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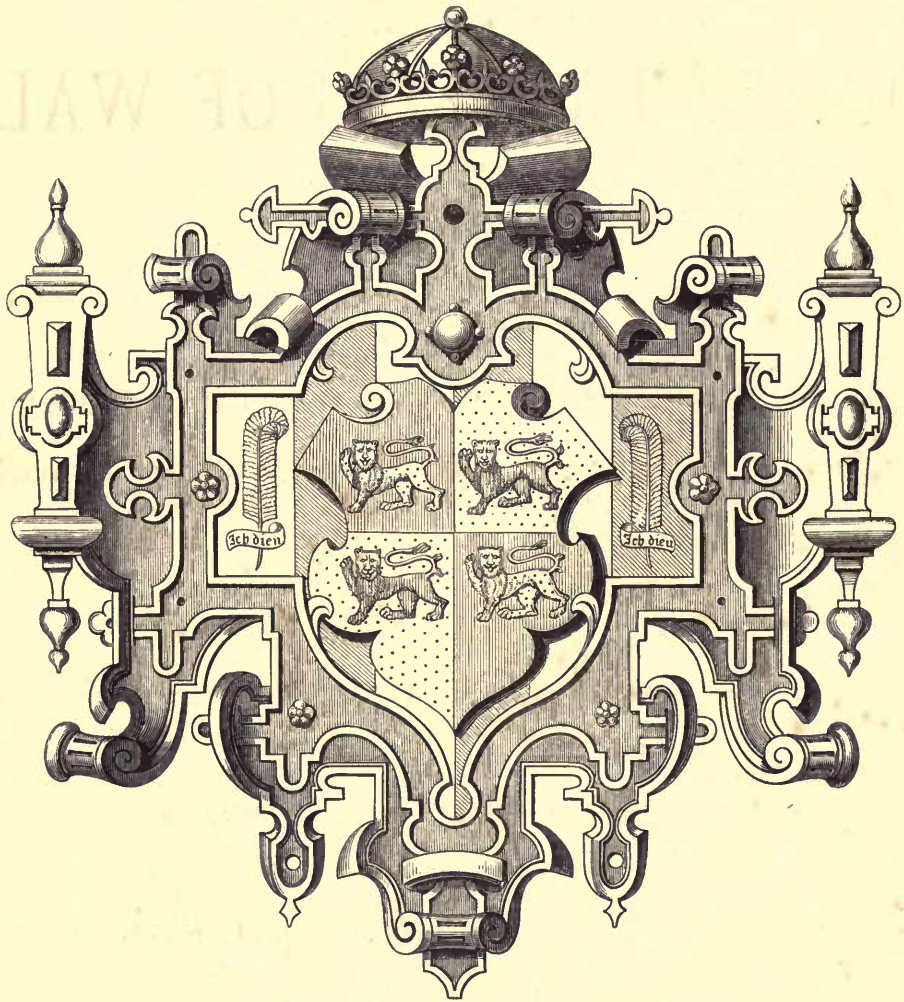
ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE COUNTIES AND



OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES

COUNTY FAMILIES
OF
WALES.





The Arms of Wales.

ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
THE COUNTIES
AND
COUNTY FAMILIES OF WALES

CONTAINING

A RECORD OF ALL RANKS OF THE GENTRY, THEIR LINEAGE, ALLIANCES, APPOINTMENTS,
ARMORIAL ENSIGNS, AND RESIDENCES, WITH MANY

Ancient Pedigrees and Memorials of Old and Extinct Families ;

ACCOMPANIED BY BRIEF NOTICES OF THE HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, PHYSICAL FEATURES,
CHIEF ESTATES, GEOLOGY, AND INDUSTRY OF EACH COUNTY ;
ROLLS OF HIGH SHERIFFS FROM THE BEGINNING ; MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ;
MAGISTRATES OF BOROUGHES,
ETC., ETC.

*ALL COMPILED BY DIRECT VISITATION OF THE COUNTIES, AND FROM RELIABLE AND
ORIGINAL SOURCES.*

With numerous Illustrations on Wood from Photographs.

BY THOMAS NICHOLAS, M.A., PH.D., F.G.S., &c.

Author of "The Pedigree of the English People," &c.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present work may be considered in the light of a NEW VISITATION OF WALES, conducted, not under the auspices or authority of the College of Arms, but in obedience to a frequently expressed desire that a more complete and faithful account than existed should be provided of the great families of the Principality, combining as far as possible ancient with modern times.

The plan of the work, as far as known, has no precedent. It has been sought to give,—

1. The *County*—its chief physical features ; its ancient and mediæval annals ; its past life, as reflected in its Old and Extinct Families, great men, and its roll of High Sheriffs, &c.

2. The *Families* of the County as now existing—their lineage, dignities, alliances, and public services ; their connection with the past, as shown by their pedigrees and escutcheons, &c.

The effort has been made to present each county, as far as possible, from its earliest *known* history—rejecting all legend and romance—as in a sense a *unity*. Although all counties, *as* counties, are comparatively recent, the districts of which they are composed have for many hundred years been in the main under the governance of a few great historic families, and have in one sense or other had a common vitality and interest. At the same time, in treating of the local, it has been necessary to bear in mind its organic relation to the general and imperial. The fragmentary annals of the counties, therefore, while giving what is of immediate local interest, when put together constitute an outline History of Wales.

In accumulating the information embodied in the following pages, a large outlay of time and personal labour has been required. The whole country has been actually visited. Descriptions and accounts have been given from personal inspection ; facts, dates, names, have been obtained from the documents or direct testimony of the Families recorded.

The prosecution of the undertaking has been made pleasant by the kind readiness with which families have rendered essential aid. The editor's experience, and that of his coadjutors, in this *visitation* has been very different from that of *Lewys Dwnn*, Deputy Herald of the College of Arms, who traversed Wales with a similar object in the time of Elizabeth, and who, along with genealogical treasures which are now of great value in tracing the Family History of the Principality, has left on record the following characteristic and curious complaint :—

“Two obstructions stood in my way. . . . First, the hurry of gentlemen to leave home allowing me no proper time to do my work ; secondly, some of the gentry were so miserly that, unless paid, they would grant me neither food nor lodgment ; and having at last taken down everything as they wished, I had to make my way to some more liberal gentleman’s house, if to be found, and if not, to the nearest tavern as best I could, while my companion would sometimes be angry with me for carrying on my back the lineage of ungainly misers. For all this God gave me the hope that to such mean persons a liberal son or daughter would succeed. Behold ! true is the proverb, ‘The miser shall not carry a sword ; the liberal shall not fail of praise’ (*Ni lynn klêdd ar gybydd : ni chyll hael ei glod*).”

We, on the contrary, have to return grateful thanks for the most polite and hospitable reception, and for prompt and laborious co-operation in researches into the past and present history of families, as far as the object of our undertaking required. For aid so essential, and so gracefully given, we have endeavoured to make the return of a faithful and judicious account, and shall seek in future editions to maintain accuracy and amplify information, as the directions and requests of those concerned may suggest.

It is scarcely necessary to combat the unreasonable prejudice which some entertain against “Welsh pedigrees.” It is an imported sentiment, and based on ignorance. Our English fellow-subjects are not prejudiced against their own pedigrees ; they often display anxious solicitude for an ancient descent, and the highest families are satisfied if they can trace to a Norman origin, although it is difficult to perceive what exceptional credit a “Norman” ancestry could secure, even if such ancestry could be ascertained. The truth is that the Conqueror himself was not only a bastard and tyrant, but more of a Celt than Norman, and that most of his adventurer companions were of Gallic or Celtic rather than of Norman origin. But apart from this ethnological view of the question, it is patent that the science of genealogy in England stands at a great disadvantage as compared with its condition in Wales. We speak not of *heraldry*, but strictly of the study and knowledge of *lineage*.

The abundance of genealogical records found among the Welsh has exposed them to the charge of uncritical credulity and extravagant assumption. The practice of recording and of multiplying copies of pedigrees should, on the contrary, protect them from such a charge. The fact is that genealogy amongst the ancient Welsh, was a study intertwined with the whole of their social life, and an element in their law of property ; and from this circumstance the natural history of the Welshman’s predilection for the practice is clearly and rationally traceable. By law a man held rank and claimed property “by kin and descent.” He must show his lineage through nine generations to be a free Cymro and holder of land. “A person past the ninth descent formed a new *Pen Cenedyl*, or head of a family. Every family was represented by its elder, and these elders from every family were dele-

gated to the national council." Genealogy was in this sense a constituent in the social and political life of the Cymry before the time of Howel the Good, and its position was confirmed by his revised code.

It is clear that under such regulations as to rank and property, the greatest care would be exercised to preserve an accurate knowledge of pedigree. Hence the appointment of public officials called *arwydd-feirdd*, "heraldic bards," whose duty it was to register arms and pedigrees. In later times the great houses had their family bards and genealogists, who on occasions of state and ceremonial recited the descent of the lord of the house, attended at births, marriages, &c., of persons of rank, to record the facts. A "gentleman" among the Welsh was called *gwr bonheddig*, "a man with ancestors," or with a pedigree, *i. e.*, a man whose ancestry was duly recorded and of legal effect. On the death of a proprietor, the family bard pronounced his *eulogium*, detailing his honourable descent and worthy actions, and this document, duly registered, after a month from the day of the funeral was brought out and read before the assembled relations in the great hall of the mansion, who by their acquiescence in its accuracy gave it the requisite authority for preservation among the family archives. (See Meyrick's *Introd., Herald. Visit. of Wales.*)

The mere mention of such long-established national customs is sufficient to explain and justify the prominence given to genealogy amongst the families of Wales. The order and authority of the custom also favours belief in the general accuracy of its results.

The editor remembers the time when he had doubts himself respecting the value of our pedigrees, and is not even now insensible to the need of caution and scrutiny in their reception; but experience has led to a large qualification of his scepticism. The careful inspection of voluminous ancient documents, originating from different quarters, but containing matters in common, and the collation of lineages which were but copies or recensions made at wide intervals from originals or other copies, have convinced him that in early times great care must have been exercised in the production and transmission of such records; and that although not free from occasional errors, they possess a general accuracy quite sufficient to convey substantial truth. He certainly sees no reason for questioning the reliability of Welsh pedigrees in the main, which would not apply at least with equal cogency to the lineage, *e. g.*, of Scotchmen who trace to the Hamiltons, Gordons, and Douglasses, or of the English who manage to trace to the Roll of Battle Abbey.

Some have an affectation of depreciating all pedigrees and all pride of ancestry and antiquity. Such weakness is pardonable in those whose ancestry brings them scanty credit, or whose degeneracy is a reproach to their more distinguished predecessors, but it is a weakness seldom betraying itself beyond these limits. To human nature it belongs to respect antiquity and value ancestry. An old family, like a seer, tree, or mansion, wins veneration by its mere age as well as by other and possibly higher qualities; and the oft-repeated saying of Sir Thomas

Overbury, that "the man who has only the excellence of his ancestry to boast of resembles that edible root, the potato, the best part being under ground," strictly true in its first and proper intention, is obliged to be garbled and distorted when quoted in depreciation of pedigrees as such. Wales is a country of old annals, old customs, and old families, as well as old rocks and mountains, and the Welshman may ask his countrymen, with as much reason as Cicero had in asking his own,—

"Quem non moveat clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque Antiquitas?"

But whatever drawbacks and qualifications may be allowed on this point, it stands patent that the aristocracy of Wales have an ancestry which for antiquity and position need fear no comparison with others. A large proportion can trace back much beyond the age of the Norman Conquest, and there begin or finish their lineage, not with adventurer knights, but with the natural lords and princes of the land, whose gentility may be naturally supposed to be of immemorial age. This need not be argued, for none but the ignorant or hypercritical will dispute it. The artificial settlement of five *Royal Tribes* of Wales in the twelfth century, and of fifteen *Noble Tribes* of North Wales about the same time, may or may not be strictly reliable: the *antiquity* of the septs is not the question involved, but simply their relative dignity. Gruffydd ap Cynan, Rhys ap Tewdwr, and Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, all princes of Wales and authors of this settlement, are quite as historical names as William the Bastard, Edward the Confessor, and Knut the Great; and they were presumably in possession of sufficient knowledge and judgment to determine according to fact the relative merits of men of their time as heads of chief families, according to the known custom of their country. But whether so or not, or whether they made such settlement or not, the system of authoritative registration of pedigrees which prevailed in Wales, and which would be deemed sufficient evidence in the history of Greece, Rome, Germany, or England, is a guarantee of the basis of antiquity upon which our Welsh genealogies rest; and upon this basis a very large proportion of the Welsh gentry found a lineage which, not without allowable pride, they hand down to those who come after them,—

"Nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis."

The position of the gentry of Wales is one of some peculiarity of interest. In no country did great families in past ages hold to the general population a relation more nearly approaching the paternal and patriarchal. In feudal times the lord and the vassal in Wales, under the influence of the warmth of temperament and disposition to personal attachment and clanship by which the Celt is marked, were more like co-partners in the family estate than servant and master. The deference to rank which marks this people to the present day is a reflection of the time when their kings were demigods, and their warriors were followed to the death as prophet chiefs. Times and institutions alter; social relationships, tenure

of land may alter ; but the temperament and tendencies of a race are immortal, and its traditions nearly so. No middle-class population, no peasant population, is more free and independent in feeling, more moral, well-ordered, and hence strong, than that of Wales at the present time ; but neither personal liberty, a potent and enthusiastic spirit of religion, nor consciousness of power from numbers and growing intelligence, has cut off the Welshman from his ancient moorings of respect for the owner of the land, the heir of the great house, the traditions and prejudices of his forefathers. The landlord in Wales has only one thing to do to be what his ancestors were as leaders and fathers in the land,—he has only to show himself the people's FRIEND. If he is a Welshman, and is a Welshman to the core ; or if an Englishman, is as much a Cymro as he can be, in feeling and sympathy and interest, and knows how to govern by guiding and not by coercing, no squire or lord had ever easier or happier lot—if a man's lot is to be estimated not by the length of his rent-roll, but from the higher considerations of social duty discharged, social influence for good, and enjoyment of the respect and attachment of his neighbours and dependents. Happily, there are no diverse faiths in Wales as walls of separation. The differences existing are ecclesiastical, not religious,—on the surface, not in the substance ; and these very differences, by being recognised and not ignored, respected and not assailed, may be turned to a favourable account in cementing the friendship of classes. Vulgar priestly assumption, proud aristocratic intolerance, disintegrate society and church alike ; but a teaching and winning ministry, and a paternal and kindly gentry, have seldom failed in bringing into substantial unity the social body.

The editor has gratefully to acknowledge aid from several friends of antiquarian literature, who by the loan of rare and valuable books, MSS., and documents, and by suggestions, and even in a few cases by not a little expenditure of time, have facilitated his labours. His thanks are due to the Right Hon. Lady Llanover ; Sir Richard B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. ; W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth ; Capt. Love Jones-Parry, M.P., F.S.A., of Madryn Castle ; Sir Llewelyn Turner, of Carnarvon ; Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., of Brecon ; William Rees, Esq., of Tonn ; G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais ; J. Coke Fowler, Esq., of the Knoll ; Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., of Swansea ; Edward Breese, Esq., of Portmadoc ; D. R. Jenkins, Esq., of the Priory, Cardigan ; E. R. Morris, Esq., of Welshpool ; Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., of Liverpool ; and the Rev. Chancellor Allen, of Castlemartin.

London, March 1, 1872.

T. N.

THE ARMS OF WALES.

THE Arms of Wales emblazoned on the cover and Frontispiece are the same as those given in the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, by Lewys Dwnn. They were drawn, but without blazon, by *Camden*, and are preserved in the British Museum. The earliest coeval document in which they are mentioned, says Meyrick, is the Life of Foulques Fitz Warren, of the time of Henry III., in the British Museum, which also omits the blazon. In the College of Arms, 2 G. 4, is a representation of quarterings appertaining to Queen Elizabeth, sketched in her time, and here the *Arms of Wales* are given as—"Quarterly, gules and or, four lions passant guardant counterchanged." In the Harleian Library, British Museum, is a MS., No. 6096, of the same date, wherein the arms appear in like manner. So also in No. 6085 of the Harleian, and L. 14 in the Heralds' College, as well as in an emblazoned MS. by Sir William Segur, dedicated to James I. in the library at Goodrich Court. Hence the arms of Wales have been thus emblazoned here, in a shield placed on a ground of the *Tudor* colours, as was customary in the days of Elizabeth, and the feathers with their motto, and the crown of the Principality, added on the authority of the seals of Edward IV., and Arthur, son of Henry VII., given in the 20th vol. of the *Archæologia*. Enderbie, in his *Cambria Triumphans*, assigns these arms to Rhodri the Great, Prince of all Wales, on the authority of Mills in his Catalogue of Honour, and continues them to his descendants. But the practice of "quartering" arms was not known in the time of Rhodri the Great. It is to be noted that in the quartered arms of Llewelyn the Great, when Prince of all Wales, the lion was passant, as drawn by Camden.

NOTICE.

Although the greatest care has been used to secure accuracy in the following pages, it is scarcely to be hoped that amid such a multiplicity of minute details some errors have not crept in. Whenever mistakes, however trifling, are detected, if families will kindly communicate them to the EDITOR, care of the PUBLISHERS, they shall be carefully noted, and rectified in the next issue.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

It is right that testimony should be borne to the extreme excellence of the *photographs* of Mr. F. BEDFORD, of London (supplied through Messrs. Catherall and Prichard, of Chester), which have been largely used in this work, and also of those of Mr. J. OWEN, of Newtown. A few by Mr. ALLEN have also been placed at our service. The name of the photographer, wherever known, is given.

The drawing and engraving have been done mainly by J. C. GRIFFITHS and W. J. WATSON, who have in a large proportion of cases succeeded in producing excellent effect. The remainder of the views are by J. SWAIN, J. W. WHIMPER, R. A. CHEFFINS, NICHOLLS, COLEMAN, BIRKET FOSTER, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A.D.C.—Aide-de-camp. | H.M.S.—Her Majesty's Ship. |
| Adj.—Adjutant. | Hon.—Honourable. |
| <i>b.</i> —Born. | H.R.H.—His or Her Royal Highness. |
| B.A.—Bachelor of Arts. | J.P.—Justice of the Peace. |
| Bart.—Baronet. | K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Bath. |
| B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Laws. | K.G.—Knight of the Garter. |
| B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity. | K.H.—Knight of Hanover. |
| C.B.—Companion of the Bath. | K.M.—Knight of Malta. |
| Chr. Ch.—Christ Church (College). | K.P.—Knight of St. Patrick. |
| Co.—County. | K.T.—Knight of the Thistle. |
| Coll.—College. | LL.B.—Bachelor of Laws. |
| Cr.—Creation or Created (of a title). | LL.D.—Doctor of Laws. |
| <i>d.</i> —Died. | Lord Lieut.—Lord Lieutenant. |
| dau.—Daughter. | <i>m.</i> —Married. |
| D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Laws. | M.A.—Master of Arts. |
| D.L.—Deputy Lieutenant. | M.D.—Doctor of Medicine. |
| <i>d. s. p.</i> —Died without issue. | M.P.—Member of Parliament. |
| <i>ed.</i> —Educated. | P.C.—Privy Councillor. |
| F.G.S.—Fellow of the Geological Society. | Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy. |
| F.I.A.—Fellow of the Institute of Architects. | Q.C.—Queen's Counsel. |
| F.S.A.—Fellow of the Antiquarian Society. | R.A.—Royal Artillery. |
| F.R.G.S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. | R.E.—Royal Engineers. |
| F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society. | R.N.—Royal Navy. |
| F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. | Rt. Hon.—Right Honourable. |
| G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath. | R.V.R.—Royal Volunteer Rifles. |
| <i>grad.</i> —Graduated. | <i>s.</i> —Succeeded (to estates or title). |
| H.E.I.C.—Honourable East India Company. | S.F.G.—Scots Fusilier Guards. |
| <i>Heir pres.</i> —Heir presumptive. | <i>unm.</i> —Unmarried. |
| | V.C.—Victoria Cross. |



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, Empress of India, &c., &c., the first of the name of Victoria of these realms, is descended from Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, of the illustrious house of Guelph, from the Kings of France and Dukes of Normandy, the Kings of Scotland, and the Kings of Wales.

HER MAJESTY is the only child of His Royal Highness the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathern in Great Britain, and Earl of Dublin in Ireland, K.G. (*d.* Jan. 23, 1820), fourth son of His Majesty George III., and of the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa (*d.* March 16, 1861), dau. of Francis Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and sister of the late King Leopold I., of Belgium. Her Majesty was *b.* at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; *s.* to the throne on the demise of her uncle, King William the Fourth, June 20, 1837; was *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838; *m.*, Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin, His Royal Highness Prince Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was *b.* Aug. 26, 1819, and *d.* Dec. 14, 1861. By him Her Majesty has issue,—

1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, to His Royal Highness Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia, now Prince Imperial of Germany, and has issue three sons and four daughters.

2. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales (see p. xiv).

3. ALICE MAUD MARY, *b.* April 25, 1843; *m.*, July 1, 1862, H.R.H. Prince Louis of Hesse, K.G., nephew of Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and has issue.

4. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince of the United Kingdom, Earl of Kent, K.G., K.T., &c., *b.* at Windsor Castle, August 6, 1844; entered the *Euryalus* as midshipman August 31, 1858; became Lieutenant 1863; Captain 1866; was appointed to the command of the *Galatea* 1867.

Residence: Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

5. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.*, July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, K.G., a Major-General in the British Army, and has issue.

Residence: Frogmore House, Windsor.

6. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, *b.* March 18, 1848.

7. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, K.G., K.P., Prince of the United Kingdom, and of Coburg and Gotha, *b.* May 1, 1850; entered the Royal Artillery 1868.

8. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, Prince of the United Kingdom, and of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, K.G., *b.* April 7, 1853.

9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, *b.* April 14, 1857.

Residences: Windsor Castle, Berks; Osborne House, Isle of Wight; Balmoral, Scotland; Buckingham Palace, S.W.; St. James's Palace, S.W.

The Royal Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., 3 lions passant guardant in pale or—ENGLAND; 2nd, or, a lion rampant, with a double tressure flory counter flory, gules—SCOTLAND; 3rd, azure, a harp or, stringed argent—IRELAND: the whole encircled with the Garter.

Crest: Upon the royal helmet the imperial crown proper, thereon a lion statant guardant or, imperially crowned proper.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a lion rampant guardant or, crowned as the crest; *sinister*, a unicorn argent, armed, crined, and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses pattées and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto, passing between the fore-legs, and reflexed over the back, of the last.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA'S DESCENT FROM THE BRITISH KINGS.

WITH the other royal lines uniting in the person of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, that of the princes and kings of Wales in the line of RHODRI THE GREAT (who *d.* A.D. 876, during the Danish invasions), and that of the royal line of TUDOR, are as follows :—

QUEEN VICTORIA, daughter and only child of
 PRINCE EDWARD, Duke of Kent, fourth son of
 KING GEORGE III., son of Prince Frederick, son of
 KING GEORGE II., son of
 KING GEORGE I., son of
 ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Elector of Hanover, by
 SOPHIA, daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and
 ELIZABETH, daughter of
 KING JAMES I., son of Lord Darnley and
 MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, daughter of
 KING JAMES V. of Scotland, son of
 KING JAMES IV. of Scotland, by the
 PRINCESS MARGARET, daughter of
 KING HENRY VII. of England, first of the TUDOR line, by the
 PRINCESS ELIZABETH, daughter of
 KING EDWARD IV., eldest son of Richard, Duke of York, son of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, by
 ANNE MORTIMER, daughter and heiress of
 ROGER MORTIMER, Earl of March, son of Edmund, Earl of March, by
 PHILIPPA, dau. and sole heir of *Lionel, Duke of Clarence*, the third son of EDWARD III. Edmund,
 Earl of March, was grandson of
 ROGER MORTIMER, 1st Earl of March of his family, who was great grandson of
 GWLADYS, wife of the Lord Marcher, Ralph Mortimer, and daughter of
 PRINCE LLEWELYN AP IORWERTH (the Great), of North Wales, son of
 IORWERTH (or EDWARD) DRWYNDWN, eldest son of
 OWAIN GWYNEDD, Prince of North Wales (*d.* 1169), son of
 GRUFFYDD AP CYNAN (*d.* 1137), 6th in descent from
 ANARAWD, Prince of North Wales (excluding Powys), eldest son of
 RHODRI THE GREAT, at first ruler of North Wales, then king of all Wales (*d.* A.D. 876).



THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(HEIR APPARENT.)

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, &c. ; K.G., G.C.B., K.T., K.P., eldest son and second child of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and his late Royal Highness, Albert, Prince Consort, was born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841 ; married, March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and has issue,—

1. Albert Victor Christian Edward, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864.
2. George Frederick Ernest Albert, *b.* June 3, 1865.
3. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *b.* Feb. 20, 1867.
4. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 6, 1868.
5. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, *b.* Nov. 26, 1869.

Residences: Marlborough House, S.W. ; Sandringham, Norfolk.

Arms: The royal arms, a label of three points arg. for a difference, and in the centre an escutcheon of the royal arms of Saxony.

Crest: Out of a coronet of fleurs de lis and crossés pattées, three ostrich feathers arg., bearing the badge *Ich Dien*, "I serve." This was the crest of the King of Bohemia, assumed by the Black Prince on the field of Crecy A.D. 1346, and has continued ever since the crest of the Princes of Wales. It has no connection with the story of Edward I. and Carnarvon Castle.

Supporters: Same as in royal arms, and a label of 3 points arg. for difference.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCY.

MEN.

THE SOVEREIGN.
 THE PRINCE OF WALES.
 Younger sons of the Sovereign.
 Grandsons of the Sovereign.
 Brothers of the Sovereign.
 The Sovereign's uncles.
 The Sovereign's nephews.
 The Sovereign's cousins.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord High Chancellor.
 The Archbishop of York.

WOMEN.

THE QUEEN.
 THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
 Other Princesses, daughters of the Sovereign.
 Wives of the Sovereign's sons other than the eldest.
 Granddaughters of the Sovereign.
 Wives of the Sovereign's grandsons.
 The Sovereign's sisters, and brothers' wives.
 The Sovereign's aunt, and uncles' wives.
 The Sovereign's nieces, and nephews' wives.
 Wives of Dukes of the blood royal.
 Duchesses.

MEN.

The Archbps. of Dublin and Armagh.
 The Lord High Treasurer—the Premier.
 The Lord President of the Privy Council.
 The Lord Privy Seal.
 The Lord Great Chamberlain.
 Lord High Constable.
 The Earl Marshal.
 Lord High Admiral.
 Lord Steward of the Household.
 Lord Chamberlain of the Household.
 The Secretaries of State.
 Dukes, according to their patents.
 Marquesses, according to their patents.
 Duke's eldest sons.
 Earls, according to their patents.
 Eldest sons of Marquesses.
 Younger sons of Dukes.
 Viscounts, according to their patents.
 Eldest sons of Earls.
 Younger sons of Marquesses.
 Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.
 Other Bishops of England, acc. to seniority of consecr.
 Bishops of Meath and Kildare. Other Irish Bishops.
 Barons, according to their patents.
 Speaker of the House of Commons.
 Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.
 Treasurer of the Household.
 Comptroller of the Household.
 Master of the Horse.
 Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
 Secretaries of State under the Degree of Baron.
 Eldest sons of Earls.
 Eldest sons of Viscounts. Eldest sons of Barons.
 Knights of the Most Noble Orders of the Garter, the
 Thistle, and St. Patrick.
 Privy Councillors.
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
 Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
 Master of the Rolls.
 Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.
 Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
 The Lords Justices of the Courts of Appeal.
 Vice-Chancellors.
 Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Judges of
 the Court of Common Pleas.
 Commissioners in Bankruptcy. The Judge Ordinary.
 Judge of the Court of Probate.
 Bannerets made by the Sovereign in person.
 Viscounts' younger sons. Barons' younger sons.
 Baronets.
 Bannerets not made by the Sovereign in person.
 Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath, of St. Michael
 and St. George, and of the Star of India.
 Knights Commanders of the Bath.
 Knights. Knights Companions of the Bath.
 Esquires. Gentlemen.

WOMEN.

Wives of the eldest sons of Dukes of the blood Royal.
 Marchionesses.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Dukes.
 Daughters of Dukes.
 Countesses.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Marquesses.
 Daughters of Marquesses.
 Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.
 Viscountesses.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Earls.
 Daughters of Earls.
 Wives of the younger sons of Marquesses.
 Baronesses.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Viscounts.
 Daughters of Viscounts.
 Wives of the younger sons of Earls.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Barons.
 Daughters of Barons.
 Wives of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of Knights Bannerets.
 Maids of Honour.
 Wives of the younger sons of Viscounts.
 Wives of the younger sons of Barons.
 Wives of Baronets.
 Wives of Knights of Grand Crosses of the Bath.
 Wives of Knights of St. Michael and St. George.
 Wives of Kts. Com. of the Bath.
 Wives of Kts. Commanders of St. Michael and
 St. George.
 Wives of Companions of St. Michael and St. George.
 Wives of Knights Bachelors.
 Wives of Companions of the Bath.
 Wives of Companions of St. Michael and
 St. George.
 Wives of the eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
 Daughters of the younger sons of Peers.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Baronets.
 Daughters of Baronets.
 Wives of eldest sons of Bannerets.
 Daughters of Bannerets.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Garter.
 Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Bath, of
 St. Michael and St. George, and
 of the Star of India.
 Daughters of Knights of the Bath, &c.
 Wives of the eldest sons of Knights.
 Daughters of Knights.
 Wives of the younger sons of younger sons of Peers.
 Wives of younger sons of Baronets.
 Wives of younger sons of Bannerets.
 Wives of younger sons of Knights of the Bath, of
 St. Michael and St. George.
 Wives of the younger sons of Knights.
 Wives of Esquires.
 Wives of Gentlemen.

ANNALS

OF THE

COUNTIES AND COUNTY FAMILIES OF WALES.

ANGLESEY

(MÔN).

ANGLESEY, an island, was first created a county by the *Statute of Rhuddlan*, at the conquest by Edward I. Before that time it had either formed a separate lordship or principedom by itself, or, as was more generally the case, a portion of the principedom or kingdom of Gwynedd, or N. Wales, or such part of that region as the ruler for the time being was powerful enough to keep under one government.

SECTION I.—HISTORY OF THE NAME.

The name *Anglesey*, although Saxon of so high antiquity as to be pre-English, is, of course, not coeval with the Saxon conquest of Britain; for it was long before the German subjugation of the Cymric race in South and Central Britain rolled its wave of influence so far as Gwynedd and Môn. So far as is known, the one name by which this island was designated in pre-Roman times was *Môn*—a name, the precise signification of which has never been satisfactorily determined, but a name which the native race has continued to use for at least twenty centuries. The island bore this designation in the Celtic speech in common with that other island now, by a slight modification, called the Isle of *Man*—the latter being often distinguished by the addition of *aw*, water: *Monaw*, the Mon in the water, or standing out in the sea. It has been said by some that *Môn*, in the British, signifies separate, alone (related to the Greek *μονος*, alone, solitary (whence the word “monk”), and is thus a suitable epithet for an island. *Mon*, it is true, is a classic root, but it can scarcely be pronounced Celtic; and it might reasonably be argued against its applicability in this case—even admitting that it may, at one time or other, have been a Cymric or Gaelic word—that probably, at no very distant date, Mon was not an island at all, but was connected with the main land of Ar-von—of the truth of which conjecture there are various geological indications; and it might also be added that even now it is not separate, solitary, or alone, in the emphatic sense in which an island like *Man*, fifteen miles in mid-channel, is solitary.

