and will turne his reuenge vpon deſtroiers of churches; who haue roted vp and burned churches, and taken out both all ſacraments and ſacred things from them, killing prieſts, clarkes, religious, lame, dombe, deafſe, yonglings ſucking their mothers paps, weake & impotent, both man and woman, and committing all other enormities, as partlie it appeareth to your holineſſe. Wherefore God forbid that your holineſſe ſhould fulminate ſentence againſt anie, but ſuch as hath done ſuch things. We who haue ſuffered all theſe things at the kings officers hands, doo hope at your hands remedie and comfort: and that you will puniſh ſuch church robbers and killers, who can defend themſelues no waies, leaſt their impunitie be cauſe and example for others to do the like. Herie manie in our countrie doo much marueil that you counſelled vs to leaue our owne land, and to go to an other mans lands among our enimies to liue: for ſéeing we cannot haue peace in our owne land, which is our owne right, much leſſe ſhould we be quiet in an other mans, amongſt our enimies.

enimies. And though it be hard to liue in warre and perill, harder it is to be vtterlie destroied and brought to nothing: especiallie for christians, seeking else nothing but to defend our owne, being by necessitie driuen thereunto, & the greedie ambition of our enimies.

And your holinesse told vs, that you had fulminated sentence against all that for hatred or gaines do hinder the peace. And it appeareth euidentlie who do war for these causes, the feare of death, the feare of imprisonment, the feare of perpetuall prison, the feare of disinheriting, no keeping of promise, couenant, grant, nor charter, tyrannicall dominion, and manie more like compell vs to be in warre, and this we shew to God and to your lordship, desiring your godlie and charitable helpe.

Furthermore, if anie in England haue offended the king (as manie do offend him) yet none of them be disinherited: so if anie of vs haue offended the king, let him be punished and make satisfaction, as he maie, without exhereditating. As we trust in you, we praie you holie Father to labour to this end. If they laie to vs that we breake the peace, it appeareth euidentlie that they and not we breake the same, who neuer kept promise, nor couenant, nor order, made anie amends for trespasses, nor remedie for our complaints.

Thus farre out of the records of Iohn Peckam Archbishop of Cant. written about three hundreth yeares past, which are extant this daie to be seene.

When the Archbishop could not conclude a peace, he denounced the prince & his complices accursed: then the king sent his armie by sea to the Ile of Môn or Angleséy, which they wanne, & slew such as resisted them, for the chiefest men serued the king, as their oth was, so they came ouer against Bangor, where the arme of the sea called Ménay (which diuideth the Ile from the maine land) *N. Triuet.* *Hol. pag. 791.*

land) is narowest, and the place called Moel y donn, and there made a bridge of boates and planks ouer the water, where before Iulius Agricola did the like, when he subdued the Ile to the Romanes, and not betwixt Man and Brytaine, as Polydor Virgil ignorantlie affirmeth. This bridge accomplished, so that threescore men might well passe ouer in a front, William Latimer with a great number of the best soldiours, and Lucas Thany steward of Gascoyn with his Gascoynes and Spaniards (whereof a great number were come to serue the king) passed ouer the bridge, and there saw no stirre of enimies: but assoone as the sea beganne to flow, downe came the Welshmen from the hils, and set vpon them fiercely, and either slew or chased them to the sea to drowne themselues: for the water was so hie, that they could not attaine the bridge, sauing William Latimer alone, whose horsse caried him to the bridge, and so he escaped.

Cor. Tacitus in vita Agricolæ.

Hol. pag. 791. ✠ There were slaine and drowned at this time manie worthie soldiours: and amongst other this famous knight Sir Lucas de Thany (here named) Robert Clifford, Sir William Lindsey, and two Gentlemen of good accompt, that were brethren to Robert Burnell then bishop of Bath. There perished in all thirteene knights, seuenteene yong Gentlemen, and to the number of two hundreth footemen, which hapned vpon S. Leonards daie. Thomas Walsingham writeth, that the king lost in this viage a litle before this, foureteene ensignes, at which time the lord William de Audeley, and the lord Roger Clifford the yonger, and manie other were slaine, and the king himselfe was driuen to take the castell of Hope for his safegard.

Tho. Wals. page. 11.

Chro. Dunst.

Tho. Wals. ibidem.

In the meane time was the Earle of Gloceſter & Sir Edmund Mortimer with an armie in South-

wales,

wales, where were manie that serued the king, and there fought with the princes frends at Lhandeilo Vawr, and gaue them an ouerthrow, wherein on the kings side yong William de Valence his cosen germane, and foure knightes moze were slaine. And all this while the Prince destroied the countrie of Caerdigan, and all the lands of Rees ap Meredyth, who serued the king in all these warres. But afterward the prince separated himselfe from his armie with a few, and came to Buelht, thinking to remaine there quietlie foz a while, and by chance as he came by the water Wy, there were Edmund Mortimer, and Iohn Gifford with a great number of soldiours, and either partie were abashed of other. Edmund Mortimers men were of that countrey, foz his father was lozd therof. Then the prince departed from his men, and went to the vallie with his esquire alone, to talke with certeine lozds of the countrie, who had pzomised to mæte him there.

Matt. West. page. 370. N. Triuet. Tho. Walsi. page. 10.

Then some of his men sæing their enimies come downe from the hill, kept the bzidge called Pont Orewyn, & defended the passage manfullie, till one declared to the Englishmen where a fozd was a little beneath, through the which they sent a number of their men with Helias Walwyn, who suddenlie fell vpon them that defended the bzidge in their backs, and put them to flight. The princes esquire told the Prince (as he stood secretlie abiding the comming of such as pzomised to mæte him in a little groue) that he heard a great noise and crie at the bzidge: and the prince asked whether his men had taken the bzidge, and he said, Yes. Then (said the Prince) I passe not if all the power of Eng-

land were vpon the other side. But suddenlie behold, the horssemen about the groue, and as he would haue escaped to his men, they pursued him so hard that one Adam Francton ranne him thorough with a staffe being vnarmed, and knew him not, and his men being but a few stood and fought boldlie, euer looking for their Prince, till the Englishmen by force of archers mixt with the horssemen wanne the hill and put them to flight. And as they returned, Francton went to spoile him whome he had slaine, and when he saw his face, he knew him verie well, and stroke off his head, and sent it to the King at the Abbie of Conwey, who receiued it with great ioy, and caused it to be set vpon one of the highest turrets of the Towre of London.

Prince Lhewelyn slaine.

This was the end of Lhewelyn, betraied by the men of Buelht, who was the last Prince of Brytaines blood, who bare dominion and rule in Wales. So that the rule and gouernment of the Brytaines euer continued in some place of Brytaine, from the first comming of Brutus, which was in the yeare before Christes incarnation 1136. to the yeare after Christ 1282. by the space of 2418. yeares.

Shortlie after that the King had brought all the countrie to his subiection, the countrie men themselues brought to him Dauid the Princes brother, whome he kept in Ruthlan castell, and after put him to death at Shrewesburie. Then the king builded two strong holdes in Northwales, the one at Conwey, and the other at Caernaruan. When Rees Vachan hard how all things went, he yelded himselfe to the Earle of Hereford, who at

Thom. Walsi. pag. 12.

the

the kings commandement sent him to the Towre of London, to be imprisoned there. And so the king passed through all Wales, and brought all the countrie in subiection to the crowne of England to this daie.

Thus endeth the Historie of *the Brytish Princes.*

The Princes of Wales of the blood royall of England: collected for the most part out of the Records in the Towre.

Edward of Caernaruon.

KIng Edward, albeit hée had brought al Wales vnder his subiection: and by a statute made at Ruthlan, An. 12. Ed. 1. incorporated and vnited the same vnto England: in the which statute there be many good lawes concerning the diuision of Wales into counties, and concerning diuerse offices and officers, and concerning triall, and concerning the diuisions of actions, and the forme of manie writs, and the proceeding therein, much like to the lawes of England: yet he could neuer winne the good will of the common people of the countrie to accept him for their Prince, and to be obedient vnto such officers as he should appoint to gouerne them, vnlesse he would remaine himselfe in the countrie among them. Neither could he bring them to yéeld their obedience to anie other Prince, except he were of their owne nation: for the Welshmen hauing experience of the gouernment of the English officers, and knowing that the king would rule the countrie by his deputies, cold not abide to haue anie Englishman to be their ruler: who oftentimes vpon the kings motion answered, that they were content to take for their Prince anie man, whom his Maiestie would

would name, so that he were a Welshman, and none other answer could he euer get of them, by anie meanes. Wherupon the king sent for Quéene Elianor out of England in the déepe of winter being then great with child, to the castell of Caernaruon: and when she was nigh to be brought to bed, the king went to Ruthlan, and sent for all the Barons and best men in all Wales, to come to him, to consult concerning the weale publike of their countrie. And when they were come, he differred the consultation, vntill he was certified that the Quéene was deliuered of a sonne: then (sending certeine lords to the christning of his child, and informing them how he would haue him named) he called the Welshmen togither, declaring vnto them, that whereas they were oftentimes suters vnto him to appoint them a Prince, he now hauing occasion to depart out of the countrie, would name them a Prince, if they would allow and obey him whom he should name. To the which motion they answered that they would so do, if he would appoint one of their owne nation to be their Prince: whereunto the king replied, that he would name one that was borne in Wales, and could speake neuer a word of English, whose life and conuersation no man was able to staine. And when they all had granted that such a one they would obey, he named his owne sonne Edward borne in Caernaruon castell a few daies before.

Then the king hauing the countrie at his will, gaue whole lordships and townes in the middest of Wales vnto English lords: as the lordship of Denbigh, to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne: the lordship of Ruthyn, to the lord Reginald Gray second sonne to Iohn lord Gray of Wilton: and other lands to manie of his nobilitie.

