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## THE LAND OF MORGAN.

Part IV.

### THE EARLS OF GLOUCESTER AND HERTFORD.

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RICHARD de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was born 4 August, 1222, and was therefore a little over eight years old at his father's death, 25 October, 1230. His wardship was granted to Hubert de Burgh, then Justiciary, who had married the young earl's great aunt, then however some years deceased. In addition to the wardship, de Burgh, 26 November, 1230, had a grant of the homage and service of John de Braose for his Honour of Gower, described as held of the Honour of Caermarthen and Cardigan, which tenure however was never admitted by the lords of Gower (P. Roll. 15th Henry III., m. 7.) William de Goldcliff, Bishop of Llandaff, died before the earl, 12 January, 1229, when the custody of the bishopric was given to Maurice, archdeacon, and Ivor, a canon of Llandaff, and 23 February seisin of the lands was given to the Earl, the Earl Mareschal, and John de Braose, under whom the bishops held manors in different parts of the diocese. Elias, Treasurer of Hereford, was confirmed 30 August, 1230, in the vacant See.

At Michaelmas, Abbot Peter of Tewkesbury took seisin of their moiety of the church of Llandir, probably Llantwit-major, which William, parson there, formerly held. After much dispute between the abbot and the Welsh parishioners, some of whom wished that William's brother

should succeed, the abbot gave way, but took a charge of eleven marcs yearly, the abbey retaining a chapel attached to the church, to indicate possession. It was provided that if the farm rent was not paid to the day, the tenant should lose his tenement for ever.

In 1231, 2 June, Ralph Mailoc, a local celebrity in Glamorgan, died. Thomas, Dean of Hereford, Peter, Abbot of Tewkesbury, Maurice, Archdeacon of Llandaff, Master B., Rector of Thornbury, and others, met at Cheston (?) to arrange respecting the church of Llanblethian which Mailoc had held of Tewkesbury, and which by the Court of Rome and the confirmation of the bishop had been granted to be held impropriate. It had been given away by the bishop, although shortly before he had already granted it to a chaplain, who however renounced, and accepted a vicarage from the abbot.

About Michaelmas, the monks sent brother Eustace to receive seizin of Llanblethian Church, which Mailoc had held. He found the church locked and the key carried off to the mountains, so he took seizin in the porch, and protested against this invasion of the privileges of the abbey. The Welsh replied to this by taking him prisoner on the highway, and keeping him three days in the mountains. In rejoinder, the bishop excommunicated the wrong doers generally, and laid the matter before Hubert de Burgh, the custos. The abbot, also, in presence of his monks, excommunicated a certain J. Grant, probably of Sigginston, who had laid hands on Eustace. No doubt the resistance to the abbot's claim was encouraged by the concurrent invasion by Llewelyn, who attacked Brecknock, descended upon Caerleon, and thence retired across the hills to Neath, where he laid siege to the castle, which was surrendered about 29 June. Aided by Morgan Gam, of Avan, he burned the town, levelled the castle, and extorted 60 marcs from Margam. All this seems to have been provoked by the violation of an existing truce, for 20 February, 1232, the king writes to assure Llewelyn that he has, by his brother Earl Richard, ordered that the infraction of the truce by Richard Siward be made good.

De Burgh fell in July 1232, and was displaced as custos 15 August, and 10 September Peter de Rivaux

has a patent of custody of the castles of Cardiff and Newport, and of those generally of Glamorgan, Cardigan, and Caermarthen. 17 October Henry de Turberville is custos of the Lordship of Glamorgan, and 19 December Ra. de Hurle is to receive the issues of the lands, &c., of Glamorgan and Wentlloog, and the custody of Cardiff, Newport, and Newcastle. Peter remained in power till 1235, giving great dissatisfaction. Just before de Burgh retired, 13 April, 1232, the king allowed the young earl's claim "*de collatione baculi*," as to Tewkesbury, and de Burgh, in consequence, gave the monks leave to elect an abbot, who was confirmed by the king. The same claim was allowed for Keynsham. It seems to have been usual to allow to the representatives of the founder the privilege of collating to an abbey, but a license for its exercise was necessary. Thus 16 April, 1200, John granted to Wm. Earl Mareschal the privilege of bestowing the pastoral staff of Nutley, in Bucks, an abbey founded by Walter Gifford, but within the earl's fee.

In 1232 Llewelyn again invaded Glamorgan, and attacked Kenfig. The cattle had been removed, and to clear the way for the defence, the people burned a part of the town within, that is to say close to, the gates. The Welsh, on their part, burned what was outside the walls, and attacked the castle keep, then only defended by a hedge and a ditch. The Welsh were driven off, and fled to the hills. It was observed that on this occasion, they spared the lands of the church.

Events were now ripe for the breaking out of the war between the king and the Earl of Pembroke. Earl Richard Mareschal, a scholar and a soldier, a moderate and an honest man, "*murus inter dominum regem et magnates*," had just succeeded his brother William; and, forbearing as he was, found himself driven to oppose in arms the king's violence and imprudence. The dissatisfaction was very general, and broke out in Monmouth and Glamorgan in a civil war, which, continued by De Montford and the Earl of Gloucester, led to the battles of Lewes and Evesham, and the siege and ban of Kenilworth. The services of De Burgh were forgotten, and Henry was inflamed with jealousy against that great statesman, who, always loyal to the crown, and succeed-

ing Pandulph as minister, had composed the Irish war, quelled the discontent in Gascony, kept Llewelyn and the Welsh within moderate bounds, razed Bedford Castle, exiled De Breauté, and procured the Bull declaring Henry of full age, upon which the royal castles had been surrendered to him by the lords who had held them during the minority. De Burgh was ill exchanged for Peter des Roches, an ecclesiastic of violent and dangerous counsels, a foreigner, and intensely unpopular. In 1232 the Abbot of Tewkesbury had a royal writ to receive his accustomed payment from the Honour of Cardiff, and another writ 24 May, 1233, for Peter de Rivaux, was addressed to Ranulph de Hurle, bailiff of Glamorgan. Both, therefore, were still in office.

Among the disaffected in Glamorgan were Philip Basset, whom the king had deprived of a manor given him by King John, and Richard Siward, a bold and distinguished soldier, and one of the Earl of Gloucester's most turbulent barons. Siward, who owned the castle of Talavan, had married Basset's sister, Philippa, widow of the Earl of Warwick, according to some accounts without the king's license. The Earl, Henry de Newburgh, also Lord of Gower, had died in 1229, and Philippa then paid 100 marcs not to be distrained to marry, and if she did marry, to have leave to marry any faithful subject. She did marry, before 1 March, 1231, Richard Siward, and that this was not then disapproved by the king appears from a writ to the Sheriff respecting certain payments due at the exchequer. Siward's real offence seems to have been his attachment to the Earl Mareschal, and his opposition to Bishop des Roches.

