

Original Documents.

AN EXTENT OR SURVEY BY INQUISITION OF THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

THIS is the earliest extent or survey of Glamorgan which has yet been discovered, and probably the earliest now in existence. Though not dated, it is one of a roll of ten documents relating to the same county, also without date, but which are referred to in the Calendar as of the 8th year of Edward I. Before admitting the precise correctness of this date, explanation is needed how it happened that an inquest undertaken, as some of these are stated to be, and this, from its company, probably was, "per preceptum domini Regis," should go forward when the lordship was not in the hands of the Crown. Gilbert, the Red Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, son and heir of Earl Richard by his second wife Matilda, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on the death of his father, 46 H. III., was of full age, as appears by his having livery at once of the inheritance, which he held unmolested till the 18th of Ed. I. In that year in consequence of a breach of the peace between Earl Gilbert and the Earl of Hereford, and of an impending marriage with the king's daughter, Earl Gilbert surrendered his estates to the king, who immediately regranted them, on his marriage, with a new settlement.

The Earl died 24 Ed. I., leaving his son and heir, Gilbert, the last earl, then five years of age. Hence the royal precept is not likely to bear date the 8th of Ed. I., but may have been issued in the very short interval between the surrender and the re-grant, 18 Ed. I., or during the subsequent minority, which lasted from the 24th of Ed. I. to the 4th of Ed. II., 1295—1311; or, finally, which is perhaps most probable, the Inquisition may have been taken in 46th of Hen. III., 1262, on the death of Earl Richard, notwithstanding the majority of his son, and before his livery was granted.

Though generally well preserved, the parchment is in one place torn or worn away, and in another so decayed as not to be legible. Unfortunately, almost the only words wanting are the figures declaring the total of the rents of the free tenants, and the complete revenue of the county; sums which can only be conjecturally supplied from two later documents of the same character taken in the succeeding reigns.

[Wallia. Bag 1, No. 15. Department of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer in the Public Record Office.]

Extenta Comitatus de Glammorgan facta per sacramentum Roberti de Sumeri, Willielmi le Flemmenc, Johannis le Norreis, Henrici Odin, Wil-

lielmi Juel [or Ivel], Willielmi de Barry, Ivel filii Roberti, S[im]onis de B[j]oneville, Adami Walensis, Elie Basset, Philippi de Nereberd, et Philippi le Soor. Qui jurati dicunt quod redditus liberorum tenencium comita[tus] i^d. Et de Wardis feodorum militum xij^{li}. v^s. Et de placitis et perquisitis comitatus per estimacionem xxx^{li}

Summa li. viij^s. ij^d.

FEODA MILITUM.

[Robertus] de [So]mer[i] tenet ij feoda et dimid. . . . Dinas Powis et per estimacionem valent lx^{li}.

Johannes de Cogan tenet ij feoda in Cogan et valent x^{li}.

Heres Gilberti de Costantin i feodum in Costantinesun valet x^{li}.

Walterus de Sulye iiij feoda scilicet ij feoda in Sulye cum pertinenciis valent xx^{li} et ij feoda in Wnvo valent x^{li}.

Walterus de Gloucestria dimidium feodi in Wrenchestun valet c solidos.

Willielmus le Soor j feodum in Sancto Fagano valet x^{li}.

Willielmus Corbet tenet iij feoda in capite in St. Nicholas et tenentur de eodem in feodum.

Gilbertus Vmfravile iiij feoda in Penmarc cum pertinenciis et valent lx^{li}.

Willielmus de Kayrduf dimidium feodi in Lanrird valet x^{li}.

Philippus de Nereberd iiij feoda in Abrouthawe cum pertinenciis valent xv^{li}.

Adam Walensis j feodum in Landochhe valet x^{li}.

Johannes le N[or]reis in Penthlin valent xv^{li}.

Willielmus de Wincestre j feodum in Landau valet xv^{li}.

In Lanmais j feodum de quo Walterus de Sulye tenet ij partes valent x^{li} et heres Gilberti de Costantin tertiam partem valet c. solidos.