The lordship of Denbigh.

This Henrie Lacy lord of Denbigh was the sonne of Edmund Lacy, the sonne of Iohn Lacy lord of Halton Pomfret, and constable of Chester, who maried Margaret the eldest daughter and one of the heires of Robert Quincy Erle of Lincolne, the said Henrie married Margaret the daughter and sole heire of William Longspee Earle of Sarum, and had issue Edmund and Iohn which both died yong, of whom the one perished

rished by a fall into a verie deepe well within the castell of Denbigh, and a daughter named Alicia maried vnto Thomas Plantagenet Earle of Lancaster, who was in the right of his said wife Earle of Lincolne and Sarum, lord of Denbigh, Halton, Pomfret, and constable of Chester. After the death of the said Thomas, king Edward the second gaue the lordship of Denbigh to Hugh lord Spencer, Earle of Winchester: after whose death the same lordship was giuen by king Edward the third, *Anno Regni sui primo*, as appeareth of Record to Roger Mortimer Earle of March, with diuerse other lordships in the Marches, in performance of the kings promise while he remained in France with his mother, for the prouision of a thousand pound lands of a reasonable extent for the said Roger, assone as by Gods grace he should come to the possession of the crowne and kingdome of England. Within few yeares after, the Earle of March being attainted, the said lordship of Denbigh was giuen by the same king to the lord Montagu Earle of Sarum: but shortlie after An. 29. Ed. 3. it was restored againe with the Earldome of March to the Mortimers, in the which house the same remained vntill the whole inheritance of the Mortimers came with a daughter to the house of Yorke, and so to the crowne: as appeareth before, pag. 317. And now of late it was giuen by the Queenes Maiestie that now is, *An. Regni sui 6.* to the right honorable Robert Earle of Leycester, who was then created Baron of Denbigh: it is counted now one of the greatest and best lordships in England. *H. Lhoyd.*

The lordship of Ruthyn continued in the possession of the Grayes, vntill in the time of king Henrie the seuenth, George Gray Earle of Kent and lord of Ruthyn passed the same vpon some bargain to the king, and now it is of the possession of the right honorable the Earle of Warwicke.

There came the same time with king Edward to North-wales diuerse Gentlemen, who grew afterward to be men of great possessions in the countrie, whose posteritie do enioy the same to this daie.

Rees ap Meredyth serued the king in all these warres, who did

did the Prince most hurt of all men: and was in great hope of goodlie preferments at the kings hands: whom after the ouerthrowe of the Prince the king made knight, and fed with manie faire and good words. After that, he and all other his countriemen and neighbours had submitted themselues to the gouernement of the king of England: it happened that the lord Payne Tiptoft, warden of the kings castels nigh vnto Reeses countrie, and the Lord Alan Plucknet the kings steward in Wales, called the said Rees, as they did all other of the countrie to the kings court, whither he refused to come, alledging his ancient priuileges and liberties with the kings promises: but the said officers proceeded according to the law against him: whereupon a great variance arose betweene the said Payne Tiptoft, and the said Sir Rees ap Meredyth, so that sundrie skirmishes were foughten betwixt them, and men slaine on both sides, to the great disturbance of the countrie. The king hearing of these things (being then beyond the seas) wrote vnto Rees ap Meredyth, requiring him to keepe the peace till his returne: at what time he promised to reforme all things in due and reasonable order: but Rees would not giue ouer the enterprise which he had begun. Whereupon the king sent to the Earle of Cornewall, whom he had least his lieutenant in the realme during his absence, to send an armie of men into Wales, to withstand the disordered attempts of the said Rees. Who went into Wales himselfe, and ouerthrew Reeses castell of Drosolan: but by vndermining and reuersing the walles of the said castell, with the fall thereof, the Baron of Stafford & the lord William de Monchency, with manie other knights and Esquires, were oppressed and bruised to death. Afterward Robert Tiptoft lord deputie of Wales gathered an armie, and meeting the said Rees after the slaughter of 4000. of his people, discomfited and tooke him. Who about Michaelmas following, at the kings going into Scotland, was had to Yorke, and there condemned and executed.

Hol. pag. 796.

1289

Tho. Walf. page. 15.

Tho. Walf. pag. 20.

Not long after, the king wanting monie, there was a great subsidie granted towards the maintenance of the warres in

1293

France,

France, about leuieng of the which there was much adw in diuerse places: but especiallie the Welshmen, which were neuer wont to be acquainted with such contribution, stormed against it: so that they toke one of their owne captaines named Roger de Pueleſdon, who at the kings commandement gathered the said subsidie, and hanged him with diuers other, and afterward headed the said Roger. Wherevpon the king being sore offended for the death of the said Roger, whom he greatlie fauoured, and hearing that the Welshmen began to stirre against him in diuers places: for the Westwales men had chosen Maelgon Vachan for their captaine, and destroied all Caerdigan and Penbrooke, and returned with rich spoiles: they of Glamorgan and the South parts, toke one named Morgan for their leader, and driuing the Earle of Gloceſter out of the countrie, they restored to the said Morgan againe those possessions which the ancestors of the said Earle by force and great wrong had taken from the said Morgans predeceſsors. The Northwales men had set vp one Madoc being of the kindred of the last Lhewelyn slaine at Buelht, who gathering a great power came to Caernaruon, and slew a great number of Englishmen which were come thither to the Faire, and spoiled the whole towne: then (I saie) the king called backe his brother Edmond Earle of Lancaster, and Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne and lord of Denbigh, who had an armie readie to passe into Gascoyn. These Earles came towards Northwales, and as they approched néere vnto the castell of Denbigh vpon S. Martyns daie, the Welshmen with great force encountred them, and giuing them battell, drone them backe, and discomfited their people.

Matt. West. page. 395.

Hol. pag. 810.

Then the king himselfe came to Wales, and kept his Christmas at Aberconwey, where Robert Wyndelsey archbishop of Canturburie came vnto him and did his homage, and then returned home. The king as he passed further into the countrie, lost much of his carriages, which the Welshmen toke, being loden with victell and prouision for the armie: so that the king and his people indured great penurie, and was constrained

ned

ned to drinke water mixt with honie, and eate verie grosse and course meate, where he was verie like to haue beene distressed, had not the other part of his armie come vnto him in time.

While the king remained in Snowdon, the Earle of Warwicke hearing that a great number of Welshmen were assembled togither, and lodged in a vallie betwixt two woods, chose out a companie of horsemen, with certeine crossebowes and archers, and comming vpon the Welshmen in the night, compassed them round about, who pitching the ends of their speares, and turning the points against their enimies, stood at defense so to keepe off the horsemen. But the Earle hauing placed his battell so, that euer betwixt two horsemen there stood a crossebow, a great part of the Welshmen, who stood at defense in maner aforesaid with their speares, were ouerthrowne and broken with the shot of the quarels, and then the Earle charged the residue with a troupe of horsemen, and bare them downe with such slaughter, as they had not sustetned the like losse of people (as was thought) at anie time before. *N. Trines. Tho. Walsi. page. 27.*

After this the king builded a strong castell within the Ile of Anglesey, and called the same Beumarish: and so putting all things in quietnesse, and punishing such as had put to death Roger de Pueleſdon, he returned home with his armie. But Madoc within a while after leauieng an armie of men came to Osswestrie, where the people yéelded vnto him: and méeting with the lord Strange with a companie of Marchers not farre from Knookine, ouerthrew him, and spoiled his countrie miserablie, and shortlie after he gaue the Marchers another ouerthrow. But for all that the lord Marchers nothing dismaied at this mischance, gathered a great power anew, & met Madoc as he was comming towards Shrewesburie vpon the hils of Cefn Digolh not farre from Caurs castell, where after a long fight the said Madoc was taken, and his men discomfited and put to flight. Then he was sent to the Towre of London, there to remaine in perpetuall prison. There be some which affirme, Beumarish built.

that

that Madoc was not taken, but rather after manie aduentures and sundrie conflicts, when the Welshmen were brought into an issue of great extremitie, the said Madoc came in, and submitted himselfe to the kings peace, and was receiued vpon condition, that he should pursue Morgan till he had taken him and brought him to the kings prison: which was done, and so all things in those parties were set in rest and peace, and manie hostages of the chiefest of the nobilitie of Wales were deliuered to the king, who sent them to diuerse castels in England, where they were safelie kept almost to the end of the warres that followed with Scotland.

In the 29. yeare of king Edward the first, Edward prince of Wales came to Chester, where he receiued the homage of the freeholders of Wales, as:

The Homage doon to Edward Prince of Wales, out of the Records.

- Henrie Earle of Lancaster did homage and fealtie for Monmouth.
- Reginald Gray for Ruthyn.
- Fulke Fitzwarren for his lands in VVales.
- The lord William Martin for his lands in Cemaes.
- Roger Mortimer for his lands in VVales.
- Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne for the land of Ros and Ryuoneoc in VVales.
- Robert lord Mount alt for his land in VVales.
- Gruffyth lord of Poole for the lordship of Powys.
- Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight.
- Tuder ap Grono of Anglesey.
- Madoc ap Tuder Archdeacon of Anglesey.
- Encon ap Howel of Caernaruon.
- Tuder ap Gruffyth.
- Lhewelyn ap Ednyuet.
- Gruffyth Vachan the sonne of Gruffyth ap Iorwerth.
- Madoc Vachan Denglfield.
- Lhewelyn bishop of S. Asaph.
- Maister Richard de Pueleſdon. This man (as appeareth by the Records in the Towre) was made Sheriffe of Caernaruon shire during his life, with the stipend of fourtie pound starling

Flint. Engl.

ling yearelie, An. 12. Ed. 1.