Separated only by the narrow strait of the Menai, said, by tradition, not many ages ago to have been fordable, Mon was a near and intimate companion of Arfon. The words of old Lambard respecting the Strait of Menai are worthy of notice when he says, that in early times "it was to be waded over on foote between that and the mayne land, wherby that seamethe the more likely whiche Paulus Jovius writethe of it, saying that it was somtyme part of the continent, and was by rage of sea (like to Scicilie) rent therefro, as, by a bridge that dothe yet somtyme appeare, doth seme manifest." At the same time it must be confessed that philology offers no better derivation for the name. Rowlands (*Mona Antiq.*), supposing the first settlers to have entered the island from the Carnarvonshire side, and finding Anglesey to be the furthestmost land that way, imagines it natural that they should call it *y fon Ynys*, the hindermost island; or *y fon Wlad*, the lowermost country. This is Rowlands' fancy, and, like many of his ingenious derivations, too far-fetched to be reliable.

The island was sometimes called "Yr Ynys dowell," the dark or gloomy island. This name was appropriate, as Rowlands thinks, because its surface was covered with shady groves of oak, frequented and venerated by the Druids, who, he says, had here their chief haunt and government. There are here three gratuitous assumptions: first, that the epithet originated in the gloom of forests or groves; second, that the Druids worshipped in groves; third, that Mon was their principal and central seat. The meteorology of Britain was in those distant times much what it is at present; certainly the uncultivated state of the country would be as encouraging to mist and humidity as its present condition is, and the epithet *dowell*, dark, gloomy, might be owing to the bleak and comfortless appearance of the island, with its frequent sea mists and marshy exhalations, as much as to any other conceivable cause. That Anglesey was ever so generally and grandly darkened with the oak as to be named, from that circumstance, "the dark island," is most unlikely. It is quite conceivable that when the Romans first arrived they beheld a picture of sterility and cheerlessness far surpassing what industry and tillage have prepared for the modern beholder. The margin of the straits, with better shelter and deeper soil, the only part at present well wooded, was probably the only part where the Druid groves of oak flourished in ancient times. That Anglesey was by pre-eminence the seat and home of the Druids is not borne out by any historic testimony we possess. All we know is that they were there in great numbers when Suetonius crossed the straits, put the priests to the sword, and cut down the groves, "sævis superstitionibus sacris;" but that they had congregated there in greater numbers by flight from the mainland is as probable as not. The cromlechs and menhirs of Anglesey are numerous; and if it be granted that these are monuments of the Druidic religion, their prevalence is the best argument known in favour of the popular belief to which we allude, a belief first promoted by Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*, and generally acquiesced in ever since.

The Romans, as was their custom, adopted the native designation, adding to it the feminine termination of their language, and called it *Mona*. Pliny the younger, who was living in the first century, when Suetonius ravaged Anglesey, gives to this island the name *Mona*, and to the Isle of Man the name *Monapia* (*Hist. Nat.*, lib. ii.), a rather singular variation certainly. Tacitus, about the same time, repeatedly calls Anglesey *Mona*. The Greek geographer, Ptolemy, gives *Mova*, and varies the Isle of Man, in a manner peculiar to himself, into *Movavou̇a*. In a heading to a section in Nennius's "History," which is

supposed to have been written about the eighth century, we first meet with the name *Anglesey*. But about the authenticity of this section there is considerable doubt. It is headed, "Concerning the wonderful things of the island Mona, which in English is called Engles-eie, that is, the island of the English." Nennius wrote in Latin; but in the *Saxon Chronicle*, written in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and in a part of it written as late as the eleventh century, the name Engles-eie is not used, but *Mon-ige*, simply adding to the Cymric name the Saxon terminal part *ige*, which, like *eie* or *ey*, means an island. "Tha geheregodon hi Monige:" then ravaged they Monige (*Sax. Chron.*, Ann. 1000). This Saxon word occurs frequently in names of islands and places which once were islands, as Ramsey, Chelsea, Bermondsey. Florence of Worcester, also under the year 1000, says of Ethelred, that he "devastated a certain island called Mon-ige," meaning Anglesey. It is thus shown that the name "Anglesey," although it may have been casually used from the first subjugation of the island by Egbert, had not become the settled designation even among writers in the eleventh century and of the Saxon race.

Lambard has these remarks:—"Some, as Polydore, will have Mona or Monia to be the Isle of Man, whiche others cal Menania or Eubonia, reputinge Monia to be that which at this daye is called Anglesey, amonst whom is Lelande. Of whose opinion I am for two causes, thone for that it continueth the name of Mon to this day in the Brytische or Welshe speche, as, by their common proverbe, expressinge the fruitfulness thereof may appeare,— 'Terr mon mam Kymbry,' *i. e.*, Anglesey is the mother or nurse of Wales. Thother, for that Sylvester Gyraldus, in his booke called 'Itinerarium Walliae,' sayethe that Caernarvon is soe called because it is a cytie standinge overagaynst Mon," &c.

SECTION II.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF ANGLESEY.

The Menai Straits, "Afon Menai," probably from *Mon-aw*, the Mon water, dividing the island from Carnarvonshire, have an average breadth of about half a mile, and run almost directly, with various creeks and sinuosities, from S.W. to N.E., giving this side of the island an extent of about eighteen miles from Aber-menai to Penmon Point. The picturesqueness of the scenery along these shores is made more wonderful and impressive by those stupendous creations of human talent and enterprise, the Menai Suspension Bridge, designed by Telford, and the Britannia Tubular Bridge, designed by Stephenson.

From the mainland the island stretches out into the Irish Sea in a N.E. direction, measuring twenty miles from its base on the straits to the extreme headland of Carmel, looking out on the Skerries. Its average breadth is fifteen miles, and its total area about 271 square miles, or 173,400 acres. *Population*, 1861, 54,609; 1871, 50,919.

On the extreme W. side lies Holyhead, a little companion island of about seven miles in length, narrow, but of irregular breadth, of rocky surface and stormy aspect, presenting to the sea—which here in boisterous weather rises to terrific rage and grandeur—a bold perpendicular front of green magnesian slate 300 feet high. The South Stack Rock, an islet now carrying a great lighthouse, is 420 feet high, and nearly perpendicular. Holyhead was probably many ages ago not separated by the tide from Anglesey. It is now artificially connected with it by the embankment and causeway which were made to carry the great

mail road from Chester to Holyhead, now partly superseded by the railway. On the N.E. Anglesey confronts the sea with a lofty rampart of cliffs rarely equalled for the boldness of their broken outline; but on the W., looking into Carnarvon Bay, the beach is low and sandy, and the interior correspondingly tame and dreary.

On the sloping banks of the Menai all the way from Penmon in the N.E., by Lleinio, Henllys, Baron Hill, Craig y Don, Plas Newydd, and Llanidan, to the shore opposite Carnarvon, we are presented with a scene of uninterrupted fairy-land beauty which, combined with the rich landscape across the straits, has been pronounced to be unsurpassed in any part of Britain.

The streams of Anglesey are necessarily short and insignificant, and mainly meet the sea



MENAI BRIDGE (from a Photo. by Bedford).

Span, 560 feet; height of roadway above high water, 100 feet. Designed by Telford, and built by Government, 1818—1825.

on the N. or S.W. side. The chief are the Braint, the Cefni, and the Alaw, the last running into Holyhead Bay.

The general surface is undulating, with frequent abrupt out-croppings of igneous rock. To the W. and N.W. it is tame and barren over extensive tracts, with scarcely a tree visible; but towards the E., where the chief heights are Bodafon and Paris (Parry's) Mountains, which, with the small spurs abutting them form the chief watersheds of the island, the landscape is often picturesque. The valley of the Braint runs parallel to the Menai at a short distance, and Malldraeth Marsh, whose depression is continued by the small valley which leads the Cefni on its way to Redwharf Bay, furnishes another parallel, all three together indicating a geological fact of some interest, corresponding as they do in general direction with the great mountain ridges of Carnarvonshire and Merioneth.

The Chester and Holyhead Railway traverses the most forbidding parts of Anglesey, and gives the traveller a far from correct conception of the landscape as a whole. At the

same time it must be confessed that the face of modern Anglesey offers a saddening contrast to the picture which tradition, aided by touches of poetic colouring, has handed down of Anglesey in the far distant olden time. "Island of Saints" it may have been, but can any one believe that it ever was covered with overhanging groves and widely spread forests of oak? In many parts, for a dozen miles, the gorse and the bramble and the occasional quickset hedge, a modern intruder, are the tallest vegetable growth of the soil, and you must descend to the most sheltered dingles to find a tree that leads better than a starving life. And yet one cannot but shrewdly think that the landscape of Anglesey might be made much fairer and richer in aspect if the owners of land more generally had the liberality and taste which some of them have already displayed. No co-extensive tract, admitting in the main of cultivation, offers more tempting spots for



HENLLYS : THE SEAT OF J. L. HAMPTON LEWIS, ESQ.

plantations of larch and fir, without robbing the farmer of a yard of arable soil. On every hand, in some parts, you see rocky prominences and declivities waiting to be crowned with the varied green and graceful forms of the pine tree. There are many thousand acres in Anglesey which are an eyesore to the intelligent observer, and profitless to husbandman and landlord, which might be covered with the sweetest of verdure, and made to minister largely to the wealth of the country. Groves of larch and spruce would thrive where the elm, the ash, and the oak would shrink and lean before the south-westerly wind, and would in time afford shelter wherein the more sturdy and durable trees would grow. The fine pyramidal Norway fir, and the equally noble and graceful silver fir, are an ornament to any landscape, even to a nobleman's park, and might be used to convert the bare unproductive wastes of Anglesey into a somewhat pleasant land.

The soil varies from the sandy and marshy flats of the western side to the stiff and occasionally rich loam which in many parts yields abundant crops of barley and oats, clover and grass. The produce of the island, with the improving agriculture of the present day fostered by the intelligent landowners, who prefer spending their income on their own

patrimony to bestowing it upon Ascot and Epsom Downs, is considered good and abundant, both in corn and cattle.

We have referred to the delightful landscape scenery about Beaumaris, and have given an illustration on the preceding page of the mansion of Henllys, situated in the midst of that scenery. We now introduce a still more interesting specimen of the noble residences which abound in these parts.

The sumptuous mansion of Baron Hill stands in a park of large extent and exquisite beauty, commanding a wide and magnificent view of sea and mountain. It is in the neighbourhood of the town of Beaumaris, whose Castle, elsewhere illustrated, forms a venerable appendage to the park.



BARON HILL : THE SEAT OF SIR RICHARD B. W. BULKELEY, BART.

The proprietor allows the grounds of Baron Hill to be open to the public, and thus indefinitely extends the pleasure which so delightful a landscape and carefully kept walks and parterres are fitted to administer.

SECTION III.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

All the rocks of Anglesey are of the primitive series. There is not a square foot of the tertiary, or even of the secondary group in the whole county; and the whole superficies as far as known is divided between the lower Silurian and the carboniferous formations. There exists a considerable similarity between the geology of Anglesey and that of the western promontory of Carnarvonshire called Llyn, with the exception that the latter contains no carboniferous strata. The immediate shore of the Menai from the ferry opposite Carnarvon to the Plas Newydd Park is composed of carboniferous limestone, and the same formation is found from Lleiniog Creek to Penmon and round to Llanddona.

It also occupies the whole of the coast from Redwharf Bay to the Lligwy Creek, and turns from that point interiorly to Llangefni, including the whole of the country described by these lines and the Cefni river. Proceeding westward along Malldraeth Marsh to the sea, the coal measures occupy about a mile in width, and in parts, about Pentre Berw, Llanfihangel, the working of seams of coal has been carried on, without loss, if not with much profit.

Between this tract and Llangeinwen, and the rising ground of Bryn Siencyn, passing by the upper part of the valley of the Braint, to the Menai near the Tubular Bridge, and along the strait to Beaumaris, the rocks are of the Cambrian series, the same which constitute a large portion of Merioneth, but here metamorphosed by heat into a gneissic texture, and in this metamorphosed form occupy more than a half of Anglesey. The valley of the Ffraw, stretching over a mile on either side the stream, and up beyond the head of the stream as far as Trescawen, Holyhead Island, and the north and west of Anglesey included in a line drawn from Tywyn in the west to Llanbabo, and thence to the sea near Porthynant, and the extreme northern part from Point Carmel, through Llanfairynghornwy, by Bodewryd, to Porth-Eilian, on the north-eastern coast, is all composed of these Cambrian metamorphic rocks. In many places they have been converted by the force of intense heat, pressure, and agitation, into strangely contorted forms, as may be seen in the surface rocks, and the stones in the fences, all about Amlwch and Llan-Eilian.

The metamorphosed Cambrian rocks of Anglesey have furnished to geologists a study of no little interest, as displaying features novel and peculiar. Their remarkable contortions are seen to advantage in the South Stack Lighthouse promontory, Holyhead. "It is now ascertained," says Sir Roderick Murchison (*Siluria*), "that the schists of Anglesey, which, from their crystalline character, were once supposed to be more ancient than any other rocks in Wales, are simply an altered part of the same greywacke which constitutes the base of the Silurian series of deposits in the adjacent counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth. In other words, the old slate and greywacke of Anglesey have been altered at one spot into chlorite and mica schist, in another into quartz rock. They are associated with stripes or patches, capriciously distributed, as it were, of different palæozoic rocks of Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous age, thus forming a kind of kaleidoscope, which the most experienced geologist might have difficulty in unravelling."

Protruding through the Cambrian, masses of igneous, usually called "granite" rocks, are in many places found in Anglesey. They are seen in the South Stack Rock, also near Llys-dulas, and forming rocks of large extent, lying in a S.W. and N.E. direction from Llanfaelog to Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd. Lyell (*Elem. of Geol.*, 607) gives an interesting instance of the effect of heat carried by an intrusive body in altering the character of contiguous rocks. It occurs near Plas Newydd. A basaltic dyke of 134 feet wide, once in a state of fusion, has burst through the carboniferous strata, and in cooling into a state of solidity, has changed the character of the original rocks to a great depth. Professor Henslow, whose words are quoted, says, "Strata of slate and argillaceous limestone, through which it cuts perpendicularly, are altered to a distance of 30, or even in some places to 35 feet from the edge of the dyke. The slate as it approaches the top becomes gradually more compact, and is most indurated where nearest the junction, &c. But the most

extraordinary phenomenon is the appearance in the slate of numerous crystals of analcime and garnet, which are distinctly confined to those portions of the rock affected by the dyke."

From Llanerchymedd, stretching to the mouth of the Crigyll on the west, and to Carmel's Point northward, a good tract of the Llandilo rock is found, and a small band of the old red, dipping under the carboniferous limestone near Lligwy, and near Plas Newydd.

Thus the island of Anglesey contains a grand association of the earliest materials of the crust of the earth. Older than the granite, because existing as a solid rock before the granite in a molten state forced its way through it, and in its turn became also solid, the Cambrian group forms two-thirds of the rocks, and therefore of the soil of its surface, and probably here, as in Carnarvonshire, commands a mass of deposit not less than 3,000 feet in thickness. In the Silurian group, the Llandilo and Lingula flags cover a good field, and we have seen that the Devonian, or old red sandstone, asserts its place. Higher yet, but still in the primary strata, the island possesses a large extent of the carboniferous group. But of materials more recent than the coal measures it confesses to nothing. "Mon mam Cymru" it may well be called and may well be, if age beyond all reckoning can qualify it to be the mother and nurse of a nation which claims, it is generally supposed, not only a long but a prodigious antiquity!

The mineral resources of Anglesey, though not extensive, include a good variety, and in one or two instances are of great richness. The chief are the copper lodes of the Parys Mountain, near Amlwch (so called, it is said, after Robert Parry, or Parys, Chamberlain of N. Wales, *temp.* Henry IV.), whose working is supposed to have begun in Roman, and possibly much earlier times, but was only begun to be developed on the scale which has led to such lucrative results about the year 1768. As many as 60,000 tons of ore per annum in the more prosperous period of the workings were extracted from these mines, and several enormous fortunes were rapidly made. The ore is now obliged to be drawn from deeper excavations, and the extra cost of working, together with the cheapness of imported foreign ore, more than the exhaustion of the mine, must be considered as the causes of its present reduced state.

The coal measures of Anglesey are only scantily productive, the veins being thin, and the mineral much mixed with shale. It has been held by some that a geological knot has been discovered in this mine which the *savans* of the Geological Society would find hard to untie. Coal has here been found, it is said, in the "slate." Geology, as at present advised, pronounces against the possibility of such a thing. Either the matrix is not "slate," as that term is understood in relation to N. Wales, or the mineral is not "coal." The explanation probably is that the supposed slate is only the shale of the neighbouring limestone—what is sometimes called carboniferous slate.

The grits of the island yield tolerably good millstones, and the limestone in places is convertible into good dark and black marble.

SECTION IV.—HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

The inhabitants of Anglesey, a comparatively pure Celtic breed, were a part of the Gwyneddigion, Gwyndodwys, or men of Gwynedd, who, with the men of Powys constituted

the inhabitants of N. Wales, as distinguished from Deheubarth. They were called by the Romans, Ordovices. The names Gwynedd and Gwyndodwys are cognate with the Latin Veneti of Brittany and Italy, with Venice, Gwent, &c.

1.—*The Roman Period.*

In neither of Cæsar's descents upon Britain did he come near Wales. Of the Romans, Suetonius was the first to reach Anglesey. He subdued it in A.D. 60, and Tacitus, who gives a graphic account of the terrible catastrophe which then befell the island, gives as a reason for Suetonius's severity that "Mona, a place inhabited by a warlike race, was a common shelter for all discontented Britons." The story of the slaughter of the Druids is too well known to need repetition. For a time the "warlike people" were quelled. But a few years after, Agricola, the next Roman general, found that a new conquest was necessary; and with the energy and thoroughness of his character, he effected the conquest with fearful devastation and bloodshed. Henceforward, for 300 years, Mona was nominally ruled by the Romans.

Their hold on Britain had gradually become that of a paralyzed hand, for death was creeping into the Roman constitution, and the native princes and chieftains of Wales, whose line of descent had been carefully preserved by the professional genealogists, and recognised by their political masters, had not been slow to recover, wherever they could, in some cases in substance, in others both in substance and form, the government of their hereditary territories. It seems that Einion Urdd, son of Cynedda Wledig, who with his sons, according to Nennius (and Nennius is not necessarily legendary), had come from "Manau Guododin," the country of the Ottadini, or Northumberland, had obtained a settlement in Wales by driving out the Scots (Irish). He ruled over Anglesey and a good portion of N. Wales, "Guenedota," as Nennius calls it, "146 years before Mailcun (Maelgwyn Gwynedd) reigned, and expelled the Scots with much slaughter from these countries, and they never returned again to inhabit them."

His son, Caswallon Law Hir, who is said to have lived at Llys Caswallon, near Llanelilian, reigned over Anglesey. He obtained a famous victory over the Irish at Holyhead about the year 440.

This was a troublous and mysterious time in Wales, as well as all over Britain, and it is a trying and oftentimes fruitless labour to attempt unravelling its events. We know that the shadow of the Saxon invasion was approaching our shores, and even already skimming some of our fairest plains; but of its progress, and of the evils which fell upon the land from the north, we know in detail but too little. Our chroniclers are few, and an air of romance and poetic unreality so invests them that we are perpetually tempted to scepticism or indecision. We are next informed that Maelgwyn Gwynedd was ruler of this part. This is probably true; at least, those who disbelieve the story have to produce a better. Some one must have had precedence in Anglesey and the north at this period. Nennius says it was Mailcun. The work attributed to Monk Gildas gives him the name Maglocun, and pours upon him a heavy vial of denunciation for divers heinous sins which seem to mark out not only a distinct historical person, but a person of no ordinary notoriety. In the *Annales Cambriae*, one of our most reliable chronicles, his death is set down for A.D. 547. This

was a century after the arrival of Hengist and his freebooters in the Thames, but the Saxon power had not yet been felt in Wales, and the Cymry of Wales had not yet received the name Welsh.

Maelgwyn's descendant, Cadwallon of Gwynedd, in the seventh century had to bear the brunt of the Saxon attack under Edwin of Northumbria. Intercourse of a friendly kind as well as hostile had by this time been established between the German invaders of Britain and the Welsh, for Cadwallon was married to a sister of Penda the Mercian king. In the *Annal. Camb.*, under date 629, we find the significant entry, "Obsessio Cadguollaun regis in insula Glannauc," the besieging of King Cadwallon in the island of Glannauc, or Priestholm.

2.—*The Saxon Period.*

Edwin of Northumbria not only besieged Cadwallon on Priestholm, but obtained the mastery over Anglesey and all N. Wales. Bede, in enumerating the deeds of Edwin, says that he reduced among other parts the "Mevanian islands of the Britons, lying between Britain and Ireland," meaning, of course, Man and Mon. (*Hist. Eccles.*, ii. 5.) The former he describes as containing at that time 960 families, the latter above 300. (*Ib.*, 9.) This was the time when the Angles—that portion of the Northmen who had made their home in Northumbria—first formed a settlement in Mona; and it is just possible—although, from what we have already said, not probable—that amongst themselves the island from this time forth was denominated Angles-ey, the Angles' island.

More and frequent conflicts followed—conflicts with one or other of the Saxon Heptarchy, with Irish and Danish marauders, or civil brawls, as that between Cynan Tindaethwy and his brother Hywel, who claimed Anglesey as his patrimony. But a decisive blow was given to the people of Anglesey by Egbert of Wessex, who, about the year 828, or perhaps a few years earlier, obtained the great victory of Llanfaes, near Beaumaris. Egbert's task, however, of uniting the Saxon states under one rule, was sufficient for his time and energies: his hold on Anglesey was feeble, and its government soon reverted to the Welsh Prince Merfyn Frych, and his consort Essyllt.

N. Wales in those days was generally engaged in actual war, and Anglesey seems ever to have borne its share in the fray. How far the importation of Angles into Mon as settlers went on we are not told, but from the temper the natives always displayed we may well conjecture that its scale was limited, and that the foreigners found here but an unquiet home. The ethnology of Anglesey betrays little admixture of race. The physical characteristics of the people are Celtic. Roundish heads, with precipitous brows and yellow hair, occasionally mark them, but they occur perhaps with as little frequency as in any other part of Wales, and by no means so far prevail as to suggest a wide German admixture. Nor do the local names of the island, the personal designations of the people, or the remains of architectural monuments, as far as known in any period except the most recent times, indicate to any appreciable extent any other than a Celtic origin.

3.—*The Danish Period.*

The Danish sea-rovers visited Anglesey almost as early as any part of Britain. Their aim at first was not settlement but plunder, and in this pursuit they were quite impartial

as to Cymry or Angles. In 853 we are told (*Annal. Camb.*) that Mon was ravaged by "the black pagans." Soon Rhodri Mawr became King of N. Wales, including Anglesey, and we find him at once in conflict with the Danes in places in that island called Bangoleu and Menegy, in the former of which "Cynan was slain." In 876, just a year before the fall of Rhodri and the division of his kingdom between his three sons, the battle of Sunday—"Gueith Diu Sul"—was fought, as is likely between the Cymry under Rhodri and the Danes. Neither locality nor result is mentioned.

But Rhodri the Great, the pride and protector of the Cymry, who had succeeded in extending his power over north and south, and uniting under his sway the whole of Wales, was now near his end. The following year, in a battle with the same black pagans, that noble prince together with his son Gwriad were slain; and three years later, 880, the mountains of Snowdonia echo shouts of triumph, for Anarawd, eldest son of Rhodri, and now ruler of Anglesey, with his residence at Aberffraw, leads his victorious followers to "Gueit Conguoy, digal Rotri a Deo"—the battle of Conwy, the avenging of Rhodri by God. But the black pagans are not yet foiled; in 902, or 900 according to "*Brut y Tywysogion*," their prowess are again thrust into the creeks of Anglesey, under the leadership of Igmund, and Anarawd has to fight them at Maes Rhos Meilon, supposed to be Penrhos, Holyhead. Thousands upon thousands fall by the sword, and yet the pagans swarm like bees around the fated island.

Caradog tells us that in 969, Marc, the son of Harold, devastated Penmon—"y diffeithiawd Marc vab Herald Benmon,"—and that in the year following, "when nine hundred and seventy years was the age of Christ," Godfrey, son of Harold, wasted Mon, and by great cunning subjugated the whole island. "Deg mlynedd a thrugein a naw cant oed oet Crist pan diffeithawd Gotfric vab Herald Von, aco fawr ystryw y darostyngawd yr holl ynys."

Of the Saxons or Angles we now hear nothing. Trouble in N. Wales and Anglesey comes from the Danes, and from bickerings of the native princes among themselves. The Saxons have hot and earnest work at home, for they are far from having well consolidated their work of conquest, when they are boldly challenged to defend it if they can. The Danes mean to take from the Saxons what the Saxons had taken from the Britons; and the prize is nothing less than the land and throne of England. The ripeness and rapidity of events drew the attention of the Danes from Anglesey and the Welsh coast, and in A.D. 1013, Sweyn, the Danish king, is placed on the English throne. From this period forward we hear less of the "black pagans" in Anglesey. The same Godfrey already mentioned, in 986, according to "*Brut y Tywysogion*," had a conflict in Anglesey. "Godfrey, the son of Harold, with the black host, devastated the island of Mon, and two thousand men were captured: the remainder Mareddydd, son of Owain, took with him to Cardigan and Dyfed."

From all that we can learn from the old chroniclers, the Danes, in all their forays into Anglesey, simply came for plunder and sustenance. The soil being on the whole productive and the inhabitants industrious, Mon was a field the occasional reaping of which was profitable and convenient to people who lived in ships and disdained tilling the earth.

After this time the Danish incursions in Wales are confined almost wholly to the south. We shall meet them in force in Pembrokeshire. There, scores of names of places enshrine their language to the present day.

4.—*The Norman Period.*

The pagans gone, the Welsh princes re-enter upon the pastime of internecine war. After Bleddyn ap Cynfyn had fallen by the hand of Rhys ap Owain in 1073, and Trahaearn ap Caradog had usurped his dominion, his friend Gruffydd ap Cynan tore himself away from his exile in Ireland, crossed over, the leader of a mixed multitude of Welsh and Irish, and succeeded in taking possession of Anglesey and portions of the mainland. Venturing, however, too far into the fastnesses of Merioneth, he was boldly met by his rival, and driven back across the Menai, where he remained master. A few years later, after unceasing preparation, and with aid from S. Wales and Ireland, he fought victoriously the battle of Carno, where Trahaearn the usurper fell, and won thereby the sovereignty of all N. Wales—in the capacity, of course, of a vassal to the Norman William, for by this time the Welsh princes had been compelled to acknowledge his general supremacy. This was about the time—during a descent upon Anglesey by the Norman Hugh, Earl of Chester—that Lleiniog Castle was built, as a footing and a menace against the island.

William Rufus came to power while the brave and patriotic Gruffydd ap Cynan was yet regulus of Anglesey and the North. About 1098 the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, both of them named Hugh, with a great force invaded Anglesey (still called *Mona* in the Latin *Annales*), and compelled King Gruffydd to seek refuge in Ireland. The Normans easily overran and took possession of the island, and, after their custom, set about building castles. But while they are yet rejoicing in success, a strange piratic fleet appears in the offing. They find themselves suddenly attacked, not by the Welsh, who for the moment are cowed, but by the redoubtable Magnus, son of Olaf, king of Norway. Magnus had planned the conquest of England, or, as Ordericus Vitalis says, of Ireland, and had simply come to Anglesey to take the wheat and kine of the country to provision his ships, and perhaps to hold the island for a time as a base of operations. The two depredators meeting, fight for the wished-for plunder, as appears likely, on Beaumaris sands, Magnus from his ships shooting his arrows, the Normans from the shore shooting theirs in return; and in the first onset a stalwart Norwegian, from the prow of his vessel—one account says it was Magnus himself, another, one of his men,—as Earl Hugh de Montgomerie of Shrewsbury was boldly advancing upon his charger into the breakers, with unerring arrow “shot him, alas! at the devil’s instigation,” as Ordericus avers, “so that he fell at the same instant and breathed his last in the flowing tide.” The “whizzing arrow” had entered his eye, the only part of his body not covered with steel. The event led to the retreat of the Norman-English army from Anglesey, and the Welsh “thanked” the pirate Magnus for his equivocal visit.

Mon again has peace; Gruffydd ap Cynan again returns from Ireland, and for a time reoccupies his seat of rule. By and by, with natural obliviousness of a vassal’s duty, he fails to pay his tribute to “brenin Llundain,” the Norman king, who is now Henry I. Besides, all over Wales, and more especially on the borders of the northern Lords Marchers, the Welsh princes maintain a provoking system of plunder and petty warfare, ravaging and burning, then retiring to their fastnesses, and again returning to ravage and burn, in a manner too audacious and injurious to be borne. Henry in 1114 raises a great army, and vows with terrific oaths the complete and final humiliation of the Welsh. But Gruffydd ap

Cynan was a formidable foe to come into actual conflict with, and this Henry inwardly felt. One or two of the less powerful princes, such as Meredydd ap Bleddyn and Owain ap Cadwgan, made peace with, and partly soothed the spirit of the enraged king. In the end the expedition collapsed, leaving Gruffydd unmolested at Aberffraw. After some years and many recurring bickerings and conflicts with the Normans, Gruffydd ended his days, amid the lamentations of his country, and was succeeded by his intrepid son, Owain Gwynedd,—

“Owain swift and Owain strong.”

During Owain's long and stormy rule, Anglesey was several times the scene of exciting and sanguinary conflict. It was attacked by Cadwalader ap Gruffydd ap Cynan, but with serious loss to himself. Henry II., Plantagenet, sent a fleet to subdue it, which landed at Abermenai, opposite Carnarvon, but his men were nearly all cut off, and complete victory rewarded Owain's exertions. In reference to this achievement the poet Gwalchmai ap Meilyr sang his ode :—

“ Three mighty legions o'er the sea-flood came,
 Three fleets intent on sudden prey,
 One from Erin's verdant coast,
 One with Lochlin's armèd host,
 Long burthens of the billowy way :
 The third, from far, bore them of Norman name,
 To fruitless labour doomed, and barren fame.

“ Boldly he turns the furious Storm,
 Before him wild Confusion flies,
 While Havoc rears her hideous form,
 And prostrate Rank expiring lies ;
 Conflict upon conflict growing,
 Gore on gore in torrents flowing,
 Shrieks answering shrieks, and slaughter raving,
 And high o'er Moelfre's front a thousand banners
 waving.”

On Owain Gwynedd's death, his son, Maelgwyn, received Anglesey as his lordship, but his brother Dafydd snatched it from his hand and added it to his own possessions in Gwynedd. Soon, however, the inhabitants cast off the yoke of Dafydd, and chose his brother Rhodri for their lord. He in turn was driven out by the sons of Cynan, themselves to be dispossessed by Dafydd, who re-established his seat at Aberffraw.

In 1248 we find Henry III. campaigning against N. Wales, aided by a multitude of Irish, who ravaged Anglesea from end to end, committing barbaric and inhuman excesses.

