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23 March 2012

'Ebraucus' by Tysilio, Holinshed & Enderbie

By **The National CV Group**

This article comprises material on King Ebraucus from (i) the *Tysilio Chronicle*, which was started in the 7th century AD, (ii) *Holinshed's Chronicles*, from the 16th century, and (iii) Percy Enderbie's *Cambria Triumphans or Brittain in its Perfect Lustre*, from the 17th century.

Ebraucus is disclosed as the founder of York in all three sources and in Enderbie, startlingly, as the founder of Oxford University.

The same line of monarchs is advertised in the three sources, with Ebraucus reckoned the sixth monarch of Britain, counting as first Brutus the Trojan.

1. Brutus
2. Locrinus
3. Gwendolen
4. Madan
5. Mempricius
6. Ebraucus
7. Brutus II Greenshield
8. Leil
9. Hudibras
10. Bladud

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Section I

This section exhibits material from the *Tysilio Chronicle*, together with translator's notes. Provided here is the notice on King Ebraucus, his antecedents and descendants. The *Tysilio Chronicle* is reproduced in full as More 18.

The Chronicle of the Early Britons

- Brut y Bryttaniait -

according to

Jesus College MS LXI

an annotated translation

by

Wm R Cooper MA, PhD, ThD

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[...]

And after Locrinus had ruled for twelve years,¹⁰⁰ the queen ruled twelve years more.¹⁰¹ But when Maddan¹⁰² her son came of legal age, he became king [of Lloegria], whilst she, *Gwendolen*, ruled Cornwall for the rest of her days. And Maddan wedded and of his wife had two sons, Mempricius and Malin.¹⁰³ And Maddan ruled the kingdom peacefully for twelve years,¹⁰⁴ and then he died.

Afterwards, a great quarrel arose between his two sons over the kingdom, for each wished to have it for himself. And Mempricius sent a message to his brother, Malin, to come and talk peace with him. But Mempricius treacherously caused his brother to be put to death, and after gaining the rule of the kingdom he became so wicked that he murdered as many noblemen as the island contained lest they should come to the throne after him. And he forsook his lawful wife, mother

100 GoM (2:6) states Locrinus reigned for ten years.

101 GoM (2:6) has fifteen years.

102 As in GoM (2:6). LXI = *madoc*.

103 As in GoM (2:6). LXI = *membyr* and *mael*.

104 GoM (2:6) gives Maddan's reign as forty years. Twelve years may be a scribal error where Gwendolen's twelve-year reign was accidentally attributed to Maddan.

to the mighty Ebraucus, and gave himself up to the sins of Sodom and Gomorrah,¹⁰⁵ forsaking the natural use of his body. And in the hundredth year of his kingdom,¹⁰⁶ whilst hunting one day, he wandered away from his men in a wooded valley [where] wolves fell upon him and devoured him.¹⁰⁷

And upon the death of Mempricius, Ebraucus¹⁰⁸ his son became king, and he ruled the kingdom stoutly for thirty years. And since the days of Brutus, he was the first to take ship to Gaul, which he ravaged and burned, pillaging gold and silver and returning victorious, having put whole cities to the flame, along with fortresses and castles. And he was the first to build in Albany, in the land beyond the Humber, the city named after him, Eboracum.¹⁰⁹ At about this time was David king in Jerusalem.¹¹⁰ And he, *Ebraucus*, built the castle of Mount Angned, known today as Maiden's Castle or the Hill of Sadness.

And Ebraucus had twenty sons and thirty daughters by his twenty wives, and he reigned in the land for forty years. The eldest of his sons was Brutus Greenshield.¹¹¹ And then followed Sisillius, Regin, Morvid, Bladud, Lagon, Bodloan, Kincar, Spaden, Gaul, Dardan, Eldad, Ivor, Margodud, Cangu, Hector, Kerin, Rud, Asaracus, [and] Buel.

And these sons and daughters were sent by their father to Italy, to Silvius Alba,¹¹² who was king after Silvius Latinus. And there they, *the daughters*, were wedded to the princes of the Trojan race. And all the sons, with Asaracus leading them, went to Germany with a fleet, and with help from Silvius Alba, they overran Germany and won the kingdom. But Brutus Greenshield remained [in Britain] with his father [to rule the kingdom after him], reigning for ten years.¹¹³

And the mighty Leil,¹¹⁴ his son, came after. A good man was he, and a king who upheld truth and justice. And Leil ruled well over the government of the realm, and he built in the north of Britain the city of Carlisle.¹¹⁵ And at this time did Solomon, son of David, build the Temple in Jerusalem. And there came the Queen of Sheba to hear the wisdom of Solomon.¹¹⁶ And Leil ruled as king for twenty-five years. But in his latter days was he enfeebled, and civil war and disorder broke out in the realm.