Gruffyth ap Tuder.

Ithel Vachan.

Ithel ap Bledhyn, &c.

The lord Richard de Sutton Baron of Malpas did homage and fealtie to Edward Prince of Wales and Earle of Chester for the said Baronie of Malpas, Apud Ruthlan 27. Die Aprilis, An. supra dicto.

Anianus or Eneon bishop of Bangor, and Dauid Abbot of Maynan, did homage and fealtie to the said Edward Prince of Wales, Apud Conwey 28. Aprilis An. supra dicto.

Lewys de Felton the sonne of Richard de Felton did homage and fealtie to Edward Prince of Wales, for the lands which the said Richard held of the prince in Maelor Saesneg.

Iohn Erle Warren did homage & fealtie to Edward prince of VVales, in the chappell of the lord Iohn de Kirkbie, sometime bishop of Elie, at London 25. die Iulij, An. 30. E. 1. for the lordships of Bromfield and Yal.

The same Iohn Earle Warren swore fealtie vnto the said Prince for the lands in Hopdale.

The lord Edmund Mortimer the first daie of Nouember, An. 30. Ed. 1. in the house of the bishop of Elie at London, did homage and fealtie to Edward prince of VVales before his councell, for his lands of Cery and Cydewen.

About the yeare 1322. one Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight gathered a great number of Welshmen, and toke diuers castles in Wales, which were kept by the people of the lord Mortimer the elder. He toke also the castels of Mould, Chirk, &c. The keepers whereof (comming to Prince Edward at Shrewesburie who then was king of England) submitted themselues to him, and were shortlie after sent to the Towre of London. 1322 *Hol. pag. 863.*

Edward

Edward of VVindsore.

Hol. pag. 869.

THe same yeare beeing the fiftéenth of the reigne of king Edward the second, Edward de Windsore the kings eldest sonne was in a parliament holden at Yorke created prince of VVales and Duke of Aquitane.

Edward of VVoodstoke surnamed *the blacke Prince.*

EDward borne at Woodstoke, sonne and heire to king Edward the third, was created Prince of Wales the twelfe daie of Maie, in the xvij. yeare of his fathers reigne, when he was foure-téene yeares of age, who in time grue to be the flowre of chiualrie of all Europe. He toke Iohn the French king prisoner, at the battell of Poytiers, and died, his father yet liuing, the eight of Julie, in the xlvj. yeare of his age, and the fiftie of his fathers reigne: a prince of such excellent demeanor, so valiant, wise, and politike in his doings, that the verie and perfect representation of knighthod appeared most liuely in his

his perſon: for ſuch was his towardneſſe, or rather perfection in princelie gouernement, that if he had liued and atteined the crowne, euerie man iudged that he would surelie haue exceeded the glorious renowme of all his anceſtors.

Richard of Burdeuxe.

RIchard the ſonne of Edward, Prince of Wales, was after the death of his father created Prince of Wales, at Hauering at Bowre, the 20. daie of November in the 50. yeare of king Edward the third his Grandfather, he was after the death of his ſaid Grandfather, king of England, by the name of king Richard the ſecond.

Henrie of Monmouth.

HENRIE of Monmouth, ſonne and heire to Henrie the fourth king of England, was the fifteenth daie of October in the firſt yeare of the reigne of his father at Weſtminſter created Prince of Wales: who was after king of England, by the name of king Henrie the fift.

In the time of king Richard the ſecond there was one Owen ap Gruffyth Vachan deſcended of a yonger ſonne of Gruffyth ap Madoc lord of Bromfield. This Owen was firſt a ſtudent at

the lawes of the Realme, and became an vtter barrester, or an apprentise of the law (as they terme him) and serued king Richard in great credit and fauour; betweene whom and the lord Gray of Ruthyn happened some discord about a peece of commons, lieng betweene the lordship of Ruthyn, and the lordship of Glyndourdwy, whereof Owen was owner, and thereof toke his surname of Glyndour. During the reigne of king Richard, Owen was too hard for the lord Gray, being then a seruitour in court with king Richard, (with whom he was at the time of his taking by the duke of Lancaster in the castell of Flynt) but after that king Richard was put downe, the lord Gray being now better frended than Owen, entred vpon the said commons: whereupon Owen hauing manie frends and followers in his countrie (as those that be great with Princes commonlie haue) put himselfe in armour against the lord Gray, whom he meeting in the field ouercame and toke prisoner. This was the verie begining and the cause of Owens rising and attempts. Vpon the taking of the lord Gray, and spoiling of his lordship of Ruthyn, manie resorted to Owen from all partes of VVales, some thinking that he was aswell in fauour now as he was in king Richards daies: some other putting in his head, that now the time was come wherein the Brytaines through his meanes might recouer againe the honour and liberties of their ancestors. These things being laid before Owen by such as were verie cunning in Merlins prophesies and the interpretations of the same (for there were in those daies, as I feare there be now, some singular men which are deepelie ouerseene in those mysteries, and hope one daie to meete veluet vpon London bridge with their bowes) brought him into such a foles paradise, that he neuer waieng what title he might pretend nor what right he had, proceeded and made warre vpon the Earle of March, who was the right inheritour aswell to the Principalitie of VVales, as appeareth before pag. 315. as to the kingdome of England, after the death of king Richard being descended of the elder brother next to Edward prince of Wales father to king Richard. Of

which

which stirre and rebellion there insued much mischiefe to the VVelshmen. For the king conceiuing great hatred against them, shewed himselfe a manifest oppressor of all that nation, making rigorous lawes against them, whereby he toke in a maner all the liberties of subiects from them, prohibiting all VVelshmen to purchase lands, or to be chosen or receiued to be citizens or burgesses in anie citie, borough, or market towne, or be receiued or accepted to anie office of Maior, Bailiffe, Chamberlaine, constable, or keeper of the gates, or of the gaole, or to be of the counsell of anie citie, borough or towne, or to beare anie maner armour within anie citie, borough, or market towne. And if anie sute happened betweene a VVelshman and anie Englishman, it was by law ordeined that the Englishman should not be conuict, vnlesse it were by the iudgment of English Iustices, and by the verdict of whole English burgesses, or by inquests of English boroughs and townes of the Seigniories where the said sute laie: also that all English burgesses that maried VVelshwomen should be disfranchised of their liberties. No congregations or meetings in counsell was permitted to the VVelshmen but by licence of the chiefe officers of the same Seignioríe, and in the presence of the same officers. That no victuals or armour should be brought into VVales without the speciall licence of the king or his counsell. That no VVelshman should haue any castell, fortresse, or house defensiue of his owne or of anie other man to keepe. No VVelshman to be made Iustice, Chamberlaine, Chancellor, Treasuror, Sheriffe, Steward, Constable of castell, receiuer, escheator, coroner, nor chiefe forester, nor other officer, nor keeper of the records, nor lieutenant in anie of the said offices in no part of VVales, nor of the counsell of anie English lord, notwithstanding anie patent or licence made to the contrarie. That no Englishman, which in time to come shall marie anie VVelshwoman, be put in anie office in Wales, or in the Marches of the same.

The vnreasonable lawes of K. Henrie 4. against the inhabitants of Wales. See the bookes of statutes.

These with other lawes both vnreasonable and vnconscionable (such as no prince among the heathen euer offered to

his subiects) were ordeined and seuerelie executed against them. Neither was it anie reason that for the offense of one man and his complices, all the whole nation should be so persecuted, whereby not onelie they that liued in that time, but also their children and posteritie should be brought to perpetuall thraldome and miserie: for these lawes were not ordeined for their reformation, but of mere purpose to worke their vtter ruine and destruction. Which doth euidentlie appeare, in that they were forbidden to keepe their children at learning, or to put them to be apprentises to anie occupation in anie towne or borough of this realme. Let anie indifferent man therefore iudge and consider whether this extremitie of law, where iustice it selfe is mere iniurie and crueltie, be not a cause and matter sufficient to withdraw anie people from ciuilitie to barbarisme.

Edward of VVestminster.

EDward the onelie sonne, and heire of king Henrie the first borne at Westminster the thirtith date of October in the 31. yeare of the reigne of his father, was created prince of Wales, and Earle of Chester, by authoritie of parlement at Westminster the 15. date of March in the 32. yeare of the said king his father. This prince was afterwards of such towardnesse, that he became skilfull in the knowledge aswell of martiall affaires, as of matters of gouernment and lawes of the realme, he was murthered at Teukesburie.

Edward

Edward of Westminster.

EDward the eldest sonne of K. Edward the 4. borne in the sanctuarie at Westminster, his father being expelled out of England in the 49. yeare of king Henrie the sixt, was by authoritie of parlement created prince of Wales, and Erle of Chester, the 26. daie of June, in the eleuenth yeare of the reigne of his father king Edward the fourth, and was afterward king of England by the name of king Edward the 5. who was made awaie by the wicked practise of his vncle Richard duke of Glocester, who vsurped the crowne after him.

Iohn bishop of Worcester (as appeareth by records of the towne Hall of Salop, bearing date the tenth daie of Aprill in the 18. yeare of king Edward the fourth) was president of the L. Princes counsell of the Marches of Wales: who togither with the lord Anthonie Earle Riuers, vncle and gouernor to the said Prince, sate in the towne hall aforesaid, and made certeine ordinances for the weale and tranquillitie of the said towne. Ioh. Bishop of Worcester.