Henry summoned the barons to a meeting at Oxford 24 June, 1233, which the Earl Mareschal and his friends decided to decline to obey, as they did a further summons for the 11 of July. They further informed the king that unless he dismissed his foreign advisers they would renounce their allegiance. On the 1 July the barons met the king in London, but as the Earl Mareschal, warned by his sister, feared treachery, he turned back and rode to Wales. Nothing was decided at the meeting. Henry then summoned his military tenants to Gloucester for the 15 August. As Earl Richard was again absent,

he and his adherents were proscribed as traitors, the earl's lands were seized and laid waste especially, 2 November, his house and gardens in Worcestershire, and a day was named for his trial. Henry, evidently looked for support among the English in the rear of the Earl Mareschal's head quarters, for 6 August is issued a writ to the bailiffs of Bristol stating that "Although the king has directed them not to let any victuals be taken from their town, yet they are to allow the men of Cardiff, Swansea, and Carmarthen to do so, they giving security not to take them elsewhere." The king's proscription caused the Earl Mareschal to close an alliance with Llewellyn, offensive and defensive, each party swearing not to make peace without the consent of the other. The Earl of Cornwall took part with the insurgents. Henry having received an accession of force at Gloucester, crossed the Severn, and marched on Hereford. His object seems to have been to attack from the west the Earl Mareschal's chief castle of Chepstow, and his plan to descend the valley of the Usk, taking advantage of the support of John of Monmouth, to whom belonged that town and castle, and of Morgan of Caerleon, who held the lowlands of Gwent, and thus to interpose between the earl, who lay westwards near Cardiff, and his sister Margaret de Braose and Walter de Clifford, who held Abergavenny and Builth, and the country and strong places of Irchenfield, west of Hereford. In executing this plan he descended the right bank of the Usk, and at Usk laid siege to the castle, which was found to be so strong that the king offered terms. What actually took place is doubtful; the general, though not very probable, account is that the king asked for the surrender of the castle to save the royal credit, and pledged himself to restore it uninjured in fifteen days; to which the earl agreed, and gave up the place, which, however, the king retained, breaking faith. Henry entered Usk about the 1 September, and this success, however obtained, was the first important feature in the campaign. In the castle he placed Henry de Turberville, an eminent captain, who had been seneschal of Gascony, and who was ordered to give up the stores therein contained, an order certainly given, and which seems scarcely consistent with this alleged breach of faith. Moreover,

the surrender of Usk was followed, 8 September, by the establishment of a truce settled at Abergavenny, the terms of which were however construed very differently by the king and by the earl. 12 September, Henry was at Hereford, whence he directed the vicecomes of Cardiff to restore all the booty taken on the Earl Mareschal's lands, and called on the earl and Morgan of Caerleon to do the same, a summons which does not seem to have been obeyed. The king retired to England, promising concessions, and summoned a meeting for the 2 October. Here Earl Richard's friends demanded his trial by his peers, a right denied by Bishop Peter, who thus placed himself in opposition to the whole baronage.

Meantime, the earl was under arms, and by the aid of Philip Basset and Siward, de Burgh was rescued from the Devezes, and brought in safety by way of Aust to Chepstow. 20 September the king wrote to Richard Mareschal no longer to harbour Siward and his fellows, but Siward was far too useful to be disavowed.

Henry bid high for the support of the young Earl of Gloucester's tenants, writing from Ledbury, 2 December, to Reymund de Sully, a principal Glamorgan lord. The Close Roll 15 December 1233, states: "*Rex significat Rey: de Sully quod bene placit regi quod ipse et alii probi homines de partibus suis veniat ad fidem et servitium regis dum tunc securitatem faciat de bono et fideli servitio, &c.*"

2 December, Henry laid hands on Siward's lands at Chedworth and Brailes. Also, 3 November, had been seized the lands of Gilbert de Turberville of Coyty, at South Moulton and Marshfield, and given to Herbert Fitz-Matthew; those of Roger Berkerolles in Somerset were given to Ralph de Hurle, who died before 22nd Henry III, and was succeeded as bailiff of Glamorgan by Toran de Hurle. The lands of John le Sor at Alwington went, 7 November, to William Bloet; of William de Somery in Somerset to William de Boils; those of Simon and Richard de Pincerna in Devon to Simon de Sleland; those of Gilbert de Umfreville at Court-Labeford to Roger la Suche; those of David Basset in Wernford to Philip Choatte. Those of William de Barry in Devon, of Thomas de Sandford in Berks, of John de St. John,

William and John de Regny, Peter le Butiler, Thomas de Hawey, and William le Fleming were also taken, and even Reymund de Sully did not escape; his lands at Alsiston being given to de Boils. All this shews the close connexion in property between the holders of fees in Glamorgan and the counties of Somerset and Devon.

Cardiff Castle seems to have been held for the king, as Warene Basset, one of the earl's partizans, was killed in an assault upon it, 15 October, 1233, and was buried at Llandaff, 21 October. The earl was then at Cardiff, having burned Monmouth. 17 November he defeated the king at Grosmont, and forced the barons and knights of Glamorgan, and the burgesses of Cardiff, to give hostages for their good behaviour. Henry again offered terms, which the earl, then at Margam, refused, and his adherents kept up a harassing war from Newport and Cardiff against the shipping of Bristol. Towards Christmas, Siward harried the lands of the Earl of Cornwall, an offence never forgiven. Nevertheless, 7 January, 1234, the Countess of Warwick was allowed to go to the Marches of Wales, to her husband, R. Siward.

The Earl Mareschal's position, west of Chepstow, was not without its dangers. The actual Lord of Glamorgan was a minor, and in the king's hands, and the war was by no means popular with the people, who had everything to lose, and nothing to gain by it. The knights and barons who, with their tenants, formed the military strength of the lordship could not afford to give a steady support to the earl, as almost all held fees of considerable value in Devon, Somerset, or Gloucester, all in the king's power. That many of them were disposed to listen to the king is made probable by his letter above quoted, and all the English settlers in Wales must have been alarmed at the Earl Mareschal's intimacy with the Welsh; and, indeed it appears from one of Henry's letters to Llewelyn, 22 August, 1234, that there was a report that the earl had gone so far as to grant to Morgan Gam and other Welshmen lands which belonged to the Earl of Gloucester.