The wars between the princes of Wales among themselves now attain to greater magnitude, and Anglesey, though cast into comparative shade, maintains a kind of metropolitan character, owing to the chief princely residence being at Aberffraw. David, after wonderful struggles and reverses, is at last defeated by his half-brother Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great), whose grandson, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, a man still greater in deeds and in fame, succumbs to the power of Plantagenet Edward I., and by his death yields both Anglesey and all Wales to be united to that great monarch's dominions.

Anglesey, therefore, had a history almost its own as long as Wales maintained any kind of independence.

5.—*The Royal Residence of Aberffraw.*

As to the time when Aberffraw first became the seat of government for Mon and Gwynedd generally, little can be said beyond the surmise that it was in the time of Rhodri Mawr (Roderick the Great), in the ninth century. When his kingdom, which at his death included the whole of Wales, was partitioned between his three sons, Anarawd, Cadell, and

Mervyn, the first, as ruler of Gwynedd, had his court at Aberffraw. The second, as ruler of Dyfed, had his seat at Carmarthen or Dinevor; the third, ruler of Powys, dwelt at Mathraval. Of these three places the pomp and circumstance have long ago disappeared. Dinevor is an ivy-covered ruin; Mathraval is nothing but a common farmhouse, not even commemorating its past magnificence by a ruin. Aberffraw, though still a village, has not one stone left upon another of the kingly residence, and even the spot where it stood is unknown.

We must go far away from the usages and maxims of modern times to see the wisdom of selecting a locality like Aberffraw to be the seat of government for N. Wales. In the first place a more ungainly region than the country around it is hard to discover in Wales. Anglesey, often fair, occasionally picturesque and beautiful, but not seldom sterile and bleak, has no other tract to equal it in bleakness and sterility. Though near the sea it has no port. It can never have been a wooded tract to supply firewood, or rear wild animals for the chase. In point of distance from the mainland of Gwynedd, though comparatively near, it is still far by reason of the difficulty of communication. Can this very difficulty of access have been a recommendation to it as the site of the royal residence? In general the Cymry trusted not in strong castles any more than in coats of mail for safety. Had they done so, the precipitous rocks and yawning chasms of Snowdonia would have been chosen as their inaccessible homes rather than the shelterless tract of Aberffraw.

Still, a position such as this has its advantages; a palace built of timber and wicker-work, situated in an open country devoid of beauty and fertility, would possess but little to excite the cupidity of the enemy, whose chief aim in nine cases out of ten was spoil. The palace of Aberffraw was in all probability a simple edifice to the last, notwithstanding the examples of grandeur in fortified palaces introduced by the Normans; for, as we have said, not a fragment or a token of it remains, although less than seven hundred years, the age of many of our churches, have elapsed since Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd held his court there.

But the prospect of less molestation may not have chiefly swayed in the selection of the spot. Mon, for some reason or other, was held as sacred by the Cymry. It had been for a time if not the chief, at least a considerable seat of the Druidic religion and culture. It is at least true that when Suetonius with his legions arrived at the Menai, Mon was then the refuge of numerous priests of the Cymry, and the slaughter which ensued of men so much venerated for their wisdom and harmlessness, consecrated for ever the soil of that island to the thoughtful patriot. It seemed well that the palace of the prince should be on ground made holy by the blood of the priest.

SECTION V.—ANTIQUITIES OF ANGLESEY.

1.—*Pre-historic.*

It seems of little use for scientific societies and private students of antiquity to plead and protest against the demolition of the mysterious pre-historic monuments which our country contains. Side by side with the advanced intelligence and refinement of the age, a want of reverence for the past, and a non-conservative utilitarianism, among a class where their absence might reasonably be expected, have allowed many owners and occupiers of

estates to wink at, if not to encourage the destruction of remains of a remote antiquity which a more cultured intelligence and taste would have cherished with a scrupulous care.

Cromlechs.—In that carefully compiled serial, the *Cambrian Register*, 1799, it is said that there were then in Anglesey thirty cromlechs, and their names and localities are given, but in 1870 we could find no such abundance. By cromlech was, doubtless, understood the erection popularly known by that designation, which consists of a large stone more or less flat laid upon several supporters. Dr. Lukis, and most modern Continental antiquarians, confine the name to a combination or series of cromlechs, of which there are instances in Anglesey, as at Plas Newydd and Tynewydd, Llanfoelog, while to the single cromlech they apply the term “dolmen,” meaning table-stone.

We shall, perhaps, be well-nigh correct if we say that at the present time, 1871, the following cromlechs and dolmens are discoverable, some in a very imperfect state, in Anglesey. In the grounds of Plas Newydd, the beautiful residence of Lady Willoughby de Broke, about 200 yards from the Menai Straits, near the Tubular Bridge, there are two standing near each other, which probably formed parts of one great monument; and near at hand is a tumulus containing a cist-vaen, recently opened and described by Mr. W. O. Stanley, M.P. Of the larger cromlech we give an engraving. The capstone measures twelve feet in average length and ten feet in breadth, with a thickness of four feet.

Trevor, Llansadwrn, has a double cromlech, and Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf has a single one. On the Lligwy there exists a cromlech of extraordinary dimensions, viz., $17\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ feet. It was recently minutely explored by the Rev. Hugh Prichard and Rev. W. Wynne Williams, and described by the former in the *Arch. Cambrensis*, Jan., 1867. Near Blochty, Llanfihangel, on Bodafon Hill, is found a small cromlech, called “Y Maen Llwyd,” about eleven feet long, but in a disturbed and disappearing condition, and having remains of others not far. More imposing than any of these is the great monument, believed to be a cromlech,



CROMLECH AT PLAS NEWYDD. 12 feet \times 10 feet; 4 feet thick.

but now with the capstone dislodged and prostrate, at Henblas, between Llangefni and Trefdraeth. If a real cromlech, it is by far the most stupendous in Wales, or probably in Great Britain, if the enormous dimensions of the masses of rock which are supposed to have been the supporters are considered, one measuring 50 feet in circumference and $13\frac{1}{2}$ in height, the other 55 feet in circumference and 10 feet in height, and computed to weigh from

60 to 70 tons. The fallen capstone measures 18 by $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and is 4 feet thick at the centre. All the stones are of the quartzose rock of this locality. The monument was examined and described by the Rev. Hugh Prichard (*Arch. Cambrensis*, 1866).

The "Maen-Chwyf," or Arthur's Quoit, near Llwydiarth, is a fine stone 17 feet long. A small one is seen at Clegyr Mawr, and one of good dimensions, about 12 feet long, in the middle of a field, close by Presaddfed Mansion.

On Holyhead Island were two cromlechs, one near Bodjor, which it seems has been not long since destroyed, the other at Tref Arthur, also now partly demolished. Looking towards Aberffraw, near the shore, at Tynwydd, Llanfaelog, a double cromlech can, or rather, could be seen: one has been used up, the other has been broken. An "improving" tenant made hedges of the first; and a worshipping tenant, apparently believing in the fitness of what he considered an "altar" to the occasion, made a bonfire on the second to celebrate the coming of age of his landlord, and thus split the ponderous mass (5 feet thick and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long) in two. The stone is of the metamorphic rock of the country.

At Mynydd y Cnwc, nigh at hand, is a single cromlech. On the river Crigyll, in the same neighbourhood, there are three cromlechs of small size. On the farm of Bryn Celli Du, Llan Ddaniel, is a very fine cromlech in a comparatively well-preserved state; part of the tumulus being still unremoved from the capstone, and the long passage which led to the chief place of sepulture, under the great stone, with its main features undisturbed. To the credit of the proprietor, the site is planted and protected by an enclosure. At Llangaffo, near Dinam, in the middle of a field, is also a small cromlech.

Having thus gone the round of the island in search of cromlechs, we have now arrived in a district which, in pre-historic as well as in historic times, was clearly one of peculiar importance. The monuments of both periods are here numerous, and show that similar causes operated in both periods similarly, although it is quite *sub judice* whether the builders of the cromlechs and the builders of the camps and churches belonged to one and the same race or group of mankind.

We have, however, never been able to see that any advantage is gained to ethnology, any difficulty removed, or light imparted, by attributing the megalithic creations of these and other parts to a pre-Celtic race. It is possible that a pre-Celtic race built them: it is as possible that the Cymry built them. They may have stood where they now stand for ten thousand years, but there is nothing absurd in the more moderate supposition that their builders lived within the thousand years preceding the Christian era; for we know that in some parts of the world, *e.g.*, Madagascar, the erection of similar monuments is carried down to our own day.

Be the period far or near, the gently rising land on the side of Mon which looks towards Carnarvon and the Snowdon district seems through many distant ages to have been the theatre of great events. Did it become such mainly from its position? It is certainly the nearest point to the Snowdon mountains, the great stronghold of the Welsh in all ages. The routes from the south, like Sarn Helen, probably led long before our era to Caer Seiont, the last resting station in a pilgrimage or a march to "Tir Mon Mam Cymru;" and on its nearest, best sheltered side, looking down upon the blue waters of the ebbing and flowing Menai, it is likely enough the chief solemnities of the island were performed. The straits and the river Braint were separated by a gently rising ground suitable for settlement

and observation; and the Menai, close at hand, offered the nearest ferry, or perhaps a ford, for crossing.

Be the determining reason what it may, it is certain that between Plas Newydd and Maesyporth, and between the Menai shore at Llanidan and Dinam, there is found a mysterious group of spots sanctified by ancient faiths, warlike deeds, and interment of mighty dead, such as is rarely equalled in a like space in Europe, save on the misty and most mysterious shores of the Morbihan in Brittany. Too long ago occurring, and too unrecorded were the deeds here done, to be known to us. What was Caerleb before it became a Roman station? Who were the chieftains, priests, or demigods, whose altars were guarded by the great stones, never yet disturbed (except in their precious contents), at Bryn Celli Du and Plas Newydd? Were the burials at Caer Fynwent and Bryn y Bedd, those of the gory and swiftly gathered remains of battle, or the tenderly laid down and cherished dust of the fathers, brothers, sons, and daughters of generation after generation of a race which has entirely passed away, leaving none but these dumb and yet eloquent records behind them? We know not. We must wait until careful examination and comparison in different parts of the world have furnished us with better data than we now possess to form a fair induction; and perhaps the best induction which can then be found will only terminate in doubt. As yet the science of pre-historic inquiry is in its infancy; our most venerable monuments are the least understood, and our greatest triumphs have been achieved in the exploding of ill-founded and ill-digested opinions.

The idea that cromlechs were sacrificial altars, and that the blood shed upon them was that of human victims, is one of those ill-founded opinions. Dr. Lukis, in the Channel Islands and in Brittany, has explored with scientific care and knowledge the contents of many unopened cromlechs and *dolmens*, and has come to the conclusion, from the remains they contained, that they were nothing less than the laboriously constructed sarcophagi where a reverent race deposited their dead—the prototypes, in fact, of the great altar-tombs of our churches. In Anglesey itself the same conclusion from similar research has been forced upon Mr. Prichard and Mr. Wynne Williams, as shown in their valuable memoirs in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, &c. For the old opinion, which cast so dismal a reflection on the Druidic *cultus*, there was absolutely no evidence beyond the circumstance that in some of these great stones there were found depressions, which, in masses of unhewn rock exposed for thousands of years to the elements, might naturally be expected, but which the imagination, tempted by the enticing voice of a pre-conceived theory, converted into basins for the blood of the victim. Rowland theorized, and easily formed grand conclusions, but modern inquirers are content to proceed on the laborious principle of the finding out and comparison of facts.

Burial-places—probably also places of religious rites—these cromlechs were. The spot where they stand, therefore, is sacred to the thoughtful. The solemn procession is not seen, the impressive gloom of the silent forest is not felt, the deep tones of the venerable Druid priest are not heard; but the same sea moans in the distance, and the same heavens look down overhead, and the very stones of the same cromlech are still there, the one upon the other. Gone is everything human,—bard, Druid, and prince, with the song, the sacrifice, and the sword; the dance, the war-shout, and the clash of battle; and there remain alone a riddle which we cannot solve, and a lesson of wisdom as to

the passing nature of human things and the littleness of our own brief day, we cannot refuse to learn.

Maenhirs, or Erect Stones.—Anglesey contains a good number of these stones, called in Brittany *menhirs*, and in that country greatly exceeding in size those of Wales—some of them measuring as much as forty or fifty feet in height, as those at Plouarzel near Brest; while those at Lokmariaker, now prostrate, measure above sixty feet long, with breadth and



MENHIRS IN BRITTANY.

thickness proportionate. The menhirs of Anglesey seldom exceed twelve or fourteen feet in height, and possibly, therefore, correspond to the stones in Brittany called *peulven*, pillar stone, which number many hundreds in the great field of Carnac alone. In Anglesey there is apparent no plan or method in the distribution of the menhirs, nor is there visible, except doubtfully in two or three instances, any relation between them and the cromlechs; whereas in Brittany they often stand in rows parallel to, and equidistant from each other, like the pillars of an Oriental temple, with wider distances, and are so often in close proximity to the cromlechs as to argue some purposed and systematic correlation. The arrangement in rows is shown in the accompanying illustration from a photograph by Reeve, and it is seen that the farmer has utilized the menhirs to form fences between his narrow fields. Two colossal fallen menhirs at Lokmariaker, Brittany, measuring respectively 27 ft. and 30 ft. long, with an average breadth of 11 ft., were so situated in the vicinity of a great cromlech as to suggest the idea that they might have served, when erect, as two obelisks (unhewn, yet pointed at the top) at the entrance to the sacred precincts, like the colossus at the entrance of the temple at Thebes.

The maenhir in Wales has no doubt the same *raison d'être* as it has in Brittany and other regions of the world. What that reason was we are even more helpless to discover than in the case of the cromlechs. It was not to be a landmark or a division of property: much less was it to supply a post for cattle to rub against, as some unpoetic persons would fain believe; although there are cattle-posts of good size and maenhirs which are diminutive, making the determination of their character sometimes perplexing. It must be borne in mind that the maenhirs now standing are probably only solitary remains of a combination of

erections which in further or nearer proximity held relation to each other—cromlechs, circles, barrows, other maenhirs, &c., which subsequent ages of superstition and later ages of improving tillage have removed. In the preceding engraving we see the solemn congregation still standing together, but the silent signs they make to us we have no key to interpret. We may ask, were these wonderful masses of rock brought thus together in order to serve as places of solemn council on national affairs? or were they memorials of men slain on the spot in battle? or were they monuments of a national pantheon or cemetery, erected by degrees, as the great men of the tribes were brought in from various distances to the sacred place of burial? or were they symbols, monitors, or guides, in subordination to some system of worship in a contiguous or neighbouring temple? Probably some of these questions touch upon the fringe of the reason of their existence.

Less mercy is, we fear, shown to these maenhirs in an agricultural country than to the cromlechs. The latter offer by their bulk a tolerably successful resistance to the rustic iconoclast; but the maenhir, unless it proves useful as a rubbing-post or gate-post (as we have heard of church fountains turned into hog-troughs—or, as at Lligwy, changed from a gate-post into the step of a stile,—and as the sarcophagus of Prince Llewelyn's consort, daughter of King John, was for ages used as a watering-trough for horses), or is stout enough to challenge ordinary powers of destruction, stands but a poor chance of lengthened life. It offends, perchance, the superstitious religionist; it steals three square yards of land from the thrifty farmer; it offers to the sharp-eyed road-surveyor "metal" for road-making, or to the quarryman stones for building; and its fortune is to be blasted or beaten to fragments, after bravely rendering the kind of service it was bidden to render to mankind for thousands of years. Thanks to advancing intelligence and the interposition of our antiquarian societies, this ungentle barbarism is gradually diminishing, and the gentry of Anglesey, some of whom we have named, are not behind others in bringing about this result.

The maenhirs of Anglesey abound mostly on the north-eastern side, few being found to the west or south. The first we meet in proceeding from Beaumaris towards Pentraeth and Holyhead is at College, near Trevor; this, however, is by some considered as part of a cromlech; and we soon encounter another at Plas Llanddyfnan. At Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, a fine one, known as "Maen-Addwyn," the Stone of Virtue, is seen. In the same neighbourhood, on Bodafon Hill, are the remains of cromlechs, already noticed, and a *carnedd* is found near the Llanerchymedd road. A stone in the grounds of Trescawen, sometimes called a maenhir, turned out on inspection to be a monument of some kind, bearing a Latin inscription quite illegible. The owner of the place informed the writer that for many years it had been a gate-post on the estate, fixed with its inscribed face turned towards the cart wheels, whereby the inscription was effectually worn away.

At Bodewryd, and at Llechcynfarwy, near Presaddfed—here again in the neighbourhood of a noble cromlech—are maenhirs; and near Bryndu, the seat of General Hughes, and in the parish of Llanfechell, is the celebrated "Maen Arthur," and several remains of cromlechs and tumuli. A maenhir stands, or not long ago stood, near Nantyfron, west of Cemmaes, and two at a few hundred yards distance from each other on a rising ground on the farm of Pen yr Orsedd, the throne or seat-eminence—a very significant name—on the road towards Llanfaethlu. Near the inn at Llanfaethlu we come on a sturdy maenhir standing close to the road on the left, whence an extensive prospect of country is enjoyed. On the

river Alaw, not far, and in the near locality of the "Tomb of Bronwen," is, or was, "Maen y Gors."

Caers and Tumuli.—Of caers we may mention those of "Bwrdd Arthur," to the west of Beaumaris; the two circular camps in Llanfair-yng-hornwy parish (Castell Crwn); Caer Helen, Llanfihangel; and the caerau of Llechcynfarwy; and among the more ancient tumuli (sepulchral most probably), that of Llys Newydd by the great cromlech, recently opened by Mr. W. O. Stanley, M.P., and found to contain a cist; that of Llanddyfnan, and Llanfair Mathafarn-Eithaf; that near Aberffraw, at "Gorsedd y person;" that near Tre-Castell (with a cromlech not far) and that on the Alaw river, with a caer and a maenhir near. There were also caers on the Lligwy, but they have long ago been levelled by the plough.

Cyttiau Gwyddelod.—In different parts of North Wales are found certain primitive underground habitations, circular in form, and so disfigured as to be scarcely observable above the surface, which are now usually called "Cyttiau Gwyddelod," huts of the Irish. That they are properly pre-historic may be questioned, but that they were habitations of human beings in a low and degraded condition is certain. Those in Anglesey, and more especially those on Holyhead island, have been explored by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, whose valuable memoirs upon them have appeared in the journal of the Archæological Institute; and the conclusion at which he has arrived is that to pronounce upon the age of their first builders and inmates would be hazardous, but that there is evidence sufficient furnished by their contents to prove that they were used as places of habitation by a people not unacquainted with the manipulation of copper ore during the Roman occupation of this island.

The "grave of Bronwen, on the banks of the Alaw," must be considered among pre-historic spots, in the sense that all the caers and tumuli are so. Of its construction there is no *history*, except what is clearly mixed with fable; but of the reality of the *carnedd* and the urn, and the character of the place as a place of sepulture, there can be no reasonable doubt; while scepticism is quite possible as to whether the ashes of Bronwen, the fair daughter of Llyr, and aunt of Caractacus, were the ashes enclosed in the discovered urn.

The *Mabinogion* story of the burial of Bronwen is very brief, but also very beautiful. "Bedd petruel o wnaed i Fronwen ferch Llyr ar lan Alaw, ac yno y claddwyd hi." A four-cornered grave was made for Bronwen on the banks of the Alaw, and there she was buried. This is the whole of the story.

Brief as it is, however, it seems to furnish three or four facts which might be guides to discovery. There was a grave, and it was four-cornered, and situated on the banks of the Alaw. The river was known time out of mind. A *carnedd* of stones covered with grass was also there, but had never been explored. In 1813 a farmer, wanting stones, put the *carnedd* under contribution, when in the centre a cist made of coarse flags was discovered, and in the cist an urn, placed with its face downwards, full of ashes and half-calcined bones. The spot was visited by Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, who saw the urn and its contents, and communicated the facts to Sir Richard C. Hoare, the antiquarian, who got them published in the *Cambro-Briton*. It seems that this interesting spot had from time immemorial been called by the country people *Ynys Bronwen*, the Islet of Bronwen.

To enumerate the ancient places of sepulture, the tumuli and the cists, &c., which have

been discovered in Anglesey, would be out of place and too tedious in these pages. The information must be looked for in the *Archæol. Cambrensis* and other antiquarian and scientific journals.

2.—*Historic Antiquities.*

The limits at command permit the enumeration here of only a few of the more prominent historic antiquities of Anglesey. Divided between civil and ecclesiastical, these antiquities would well fill a volume by themselves.

The chief monument of historic antiquity, after the venerable churches of the island, some of which are of greater age, is the magnificent ruin of Beaumaris Castle. It is on the estate of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, forming as it were a symbol of the



BEAUMARIS CASTLE (*from a Photograph by Bedford*).

antiquity of his family, as it does a portion of the scenery of his park. It stands on a spot the fairest and sweetest in the country, and the story of its creation tells of times the most calamitous for the passing hour, but the most beneficent in the progress of ages for the nation of the Cymry.

The plan of this sumptuous and mighty erection, at once palace and fortress, reveals the wonderful conceptions and the equally wonderful resources of Edward I. As it stood when finished, although not equal to Caerphilly in extent, or to Carnarvon in grace and elegance, it was a stupendous and truly magnificent creation.

Edward I., the castle-builder, who made castle-building not a pastime, but a serious, although tastefully conducted means to an end, had to contend with no common enemy, when, after erecting such mighty strongholds as Carnarvon and Conway Castles, he had to build such a place as Beaumaris Castle with a view to the overawing and coercion of the little island of Anglesey.

In 1295 he selected the site for this fortress on what was then a flat marsh ; planning it so that the fosse could be filled all round by every tide, and provision for the garrison be landed direct from the boats. The engraving gives some idea of the magnitude of the place, although it takes in but a small portion of one of four sides of the structure ; what remains of this is but a sadly dilapidated ruin. The castle proper, part of which is here portrayed, was surrounded by an enclosing wall or ballium, entered by a great gateway and drawbridge, and strengthened at intervals by ten circular bastion towers. All this outstanding work was a protection to the castle : the castle, when this was taken, was a protection to its inmates and garrison.

The castle itself rose from the centre of the field enclosed by the forementioned curtain in quadrangular form, crowned on all four corners, and at the centre of each side, by a powerful and ornamental round tower. These strong castle walls, some 8 or 10 feet in thickness, enclosed the spaces and covered passages for defence, and the great apartments, chapel, &c., of the castle ; and within the whole, forming an open centre for light, ventilation, and exercise, was an area or quadrangle 190 feet square. One side, the north-west, contained the banqueting hall, 70 feet by 24, lighted by five beautifully traceried large Gothic windows. On the eastern side was the chapel—our Plantagenets were “pious” men, and looked to the east,—of Early English, of course, and with many a graceful feature of groined roof, moulded mullion, and leafy boss. On the altar was the golden crucifix and the quiet light ; in and out glided the priest (now about to become a tonsured celibate), and the great Edward was now and then, whenever the Council and the Battle-field permitted, among the humble worshippers.

Just the other side, in fell contrast with traceried and groined chapel, tapestried hall, and scented boudoir, there are numerous dark and cavernous recesses and depths whose purpose it is not hard to conjecture, and whose actual use for long and dismal years it is well that oblivion should cover. Many men of the best blood of Mona, children of her princes and nobles, stout mailed defenders of her privileges and immemorial rights, saw the last of the light of heaven when they entered these places ; their brave words of patriotism and defiance were here silenced, and their names are to us unknown.

It is, however, some comfort to recollect, that the deadly struggle between Edward I. and the Welsh did not long continue after the erection of Beaumaris Castle. Its building took place when Llewelyn, the last Prince of Wales, had already been dead thirteen years, and the formal union of Wales to England had been declared an equal time. The spirit of the Cymry long rebelled, and their frequent insurrections gave sore trouble for a series of years ; but the embers one after the other died out, and Edward’s great castles by degrees became mere memorials of a conflict whose severity and stubbornness were almost unparalleled while it lasted, but which exhausted powers at last brought to an end.

The bickerings between the garrison and the inhabitants were so frequent and annoying when Henry VII. mounted the throne that he for a time suppressed the garrison. Among the more prominent facts of the castle’s mid-age history is the appointment as its constable in 1440 of Wylliam Bulkeley, Esq., the first of the Bulkeley family of Baron Hill. (See *Bulkeley*, Baron Hill.) The constablenesship remained in this family, almost without intermission, until the final dissolution of the garrison. The Welsh having grown more quiet, the castle was of little use for a long series of years, when at last the civil wars led

to the termination of its regular occupation. During the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament it was strongly garrisoned, and held out stoutly for the King, under command of Colonel Bulkeley, son of Viscount Bulkeley, the governor. The Parliamentary forces, however, under General Mytton, in 1648, so closely invested it that the garrison was compelled to capitulate, obtaining honourable terms. After this time the castle gradually fell into decay, and was ultimately dismantled and abandoned. It continued the property of the Crown until some few years ago, when it was purchased by the present Sir Richard Bulkeley, who has tastefully laid out the grounds, and made them available for the recreation of the inhabitants of Beaumaris.

Lleiniog Castle, on the way from Beaumaris to Penmon, is the next ruined fortress of any size in Anglesey, and is of much earlier date than Beaumaris Castle. It is probably the Castle of "Aberlleiniog" which was built by the Norman, Hugh, Earl of Chester, "Hugh the Fat," as the Welsh in derision called him, during his conflicts with Gryffydd ap Cynan. The date of its erection is given as 1080, so that it had become a hoary structure before the foundations of Beaumaris Castle had been dug; and yet the part of it standing looks to-day strong and firm. Before that time it certainly cannot have been built, for although the Welsh did build strongholds, it is quite certain that castle-building, in a style so artistic and finished as even this fragment displays, was not known either amongst the Welsh or the English before the Conquest.

Some have dated Lleiniog Castle to the conquest of Anglesey by Egbert of Wessex, but there is no evidence for such an opinion, and the evidence of the ruin itself is distinct against it.

Aberlleiniog, which it guards, is a little creek which leads up a pretty dingle into the interior. The castle would equally prevent the introduction of hostile forces by this inlet, and guard the road from Beaumaris to Penmon and Priestholm—the Priest-island,—an important line of communication.

The stronghold of Ednyfed Fychan, Llewelyn's distinguished general and councillor, was at Tregarnedd, near Llangefni. Alas for the shortness of human memory! This man, so brave, so strong, so wise, whose blood also runs in so many of the bluest veins in Anglesey, and who only terminated his active career less than 700 years ago, at this day has scarcely a man in the neighbourhood of his castle of Tregarnedd who knows his name. People of the genuine race of the old Cymry live there, sheltered by the very stones of the stronghold where that brave captain spent many an anxious and weary night, while he and his great master Llewelyn ap Iorwerth were battling for the liberty and life of Wales, who are totally unaware of the sanctity of the spot. The writer in 1870 was assured on the very floor of Ednyfed Fychan that no such castle as was sought after had ever existed there—no such man as Ednyfed Fychan, prudent councillor and heroic chieftain, had ever called that place his own. And truly the good people's disowning words seemed borne out by the common and impoverished aspect of the spot. There was no history in it. A walk to the rear of the row of cottages, however, and a survey of the cottage gardens, brought some clear fragments of monumental history to light, and made you hear the solemn voice of the *genius loci*. The very cottage walls at the back are the stoutly built, undisturbed walls of an ancient edifice, pierced with window-openings finely arched with hewn stone. All round the garden ground the ditch of a fortress is plainly discernible, and the up-and-down surface

tells of disturbance and change. But potato and onion beds cover the courtyard where the war charger used to paw, and the voices of children playing replace the harsh tones of the mailed men-at-arms.

Of the princely residence of Aberffraw, as already shown, there are no remnants visible.

3.—*Ecclesiastical Antiquities.*

The religious character of the Monwyson did not cease with the extinction of Druidism. The period of Roman domination, which began with the massacre of priests and the demolition of groves and temples, saw and encouraged the introduction of a purer faith. Christianity by degrees won its way among the Roman legions, generals, and emperors; and by some agency or other, now hopelessly unknown, the nation of the Cymry, throughout what was soon designated by the conquerors *Britannia Secunda*, received the faith in its simple purity, uncontaminated by the errors which even already began to disfigure it in the Western or Romish Church. We know but little, however, of the first fortunes of Christianity in Anglesey. In time the British Church yielded to the fascination and the force of the Saxon Romish Church, and the maxims and practices of Rome were introduced into Anglesey. The religious character of the inhabitants is plainly seen from the abundance of religious houses the island contained in the Middle Ages, traces of many of which still continue.

The inhabitants of the island in the Middle Ages probably did not exceed three or four thousand souls, and yet we find the surface of the land in the latter end of this period dotted with numerous monastic establishments, chapelries, and oratories, some of them places of note and large extent. In the Comot of Tindaethwy, on the Menai, we find the great settlement of Cor Seiriol at Penmon, a Benedictine priory, with a supplementary cell or place of stricter retirement on Ynys Seiriol, Priestholm. The fair district of Llanfaes, in the close neighbourhood of the more recent Beaumaris, had a house of Grey Friars, founded, it is said, in 1237, by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great), and built over the grave of his wife, the Princess Joan. Nearly on the same spot stands the present mansion, called "The Friars."

On the south-western corner of the island, on the promontory, or rather, island of Llanddwyn, as far from human habitations as monks could creep, was the shrine of Dwynwen, the famed daughter of Urth, much resorted to, it is said, by the N. Welsh youth of both sexes who were oppressed by the anxieties and vexations of love. To her the amorous Davydd ap Gwilym sang the words,—

"Dwynwen! fair as the tears of morning!
 Thy golden image in its choir,
 Illumined with waxen torches,
 The pains of pettish mortals
 Well knows the art to heal:
 With sad and wounded heart shall none return from Llanddwyn."

Holyhead probably obtained the epithet "holy" through the monastery established there by Cybi, a contemporary of St. David (sixth century). There was also a monastic house of some sort at Llanfair-yng-hornwy, and cells and chapels, some as supplementary to the

monasteries, some as family oratories, supporting permanent service, spread in considerable numbers all over the island. Whether all these existed contemporaneously may be a matter of doubt: when they ceased, and whither their property, if they had any, went, it is now impossible to say. But the last sweep, which cleared the whole into oblivion, came with Henry VIII. and the Reformation.

It is worthy of notice that the chief monasteries were set down near spots already rendered venerable by the Druidic worship. Although Christianity necessarily proved fatal to what still remained of the form and visible operations of Druidism, the religious instinct and feeling in both were substantially identical, and the teachers of the divine creed, partaking in some measure in the sentiment, and respecting the prejudices and loving attachments of the popular mind with regard to the waning faith, despised not the places and names which were held in such high veneration by the inhabitants. The parish churches founded in early times in Anglesey are numerous, and some of the structures are of great age. Among these may be mentioned Llaneilian, near Amlwch, a venerable pile, containing features of especial interest; Llanfaelog (now rebuilt); Llangwyfen; Llanynghenedl, on Holyhead; Llanbadrig Cemmaes; Tregaian; Pentraeth; Llangadwaladr, near Bodorgan Station; Aberffraw; Trefdraeth; Penmynydd (rebuilt), containing the famous tomb of Owen Tudor.