King Edward the fourth vsing much the faithfull seruice of the Welshmen, meant the reformation of the estate of Wales, and the establishing of a court within that Principalitie, and therefore he sent the bishop of Worcester, and the Earle Riuers, with the prince of Wales to the countrie, to the end he might vnderstand how to proceed in his purposed reformation. But the troubles and disquietnesse of his owne subiects,

and the shortnes of his time suffered him to do little or nothing in that behalfe.

Edward.

EDward the onlie sonne of king Richard the third, being a child of tenne yeares of age, was the foure and twentith daie of August, in the first yeare of the reigne of the same king created prince of Wales.

Arthur.

ARthur the sonne and heire of King Henrie the seuenth, was vpon the feast daie of S. Andrew, in the fift yéere of king Henrie the seuenth his father, created Prince of Wales. About this time king Henrie the seuenth, who by his grandfather Owen Tuder descended out of Wales, being aided by the Welshmen in Bosworth field, which came thither vnder the conduct of Sir William Standley then L. of Bromfield, Yale and Chirckland, knowing and pitieng their thraldome and iniuries, toke order to reforme the same, and granted vnto them a charter of liberties, whereby they were released of that oppression, wherewith they were afflicted by lawes (as I haue laid downe before) more

Owen Tuder

more heathenish than christian. And here I can not passe, but must something answere the reprochfull and slanderous assertions of Iohannes Bernardus, Pontus, Heuterus and others, who go about to abase the noble parentage of the said Owen this kings grandfather, following more their owne affectionate humors, than anie good proofe or authoritie, for if they would read that noble worke of Matthew Paris, they shall find in pag. 843. of the printed booke, that Ednyuet Vachan one of his ancestors was the chiefest of counsell to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, otherwise called Leolinus Magnus, and to Dauid ap Llewelyn, Princes of Wales, as appeareth before page 306. They may also find in the records of the towre, in an. 29. Ed. 1. in the generall homage done to Edward Caernaruon, first Prince of Wales of the English blood, that Tuder ap Grono another of the ancestors of the said Owen, did his homage among the nobles of Wales, as appeareth in the said records. Further the said Owens grandmother, the wife of Tuder ap Grono, was Margaret the daughter of Thomas the sonne of Elianor, which was the daughter of the countie of Barr, by Elianor his wife, daughter to Edward the first, king of England.

Besides all this, there was a commission at this time directed from king Henrie the seauenth, to the Abbot of Lhan Egwest, Doctor Owen Poole chanon of Hereford, and Iohn King, harold, to make inquisition concerning the parentage of the said Owen, who comming to Wales, trauelled in that matter, and vsed the helps of Sir Iohn Leyaf, Guttyn Owen Bardh, Gruffyth ap Llewelyn ap Euan Vachan, and others in the search of the Brytish or Welsh bookes of petigrées, out of the which they drew his perfect genelogie from the ancient kings of Brytaine and the Princes of Wales, and so returned their commission: which returne is extant at this daie to be seene.

After that about the seuentéenth yeare of king Henries reigne, Prince Arthur went againe to Wales, being newlie married, with whom the king sent Doctor William Smith, which was afterward bishop of Lincolne, to be president of his counsell, appointing him other wise & expert counsellors, as William Smith bishop of Lincolne.

Prince Arthurs councelers.

Sir Richard Poole his kinseman, which was his cheefe chamberlaine, also Sir Henrie Vernon, Sir Richard Crofts, Sir Dauid Philip, Sir William Vdall, Sir Thomas Englefield, Sir Peter Newton, &c. But before the peare ended, this noble Prince, after that he had beene married to the ladie Catharine his wife, the space of fiue moneths, departed out of this transitorie life, at Ludlowe castell, the second daie of Aprill in the said peare of his fathers reigne, and with great funerall solemnitie was buried at Worcester.

Henrie duke of Yorke.

HEnrie duke of Yorke, brother vnto Prince Arthur, was after the death of the Prince, the 18. daie of Februarie, in the 19. peare of the reigne of king Henrie the seuenth his father, created Prince of Wales, and was afterward king of England, by the name of king Henrie the eight. The said William Smith Bishop of Lincolne, was L. President of his councell, who continued in that office, vntill the fourth peare of this kings reigne; and was the first L. President that is named in the records of that court: he was founder of Brasenose college in Oxenford.

Geffrey Blyth

In the fourth peare of this noble king Henrie the eight, Geffrey Blyth Bishop of Couentrie and Lychfield was sent into Wales to be L. President of the princes councell, where he continued vntill the 16. peare of the same king.

Marie.

Marie.

THe ladie Marie, daughter to the same king Henrie the eight, by the Princesse Catharine Dowager, the widowe of Prince Arthur, was Princesse of Wales. And in the seuentéenth yeare of king Henries reigne, Iohn Voisei, Bishop of Excester, was sent by the king to be L. President of the councell of the said Princes in the marches of Wales, where he continued vntill the 25. yeare of the same king. This Bishop was Doctor of the lawes, and verie well learned and wise, and in great fauour with the king, who sent him sundrie times in embassages to forreine Princes: and now he had the gouernement of the kings onelie daughter ladie Marie Princesse of Wales. Of all the Bishops in the land he was counted the courtlikest; and the best Courtier: and although he was well reported of for his learning, yet was he better liked for his courtlike behauiour, which in the end turned not so much to his credit, as to the vtter ruine and spoile of his church: for of xvij. lordships and manours, which his predecessors had, and leaft vnto him of a goodlie yearelie reuenue, he leaft but three, and them also leased out. And where he found fouretéene houses well furnished, he leaft onlie one house bare and without furniture, and yet charged with sundrie fées and annuities: by meanes whereof that bishoprick, which sometimes was counted one of the best, is now become in temporall lands one of the meanest: and a place scarse leaft for the Bishop to laie and rest his head in: yet neuertheless he was a great fauorer of learned men, and speciallie of diuines, whom

Iohn Voisei.

I. Hoker in Catalogo Episc. Exon.

A courtlie Bishop.

he preferred in his church aboue all others. He was verie bounteous and liberall vnto all men, but speciallie vnto courtiers, vnto his owne kindred and countrimen. Upon many he bestowed, vnto the confusion of some of them: and vpon other he spent much, by building of a towne named Sutton Colshull where he was borne, which he procured to be incorporated and made a market towne: and set vp therein making of kersies, but all in the end came to small effect.

ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH daughter to king Henry the 8. was in a Parlement begun the 15. daie of Januarie, in the 25. yeere of the reigne of hir father, declared Princesse and inheritrice of the crowne of England, with all the dominions to the same belonging in default of issue male of the bodie of the said king Henrie.

Row. Lee, bishop of Couentrie and Lichfield.

Rowland Lee bishop of Couentrie and Lichfield was in the 26. yeere of king Henrie the eight, sent to be Lord President of the kings maiesties Counsell in the marches of Wales: in whose time the principalitie and countrie of Wales was by Parlement incorporated and vnited vnto the kingdome of England, and all the inhabitants thereof made equall in freedomes, liberties, rights, priuileges, lawes, and in all other respects, to the naturall subiects of England, and all inheritances were made of English tenure to descend without diuision or partition after the maner of England. Also the lawes,

statutes,

statutes, and ordinances of the realme of England, were commanded to be executed and put in practise within the contrie and principalitie of Wales, and none other. And to the end the said lawes should be dulie put in execution, the whole dominion of Wales together with the lordships marchers bordering vpon the same, was diuided into xiij. shires or counties, wherefore xij. made foure circuits, to the which circuits there were seuerall Iudges appointed, who should administer iustice to the inhabitants of euerie of the said shires twise in the yeere. The first circuit was the three shires of Eastwales, Denbygh, Flynt, and Mountgomrie, wherin the Iustice of Chester keepeth sessions twise in the yeere, hearing and deciding all titles, trespasses, variance and misdemeanours within the countrie. Eastwales.

The Iustice of Northwales doth the like in the three shires of Northwales, Anglesey, Caernaruon, and Meryonyth, which do make the second circuit. Northwales.

The third circuit are the three shires of Westwales, Caerdigan, Caermardhyn, and Penbrooke, where the Iustice of that countrie keepeth his sessions euerie yeere twise. Westwales.

The three shires of Southwales, Radnor, Brechnocke, and Glamorgan do make the fourth circuit, in the which the Iustice of Southwales doth keepe sises twise euerie yeere. And bicause all matters as well of lawe as of equitie are heard and determined in these circuits, the same do continue sixe daies in euerie of the shires aforenamed. Southwales

Monmouthshire doth followe the common order of the shires of England, suing all originall writs out of the high court of chancerie. In all these shires there were appointed Shirifes, Iustices of peace, Crowners, and all other officers accordinglie, as they are in England. Monmouth shire.

Further for the keeping of the countrie in continuall obedience, and the controlling of the outrage of wilfull and vnrulie persons; there was ordeined a President and counsell to remaine within the dominion and Principalitie of Wales, with all officers apertaining to the same. Which President The Court in the marches of Wales.

and

and councell haue power and authoritie to heare and determine, by their wisdomes and discretions, such causes and matters as are assigned to them by the Kings or Queens of England for the time being. And certeinlie (let men imagine what they will) this house was it, that (after great hatred and persecution, whereof disobedience and rudenes followed) reduced the countrie of Wales to quietnesse, obedience and ciuilitie: by authoritie whereof not onelie great outrages are appeased, the offendors punished, and the wilfull brideled: but also the quiet and obedient subiect is protected and defended from iniurie, so that he may possesse his owne in quietnesse. Wherein this Bishop Rowland Lee and his associats did notable good seruice. And surelie there haue bene of the same house verie wise gouernors and men of great credit; namelie Nicholas Heath Archbishop of Yorke and Lord Chancelor of England: Thomas Young Archbishop also of Yorke: Iohn Whitgift now Archbishop of Canturburie; and diuers other, of whom I am to speake hereafter.