Towards the end of 1233 Bishop Peter seems to have created a division in Ireland where the Earl Mareschal had a great interest, acquired by his ancestor Strongbow, and whither he went, leaving the conduct of the Welsh

war to de Burgh, Siward, and Philip Basset. In Ireland he was mortally wounded, and died a prisoner at Kildare, 15 April, 1234. Meantime, and probably before the news reached England, the earl's partizans were active. Siward scoured Berkshire, and under cover of Windsor Forest made the country unsafe, and threatened the exchequer messengers who carried money, 29 April. A little later, 2 May, the king informs the sheriff of Gloucester that in the way from Wallingford to Reading, Siward had seized the baggage of Stephen de Segrave, de Burgh's enemy and successor. The sheriffs, however, were foiled, and Siward reached Wales in safety. Thos. Siward, his nephew, was taken at Hereford, as was St. Philibert, another nephew, 10 May.

The Earl Mareschal's death left the party without a leader and the war ceased, although the position of the insurgents enabled them to secure excellent terms, which included Llewelyn, de Burgh, Siward, and their followers. Bishop des Roches was dismissed from power. 17 May, 1234, the men of Glamorgan were referred to Henry de Turberville for the terms on which they might be admitted to the king's peace, and 26 May, the king, by documents entered on the Close Rolls, formally laid aside his indignation against Gilbert Mareschal, Hubert de Burgh, Richard Siward, Gilbert and Philip Basset, William Crass, H. de Barry, William of Christchurch, and Richard de St. John, and by an entry on the Patent Roll, 25 May, they were pardoned. Thos. Siward was released, and on the 18 May and 3 June Richard Siward was actually placed in charge of Glamorgan, to which, 17 July, Swansea was added, and that this carried the Lordship of Gower with it, appears from a precept on the Close Roll informing Siward that because the king understands that the "maritagium" of Agnes, daughter and heir of William Mara, pertains to Margaret de Braose as part of her dower, the £100 fine which Robert de Penris made for her with Peter de Rivaux is to be paid over to Margaret. Rivaux had evidently usurped the "maritagium" from Margaret, and Siward as custos is to redress the wrong.

With the rest, the king extended his favour to the Barons of the Honour of Gloucester, Roger Berkerolles,



Roger de Hide, Gilbert de Turberville, Richard Pincerna, William Flandrensis, Wydo Wak, and Hoel son of Archid the two bailiffs of Swansea, Reymund de Sully, John de St. John, and Gilbert de Umfreville. 17 July, Richard Lelande was ordered to inspect the lands held by H. de Burgh as guardian of the Earl of Clare, and to report how they had been held by Peter de Rivaux and Richard Passelewe. This seems to have been preparatory to the handing them over to a new guardian. Siward's appointment was in fact temporary, and 23 January, 1235, he had a safe conduct to surrender the lordship to Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, who was admitted 28 February, and having been allowed the title and estates of his late brother, Richard Mareschal, was, 11 June, girded with the sword of the earldom. For the wardship of his nephew and the lordship of Glamorgan, during the remainder of the minority, he fined 500 marcs. This acquisition placed the whole seaboard from Chepstow to Pembroke and Aberystwith, Gower alone excepted, in the hands of Earl Gilbert. Among those now restored were John de St. Quintin, who was to have his castle of Llanblethian and other lands in Glamorgan, Peter le Botiller, Thomas de Hawey, Thomas de Saundford, John de Reyny, Robert Fitz-Payn, Richard le Butiller, Jordan de Aunteston, Maurice de Cantilupe, William de Barry, and William de Reyny. Also, as part of the general amnesty, the men of Bristol were to let those of Swansea have the wine that had been seized, and the abbot of Margam's ship was to be given up to John, the cellarer of that house. Neither were the burgesses of Bristol to vex those of Swansea by requiring of them customs' dues contrary to King John's charter and its confirmations. 9 June, 1235, the abbot of Neath had a license to send ships to England to trade. The amnesty extended to Ireland, and 7 November, 1235, Milo de Rochford, taken in the war with Richard Earl Mareschal in Ireland, was to be released.

Soon after, 12 March, 1236, Ralph of Newcastle, having scruples of conscience about the source whence he received his church, renounced it before the chapter of Llandaff, and again accepted it as a free gift from the abbot of Tewkesbury. 22 April, the same abbot and convent gave

to Elias, bishop of Llandaff, the church of Lanederne, retaining the tythes of Lamberdam for the use of the priors of Cardiff, to whose sustenance they belong. About the same time the bishop and chapter confirmed to the same abbot all the ecclesiastical benefices he held in the diocese. 4 July, Richard Siward seems again to have given offence, for he was taken at Gloucester, though soon afterwards set free.

According to Matthew Paris, one of Henry's grievances against de Burgh was that he had married his daughter Margaret to Earl Richard, the king's ward, and a minor, without the leave of the king, who seems to have intended to marry him to his own niece, a Provençal. Hubert denied this, and said he had no knowledge of the matter. A curious account of the whole affair is recorded in the Close Roll of the 22nd Henry III, and extracted by Sir Duffus Hardy, whence it appears that the day after Michaelmas 1238 the king had Hubert before him at Eccles, and called on him to resign all claim to the marriage of Richard de Clare, that being one of the conditions of his pardon. Hubert took time to answer, and finally met the king at Kennington, where he stated that after the reconciliation at Gloucester, Henry led him to the altar and asked him to swear never again to mention the subject of the marriage, which he did, and took no further steps in the matter. On this, however, some of his friends said things had gone so far that the parties ought to be affianced, and the Countess said her daughter was committed, and that a marriage had actually taken place at St. Edmund's, while de Burgh was besieged at Merton. The matter was never quite cleared up, but Hubert does not appear to have been to blame, whatever may have been the case with his countess. He nevertheless had to make his peace by promising a sum of money to the king.

Margaret seems to have died soon afterwards, in November, 1237. The matter is obscure, and de Burgh's statement is supported by the fact that the king sold the earl's "maritagium," 26 October, 1237, to John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, for 3000 marcs, and the remission of a debt of 2000 more, but this was subject to a power of cancelling the agreement, if by transferring the "maritagium" there should be any chance of bringing the Comte

de la Marche to the king's party. This was not acted upon. The bride was the Earl of Lincoln's eldest daughter, Maud de Lacy. and the marriage took place 2 February, 1238, when the earl was about sixteen years old, and seems, from an entry on the Patent Rolls, to have had opinions of his own, not at that time specially favourable to the royal cause. 26 August, 1237, died John de Goldcliff, abbot of Margam, and was succeeded by John la Ware. 8 March, 1238, was a suit between Richard Fitz-Richard and Thomas de Marini, and the abbot of Neath, for common of pasture in Horblanton. 30 August, Ralph de Somery, the farmer of the chapel of Cogan, died, and Wm. le Fleming of Glamorgan, led by evil counsels, declared himself attorney for the Lord Richard de Cogan, presented the son of Wm. de Reymin (Reigny) to the chapel, and summoned by writ of last presentation Robert abbot of Tewkesbury before the comitatus at Cardiff. After much dispute, William was adjudged not to be the attorney.