And after him did Hudibras,¹¹⁷ his son, reign forty years less one. And he delivered his people from war and brought them into peace, and built Canterbury and Winchester, and the town of Shaftesbury.¹¹⁸ And in that place did the Eagle prophesy, foretelling doom to this land. And

105 LXI = *ssotma* and *amorra*, the two cities of the Plain destroyed by God for their wickedness (Gen. 19).

106 GoM (2:6) has it in the twentieth year of his reign. Perhaps the Welsh chronicle means to convey that Membyr died one hundred years after Brutus founded the royal line. According to GoM's chronology, 108 years would have passed between that and Membyr's (Mempricius') death.

107 At this point, GoM inserts a double synchronism which is absent from LXI, namely that Saul ruled in Judea and Eurysthenes in Sparta at about this time (11th century BC).

108 LXI = *efroc*. According to GoM (2:7), Ebraucus ruled for thirty-nine years.

109 LXI = *dinas efroc*. GoM (2:7) employs the variant form *Kaerebrauc*. The city is known today as York, from the Viking *Yarvik*, which in turn is derived from the Roman *Eboracum*, thus perpetuating the name of its founder, *Ebraucus*. Because the events depicted in LXI long pre-date the coming of the Vikings, I use *Eboracum* throughout for the name of this city.

110 LXI = *karissalem* (derived from *kaer salem*, city of peace?). This synchronism is added to by GoM, who says that Silvius was king in Italy at this time, and that Gad, Nathan and Asaph were prophets in Israel (11th-10th centuries BC).

111 GoM (2:8) adds the names of Ebraucus' thirty daughters.

112 As in GoM. LXI = *ssilmins Alban*.

113 LXI = *brytys darian las*. According to GoM, Brutus Greenshield reigned for twelve years. The epithet *darian las* (mod. Welsh *tarian las*) could equally mean Blueshield. I have followed GoM.

114 As in GoM (2:9). LXI = *leon*.

115 As in GoM (2:9), who renders the name *Kaerleil*. LXI = *kaer Leon*.

116 LXI = *sselyf*. GoM adds to this synchronism by stating that at this time Silvius Epitus succeeded his father, Silvius Alba, in the kingship of Rome.

117 LXI = *Rvn baladr bras*. GoM (2:9) transposes the name as *Rud Hud Hudibras*. This somewhat clumsy Latinization may suggest a certain amount of illegibility in the original source material.

118 LXI = *Kaer Kaint*, and GoM = *Kaer Reint* for Canterbury. LXI = *Kaer Wÿnt*, and GoM has

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Section II

This section gives the notice for Ebraucus – ‘Ebranke’ – from *Holinshed’s Chronicles*, the 1587 edition, as reprinted in 1807.

Revised **HOLINSHED’S**
CHRONICLES
OF
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
AND
IRELAND.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. I.
ENGLAND.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON; F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON; T. PAYNE; WILKIE
AND ROBINSON; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME;
CADELL AND DAVIES; AND J. MAWMAN.

1807.

[...]

MEMPRICIUS the eldest sonne of Madan began his reigne ouer the Britons in the yeare of the world 2949, he continued not long in peace. For his brother Manlius vpon an ambitious mind prouoked the Britons to rebell against him, so that sore and deadly warre continued long betweene them. But finallie, vnder colour of a treatie, Manlius was slaine by his brother Mempricius, so that then he liued in more tranquillitie and rest. Howbeit, being deliuered thus from trouble of warres, he fell into slouth, and so into vnlawfull lust of lecherie, and thereby into the hatred of his people, by forcing of their wiues and daughters: and finallie became so beastlie, that he forsooke his lawfull wife and all his concubines, and fell into the abhominable sinne of Sodomie. And thus from one vice he fell into another, till he became odious to God and man, and at length, going on hunting, was lost of his people, and destroied of wild beastes, when he had reigned twentie yeares, leauing behind him a noble young sonne named Ebranke, begotten of his lawfull wife.

MEMPRICIUS THE FOURTH RULER. Fabian. Manlius is slaine. Gal. Mon. Slouth engendred lecherie. Mempricius is deuoured of beastes.

EBRANKE the sonne of Mempricius began to rule ouer the Britons in the yeare of the world 2969. He had as writers doo of him record, one and twentie wiues, on whom he begot 20. sonnes and 30. daughters, of the which the eldest hight Guales, or Gualea. These daughters he sent to Alba Syluius, which was the eleuenth king of Italie, or the sixt king of the Latines, to the end they might be married to his noble men of the bloud of Troians, because the Sabines refused to ioine their daughters with them in marriage. Furthermore, he was the first prince of his land that euer inuaded France after Brute, and is commended as author and originall builder of many cities, both in his owne kingdome, and else where. His sonnes also vnder the conduct of Assaracus, one of their eldest brethren, returning out of Italie, after they had conducted their sisters thither, inuaded Germanie, being first molested by the people of that countrie in their rage, and by the helpe of the said Alba subdued a great part of that countrie, & there planted themselues. Our histories say, that Ebracus their father married them in their returne, and aided them in their conquests, and that he builded the citie of Caerbranke, now called Yorke, about the 14. yeare of his reigne. He builded also in Albania now called Scotland, the castle of Maidens, afterward called Edenburgh of Adian one of their kings. The citie of Alclud was builded likewise by him (as some write) now decaied. After which cities thus builded, he sailed ouer into Gallia, now called France, with a great armie, and subduing the Galles as is aforesaid, he returned home with great riches and triumph. Now when he had guided the land of Britaine in noble wise by the tearme of fortie yeares, he died, and was buried at Yorke.