The necessitie of the court in the Marches.

Prince Edward borne

In the 29. yeere of king Henrie the eight, prince Edward his sonne was borne at Hampton court on S. Edwards euen being the 12. of October, who bicause the principalitie of Wales was now by statute (as I said before) incorporated to the crowne and kingdome of England, being vnder the same lawes and iurisdiction, was none otherwise Prince of Wales than vnder the generall title of England: as the king his father was king of England, and vnder that name K. of Wales as a member of England; neither do I read of anie other creation or inuestiture that he had to that principalitie, therefore I thought it not conuenient to make any speciall title of him after the said statute. He afterward succeeded his father in the crowne of this realme by the name of king Edward the sixt.

The said Rowland Lee died L. President in the xxiiij. yeere of King Henrie the eight and lieth buried at Shrewesburie. After him Richard Sampson bishop of Chichester was remoued to Couentrie and Lichfield and appointed Lord President of Wales,

R. Sampson.

Wales, in the xxvb. yéere of king Henrie the eight, and so continued L. President vntill the end of the 2. yéere of the reigne of king Edward the first.

John Sutton *alias* Dudley Earle of Warwike and knight of the noble order of the garter, was in the third yéere of King Edward the first appointed Lord President of Wales, in the which office he continued vntill the fourth yéere of the same king. He descended out of Wales by a daughter of the Lord Powys, for he was the sonne of Edmund, the sonne of Iohn a yonger sonne of Iohn Lord Dudley, the sonne of Iohn Lord Dudley, the sonne of Iohn Lord Dudley, the son of Iohn Lord Dudley, the sonne of Iohn Sutton Baron Dudley, who maried Isabel the daughter of sir Iohn Charlton Lord Powys who descended of Hawys the daughter and heire of Owen ap Gruffyth Lord Powys, who was linealie descended of Blethyn ap Convyn Prince of Wales, mentioned before pag. 103. *John, Earle of Warwike.*

This noble man was made knight being verie yong, by Charls Brandon Duke of Suffolke, for his good seruice don at Montededier in France, Anno 15. Hen. 8. He was sent Embassadour to the Emperour, Anno 26. Hen. 8. After the death of the Vicount Lisle his father in lawe, he was created Vicount Lisle & warden of the frontiers & marches of Scotland, Anno 32. Hen. 8. He was chosen to be fellowe and companion of the order of the Garter the first of Maie, An. 35. Hen. 8. In the first yéere of K. Edward the first, he was created Earle of Warwike, and in the fift yéere of the same king, Duke of Northumberland. He was also Earle Marshall high admirall of England L. great maister and President of the priuie councell, and further intituled lord Basset and Tyesse.

The nert yéere after, that is in the fourth yéere of Edward the first, William Herbert knight of the noble order of the garter, was appointed L. President of Wales, and continued vntill Michaelmas, in the first yéere of Quéene Marie. After whom Nicholas Heath Bishop of Worcester was sent to be L. President of Wales, & continued there vntill the third yéere of the same Quéene, and then was remoued to be Lord Chancelor *William Herbert, knight of the noble order.* *Nicholas Heath, Bishop of Worcester.*

W. Herbert Earle of Penbrook.

Chauncelor of England, being then elected Archbishop of Yorke. At which time the said William Herbert was againe made L. President of Wales, and so continued vntill the first yeare of the same Queene. He descended of William Herbert, created Earle of Penbrooke by king Edward the fourth, who was the sonne of Sir William Herbert, who married Gladys the daughter of Sir Dauid Gam, which Sir William was the sonne of Thomas Herbert, the sonne of Gwilim ap Ienkyn, lineallie descended of a noble man called Herbert Fitzhenrie, chamberlaine to king Henrie the first. This noble man liued in great credit and estimation with king Henrie the eight, king Edward the first, Queene Marie, and Queene Elizabeth, and was by euerie of the said Princes employed in matters of great importance, and for his good and faithfull seruice greatlie honoured: as appeareth in an Epitaph fixed vpon his toombe in the Cathedrall church of S. Paule in London, which I thought good heere to laie downe.

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum.

GVliel. Herberto Penbrochiæ comiti, equiti aurato prænobilis ordinis Anglici: Henr. viij. R. A cubiculis: Edoard. vi. R. equitum magistro: Walliæ præsidi. Tumultu occidentali cum Russello & Graio Baronibus paribus auspicijs summæ rerum præpositio: Mariæ R^a contra perduelles, ac expeditione ad Augustam Veromanduorum bis, totius exercitus duci: bis summo in agro Caletum, Limitum præfecto: Elizab. R^a officiorum seu Magno Regiæ Magistro. Pariter & Dominæ Annæ ex vetusta Parrorum

gente

gente oriundæ, Sorori Catharinæ R^i. Henr. viij. R. vi. matrimonio coniunctæ, ac Marchionis Northamptonij: Prudentiss^æ fœminæ, pietatis, religionis, probitatis omnisq; auitæ virtutis retinentiss^æ. fidiss. Comitis coniugi: Henr. F. ac comes, Pp. chariss. sibi ac suis mœrens. P.

Obijt { *ætatis* } *An* { 63. / 1569. } *Secunda coniuge superstite, Georgio Salopiæ comite genita, insigni præter antiquum probitatis decus, virtute fœmina.*
{ *salutis* }

Liberis relictis ex prima.
Henrico Pemb. Comite.
Edoardo Equite Aurato.
Domina Anna Baroni Talbot nupta

In the firt yeare of Quéene Marie, Gilbert Bourne Bishop of Bath and Wels was sent to be lord Presdent of Wales, and so continued vntill the death of the same Quéene. *Gilb. Bourne.*

In the first yeare of Quæne Elizabeth, Sir Iohn Williams L. Williams of Thame, was sent L. President into Wales, and died L. President the same yeare in the castell of Ludlowe, and lieth buried at Thame, in the countie of Oxenford: where he of his good and vertuous disposition towards the good and godlie education of the youth of his countrie, and maintenance of the poore, founded by his last will and testament a Grammar schole and an Almeshouse, to haue continuance for euer, and least certaine yearelie reuenues in lands and monie, for the maintenance of the same. And for the ordering conueieng and assuring of the premisses to the vses aforesaid, he *I. Williams L. Williams of Thame.*

be constituted and ordeined executors of his said last will and testament, among other Robert Doylie of Merton in the same countie Esquier, and William Place of Lurgyshall in the countie of Buckingham Gentleman, who purchasing other lands for that purpose to the yearelie value of 57. pounds, two shillings fiue pence, sued out the mortmaine and enfeoffed the Warden and Scholers of new College in Oxenford, and their successors of the premisses to the vse aboue mentioned.

The foundation of the Schole is of one head Scholemaister to be appointed by the said Robert Doylie and William Place or the longer liuer of them for their life time: and afterward by the said Warden and Scholers of new College and their successors for euer: who hath yearelie for his stipend the sum of xxvj. pounds xiij. shillings iiij. pence. And one vsher to be likewise appointed as the maister is, who shall haue for his stipend yearelie the sum of xiij. pounds vj. shillings viij. pence both which stipends are to be paid quarterly by euen portions.

The almeshouse is founded to haue fiue almsmen and one almeswoman, who haue yearelie towards their maintenance the summe of 7. pounds 4. shillings, and a new gowne euerie fourth yeere.

There is also allowed for the keeping of the tombe of the said lord Williams 8. shillings yearelie, and for keeping cleane of the water-course 4. shillings.

Henrie Sidney, knight of the noble order.

Henrie Sidney knight, after the death of the L. Williams of Thame in the second yeere of the Queenes Maiestie that now is, was sent to be L. President of Wales. This knight is descended by the heires male lineallie of Sir William Sidney, who came out of Anjowe into England with Henrie Fitzempresse, and was afterward chamberlaine to the said Henrie when he was king of England, and descended out of Wales by his mother Anne the daughter of Anne, the daughter of William Clement, the sonne of Iohn, the sonne of William, the sonne of William, the sonne of Ienkyn Clement, who married the daughter of Conan, the sonne of Meredyth, the sonne of Gruffyth, the sonne of the lord Rees Prince of South-

wales,

wales, of whom mention is before pag. 249. which Rees was the sonne of Wenlhian, the daughter of Gruffyth ap Conan Prince of Northwales. The mother likewise of the same Iohn or Ienkyn Clement, was Cicilie the daughter of Sir Gruffyth Lhoyd knight, the son of Rees, the son of Gruffyth, the sonne of Ednyuet Vachan, chéefe counseller and steward to Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth Prince of Wales, of whom Matthew Paris maketh mention, page 843. who also was the auncestor of Owen Tuder, the Grandfather of king Henrie the seuenth, of whom I haue written before.

In the third yeare of king Edward the sixt, he was made knight by the king: and was sent Ambassadour to the French king, when he was but xvij. yeares of age. In the time of Quéene Marie he was treasurer of Ireland, and lord Iustice there, where he so vsed himselfe, that hée gat great commendation of all the inhabitants of that countrie. Anno. 1564. he was chosen knight of the noble order of the Garter.

He hath now continued L. President of Wales about xviij. yeares, of the which he serued in Ireland eight yeares and sixe moneths, being there thrée seuerall times lord deputie generall of that countrie. He repaired the castell of Ludlowe, which is the chéefest house within the marches, being in great decaie, as the Chappell, the court house, and a faire fountaine, from the which by seuerall cocks the offices of the house are serued with water. Also he erected diuers new buildings within the same castell, as a faire new porters lodge: large chambers for the kéeping of the records of that court: and other conuenient lodgings for such commissioners to lie in as are called thither for to giue attendance in that seruice.