This year opened with the secret marriage, 7 January, 1238, of Simon de Montfort with the king's sister Eleanor, the widow of William Earl Mareschal. This, which soon was known, gave great offence, Simon being then considered in England only as an obnoxious foreigner, while Eleanor had taken vows of chastity. Henry's own conduct, and his readmission of foreigners to power, promoted the general disaffection, and the king's brother Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Richard Earl Mareschal, the leaders of the opposition, were expelled from court.

On St. Oswald's day, probably 5 August, 1240, being a day over his eighteenth birthday, the young earl was admitted to be of age for certain purposes, and he redeemed his Glamorgan lands and repaid to his guardian the 500 marcs, the price of his wardship. Dugdale, however, places this transaction in the 19th Henry III, 1234-5. In May, 1240, the earl's daughter Isabel was born, and 13 May died Elias bishop of Llandaff, and Waleran Teutonicus was put in to administer the temporalities of the see. He also collated to two stalls and the archdeaconry. The chapter then elected Maurice, also archdeacon, to the see, but he was set aside by the king. Next they elected William of Christchurch, who held the

seat, but without installation, till 1244, when he resigned, no doubt because disapproved by the king. Finally, another *conge d'elire* was issued, and 30 July, 1246, William de Burgh, a king's chaplain, became bishop. 23 May, the Earl of Cornwall and Simon de Montfort left England for Palestine. They were escorted to Marseilles by the French king. During their absence Gilbert Earl Mareschal died from the effects of an accident, and was succeeded by Walter the third brother. Henry at first refused him livery of the lands, but at last gave way, and on the Sunday before All Saints he was recognized as Earl Mareschal and of Pembroke. The king, however, resumed the custody of the castles of Cardiff (Caermarthen ?) and Cardigan, which Hubert de Burgh and Earl Richard had held. The Welsh had been troublesome, but by August, 1241, they were quieted, and 28 August, 1242, Henry remitted his displeasure against the abbot of Margam, who had harboured William de Marisco. In this year died Morgan Gam of Avan, and was buried at Margam. In this year also, 26th Henry III, the sheriff of Norfolk is ordered to assign a dower to Alice, who was wife of Roger de Clare, out of the lands which he had held of the heir of Earl Gilbert, now in the king's custody ; Alice paid 200 m. to have the custody of Roger's lands in Middleton and the marriage of the heir. (Abb. Rot. Or., 26th Henry III). In 1241 Fitz-Hamon's body was translated into the choir at Tewkesbury, and placed on the left of the high altar. 7 August, 1242, Gilbert de Sully, vicar of K., died, and 4 September the abbot of Tewkesbury put in Walter Alured.

25 July, 1242, a dispute arose between Howel ap Meredith, Rhys ap Griffith, and Gilbert de Turberville touching an infraction of the truce in Miscin and Senghenydd. Robert, abbot of Tewkesbury, William de Cardiff, James de Clare, and others the earl's friends were sent down to make enquiries. They summoned a "comitatus" at Cardiff, 28 July, took hostages from the Welshmen, and lodged them in Cardiff Castle, and so restored quiet. The abbot took the opportunity to visit Llanblethian to accept the transfer of the church in pursuance of the decree of the prior of Winchcombe,

Papal subdelegate. This related to the incumbency and farm of the benefice of which Roger Mailloc, probably a nephew of Ralph, had been deprived for arrears of rent. The see being then vacant the archdeacon, as ordinary, presented Thomas de Pennarth. The abbot refused to allow this, upon which Thomas resigned, and accepted the benefice at the hands of the abbot, with the obventions and profits of the church, excepting the tythe sheaves. On this Roger sued the abbot before the comitatus. Roger had an uncle Rhys, and was otherwise well supported, so the abbot offered him a pension of five marcs, which at the earl's request was raised to six, but still was refused as insufficient. The abbot, as a safeguard, took letters of protection from the earl, addressed to the vicecomes.

The earls returned from the Holy Land early in 1242, but the Earl of Gloucester was probably too young to take part in the fierce discussion that then arose in Parliament, as to assisting the king to recover his foreign possessions. No doubt his sympathies were with his stepfather the Earl of Cornwall, but nothing is heard of him before the 4 August 1243, when he was of full age. A message was sent to Henry, then on the continent, pressing him to give seizin of the estates by letter. This he declined to do, and the earl actually had seizin at Winchester 29 August, and finally 23 September the king accepted his homage. (Plac. Coron., 27th Hen. III.) With his other lands he received those which his mother the Countess of Cornwall had held in dower. In this transaction the convent of Tewkesbury became his "fidei jussores" in 300 marcs to the Earl of Cornwall, and in return took a bond of indemnity from the young earl. A little earlier, 25 March, the abbot of Tewkesbury gave to Rely Morgan a yearly pension of two marcs until he should provide him with a better benefice, and Rely gave up his pension from Llandough into which he had been inducted by Archdeacon Maurice his uncle.

2 September, 1243, the earl's eldest son Gilbert was born at Christchurch in Hampshire. In this year J. vicar of Dinas Powis won his cause against Tewkesbury and 15 marcs costs, and obtained the small tythes. Howel

ap Meredith was again in rebellion, and Kenfig was burned.

On the death in 1240 of Bishop Elias, the custos claimed for the earl the right, as chief lord, to take possession of such lands as were held of him by the bishop. Also, on the death of Archdeacon Maurice, 14 December, 1242, he claimed to appoint and put in Ralph of Newcastle, some canons dissenting, some approving. Ralph held office until the king's proctor objected and nominated, and as the earl had not as yet had seizin of his lands, it was thought better to submit. 29 March, 1244, Thomas, the king's archdeacon, had a protection, and in July a royal licence allowed the chapter to elect a bishop. Meantime, Ralph, when archdeacon, had appointed a vicar to the chapel of St. John at Cardiff, against which Ralph de Derley had appealed. The transactions connected with the recent appointment to the see of Llandaff led to a dispute between the king and the earl, and it appears from the *Placita Coronæ* that the earl gave up his claim. R. de Clare came before the king and acknowledged that the "*Baculum pastorale*" and patronage of the bishopric belonged of right to the king, but a day was named for him to shew what it was he claimed. What he did claim was the custody of the lands held of him, and the collation to the prebends and the archdeaconry. The new bishop, probably soon after taking his seat, appeared before the king, and admitted that he held nothing from any other in his bishopric save from the king. In 1245, Roger de Somery (of Dinas Powis) has a protection in Wales from the king.