SECTION VI.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF ANGLESEY.

The houses, once manorial, or the centres of wide lordships, the abodes of households of gentle descent, which have either disappeared altogether from the face of Anglesey, or have succumbed to fortune and been converted into farmhouses or their out-buildings, are unusually numerous. Bodeon, Tregarnedd, Penheskin, Penmynydd Mon, Porthamel, Henblas, Llanddyfnan, are among the many examples that at once suggest themselves. The families also which once were prominent, led in the field, presided on the bench, held the land in fee, and kept their troops of retainers, are gone. The very names of many have perished, and we grope after them by curious guesses, if perchance in the local names which still cling to the soil we can discover their shape and signification. Others remain on yellow parchments, and we fall upon them with more than the interest of those who disentomb precious relics of marble and gold, or foundations and carved work of ancient temples. But if some sink and disappear, others come and take their places. The wealth and population of the island are still on the increase, and many of the oldest families seem as young and vigorous as ever.

Mindful of the scope of this work, we of course refrain from indulging in memorials of legendary times, or in any in later ages but those relating to households of prominence and influence in the island. There will be some repetition of the same names in the record of sheriffs hereafter to be given, but this is unavoidable. It must be remembered that in the period referred to under this section the scale and standard of station and gentility differed greatly from what the present age affects. The mansion was often humble, the patrimony small, extravagance and daintiness were alike excluded; and yet the man, through ancient descent or through noble deeds and character, occupied his position of weight and consider-

ation as one of the gentry of the land. Our times are more showy, ambitious, and expensive; but it may be questioned whether the more splendid mansions and appointments of to-day cultivate more true courtesy and hospitality, or command a whit more respect than did the plain paternal home of the old country gentleman whose hospitality amounted almost to a perpetual open table, and whose relation to his neighbours and tenantry was that of a protector and friend.

The following are a few of the families once prominent in Anglesey, whose descent was ancient, and which in most instances have no place in the present roll of the county. They were almost all on their estates when Lewys Dwnn collected his "Heraldic Visitations" about the year 1588, and some came down to a much later period. Unless otherwise mentioned, none of them survived in their old homes at the time of the visitation made of Anglesey in 1870 in compiling the present work. Most of the places were noted as early as A.D. 1352 in the *Extenta Com. Anglesey* of Edward III.

ABERFFRAW.

Hugh ap Robert, Bachelor of Arts, of this place, traced his lineage to Cilmin Droetu, founder of one of the noble tribes of North Wales. Robert, his father, was son of Madog ap Rhys of Llandwrog, and had married Elin, daughter of William ap Howel, &c., of Llandwrog, whose mother, Catharine, was a descendant of Sir Howel y Fwyall. *Meyrick* supposes that Hugh ap Robert was the parson who was deprived of the rectory of Newborough and other preferments on Mary's accession, for being married.

PENHESGIN.

Rhisiart ap Rolant Wynn, of Penhesgin, in the Comot of Tindaethwy, claimed descent from Ierwerth ap Jarddur, in the twelfth generation. He married Elen, daughter of William Coetmor of Coetmor, by Sian, daughter of William ap William of Cochwillan.

Rolant, his father, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard ap Meurig of Badorgan. We find from *Meyrick*, note to *Dwnn*, that the Penhesgin estate continued in the Wynn family for several generations after this, and passed at last with Elizabeth, an heiress, to her husband, Francis Edwards, of Plas yn y Coed, Flintshire. With their daughter, an heiress, it passed in 1722 to the Wynnes of Llwyn, Denb., a branch of the house of Gwydir, by whom eventually it was sold.

LLANGADWALADR.

Rolant Gruffydd, Esq., J.P., eldest son of Lewis ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Einion Sais. Einion Sais of Bodorgan, ancestor of the Meyricks, had married Eva Meredydd ap Cadwgan ap Llowarch ap Bran, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of N. Wales. Rolant Gruffydd married Catrin, daughter of Thomas Mostyn ap Rhisiart ap Howel ap Ivan Vychan. Their daughter and heiress, Florence, married Robert Gruffydd ap Sion of Carnarvon, and had issue.

HEN EGLWYS, Comot of Malldraeth.

David Lloyd ap William traced to Einion of Llan-

wnda, county Carnarvon. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William ap Llewelyn ap Howel ap Ivan ap Howel, and had, with other issue, a son, William.

LLANFAETHLU.

John Wynn Owain, of Llanfaethlu, was son of Sion ap Owain ap Meurig, as in the pedigree of Bodowen and Bodorgan. The Owens of Llanfaethlu were the stock whence sprang the Owens, late of Orielton, in Pembrokeshire.

BEAUMARIS.

Gabriel Roberts, of Beaumaris, son of Lewis ap Robert, was descended from Jarddur, sometimes called a founder of one of the noble tribes, and his wife Angharad, heiress of Meredydd ap Maelgwyn ap Cadwallon, Lord of Ceri. Gabriel Roberts *m.* Ann, dau. of John Harden (Hawarden) of Cheshire, and (2nd) Dorothy, dau. of Robert Torbrick, of Ruthin.

CHWAEN DDU, Llantrisant.

From Gruffydd ap Cynan by his wife Angharad, dau. of Owain ap Edwin, whose son was Owain Gwynedd, descended Hugh Hughes of Chwaen Ddu. He *m.* Jonet, dau. of William ap Rhys Wyn of Clegyr, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Richard, whose dau. and heir, Jane, *m.* William Wyn, son of Thomas Wyn of Coytley, in Eivonyydd, Carnarvon. *Meyrick*, note to *Dwnn*, says, "This pedigree is continued long after the days of L. Dwnn, for William Wyn, the husband of Jane Hughes, was living on the 4th Feb., 1717."

TREF ANGHARAD, Bodedern.

Gruffydd ap Davydd, of Tref Angharad, traced his pedigree to Madog ap Jarddur through eleven generations. He *m.*, 1st, Marsli, dau. of Rhys ap Huw of Llanfechell; 2nd, Elin, dau. of Lewis ap Sion Owen of Llanddygwel, and had issue of both.

SYBWLDIR, Parish of Bodedern.

Davydd ap Rhys of this place traced his descent

through thirteen generations to Owain Gwynedd. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Sion ap Owen of Bodowen (see Bodorgan), and had issue. He was *m.* also to Elizabeth, dau. of Huw ap Rhisiart, but whether as his second wife is uncertain.

CLEGYROG, Parish of Llanbadrig.

William ap Rhys Wyn, traced to Howel ap Jerwerth Ddu. His grandfather, Sir (or Rev.) Davydd ap Rhys, *m.* Morfydd, dau. of Tudyr Llwyd, descending from Madog ap Jarddur. William ap Rhys Wyn *m.* Ann, dau. of Thomas ap Rhys of Bodavon, and (2nd) Sioned, dau. of William ap Rhys. The lands of Clegyrog passed by marriage of dau. and heir of William ap Rhys Wyn to the Wynnes of Pengwern, Llanwnda.

PENMYNYDD.

Ancestry of Owen Tudor and the Tudor Royal House.—Davydd Fychan, ap Davydd Lloyd, ap Cynwrig, ap Goronwy, ap Cynwrig (Kendric or Kyner), ap Jorwerth, ap Hwva, ap Cynddelw, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of N. Wales. Davydd Fychan *m.* Angharad, dau. of Gruffydd ap Davydd ap Tudor. By a second marriage he had a dau., Marged. Meredydd ap Tudor ap Grouw *m.* a co-heiress of Davydd Fychan, and had issue Owen Tudor, Esq., of Penmynydd, Mon., who is known to have *m.* Catherine, widow of King Henry V., by whom he had two sons, Edmund and Jasper. The former became Earl of Richmond and Pembroke, and his son was Henry VII. of England, the first of the royal house of Tudor.

PENMYNYDD.

Davydd Owen Tudor, Esq., of Penmynydd, claimed descent through Ednyfed Fychan from Marchydd ap Cynan, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of N. Wales. His father, Richard ap Owen ap Tudor Fychan of Penmynydd, was sheriff of Anglesey in 1565 and 1573. Davydd Owen Tudor was *m.* and had issue, but his wife's name and family are not given. His arms were those of Marchudd, of Ednyfed Fychan, of Madog ap Grouw Fychan, of Jarddur, Cadwaladr and Gruffydd ap Cynan, quarterly. He signed his name "Dd. Owen Theoder" to his pedigree, drawn by Dwnn. The estate of Penmynydd became by descent the property of Jane, dau. of Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel, who had *m.* Mary, dau. of Richard Owen of Penmynydd. She *m.* R. Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, and sold Penmynydd in 1722 to Richard, Viscount Bulkeley.—*Meyrick.*

PLAS NEWYDD.

Morus Gruffydd, Justice of the Peace, and Quorum, son and heir of Robert Gruffydd, Esq., traced up through Ednyfed Fychan to Marchudd ap Cynan of Bryn Ffanigl, founder of one of the noble tribes of N. Wales. He *m.* Jane, dau. of John Wyn ap Hugh of Bodvel, Esq., and had among other issue Robert Gruffydd, Esq., living 1594. Morus Gruffydd of Plas Newydd was M.P. for Beaumaris in the second Parliament of Edward VI., 1553.

MYVYRIAN, Llanidan.

The descent of Rhydderch ap Richard of this place was in the twelfth degree from Jarddur ap Cynddelw,

or more correctly Jarddur ap Trahaianr ap Cynddelw. One of his ancestors, Ivan ap Ednyfed, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Ievan ap Llewelyn, and heiress to the Myvyrian property. *Meyrick* takes occasion to say that the matrimonial connections between the families of Bodowyr and Myvyrian were so close and complicated that Sir Edward Trevor of Brynkinnallt wrote the following epitaph on Eva, his grandmother :—

"Here lies by name the world's mother ;
By nature my aunt, sister to my mother ;
By law my grandmother, mother to my mother ;
My great-grandmother, mother to my grandmother.
All this may be without breach of consanguinity."

LLWYDIARTH, Comot of Twrcelyn.

Davydd Lloyd, son and heir of Rhys Wynn of Llwydiarth, claimed lineage through Cynwrig ap Ierwerth, &c., from Cynedda Wledig. One of his ancestors, Davydd ap Ivan, killed in an affray at Beaumaris, *m.* Angharad, dau. of William ap Gruffydd of Penrhyn. Davydd Lloyd ap Rhys Wynn himself *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Porthamel, an ancestor of the present W. B. Hughes, Esq., M.P., of Plas Coch. The arms of Davydd Lloyd were, quarterly, those of Carwed of Twrcelyn, those of Tegryn, and those of Davydd ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Robin. He lived 1594.

PORTHAMEL ISSA.

Hugh Hughes, in the line of Llowarch ap Bran, founder of one of the noble tribes of N. Wales, lived here in 1594. (See *Hughes*, Plas Coch.)

TY MAWR, Amlwch.

Gruffydd ap David of Tymawr, living there 1588, was descended from Ednyfed ap Cadrod Hardd. He *m.* Sioned, dau. of Robert ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Goronwy. His arms were the coat of Cadrod Hardd, and per pale those of Goronwy of Bangor.

BODSILIN, Malldraeth.

Robert, son and heir of Owen ap Robert, was descended from Hwfa ap Cynddelw, founder of one of the noble tribes of N. Wales. Robert's great-great-grandfather, Meurig, was son of Mali (Mary), heiress of Bodsilin. A window in Llangadwaladr Church contains memorials of him and his father, Llewelin, with Meurig's armorial bearings, gu., a chevron, bet. three lions rampant, or. Underneath is this linguistic curiosity,—"*Orate pro animabus Meyrick ap Llewelyn ap Hulkan, and Marggaretæ uxoris, and Odœni Meyrick and Ellene, ferch Roberti Meredith de Glynlleon, Armigeri, uxoris suæ, qui hanc fenestram fieri facierunt.*" Robert of Bodsilin signed his name in 1588 "Robert Owen." His arms were, the coat of Hwfa ap Cynddelu, gules, a chevron, bet. three lions rampant, or ; (2) those of Cochwillan ; (3) those of Jarddur.

LLAN-FAES ABBEY, "Mynachlog Llan Vaes," now "Friars," Beaumaris.

John White was third son of Robert Vychan of Talhenbont, ap Griffith, ap Howel, ap Madog. His

surname seems hitherto to have been Wyn, but being in the service of the Earl of Pembroke A.D. 1565, who had another person in his household of the name of John Wyn, "for distinction's sake, he (the Earl) desired this John Wyn ap Robert Vychan to call himself by the surname of White, which his posterity have continued."—*Par. in Dwnn's Account*. Many names in Wales, apparently English, are similarly mere translations of the Welsh name. John White, or Wyn, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Jevan ap John ap Meredydd, and had a son, Richard White, who was Sheriff of Anglesey in the years 1568, 1582, 1594. "He purchased the Abbey of Llanfaes A.D. 1563."—*Meyrick*. The Whites intermarried with the Bulkeleyes of Beaumaris, Owens of Ystumcedig, Wynns of Glynllivon, &c.

HENLLYS, Beaumaris.

See *Hampton-Lewis*, Henlllys.

HIRDREVAIG.

Elisau ap Morus Wyn of Hirdrevaig was descended from Gruffydd ap Cynan, founder of one of the royal tribes of Wales. His brother was Sir Richard Wyn of Bryn kir, Carnarvon, captain of 100 men in Ireland, Provost Marshal of Flushing under Sir Philip Sidney. The Hirdrevaig estate, says Meyrick, passed by marriage into the family of Lloyd of Llangwnadle, Carnarvon, and has since passed into that of Edwards of Nanhoron, Carnarvon.

BODEWRYD, Comot of Llivon.

Hugh Lewis, Esq., of Bodewryd, 1588, was descended from Hwva ap Cynddelw, founder of one of the noble tribes of N. Wales. He *m.* as his second wife Jane, dau. of Richard White, of "The Friars," Anglesey, and relict of Griffith Lloyd of Carne, and had a second dau., Magdalen, who *m.* John Wood of Llangwyfen, and had a dau., Jane, who had a second husband, John Gruffydd, Esq., of Carreglwyd, who *d.* 1695 or 1696, leaving issue. Hugh Lewis of Bodewryd bore on his escutcheon, quarterly, the arms of Hwva ap Cynddelw and of Tegwared.

CHWAENUCHAF, OR CHWAEN WEN, Llantrisant.

William Lewis, son and heir of John Lewis, Esq., traced his ancestry through the same line, after meeting in the eighth generation in Howel ap Jerwerth, with Lewis of Bodewryd, up to Hwva ap Cynddelw. He bore the arms of Hwva ap Cynddelw, gules, a chevron between three lions rampant, or, quarterly, with the coat of Llywarch Holbwrch (Holborough).

PRESADDFED, Bodedern.

William Lewis, Justice of the Peace, of Presaddfed, was a near relation of William Lewis of Chwaen Wen just named, being, in fact, his father's brother, and therefore of the same lineage. He *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir John Puleston, Kt., of the line of Pulestons of Emral, Flint, and had three sons—of whom Hugh *m.* Margaret, dau. of William ap John ap Rhys, an heiress—and six daus. One *m.* William Hampton of Henlllys;

another, Margaret, *m.* Richard Bulkely ap Rowland; a third, Anne, *m.* David Owen Tudyr, Esq., of Penmynydd. See *Hampton-Lewis*, Henlllys. William Lewis bore the arms of Hwva ap Cynddelw quarterly with those of Lloyd of Bodsilin and Llywarch ap Bran (Ar., a chevron bet. three Cornish choughs, proper, each bearing in its bill a "Queen of Ermin").—*Cambr. Reg.*, i., 147.

TREIORWERTH, Bodedern.

John, son and heir of Morus ap Morus of Tref Iorwerth, was descended from Hwva ap Cynddelw. He *m.* (1st) Janet, dau. of William Woods, Esq.; (2nd) Margaret, dau. of Gruffydd ap Huw, and had issue of both. His son, Owen, *m.* Elen, daughter of Hugh ap Gr. ap David ap Ithel, and their daughter Margaret *m.* Hugh Gwyn ap Rhys, living 1588. Of another wife he had a son, Owen Hughes, Bach. of Laws, who, with other issue, had a son, Hugh Hughes. John of Treiorwerth, 1588, went by the name of John ap Morys Griffith. He bore the arms of Hwva ap Cynddelw, and of Rhys ap Evan.

TREVEILIR, Comot of Malldraeth.

John, son and heir of John, of Treveilir, traced his genealogy up to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, founder of one of the five royal tribes of Wales. Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, his ancestor in the ninth degree, *m.* the dau. of Gwion Vychan ap Gwion, from Meilir of Tre Veilir. John of Treveilir *m.* Jane, dau. of Rowland ap Richard ap Rowl. ap Owen ap Meurig, and had a son, John Owen, who *m.* Elen, dau. of Sir William Thomas of Carnarvon, whose great-grandson, David, was an infant in 1688. The name, which afterwards became the surname Owen, began as the Christian name of Owen ap John ap Rhys, grandfather of John Owen Treveilir, of 1588. The arms of John Owen were rather complex as described by *Dwnn*:—
1. The coat of Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap David Goch, *i. e.*, argent, a chevron, azure, between three falcons, heads and right feet azure. 2. Ar., three saddles, sa. 3. The coat of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (or, a lion rampant, gules, crowned, or). This John Owen was a collector of historic records, and was one of those who gave Lewys Dwnn access to "old records and books from religious houses."—*Her. Visit.*, i., 8.

TREF DAVYDD, Malldraeth.

Rowland Owen, of Tref Davydd, 1588, son and heir of Richard ap Rowland, had a lineage traced to Hwva ap Cynddelw (related to Bodeon, Badafon, Bodowen). He *m.* Margaret, dau. of Owen ap Robert Owen, and had issue. He lived at Tref Davydd in 1588, and wore on his shield the arms of Hwva ap Cynddelw.

It is worthy of notice that although Anglesey claimed four out of the fifteen founders of noble tribes, the old families above recorded more frequently referred to Hwva ap Cynddelw as their ancestor than to any others, and the proportion who bore his arms is very large.

ANGLESEY ORIGIN OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF TUDOR.

In the time of Edward III., or about A.D. 1350, there lived at Penmynydd Mon a quiet country gentleman, not, however, unaccustomed to the use of arms, of the line of Ednyfed Fychan, and, as already shown, of Hwfa ap Cynddelw, founder of one of the noble tribes (see "Penmynydd"). This gentleman was Tudor ap Gronw, who attracted the notice of Edward III., became his favourite, and was made by him a knight. He was grandfather of Owen Tudor, himself grandfather of King Henry VII., and he, again, grandfather of the great Elizabeth.

No succession of sovereigns has wielded a mightier influence on the destinies of Great Britain than has that of the House of Tudor. Henry VII. and Henry VIII., Mary and Elizabeth, and not forgetting the mild and youthful Edward VI., despite grave defects and vices, must always be looked back to as rulers of mark. Every one of them showed real mettle, some of them qualities of imperial grandeur. Force of will was perhaps the dominant element in the two Henrys and Elizabeth; and if Henry VIII. had rid himself of his base animalism, and Elizabeth had tempered her autocratic dignity and stubbornness with more feminine gentleness and respect for the opinions of her subjects, no such king and no such queen had been seen in England between Alfred the Great and Victoria.

It is scarcely an hour's walk from the Menai Suspension Bridge to the spot whence the Tudors sprang. The country through which you pass is so common, bare, and lonely, that however buoyant you feel from the pure and balmy atmosphere, a sense of sadness and depression steals over the mind as you think that you are searching amid such scenes for the birthplace of a royal race, and that to all appearance you are the only searcher who has trod those narrow and uneven lanes on such an errand for many a day,—for no pilgrims travel this way; no curiosity is felt respecting the cradle of the race of Tudor; not even a photograph of Penmynydd can be found. And yet veritably you are on sacred ground. Earnest, strong men, mailed and visored, rode along those lanes, were lords of those acres, looked out on those grey boulders on the moorland, and on those crags and heathy knolls, and went off to fight by the side of the Black Prince in France; and you are close to the dwelling where lived that Tudor ap Gronw who was made a knight by the Black Prince's royal father.

You have on the right a little church perched on a rising ground, where the family of Tudor worshipped and are buried, and which contains to the memory of Owen one of the noblest tombs in the land; and going down a steep short hill, see to the right a quiet farmhouse, whose whole expression forbids the thought that from that homestead there ever sprang anything great or historic. A few trees, far from stately, shelter the dwelling. The entrance is by a lane deep and narrow, which speaks of the wearing feet and rains of generations, but of little besides. You see no grey or ivied ruin of wall or tower, no gabled roof or mullioned window, pillar or pediment. All that is visible is a downright commonplace Anglesey farmhouse, which seems to be satisfied with its humble lot, and to know of nothing higher.

Here, it is likely, was Owen Tudor born, though some have doubted it. It was his patrimony. But Owen was brought up to the law, and loved travel and courtliness better than the bar; was one of the handsomest men in England, and withal "garnished with many godly gifts," and won the affections of Catharine, the widowed queen of Henry V., who married him. (See Pedigree, *infra*.)

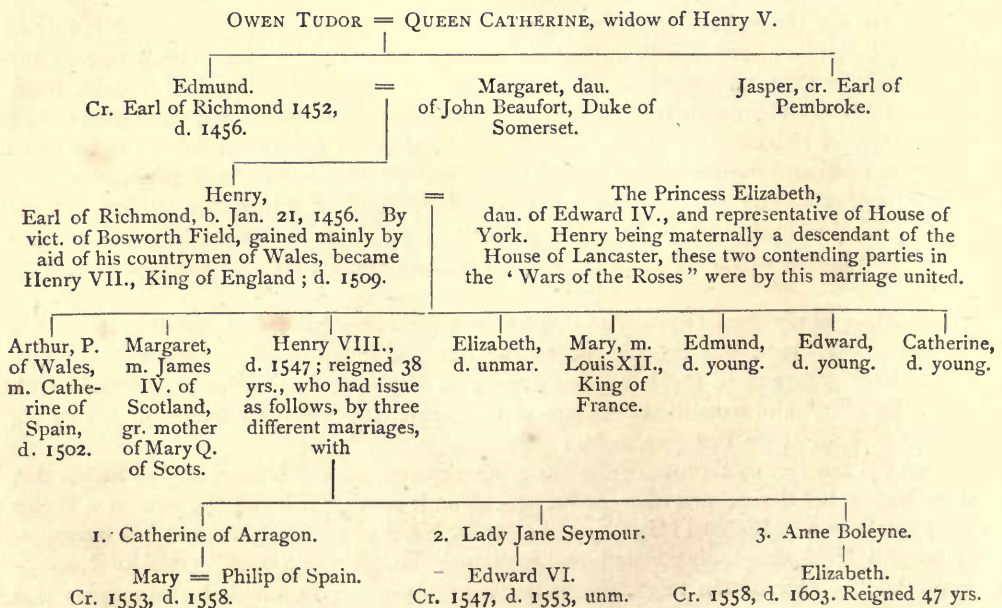
Owen did not escape reproach from marrying a queen, nor did Henry, Earl of Richmond, find his way to the throne smoother, or his seat upon it softer, for being the son of a Welsh country gentleman. Richard III., whom the strong hand of the Welshman at last overcame on Bosworth Field, despised, pursued, and maligned him. From "oure Castell of Notyng-ham, in the 2nd yere of our reign," he issues a proclamation in which he complains that

“the rebeles and traitours” had chosen “to be their capitayne oon Henry Tidder, son of Edmand Tidder, son of Owen Tidder, whiche of his ambitious and insatiabie covetise inroacheth and usurpeth upon hym the name and title of roial estate of this roiaulme of Englande, whereunto he hath no manner of interest, right, title, or colour, as every man wel knoweth, for he is descended of bastarde blod both of the fader side and moder side; for the said Owen, the grandfader, was a bastard borne, and his moder was doughter unto John Duc of Somerset, sone unto John Erle of Somerset, sone unto dame Kateryne Swynford, and of her in double advoutrow gotten.”

Henry, however, gained the throne, and, with true Tudor spirit, to repel the imputation cast on his descent, issued a commission “to make inquisition” concerning the pedigree of Owain Tudor, his grandfather. Dr. Powel, referring to the subject in his “*Historie of Cambria*,” published in 1584, says, “I cannot passe, but must something answere the reproachfull and slanderous assertions of Johannes Bernardus, Pontus, Henterus, and others, who go about to abase the noble parentage of the said Owen, this King’s grandfather, following more their owne affectionate humors, than anie good prooffe or authoritie, for if they would read that noble worke of Matthew Paris, they shall finde in pag. 843 of the printed booke, that Ednyuet Fachan, one of his ancestors, was the chiefest of Counsell to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, otherwise called Leolinus Magnus, and to David ap Llewelyn, Princes of Wales. . . . They may also finde in the records of the Towre in Ann. 29 Edw. I. in the generall homage done to Edward Carnarvon, first Prince of Wales of the English blood, that Tudor ap Grono, another of the ancestors of the said Owain, did his homage among the nobles of Wales, as appeareth in the said records. Further, the said Owain’s grandmother, the wife of Tudor ap Grono, was Margaret, the daughter of Thomas, the sonne of Eleanor, which was the daughter of the Countie of Barr by Eleanor his wife, daughter to Edward the first, King of England.”

The Commission, Powel adds, “comming to Wales, travelled in that matter and used the helps of Sir John Leyaf, Guttyn Owen Bardh, Gruffyth ap Llewelyn ap Evan Vachan, and others in the search of the Brytish or Welsh bookes of petigrees, out of which they drew his perfect genealogie from the ancient Kings of Brytaine and Princes of Wales, and so returned their Commission, which returne is extant at this daie to be seene.”

The descent of the royal House of Tudor from Owen forward is as follows:—



SECTION VII.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF ANGLESEY, 1541—1871.

A record of the Sheriffs of a county may be viewed as a history in brief of the chief Families during the period embraced. In Saxon and all after times this office indexed the men of highest esteem with the inhabitants; and the disappearance and emergence of names tell of the changes which time and fortune wrought in the chief circles of the district.

The office of Sheriff is of ancient standing. The name is Saxon, *scyr-gerefa*, from *reafan*, to levy, seize, with which the German *graf* is cognate. The office existed under the Saxons, and was serviceable to the king in levying his taxes and preserving the peace; but the *gerefa* was in most instances chosen by the freemen of the district or *scyr*. Substantially, the same arrangement was confirmed by the Normans. At present sheriffs are appointed by the Crown. This list begins *temp.* Henry VIII.

HENRY VIII.		A. D.			A. D.
Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn, Esq., of Bodychen, during life.			John Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed		1566
[Under the Saxons appointment during life was common.]			David ap Rhys ap David ap Gwilym, Esq., of Llwydiarth		1567
Rowland Gryffydd, of Plas Newydd	1541		Richard White, Esq., of Monachlog (now Friars)		1568
[Knighted about 1534.]			[The family name was originally Wyn, and was literally translated.]		
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt.	1542		Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel		1569
[The prominence of this family in the shrievalty and parliamentary representation of Anglesey for 300 years is very remarkable.]			Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt., of Baron Hill		1570
John ap Rhys ap Llewelyn (Bodychen)	1543		[He was first Mayor of Beaumaris, and M.P. for Anglesey, 1571, 1603—1611. He erected the mansion of Baron Hill 1618.]		
William Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel	1544		Lewis Owen ap Meurick, Esq., of Frondeg		1571
[Son of Roland Bulkeley, Esq., of Beaumaris, and founder of the Porthamel branch.]			William Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed		1572
Rhydderch ap David, Myfyrian	1545		Richard Owen, Esq., of Pen Mynydd		1573
Richard Hampton, Esq., of Henlllys	1546		John Wynne ap Jenkin ap John, Esq., of Hirdrefaig		1574
[Ancestor of the present proprietor of Henlllys.]			Thomas Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn (Flint)		1575
EDWARD VI.			Edward Conway, Esq., of Bodtryddan (Flint).		1576
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt., of Baron Hill	1547		Owen Wood, Esq., of Rhosmor		1577
Rowland Gruffydd, Esq., of Plas Newydd	1548		Dr. Ellis Price, of Plas Iolyn		1578
William Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed	1549		William Thomas, Esq., of Aber (Carn.)		1579
David ap Rhys ap D. ap Gwilym, Esq., of Llwydiarth	1550		Owen ap Hugh, Esq., of Bodeon		1580
Hugh Peake, Esq., of Carnarvon	1551		Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch		1581
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt., of Baron Hill	1552		[An ancestor of the present W. B. Hughes, Esq., M.P., and General Hughes, of Bryn-ddu. He built Plas Coch 1569, formerly called Porthamel.]		
Rowland Gruffydd, <i>dies</i> , Rhys Thomas [of Aber?]	1553		John Griffith, Esq. (of Trefarthin)		1582
MARY.			Richard White, Esq., of Monachlog (now Friars)		1583
Thomas Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn (Flint)	1554		Thomas Glyn, Esq., of Glynllifon		1584
John ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, Esq., of Bodychen	1555		Maurice Kyffin, Esq., of Mainen		1585
Thomas ap William, Esq., of Faenol (Carn.)	1556		Dr. Ellis Price, of Plas Iolyn		1586
Robert Bulkeley, Esq., of Gronant	1557		John Griffith, Esq., of Trefarthin		1587
[Third son of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, and brother of William, ancestor of the Bulkeleys of Porthamel, now extinct.]			Thomas Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn (Flint)		1588
William Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed	1558		Richard White, Esq., of Monachlog (now Friars)		1589
ELIZABETH.			Roger Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn		1590
Lewis ap Owen ap Meurig, Esq., of Frondeg	1556		Owen Holland, Esq., of Berw		1591
Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Knt., of Ireland	1560		[An ancestor, through his grand-niece, Mary Trygarn, of Miss Conway-Griffith, of Carreglwyd. The Hollands were formerly of Kimmel, Denb., and came to Berw 1500.]		
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Knt., of Baron Hill	1561		Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch		1592
Maurice Gruffydd, Esq., of Plas Newydd	1562		John Griffith, Esq., of Trefarthin		1593
Owen ap Hugh, Esq., of Bodeon	1563		Richard White, Esq., of Monachlog (now Friars)		1594
[Ancestor of Owen of Bodeon, now Bodowen, and of Oriulton, Pemb.]			Pierce Lloyd, Esq., of Gwaredog		1595
Rice Thomas, Esq., of Aber (Carn.)	1564		Arthur Bulkeley, Esq., of Coyden		1596
Richard Owen, Esq., of Pen-Mynydd	1565				