Tervyn.

An admonition for the reading of the Brytish words.

IT is to be noted, that the letter [c] in all Brytish words hath alwaies the sound of the English [k] except it be ioined with [h] for [ch] is counted but one consonant, which hath the sound of the Gréeke [χ] and neuer of the English [ch.] I haue also vsed [dh] for the Brytish [dd] and [lh] for the [ll.] The single [f] hath the sound of [v] consonant. [R] in the beginning of a word is to be pronounced with an aspiration. The rest of the letters agrée with the English pronountiation.

Certaine words passed in this *impression are thus to be* amended.

PAge 26. Line 7. put out, and Cornwal. page 88. line 26. read, Caradoc the sonne of Rytherch ap Iestyn. pag 96. line 21. Peuensey ibidem line 23. Sheppey. page 104. line 31. Portascyth. pag 122. line 10. Aberthaw. pag 131. line 5. and 25. Cydwely pag 155. line 25. for of, read and. page 166. line 30. for Riryd, read Madoc. pag 168. line 29. for thy, read his. page 188. line 30. Richard of Clare and. pag 197. line 16. Hugh sonne to the Erle. page 211. line 31. for Anarawd read Meruyn. page 254. line 17. for theidw, read cheidw. ibidem line 18. for Rhae, read Rhac. pag 329. line 15. primat of all. pag 357. line 6. ap Gwystyl. pag 395. line 7. whereof.

A Table conteining the principall matters, places, and persons in this booke. This letter (D) signifieth the description. The figures note the page.

A.

Abercynfric, 150.
Aberstraw (D) 6. destroied by the Irishmen, 62.
Abergeuenny (D) 20. 289.
Aberheidol, 220.
Aberlhech, 154.
Aberlhiennawc, 155.
Aberlhychwr Castell, 203.
Aberystwyth castell built, 169. 336. taken, 337.
Adelarde, 8. 12. ouercome by the Brytaines, 14. toineth his power with Ethelbald, 15.
Adelstane K. of England, 50.
Aedan ap Blegored, 74. he is slaine, 83.
Aedan the sonne of Melht, 38.
Alan K. of little Brytaine, 1.
Alans whence they came, 39.
Alclyd destroid by ỹ Danes, 34.
Alfred K. of England, 33. loueth and getteth about him learned men, ibidem. translateth the Brytish lawes into the Saxon tong, 42. his Epitaph, 43.
Alfwyen disinherited, 49.
Algar Earle of Chester, 99.
Almarus Earle of Deuon, 76.
Anarawd the sonne of Roderike, 37. he dieth, 45.
Anarawd ap Gruffyth ap Rées slaine, 196.
Armorica, 2.
Arnulph the sonne of Roger Mountgomery, 151. Lord of Dyuet, 154. rebelled against K. Henrie the first, 157. he departeth the land, 159.
Arthurs bones found, 238.
Arthur Prince of wales, 390.
Aruon (D) 8.
Asser archbishop of wales, 44.
Auanc (D) 21.
Augustine monke, the Apostle of England, (D) 15. 254.

B.

Baldwin archbishop of Canturburie visiteth wales, 241.
Bardh, Beirdh, (D) 15.
Beda, 15.
Belin ap Elphin, 14.
Bernard Newmarch, 148. 151.
Beumarish built, 381.
Blethyn ap Conuyn, 103. he is slaine, 111,
Brecheinoc Brechnock (D) 20. spoiled by the Danes, 42. 148. 277. 288.
Brochwel Scithroc (D) 15. his dwelling place, 22.
Brych destroied Ireland, 13.
Brytaine diuided betwæn the sonnes of Brutus, (D) 1.

Brytaines are spoiled of their countrie by the Saxons, 5. they abhorred the Romish religion, 255. three remnants of them yet remaining (D) 4.
Brytish language now spoken in Wales (D) 4.
Brytaine Armorike and the kings thereof, 2.
Bucliht (D) 20.277.280.
Burgundians whence they came, 39.

C.

CAdelh prince of Southwales, 35. he dieth, 44.
Cadelh the sonne of Gruffyth ap Rées. 201.202. sore wounded by the Flemings, 203.
Cadiuor ap Colhoyn, 119.
Cadogan ap Blethyn, 152.155 157. he maketh a great feast, 163. charged with his sonnes lewdnes, 168. he is slain, 171. his children, 182.
Cadwalader goeth to Brytain Armorike, 1. admonished by an angel, 3. goeth to Rome and dieth, 5.
Cadwalader ap Gruffyth ap Conan he dieth, 232.
Cadwalhon ap Ieuaf, 67.
Cadwalhon ap Meredyth, 71.
Cardyff built, 116. taken, 289.
Caereneon (D) 12. and 14. the castell built, 205.
Caer Gay (D) 9.
Caerlheon ar Dhowrdwy or Chester, 27. a catalog of the Earles, 294.
Caermardhyn (D) 18. taken, 178. destroied, 193. the castell builded againe, 198. taken againe, ibidem. 247.
Caernarvon castell built, 374.
Cambria, Cambry, Cambereec (D) 2.3.4. the country diuided into shires and circuits, 395. the good seruice of the people to the K, of England. 175.235. they are left out of the conclusion of peace, 278. they offer to be tried by the lawe, 324. punished extreamlie, but when they cõplaine they haue no redresse, 161.320. abused by ŷ Kings officers, 350.
Camdhwr, 113.
Caradocus lancaruan, 206,
Caradoc king of Northwales slaine, 20.
Caradoc the sonne of Rytherch ap Iestyn, 88.
Caradoc ap Gruffyth ap Rytherch, 104.113.
Caredigion, (D) 17.
Carrec Cynnen castell, 319.
Carrec Houa castell, 219.241.
Castor (See Auanc.
Celhy Tervawc, 153.
Celynnoc bawr destroied, 65.
Conan Meriadoc, 2.
Conan Tindaethwy, 17.
Conan Mant Niuer, 32.
Conan ap Howel slaine, 74.
Conan ap Sitsilht, 88.
Conan the sonne of Iago, 89.
Conan Earle of Richmond receiued to be Duke of Brytaine, 205.
Congen king of Powys, 29.
Conwey, 38. the castell built, 374.
Costenin Dhu slaine, 65.
Crogen castell, 257.
Crogens a nickname whence it commeth, 258.
Cudred king of Wests ouercommeth the Brytaines, 15.
Cnuedha Wledic, (D) 14. his sonnes

D. 6. 13.

t. D fol: 10.

t. 209. 247.

A cruel father put out his children eyes in sport. 171

sonnes giue names to diuers countries in Wales which remaine to this daie, (D) 14.
Cydwely (D) 18. spoiled, 152 the castell built, 242. 272.
Cymer, 287.
Cynbael castell, 200.
Cynwric ap Rywalhon, 112.

D.

Daniel Archdeacon of Powys, 187.
Danes came to England, 20. they bend their force against Wales, 34. whence they came, 39. they destroie saint Dauids, 45. they are murthered, 76.
Dauid ap Owen Gwyneth, 221. 227. taketh his brother Maelgon, 234. he marrieth Emme the kings sister, 235. put out of the gouernment of Wales, 245. taken prisoner by his nephew, 250. commeth againe, against Lhewelyn, & being vanquished dieth for sorrowe, 259.
Dauid ap Lhewelyn, 298. taketh his brother prisoner, ibidem. taketh the gouernment vpon him, 299. excommunicated, 300. refuseth to deliuer his brother out of prison, ibidem. he submitteth himselfe to the king, 304. he complaineth to the pope vpon king Henrie, 308. maketh the principalitie of Wales tributarie to the church of Rome, 309. putteth king Henries armie to flight, 310. he dieth, 313.
Dauid ap Gruffyth, 319. forsaketh his brother, 326. 335. 350. his answere to the kings offer, 370. he is taken and put to death, 374.
Dauid Fitz Gerald bishop of Menenia, 201. 237.
Denbigh (D) 10. the owners of it sithence the Dauid ap Gruffyth, 377. giuen to Henrie Lacy Earle of Lincolne, 377.
Dial Rodri, 38.
Dinerth, 45.
Dinewowr (D) 6. and 17. the castell wonne, 269.
Donwalhon Prince of Stratclwyd, 64.
Dyffryn Clwyd, (D) 10.
Dyganwy (D) 10. 262. 267. 316. parcell of the possession of ȳ Erle of Chester, (D) 10.
Dyuet (D) 17. destroied by the Danes, 65. 71. giuen to Arnulph, 154. then to Howerth ap Blethyn, 158. thirdlie to Saer, 159. fourthlie to Gerald, 161. 272.

E.

Ebert King of England being the firste of the Saxons, 25. he entred into Wales, 24. he chaungeth the name of Brytaine into England, 25. his warres against the Danes, 27. he dieth, ibidem. his wife hated the Brytaines, and caused the king to vse them hardly, ibidem.
Elise ap Madoc, 257. his lands taken from him sauing Crogen, 57. townes hips, ibidem.