Thomas de Haweye j feodum in Sancto Donato et valet x^{li}. In Marcros j feodum quod heres Ricardi le Butiler tenere debet valet x^{li}.

Hawisia de Londino iiij feoda in Uggemor valent xl^{li}

Daniel Siward j feodum in Merthur Maur valet xv^{li}

Adam de Piretone quartam partem in Nova villa valet xv^{li}.

Abbas de Morgan j feodum in Langewy.¹

Gilbertus Turberville tenet honorem del Coytiif cum pertinenciis per serjanciam venatus valet lx^{li}.

Elias Basset tenet dimidium feodi in Sancto Hyllario et valet x^{li}.

Philippus de Nereberd quartam partem in Lancovian valet lx solidos.

NOVITER FEOFATI.

Fulco de Santford tenet quartam partem in Lecwiththe et valet xv^{li}.

Henricus de Sulye quartam in Pentirech q[ue] ante tempus pacis] valet xl^s.

Willielmus Scurlag tenet quartam in Lanhary valet xl^s.

Gilbertus Turberville tenet decimam partem in Novo Castro valet x^{li}.

Rogerus de Clifford dimidium feodi in Kenefeis valet xxx^{li}.

Willielmus Mayloc dimidium feodi in Capella valet xx^s.

Morganus Vochan tenet dimidium cummod in Bagelan per Wales-

¹ The value of this fee seems to have been intentionally left blank, probably because church lands were not intended

to be included, for purposes of taxation, in the survey.

cariam et non facit aliquod servicium nisi herriettum videlicet equum et arma cum moriatur.

Duo filii Morgani ab Cadewalthan tenent dimidium cummod in Glin-rotheni et non faciunt aliquod servicium nisi ut supra.

Griffid ab Rees tenet ij cummods in Seingeniht, et Morediht ab Griffid tenet j cummod in Machhein ut supra dicti.

Robertus de Sumeri.

Joh^s le Norreis.

Will^m. Juel [Ivel].

Ivel filius Roberti.

[Nomen amissum].

Philippus de Nereberd.

Willielmus le Flemmenc.

Henricus Odin.

Willielmus de Barri.

Simon de Boneville.

Elias Basset.

Philippus le Soor.

[Endorsed] Comitatus de Glammorgan.

The names of the twelve jurors are written on the ends of the slender labels cut from the deed, and still pendent to it, and which bore the small seals now lost. The writing is evidently of the date of the deed, and may have been written to guide those who sealed. The total of fees appears to be $36\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ th with a value, supposing £30 to be added for the three fees in St. Nicholas, of £518, besides £42 5s. for wardships and perquisites. There are two other returns with which to compare these figures, an Escheat of 35 Ed. I. printed in the Inq. P. M. for that year, and an Extent of the reign of Edward III. taken by Hugh le Despenser. The former gives on addition 36 fees $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$, and the latter a sum of $36\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$, to which, however the addition of the items does not correspond. The Escheat roll gives no values, but the later survey gives figures which amount only to £349 10s., and 20 marks, a considerable falling off. This, however, is probably nominal only, and due to the omission of entries, for most of the fees given are set down as producing as much or more than is credited to them in the earlier survey.

The tradition of the county has steadily asserted that Fitzhamon, upon his conquest in 1091, parcelled out the low lands, those between the mountains and the sea, and from the Rhymny to the Nedd, between the twelve principal followers to whom he owed his victory, leaving to the native lords, or to such as, however unwillingly, accepted his rule, the less fertile and less accessible hill country to the north. That this was the general policy pursued is certain enough, as well as that the fees created paid some kind of military service to Cardiff Castle; but that there were precisely twelve tenants-in-chief, and that they were the knights whose names and holdings are usually given, is opposed to positive evidence. The present survey goes some way towards supplying an account of the actual state of things, and hence its peculiar value in the history of Glamorgan.