	A. D.		A. D.
William Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon (Carn.)	1597	Owen Wood, Esq., of Rhosmor	1650
Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel	1598	Pierce Lloyd, Esq., of Lligwy	1651
Owen Holland, Esq., of Berw	1599	Henry Owen, Esq., of Mossoglan	1652
Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch	1600	Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel	1653
Thomas Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon (Carn.)	1601	Hugh Owen, Esq., of Bodeon (now Bodowen)	1654
Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel	1602	William Bold, Esq., of Tre'r Ddol	1655
		Richard Wood, Esq., of Rhosmor	1656
JAMES I.			
Pierce Lloyd, Sen., Esq., of Lligwy	1603	Richard Owen, Esq., of Pennynydd	1657
William Lewis, Esq., of Chwaen	1604	Robert, Lord Viscount Bulkeley	1658
William Griffith, Esq., of Trefarthin	1605	[Second Viscount. Title first conferred by Charles I. on Thomas Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, 1643.]	
John Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed	1606	Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Bodwiney	1659
Richard Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon (Carn.)	1607	Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Bodwiney (again)	1660
Sir Hugh Owen, Knt., of Bodeon	1608	Thomas Wood, Esq., of Rhosmor	1661
[Or Bodowen. Sir Hugh <i>m.</i> the heiress of Orielton, Pemb., removed to that place to live, and was the ancestor of the Owens, of Orielton, now dispersed.]		William Bulkeley, Esq., of Coyden	1662
Thomas Holland, Esq., of Berw	1609	John Lloyd, Esq., of Llandegfan	1663
William Owen, Esq., of Bodeon	1610	Richard Wynne, Esq., of Penheskin	1664
John Bodfel, Esq., of Bodfel	1611	John Owen, Esq., of Maethlu	1664
Pierce Lloyd, Jun., Esq., of Lligwy	1612	Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., <i>ob.</i> Howel Lewis, Esq.	1666
John Wynne Edward, Esq., of Bodewryd	1613	John Owen, Esq., of Penrhos	1667
Owen Wood, Esq., of Llangwyfan	1614	John Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon (Carn.)	1668
Richard Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan	1615	Rowland White, Esq., of Monachlog (Friars)	1669
Hugh Lewis ap Howel, Esq., of Llanylched	1616	Coningsby Williams, Esq., of Pennynydd	1670
Richard Williams, Esq., of Llysdulas	1617	Edward Price, Esq., of Bodowyr	1671
John Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed	1618	Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel	1672
Sir William Glyn, Knt., of Glynllifon	1619	Owen Williams, Esq., of Groesfechan	1673
Henry Lloyd, Esq., of Bodwiney	1620	Hugh Williams, Esq., of Chwaen	1674
Hugh Wynne, Esq., of Mossoglan	1621	William Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan	1675
Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., of Berw	1622	Thomas Wynne, Esq., of Rhydcroes	1676
Richard Owen, Esq., of Pennynydd	1623	Thomas Michael, Esq., of Maen y Dryw	1677
John Bodychen, Jun., Esq., of Bodychen	1624	Hugh Wynne, Esq., of Cromlech	1678
William Thomas, Esq., of Cwyr	1625	[Now probably the Farmhouse, Cromlech, near the great megalithic monument at Henblas, Mall-draeth.]	
CHARLES I.			
William Griffith, Esq., of Trevarthin	1626	David Lloyd, Esq., of Llwydiarth	1679
Hugh Morgan, Esq., of Beaumaris	1627	Thomas Wynne, Esq., of Glascoed	1680
Edward Wynne, Esq., of Bodewryd	1628	Rowland Wynne, Esq., of Porthamel	1681
Richard Wynne, Esq., of Rhydcroes	1629	[A new resident at Porthamel; the Bulkeleys of that place disappear, and Porthamel itself is preparing to decay. It no more finds place in this list.]	
Thomas Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon	1630	Robert Parry, Esq., of Amlwch	1682
William Robinson, Esq., of Monachty	1631	Owen Hughes, Esq., of Beaumaris	1683
Thomas Chedle, Esq., of Lleiniog	1632	Owen Bold, Esq., of Tre'r Ddol	1684
William Owen, Esq., of Frondeg	1633	JAMES II.	
Hugh Owen, Esq., of Bodowen	1634	Roger Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch	1685
Edward Wynne, Esq., of Bodewryd	1635	Maurice Lewis, Esq., of Trysglwyn	1686
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Tre'r Gof	1636	William Bulkeley, Esq., of Coyden	1687
William Bulkeley, Esq., of Coyden	1637	[Ancestor to the Bulkeleys of Brynudu, now represented by W. B. Hughes, Esq., M.P., of Plas Coch.]	
Pierce Lloyd, Esq., of Lligwy	1638	Sir Hugh Owen, Knt. and Bart., of Bodowen	1688
Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Porthamel	1639	Henry Sparrow, Esq., of Beaumaris	1689
Owen Wood, Esq., of Rhosmor	1640	[From one of the Sparrows of Allt-yr-Ynys, N. Wales, is descended maternally Lady Llanover. See <i>Llanover</i> , Mon.]	
Richard Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan	1641	WILLIAM AND MARY.	
Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., of Cleifog	1642	John Griffith, Esq., of Garreglwyd	1690
Thomas Chedle, Esq., of Lleiniog	1643	Samuel Hanson, Esq., of Bodfel	1691
William Bold, Esq., of Tre'r Ddol	1644	[The Bodfels of Bodfel disappear, and the place is not again found in this list.]	
Robert Jones, Esq., of Ddreiniog	1645	David Williams, Esq., of Glanalaw	1692
Robert Jones, Esq., of Ddreiniog (again)	1646	Owen Williams, Esq., of Carrog	1693
Richard Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan	1647		
CHARLES II.			
Richard Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan (again)	1648		
William Bold, Esq., of Tre'r Ddol	1649		

	A. D.
William Jones, Esq., of Pentraeth . . .	1694
John Thomas, Esq., of Aber (Carn.) . . .	1695
Henry White, Esq., of Friars . . .	1696

[The old name, Monachlog, first appears here in an English garb. Some 130 years before the family name became White, through translation from Wyn. See "Old and Ext. Fam., *Llanfaes Abbey*,"]

WILLIAM III. ONLY.

Hugh Wynne, Esq., of Tre-Iorwerth . . .	1697
William Griffith, Esq., of Garreglwyd . . .	1698
Pierce Lloyd, Esq., of Llanidan . . .	1699
Francis Edwards, Esq., of Penheskin . . .	1700
[Now a farmhouse.]	
John Williams, Esq., of Chwaen Issaf . . .	1701

ANNE.

John Wynne, Esq., of Chwaen Wen . . .	1702
Robert Owen, Esq., of Penrhos . . .	1703
William Owen, Esq., of Cremlyn . . .	1704
Hugh Wynne, Esq., of Cromlech . . .	1705
Owen Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan . . .	1706
Owen Roberts, Esq., of Beaumaris . . .	1707
John Sparrow, Esq., of Beaumaris . . .	1708
John Griffith, Esq., of Llanddyfnan . . .	1709
William Lewis, Esq., of Trysglwyn . . .	1710
John Morris, Esq., of Cell Lleiniog . . .	1711
William Roberts, Esq., of Caerau . . .	1712

[Lady Emma Bulkeley, paternal grandmother of Sir Richard B. W. Bulkeley, now of Baron Hill, was dau. of William Roberts of Caerau.]

Thomas Roberts, Esq., of Bodiar . . .	1713
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GEORGE I.

William Lewis, Esq., of Llysdulas . . .	1714
William Bulkeley, Esq., of Brynddu . . .	1715
Maurice Williams, Esq., of Hafodgarregog . . .	1716
Edward Bayly, Esq., of Plas Newydd . . .	1717

[A new name. He was afterwards made a Knt. of Ireland, 1730, and was father of Sir Nicholas Bayley, whose son Henry was 9th Baron Paget, father of the first Marquess of Anglesey.]

William Bodvel, Esq., of Madryn (Carn.) . . .	1718
Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch . . .	1719
Rice Thomas, Esq., of Coedelen . . .	1720
[Carn., now called Coedhelen.]	

Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Llanidan . . .	1721
Richard Hampton, Esq., of Henlllys . . .	1722
William Owen, Esq., of Penrhos . . .	1723
John Griffith, Esq., of Garreglwyd . . .	1724
John Owen, Esq., of Presaddfed . . .	1725

[A new name at Presaddfed.]

Thomas Rowland, Esq., of Caerau . . .	1726
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GEORGE II.

Henry Morgan, Esq., of Henblas . . .	1727
John Morris, Esq., of Cell Lleiniog . . .	1728
John Williams, Esq., of Tre-iarddur . . .	1729
Henry Williams, Esq., of Tros y Marian . . .	1730
Henry Powell, Esq., of Llangefni . . .	1731
Robert Hampton, Esq., of Henlllys . . .	1732
William Evans, Esq., of Treveilir . . .	1733
Robert Bulkeley, Esq., of Gronant . . .	1734
Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Rhosbeirio . . .	1735
Richard Roberts, Esq., of Bodsuran . . .	1737
Edmund Meyrick, Esq., of Trefriw (Carn.) . . .	1736

	A. D.
William Roberts, Esq., of Badiar . . .	1738
Robert Williams, Esq., of Penmynydd . . .	1739
Robert Owen, Esq., of Pencraig . . .	1740
Rice Williams, Esq., of Cwyrth . . .	1741
Hugh Jones, Esq., of Cymunod . . .	1742
Hugh Williams, Esq., of Bryngwyn . . .	1743
Richard Hughes, Esq., of Tre'r Dryw . . .	1744
John Nangle, Esq., of Llwydiarth . . .	1745
Henry Williams, Esq., of Tros y Marian . . .	1746
William Thomas, Esq., of Glascoed . . .	1747
William Lewis, Esq., of Llanddyfnan . . .	1748
Owen Wynn, Esq., of Penheskin . . .	1749
Charles Allanson, Esq., of Ddreiniog . . .	1750
John Lloyd, Esq., of Hirdrefaig . . .	1751

[A new name of person; it is nearly 200 years since Hirdrefaig had a sheriff.]

Charles Evans, Esq., of Treveilir . . .	1752
Bodychen Sparrow, Esq., of Bodychen . . .	1753
Richard Hughes, Esq., of Bodwyn . . .	1754
[New name of place.]	

Hugh Davies, Esq., of Brynhyrddin . . .	1755
Charles Allanson, Esq., of Ddreiniog . . .	1756
John Rowland, Esq., of Porthllongdy . . .	1757

[New names.]

Edward Owen, Esq., of Penrhos . . .	1758
Robert Owen, Esq., of Pencraig . . .	1759

GEORGE III.

Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Tregaian . . .	1760
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Monachty . . .	1761
Hugh Barlow, Esq., of Penrhos . . .	1762
Felix Feast, Esq., of Bodlew . . .	1763
John Lewis, Esq., of Llanfihangel . . .	1764
Herbert Jones, Esq., of Llynon . . .	1765

[First time Llynon appears.]

Hugh Williams, Esq., of Ty-Fry . . .	1766
[First appearance of Ty-Fry.]	

Hugh Williams, Esq., of Cromlech . . .	1767
William Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch . . .	1768
William Smith, Esq., of Ddreiniog . . .	1769
John Hampton Jones, Esq., of Henlllys . . .	1770
Paul Panton, Esq., of Plasgwyn . . .	1771

John Jones, Esq., of Penrhosbradwen . . .	1772
Henry Sparrow, Esq., of Red Hill . . .	1773
Owen Putland Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan . . .	1774
William Lloyd, Esq., of Llwydiarth . . .	1775
Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Bodrwydd . . .	1776
Rice Thomas, Esq., of Cemmaes . . .	1777
Owen Jones, Esq., of Penrhosbradwen . . .	1778
William Peacock, Esq., of Llanedwen . . .	1779
Holland Griffith, Esq., of Garreglwyd . . .	1780

John Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., of Red Hill . . .	1781
William Vickers, Esq., of Llanfawr . . .	1782
Morgan Jones, Esq., of Skerries . . .	1783
Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., of Ddreiniog . . .	1784
Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Rhosbeirio . . .	1785
William Pritchard, Esq., of Trescawen . . .	1786
John Griffith Lewis, Esq., of Llanddyfnan . . .	1787
Henry Pritchard, Esq., of Trescawen . . .	1788
John Williams, Esq., of Nantogan . . .	1789
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Llanidan . . .	1790
Herbert Jones, Esq., of Llynon . . .	1791
Hugh Price, Esq., of Wern . . .	1792

EDWARD VI.		A. D.
Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Beaumaris		1547
Lewis Owen ap Meurig, Esq., of Frondeg		1552

MARY.		
William Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed		1553
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris		1553

PHILIP AND MARY.		
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris		1554
William Lewis, Esq., of Presaddfed		1555
Rowland Meredydd, Esq., of Bodowyr		1555

ELIZABETH.		
Rowland Meredydd, Esq., of Bodowyr		1558
Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Beaumaris		1562
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris		1571
Lewis Owen ap Meurig, Esq., of Frondeg		1572
Owen Holland, Esq., of Berw		1585
Sir Henry Bagnal, Kt., of Plas Newydd		1586
Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., of Llangefni		1589
William Glyn, Gentleman		1522
Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Plas Coch		1597
Thomas Holland, Esq., of Berw		1601

JAMES I.		
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt.		1603
The same		1614
Richard Williams, Esq., of Llys Dulas		1620
John Mosbyn, Esq., of Tregarnedd		1623

CHARLES I.		
Sir Sackville Trevor, Kt.		1625
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt.	2nd Parl.	1625
Richard Bulkeley, Esq.		1628
John Bodwel, Esq.		1640
The same		1641

CROMWELL AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

This was "the Little Parliament." No return from Anglesey. Brown Willis, in his *Notitia*, gives the following names, without localities, as attending this parliament from Wales:—Bushy, Mansell, James Philips, John Williams, Hugh Courteney, Richard Price, John Brown 1653
George Twisleton, Esq. 1654
The same 1656
The same, and Griffith Bodvill, Esq. 1658—9
[Prob. for Beaumaris.]

CHARLES II.		A. D.
Right Hon. Rob., 2nd Viscount Bulkeley		1660
Nicholas Bagnal, Esq., of Plas Newydd		1661
Henry Bulkeley, Esq.		1679
[Master of Household to King Charles II.]		
The same		1681

JAMES II.		
Right Hon. Viscount Bulkeley		1685

WILLIAM AND MARY.		
Hon. Thomas Bulkeley		1688
Rt. Hon. Richard, 3rd Viscount Bulkeley		1689

WILLIAM III.		
Right Hon. Richard, 3rd Visct. Bulkeley		1694—9

ANNE.		
Right Hon. Richard, 3rd Visct. Bulkeley		1702—4
Rt. Hon. Richard, 4th Visct. Bulkeley		1705—14

GEORGE I.		
Owen Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan		1714
Rt. Hon. Richard, 4th Visct. Bulkeley		1722—4

GEORGE II.		
Hugh Williams, Esq., of Chester		1727
Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart., Plas Newydd		1734
John Owen, Esq., of Presaddfed		1741
Sir N. Bayley, Bart., of Plas Newydd		1748
The same		1754

GEORGE III.		
Owen Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan		1760
Rt. Hon. Thomas James, 7th Viscount Bulkeley, of Baron Hill		1774—84
Nicholas Bayley, Esq., of Plas Newydd		1784—90
Hon. William Paget, R.N., d. 1795		1790—94
Hon. Arthur Paget, G.C.B., d. 1840		1794—1807
Hon. Berkeley Paget		1807—20

GEORGE IV.		
The Earl of Uxbridge, of Plas Newydd		1820—30

WILLIAM IV.		
The Earl of Uxbridge, of Plas Newydd		1830—32
Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill		1832—37

VICTORIA.		
Hon. W. Owen Stanley, of Penrhos		1837—47
Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill		1847—68

2.—*First Borough Members:—Henry VIII.—Queen Anne.*

HENRY VIII.

The first return of a borough Member for Anglesey was in the 33rd year of Henry VIII., 1542; and the members for the above period are here supplied as illustrating, like the preceding records, the County Families of the time. The first three were for Newborough, which had not yet lost all its old importance. After that time Beaumaris became the sole borough, until recent arrangements gave it other contributories. From Brown Willis's *Notitia* we learn that Beaumaris, by incorporation, *Ann. iv., Eliz.*, had a Mayor, Recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one burgesses, in whom alone was vested the election and return of the borough Member.

HENRY VIII. A.D.
Richard ap Rhydderch, of Myfyrion . . . 1542

EDWARD VI.
John ap Robert Lloyd 1547
The same 1549
Maurice Griffith, Plas Newydd, Esq. . . 1552

MARY.
Rowland Bulkeley, of Porthamel, Esq. . . 1553

PHILIP AND MARY.
Hugh Goodman, Merchant 1554
William ap Rhys ap Howel 1555

ELIZABETH.
William Prees, or Ap Rhys 1558
The same 1562
William Bulkeley, Gentleman 1570
Rowland Kendrick, Gentleman 1571
Thomas Bulkeley, Gentleman 1584
The same 1585, 1588, 1592
William Jones, of Castell-March 1597
William Maurice, of Clenenaey 1601

JAMES I.
William Jones, of Castell-March 1603
The same 1614
Sampson Evans, Gentleman 1620
Charles Jones, Castell-March 1623

CHARLES I.
Charles Jones, Castell-March 1625
The same 1627, 1640
John Griffith, Sen., Cefn-Amlwch 1641

Present Member, 1871, Hon. William Owen Stanley, of Penrhos.

CROMWELL AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

A.D.
The "Little Parliament." No return for
Beaumaris 1653
No return for Beaumaris. The County
represented by Col. Twisleton 1654
No return for Beaumaris. For the Co.
Twisleton 1656
Griffith Bodville (Bodwel), Esq. 1658—9

CHARLES II.
— Gryffydd, of Bodwrda 1660
William Robinson, of Monachty 1661
["Sir Heneage Finch quitting it."] Richard Bulkeley, Esq. 1679
The same 1681

JAMES II.
Henry Bulkeley, Esq. 1685
[Mast. of Household to the King; *d.* in France.]

WILLIAM AND MARY.
Sir W. Williams, Bart., Llanforda 1689
Hon. Thomas Bulkeley 1690

WILLIAM III.
Sir W. Williams, Kt. and Bart., Llanforda 1695
Owen Hughes, Beaumaris, Gent. 1698
Coningsby Williams, of Marian, Gent. 1700
Hon. Robert Bulkeley 1701

ANNE.
Hon. Robert Bulkeley 1702
Hon. Henry Bertie 1705
The same 1710—13

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR ANGLESEY, 1871.

Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Baronet, Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
The Honble. Wm. Owen Stanley, M.P., Penrhos, Holyhead.
John Williams, Esq., Treffos, Anglesey.
Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P., Plas Coch, Anglesey.
John Lewis Hampton Lewis, Esq., Henllys, Beaumaris.
O. J. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq., Bodorgan, Anglesey.
Thomas Peers Williams, Esq., Craigydun, Anglesey.
Rev. Canon Williams, Menaifron, Anglesey.
Rev. Chancellor Williams, Llanfairynghornwy, Anglesey.
Rev. Hugh D. Owen, D.D., Trefdraeth, Anglesey.
Josiah Spode, Esq., Friars, Beaumaris.
Rev. William James Poole, Aberffraw, Anglesey.
Henry Webster, Esq., Tyn-y-pwll, Anglesey.
Rev. Edwd. Herbert, Llanyfrydog, Anglesey.
Ven. Arch. John Wynne Jones, Treiorwerth, Holyhead.
Henry Pritchard, Esq., Trescawen, Anglesey.
Major-General Robert G. Hughes, Brynddu, Llanfechell, Anglesey.
Robert Brisco Owen, Esq., Haulfre, Beaumaris.

John Priestley, Esq., Hirdrefaig, Llangefni, Anglesey.
Lord Clarence E. Paget, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey.
John Thomas Roberts, Esq., Ucheldre, Holyhead.
The Right Hon. Lord Boston, Llanidan, Anglesey.
Richard Williams Prichard, Esq., Parkfield, Birkenhead.
Charles Rigby, Esq., Harbour Works, Holyhead.
Edward Octavius Pearse, Esq., Bryncelyn, Llangoed, Anglesey.
Robert Jones Hughes, Esq., Plas Llangoed, Anglesey.
Richard Davis, Esq., M.P., Treborth, Menai Bridge.
William Henry Copeland, Esq., Plas Cadnant, Anglesey.
Henry Jenner Holder Hogg, Esq., Llanfawr, Holyhead.
George Higgins, Esq., Red Hill, Beaumaris.
Rev. John Richards, Amlwch.
John Wynne Paynter, Esq., Maesllwyn, Amlwch.
R. L. M. Williams Bulkeley, Esq., Bryn, Beaumaris.
Edmund Hope Verney, Esq., Rhianva, Anglesey.
Thomas Lewis Hampton, Esq., Henllys, Beaumaris.
William Massey, Esq., Comelyn, Llangoed, Anglesey.
William Walthew, Esq., M.D., Holyhead.

NOTE I.

The Arms of Holland of Berw.

A question having arisen in the time of Charles I. concerning the arms used by Sir Thomas Holland, and now used by his representative, Miss Conway-Griffith, of Carreglwyd, an inquiry was made, and authentication of the arms given in terms following (see Meyrick on *Dwnn*, i., 31):—

“To all and singular unto whom these presents shall come, John Borough, Knight, Garter Principall King of Armes, sendeth greeting : Upon complaint made unto me that Sir Thomas Holland of Berrow, in the county of Anglesey, Kt., did unduley beare for his Armes, Azure, a lyon rampant gardant between five flowers de lice argent, which Armes (as was conceived) properlie belonged to the familie of Holland, sometime Duke of Exeter : The said Sir Thomas Holland, having notice given him of the said complaint, repayed unto me, and produced divers and sundry ancient evidences, pedegrees, bookes of Armes, Letters Pattents, and other authentique testimonies of credible persons : whereby it manifestly appeared that the said Sir Thomas Holland is lineally descended from Hoshkin alias Roger Holland, who by computacōn of time lived in or neere the raigne of Edward the Third ; he the said Sir Thomas being the sonne of Owen, sonne of Edward, sonne of Owen, sonne of John, sonne of Howell, sonne of the above Hochkin Holland : and that John Holland, sonne of Howell Holland aforesaid, was howshold servant to King Henry the Sixt ; and Owen Holland, great-grandfather to the said Sir Thomas, was Sheriffe of the County of Anglesey for tearme of his life, as by Letters Pattents under the seales of King Henry the Seaventh and King Henry ye Eighth, and certaine deeds of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke, and other muniments, appeareth : and further that by sundry matches and marriages the said Sir Thomas is allied to many families of undoubted gentry, in and near the said county, who acknowledge the said Sir Thomas for their allie and kinsman : besides ye testimonie of divers gentlemen of the name of Holland issued from the aforesaid Hochkin, alias Roger,* their common ancestor : And as touching the Armes above mentioned, it is manifest by sundry pedegrees and Bookes of Armes remayning in the custody of George Owen, Esquire,† Yorke Herauld, that the Ancestors of the said Sir Thomas Holland did beare the same as they are above blazoned. In consideration of all which premises, and for that the said Sir Thomas Holland is not only dignified with knighthood, but likewise a Justice of Peace and one of the Deputie Lieutenants in the county where he liveth, I have thought fitt, at his request, to signifie and declare by these presents that the said Sir Thomas Holland and his heires of that family respectively may use and bear the foresaid Armes each with his proper difference, according to the law and usage of Armes. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the seale of mine office and subscribed my name. Dated the five and twentieth day of Novemb., in the eleventh yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles, by the Grace of God King of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. And in the yeare of our Lord God 1635.

“JOHN BOROUGH, GARTER,
“*Principall King of Armes.*”

NOTE II.

Giraldus Cambr. on Anglesey and Snowdon.

“As the mountains of Eryri could supply pasturage for all the herds in Wales, if collected together, so could the Isle of Mona provide a requisite quantity of corn for all the inhabitants, on which account there is an old British proverb, ‘Mon mam Cymbry,’ that is, ‘Mona, the mother of Wales.’”—“*Cambr. Descr.*”

In another part of the same work he varies his account of the Snowdon pasturage thus :—“Eryri, in North Wales, which are called Snowdon, or Mountains of Snow, are said to be of so great an extent, that if all the herds in Wales were collected together, they would supply them with pasture for a considerable time.”

NOTE III.

The Battle-field of Tregaiian.

The writer, while visiting Tregaiian in 1870, found that a tradition floated among the people of the neighbourhood of a battle having been fought and the dead buried in an adjacent field, and that a part of the field is known as *Bryn y Cyrff*, “the hill of corpses,” and another as *Y Fynwent*, “the burial-ground.” On inquiry, it was discovered that the peasantry viewed this spot with a degree of awe, and universally held that a great multitude had here fallen in a conflict in which the “Irish” were concerned. At night, years ago, strange “appearances” used to be seen here. By permission of the late Mrs. Lloyd, excavations were made in several places, and at the depth of about thirty or forty inches, through earth which had evidently been disturbed, a thin stratum of blackish mould, of an appearance and odour similar to what is often seen thrown up in churchyards, was reached, of the character of which there could be little doubt. It was everywhere about 1½ or 2 inches thick, and immediately beneath was the natural rab of the district, which had never been disturbed. No bones or implements of any kind were found. The parish church, known to be of a very early date, is at a little distance, and it cannot be supposed that this spot ever served as the burial-place of the parish. The place admits of further research, and might yield interesting discoveries. So far, the facts ascertained are valuable as proving the tenacity and general fidelity of popular tradition.

* In the Holland pedigree in *Dwnn* (ii., 210, 364) “Hoesgin” is said to be the son of “Roger.”

† The Antiquary, Lord of Cemmacs, Pemb.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF ANGLESEY.

BOSTON, Florance George Henry Irby, 5th Baron, of Llanidan, Anglesey; and Hedsor Lodge, Maidenhead.

Created 1761; Baronet 1704. In the Peerage of the United Kingdom. Is a J. P. and D. L. for Anglesey; *b.* 1837; *m.* 1852 the Hon. Augusta Caroline, second dau. of Lord De Saumarez, and has issue George Florance, *b.* 1860, another son, and 2 daus. Is the eldest son of the late Baron George Ives Irby, Lord Boston, of Boston, Lincolnshire, J. P. and D. L. for Anglesey and Bucks, by his wife Fanny Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late W. H. Northey, Esq., of Oving House, Bucks; *s.* to titles and estate on the death of the late Lord Boston, 1870. The estates in Wales were obtained by purchase.

Heir: His eldest son.

Residences: Llanidan, Anglesey; Hedsor, Maidenhead.

Arms: Argent, fretty, sa.; on a canton, gules, a chaplet, or.

Crest: A Saracen's head.

Supporters: Antelopes, gu., gorged with a collar, or.

Motto: Honor fidelitatis præmium, "The reward of fidelity, honour."

LINEAGE.

This is an English House, having obtained estates in Wales through purchase. Llanidan and Porthamel had been the property for many ages of a junior branch of the ancient family of Bulkeley, represented in the senior branch by Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill. The family of Irby is probably of Danish origin, but from a very early period has been settled in Lincolnshire, where it possessed large estates. In the time of Elizabeth an Irby of Boston represented that borough in Parliament, and since that period members of this family have frequently appeared in the House of Commons.

The first Lord Boston, *cr.* 1761, being already a baronet, was succeeded by his son Frederick as 2nd baron, whose son George, 3rd baron, *b.* 1777, *m.* 1801 Rachel Ives, eldest dau. and co.-h. of William Drake, Esq., of Amersham, and had issue — George Ives (who became

4th Baron Boston; *b.* 1802; *m.* 1830; and had issue as above, and 2 daus.); and 3 other sons and 6 daus.

BULKELEY, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams, Bart., of Baron Hill, Anglesey.

The baronetcy created 1661.

Sir Richard is 10th Baron Bulkeley, of Baron Hill. Is J. P. for cos. Anglesey and Carnarvon, D. L. for co. Anglesey; was Lord Lieutenant for co. Carnarvon, 1850—1866; Sheriff of Anglesey, 1870; M.P. for Beaumaris, 1830—33; M.P. for co. Anglesey, 1833—37; for co. Flint, 1841—7; for co. Anglesey, 1847—68.

Is the son of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bart. (see Pedigree hereafter), *b.* in London, 23rd Sept., 1801; assumed the surname Bulkeley in addition to Williams, by royal licence, on succeeding to the estates of the late Viscount Bulkeley; *m.*, 1st, May 27, 1828, Charlotte Mary, dau. of first Lord Dinorben, who *d. s. p.*; 2nd, August 20, 1832, Maria Frances, dau. of Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, co. Chester, and has, with other issue, RICHARD LEWIS MOSTYN WILLIAMS BULKELEY, late capt. in the army; *b.* May 20, 1833. (See Lineage, *infra*.)

Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

Residence: Baron Hill, Beaumaris.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa., a chevron between three bulls' heads, caboshed, arg., a canton ermine, for BULKELEY; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a chevron erm. between three Saracens' heads, coupé at shoulders, proper, for WILLIAMS.

Crests: Out of a ducal coronet, or, a bull's head, arg., horned, or, charged with a chevron, sa., for BULKELEY; a stag's head caboshed, arg., for WILLIAMS.

LINEAGE.

The following pedigree of this distinguished family has been drawn from deeds and other documents in the archives of Baron Hill, expressly for the present work. It differs in many important points from pedigrees of the Bulkeley family already published, but may be relied upon as correct and authorized.

The ancient family of Bulkeley were

not of Welsh origin. They traced their descent from Robert de Bulkylegh, Lord of the Manor of Bulkylegh, Eaton, &c., in the co. of Chester, in the time of King John. The first who came to Anglesey was Wylliam Bulkeley, Esq., appointed Constable of Beaumaris Castle in 1440. He *m.* Ellen, the daughter of Gwilym ap Gruffydd, Esq., of Penrhyn, in the co. of Carnarvon, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 5 daughters:—

1. Wylliam Bulkeley, jun., married, but *d. s. p.*
2. Edmond Bulkeley, *m.* and had issue. Was living 1486.
3. Hugh Bulkeley, Deputy Constable of Conway Castle. Do.
4. Richard Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Anglesey. Died in 1526. And 5,—

Roland or Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., of Beaumaris and Cheadle, Constable of Beaumaris Castle in 1492. His will is dated 22nd June, 1537. He appoints his son, Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., Executor. His wife was Alice, dau. and hrs. of Sir W. Beconsal, Kt., of Beconsal, co. of Lancaster, by whom he left, with other issue,—

1. Sir R. Bulkeley, Kt., his successor.
2. Roland Bulkeley.
3. Robert Bulkeley, Esq., ancestor of the Gronant branch, Anglesey.
4. William Bulkeley, Esq., ancestor of the Porthamel branch, now extinct.

R. Bulkeley was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Sir R. Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris and Cheadle, who was knighted about 1534. In 28 Henry VIII. Edw. Seymour, Visct. Beauchamp, with Sir R. Bulkeley, Kt., had a grant of the office of Chancellor and Chamberlain of N. Wales for life; M.P. for co. of Carnarvon, 1542—47; also Sheriff for life by letters patent in 1527, which he held until 1536. In 38 Henry VIII. he had a grant of the patronage of Llandegfan, with the chapel of St. Mary's, Beaumaris, annexed; Sheriff of Anglesey, 1542. By Katherine, his wife, daughter of Sir W. Gruffydd, of Penrhyn, Kt., he had, with other issue,—

1. Sir R. Bulkeley, his heir.
2. Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., of Cremlyn, whose will is dated 2nd April, 1592. Died same year.
3. Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., of Plasgronw and Beaumaris; was living in 1607; left issue.

Sir Richard died about 1548, and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Sir R. Bulkeley, 2nd Kt. of Beaumaris and Cheadle, Chamberlain of North Wales, knighted at Berwick by the Earl of Warwick in 1547; M.P. for Anglesey 1554-5 and 1562-3; also Sheriff in 1547, 1552, and 1561; and for Carnarvonshire 1550 and 1558. By his first wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rock

Savage, Cheshire, Kt., he had 7 sons and 5 daughters.