EBRANKE THE FIFTH RULER. Ebranke had 21. wiues: his thirtie daughters sent into Italie. Bergomas lib. 6.

The citie of Caerbranke builded. Math. West. Fortie yeares hath Math. West. and Gal. Monum.

BRUTE GREENESHIELD, the sonne of Ebranke, was made gouernor of this land in the yeare of the world 3009, Asa reigning in Iuda, and Baasa in Israell. This prince bare alwaies in the field a greene shield, whereof he tooke his surname, and of him some forraigne authors affirme, that he made an attempt to bring the whole realme of France vnder his subiection, which he performed, because his father susteined some dishonor and losse in his last voiage into that countrie. Howbeit they say, that when he came into Henaud, Brinchild a prince of that quarter gaue him also a great ouerthrow, and compelled him to retire home againe into his countrie. This I borrow out of William Harison, who in his chronologie toucheth the same at large, concluding in the end, that the said passage of this prince into France is verie likelie to be true, and that he named a parcell of Armorica lieng on the south, and in manner vpon the verie loine after his owne name, and also a citie which he builded there Britaine. For (saith he) it should sceme by Strabo. lib. 4. that there was a noble citie of that name long before his time in the said countrie, whereof Plinie also speaketh lib. 4. cap. 7. albeit that he ascribe it vnto France after a disordered maner. More I find not of this foresaid

BRUTE GREENESHIELD THE SIXTH RULER. Iacobus Lef.

Strabo lib. 4.

Brute,

Brute, sauing that he ruled the land a certeine time, his father yet liuing, and after his decease the tearme of twelue yeares, and then died, and was buried at Caerbranke now called Yorke.

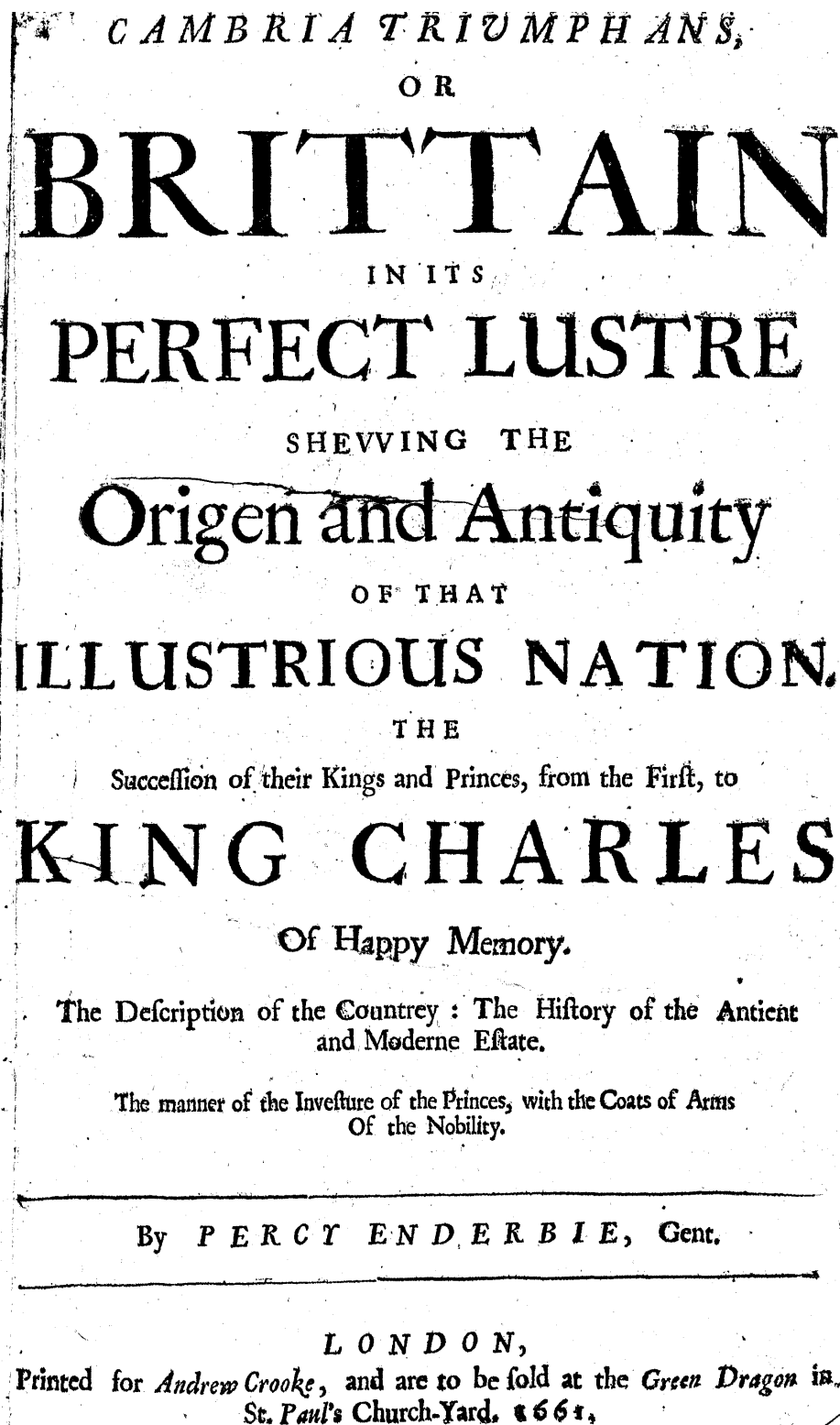
LEILL THE SEVENTH RULER. Carleil builded. LEILL the sonne of Brute Greeneshield, began to reigne in the yeare of the world 3021, the same time that Asa was reigning in Iuda, and Ambri in Israell. He built the citie now called Carleil, which then after his owne name was called Caerleil, that is, Leill his citie,