On Whitsunday, 1244, (?) the earl seems to have been knighted by the king, and in March 1245, upon the aid for marrying the king's eldest daughter, he was assessed at £261 10s. upon 261½ fees, besides 12½ fees in Kent, and £43 for 43 fees, his moiety of the Honour of Giffard. In 1245, the earl was among those who made a bold attempt before the Council of Lyons to moderate Papal tyranny in England. In this year Henry summoned certain Welsh lords to do homage to him at Westminster, 30 April, and among them the son of Morgan Gam and Howel ap Meredith. The latter had been disseized of his lands by the earl. 5 February, 1245, the Lord

Herbert Fitz-Mathew met his death in a certaincombe near Avan Castle, crushed by a mass of rock, which broke his neck. A writ of "*Diem clausit*" was issued 7 February, but M. Paris lays the scene in North Wales. Probably it took place in the gorge of the Avan, a mile or so above the castle, which stood on the right bank of the river, close to the church of Aberavan. 1245-6, the bailliffs of Bristol were ordered to seize all the wool purchased by the Ghent merchants from the abbot of Margam, and to hold it till further orders.

About this time the great house of Mareschal came to an end. Earl Walter died at Goderich Castle, 24 November, 1245, and his writ of "*Diem clausit*" was issued 3 December, and 5 December his brother and successor Anselm, the youngest and the last, also died, and childless. He was buried at Tewkesbury. This death broke up the estate, and left the De Clares without a rival in South Wales. About the same time the earl proposed to meet Guy de Lusignan, one of the new batch of the king's foreign relations, at a tournament at Dunsstable. The king, however, seems to have feared for his half brother, and forbade the meeting, as he did a later one proposed at Northampton. The earl granted Petersfield, Mapledurham, and some other manors to his brother William, and it would seem introduced the Augustin Friars into England. The Welsh also occupied much of his attention. In 1246 he allowed the Tewkesbury monks a free water-flow, "*liberam aqueductam*" across his lands. 17 July, 1247, Stephen Bawcen, an active soldier connected with Glamorgan, had an allowance of £25 yearly to sustain him in the king's service.

In 1248 more of the king's half brothers had arrived, and in the midst of the rising discontent the earl chose to take the part of the foreigners, at a tournament at Brackley, where he aided William de Valence to overthrow William de Odingselles, a knight of Warwickshire. At Newbury he repeated this conduct, and thereby much offended the baronage. In this year he sued the abbot of Tewkesbury for the advowsons of three churches. The bishop of Llandaff absolved the prior of Cardiff from a certain sentence by which he was bound for the vicarage of Cardiff. The vicar there had all the money coming in

to the chapel of S. John, but had to pay out of it 20s. a year to the prior for the food of a priest at the prior's table. At Llantwit, the vicarage had all the "Allagium," with the great and small tythes, except the tythe sheaf of hay, and the tythe of the chapel of Llysworney. Also the Lord William de Cardiff impleaded the abbot of Tewkesbury for the land of Lapull, and in 1250 quit-claimed all his right therein to the earl and the abbot. Richard prior of Cardiff died, and Alan de Cornalia succeeded, who also died soon after, when Philip le Leche became prior. In 33rd Henry III, Henry de Umfreville accounted for £45 for 9 fees held of the Honour of Gloucester, and Richard de Kerdiff was quitted for 36s. 8d.

In 1249 the earl, with the Earl of Cornwall, went beyond sea, and visited the Pope at Lyons and St. Edmund's of Pontigny. Their absence was brief, but included the Easter Parliament. At this time, 33rd Henry III, the abbot of Margam accounted for five marcs in the Pipe Roll for having an assize, and 12 June, 1249, the chapter of Llandaff, under licence, elected John la War, abbot of Margam, to the see of Llandaff. Nicholas however places this election 26 July, 1253, in which year he places the death of Bishop de Burgh.

In 1250 the earl officiated as hereditary seneschal and butler at the enthronization of Boniface of Savoy as archbishop, according to his tenure of Tonbridge. He again had a dispute with Tewkesbury, on this occasion concerning rights of "fossa et furca," pit and gallows, claimed by the abbot, who was allowed these powers in Wimborne and Cranborne, with a gallows at Cranborne, where he seems very conveniently to have found a subject for his newly admitted justice. This year the earl visited Compostella, returning 15 July, and bestowed knighthood upon William de Wilton and Peter le Botiler at Harley. In 1250, 29 June, Abbot John resigned Margam and was succeeded, 22 September, by Thomas de Perthwaite. In 1251 the Cranborne dispute was revived, the earl denying the right claimed for the priory as well as the manor of Beveridge. In the claim, power of life and death seem oddly mixed up with common of pasture. It was said that the abbot had usurped his power during



the minority. The earl asked an aid from his tenants to marry his daughter, but it appeared that no such aid had before been asked for, nor was he prepared to name the bridegroom. It appeared also that he had had a survey made of his villenages, and had raised the dues. Roger Luvel, the Tewkesbury proctor at Rome, was appointed to act also for the earl. In 1251-2 the Pipe Roll shews a grant of £40 from the king to Stephen Bawcen. 34th Henry III the king issued a mandate, in the Close Rolls, to the bailiffs of Kerdiff to permit one whom they had arrested for theft "in the king's court" to go forth without stopping any of the things stolen.

In 1252 the earl held his Easter at Tewkesbury, and confirmed to the chapter of Llandaff half the tythe of the chapel of Lanternen (Llantarnam) 17 April. The king wished to marry the earl's son Gilbert, a youth of great promise, to Alice, daughter of Guy Comte d'Angoulême, his half brother, offering with her a portion of 5,000 marcs. The earl at first accepted, and gave a bond for 10,000 marcs in case he broke off the match. He then changed his mind, and sent the abbot of Tewkesbury and the prior of Stokes to the king. Meantime he and his son went abroad, it being intended that the youth should win distinction in arms. It was about this time that the earl interfered to save the credit of his brother William, who had lost horse and arms in a joust. The earl took his place, recovered the spoils, and brought his brother home with honour towards mid-Lent. He seems also to have visited Gascony, where Simon de Montfort's conduct was the subject of an enquiry. It is said to have been during this visit to the continent that the young Gilbert and William de Valence provoked contempt by their effeminacy, and got worsted at a tournament, which seems scarcely consistent with the tender age of the young noble. At Christmas, 1252, a daughter was born to the earl at Llantrissant, probably within the castle. In this year also he caused Milo his chamberlain to be imprisoned at Usk.