He married, secondly, Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Needham, Esq., of Shenton, by whom he had 8 sons and 2 daughters:—

1. Tristram Bulkeley, Esq. (5th son), of Llangristiolus, Anglesey, 5th in descent from whom was Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, D.D., of Hatfield, Herts.

2. Lancelot Bulkeley (8th son), D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, 1619-50; born in Beaumaris in 1568; made a Privy Councillor by James I.; ancestor to the Bulkeleys, baronets of Ireland, now extinct in the male line.

3. Arthur Bulkeley, Esq. (4th son), of Coedan (or Coyden), Anglesey, ancestor to the Bulkeleys of Brynddu, now represented by W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., of Plascoch, M.P. for the Carnarvonshire boroughs.

Sir R. Bulkeley died about 1572, and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Sir R. Bulkeley, 3rd Kt., called the elder, *b.* in 1533; appointed Constable of Beaumaris Castle in 1561; knighted at Whitehall in 1576; M.P. for Anglesey 1571, 1603—11, and 1614; also Sheriff in 1570; was the first Mayor of Beaumaris under the new Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1562. He erected the mansion of Baron Hill in 1618. Sir Richard was a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth. He *d.* June, 1621, and is buried in Beaumaris. By his first wife, Katherine, dau. of Sir William Davenport, of Brome Hall, co. of Chester, Kt., he had an only son, Richard Bulkeley, Esq., whose line is now extinct.

Sir Richard's widow married, secondly, Sir Richard Whyte, of Fryars, Kt.

Sir Richard married, secondly, about 1578, Mary, eldest daughter of William, Lord Burgh, or Borough, of Gainsborough, by whom he was father, with other issue, of 2 sons:—

1. Sir R. Bulkeley, 4th Knight, called the younger, who *s.* to the estates of Sir Richard, 3rd Knight, and *m.*, about 1605, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilford, Kt., of Idington, Kent, and had, with other issue,—

Richard Bulkeley, Esq., of Beaumaris. He *d.* in Carnarvon, 5th March, 1639-40, without issue, and was succeeded by his uncle, whom he appointed sole executor.

2. Thomas Bulkeley.

Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., 2nd son, of Llanfairfechan, co. of Carnarvon; *b.* 10th August, 1585; *s.* to the Baron Hill estates on the death of his nephew, March, 1639-40. He favoured the royal cause in the reign of Charles I., and was by him created, by Patent dated at Oxford 19th Jan., 1643-4, Lord Visct. Bulkeley of Cashel, in Ireland. He compounded for his estate with Parliament, *temp.* Cromwell; *m.*, about 1624, Blanche, dau. of Robert Coytmore, Esq., of Coytmore, co. of Carnarvon, by whom he had 5 sons and 4 daughters:—

1. Richard Bulkeley, Colonel of the King's Army, against Col. Mytton, until 1646. He *m.*, about

1641, Catherine, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, Kt., of Mostyn, but had no issue. Col. Bulkeley was killed in a duel with Thomas Cheadle, on Lavan Sands, February 19, 1649-50, for which crime the latter was executed at Conway.

2. Robert, his successor.

3. Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., of Dinas, co. of Carnarvon; M.P. for that co. 1679-81, 1685-87, and 1698-1707; also Sheriff in 1689; M.P. for Anglesey 1689-95; and capt. of the militia. He *m.* Jane, second daughter of Griffith Jones, Esq., and widow of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Dinas.

4. Henry Bulkeley, Esq., of St. James's, London, Master of the Household to King Charles II. and James II.; M.P. for Anglesey 1679-81, and Beaumaris 1685-88. He went with James II. to France, where he died, leaving issue. From him, maternally, descend the Ducs Fitzjames in France.

Visct. Bulkeley *d.* in 1659, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,—

Robert, 2nd Visct. Bulkeley; M.P. in the Convention Parliament which restored Charles II., 1660, and 1685-88; appointed Constable of Beaumaris Sept. 21, 1650; *m.* in 1655 Sarah, dau. of Daniel Harvey, Esq., of Combe, co. of Sussex, by whom he had, with other issue, 2 sons:—

1. Richard, his heir.

2. Robert Bulkeley, LL.D., M.P. for Beaumaris 1701 until his death, which occurred in London 23rd December, 1702. Viscount Bulkeley died 18th October, 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Richard, 3rd Viscount Bulkeley, M.P. for Anglesey 1695-1704. In 1688 appointed Constable of Beaumaris Castle, and Vice-Admiral of North Wales in 1701; *m.* (1st) in 1681 Mary, dau. of Sir Philip Egerton, Knt., of Egerton and Oulton, in the co. of Chester, by whom he had an only son, Richard, of whom presently.

He *m.* secondly, in 1687, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry White of Henlan, co. of Pembroke, and widow of Thomas Lort, Esq., of the Lorts of Stackpoole, but had no issue. (She *m.* afterwards Brigadier Fferers.) Viscount Bulkeley *d.* August 9, 1704, and was *s.* by his only son and heir,—

Richard, 4th Viscount Bulkeley, Chamberlain of N. Wales, Constable of Beaumaris and Carnarvon Castles, M.P. for Anglesey 1705-15 and 1722-24. His lordship *m.* in 1702 Lady Bridget Bertie (who died June, 1753), eldest dau. of James, 1st Earl of Abingdon, and had, with other issue, two sons, Richard and James.

Richard, who succeeded his father 4th June, 1724, as 5th Viscount Bulkeley, was *b.* 1708; was Chamberlain of N. Wales and Constable of Beaumaris Castle; M.P. for Beaumaris 1734-38; *m.* 12th January, 1731, Jane (who married secondly Edw. Williams, Esq., gr. son of Sir W. Williams of Llanforda, Bart), dau. and heiress of Lewis Owen, Esq., of Peniarth, co. of Merioneth, by whom he had no issue.

Viscount Bulkeley *d.* 15th March, 1738, and was *s.* in the title and estates by his only brother,—

James, 6th Viscount Bulkeley, *b.* 1717; Chamberlain of N. Wales, Constable of Beaumaris Castle. M.P. for Beaumaris 1741 until his death, 1752.

Viscount Bulkeley *m.*, 5th August, 1749, Emma, only surviving child and heiress (by Ellen, dau. and heiress of William Roberts, Esq., of Caerau and Castellior, Anglesey) of Thomas Rowlands, Esq., of Plas Nant, Bettws Garmon, Carnarvonshire, by whom he had an only son,—

Thomas James, 7th Viscount Bulkeley, *b.* posthumously 12th December, 1752; M.P. for Anglesey 1774-84, when he was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Lord Bulkeley of Beaumaris. He was Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Carnarvon 1781 until his death in 1822, Chamberlain of North Wales, Constable of Beaumaris Castle, Col. Commandant of the Loyal Anglesey Volunteers; subsequently Col. Comdt. of the Anglesey Local Militia, &c., &c.

His lordship *m.*, 26th April, 1777, Elizabeth Harriet, only dau. and heiress of Sir George Warren, Knt., of Poynton, Cheshire, when he assumed the name of Warren before that of Bulkeley. He *d.* 3rd June, 1822, without issue, when all his honours became extinct. He bequeathed the Baron Hill estates to R. W. Bulkeley, Esq. (his mother's son from a second husband), of whom presently. Lady Bulkeley, his widow, died 1827. Emma, Viscountess Bulkeley, widow of James, 6th Viscount, *m.* secondly in 1760 Sir Hugh Williams, 8th Baronet of Penrhyn, by whom she had issue,—

1. Sir Robert Williams, 9th Baronet, *b.* 20th July, 1764; *s.* to his mother's estate on her death, August, 1770, and to his father's 19th August, 1794. In 1795 he was made a Commissioner of the Peace of Carnarvonshire, and represented that co. in Parliament 1790-1826, and Beaumaris 1826-31, for which borough he was Recorder, and Mayor 1800-1, 1804-5, 1807-8, 1811-12, 1815-16. Sir Robert *m.*, 11th June, 1799, Anne, dau. of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmel, Denbighshire, and sister to the first Lord Dinorben, by whom he had 3 sons and 7 daughters:—

1. Richard B. Williams, his heir.

2. Robert Griffith Williams, captain in the army, Comptroller of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; *m.* Mary Anne, dau. of Piers Geale, Esq., of Dublin; *d.* 13th April, 1865, leaving issue.

3. Arthur Wellesley Williams, major in the army; *b.* 1817; *m.*, 11th December, 1854, Rose, dau. of Rev. W. Stoddart, vicar of Arksey, and has issue.

Sir Robert *d.* in Italy 1st December, 1830, and was *s.* by his eldest son, the present—

Sir Richard B. Williams Bulkeley, 10th Baronet; *b.* in London 23rd Sept., 1801; assumed by royal licence in 1827 the name

of Bulkeley after that of Williams, in compliance with the will of the late and last Viscount Bulkeley, whose estates he now inherits; has issue.

1. RICHARD LEWIS MOSTYN WILLIAMS BULKELEY, late captain in the army; *b.* 20th May, 1833; *m.* (1st), 18th May, 1857, Mary Emily, dau. of Henry Bingham Baring, Esq., by whom he has issue a son, Richard; *m.* (2ndly), 13th August, 1866, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Craig-y-don, Anglesey, and Temple House, Berks, by whom he has issue a dau., Frances Bridget.

2. Robert Stanley Williams Bulkeley, captain in the army; *b.* 17th April, 1834; was in India during the mutiny; *d. unm.* February 1, 1861.

3. Thomas James Williams Bulkeley, captain in the army; *b.* 13th March, 1840.

4. Charles Williams Bulkeley, Esq., of Plasiolyn, near Conway; *b.* 21st August, 1841; *m.*, May, 1871, Mary Henrietta, dau. of Major-General Stephens, of London.

Note.—In order to have a full account of the Baron Hill family, reference should be made to Sir Richard Bulkeley's paternal descent in *Williams, Cochwillan*, under "Old and Extinct Families of Carnarvonshire."

BULKELEY, Capt. R. L. Mostyn W., of Bryn, Beaumaris.

(See Bulkeley, Baron Hill.)

CONWAY - GRIFFITH, Miss Maria Emma Elizabeth, of Carreglwyd, Anglesey.

Miss Conway Griffith is dau. and only child of the late Richard Trygarn Griffith, Esq., of Carreglwyd, a J. P. and D. L. for the county of Anglesey, by his wife (who survives him), Emma Mary, dau. of Capt. Digby Carpenter, and Emma, dau. of Sir John Stanley, Bart., of Alderley, Cheshire, by his wife Margaret, dau. of John Owen, Esq., of Penrhôs, Anglesey. Miss Conway-Griffith succeeded to the estates of Carreglwyd and Plas Berw on the decease of her father, 1866. She is lady of the manors of Caernethor and Newborough, Anglesey. As will be seen from the succeeding pedigree, Miss Conway-Griffith, besides being descended through her mother from the Stanleys, is representative in her own person of the ancient families of Griffith, of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire; Conways of Soughton, Flintshire; and Hollands of Plas Berw, Anglesey, and, in earlier times, of Kimmel, Denbighshire—originally from the Dukes of Exeter, who were descended from the Counts of Anjou.

Residences: Carreglwyd, and Plas Berw, Anglesey.

Arms: Gu. a chevron, ermine, between 3 Saxons' heads, coupé, gory, proper, for GRIFFITH (from Ednyfed Fychan); az. a lion rampant, guardant, or, powdered with fleurs de lis, proper, for HOLLAND.

Crest: A stag's head, attired, caboshed, for GRIFFITH; a demi-lion rampant, holding in paws

a shield, ar., charged with three fleurs de lis, for HOLLAND.

Motto: Cry ei Ffydd, GRIFFITH; Deus sola fortitudo mea est, HOLLAND.

On the estates of Carreglwyd and Berw there exist many objects of antiquity. One is "Tyddyn Hicke," near Plas Berw, the exact purpose of the erection of which is an open question. It is possible that it served as a prison in the times when sheriffs held office for life, and were bound to provide lodgings for prisoners, there being then no gaols: it is very ancient. Plas Berw—the earliest portions of which have been destroyed, was probably erected in the 15th and 16th centuries. It formed a three-sided court: the only remaining wing was erected 1615. There are still remains of the other wings to be seen. The deer park was the most ancient in Anglesey, being known to have existed over 300 years, when it was destroyed some thirty years ago.

Carreglwyd, Llanfaethlu, was built by Chancellor W. Griffith in 1634-5, to replace an ancient house of his family, called Pant. Carreglwyd was bought by his ancestor, Sir (or Rev.) William Gryffydd, "person Llanfaethlu," whose wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Gruffydd ap Robert, of Carne, Anglesey. He *d.* 1587.

LINEAGE.

From Marchwdd ap Cynan, founder of one of the 15 noble tribes of N. Wales, through Carwed, Japheth, Enethan, Edred, Iorwerth, Gwgan, was descended Iorwerth ap Gwgan, who *m.* Gwenllian, said to have descended from Urien Reged, one of the Knts. of Arthur's Round Table.

Cynric, their son, *m.* Angharad, said to be of the line of Caradoc Freichfras, one of Arthur's chief Knts. Their son was the distinguished—

EDNYFED FYCHAN, who *m.* as his 2nd wife Tanglwst, dau. of Llywarch ap Bran, founder of one of the 15 noble tribes of N. Wales. (See *Hughes, Plas Coch.*)

Their son, Sir Tudor, *m.* Adilicia, gr. gr. dau. of Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of N. Wales.

To them was *b.* a son, Heilyn, who *m.* Annes, or Agnes, dau. of Bledwyn ap Owen Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeymion and Dinmael, in Merioneth.

They had a son, Gruffydd, who *m.* Gwenhwyfar, who was descended from Edwin, lord of Tegeingl, founder of one of the 15 noble tribes of N. Wales.

Their son, Gwillim, *m.* Eva, dau. of Gruffydd ap Tudor ap Madoc, and had issue—

Gruffydd, who *m.* Generis (otherwise Ewerydd), fourth in descent from Ednyfed Fychan (here two lines from Ednyfed Fychan meet).

Gwilym, their son, of Penrhyn, High Sheriff of Anglesey 1395, *m.* Jane, dau. of William Stanley, son of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton. Their dau. Ellen *m.* William Bulkeley, Constable of Beaumaris Castle *temp.* Henry VI., ancestor of the late Visc. Bulkeley. (See *Bulkeley, Baron Hill.*)

Their son, William Vaughan, *m.* Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Dalton, and had a son, Sir William Griffith, Knt., of Penrhyn, whose son Edmund

Griffith, of Caernarvon, *m.* Janet, dau. of Meredyth ap Efan, who was descended from Owain Gwynedd, and Rhys ap Tudyr Mawr, Pr. of S. Wales.

Their son, Sir William Griffith, Knt., of Penrhyn, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Gruffydd Lloyd, Esq., of Carnau, Anglesey.

Their son, Robert Griffith (*d.* 1628), *m.* Anne, (*d.* 1636), dau. of Owen, and had 3 sons,—John, M.A., Rector of Llanbeulan; George, who became Bp. of St. Asaph; and Dr. William Griffith (*d.* 1648), of Carreglwyd, Chancellor of Bangor and St. Asaph, Master of the Rolls (in Wales), and Master in Chancery, A.D. 1631. He *m.* Marry (*d.* 1645), dau. of Dr. Owen, Bp. of St. Asaph.

Their son was Robert, who *m.* Jane Wood, of Llechlychyd.

Their son, William (*d.* 1718), *m.* Emme, dau. of John Owen, Esq., of Penrhos, Anglesey.

Their eldest dau., Margaret, *m.* her cousin, Richard Griffith, of Carnarvon (of the Penrhyn family).

They had a son, John Griffith, of Carreglwyd (*d.* 1776), who *m.* Mary Trygarn, of Plas Berw, Anglesey, and Trygarn, Carnarvonshire (*d.* 1799), who was grand-niece to Owen Holland, of Berw. The Hollands of Berw were of Angevin origin, and came to England with the Duke of Anjou. (See Notes, and *Holland* pedigree, below.)

Their son was Holland Griffith, of Carreglwyd and Berw (*b.* 1756, *d.* 1839), who *m.* 1783 Eliza Potter (*d.* 1828), dau. of Dr. John Potter, Rector of Badgworth, Somerset, whose mother was Catharine Conway, of Soughton, Flintshire. Here is the link of connection between the Carreglwyd family and the Conways.

Of their 3 sons the only survivor was Richard Trygarn Griffith, of Carreglwyd, who *m.* Emma Mary, dau. of Capt. Digby Carpenter by his wife Emma, dau. of Sir John Stanley, of Alderley, Cheshire, and sister to the 1st Baron Stanley, of Alderley, by his wife Margaret, dau. of John Owen, Esq., of Penrhos. (See *Stanley*, Penrhos.)

The present representative of this family is MARIA EMMA ELIZABETH CONWAY-GRIFFITH, the only child of Richard Trygarn Griffith, Esq., and Emma Mary Carpenter, as above.

Note I.

The origin of the three Saxons' heads in the Arms of Miss Conway-Griffith is traceable to her ancestor, Ednyfed Fychan, Councillor and General of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great). In Llewelyn's wars with King John, Ednyfed attacked and routed the King's forces, under Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and cut off the heads of three of his chief commanders—an exploit thenceforward commemorated in the coats of his descendants.

Note II.

The Griffiths of Penrhyn intermarried widely with chief families through Wales. Sir William Griffith *m.* a dau. of Sir Thomas Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Glam. One of their daus., Grace, *m.* W. Stanley, Esq., of Hooton; Catherine *m.* Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Baron Hill; Anne *m.* a Lewis of Presaddfed, Anglesey; Dorothy *m.* W. Williams, Esq., of Cochwillan; Elizabeth *m.* John Phillips, Esq., of Picton Castle, Pemb., ancestor of Sir Richard Philipps; Jane *m.* Thomas Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn, who was the first to take the surname of Mostyn; Elinor *m.* Hugh Conway, Esq., of Bryneuryn.

Note III.

The *Hollands* of *Plas Berw*, to whose Arms Miss Conway-Griffith is entitled, were at an earlier date of Kimmel, Denbigh, and are stated to have originally

come to England from France, and derived from the Count of Anjou. They came to Wales probably circ. 1400.

It appears that Robert de Holland, or Baron Holland, of co. Lancaster, *temp.* Edward I. and Edward II., by his wife Maud, dau. of Allan le Zouche, of Ashby, was father of Sir Thomas de Holland, summoned to Parl. from 27—31 Edward III. (1360) as Earl of Kent. This Earl of Kent *m.* Joan Plantagenet, "the Fair Maid of Kent," dau. of Edmund of Woodstock, 6th son of King Edward I. by his 2nd wife, Margaret, dau. of Philip, King of France, and Earl of Kent. De Holland, through his wife, the "Fair Maid," was made Earl of Kent, her father's title. She afterwards *m.* "the Black Prince" (by whom she became mother of Richard II., King of England), and subsequently two other husbands.

Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by Joan, his wife, became father of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, 1337, Duke of Exeter, 1387, beheaded at Plessy, 1400, from whom, in direct line, and in the 10th degree, according to Dwnn (*Herald. Visit.*, ii., 210), came Owen Holland, of "Y Plas Ymerw" (Plas Berw).

Thomas Holland, Esq., of Berw (4th in descent from Owen, last mentioned, and owner of Berw in 1588, when Dwnn visited the place and made out the pedigree), was Rector of Llangeinwen. He and his two sons *d. s. p.* His sister Jane *m.* Ellis Anwyl, Rector of Llaniestyn, Carn., whose dau. Elizabeth (*d.* 1792) became wife, 1723, of Richard Trygarn, Esq., of Trygarn, co. Carn. Their dau. Mary, as shown above, *m.* John Griffith, Esq., of Carreglwyd, and thus brought the Trygarn and Berw estates, and the blood of the Hollands and of "the Fair Maid of Kent" and the Plantagenets into the Carreglwyd family. This exhibits the right of Miss Conway-Griffith to the Arms of the Hollands. (See "*Arms of Holland, Plas Berw*," p. 31.)

EDWARDS, R. Lloyd, Esq., of Monaghdy.

(See Edwards, Nanhoron, Carn.)

FITZMAURICE, The Hon. Henry Warrender, of Plas Llwynon, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for co. Anglesey; has been High Sheriff; served in H. M. 72nd Highlanders for some years, and retired as Captain. Medals for service during Indian Mutiny. Son of 5th Earl of Orkney by the Hon. Charlotte Isabella, dau. of George, 3rd Lord Boston; *b.* at Taplow Court, Bucks, 1828; *ad.* Private Schools; *m.* 1861 Sarah Jane, only dau. of G. Bradley Roose, Esq., of Bryntirion, Anglesey; and has issue 2 sons and 1 daughter.

Heir: Henry George Hamilton Fitzmaurice.

Residence: Plas-Llwynon, Anglesey.

Town Address: Army and Navy Club, St. James's Square.

Arms: Same as those of Orkney.

Motto: Through.

GRIFFITH, Capt. David White, of Brynteg, Anglesey.

Is Chief Constable of the county of Anglesey; J. P. and D. L. co. Carnarvon; High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire 1841, and for Merionethshire 1844. Late Capt. in the East Kent Militia when serving at Malta

during the Crimean war; son of the late Wm. Glynne Griffith, Esq., of Bodegroes, co. Carnarvon; *b.* at Bodegroes, March 23rd, 1816; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Samuel Butler, late Bishop of Lichfield, and University of Oxford; grad. B.A., Jesus College, Oxon., April 16th, 1839; *m.* Elizabeth Moore, dau. of the late Major Bennett, Plasynrhiw, co. Carnarvon, Feb. 11th, 1843 (see particulars of her descent below); appointed to office of Chief Constable of the co. of Anglesey, March 3rd, 1857; has issue 1 son.

Heir: David Glynne Griffith, late Lieut., 3rd Regt., "The Buffs," and now a Capt. in the Royal Carn. Rifles.

Residence: Brynteg, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.

LINEAGE.

Capt. White Griffith is lineally descended from Dr. Wm. Glynne, once rector of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and consecrated Bishop of Bangor 1555, whose son Griffith Glynne was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1564. Bp. Glynne claimed a genealogy which led up to Einion, son of Gwalchmai of Treveilir, who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Riccart, son of Cadwaladr, son of Griffith ap Cynan, and brother of Owen Gwynedd. From Griffith Glynne was lineally descended Margaret Glynne, heiress of Rhosfawr, whose granddaughter Elinor Jones, heiress of Rhosfawr, had a son, William Griffith, of Rhosfawr and Bodegroes, who had issue by his wife Anne, dau. of Wm. Williams, Esq., of Ty-hir, and his wife, Jane Lewis, heiress of Rhiw, William Glynne Griffith, High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire 1827, who *m.* Catherine Longville White, dau. of David White, Esq., of Whitehall, Jamaica. Capt. D. White Griffith is their second son.

Mrs. Griffith is of an ancient Carnarvonshire stock; and claims descent from Roderic the Great through Illa of Rhiw, in Lley, descended from Meirion Goch of Lley (10th century), who is said to have borne, argent, a chevron, azure, between three nags' heads, erased, sable; with motto, "*Omnia vincit improbus labor.*" From Illa of Rhiw was descended in direct line John Lewis of Rhiw (living 1723), who *m.* Jane, dau. of Morris Griffith of Methlem, who was descended from Margaret, sister of Dr. Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor (1598), founder of two Fellowships in Jesus College, Oxford, of Bottwnog School, and of an hospital in Bangor, and died 1616. Jane, gr. dau. of John Lewis, *m.* William Williams, and their gr. dau. Jane Anne *m.* Major Lewis Moore Bennett, J. P. and D. L. for Carnarvonshire, whose

grandson, Capt. W. Lewis Williams, is now owner of Rhiw. Mrs. Capt. White Griffith, of Brynteg, is their second dau., and has issue (as above) Capt. David Glynne Griffith, late of the 3rd Regt., "The Buffs," who *m.* Emily, dau. of J. Reily, Esq., and has issue Maria Glynne, Elinor Margaret Glynne, now living.

GRIFFITH, Miss Conway, of Plas Berw.

(See Conway-Griffith, Carreglwyd, &c.)

HAMPTON, Col. Thomas Lewis, of Henllys.

(See Lewis, Hampton, of Henllys.)

HUGHES, Robert George, Major-General, of Brynddu, Anglesey.

Major-General (H. M. S.) formerly of 13th Lt. Infantry, 80th regt., and 52nd Lt. Infantry. (For services, see Hart's *Army List*.) Is J. P. for Anglesey; High Sheriff, 1859; third son of Sir W. Bulkeley Hughes, Kt. of Plas Coch, Anglesey; *b.* at Plas Coch, 1804; *ed.* at Oswestry Grammar School; *m.*, 5th August, 1830, to Hannah, second dau. of J. Jordan, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and has issue 2 sons and 3 daughters, of whom the eldest is George William Bulkeley, Capt. in the army.

Residence: Brynddu, Anglesey.

Town Address: Army and Navy Club.

Crest: Cornish chough, holding fleur-de-lis in claw.

Motto: Duw a ddarpar ir brain, "God provides for the ravens."

Note.—For the line of descent from Llyrwarch ap Bran, see *Hughes, Plas Coch*, of whom Gen. Hughes is younger brother.

HUGHES, Robert Jones, Esq., of Plas Llan-goed, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. for co. of Anglesey; served as High Sheriff 1845; is son of the late Robert Hughes, Esq., J. P., High Sheriff, 1815, by his wife, Dorothy Philadelphia, dau. of Herbert Jones, Esq., of Llynon, co. of Anglesey; *b.* 1810; *s.* on the death of his father, 1827; patron of vicarage of Llangoed, with Llaniestyn and Llanfihangel-din-Sylwy.

Residence: Plas Llangoed, Beaumaris.

Arms: the Coat of *Hughes, Plas Coch* (which see), being descended from a junior branch of that family.

HUGHES, William Bulkeley, Esq., of Plas Coch, Anglesey.

Is M. P. for Carnarvonshire Borough, J. P. and D. L. for cos. Carnarvon and Anglesey; was High Sheriff for Anglesey 1861; was M. P. for Carn. Boroughs 1837—59; was chosen to represent same boroughs 1865, and has continued in that capacity to the present time. Mr. Hughes is the eldest

son of the late Sir W. B. Hughes, Knt. of Plas Coch, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of the late Rice Thomas, Esq., of Coed-helen, co. Carnarvon; *b.* 1797; *ed.* for the bar, and called by the society of Lincoln's Inn, 1826; *m.*, 1st, 1825, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of J. Nettleship, Esq., of Mattersey Abbey, Notts (widow of H. Wormald, Esq.). Mr. Hughes has *m.* a second time, and has issue.

Residence: Plas Coch, Anglesey.

Town Address: Union Club, Trafalgar Square.

Arms: Argent, a chevron, ermine, between three Cornish choughs, proper.

Crest: A Cornish chough, proper.

Motto: Duw a ddarpar ir brain, "God provides for the ravens."

LINEAGE.

This family has been resident at Plas Coch, formerly called Porthamel Issa, for several centuries, and is one of the most ancient in N. Wales. It traces an unbroken descent from Llywarch ap Bran, Lord of Tre-Llywarch, and founder of the second noble tribe of North Wales, living in the time of Prince Owen Gwynedd (12th cent.), and *m.* to his wife's sister. These princesses were daus. of Goronwy ap Edwin, ruler of Tegeingl. Plas Coch (the Red Hall) is a name which originated after the erection of the present mansion (1569), which is built of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, the representative of the family at that time being Hugh Hughes, Esq., for some time M.P. for Anglesey, and Attorney-General for N. Wales. The Hughes of Plas Coch have *intern.* with the Bulkeleys of Brynddu and Beaumaris, the Owens of Clenenney, Carn., the Trevors of Denbighshire, &c. Mr. W. B. Hughes' next eldest brother is Major-General Hughes, of Brynddu. (See *Hughes, Brynddu.*)

JONES, Humphrey Stanley Herbert, Esq., of Llynon, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. for Anglesey; Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Commissary-General to Her Majesty's forces, retired in 1869. Mr. Commissary Jones is the son of Humphrey Herbert Jones, Esq., of Llynon, J. P. and D. L. for Anglesey; *b.* at Llynon; *ed.* at Edinburgh University; *m.*, 1st, Agnes, dau. of Colonel N. Muter, R. C. Rifles; 2nd, Emma, dau. of the Hon. A. Buchanan, M.D., New Zealand; *s.* to estates 1848.

Residence: Llynon, Holyhead, Anglesey.

Arms: Azure, a chevron, or, between three nags' heads, erased, two and one.

Crest: A nag's head, erased.

Mottoes: Conanti nil arduum, and "Onward."

JONES, Ven. Archd. John Wynne, of Treiorwerth, Anglesey.

Is Archdeacon of Bangor, appointed 1863; Canon Resident of Bangor Cathedral; was formerly Incumbent of Holyhead, afterwards Rector of Heneglwys, Llangefni, and subsequently Vicar of Bodedern, Anglesey; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Anglesey; *ed.* at Jesus Coll., Oxford, of which college he was a scholar; *grad.* B.A. 1827, M.A. 1830; ordained Deacon 1827, Priest 1828.

Mr. Jones is the son of the late Rev. Hugh Wynne Jones, M.A., by Mary, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Bodednyfed, Anglesey; *b.* 1804; *s.* 1849; *m.*, 1843, Georgiana, 3rd dau. of William Jones, Commander, R.N., and has, with other issue, a son,—

Hugh Wynne, *b.* 1847.

Residence: Treiorwerth, Bodedern, Anglesey.

KING, Captain James, of Presaddfed, Anglesey.

Is a D. L. for co. Anglesey; was High Sheriff for the year 1839, late Capt. of the 87th regt.; *b.* 1787, London; *s.* to the Presaddfed estate 1831; is son of the late James King, Esq., of Bath; *m.*, Oct. 26th, 1831, Mary Moullin, dau. of Nichs. Moullin, Esq., of Guernsey; *ed.* at Dr. Burney's, of Greenwich.

Residence: Presaddfed, Bodedern, Anglesey.

Arms: A chevron, sable, charged with 3 mullets.

Crest: Demi-lion rampant.

Motto: Virtutis præmium felicitas.

Presaddfed is a place of great note in the history of Anglesey, having been the abode of Hwfa ap Cynddelw, founder of the first of the fifteen noble tribes, and steward to Prince Owain Gwynedd. It was his office by inheritance to bear the prince's coronet and place it on his head when anointed. Even prior to this time Presaddfed was a place of celebrity, and there are traces remaining to the present day of great monuments of an antiquity entirely pre-historic, which seem to have abounded around this spot. In a meadow adjoining the grounds a fine cromlech stands almost uninjured; and not far from this the remains of another, thrown down, are seen. On an eminence within sight is the maenhir of Llechynfarwy, otherwise called Llechgwyn-farwy, standing about nine feet above the ground. The Bulkeleys resided here for some time. The present mansion was built about the year 1568. The estate has been in the King family since 1819.

LEWIS, John Lewis Hampton, Esq., of Henllys, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Anglesey; was a Capt. in the Army; served as High Sheriff of Anglesey 1846. Capt. Hampton Lewis is the eldest son of the late John Hampton Lewis, Esq., of Henllys (*d.* 1843); *b.* Oct. 18, 1798; *ed.* at Sandhurst; *m.*, 1833, Frances Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Thomas Janson, Esq., of Yorkshire, and has issue 2 sons and 2 daughters, Fanny Mary Hampton and Mary Freeman Hampton. The second son, John Vivian Hampton, Esq., *b.* 1835, *m.*, June 2, 1868, the Lady Laura Phipps, eldest dau. of the Marquis of Normanby.