[...]

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Section III

This section gives the notice for Ebraucus – ‘Ebranck’ – from Percy Enderbie’s *Cambria Triumphans or Brittain in its Perfect Lustre*, of 1661, together with the notice for his father, Mempricius. Note that ‘f’ is frequently to be read as ‘s’.



[...]

MEMPRICIUS.

MEmpricius the Eldest Son of Madan, his Father being dead, by right of Inheritance was Crowned with the Royal Diadem of Brittain about the Year of the worlds Creation 4142. but long he enjoyed not his Sovereignty without Troubles and Opposition; for Manlius his younger brother, a man of an Ambitious spirit, Haughty and aspiring to Royal dignity, would not content him self with any Titles of Honour under the degree of a King; and therefore to bring this his Designe to his wisht for Period, he resolves either to subdue or to expell his brother: and to this purpose he insinuates himself into the bosomes of the Nobles, casts Aspersions upon his brother, Detraacts and Malignes all his Actions; and so farre prevailes, that Rebellion is rais'd, and an unnatural Warre taken in hand, which was eagerly prosecuted on each part, and continued a long time; at length both Nobles and Commons finding *Bellum minime bellum*, and perceiving these intestine broyles, to waist their Country and threaten an utter Ruine, incline to peace; no fitter way can be thought upon then an attonement and reconciliation between the brothers; and therefore a day of meeting is appointed, and great hopes conceived of a final peace and Concord; but Mempricius having now got his brother under the fair pretence of becoming friends into his power, to avoid all Jealousies and Fears of future deceit and Treachery, becomes a Traytor himselfe, and by Treason caused his own brother to be slain, making that saying of the Poet good, *Kara est concordia fratrum*. This perfidious and tragical scene performed, Mempricius, (his brother Manlius being taken away) enjoys as he conceives a happy peace; this peace makes him forgetful both of his person and Honour, and now fearing nothing he contemns even the Deity, and precipitates not only himself but his subjects also into Sloth, Idleness, and Treachery; and when the Gate is set open, and free scope given to sin, though *nemo repente fit pessimus*, yet those who forsake Grace and Abandon themselves over to unlawful lusts and pleasures, fall from one sin to another till they arrive at last at the very Jawes of Hell: so fares it with Mempricius, his Wife or Wives give him not content, the fairest and choicest beauties must be his Concubines, and these as many as his own wandering fancy shall think fit, in these horrid sins he wallowes with all sensuality. I know some of Epicurus his Scholars or rather Atheists will excuse Mempricius for this his Platonick as it is now commonly stiled, love, and tell you that whatsoever is natural is no sin, and out of this deduce a most damnable consequence or conclusion, which chaste ears abhor to hear: but this natural act as it is called, satisfied not Mempricius, he falls to that which is most unnatural, the sin of Sodomie, with wild and brutish Creatures, and by this means becomes hateful both to God and Man, but not without just punishment from Heaven: for intending to disport hemself in hunting becomes a prey to wild beasts, and by them is torn to pieces, after he had enjoyed the Kingdome twenty years, leaving to succeed him in his Throne, a son by his lawful wife called Ebrank. Mempricius his Reign is observed by those who write of him to have been Tyrannical. Plutarch though a *Panin* saith, that God doth serve himself of wicked Tyrants as of Hangmen to execute his justice upon others, no lesse or more wicked then they; and that as poysons are sometimes medicinable, and necessary to purge sad humors and cure diseases; even so Tyrants are necessary to purge the sins and cure

