

the wretched Welshmen back upon Snowdon. The desperation of the half clad and ignorant savages caused the successes to be alternated frequently, but the English fleet was in possession of Anglesea, and a bridge of boats was commenced across the straits of Menai. The Welsh had entrenchments on the mainland, and with their customary cunning, awaited an attack, which soon occurred; for during Edward's temporary absence on November 6th 1282, a body of troops crossed the uncompleted bridge, and reached the shore by wading through the half-tide water. When the rising tide had made it impossible for them to regain their boats the wily and exasperated hillmen saw their chance and making a desperate and dashing charge in large and over-powering members, drove the English into the sea, where all were either drowned or speared to death: thus perished the flower of Edward's garrison, hundreds of men at arms with thirteen knights and seventeen esquires. Amongst these unfortunate and foolhardy warriors was William de Perton, who by a writ of Welsh Roll of 1281, had been summoned to attend and had been appointed *custos garderobae regis*, (keeper of the king's wardrobe), under the designation of Master William de Perton. He had probably only just arrived at camp, for he had lately returned from a journey to Chester; having been appointed by the king "to receive the five hundred marks from Llewellyn sone of Griffin Prince of Wales, which the said prince was to pay into the treasury at Chester, Michaelmas, for the land of Anglesea." This journey to Chester, however, was the last he was destined to perform, before the fatal one that took him to his doom at Anglesea. He does not appear to have been married, and though evidence shows him to have been the eldest son, neither does he appear to have inherited his paternal domain, this probably because he was engaged in his military pursuits at the time of his father's death and until his own. But it is as well he did not marry, for already two thirds of the estate was being absorbed by widows, and nothing would have been left for the heir. William de Perton, the elder, must have died in 1280, for the Pipe Roll of that year for Staffordshire, states that Master Walter de Haselshawe, had the custody of the lands of William de Perton until the full age of the said William. In 1280, at the King's Bench Court, Joan widow of William de Perton, who is presumed to have been a daughter of.....de Trescote; and sister of Michael de Trescote, sued John de Overton, for a third part of six acres of land, and two acres of meadow, in Perton; and Adam son of John de Alverton for a third of seven acres of land, and two acres of meadow, in the same vill; and she sued John son of John de Overton, for a third of four acres of land, and two acres of meadow; and Richard Malobe, for a third of seven acres of land, and one acre of meadow; and Henry Franceys, for a third of four acres of land; and Robert O'th'hull, for a third of two acres of land, and two acres of meadow; and Richard Golightly, for a third of five acres of waste; and Richard Wyldy, for a third of seven acres of waste, and half an acre of meadow; and Henry de Bronthall, for a third of five acres of land, and two acres of meadow; and Adam le Newman, for a third of five acres of land; and Walter le Mouner (Miller), for a third of five acres land, and William de Woodwall, for a third of five acres of land; and Adam de Shiston, for a third of six acres of land; and Robert Cabeles (Careless), for a third of two acres of land; and William Meydews, for a third of six acres in the same vill, as her dower. None of the defendants, who were merely tenants, appeared, and the Sheriff is ordered to summon them again for the octaves of Trinity; and the dower claimed, is to be paid into the king's hand. The *post mortem* inquisition took place, and the jurors