Heir: Capt. Thomas Lewis Hampton, *b.* 1834. *Residences*: Henllys, Beaumaris, and Bodior, Holyhead.

Arms: Quarterly, the Arms of *Lewis*, of *Roberts* (see Lineage), and of *Hampton*.

The Hampton Arms, as described in *Dwnn* (1588), are as follows:—

“Arfau Richard Hampton, Esq., yw. (G.) a plaine bend (ar) Larchyd with 3 Kornys Ioch upon a jfff-molet of the 2 an a bordr. of az. with a scalop shel or so mani as ressin.” This is obscure, but probably means generally that the Arms of Richard Hampton, then of Henllys, were a plain bend, ar., charged with 3 Cornish choughs; upon a chief a mullet of the second; a bordure az. with scallop shells, or. This is altered in the present coat, and stands thus (for Hampton), on a fess, or, between a mullet, in chief, and an escallop, in base, arg., 3 martlets, sa. (See Burke, *Land. Gent.*)

Motto: A Deo et rege.

LINEAGE.

Of this very ancient and influential family the original founder, of the name Hampton, came from Lancashire, but the alliances of the Hamptons for many generations, as ascertained by *Dwnn*, when, in 1588, he visited Henllys as Deputy Herald, were almost entirely confined to Welsh families. The first Hampton, we are by him informed (and his statement is authenticated by Thomas Hampton, of Henllys, then representing the house), was named William, and he came to Beaumaris, probably on military service, *temp.* Edward IV. He had a gr. gr. grandson named Richard Hampton, of Henllys, who is recorded in the 1588 pedigree as having *m.* Elin, dau. and co-h. of William ap Gryffydd, of Cornwy, son of Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn, Knt.

Their son, William Hampton, *m.*, according to the same authority, Elin, dau. of Robert Griffith, Esq., of Plas Newydd, and had, with other issue, Richard, who was the head of the Henllys family in 1588. He *m.*, 1st, Margaret, dau. of Robert Wyn ap Cadwaladr ap Morys Gethin, of Plas yn Foelas, with issue 1 dau., Grace; 2nd, Catharine, dau. of William ap Richard, descended from Lloyd

of Glynllivon, and had issue Richard and Lowry; 3rd, Elin, dau. of Thomas Wyn.

These latter particulars are likely to be correct, being ascertained on the spot, and so near to the time; and they show alliances with the leading families of the surrounding country. Richard Hampton, last mentioned, was Sheriff of Anglesey 1546.

The name *Lewis* came into the family through the marriage of a former heir with a dau. of the Rev. John Lewis, of Plas Llanfihangel, who himself had *m.* the heiress of Bodior.

The mansion of *Henllys* is of recent erection, and, as may be seen from the *illustration* (p. 4), most pleasantly stands in view of the Bay of Beaumaris and the Carnarvon hills.

LLOYD, Thomas Edward John, Esq., of Tregaian, Anglesey.

Is a minor; only son of late Robert Lloyd Jones-Parry, Esq., of Aberdunant, in the co. of Carnarvon, by Mary Isabella Owen Snow, only dau. of the late Edward Owen, who assumed his wife's surname of Snow, according to conditions in her father's will (see *Lloyd, Aberdunant*); *b.* at Villa Santa Croce, Macerata, Italy, July 29, 1856; *ed.* privately; *s.* to his gr. gr. father's property in Anglesey, &c., 1870.

Residences: Tregaian, Anglesey; Aberdunant, Carn.

Note.—For Lineage, see *Jones-Parry, Madryn*, Carn.

MEYRICK, Owen J. A. Fuller, Esq., of Bodorgan, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for co. Anglesey; *b.* 1804; High Sheriff 1827; *s.* to the Bodorgan estate on the death of his gr. father, O. P. Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, 1858.

Mr. Meyrick is the eldest son of the late A. Elliott Fuller, Esq., of Rosehill, Sussex, by Clara, eldest dau. and co-h. of O. P. Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan. In Meyrick's notes on *Dwnn's Herald. Visit. of Wales* it is said, “Upon the death of the late Owen Putland Meyrick, Esq., Bodorgan and its extensive possessions passed under his will to his gr. son, Owen John Augustus Fuller, only son of his eldest dau. Clara by her marriage with Augustus Elliott Fuller, Esq., of Ashdown House, Sussex. He has adopted the additional surname of Meyrick; was Sheriff of Anglesey 1827, and is the present proprietor.”

LINEAGE.

The Welsh descent of Mr. Owen J. A. F. Meyrick, now of Bodorgan, is through his mother, Clara, as above, who was of purely Cymric lineage, from Einion Sais

and Cadavael, Lord of Cydewain in Montgomeryshire. According to the pedigree authenticated by *Dwnn*, 1594, and bearing the signature of "Richard Meirig," then of Bodorgan, Einion Sais, of Bodorgan (who is said to have been usher of the palace of Sheen, or Richmond, *temp.* Henry VI., and was so much out of Wales that he acquired the nickname of "Sais"); was *m.* to Eva, dau. of Cadwgan ap Llywarch ap Bran, of Bodorgan, founder of one of the noble tribes, and from them, through their younger son, Heilin, was descended a grandson named Meirig ap Llywelyn ap Heilin, a "Yeoman of the Guard" to Henry VIII. (or as the Dale Castle MS. has it, Henry VII.), from whose son, Richard Meirig, who was *m.* to Jane, dau. of Llewelyn ap Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn, at about the seventh degree, Owen Putland Meyrick, of Bodorgan, gr. father of the present proprietor, derived.

Residence: Bodorgan, Anglesey.

Arms: Sable, on a chevron, arg. between three brands erect, raguly, or, inflamed, proper, a fleur-de-lis, gu. between two Cornish choughs, regarding each other, proper. (This is a variation from the Arms of Llywarch ap Bran, who is said to have borne ar. between three crows, each bearing a Queen of Ermine in its bill, a chevron, sa. (*Cambr. Reg.*))

Bodorgan, though situated in an uninviting district, is a mansion displaying considerable magnificence, situated in grounds carefully kept, and surrounded by an extensive and well-wooded park, which contains along the principal drives five specimens of various kinds of pine—a proof that on the south-western, the most exposed coast of Anglesey, these trees, with proper cultivation, will thrive.

NEAVE, Sir Arundel, Bart., of Llys-dulas, Anglesey.

Is the son of the late Sir Richard Neave, 3rd baronet (created 1795), of Dagnam Park, Essex, by the Hon. Mary, dau. of James Everard, Lord Arundell, of Wardour; was an officer in the army; *b.* 1828; *m.* 1871 to the Hon. Miss Hughes, of Llys-dulas.

Gwyn Gertrude Hughes, now Lady Arundell Neave, is dau. and only surviving child of the late W. Lewis Hughes, Baron Dinorben (created 1831), of Kinnel Park, co. Denbigh, and Llys-dulas, co. Anglesey, by his second wife, Gertrude, youngest dau. of G. B. Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, co. Waterford.

The late Lord Dinorben was descended from an old Anglesey family, the Hughes's of Lleinio. Hugh Hughes, Esq., of

Lleinio, or Lleinio, was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel, who *m.* Mary, dau. and co-heiress of Robert Lewis, Esq., of Llys-dulas, and *d.* 1815, leaving issue William Lewis, the late Baron Dinorben, who inherited through his mother the lands of Llys-dulas, including a portion of the Parys mountain, so well known for its rich copper mines. He was *b.* 1767; *m.* as his second wife Gertrude Smyth, as above, and had issue 2 daughters, Gertrude Cecilia, *d.* 1843, and Gwyn-Gertrude, present representative and proprietor of the Llys-dulas estate.

Residences: Llys-dulas, Anglesey; and Dagnam Park, Essex.

Arms: Ar., on a cross, sa., five fleurs-de-lis, or, for NEAVE. The Dinorben arms were—gules, two lions passant between three roses, per pale, argent.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant, arg., holding a trident.

Motto: Sola proba, honesta, for NEAVE.

Note.—For present representative male of the Hughes family, see *Hughes, Kinnel Park, Denb.*, to whom, as nephew of the late Baron Dinorben, great part of the landed estates has reverted.

OWEN, John, Esq., of Gadlys, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for Anglesey; was for some time Belgian Consul at Canton; son of the late Owen Owen, Esq., of Gadlys; *b.* 18—; *ed.* at Rugby School; *s.* to the Gadlys property on the death of his brother Owen in 1867.

Residence: Gadlys, Menai Bridge.

OWEN, Robert Brisco, Esq., of Haulfre, Anglesey.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Anglesey; was High Sheriff 1854; is Lord of the Manor of Haulfré; is the third son of the late Owen Owen, Esq., of Glynafon, in the co. of Anglesey, who *d.* 1833, by Anne, his wife, dau. of Edward Owen, Esq.; *b.* 1800; *m.*, 1st, 1845, Marianne, dau. of George Gardner, Esq., of Pendleton Priory, in the co. of Lancaster (she *d.* 1867); 2nd, Annie, youngest dau. of the late Robert Beatty, Esq., whose family was of good descent, his mother being a Mackay, and maternally of the line of Cromwell. Dr. Brisco Owen was *ed.* at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1823; elected Fellow of the Linnæan Society 1824; entered same year the Hon. East India Co.'s Service as physician, and was engaged under the late Gen. Sir James Outram in the jungles of Canderish, where Sir James formed the Bheel corps; served with the Bombay 3rd

Light Infantry in the Affghan and Scinde war; was superintendent of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Botanic Garden in the Deccan, under the government of the late Sir Robert Grant; retired from the India Service 1844.

Residence: Haulfré, Llangoed, Anglesey.
Town Address: 9, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Haulfré is a picturesque villa recently erected in the beautiful and historic parish of Llangoed, near Penmon. It commands a fine view of Beaumaris Bay and the Carnarvon hills, and is surrounded on every hand by remains of ecclesiastical and warlike monuments of great interest. *Penmon Park* and *Priory* are close by, and the sacred island of Priestholm, Lleinioig Castle, and Llanfaes Abbey within easy reach. The district of Penmon is seldom surpassed for sweet and tranquil beauty of landscape.

PAGET, Lord Clarence Edward, K.C.B., of Plas Llanfair, Anglesey.

Is a member of the P. C., and K.C.B. Entered the navy; became rear-admiral 1858; was secretary of the Ordnance for seven years, 1846—52; secretary to Admiralty seven years from 1859; commanded ship *Princess Royal* in the Russian war; was at the battle of Navarino; organized ship night attack on Sebastopol, and was made K.C.B. for that action. Commanded the Mediterranean fleet, 1866—69; was sent Envoy to invest the Khedive of Egypt with the Order of the Bath in 1867. Is a J. P. for co. Anglesey, and was for several years M.P. for Sandwich.

Lord Clarence Paget is third son of the late Field-Marshal Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., &c., by his second wife, the Lady Charlotte, dau. of Charles, 1st Earl Cadogan; *b.* 1811; *ed.* at Westminster School; entered the navy 1825; *m.* 1852 Martha Stuart, youngest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart., G.C.B., and has issue 1 son, Fitzroy Richard Clarence, *b.* 1853, and 2 daughters.

Residence: Plas Llanfair, Anglesey.

Town Address: United Service Club, S.W.

Arms: Sa. on a cross, engrailed, inter four eagles displayed, ar., five lions, passant, guardant, of the field.

Crest: A demi-tiger, salient, sa., ducally gorged and tufted, ar.

Motto: Per il suo contrario, "By its opposite."

Among distinguished members of this family must be mentioned with special distinction Lord Uxbridge, 1st Marquess of Anglesey, whose career under the Duke of Wellington is commemorated by the

Anglesey Column near Menai Bridge; also Sir Arthur Paget, his brother, ambassador at several foreign courts; Sir Edward Paget, another brother, a distinguished Peninsular officer.

The mansion of *Plas Llanfair*, was built about the middle of the 18th century, and has been much enlarged and improved by its present proprietor. It occupies a charming position on the banks of the Menai Straits in view of the Carnarvon mountains and near the Tubular Bridge.

PANTON, Paul, Esq., of Garreglwyd, Holyhead.

Is an officer in the R. N., and descendant of the late Paul Panton, Esq., of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey, whose name will be long remembered in connection with the literature of Wales. He was a great collector of MSS. bearing upon the history and antiquities of his country; and it is said that many of these still remain in the possession of Mr. Panton of Holyhead.

Residence: Garreglwyd, Holyhead Island, Anglesey.

PAYNTER, John Wynne, Esq., of Maesllwyn, Anglesey.

Is J. P. and D. L. for co. Anglesey; High Sheriff, 1871; son of the late Zaccheus Paynter, Esq., of Maesllwyn, by his wife Anne, dau. of John Hughes, Esq., of Amlwch; *b.* 18—; *m.* 18— Jane, dau. of G. Hughes, Esq., of Monachdy, Anglesey, and has issue 1 son, John Wynne, and 2 daughters, Catharine Anne, and Margaret Mary.

Heir: John Wynne.

Residence: Maesllwyn, Amlwch.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Paynter traces his lineage from Collwyn ap Tangno, Lord of Eifionydd and Ardudwy, founder of one of the noble tribes of North Wales, whose descendants are very numerous in Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire to this day. At a distance of many generations from Collwyn,—

Morys Gethin *m.* Gwerfyl, dau. of Gruffydd ap Dafydd, descended from Dafydd, lord of Denbigh, by whom he had a son, Lewis, who *m.* Elinor, dau. of Hugh ap Hugh ap Hywel of Ffosoglan, Anglesey.

Their son, Hugh, *m.* Jane, dau. of William Wood of Llangwyfan, in Anglesey, and by her had a son, William, whose wife was Jane, dau. of Lewis Anwyl of Parkiau, Llanfrothen, Mer.

They had a son, Morris ap William, or Williams, who was Sheriff of Mer. 1665. He *m.* Lowry, dau. of Morris Prydderch of Blaen-y-pennant, co. Carnarvon, and had a son,—

William Williams, who *m.* Lucy, dau. of William Glyn of Llanerfawr, co. Carnarvon, and was s. by his son,—

Morris Williams, Esq., who was Sheriff of Anglesey 1716. He *m.* Gaior, dau. of Owen Wynne, Esq., of Glascoed. William Williams had also a dau., Catherine, who *m.* Owen Wynne of Glascoed, and their dau. Ellen *m.* Joseph Cox, Comptroller of the Customs, Pwllheli, and it was by the marriage of their dau. Catherine with Andrew Paynter, Esq., that the name *Paynter* came into the family.

Zacheus Paynter, Esq., their third son, *m.* Annie, dau. of John Hughes, Esq., of Amlwch, and had issue Margaret, John Wynne, William Cox, Andrew, Ellen, Anne.

John Wynne Paynter, Esq., of Maesllwyn, is the present representative of the family.

PRICHARD, Richard Williams, Esq., of Dinam, Anglesey.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Anglesey, and Lord of the Manor of Dinam, or Denham, in said co.; High Sheriff 1853; eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Prichard of Dinam; *b.* 1798; *m.*, in 1834, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Housman of Lancaster, who was magistrate for the county of Lancaster for forty years; *s.* 1850; has issue 1 son and 5 daughters.

Heir: Rev. Richard William Prichard, in holy orders; scholar of St. John's, Cambridge, and a wrangler.

Residences: Dinam, Anglesey; and Parkfield, Birkenhead.

LINEAGE.

This family, as appears from an ancient roll in their possession, can trace their pedigree through the houses of Arianell Goch (by marriage of the heiress with John Prichard of Dinam) and Bodewryd up to Jarddur of Môr, Hwfa ap Cynddelw, Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and Rhys Gôch. Appended to the roll or genealogical record referred to is the following condensed note:—

“The paternal coat of the heirs of the above-mentioned estates are the arms of Jarddur ap Môr, of Hwfa ap Cynddelw, of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, and of Gweirydd ap Rhys Gôch, one of [the founders of] the fifteen tribes of North Wales, by Margaret, the wife of Owen Wynn, Gent. See the monument in Llechcynfarwy Church, about the grave of Owen Wynn, Gent., late of Arianell Goch. Done according to authority by Hugh Hughes, O.C., 1758.

(Signed) “HUGH HUGHES.”

STANLEY, The Hon. William Owen, of Penrhos, Anglesey.

Is J. P. and D. L. for Anglesey; was captain in the army; captain of local Artillery Volunteers; has been M.P. for Beaumaris and contributory boroughs since 1857; was M.P. for Anglesey for several years up to 1847, and previously for Chester; is the son of John Thomas, 1st Lord Stanley, of

Alderley (created a peer 1839), by his wife Lady Maria Josepha Holroyd, dau. of John, 1st Earl of Sheffield; *b.* 13th November, 1802; *m.*, 1832, Ellen, dau. of the late Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, Denb.

Residence: Penrhos, Holyhead.

Town Address: 40, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Arms: Those of STANLEY,—argent, on a bend, azure, three stags' heads, caboshed, or, a crescent for difference.

Crest: On a chapeau, gu., an eagle, wings displayed, or.

Motto: Sans changer.

LINEAGE.

Mr. W. Owen Stanley's Welsh descent is through the Owens of *Penrhyn*, an ancient mansion which stood on a headland of Holyhead, near the present Penrhos, and which is commemorated in the name of his cousin, Arthur *Penrhyn* Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, son of the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, who was brother to the 1st Lord Stanley, of Alderley. Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Alderley, created Baron Stanley in 1839, was descended through a long line of ancestry from Sir John Stanley, Kt., who lived *temp.* Edward IV. His father, Sir John Thomas, Bart., of Alderley, Cheshire, was the person who brought the name of Stanley of this branch into Wales. He *m.* Mary, dau. and heiress of Hugh Owen, Esq., of Penrhyn and Penrhos, the former being the ancient seat of the family, and by her became the father of,—

1. John Thomas, 1st Lord Stanley, as above.
2. Edward, late Bishop of Norwich, father of the present Dean of Westminster.

There were several daus., one of whom, the youngest, was Emma, who *m.* Capt. Digby Carpenter, and had, among other issue, Emma Mary, the present Mrs. Trygarn Griffith, of Carreglwyd, Anglesey. (See *Conway-Griffith*, ped.)

THOMAS, Capt. William Hugh, of Trevor, Anglesey.

Late Captain in the 49th Regiment; was Adjutant of 49th Regiment of Foot from 1865 to 1869; served in India with the 33rd, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, during the mutiny of 1857 and 1858; son of the Rev. William Thomas, M.A., rector of Llansadwrn, Anglesey, and Orlestane, Kent, J. P. for Anglesey and a rural dean of the diocese, by Anne, dau. of Griffith Roberts, Esq., surgeon, Beaumaris; *b.* at Trevor, 26th of March, 1833; *ed.* at Friars School, Bangor, and Jesus College, Cambridge, of which college he was a “Rustal Scholar;” *s.* to the Trevor property in 1852, on the death of his uncle.

Heir Pres.: His brother, Rev. Hugh Thomas, vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk.
Residence: Trevor, Beaumaris.
Town Address: Junior United Service Club.
Crest: A split eagle.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from William Thomas, yeoman, who lived to a great age, and *d.* in 1692, and was buried in the parish church of Llansadwrn. He was *s.* by his son Richard, and so on in an unbroken line to the present time. This family by marriage is connected with the Vivians of Glyn, Cornwall, and the Gorings of Sussex—the aunt of the present owner of the property, Mrs. Lewis of Plas Llanddyfnan, being the mother of the Dowager Lady Goring, and grandmother of the present Lady Vivian of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey, and Glyn, Cornwall. The mansion of *Trevor* was originally built in 1700, but has been since enlarged and modernized.

VIVIAN, Lord Charles Crespigny, of Plasgwyn, Anglesey, and Glyn, Cornwall.

Creation, 1841. Lord Vivian is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Anglesey, and Lord Lieutenant for co. of Cornwall; was M.P. for Bodmin 1835—42; is retired Major of Dragoon Guards; eldest son of the late Richard Hussey, 1st Lord Vivian, G.C.B., of Truro, Lieutenant-General (who owing to his distinguished public services was created a baron of the United Kingdom, being already a bart.), by Eliza, dau. of Philip Champion de Crespigny, Esq., of Aldborough; *b.* 1808; *s.* to the title and estates on the death of his father, 1842; *m.*, 1st, 1833, Arabella, dau. of the late Rev. J. M. Scott, who *d.* 1837; 2nd, 1841, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. and heiress of the late Jones Panton, Esq., of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey, and has issue,—from 1st *m.*, Hon. Hussey Crespigny, *b.* 1834, and another son; by 2nd *m.*, Hon. Charles Hussey Panton, *b.* 1847, and six other children.

Heir: Hussey Crespigny, J. P. for the co. of Cornwall.

Residences: Plas Gwyn, Anglesey; Glyn, Cornwall.

Town Address: United Service Club, S.W.

Arms: Or, on a chevron, az., between three lions' heads, erased, three annulets; on a chief, gu., a wreath of oak leaves, between two medals (commemorative of the Peninsular and Waterloo battles).

Supporters: Dexter, a war-horse with mounted hussar; sinister, a ditto, with mounted lancer.

Motto: Cor nobile, cor immobile, "The noble heart is immoveable."

WILLIAMS, John, Esq., of Treffos, Anglesey.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Anglesey; J. P. for co. Carnarvon, and for the city of Chester, where he is a banker; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Anglesey local Militia; is son of the late Rev. John Williams of Treffos, by Eleanor, dau. of the Rev. James Vincent, rector of Bangor; *b.* 1784; *ed.* at Eton and Jesus College, Oxford; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn; *m.*, 1808, Elizabeth Jane Winter, 2nd dau. of Captain W. Goddard, R.N., and has issue, Thomas Norris Williams, M.A., Clerk, rector of Aber, Carnarvon; John V. H. Williams; and one dau., Mrs. Stanhope Jones, widow of Captain Charles Stanhope Jones, of the 59th Regiment.

Heir: Thomas Norris Williams.

Residence: Treffos, Beaumaris.

Arms: Arg. a chev. sable, betw. three Cornish choughs, proper, each having ermine in its bill.

Crest: A Cornish chough, holding in its bill a fleur-de-lis.

Motto: Duw i mi dy ras, "God give me grace."

Note.—The mansion and property were purchased by Owen Williams, the grandfather of the present possessor. The manor of Treffos is among the temporalities of the Bishop of Bangor, having been granted to him by King Edward I. in 1284, on the occasion of his baptizing the first Prince of Wales. Tradition says that in bygone times his Lordship maintained a farm in the manor, and kept his hounds there. According to *Browne Willis*, "Treffos is reputed the capital of the bishop's barony, by virtue of which he is said to claim his seat in Parliament."

WILLIAMS, Richard, Esq., of Trosyrafon, Anglesey.

Is town-clerk of Beaumaris; acts as clerk of the Malldraeth Commissioners; son of the late Rev. John Williams, vicar of Llanfaes and Penmon, Anglesey; *b.* 12th September, 1853; *ed.* at Beaumaris Grammar School and Preston Grammar School; *m.*, May 7th, 1861, Anne, dau. of Owen Owen, Esq., Clerk of the Peace of the co. of Anglesey; *s.* March, 1860.

Residence: Trosyrafon, Penmon, Anglesey.

Crest: An eagle displayed.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Williams derives his lineage from the ancient family of Sybwlldir, Anglesey. About this place, which in past times maintained a prominent position, particulars are given on p. 26, but no particulars have been furnished of the continuous *pedigree* down to the present time. These may be supplied for a future edition.

WILLIAMS, Rev. Robert, of Llanfaelog, Anglesey.

Is Rector of Llanbeulan, with the Chapels of Llanfaelog, Llechylched, and Ceirchiog, and Rural Dean of Llifon, in the co. of Anglesey; also a Surrogate; formerly a Curate of Carnarvon, 1837—46, and successively Rector of Meyllteyrnecum-Bottwnog, 1844—8, and Vicar of Clynog, Carnarvonshire, 1848—64; author of an English sermon (published by request) on "The Christening of the Prince of Wales," besides several sermons and pamphlets, both in English and Welsh educated at the Friars Grammar School, Bangor, in which parish he was born, being the son of the late Robert Williams, Esq., Frondeg in that city; graduated B.A. A.D. 1835, and M.A. 1838, and was of Jesus College, Oxford; *m.*, first, 1846, Elizabeth Constable, dau. of the late John Ellis, Esq., solicitor, Pwllheli (she *d.* 1858, leaving three daus. surviving); secondly, 1866, Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Walter Poole, Vicar of Moulton, Northamptonshire, and maternal niece of the late Owen Jones Ellis Nanney, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Carnarvon.

LINEAGE.

The paternal grandfather of the Rev. R. Williams was the late Mr. William Williams, of Llandegai, Carnarvonshire, a distinguished Welsh scholar, and estate agent of the first Lord Penrhyn. He was author of "Observations on the Snowdon Mountains," "A Pedigree of the Penrhyn Family," and "Prydnawn-Gwaith y Cymry." His pedigree, as drawn out by himself, is traced to Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, a collateral branch with that of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, through the line of Rowlands, of Plas y Nant and Ystrad, Carnarvonshire, viz. :—

"William Williams, of Tymawr, Llandegai, ab William, ab Hugh, ab Siôn, ab Owen, ab Rowland. The above Siôn, ab Owen, ab Rowland, was the grandfather of Thomas Rowlands, Esq., of Nant and Caerau, who was father of Emma, the late Baroness Bulkeley, who by her second marriage was grandmother of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The Rowlands of Nant were descended from Iorwerth Goch, ab Meredydd, ab Bleddyn, ab Cynfyn, as above stated."

Arms and Crest: Argent, a lion rampant, sable.

Residence: Llanfaelog Rectory, Holyhead.

WILLIAMS, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Hay, of Rhianva, Anglesey.

Is widow of Sir John Hay Williams, 2nd Bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, whom she *m.* 1848; is the only dau. of the late William Pitt, 1st Earl Amherst, Ambassador to China, 1816—17, Gov.-Gen. of India, 1823—1828; *b.* in London, 9th July, 1801. Lady Hay Williams has issue two daus. The eldest, Margaret Maria, *m.* to Capt. Edmund Hope Verney, R.N., eldest son of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., of Claydon House, Bucks. The second, Maude Sarah, *m.* to the Rev. Frederick William Verney, youngest son of the same.

Heiress: Margaret Maria, Mrs. Verney.

Residence: Rhianva, Anglesey.

Arms: Parted per pale. Dexter, ar. two foxes counter-salient, gu.; sinister, gu. three lances erect, or, headed, azure.

LINEAGE.

The eminent family of Williams, of Bodelwyddan, of which the 1st Baronet, John, was father of the above Sir John Hay, is in the junior branch of the same origin as that of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay, Sir William Williams, speaker of the House of Commons, *temp.* Charles II., being the common ancestor of both.

Its original seat was Anglesey, Speaker Williams being the first member of it who lived in Denbighshire. According to Dwnn, *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, William ap Ievan, of Bryn Gwallanog, Anglesey, was 7th in descent from Adda ap Einion, which last, according to the *extenta* of Edward III. A.D. 1352, held a "Wele," or freehold in the Ville of Rhoscolyn. From William, whose mother was Margaret, dau. of Iorwerth ap Ievan Llwyd, of the line of Gweirydd ap Rhys, founder of one of the 15 noble tribes of N. Wales, were the Williams's of Chwaen Issa, from whom sprang, the son of a clergyman, the eminent lawyer, Speaker William Williams already named. (See *Williams-Wynn*, Wynnstay.)

Rhianva was built by Sir John Hay Williams, 1850, in the style of a small French château, of the date of François I., and furnished in the taste of the Renaissance of that period.

WILLIAMS, Col. Thomas Peers, of Craig y Don, Anglesey.

Lieut.-Col. in command of Royal Anglesey Lt. Infantry; was M.P. for Great Marlow 1820—1868; is J. P. and D. L. for cos. Anglesey and Bucks; patron of Rectory of

Horton, Bucks. Col. Williams is the eldest son of the late Owen Williams, Esq., of Temple House, Great Marlow (who *d.* 1832); *b.* in London, 1795; *ed.* at Westminster School and Ch. Ch., Oxford; *s.* to estates 1832; *m.*, August 27, 1835, Emily, youngest dau. of Anthony Bacon, Esq., and has issue 2 sons and 6 daughters. Eldest son, Owen Lewis Cope, Capt. Royal Horse Guards, *b.* 1836. Of the daus., the eldest, Margaret Elizabeth, *m.*, Aug. 13, 1866, Capt. Richard L. M. Williams Bulkeley, eldest son of Sir Richard B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, Anglesey.

Mary Gwendolen *m.*, 1863, William Henry, Visct. Dangan, eldest son of Earl Cowley, G.C.B., P.C.

Blanche Mary, *m.*, 1866, Lord Charles John, son of the Duke of Roxburghe.

Residences: Craig-y-don, Anglesey; Temple House, Bucks.

Town Address: 50, South Audley Street, W.

Arms: Quarterly: first and fourth, argent, a chevron, sa., between three Cornish choughs, ppr., limbed and beaked gules. Second and third, argent, three boars' heads erased, ppr.

Crest: A Cornish chough holding an ermine in dexter claw.

Motto: Duw a ddarpar i'r brain, "God provides for the ravens."

Craig-y-don (the rock by the wave) is delightfully situated close on the Menai Straits, near the road from "the bridges" to Beaumaris, surrounded by extensive and luxuriant woods.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. William, of Menaifron, Anglesey.

Rector of Llangeinwen and Llangaffo; Rural Dean of Menai, Anglesey; Canon Residentiary of Bangor Cathedral; previously for twenty years Honorary Canon of the same; was Private Chaplain to the late Earl of Pembroke; is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; son of David Williams, Esq., of Llandderfer, co. Merioneth; *b.* June 28, 1798; *ed.* at Oswestry Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1820, M.A. 1826; *m.*, 1826, Jane Wynne Hughes, of Trefan, Carnarvonshire, and has issue living 2 sons and 1 daughter.

Residence: Menaifron, Anglesey.

Canon Williams is patron of the united parishes of Llangeinwen and Llangaffo.

The family of Mrs. Williams is descended in direct line from the celebrated poet "Rhys Goch Eryri," *temp.* Owen Glyndwr.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, The Dowager Lady Margaret, of Plas Newydd, Anglesey.

Is the widow of Henry Verney, 8th Baron Willoughby de Broke, of Compton Verney, co. Warwick, who was descended from a junior branch of the ancient line of Willoughby D'Eresby, through Sir R. Willoughby, of Broke, who was a supporter of the cause of Henry VII., by whom he was created a baron, 1492, taking his title from Broke, his paternal inheritance. Her ladyship is dau. of the late Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, by Margaret, dau. and h. of Hugh Williams, Esq., of Ty-fry, Anglesey. Her marriage took place 1829. Lord Willoughby de Broke *d.* 1852.

Residence: Plas Newydd, Anglesey.

Town House: 21, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.

Arms: Gu. three crosses, limbs double-pointed, or; on a chief, vair and ermines.

Crest: A Saracen's head, crowned, or.

Motto: Vertue vaunceth.

