the right of Rocsia. This was adjourned. In 1280 Margaret the widow of John de Boteler and of Ralph de Perton appeared against William de Perton, in a plea that he should hold to a convention made between the father of the said William de Perton and themselves, respecting the third part of two carucates of land in Stirchley and Perton. William is to be attached for the Trinity term, as he did not put in an appearance, probably for the excellent reason that he was dead or dying, at the time, for he died in this year. By his wife Joan he left a daughter Isabel who became the wife of William de Bentley Lord of Bentley, and two sons, John his successor, and William of whom next.

A few lines here relative to William the second son of William de Perton will be appropriate and of some interest, as he was lucklessly connected with one of the unfortunate episodes of English history of that period. On December 12th 1276, under the power of victory King Edward the first had exacted from Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, a most unjust and extortionate treaty, by which the latter agreed to hold his dominions as a feudatory of the English king; but the Welsh chieftains having neglected some of its provisions, especially in neglecting to appear at the English Court, and even refusing to do so when summoned, the pretext that Edward required was thus obtained, and offensive operations were speedily commenced. The first act was the seizure of Eleanor de Montford, who was on her way from France to become the bride of Llewellyn. At Easter 1277, Edward, who never lost much time, in these matters, marched towards North Wales *viâ* Chester, while his ships invested the Isle of Anglesea. Llewellyn was forced to submit, and Edward's terms were now more arbitrary and unreasonable than ever, for he demanded no less than £50,000 and the cession of all North Wales, except Anglesea, which also was to revert to the English Crown, in case Llewellyn died without heir male, and in the meantime Edward was apparently endeavoring to make him do so by the capture and detention of his intended bride. In addition to this, Llewellyn was to pay a yearly rental for Anglesea of one thousand pounds. No one knew better than Edward that these terms were impossible to Llewellyn and the real object was to break down and terminate the royal dynasty of Wales, for probably there was not as much money as that demanded in all Llewellyn's dominion. But, as an apparent act of grace, Edward now agreed to remit the enormous ransom, and also promised to release the bride. The former had gained his point, and could now afford to bid for popularity amongst the undersized, shaggy and dusky-skinned mountaineers; he therefore knighted Llewellyn's brother David, and gave him the hand of the daughter of Earl Ferrers. Other chieftains were also treated liberally, but the previous high handed policy of the king, and the tyranny of his followers, took off the sheen from the English gold, and soon wiped out all the kindly feeling that had been produced. The prophecies of Merlin increased the disaffection of the half savage tribes of the Welsh hills; one of which was that when English money should become round, the Prince of Wales should be crowned in London, and Edward had just decreed that pennies should no longer be quartered, and had issued a new round coinage. The disaffection was soon lighted up into active flame and the first act of offence was committed by Prince David who surprised Hawarden Castle in Flintshire (between Mold and Chester) on March 22nd 1282, where he took Roger Clifford prisoner in his bed; and Llewellyn followed up this action, by leading his men against Flint and Ruddlan Castles. At first Edward refused to believe the news, but when it was fully realised, he was instantly on the war-path with an army, and quickly beat-