The knights recorded by tradition are De Londres of Omore, De Granville of Neath, De Turberville of Coyty, St. Quintin of Llanblethian, Siward of Talavan, Umfreville of Penmark, Sully of Sully, Berkrolles of East Orchard, Le Sore of St. Fagans and Peterston, Fleming of Wenvoe Lanmaes and Flemingston, St. John of Fonmon, and Stradling of St. Donats.

Of these there is evidence that De Granville founded Neath Abbey with his portion, and he seems to have retired very early to his richer and

more secure fief at Bideford in Devon. St. Quintin is said to have failed in the male line, and to have disappeared during the reign of Henry III. Probably he was of the family which gave name to Frome St. Quintin and other manors in Wilts, but no evidence has been produced of this, or to show that he was, as usually stated, the ancestor of the heir general who intermarried with the Herberts.

This leaves ten of the twelve knights to be accounted for, and of them six are found in the present record, namely, De Londres of Ogmores, De Turberville of Coyty, Umfreville of Penmark, Sully of Sully, Le Sore of St. Fagans, and, in the list of jurors, Fleming.

Of the other four, Daniel Siward, was doubtless of the family of Siward of Talavan, an important barony, then, it is presumed, in the hands of the chief lord by the forfeiture of Richard Siward, and therefore not here set down. The outline of the castle is preserved, and the name of the family exists in the meadow near, still called "Maes Siward."

The Stradlings are always counted among the very earliest settlers. This document, however, shows that St. Donats was then held by Thomas Hawey, not as he held Marcross, for another person, but as his own. Sir Peter Stradling, about the close of the reign of Henry III., married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Hawey of Comb-Hawey or Hay, co. Somerset, and is always supposed to have been himself of St. Donats. But that Thomas was not a mere feoffee for his grandson is evident, not only by the distinction taken between his tenure of St. Donats and Marcross, but by a Plea in Michaelmas term, 15—16 Ed. I., by which Earl Gilbert de Clare claimed the marriage of the heir of John or Thomas de Hanweye [Hawey] against the Lady Beauchamp, of Somerset, on the ground that Hawey held lands under him at St. Donats. [Abb. Placit., p. 213.]

St. John, the third name, is that of a family usually regarded as early settlers at Fonmon; but how it comes that neither he nor his fee of Fonmon are here mentioned, it is difficult to say. Mr. Jones, the owner of Fonmon, suggests that probably it was not originally held *in capite* of the Lord of Glamorgan, but formed a part of the Umfraville fee of Penmark, a dependence which would naturally be allowed to be forgotten when the heiress of Umfraville carried Penmark to the St. Johns. If this be so, as it probably is, it is odd that the St. Johns, not being tenants in chief, should appear among the twelve knights.

Berkrolles of East Orchard, the fourth name, does not appear in this survey. That William de Bercherola was a landowner on the Ebbw in Monmouthshire, appears from Bishop Uchred's declaration of 1146, and Roger de Berkerol was a Gloucestershire knight in 1165, but the family probably did not settle in Glamorgan till late in the reign of Edward I. Before that time East Orchard was one of the Nerber fees. In the 8th year of King John, Peter de Berkrolles is mentioned in some local pleadings as the purchaser of half a virgate of land at Watton, Herts. [Arch. Camb. for 1869, p. 69; Abb. Placit., p. 56.] Thus, then, on the whole, the evidence of the newly discovered record goes to support the popular tradition, only as regards six of the twelve knights, who may, therefore, have come in early.

There remains the further question, whether they were the only or even the most important of the tenants in chief. De Granville certainly was a very large holder, and of the rest De Londres, Sully, and Umfra-

ville held four fees each, the largest recorded holding. The Honour of Coyty also, held by Turberville, was equally considerable, and Talavan was an important barony; but Le Soer held only one fee. Of the landed estate of Fleming before 1307, nothing is known.

On the other hand, Nerberd held four, and Corbet three fees, and yet they are not among the twelve. Cogan also held two, and many others Nor was it the possession of a castle that gave the rank, for Someri certainly held Dinas Powis at a very early period, as did Norreis Penllyne, Walsh Llandough, Barry Barry Castle, Bonvile Bonvileston, Winchester or De Winton Llanquian, Butler (not Pincerna) Dunraven, and Nerberd Castleton Castle, of all of which buildings parts, more or less considerable, remain.