In 1253 the earl, who was very expert in the use of arms, took part in a tournament abroad. About the 11 July he returned to find that Henry, after a stormy discussion, had confirmed the public charters with un-

usual solemnity, under promise of an aid. To this aid the earl strongly objected, and, as was the custom with the nobles of that day, he spoke his mind to the king very freely, and retired from the presence in great anger. He then paid a short visit to Ireland. In this year the young Gilbert, born 2 September, 1243, then therefore about ten years old, was contracted, while abroad, to Alice of Angoulême, the king's niece. Anselm (*Hist. Geneal.* etc. iii, 78) describes her as Alasie or Alise de Lezignan, daughter of Hugh le Brun Comte de la Marche et Angoulême by Isabel, widow of King John of England, and daughter and heir of Aymar Comte d'Angoulême. The actual marriage seems to have taken place in 1257. Anselm says she was divorced in 1258, but this, it will be seen, is an error. Also in 1253 Robert Musgrose held the Honour of Gloucester, probably as sheriff or receiver.

After renewed disputes with the barons concerning foreign service, the king, 7 September, 1254, took the earl with him to Bordeaux, where he was present when Henry conferred Gascony upon Prince Edward, and at the prince's marriage with Eleanor of Castile. Thence the earl visited Paris, where were the kings of France, England, and Navarre. He returned with the king and queen by New-year's day, 1255, to England, where public affairs had become critical. Henry was hopelessly indebted; no money was to be had from his Parliament: even his brother and his son were obliged to protest against his proceedings, and de Montfort, now in England, was in litigation with the crown about his wife's jointure.

25 May, 1255, a proposed tournament at Blythe was forbidden. 10 August, the earl, fortified with credentials, went to Scotland with John Mansel, the celebrated pluralist, to relieve and if possible rescue Henry's sister, the Scottish queen, then a prisoner in Edinburgh Castle. This he managed successfully, by a mixture of force and address, to the satisfaction of both her husband and brother. It seems to have been in November of this year that Robert, Abbot of Tewkesbury, died, and the earl confirmed the choice of Thomas as the new abbot. The earl had a dispute with the monks, whom he compelled to follow him to Fairford for a settlement of their claims

upon the tythe of Rendcombe. In this or the preceding year the earl was paying to the king 640 marcs, being a two years' charge upon £80 per annum due from the Earl Mareschal's lands in Ireland for the dower of Eleanor the king's sister, and de Montfort's wife. Her share was one-fifth of the income, which therefore must have been £400 per annum. Here the marc is taken at 5s. instead of 6s. 8d as usual. It was also probably about this time that was drawn up the agreement mentioned by Nash (*Worc.*, ii, 135) between Earl Richard and the Bishop of Worcester concerning Malvern chase, in which the Abbot of Tewkesbury and Lord William de la Mare acted for the earl, and among the witnesses to which appear Philip Basset and Stephen Bawcen. It seems that John Earl of Moreton in 1196, while Lord of Glamorgan, granted to the Bishop of Worcester license to assart land in Malvern Forest, and Countess Isabel confirmed the grant. The dispute however was by no means settled, and reappears in the reign of Edward I.

12 June, 1256, letters of credence were given to the earl and Robert Walerand with their suite, addressed to the princes of Germany. They seem by the Patent Rolls to have left England 22 June. This was no doubt to watch at Francfort the election of the King of the Romans, in the interest of the Earl of Cornwall, and to receive the fealty of the electors preparatory to the crowning of Richard in the following December. Among the earl's attendants were John and Robert Turberville and Adam Waleys, all connected with Glamorgan. 29 June, 1256, John de la Ware, Bishop of Llandaff, died, and on 30 July William de Radnor was elected bishop. The 29 of June was a remarkable day in Bishop de la Ware's life. On that day he resigned Margam, on that day was elected bishop, and on that day he died. In the same year the earl founded the house of the Blackfriars at Cardiff. 7 November, Richard Siward of Talavan was dead, and his twice widowed wife, Ela Countess of Warwick had married Philip Basset. In this year Prince Edward received from John de Monmouth the Castle and Honour of Monmouth in fee. Henry also invested him with regal powers in Ireland, and the Earl of Gloucester did him homage for his land there.

In 1257 Henry seems also to have transferred the conduct of Welsh affairs to the prince, who laid on a tax which excited Llewelyn ap David to take up arms. Griffith ap Blys had died 11 June, 1256. The earl, whom M. Paris calls a dear friend to the king, was in command of the royal forces in Glamorgan and Pembroke, and generally in South Wales. It was in his somewhat unsuccessful campaign that Stephen Bawcen was slain. 24 July, Roger de Somery, summoned by the king to Chester, was afterwards directed to proceed with all his forces to protect Glamorgan, where he held lands. The Close Roll, 42nd Henry III, mentions the claim of Alex. de St. Severino for the price of 45 dolia of wine which the thieves of Glamorgan, West Wales, and Gower had taken and conveyed to Devonshire, to the damage of Earl Richard, whose merchant he was. The sheriffs of Devon and Somerset are to seize the goods, unless the earl or the sheriff of Glamorgan admit them to have been come by lawfully.

23 July, either in this or the following year the earl was taken ill at Sonning, near Reading, and William Scotney, his seneschal and chief adviser, was charged with administering poison to him and his brother William, at a breakfast given by Prince Edward at Winchester. William died 23 July at Rethersford, and was buried at Dareford, probably Dertford, Abbey, privately, instead of at Tewkesbury, as he had wished, lest the news should reach and prove fatal to his brother. The earl recovered, but lost his hair and his complexion; his teeth and nails threatened to fall off, and he was much disfigured. Scotney was dragged asunder by horses at Winchester, or, by some accounts, hanged, 26 May, 1259, and his quarters suspended from a gallows. The earl, however, managed to be present at Tewkesbury, 20 April, 1258, when he obtained a procession, and gave the kiss of peace to all present. In this year, 6 September, the Welsh attacked Neath with 800 mail-clad horsemen, and 7000 footmen. They failed to take the castle, but burned the town up to the gates, "*et sic ad dæmones redierunt.*"

During these years the earl seems to have been acting, though perhaps not very cordially, with the king's party, but Henry's conduct had gradually alienated from him all

men, even of moderate opinions. In 1258 matters drew to a head, but the earl was still with the king, who, 22 January, having heard that Llewelyn proposed to marry his sister Margaret, directed the earl to take her in charge and guard her safely. 8 March he was at Court, and witnessed a royal charter relating to St. Alban's. The opening Parliament of the year met in London, 9 April, and sat till the 5 May. Howel ap Meredith and the Welsh leaders had made an alliance with Scotland. The discussions were unsatisfactory, and the assembly was adjourned to the 11 June at Oxford. In August the earl was directed by the king to enquire as to the large sums of money said to have been taken beyond sea by his half brothers.