De sera numinis vindicta.

the

De excidiis
Britannia.

the vices of wicked Subjects, To which end (saith he) *Phalaris* the Tyrant was ordained by Almighty God to govern the *Agrigentins*, and *Marius* the *Romans*. As for the brutish sin of *Mempricius*, holy *Gildas* brings it in, as one amongst the rest, for which God so severely punished the *Britains*; and touching briefly the lives of some of the Kings and Princes that were in his time, as of *Constantius*, *Aurelius*, *Conanus*, *Vortiporius*, *Cuneglafus* and *Maglocus*, taxing them with Tyranny, perjury, sacrilegious murders and parricides, committed even before the holy Altars, &c. yea, and two of them of *Sodomy*; for which and other general corruptions and wickedness *Gildas* threatneth or rather prophesyeth the utter ruine and destruction which was to follow; which also *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* acknowledgeth saying, that King *Cadwallader* the last of the Race of the *Britains* used these words as he fled by the Sea into *France* with the reliques of the *Brittish* Nation, *Ve nobis peccatoribus ob immania scelera nostra*, &c. And truly so great is the sin of Lust, especially in Kings and great Dukes and other Commanders in the fight of God (how little soever in these our sinful times we make of it) that whole Kingdomes for it have been destroyed. The Kingdom of *Spain* when it had flourished as well in Religion as Power from the time of King *Richard* (the first Catholick King thereof) for the space of 120 years, the wicked King *Vitiza* being a man given over to all lust and carnality infected and corrupted all *Spain*, not onely with the bad example of his one dissolute life (having many Wives at once besides Concubines) but also with abominable lawes whereby he gave leave to all sorts of men to have as many Wives and Concubines as they listed; yea and forced Priests and such as lived Chast to Marry, by which means all *Spain* became within a while to be no better then a common stew or brodel: and although Almighty God according to his accustomed manner expected their conversion and amendment all the time of his Reign, and layed only the penalty thereof upon him, whom he deprived both of his Crown and of his Eye-sight by the means of *Roderick*, who succeeded him in the Kingdom; yet when the said *Roderick* followed his steeps as well in his vicious life as in the maintenance of his abominable Lawes; it pleased God of his justice to permit him to give the occasion both of his own ruine as also of the overthrow of all *Spain* by the sin of the flesh wherewith the whole Kingdom was, as it were, overflowed.

For as whereas King *Roderick* had sent a Kinsman of his own called *Count Julian* Ambassador into *Africk*, and in the mean time Ravished his Daughter, or (as some write) his Wife; the Count understanding it at his return, was so incensed therewith against the King, that for revenge thereof he practised with the *Moores* to bring them into *Spain*, who with his assistance Conquered it so speedily, and with such destruction of the people, that the punishment of God was most evident therein: for having first overthrown King *Roderick* (whose body could never after the battel be found) they subdued almost all *Spain* in Eight months or in Fourteen as some say, and slew 700000. of all sorts of people, besides great numbers of Captives which they sent prisoners into *Barbary*: and from that time forwards they remained in the possession of that Kingdom or in some great part thereof for the space of 700 years.

This example of the Conquest and subversion of *Spain* for the sins of the flesh, was so famous and so much observed by Godly and Wise men, at the same time when it hapned, that *St. Bonifacius* a Countryman of ours and Bishop of *Mentz* in *Cermany*, who lived in the same age and converted the *Saxons* and *Frisons* from *Paganisme* to the Christian Faith, proposed it to one called *Etholbud* King of the *Mercians* to withdraw him from his dissolute life, and tells him that in old *Saxony* where there was no Christianity, there if either Maid or Wife did commit Adultery or Fornication, she was first strangled and after burnt: and he that corrupted her, Hanged over her, or else she was stripped naked to the middle and whipped by chaste Matrons from Town to Town, and prickt with sharp Knives till shee dyed therewith.

EBRANCK.

Policronica
Gaufride and
others.