Edelfled, 44.47.48.
Edgar king of England ſpoileth Northwales, 61. dieth, 64.
Edmund K. of England, 51. he is ſlaine, 58.
Ednyuet Vachan, 249. 306.
Edwal y wrch, 7.9.
Edwal Voel, 46. he is ſlain, 51.
Edwal ap Meyric, 72. ſlain, 73.
Edwal Vachan, the ſonne of Edwal Voel ſlaine, 65.
Edward the elder, 43. he taketh London and Oxford from his ſiſter, 44. he diſinheriteth his ſiſters daughter, 49. dieth, 50.
Edward the Martyr, 64.
Edward the Confeſſor, 92.
Edward Earle of Cheſter, 319 retireth, 321. commeth to Wales, 326. goeth to the holy land, 328. crowned king of England, ibidem, he commeth to Cheſter, 333. his offer to the Prince, 364. 365. his offer to Dauid, ibidem. he brought al wales to his ſubiection, 374. he giueth the lands of the welſhmen to the noble men of England, 377.
Edward Caernarvon, 376. taketh homage of the freeholders of wales, 382.
Edward of Woodſtoke, 384,
Edward of Weſtminſter, 388.
Edward of Weſtminſter, 389.
Edward ſonne to K. Richard the third, 390.
Edward the ſixt, 396.
Elizabeth Princeſſe, 394.
Eneon ap Owen ap Howel Dha, 65. he is ſlaine, 66.
Eneon ap Caduor, 119.
England and Engliſhmen, 25. driuen out of the countrie of Senghennyth, 279. they doo eppreſſe the Welſhmen, 337.
Eaſter not kept by y Brytains at the time appointed by the church of Rome, 17. 18.
Eſylht the daughter and heire of Conan, (D) 16. 22. 24.
Ethelwulphs genelogie, 29. he was biſhop of Wincheſter, 32
Ethelbald maried his mother in law, 32.
Eyneth y ſonne of Bledred, 41.

F.

Famine in Southwales, 71.
Fermael the ſonne of Edwal, 18.
Flemings caine to Dyuet, 163. they deſire peace, 277. 279.

G.

Galfrid Arthur biſhop of Lhanelwy, 203.
Gauelford, 25.
Geffrey Blyth biſhop of Couentrie and Lichfield, 392.
Geffrey Langley, 321.
Genelogies eſteemed among all nations, 31.
Gerald de windſore ſteward of Penbroke, 154.
Gilbert Strangbow Earle of Strigule, 169. 172.
Gladys daughter to Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, 298.
Gwaith y dinas newydh, 47.
Gwapnyttyd, 113.
Gwent (D) 19. ſpoiled by the Danes, 42.
Gwenwynwyn lord of Powys 250. getteth againe the caſtell of Powle, 248. laieth ſiege to the caſtel of Payne in Eluel 251.

251. discomfited, 252. detained prisoner by the Counsell 260. released of his oth of obedience to the king by the pope, 267.
Gweythen, 32.
Gwyneth. ¶ See Northwales.
Gilbert De Humfreuile, 125. his heires, 134.
Glamorgan (D) 19. spoiled, 71. won from the welshmen, 122
Goths whence they came, 39.
Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn, lord of Tegengl, 172.
Grono ap Ednyuet vachã, 327.
Gruffyth ap Madoc slaine, 49.
Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht, 90. he is slaine, 101.
Gruffyth ap Conan commeth to Angleley, 112. he warreth against Trahaern ap Caradoc, 113. ioineth with Rées ap Theodor, 114. obteineth the principalitie of Northwales, 115. he maketh peace with king Henrie the first, 174. dieth, 190. his statute to reforme the abuses of minstrels, 191.
Gruffyth ap Rées ap Theodor, 175. putteth himselfe in armour against the king, 176. he taketh the towne of Caermardhyn, 178. he dieth, 190.
Gruffyth ap Trahaerne ap Caradoc, 162.
Gruffyth Maylor L. of Bromfield, 242.
Gruffyth ap Rées taken by his brother Maelgon, and sent to prison, 250. set at libertie, 252. he dieth, 256.
Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, 280 goeth with an army against William Marshall, 282. 292. disquieteth his father, 297. valiant and courageous, 298. 307. imprisoned by his brother, ibidem. great sute to the K. for his inlargment, 301. deliuered to the K. and sent to the towre, where seeking to scape he brake his necke, 307.
Gruffyth lord of Dinas Bran, 293. 300. 304. 321. 327.
Gurmond (D) 15. 6.
Gwgan ap Meyric, 34.

H.

Hasting the Dane, 39.
Henrie the first K. of England, 157. he commeth into Wales, 173. againe, 184. he is in danger to be slaine, 185. he dieth, 188.
Henry the second king of England, 204. he commeth to Wales, 206. put in danger of his life, 207. he maketh peace with the lords of Wales, 208. commeth to Southwales, 209. againe, 219. he commeth to Northwales, 221. lieth incamped at Berwyn, 222. in danger to be slaine, ibidem. he goeth to Ireland, 230. returneth from Ireland againe, 232. forsaketh his wife, 239. he dieth, 241.
Henrie, the third king of England, 276. commeth to Wales and buildeth a castell at Mountgomerie, 280. commeth againe with an armie to Wales, 283. againe, 289. marieth, 293. commeth againe to Wales, 299. called to appeare before the Abbots of Aber-

Aberconſwy & Cymer, 309. he commeth again to wales, 310. he and the Earle of Cheſter come to Wales, 322. commeth to Montgomerie and maketh peace with the prince, 326. he dieth, 328.
Henrie Lacy lord of Denbigh and Earle of Lincolne, 377.
Henrie prince of Wales, 392.
Henrie Sidney knight of the order, 400.
Howel the brother of Conan Tindaethwy, 22. King of man, 25.
Howel Dha prince of Southwales, 45. prince of al Wales, 52. his lawes, 53. he went to Rome, 54, he dieth, 58.
Howel ap Ieuaf, 62. vſeth his brother Meyric cruelly, 63. ruleth Northwales, 64. he is ſlaine, 66.
Howel ap Edwyn, 88. he is ſlaine, 93.
Howel ap Grono, lord of Stratywy Cydewen and Gwyr, 159. he is traiterouſlie ſlaine, 161.
Howel ap Ithel lord of Ros & Ryuoniog, 183.
Howel ap Owen Gwyneth a valiant captaine, 199.
Howel ap Ieuaf lord of Anſtley, 240.
Hubert de Burgh keepeth the caſtell of Douer, 275. gaue the French naue an ouerthrow, 277. ſome of the Barons conſpire againſt him, 283. owner of Montgomerie, 284. his folie, 285. committed to priſon, 288. eſcapeth out of priſon, 289. reconciled to the King, 292.
Huganus lord of weſtwales, 47.
Hugh Lupus Earle of Cheſter, 151. 155. he dieth, 157.
Hugh de Montgomerie Earle of Salope, 155. he is ſlaine, 156.
Hugh Earle of Cheſter winneth Mehenyth, 197.
Hugh Lacy, 151.

I.

Iago ap Edwal, 59. 62.
Iago ap Edwal, 87.
Ieſtyn ap Gurgant lord of Glamorgan, 119.
Ieuaf ap Edwal, 59. 60. 70.
Igmond commeth to Angleſey, 41.
John king of England made Knight, goeth to Ireland & returneth againe, 240. loſt Normandie, Anion, Mayne and Poytiers, 258. goeth to Ireland, 261. goeth to wales, 264. and againe, 265. maketh his kingdome tributarie to the Pope, 270. he deſtroieth the Marches of wales, 275. he dieth, 276.
John le Fleming, 125. his heires, 136.
John de Cremona a Cardinal, 186.
John Scot Earle of Cheſter, 288. 293.
John of Monmouth, 290. 310.
John Peckam Archbiſhop of Canturburie, 338.
John Voiſye biſhop of Exceſter, 393.
John Sutton *alias* Dudley Earle of warwike, 397.
John Williams L. Williams of Thame,

Thame,399.
Jonaual the son of Meyric,67.
Jorwerth Drwyndwn,227.
Jorwerth ap Blethyn,157.158. condemned and cast into prison,160. set at libertie,167. slaine cruellie,170.
Jorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc lord of Caerlheon vpon Vsc,230. wan Caerlheon again,234. obtained the kings fauour,236.
Joseph of Arimathia,12.
Ithel K. of Gwent,29.
Iuor the sonne of Alan,7.
Iuor the sonne of Edwerth ap Cadogoan,154.

K.

KEntwine K. of westsex,8.
Kenulph K. of wests.16. he destroieth wales,25.

L.

LHanbadarn destroied by the Danes,71.
Lhanbars,293.
Loegria Lhoeger,1.
Lhechryd,117.
Lhewelyn ap Sitsylht,83. 84.
Lhewelyn ap Jorwerth, 245. taketh his vncle Dauid prisoner, 250. calleth a parlement, 257. marieth Ione the daughter of King Iohn,259. maketh peace with K. Iohn, 265. released by the Pope of his oth of allegeance to the K. of England, & commanded to war against him, 267. he winneth Ruthlan and Dyganwy,270. excommunicated by the Pope, 271. he winneth Shrewesburie, ibidem. goeth with an armie to Southwales, 273. also to Brechnocke,277. leadeth an armie to Penbrwke,279. cōmeth to the K. at Shrewesburie,281. destroieth all the marches to Southwales, 287. entreth into England, 288. commeth with an armie to Brecknocke, ibid. taketh the towne of Salop againe, 291. concludeth peace with K. Henrie the third,292. calleth all the Lords and Barons of Wales togither, 297. he dieth,298.
Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth chosen Prince of wales,314. diuided the principalitie betwene him and his brother Owen, ibidem. entred the Earle of Chesters land, 321. causeth the Earle to retire, ibid. destroieth the Erldom of Chester,326. maketh peace with the K. 326. refuseth to come to K. Edwards coronation, 328. excuseth himselfe to the Archbishops, 329. maketh peace with K. Edward, 334. he is maried, 336. his answer to the Archbishop of Canturburie, 340. his answer to the kings offer, 366. he is slaine,374.
Lhywarch ap Owen,69.
Lhywarch ap Trahaern, 164. 169. 171.
Lhyrn destroied,65.
Locusts destroie Ireland,42.
Lumbards whence they came, 39.