The Parliament thus adjourned was the "Mad Parliament." The barons who had attended in London armed, came to Oxford under summons for a Welsh campaign, in full array for war. As in the time of John, a committee was appointed, and in the list the Earl of Gloucester appears with de Montfort on the Barons' side, and in the subsequent very complex arrangements he took an active part, and was one of those by whom, 18 October, 1258, the king's adhesion to the Acts of the Council was accepted, and who shared in the provisional government of the following year, and until the outbreak of the civil war. He also signed the letter to the pope against the admission of the Poitevins. The earl had charge this year of the manors of Aymer, Bishop of Winchester, then banished, and it was not until the 7th or 8th of Edward I that Earl Gilbert his son was called upon by a writ of "præcipe" to surrender them. In 1258 the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury paid to Master Henry de Stratford 10 marcs upon a suit between him and Roger Boyfield, one of their monks, on an agreement concerning grain entered into at Cardiff when Roger was prior there.

In 1259 Parliament met early in the year, and the jealousy between the personal influence of de Montfort, and the hereditary influence of Earl Richard, led to a personal altercation between them. Earl Simon was impatient of the Earl of Gloucester's moderate and somewhat temporizing policy, which was the more irritating that he was far too powerful to be set aside. "For you,

my Lord Earl of Gloucester." said he, "the higher your position above us all, the more are you bound to carry these statutes into effect." Indeed, Gloucester's whole conduct up to that time shews that he was not inclined to press too strongly on the king, with whom he kept up some sort of personal terms. 10 May he was named to arrange for the marriage of Henry's daughter Beatrice with John, eldest son of the Duke of Brittany, and 18 May the king had lent him certain artificers. 25 May, in this year or 1260, died James de Clare, probably a near kinsman. After the personal altercation with de Montfort, the earl seems to have gone abroad, as special ambassador to the King of France. Earl Simon, however, is joined with him in the patent, and a reconciliation was patched up between them by the Earl of Hereford and others, no doubt in consequence of the king's proclamation of the 28th of March. Gloucester sent Herwin, his senechal, through his domains to see that the statutes were obeyed, and it probably arose out of this that, 20 July, John de Cokefield was assigned to hear the "*Querela transgressionis et injuriæ*" by Earl Richard and his bailiffs in Gloucester, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge and Herts. In this and the preceding year the Patent Rolls shew that the earl had a licence to crenellate and fortify the Isle of Portland, and the towns and ports of Weymouth and Wyke. The crenellation probably related to "bow and arrow castle," a curious fortress of Norman date, still standing on the east cliff of Portland. He had also a licence to build castles at Walden in Essex, and at Southwood in Suffolk.

The summer of this year seems to have been occupied in a trial of strength between the two parties in the ruling council, de Montfort, and with him Prince Edward, seeing the necessity for speedy action, and Gloucester being indisposed to move. In October a remonstrance by the military tenants of the knightly class throughout England affirmed that the king had done his part, and it was for the council no longer to neglect to do theirs. The results were the Provisions of Westminster, drawn up in this month. The part taken by the Earl of Gloucester is indicated by the inclusion of his name among the twelve barons chosen to reform the state, as well as

in the later council of fifteen. He was not one of the twelve parliamentary commissioners, but appears among the twenty-four of "the aid." 7th November, by an agreement with the abbot of St. Edmund's he concluded a law plea which had lasted nine years and five days, and in the same month he either preceded or accompanied the king to France to take part in the formal resignation of Normandy, and to settle some other differences between the crowns, and during the short remainder of his life his influence was, on the whole, exerted in the king's favour.

In 1260 the state of affairs compelled Henry's return to England, and Earl Richard accompanied him. 30th April he met the barons at St. Paul's, and was reconciled to Prince Edward who had urged on the obnoxious reforms. At the meeting Gloucester and de Montfort again came to words, and besides their public difference de Montfort refused to give up his wife's lands in Normandy, and so endangered the recent understanding with France. The earl however to some extent still acted with de Montfort, and by so doing probably hampered his proceedings far more than had he openly taken the king's part. 30th May, the Welsh attacked Builth Castle, while Roger Mortimer, its keeper, was attending the king in London. He was officially acquitted of all blame. The castle, though small, was strong, as its earthworks still shew. In the summer Gloucester had a violent quarrel with Prince Edward, which caused great general anxiety, but, 22 June, harmony was re-established by the mediation of Henry and his brother, the king of the Romans. An agreement then drawn up is referred to in the Calendar of the Patent Rolls for the year, but the document itself is not given. In this year Ralph Basset, previously mentioned, died. About the same time, while the earl was at Tewkesbury, a certain Jew fell into a jakes and refused to be taken out because the day was the Sabbath. On this the earl, with a curious misconception of his Christian duties, refused to have him taken out on the day following, being the Christian Sabbath, and left him to perish. In this year he attended with the king, under a safe-conduct, the funeral of the French king's eldest son. In a letter from the earl to the king,

15 June, probably 1261, he states that his health prevents his attendance on the king in London. He acknowledges a letter from the king about Prince Edward's affairs, about which the earl has ordered J. Breton to meet him at Tewkesbury. 15 December, Philip de Leche, prior of Cardiff, died, and 27 June following was succeeded by William of Deerhurst.

In 1262, 7 May, it appears from the rolls of Parliament that the earl granted to Chancellor Walter de Merton the manors of Farley and Chessendon in aid of his new foundation, and by another document he informed Roger de Horn his seneschal at Tonbridge that he confirmed gifts to the same Walter by Roger at Malden, and by Philip Basset and Ela Countess of Warwick his wife 8 July, the earl recommends to the chancellor's favour Geoffrey de Aspoll his clerk, and John his brother.

In June the earl was taken ill at the table of Peter of Savoy, the queen's uncle, and was thought to have been poisoned. He died 15 (or 22) July, 1262, "ante statutum" at Eschemerfield in Kent, and was buried 28 July in the choir at Tewkesbury, on the right of his father, in a tomb which his widow encrusted with gold and precious stones, and which bore this somewhat superlative epitaph:—

*"Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paradis gena, sensus Ulixis,  
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira jacet."*

The bishops of Llandaff and Worcester, eight to twelve abbots, and many barons, knights, and other considerable persons attended at the burying. His actual sword and spurs were suspended over his tomb, and to all praying for his soul's weal archbishop Boniface gave forty days' indulgence, and the bishops of Chester, Llandaff, and Worcester 20 days each, to which Worcester and Llandaff added ten more to all repeating ten Paternosters and three Ave Mary's within the year. In the Annals of Tewkesbury he is recorded as "*Vir nobilis et omni laude dignus.*"

1st Edward I. In the Memoranda roll Master John de Sethwille and John de Bruis (Braose) are named as executors of the earl's will, but those given in the Rolls of Parliament are Hugh Bigod and others. The debts



were considerable, both to the king and to private persons. One debt to the merchants was 480 marcs, and another to Hugh de Gundeville 300 marcs. 7th Edward I, Sethwille received £80. 12th Edward I, the account was still unsettled, both with the Exchequer and the general debtors and creditors. £127 8s. 4d. was allowed for the farm of the Barton of Bristol for eight to ten years. This possession therefore, severed from the castle, was still a part of the estate.