Ebranck after the unfortunate death of his Father, by the general consent and Approbation of both Nobles and Commoners, is invested in the Regal Dignity Anno mundi Creationis, 4182. Authors affirm, that he had a thing, in those times not unusual, one and twenty wives; by whom he was enriched with a plentiful and numerous offspring, to wit, twenty Sons, and thirty daughters, whereof the most fair and beautiful was named *Guales*, or *Gua-lea*; these daughters (intending to uphold the *Trojan* blood) he sent to *Alba Silvius*, the eleventh King of *Italy*, or seventh of the *Latines*, there to be espoused unto *Trojans*: This *Ebranck*, was a comely man, Majestical, and well proportioned; of incomparable valour, and as desirous of Martial Attempts, as his Progenitor *Brutus*; and therefore providing all Warlike Engines and Furniture correspondent to his designs, he attempts to invade *France*, which is testified by *Jacobus Bergomas* in the sixth of his Chronicles, and *Jacobus Lessabeus* in the description of *Henalt* affirmeth the same, and that he was driven back by *Brunchildis* Lord of *Henalt*, with some loss of his men: Yet *Fabian* affirmeth this Voyage to have been prosperous and successful; insomuch that what by his own fancies, judgement and policie, being assisted by the *Trojan-Latines*, or *Latine-Trojans*, where he had espoused his daughter, he overran and conquered a great part of *Germany*. Some Authors ascribe this Conquest and good fortune to *Affaracus* the second Son of *Ebranck*, with the rest of the younger brothers, and

esteem it no great service or enterprize of moment ; for that Europe was then scarce peopled and Colonized, unless towards the Sea Coasts, as Dalmatia, Italy, and the coasts of France : of these Brethren, had Germany the name, à Germanis fratribus, who subdued it.

Ebrank thus fortunate either in his own undertakings, or in these of his children, having settled his affairs to his hearts desire, begins to take into consideration, the beautifying and strengthening Britannia ; and as Brutus about an hundred and forty years (if he built it in the second year of his Reign) before to his eternal glory had built Troynovant, Ebrank with no less ambition to continue and perpetuate his name and memory, layeth the foundation of a glorious City, calling it, being fully finished, after his own nomenclation Caer Ebrank, which now we call York.

A late learned Author saith, it is a common received opinion among our Antiquaries, that Ebrancus son to Mempricius, a hundred years after the building of London (or thereabouts) built the City of York, calling it then Kair Baruch, as both Britains and Saxons ancient and modern agree ; where as Harding and Stow, with others, affirm he seated an Arch-Flamen.

He made a Temple in Ebrank City
Of Diane where an Arch-Flamen he set,
To rule Temples at that time was his det.

Harding.

In the twentieth year of his Reign (saith Mr. Stow) he built Kaer Ebrank by the Saxons called Eborwikk, now corruptly York, wherein he builded a Temple to Diana, and set there an Arch-Flamen, and was there buried, when he had reigned sixty years. Thus ancient these our Historians make Arch-Flamens in Britain, as I have related their very words ; not that I think the name and word Arch-Flamen, but only their Office and Calling among the Gentiles to have been so ancient, as the time assigned to our Brutus, but of younger continuance and age by divers hundreds of years ; the word Flamen, not known till the time of Numa Pompilius, and taken from a kind of Attire worn upon their heads upon Festival days, yet the Office of Flamen and Arch-Flamen, Pontifex and Summus Pontifex was always the same among the Pagans.

Three Arch-flamens, he made through all Britain,
As Arch-bishops now in our Laws been,
Three Temples all to govern and Domaine,
At Troynovant, one Logres to overseen,
Her false gods to serve and to queme,
At Ebranch another for Albany,
And at Caerleon for Cambre one soveranly.

Harding.

And this is so evident a Truth in Histories, that the Bishop himself, which before with one only opposed against Arch-flamens, freely confesseth that at this time Arch-flamens, Bishops, were placed in these three Cities in Britain, and in them only, where so many (saith my Author) have testified, and shall testify hereafter further, these Arch-flamens were resident. Thus he writeth. At what time Christian Religion was first publickly received in this Island, there were established in the same 28. Sees, or Cathedral Churches (which were the Seats of Arch-flamens and Flamens, as shall be shewed hereafter with their names) whereof three were Arch-bishopricks, York whose Province was Scotland, and the North of England, &c. Another Author saith, Eboracensi vero (scilicet Archiepiscopo) tota terra Northumbria ab arcui Humbri fluminis cum tota Albania : To him of York all Northumberland from Humber, with all Albania (i.e.) Scotland, which is confirmed by these words, Eboracensi Deira & Albania, under York, Deira and Albania.

Mr Broughton, fol. 281. 3.
2. Agc. Godwin. Cat. of Bish. in Lond. Edit. Anno 1615.