M.

Madoc ap Kiryd, 164. 166. 172.
Madoc ap Meredyth ap Bleythyn, 210.
Madoc ap Owen Gwyneth, 227.
Madoc ap Gruffyth Maylor, 255. 293.
Madoc cosen to Prince Lhewelyn, 380. discomfiteth Edmund the kings brother, and H. Lacie Earle of Lincolne, ibid. taken and sent to prison, 381.
Maelgon Gwyneth, 2.
Maelgon ap Rees, 242. escapeth out of prison, 243. winneth the castel of Strat meyric, ibid. his vnconstancie, 266. dieth, 286.
Maelgon the son of Maelgon, 287. 289. 290. 308. 315. 380.
Magedawc, 16.
Manaw, (D) 145.
Marie princesse of Wales, 393.
Mathzaual (D) 6. & 11. 267.
Mawd the empresse cõmeth to England, 195. she dieth, 240.
Menevia (D) 18. destroied, 114. spoiled, 154. the see made subiect to the see of Canturburie, 160. spoiled, 289.
Merdhin or Merlin, 4.
Meredyth ap Owen, 69. 71. he dieth, 73.
Meredyth ap Owen ap Edwyn prince of Southwales, 103. he is slaine, 110.
Meredyth ap Bleythyn, 157. 158 taken by his brother Iorwerth and sent to the kings prison, 159. he escapeth out of prison, 162.
Meredyth ap Gruffyth ap Rees lord of Caerdigan and Stratywy, 204.
Meriadoc, 2.
Merionyth, (D) 9.
Meruyn Vrych, 22. 24. he is slaine, 28.
Meyric the son of Arthgol, 85.
Miles Fitzwater Earle of Hereford, 148.
Moon (D) 6. 7. destroied, 29. 65. 69. 71.
Monkes and Freers lately receiued in Wales, 253.
Mozen of cattell in Wales, 69.
Morgan of Glamorgan, 380. 382.
Morganwc, (D) 19. ¶ See Glamorgan.
Mont Paladour, 5.
Montgomerie, 152. 280.
Murcastelh, 173.

N.

Nicholas Heath bishop of Worcester, 397.
Normans whence they came, 39. Tithed and put to death, 92. they destroie Dyuet, 110.
Northwales described, (D) 6. descended three times to a woman, (D) 13.

O.

Offa K. of Mercia, 18. his ditch, 19 (D) 5. he draue the welshmen beyond the ditch, ibid.
Oswestrie castell built, 201. the towne burnt, 288.
Owen ap Iorwerth traitorouslie slaine, 232.
Owen ap Meredyth, lord of Cydewen,

Cydewen,325.
Owen Tuder,390.391.
Owen the son of Howel Dha, 58.
Owen the sonne of Dyfnwal, 71.
Oliuer, De S. John,125. his heires,136.
Owen ap Edwyn, 155. he dieth,160.
Owen ap Cadogan taketh awaie Geralds wife,163. flieth to Ireland,165. pardoned and called home againe, 170. submitteth himself to K. H. 1, 174. he goeth with the King to Normandie and is made knight,175. he is slaine, 182.
Owen Gwyneth, 188. 193. he burneth Caermardhyn, 193. taketh the castell of Moulde, 199. builded a castell at yal, 201. wanne the castell of Basingwerke,223. maketh war vpon Owen Cyneliog, 224. wanne the castell of Ruthlan, and all Tegengl, ibid. he dieth,225.
Owen ap Gruffyth,314. 334.

P.

Paganus de Turberuile,125 his issue and heires,132.
Parlement when it first began, 182.
Penant Wachwy,173.
Penbroke,(D) 18. the castell built, 154. the same castell built againe,163.
Peter le Sowze,125. his heires, 135.
Polydor Virgil reprehended, (D) 23.
Powle taken by the Archbishop of Canturburie,248. the castell ouerthrowen,288.
Powys,(D) 11. 35. the partition of it,211.
Priests forbidden to marrie, 162.
Prophesies causes of much hurt,5.
Pwllgwitie, 113.

Q.

Quo Warranto,336.

R.

Radnor destroied,71.
Rees ap Owen ap Edwyn, 111. he obtaineth the rule of Southwales,112. he is slaine,113.
Rees ap Theodor Prince of Southwales, 113. he ioyneth with Gruffyth ap Conan,114. ouerthrew and put to flight the children of Blethyn ap Conbyn,117. ouercõmeth his enimies at Llandydoch,119. he is slaine, ibid.
Rees ap Gruffyth called the lord Rees,204. maketh peace with the King, 208. laieth siege to Caermardhin, 210. did his homage to the King, 210. maketh warre vpon the Earle of Clare, ibid. wanne the castell of Aberteim and Cilgerran,223. came with a power to Powys,230. came to the K. at Penbroke, 231. commeth to the court, 235. his feast, 237. he wanne the castels of S. Clere, Abercorran and Llanstephan, 242. likewise the castell of Dinewor & Llanhayaden, 243.

taken prisoner by his sons, 244. he taketh Caermarthin, Cian, Radnor, the castell of Payne in Elucl, 247. he dieth, 249.
Rees ap Meredyth knight, 378
Reginald de Sully, 125. his heires, 135.
Reginald Graylord of Ruthyn 377.
Richard de Granuile or grenfeild, 125. his issue, 131.
Richard de Seward, 125. his heires, 134.
Richard Belmersh bishop of London, sent to be warden of the Marches of wales, 160. 164.
Richard 1. K. of England, 241. goeth to the holie land, 242. winneth Cyprus, 243. he is taken prisoner, 243. returneth to England, 244. he dieth, 253.
Richard Marshal Earle of Penbroke, 286, 288. in leage with Lhewelyn Prince of wales, 290. he goeth to Ireland and is slaine, 291.
Richard of Burdeux, 385.
Richard Sampson bishop of Couen and Lich, 396.
Robert Fitzhamon, 119. his Conquest in Wales, 124. his twelue knights, 125. his own portion of Glamorgan, 127. his Pedegree and heires, 128.
Robert S. Quintine, 125. his heires, 134.
Robert Sitsylt, 141. his issue and descents, 142.
Robert de Beleimo Earle of Salop rebelleth against K. H. 1. 157. he forsaketh ỹ land, 252. he is taken and imprisoned, 171. his crueltie, ibid.
Robert Fitzstephen a chiefe capteine in the conquest of Ireland, 225.
Roderike Molwynoc, 14. driuen from the west countrie to Northwales, 16.
Roderike the great, 28. he is slaine, 35.
Roderike ap Owen Gwyneth, 237. 243.
Roger Montgomerie Earle of Salop, 151. he fortified Montgomerie castell, 152. he is slaine, 153.
Roger de Berkrolles, 125. his heires, 135.
Roger Earle of Clare obtaineth of the king such lands in Wales as he could winne, 208.
Roger Mortimer right heire to the principalitie of Wales, 314. 315. 316.
Rollo came to France, 37.
Rowland Lee Bishop of Couentrie and Lichfield, 394.
Run the sonne of Meredyth counterfeited by a Scot, 85.
Ruthlan (D) 10. the castell the palace of Gruffyth ap Lhewelyn prince of Wales, 100. fortified by king Henrie the second, 207. belonging to the Earle of Chester, 267.
Ruthyn (D) 10. the lordship, 378.
Rydcors castell built, 153.
Rytherch ap Jestyn ruleth Southwales, 87. he is slaine, 88.
Rythmarch Archbishop of S. Dauids, 156.
Rywalhon ap Conbyn, 103. he is slaine, 109.

Unable to display this page

1584

Imprinted at London by Rafe Newberie and Henrie Denham.

Cum Priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

A kings sonn & styrd bysshop. 32.
Ethelbald maryd his mother in law. 32.
Rom. Rhonec roteiu[d] y[e] Sirname of Stewards of whom discended y[e] Kings 398
of Scotland of y[e] family of Stewards & many other Dukes &c

Stratagems. 40. 41.
Hardyknowte cowrd his tables
4 tymes a day ——— 92.

~~Stirr~~
Great Slaters of mom. 116

A lady accusd her self of adultery
only to disinherit her sonn. ~~154~~ 148

K: Hen: 2 nober used to sett
But only at noate, nor ober used globes but for Sawking } 204.

A Barnd man sogatt to roads. 258

J de Bruse slayne by his foote
sticking in his stirrop. 288

A father imprisoned his sonne syx
yeres for disobedience. 292.

A noble man had his head dryben
into his body w[th] a fall. 305.

Earls of Dem: & others slayne in a tourney. 308
316.

Lord chefe Justice slayne in
Westminster hall 328

Creator Mawr 28.
Good Dha. 44.
whyte house. huy gwyn. 200.
Upon, ar.
Eye. Y
Black. Dhu.
Englishman. Sais.
Red headed Goch.
Fatt Tras.
Return or go back. Cil. 207
Hardy. Cadarn. 215
Edward Forwth. 226.
Nose broken. Drwyndwn. 226.
Harken or listen Gwrando. 229.
whyte head Pengwin 229
Fall. Raydor.
whyte gwyn.
Judge. Dmayd.
red face Dremrosk.
Sea. Mor. 2. D
welch Cambracc. 2. D.

Womens names in wales.

Ancredda. 216.
Joice.
Nest.
Angharat a bishops daughter. 2
Gwenllian y fayre. 242.
Hawis. 295.
Dorngold 297
Senena. 301.
Gladis. 298

~~Liber Guilielmi Lay~~
~~Anno Dom. 1426~~
~~Liber Guilielmi Lay~~
~~Liber Guilielmi Lay~~
~~me fuisse. Liber~~

1429