Several other tenants, not among the twelve, may also be presumed to have come in very early, since they gave their names to their lands, and even to whole parishes, which looks as though they were original allottees. Thus Constantineston or Coston was so called from Constantine; Bonvileston or Bolston, by the Welsh Tre Simon or Simon's place, from Sir Simon de Bonvile; Odyn's fee in Penmark from Odyn; Gileston or Joelston from Joel; Cogan from Cogan; Scurla Castle, a manor in Llanharry, from Scurlage, who also gave name to a manor in Gower; and Sigginston or Tre Sigin, from a family of whom Hugh Sygin was a Llantwit juror about this time. Mayloc was no doubt Welsh, and possibly gave name to the hill still known as Garth Maylog. The family of Someri had the manor and castle of Dinas Powis very early, for Roger de S. of Dudley Castle had it on his death, 1 Ed. I. It seems to have fallen into wardship, as Matilda, widow of Earl Richard de Clare, granted, 4 Ed. I., the custody of it and of Roger the heir, then 18 years of age, during his minority, to Alina Countess of Norfolk, daughter of Philip Basset of Wycombe.

The survey further supports the statement of the disposition of the hill country among the greater Welsh lords, of whom Morgan Vachan, head of the Jestyn branch of Avan, had Baglan, that is to say, the lands from Aberavan to the Nedd, most of which came afterwards to the Houses of Margam and Neath. The sons of Morgan ap Cadwallan, also from Jestyn, had half a commote, or Welsh hundred, in Glyn Rhondda. They were then in possession. It appears from the Annals of Margam that Morgan their father was cruelly, and probably fatally tortured by his kinsman Howell ap Meredith in 1228. Griffith ap Rhys, one of the Van family, had the large tract of Senghenydd above and below the Caiach river, being two commotes. The commote held by Mordih ap Greffid [Meredith ap Griffith] seems to have been mainly in Gwent, or beyond the Rhymny, in a quarter where the two counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan are still intermixed, parts of parishes belonging to one running into the other. Meredith was lord of Hirvayn commote in Caermarthen as well as of the northern part of the modern Hundred of Wentilloog in Monmouthshire; he descended paternally from the celebrated Rees ap Griffith, and maternally from Howel of Caerleon, and through his mother was heir to Howell's son. He died 1270. See Brut, p. 357, and Cal. Geneal. p. 272.

Some other names occur in the survey concerning which a word or two may be said. Walter de Gloucester was Escheator to the Crown on either side of the Trent at various times in the reign of Edward I., and

lived into that of Edward II. Ivel Fitz Robert does not occur elsewhere as connected with Glamorgan, neither do Pireton nor Clifford. The family of De Cardiff, of Walton Cardiff in Gloucestershire, held Newton Nottage by grant from William Earl of Gloucester, one of whose charters is witnessed by Robert de Cardiff, whose heiress married Sanford, who also had a quarter of a fee in Leckwith. Cardiff of Lanirid or Llantrythid was a kinsman, whose daughter seems to have carried that manor to Bassett. Earl Richard de Clare, before 1257, granted the manor of Leckwith, being a quarter of a knight's fee, to Nicholas de Sanford, who gave it to his brother Laurence, who gave it to Philip Basset. How it came back to the Sanford family, so as to belong to Fulk Sanford, is unknown. He had however been newly enfeoffed. Butler or De Pincerna was a very early settler, and held Kelligarn under Le Sore; a match with the heiress of Sir Ph. de Marcross gave him that fee. Chapel, in which William Mayloc held half a fee, seems to be the same with Littlebone and Llystalybont, a manor near Cardiff held by him in the Spenser survey. There was a Galfrid de Constantine, who had possessions in Bedfordshire and Ireland in the reign of Henry III., possibly of this family, since migrations to that country from Glamorgan were common. The Cogans seem to have gone thither soon after the date of the survey.

G. T. C.