Giraldus Cambrensis according to the Tome or Book of St. Anacletus, which divided this Island into five Provinces, relateth, as divers modern and others in this manner ; as he saith he found it then both in Papal and Imperial Acts and Constitutions, Juxta Provinciarum numerum quas tempore gentilitatis habuerit Insula, quinque Metropoles Juxta Tomum enim Anacleti Episcopi Romani, sicut in Pontificalibus Romanorum gestis, & Imperialibus continetur directum Galliarum Episcopis ; juxta statum Gentilium ante Christi adventum Britannia habuit provincias numero quinque Britanniam primam, Britanniam secundam, Flaviam, Maximiam, Valentiam. Prima dicta est occidentalis Pars Insule, Britannia secunda Cantia, Tertia Flavia, que & Mercia ; Quarta Maximia idest Eboraca. Quinta valentia scilicet Albania que nunc in parte Scotia dicitur. According to the number of Provinces, which it had in the time of the Pagans, the Island of Britany hath five Metropolitan Cities ; for according to the Tome of Anacletus Bishop of Rome, as it is contained in the Decrees of the Popes of Rome, and Emperors, directed to the Bishops of France, according to the State of the Gentiles, before the coming of Christ, Britain had five Provinces, Britain the first, Britain the second, Flavia, Maximia, Valentia ; the first was the West part of the Island, the second Kent, the third Flavia, called also Mercia, the fourth Maximia, that is to say York ; the fifth Valentia ; Albania now corruptly, called Scotland : The Metropolitan City of the first Britain was Caerlegeon : The Metropolitan of

M.E. fol. 167.
Giral. Com. I. de sedis Menevensis dignitate. Matthew Parker, lib. Antiq. Brit. p. 24.
T. Prif. defen. Bisto. Brit. p. 73-74.
To. Leland Indice Brit. ant. v. Brit. Beat. Renaniti &c. ibidem.

the second Dorobernia, now Canterbury: In the third London; in the fourth York; and in the fifth, Alba taken to be the City now named St. Andrews. Thus far Giraldus of St. Anacletus Tome, extant in his time, as he hath witnessed:

Caerlegion the first Metropolis, of the five in this Isle.

York is now esteemed the second City of England by some (though others think Norwich, and not a few Britton) both for fame and greatness; a pleasant large and stately place, well fortified and beautifully adorned, as well with private as publick Edifices, and rich and populous withall; seated on the river Ouse, which cutteth it as it were in twain, both parts being joyned together with a fair stone bridge, consisting of high and mighty arches. A City of great fame in the Roman times, and of as eminent reputation in all ages since, and in the several turns and changes which have befallen this Kingdom under the Saxons, Danes, and Normans hath still preserved its ancient Custom; adorned it was with an Archiepiscopal See in the time of the Britains, nor stooped it lower when the Saxons received the Faith: Richard the second laying to it a little Territory on the west side thereof, made it a County of it self, in which the Archbishops of York did enjoy the rights of Palatines: and for a further lustre to it, Hen. 8. appointed there a Council for the Government of the Northern parts, consisting of a Lord President, certain Councillors, a Secretary, and other Officers: And yet in none of these hath York been more fortunate, then that it hath adorned so many Princes of the Imperial Line of Germany, and blood Royal of England.

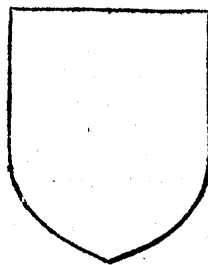
The Line of YORK.

1461. 36. Edward the IV. 23.

1483. 37. Edward the V.

1483. 38. Richard the III.

With the Title and Honour, Stile, and attribute of *Otho of Bavaria*, Earl of York;
Gules two Lions Passant Gardant, Or.



Edmund of Langley, fifth Son to King Edward 3: Earl of Camb. and D. of York;
Edw. Plantagenet Son of Edmund of Langley, Earl of Rutland, and D. of York;
Richard Plantagenet, Nephew of Edmund of Langley, by his Son Richard, Earl of Cambridge, D. of York;
Richard of Shrewsbury second Son to King Edw. 4: D. of York;
Henry 2. Son to King Hen. 7. D. of York;
Charles 2. Son to King James D. of York.
James 2. Son of King Charles, D. of York.

M.B. f. 336.5.

Let us return again to our valiant and fortunate King Ebranck, who having happily and with great Successe finished his Forrain Wars, and living in peace, the mother of plenty, at home, lends all his cares and endeavours, both to beautife and strengthen Brittain, as we may partly see in what is already declared of York: which work finished, he proceeded to a second Erektion; and laid the foundation of Alcluid or Alcluid in Albania, now Scotland, which Hector Boetius, the Scotch Historian, in honour of his Country, imagines to be Dunbrittan: but another Author, to whom I give more credit, saith: And the old Flamens City Alcluid or Alclucht, was also founded by the same King (viz. Ebranck) of Brittain. There is a question where this City for certain was, but all agree, near the wall of division, and so the priviledges and power thereof must probably extend on both sides of that division. The City Caerlile or Lugugablia, was a place of this prerogative, builded by Ieil, the seventh in number of the Brittain Kings; and out of doubt had power and prerogative in both sides of the wall, both in Leogria and Albania, having as our Antiquaries say, and experiance yet proveth, in it, part of that famous Wall of Separation, *habet hac urbs aliquam partem illius muri famosi qui transiendit Northumbriam, Ranulphus Higewon*, and others, placeth an old City

City *Urbs Beble, Urbs Regia*, a Regal City upon the River of *Twyde*, *super ripam Twydi*, which divideth *England* and *Scotland*; and if it was a *Flamen* or *Bishops See*, as the ancient glory of it perswadeth to think, the jurisdiction of it must needs extend into *Albania*.