47th Henry III, Countess Maud had an assignation of dower which included Bedwin and Winchcombe, and the castles and manors of Usk, Trillech, and Clare. 52nd Henry III, she purchased the manor of Long Stratton in Norfolk. Their children were 1. Gilbert, 2. Thomas, a man of some mark in his day. He was governor of St. Briavel's castle in April, 49th Henry III, and custos of the royal forests in Essex, and for his conduct at Lewes made governor of Colchester castle. 51st Henry III, he went with Prince Edward to Palestine, and brought home four Saracen prisoners. 55th Henry III, he was governor of London, and soon afterwards went to Ireland with a roving commission to conquer all he could. Soon after his landing he was himself conquered by the charms of Julian third daughter of Maurice son of Maurice Fitz-Gerald by Emmeline daughter and heir of Sir Stephen Longspée a natural son of Henry II and Rosamond Clifford. With her he had Youghal, where the provost and borough adopted his arms, the one sealing with de Clare impaling Fitz-Gerald with a label, both dimidiated; the other with de Clare and Fitz-Gerald, each with a label, and each upon a heater-shaped shield. For the rest his career was unfortunate; he was thrice defeated, and finally killed by the Irish in 1287. His wife was alive in 1321. They left issue John, Gilbert, Richard, and Thomas.

3. Bevis, Benedict, or Bogo, born 11 or 21 July, 1248, was a canon of York. 4 Isabel, born May, 1240, said by Anselm to have been a nun at Barking, but who married at Lyons, 13 June, 1257, the Marquis di Ponte Ferrato, and was escorted thither by a Tewkesbury monk. 5. Margaret, born at Llantrissant, Christmas, 1250. She married Edmund, a younger son of Richard Earl of Cornwall, but his eldest by Saunchia of Provence. He was

regent during Edward's absence in Palestine. She was divorced, childless, 22nd Edward I, and compelled by the Bishop of Winchester "*vitam vivere cælibem.*" 6. Roesia, born 17 October, 1252, married Roger Mowbray. 54th Henry III, Roger Estraneus and Matilda his wife, and Matilda de Mowbray are bound to Matilda Countess of Gloucester in a fine if Roger son and heir of Roger de Mowbray does not marry Roesia, daughter of the countess. The witnesses are Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Thomas de Clare, Henry de Sully, Paulinus de Kerdiff, Thomas de Bellocampo, Walter de la —, Hy. de Umfravile, knights, John Abbot of Tintern. The marriage took place in 1270. 7. Eglantine, b. 1257, died an infant, fifteen weeks old, and was buried at Tewkesbury. Another Bogo, well known in the reign of Edward I, seems to have been a cousin.

On the earl's death Nicholas Berkeley, and afterward Petronel de la Mare took charge of the Honour. The jurors on his inquisition were directed to make return "*de maneriis quæ idem comes nomine custodiæ et firmæ tenuit die obitus suæ.*" In Glamorgan he so held only Marcross, 46th Henry III.

Earl Richard died at a very critical period in his own career and in the history of his country. His rank and alliances, his immense property, and his power in the Welsh Marches made him a most important person, second only to Henry and his brother. The moderation of his character in a reign continually verging upon civil war placed him in opposition sometimes to one party, sometimes to the other, and probably neither Henry nor Edward, nor Simon de Montfort thought him to be relied upon. He died just when it would have been absolutely necessary to take a decided part, and had he lived that part would probably have been with the king. He was personally brave, and experienced in the use of arms and in warfare.

The Lordship of Glamorgan fell into the king's hands, the young earl being a minor. Humphrey de Bohun at once took charge, and reported to the king, who acknowledged his letter, and committed to him, 18 July, the castles of Usk, Tregrove (?), Newburg, Kaerdiff, Llantrissan,

Langenyth, Neth, and all other fortalices and their appurtenances in Wales. Philip Basset is to move John de Breos to deliver up Lantrissant castle to de Bohun. 1 February, 1263, 100 marcs are allowed to store the castles. De Bohun reported to the chancellor that all was then quiet, and that he had equipped the castles. 4 August, 1262, the king directed Roger de Clifford to assist Humphrey. Enquiry is to be made into the late earl's tenure of the manor of Buckingham, which William de Breos alleged that his brother John had leased fraudulently. Bohun is to employ Robert de Meisy, Trahilo ap Hoel, and Ralph de Auste to make an extent or survey of the Lordship, and Walter and Henry de Sully are to have quittance concerning a summons in Devon, and whereas John de Sully had been enfeoffed by the earl of a carucate of land in — and one in Orchiston, he is to receive them from the escheator, 7 December. The extent was also directed of the lands in Gloucester, Essex, and Suffolk. The king announced the earl's death to Philip Basset the justiciary and to Walter de Merton the chancellor, and approved their doings at Amiens.

It appeared that William le Sor held of the "Honour of Tewkesbury" 13 fees. Also, 18 February, Griffin de Bedwas, who was detained in the king's prison at Cardiff, was to be delivered by the sheriff to M. Bezile, constable of Gloucester Castle.

De Bohun did not long act as custos. On account of debility he is to deliver up his charge to Walter de Sully, and 15 February, 1263, the king informed the barons, knights, and loyal men of Glamorgan that Walter de Sully had charge of the lands and castles of the late Earl of Gloucester, which had been held by Humphrey de Bohun, and, 15 June, a royal letter to Sully informs him that he was to be in charge for three weeks or a month, in fact until the earl had seizin. It appeared that William de Powyk had been constituted to take depositions in a dispute between the prior of Eweny and the abbot of Margam, concerning tenements in Llanmeuthin. Also the sheriff of Cardiff was directed to act as to certain crops belonging to the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, at Treguz and Lancarvan, seized on account of a vacancy in that office. The Archbishop of Canterbury had placed

his seneschal in charge of Tonbridge castle, whence he is ordered to transmit six Welsh prisoners to the constable of Rochester castle. They were Thurk (?), Howel ap Meulyn, Meuth ap Leulyn, Tudor Howel, Howel ap Ivor (?) and Meureth.