The third notable place which this *Ebranck* founded was the Castle of *Maidens*, which standeth at the one end of the City of *Edenbrough*, a Castle by the Scots thought so impregnable that the grand Seignior himself with all his numerous Armies could not be able to surprize it, but the valour and courage of the English in these late wars maugre all their Scotch juglings, and sanctity, made them know the contrary, who now have it in their possession as a curb to check that Nation. This Castle of *Maidens* or rather *Edenborough* it self was also an ancient *Flamins* City and Residence; and after Converted into an *Episcopall* See.

Ebrancus not yet content with such Edifices as he had already erected layeth a fourth Foundation, and called it *Bamburgh*, but whether this was the place which we now call *Bambury*, *Burgh*, and *Bury* in their several Languages signifying the same thing I will not decide: if it were, *Mr. Cambden* saith, *Hic Banburie quondam Bapanbypiz primum perfundit ad quod Kinricus vissaxo Britannos pro aris & focis fortiter Dimicantes memorabili praelio olim fudit; & superiori seculo Ricardus Nevill comes Warwicensis dum à Lancastrensis partibus stare Eboracenses profligavit, ut statim etiam ipsum Edwardum 4. consilii inopem cepit & abduxerit: Nunc autem consificiundo Casum notissimum.* Here *Kinricus the Vissaxon* in a most memorable battle overthrew the Brittain most valiantly fighting for their lives, liberties and Religion; and in later times, *Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick* being for the *Lancastrian* party, so vanquished *King Edward the Fourth* that ignorant which way to turn himself, he took him and carried him away; the place is now famous for excellent *Cheese*, &c.

To end his dayes with more glory, this heroick King laid the Foundation of that long continued and learned Univerfity now called *Oxford*, which was first known by the name of *Caer Mennix*, and after *Bellefitum*, a name most fit for so plealant a place, and after *Caer Bossa Rhydoben*, in conclusion *Oxenford* of a certain Ford called *Isis*, in English *Ouse*, and so instead of *Unseford*, *Oxenford* or *Oxford*, upon which word a Student there, to prefer his own Univerfity before *Cambridge* for Antiquity, Quibbles thus; the *Ox* went over the *Ford* and then *Camebridge*: Others call it *Caer Mennip*. *Galfridus* calls it *Caer pen huelgoit*, *Leland* from the Antiquities of *Dover*, writeth that it was a City before the time of *K. Arviragus* that builded the Castle adjoining, and nameth it a most renowned city, and that *King Lucius* builded a Church in the said Castle, *Referunt & idem Annales Lucium regem Britannorum, &c.* Whosoever desireth a further and more large satisfaction concerning the erecting of the several Colledges Churches, Monasteries, Halls and Schools, let him peruse *Mr. Cambden* in *Oxfordshire*.

Howes fol. 9.

Ebranck after he had reigned Forty years and builded so many goodly Cities, departed out of this life, whose Corps were buried or burned, at *Tork* his *Oblequies* being celebrated with great solemnity, and left to succeed him in his Kingdome his Son *Brutus* the second surnamed *Green shield*.

BRUTE GREEN-SHIELD.

BRute the Second, eldest Son of *Ebranck*, succeeded in the Kingdome, and for that his Father had received a repulse as some write at the hand of *Brunchildis* Lord of *Henalt*, *Hannolt* or *Hannonia* which lyeth on the East of *Flanders*, 60 miles long and 48 broad, containing 950 Villages and 24 Towns besides Castles. The chief are *Banais* supposed to stand in the same place where the ancient *Belgium* was built, *Mons, Comde Valencennes*, &c. he in revenge thereof Invaded *Henalt* with a great Army in the Fens and Marsh land at the mouth of the River *Scaldis* (in old time called *Stadus*) and encamped himself upon the River *Hania* where between *Brutus* and *Brunchildis* was fought a fierce and bloody battel in that place, which to this day is called *Estambruges* of the station and Camp of *Brutus*, as *Jacobus Lessabens* writeth in his description of *Henalt*, This brute of his lusty courage, was surnamed *Greenshield* he reign'd twelve years and was buried at *Caer Ebranck* or *Tork*.

LEILL.

LEillus, or *Leill* Son of *Brute* the second commonly called *Green-shield*, began his Reign over the Kingdome of Great *Brittaine* in the year of the worlds Creation Four thousand two Hundred fifty four, he was a just man and one who highly esteemed Justice and Dignity, and imitating the worthiest of his Predecessors in erecting ornaments for his Kingdome; he laid the foundation and in time fully built the City of *Cartiele*. The *Romans* and *Brittains* had severall

[...]

[ENDS]