Note.—Plas Newydd, now occupied by Lady Willoughby de Broke, is celebrated in many points of view. It stands on a site hallowed by the most venerable associations, connected with times partly prehistoric, and witnessed to by some of the most stupendous monuments in Great Britain. In the grounds of this mansion are the noble cromlechs we have elsewhere described, and a tumulus—a place of sepulture—of unusually large size, recently opened. It is said that on the site of the present house stood the dwelling of Gwennllian, of the line of Cadrod Hardd, and there are many traditions and names connected with the place which indicate that the extensive slope occupied by the well-wooded and noble park has from time immemorial been the home of sacred rites and glorious deeds. The present superb mansion was built by the Earl of Uxbridge, afterwards 1st Marquess of Anglesey.

YORKE, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Brynllwyd, Anglesey.

Widow of the late Peirce Wynne Yorke, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire (who was J. P. for the co. of Denbigh, High Sheriff for same co. 1817; he *d.* 1837); dau. of Sir William Hughes, Kt., of Plas Cöch, Anglesey; and sister of William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P. for the Carnarvonshire boroughs, and of Major-Gen. Hughes, of Brynnddu, Anglesey; was *m.* to P. W. Yorke, Esq., 1817, and had issue, P. Wynne Yorke, Esq., now of Dyffryn

Aled, Denbighshire ; Diana Elizabeth, *m.*
 A. Alexander, Esq. ; and Margaret, *m.*
 Rev. A. Lodge, Rector of Wavertree.
Residence : Brynllwyd, Llanidan, Anglesey.

Note.—For Mrs. Yorke's family pedigree,
 see *Hughes, Plas Còch* ; and for the late
 Mr. Yorke's lineage, see *Yorke, Dyffryn*
Aled, Denb.

A D D E N D A.

Information has not been obtained respecting the following :—

<p>Bulkeley, R. W. Hughes, Esq., Gronant, Holyhead.</p>	<p>Mitchell, H. B., Esq., Lleiniog Castle, Beaumaris.</p>
<p>Copeland, W. H., Esq., Plas Cadnant, Menai Bridge.</p>	<p>Poole, The Rev. W. H., Aberffraw.</p>
<p>Higgins, George, Esq., Red Hill, Beaumaris.</p>	<p>Schwabe, Mrs., Glyngarth, Beaumaris.</p>
<p>Lewis, Mrs., Plas Llanddyfnan, Beaumaris.</p>	<p>Smith, Col. Bramston, Pencraig, Llangefni.</p>
<p>Mason, Rev. R. W., Llantrisant, Anglesey.</p>	<p>Williams, The Rev. Chancellor, Llanfair-yn-Nghornwy.</p>
<p>Massey, William, Esq., Cornelyn, Beaumaris.</p>	<p>Williams, Mrs. H. O., Trecastle, Beaumaris.</p>
	<p>Williams, Mrs., Tanygraig, Pentraeth.</p>

ANNALS, &c., OF WALES.

BRECONSHIRE.

(BRYCHEINIOG.)

THIS is one of the newer counties of Wales, created by Henry VIII. As we shall hereafter see, it was first taken from Wales by the Norman Lords Marchers in the eleventh century, and only restored by Henry in the sixteenth.

Like most of the divisions of the Principality, it inherits a *name* which is the legacy of primitive ages. Whether we call it Breconshire or Brecknock, we are equally true and equally untrue to etymology, for both these forms are but the distortions which foreign name-givers, ignorant of the meaning of the native appellation, have been pleased to coin. *Brychan*, a pious and puissant chieftain, said to have come from Ireland, but about whose history there clings a good deal of fable, is the true name-giver of this county. Brecon is but a mild and excusable corruption of Brychan, and Brecknock is but a slightly grosser one of *Brychan-wg*, or *Brychein-iog*, the country of Brychan. The term *wg*, or *og*, signifying a region, or country, is visible in other Cymric names of places, as *Morgan-wg*, the land of Morgan; *Essyllwg*, the land of *Essyllt*.

As to the comparative merits of Brecon and Brecknock, the latter may be considered the more correct name for the county, as representing, though far from accurately, the lordship or territory of Brychan; while the former is more suitable for the town, as the supposed seat, or contiguous to the supposed seat, of that ancient chieftain. The town was planted where it stands by the Norman Newmarch, the original British settlement and stronghold having been, as is believed, on the hill called "Benni," half a mile S.E. of the confluence of the Usk and Eskir, near which spot the Romans had their station *Bannium*.

SECTION I.—SURFACE OUTLINE AND SCENERY OF BRECONSHIRE.

It is comparatively easy to describe a country which, by nature, is so distinctly lined out and indented as is the beautiful county of Brecknock. We have but to notice the watersheds and the rivers, the hills and the vales, and the whole is plain. The great features of the outhern side of this county are the Beacons and the Usk, and on the western the Eppynt Hills. To the north the Irvon and the Elan, and to the east the Wye, are at once our guides to the topography and to the almost unsurpassable scenes of physical beauty which so profusely fringe them.

Those who travel only by railway, although they see an infinite number of *things*, see, in

reality, not half *so much* as those who move by slower methods. The railway levels the land for its track, and levels all landscapes to a similar uniformity of confused and evanescent pictures. Giraldus Cambrensis in the twelfth century saw more of picturesque, romantic, and lovely landscape by going on horseback from Brecon, over the Talgarth Mountain, to Llanthony Abbey, and thence by the Vale of Gronwy to the Usk, than our modern traveller often sees by making a Continental tour.

To understand what any county which has a part of the surface covered by mountains contains, its eminences must be surmounted, and the eye must survey the prospect from advantageous points of view, which the mind must have time to observe in detail, and compare, and allow the image to sink and settle in the memory. Few would encounter the labour of climbing the Beacons (2,862 feet—the highest point in S. Wales), although it would be labour well repaid by the prodigious grandeur of the scene, which around, below, above, at almost every step assumes a new kaleidoscopic form and colouring. This labour may be spared, and a pleasure almost equal enjoyed, if the observer happens to approach Breconshire by the Merthyr road, which mounts a depressed part of the Beacon range, and suddenly on emerging on the ridge presents the beholder with a scene, towards and beyond the town of Brecon, the magnificence of which no attempt at description could ever hope to portray. If Bernard Newmarch first approached Brycheiniog from this direction, it admits of no wonder that he resolved to choose that region as his home.

Of more sequestered scenes, rich, ornate, and wild, though limited and less varied, the larger and smaller valleys of this county present a multitude. The deep and gloomy Cwmdy, the narrow stony gorges of the Gronwy Fawr and Gronwy Fâch, entering the Usk together below Crickhowel, the dingles of Llanwrtyd, the glen of the Dihonwy, near Builth, the vale of Llangammarch, and the whole of the Irvon Valley to the Wye, with the glen of the Tarell, are all of this character. But the whole sweep of the valley of the Usk from Senny Bridge to Brecon, and thence to Crickhowel and Abergavenny, the wild and rugged glen of the Elan, with its deep and rocky gorges, and the whole of the valley of the Wye for thirty miles from Rhayader to Hay, especially about Aberedw—the old home of Prince Llewelyn, as well as the precipitous valley of the Nêdd—are marked by exquisite beauty, and frequently by impressive grandeur of scenery.

There are scenes enough in Breconshire of a very different character,—the bleak and distant moorland, the chill and silent mountain side, the half-hill, half-mountain velvet sheepwalks, which seem to stretch onwards and on either side to infinite distance like a vast rolling sea converted into solid land, making you feel as if you had left the world of human mortals, and were destined evermore to welcome as companions diminutive sheep and screaming grouse. Such tracts are to be found south and west and east, and in great abundance.

The county ranks third in extent of surface in S. Wales, and measures a total of 754 square miles. Of this surface a very large proportion is mountainous, divided into three principal portions, forming each an intermittent ridge taking a direction of its own. The Beacons on the south of the county are the culminating points of a ridge running nearly due east and west from the higher mountains of Carmarthenshire into Monmouthshire; and the Eppynt mountains, less rugged and aspiring, travel likewise from Carmarthenshire, but have a bearing more towards the N.E., and end in Radnorshire; while the third system of

mountains, on a smaller scale than either of these, but equally bold and picturesque in character, springs up abruptly in the neighbourhood of Talgarth, and stretching in a south-easterly direction towards Abergavenny, throws out various spurs and bluffs of more or less prominence, enclosing many pretty gorges and dingles in their bosoms.

From the elevated parts of the road to Crickhowel a good view is obtained of the conical forms of the Beacons. Three in number, they shoot up as if piled by the art and strength of supernal beings, Arthur's Chair receiving the last course and finish. Old Leland has some quaint remarks on this proud castle of nature:—"This hille of some is counted the highest hille in Wales, and in a veri cleare day a mane may see from hit a part of Malvern hilles, and Gloucestre, and Bristow, and parte of Devonshire and Cornewall. There be divers other hills by Arture's hille, the wich with it be commonly called Banné Brekeniauc." Holinshed clothes it with great marvels:—"One mountain on the south, and three miles from Brecknock, is of such height and operation as is incredible; and were it not that I have witnesses to affirme what I shall speak, I should blush to let the report thereof pass from my pen. From the top of that hill called Cadier Arthur, they (the witnesses) had oftentimes cast from them and doune the N.E. rocks their cloakes, hats, and staves, which, notwithstanding, would never fall, but were by the air and winde still returned backe and blown up; neither, said they, will anything descend from that cliffe, unless it be stone or some mattalline substance, affirming the cause to be the clouds which are seen to racke much lower than the top of that hille." In our days there are no clouds lower than Arthur's Chair except the masses of mist which often cluster around its sides; and falling objects meet with no obstacle except currents and gusts of wind in particularly boisterous weather. The north-east Beacon, however, presents a side of terrific grandeur, being some 600 feet of nearly perpendicular rock, which seems to threaten momentarily to fall on the near beholder.

The Lake of Llangorse (Llyn Savathan), about two miles in length and one in average breadth, is the largest in S. Wales, and much larger than its two diminutive sister lakes in Breconshire. An historical tradition, which won credence from Camden, claims attention, and will have to be referred to again, with its apparent solution, in our section on the Pre-historic Antiquities of Breconshire. "It hath been an ancient tradition in this neighbourhood," says the author of *Britannia*, "that where the lake is now, there was formerly a city, which, being swallowed up by an earthquake, resigned its place to the waters; and to confirm this they allege, besides other arguments, that all the highways of this county tend to this lake." A remarkable discovery of a pre-historic town or village has recently been made in the lake, of which we shall by and by give account.

Of the modern legends which hang about this lake of Savathan, or Safaddu, it is not needful to speak; but a few of those which fed the minds of the surrounding peasantry in the twelfth century, and some of which have lived to our time, may be given. The authority of Giraldus de Barri ("Cambrensis"), who passed by the lake when preaching the Crusades in Brecknockshire, in the year 1188, vouches their accuracy.

"In the reign of King Henry I.," says Giraldus, "Gryffydd, son of Rhys ap Theodor (Tewdwr), held under the king one commot, or fourth part, of the Cantred of Caoe (Caio, Carm.), in the cantref Mawr, which in title and dignity was esteemed by the Welsh equal in value to the southern part of Wales called Debeubarth, *i. e.*, Wales on the right hand. When Gryffydd, returning from the king's court, passed by this lake—which at that

cold season of the year was covered with water-fowl of various sorts,—being accompanied by Milo, Earl of Hereford, and Lord of Brecheinoc, and Payn Fitz-John, Lord of Ewyas, secretaries and councillors to the king,—Earl Milo, wishing to draw forth from Gryffydd some discourse concerning his innate nobility, more in jest than in earnest, thus addressed him :— ‘ It is an ancient saying in Wales, that if the natural prince of the country, coming to this lake, shall order the birds to sing, they will immediately obey him.’ To this Gryffydd, having more wealth of mind than of gold, . . . replied, ‘ Do you, therefore, who now hold sway in this land, first give the command.’ Milo and Payn in vain commanded the birds ; whereupon Gryffydd, perceiving the necessity of doing the same in his turn, dismounted from his horse, and falling on his knees towards the east, as if he had been about to engage in battle, . . . with his eyes and hands uplifted towards heaven, poured forth devout prayers to the Lord ; and rising, and signing his face and forehead with the sign of the cross, he exclaimed, ‘ Almighty God and Lord Jesus Christ, who knoweth all things, declare here this day Thy power. If Thou hast caused me to descend lineally from the native princes of Wales, I command these birds in Thy name to declare it !’ And immediately the birds, beating the water with their wings, began to cry aloud, proclaiming him.” This was a twelfth century method of settling a Welsh pedigree.

“ The lake also,” continues Giraldus, “ according to the testimony of the inhabitants, is celebrated for its miracles [the reader will remember that Giraldus was himself a great believer in miracles] ; for, as we have before observed, it sometimes assumed a greenish hue ; so in our days it has appeared to be tinged with red,—not universally, but as if blood flowed partially through certain veins and small channels. Moreover it is sometimes seen by the inhabitants covered and adorned with buildings, pastures, gardens, and orchards. In the winter, when it is frozen over and the surface of the water is a shell of ice, it emits a horrible sound, resembling the moans of many animals collected together. But this perhaps may be occasioned by the sudden bursting of the shell, and the gradual ebullition of the air through unseen crevices.”—*Itin.*, chap. ii.

Giraldus’s description of this region is the result of correct observation :—

“ This country is well sheltered on every side, except the northern, by high mountains ; on the western by those of Cantref Bachan ; on the southern by that range of which the principal [point] is Cadair Arthur. . . . Being thus sheltered on the south by high mountains, the cooler breezes protect this district from the heat of the sun, and, by their natural salubrity, render the climate most temperate. Towards the east are the mountains of Talgarth and Ewyas.”

He then gives us an insight into the state of society :—

“ The natives of these parts, through continual enmities and implacable hatred, are perpetually engaged in bloody contests. But we leave to others to describe the great and enormous excesses which in our time have been here committed with respect to marriages, divorces, and many other circumstances of cruelty and oppression.”

Giraldus’s visit took place after the disorganization of society which accompanied the conquest of Brycheiniog by Bernard de Newmarch.

The chief divisions of this district before its formation into a county were the four cantrefs or cantreds, into which it was partitioned at the survey of Wales by Howel Dda,—Cantref Mawr, Cantref Tewdos, Cantref Eudaf, and Cantref Selyf. But in the partition of Wales by

Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (13th century), as given in the *Myv. Arch. of Wales*, Brycheiniog has only two cantrefs, viz., *Cantrev Selyv* and *Cantrev Mawr*; the former taking in the eastern part of the county, the latter the western, or Llewel, and "Tir Rawf," the Land of Ralf. It is now divided into six hundreds, exclusive of the borough of Brecon. These are Builth, Crickhowel, Defynog, Merthyr, Penkelly (or more properly Pencelli), and Talgarth.

Breconshire is sparse in population, and diminishing, and is deficient in the life of great towns. It has only one corporate borough, that of Brecon, and its other chief centres of population are Crickhowel, Builth, Hay, Talgarth, and Llanelly, whose limits are too confined to form a powerful centre of either commercial or political life. The growth of population occurs only in the south-eastern mining parts, bordering on Monmouthshire.

The county is divided into four Poor Law or "Local Government" unions,—Brecon, Builth, Hay, and Crickhowel; and in these towns the county courts are also held. It has sixty-six parishes.

POPULATION OF BRECONSHIRE.

Total population in	1841	.	.	.	.	.	55,603
"	1851	.	.	.	.	.	61,474
"	1861	.	.	.	.	.	61,627
"	1871	.	.	.	.	.	59,904

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY OF BRECONSHIRE.

In the progress of geological change the great Builder assigned to Brecknock a broad foundation of *old red sandstone*, and an ornamental capstone of the same material; and so piled on each other the various courses of the S. Wales edifice, that the slightly dipping red capstone of the Beacons should so extend as to form the pavement of the great coal formations of Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire, turning up again at the extreme end of the basin at Llandaff, Bridgend, and in Gower. We all observe how the waters of the swift Usk turn reddish during a flood, and this comes to pass because they assume for the time the colour of the surface soil which the stream and its tributaries through more than half the county drain.

Taking Brecon town as a centre, resting on the red, we look geologically to the N. as far as the Eppynt hills, where they point towards Builth and Allt Fawr; to the E. till the eye rests on the line of the Black Mountain and its spurs, travelling down from Talgarth towards the Abergavenny Sugar-loaf, and springing up at Pencader-Fawr, 2,545 ft. high; to the S.E. as far as Crickhowel; to the S., beyond the Beacons, to within half a dozen miles of Merthyr Tydfil; to the W. till we are stopped by the heights of Mynydd Bwlch y Groes; and all round we survey the venerable remains of a world which had existence before any of our carboniferous limestone rocks or our coal beds had been brought into shape. In one place alone, and that not far, is the prospect interrupted by an intruder. Let him who can inform us how the carboniferous limestone was heaped on the top of Pencerrig (2,200 ft.) between Cwm Du and Llanbedr Ystrad. What if we say that it is not a heaped-up mass at all, but merely a solitary remain, left undisturbed, of a great limestone coat of mail, itself surmounted by the coal measures and beds, some thousand feet thick, which at one time

encased the whole area of Breconshire, and of which the land was totally denuded by some stupendous water action, leaving this capstone behind?

All the rocks of this county, of whatsoever kind, are of primeval age, and the carboniferous are the youngest; but of these latter the coal-bearing parts are very few, and situated to the S. and S.E. of the county. Of other minerals there are scarcely any, although traces of copper ore have been discovered in the old red, and surveyed by Mr. Isaac Davies, C.E.; but the quantity lodged is too small to promise an adequate return for working it.

Next in age to the staple rock of Breconshire, in a downward direction, comes the upper Silurian fossil-bearing *Ludlow* formation, which we encounter in a strip shooting out from beneath the Devonian between Corn-y-Fan, five miles north of Brecon, and Erwood, on the Wye, and thenceforward continuing through the Clyro hills into Radnorshire. "To the south of Builth, the Ludlow rocks, surmounting a noble escarpment of the other members of the upper Silurian division on the right bank of the Wye, but in which no limestones occur, exhibit a fine upward development as they pass under the expanse of the old red sandstone in the wilds of Mynydd Eppynt. There the upper Ludlow rises from beneath the old red in a rapid anticlinal flexure at Allt-fawr and Corn-y-Fan" (Murchison, *Siluria*, 140). This Ludlow is the rock which contains the earliest known fish remains. It abounds in shells, univalve and bivalve, and in peculiar beds, of slight thickness, seldom more than twelve inches, but often not more than an inch, abundantly charged with bones of fish. These beds occur just at the junction of the lowest part of the old red and the upper part of the Ludlow.

This formation—throughout Breconshire devoid of its usual limestone,—on leaving Corn-y-Fan, turns the Eppynt N.E. point, and follows the line of those hills, accompanied by a band of the still older Wenlock rocks, into Carmarthenshire, passing to the left of Llandeilo-fawr, always as a fringe upon the old red, along the escarpment of the Vale of Towy, to Laugharne, and on, a still narrower strip, to Narberth, and out into the sea cliffs at Marloes Bay, Pembrokeshire,—in average breadth throughout this long course of not more than a fourth of a mile, but always maintaining its distinct and unequivocal character.

The band of Wenlock rocks which runs parallel to the Ludlow from Builth, along the Irvon, has an average breadth of two miles, and its course is visibly continued into Carmarthenshire, beyond Llandeilo-fawr.

The whole of the surface of Breconshire to the N.W. of this last formation consists of the lower Silurian, *Llandeilo* group, a formation which covers the whole of Cardiganshire, three-fourths of Carmarthenshire, and more than the half of Pembrokeshire.

The Mineral Springs of Breconshire.

In the Llandeilo rocks, sometimes called after the Continental nomenclature, the *Grey-wacke*, there occurs near Llanwrtyd, and extending N.N.E. about four miles in a narrow strip, a remarkable outburst of trap and porphyry; and this igneous rock supplies the key which explains the mineral and medicinal qualities of the Llanwrtyd, Builth, and Llandrindod

waters. Why Snowdon and Cader Idris, largely composed of precisely the same materials, are not surrounded with mineral springs of like nature it is hard to say. The following is Murchison's account of the geological and chemical reasons of the virtues of the Llanwrtyd springs :—

“ On the farms of Gellifelen and Pen-y-banc is a line of intrusive rock about three miles in length and half a mile in its greatest width, running, like the trap ridges of Radnorshire, from N.E. to S.W. A narrow and deep dell, through which flows the rivulet Cerdin, divides this elliptical-shaped ridge into two mountains, Caercwm and Garndwad, each about 1,600 feet in height. At the north-eastern extremity of Caercwm, trap is seen for the last time on the banks of the little stream Nantgynon, alternating with slaty schists [the Llandeilo beds], while at the south-western end of Garndwad the trap crosses the Irvon between Llanwrtyd and the mineral spring, near a boss of rock called Werngoch, upon the right bank of the river, and near Doldymer. In this ridge of Garndwad and Caercwm the predominant character of the trap is *porphyritic*, and the following varieties occur :—

“ 1. A rock having a base of greenish grey colour, composed apparently of an intimate mixture of compact felspar and hornblende, spotted white, probably by a separation of felspar from the compound base.

“ 2. Coarse rock of granular felspar, with minute crystals of common felspar, containing a number of minute grains of quartz.

“ 3. A variety of the same, containing many well-defined crystals of felspar in a greyish granular base, and a few small elliptical cells filled with green earth.

“ 4. Dark grey and green, concretionary, compact felspar.

“ 5. Greenstone, highly crystalline, both fine and coarse grained, and sometimes very hornblendic.

“ 6. Greystone, or grey granular felspar, intimately mixed with hornblende, and a few crystals of the carbonate of lime.

“ 7. Amygdaloidal trap, cellular on the weathered side.

“ The greenstone is best seen near Pen-y-banc, and the more porphyritic rocks occupy the centre of the hill.

“ Associated with a porphyritic greenstone in the bed of the Irvon at Doldymer is a greenish grey close-grained amygdaloid, having the cells filled with calcareous spar, generally coated with pellicles of green earth, and varying in size from mustard seeds to almonds. In some cases the stratified rocks [the Llandeilo] in contact appear to have undergone a kind of *boursouflure*, and are scarcely to be distinguished from the amygdaloid. On the sides of the principal ridge of trap the changes produced in the vertical and dislocated strata are numerous and clear. On its lower flanks and south-western extremity near Pen-y-banc the trap is coated with a thin and broken covering of schist, which is silicified, or in a state of hornstone, highly translucent at the edges, of a shaly fracture and dark grey colour with cloudy streaks, as if formed by an imperfect separation of hornblende.

“ Other varieties are black Lydian stones, ringing under the hammer, splitting with a fine conchoidal fracture, some of them containing a number of bright metallic spots, &c. In the little *cwm* of Nantyrobyn, north of the gorge of the Cerdin, the black and highly inclined shale has been penetrated by galleries in search of coal. These stratified slaty deposits are unquestionably a part of the *Cambrian* system, for to the W. of this they pass

into true roofing slate.* Whilst the porphyritic trap occasionally peeps out in rugged bosses along the summits and sides of Caercwm and Garndwad, the little transverse dell of the Cerdin lays bare the true nature of this nucleus in a rock called *Craig y Castell*, which towers above the left bank of the stream.

“This precipitous cliff is a porphyry, the exterior of which is black, but the interior is grey compact felspar, with minute white crystals of common felspar. It is arranged in slender four-sided prisms, from twenty-five to thirty feet in length, by five or six inches in diameter, and crossed by transverse joints, the planes of which dip to the north-west. The large and broken masses below are partly of the same rock, partly of other varieties. This is one of the most impenetrable rocks met with in the whole country I examined, being very analogous, both in composition and relations, to some of the porphyries of Snowdon, Cader Idris, &c., and like them its forms arise from joints separating the mass into four-sided prisms. . . . The bed of the river Irvon offers many beautiful examples of highly silicified and indurated strata in contact with trap, strictly according with those on the banks of the Wye near Builth. The analogy is also rendered quite striking by sulphureous mineral springs issuing from the adjoining shale; and judging from the appearance of the veined and altered strata which are exposed on these trap hills, we can hardly doubt that the mineralization of this spring is due to the decomposition of sulphuret of iron, which has been largely accumulated at some of those points where the trap has been intruded into pyritous shale in a manner similar to that pointed out at the Park Wells near Builth, and at Llandrindod.”

It is not often that the direct sources of mineral properties in springs can be so satisfactorily explained. There is here a perpetual creation of antidotes to human complaints, and the materials out of which the cunning mixture is compounded have been there for unnumbered ages before a human being existed on the face of the earth, and in the process of preparing an elixir of health are apparently subject to no wear or exhaustion.

To the materials which compose Breconshire we have only one more to add. On the southern side, just where the red sandstone steals out of sight to plunge beneath the South Wales coal basin, a narrow band of limestone, carboniferous in quality, in some places a mile, in some two or three miles in width, is visible. It keeps close company with the edge of the old red everywhere, and probably never deserts it in making the underground journey beneath the deepest coal beds until they emerge again together, to form the ornamental parti-coloured south-western rim of the basin in which the whole of the Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire coal and iron treasures are held.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that long before geology was born, the well-known and observant antiquary, George Owen of Henllys, in his *History of Pembrokeshire*, written in 1603, had traced and minutely described this thin band of limestone all the way from Pembrokeshire to the further side of Breconshire. His words are worth quoting:—

“And although it be somewhat from my purpose to treat of matters out of Pembrokeshire, yet because I have said that this veyne of limestone taketh his course from west to east, I will follow on the course of this veyne so far as I have been and learned the same.

* The slightest knowledge of geology would, therefore, have shown that search for coal in such a place was hopeless.

This vayne continuing his course eastward, at Cromweare entereth into the sea, passing south of Ereweare, sheweth againe at Castell Hobly and Pendine, in Carmarthenshire, and then passing under Langharn Marsh, appeareth againe at the wood in Langharn, and holding still eastward, sheweth at Llanstephan ; from thence it entereth in betweene the two rivers of Gwendraeth in Carmarthenshire, and is found at the Glyn. Betweene the sayd two rivers of Gwendraeth there ariseth a great hill called Mynith Kyvor, which runneth eastward, and is all lymestone : which passeth on by the same course to Castell Kyrig Kynon [Carreg Cennen Castle], and all along the topp of the Black Mountains south of Capel Gwinfay, by Blaen Cwmgarw, betweene the rivers Clydach and Aman, and soe by Llwyn y Constable, and betweene the risings of the rivers Neath and Usk, to Blaen Cray, and to the great hill of Blaen Cwm Collwyn, and soe to Llanygywyne, crossing the Usk to Tavarn y Maith Syr, further than which I have not learned the course of the sayd vayne."

SECTION III.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BRECONSHIRE.

The annals of this county are not divisible into periods which can be named after the broadly marked eras of English history. It can scarcely be said to have a Saxon or Danish period. A Roman age it certainly had ; and a Norman age came afterwards, divided however from the former by a British period of long duration and much obscurity.

The *people* who inhabited these parts were probably of that section of the Cymry called by the Romans *Dimeta* ; but whether they were of the Dimetian or of the Silurian branch—both of which are tinged with Iberian characteristics—they were undoubtedly of the Cymric variety of the Celtic race ; and judging from the distant and secluded character of the region, it is safe to conclude, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that they were of a type comparatively unmixed and genuine. To this day, after the changes of many generations, the depopulation and unsettlements of warlike times, the introduction of Norman and German settlers, and the manifold sources of admixture which arise from the migratory habits of the modern age, the physical characteristics of the inhabitants betray no marked departure from the Celtic type. Dark hair, the dolichocephalic head, the lithe and active limb, the warm, excitable temperament, which are characteristic of the Celtic race, some of them known to be so since the time of Strabo and Suetonius, are prevalent.

I.—*The Roman Period.*

The rule of the Romans over Wales was established in a general way by the efforts in succession of Ostorius, Suetonius, and Agricola, although the weight of their onset fell most severely on the northern parts, especially Anglesey. The Britons of the parts now called England gave them work enough for 150 years to put their yoke upon their necks, and it was only when compelled by the galling attacks which were directed upon their flanks from the hilly districts of Wales that they seriously undertook the subjugation of that land. But Wales was at last conquered—not without trouble, not without sacrifice, not without carnage. The brave Silures, under the puissant Caractacus, proved as formidable as the Brigantes of Yorkshire ; and it may be safely believed that in the mighty efforts made by

these people to repel and thrust out the foreign invader, the inhabitants of the district now called Brecknockshire bore their part.

The district inhabited by the Silures, as far as can be judged from the descriptions of Roman writers, embraced a good portion of South Wales, and beyond the Wye, parts of Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire, as far as the line of the Severn. Where the Silures ended towards the west, and the Dimetæ, who are generally assigned to the parts now called Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire, began, it is impossible to say with precision; but that the region of Brecknock was partly possessed by both is highly probable, and that Monmouthshire was the heart of the Silurian country, the *Essyllwg* of the Welsh—the origin of *Siluri* being nothing else than the Welsh *Essyllwyr* or *Essyllwys*—is all but demonstrable. The hard-won conquest of the Siluri, therefore, which was not effected in less than twenty years after the fall of Caractacus, and the death through harassment and fatigue of Ostorius, in all likelihood made Breconshire subject to Roman sway, and led to the construction of those roads, stations, and camps, which to this day are memorials of the Roman power in the land. We have absolutely more monuments of the presence of the Romans in Breconshire, although that people quitted Britain in the fifth century, than we have of the presence of the old Cymry here, although they possessed the county for 500 years after.

It may be the fact that the great roads which the Romans made through Wales are not proofs of intimate rule and fiscal exaction in all the districts traversed. In all Wales they had only four fortified cities, and only one of these, *Isca Silurum*, now Caerleon, on the Usk, which one of the *Triads* ranks as one of “the three principal cities of the Isle of Britain” (London and York being the other two), was a *colonia*—a privileged Roman city. They had no city of importance in Breconshire, and we may well presume that their rule over this region was mild and general, and probably consisted in keeping the British *reguli* in order, receiving their tribute, and encouraging peace, more than in direct government; their principle being, everywhere, to make the natives pay the cost of their own conquest and continued subjugation, the cost of making roads, camps, and fortresses, of supporting a great army, and enriching generals and procurators. It is doubtful whether the fair and fertile vales of Garthmadrin (if so called at that time) escaped the gleaning hand of the tax-gatherer. The station *Bannium* was set down in close proximity to the British stronghold and town now known as Gaer and “Benni,” and the great Roman road, as hereafter to be described, led straight from Cardiff by this station to Rhayader for Chester. Other roads converged upon *Bannium*. The evidence of such facts is sufficient to establish the conclusion that the Romans not only had a footing, but a somewhat prolonged footing in these parts. Allusion will again be made in our antiquarian section to the foundations of Roman buildings, Roman coins, and other antiquities discovered, which corroborate this conclusion.

The Roman period in Breconshire appears to have extended from the overthrow of the Silurian power by Frontinus, A.D. 78, to the withdrawal of the imperial legions from Britain—or about 330 years. During a great portion of this time the imperial government in most parts of the island, and most of all in Wales, was a mere name. The attention and resources of the Emperors were drawn in other directions, their powers were fast failing and preparing for the gloomy obsequies which soon shrouded in darkness the Eternal City; and Garthmadrin

had, long before A.D. 418, when the last of the invaders departed—leaving none behind them, as the *Triad* says, “except women and children under the age of nine years, who became a part of the Cymry,”—been taken possession of by some bold Silurian or Dyfedian chieftain, who could by the longest sword or the clearest genealogical tablet prove his right to sit in the vacated chair of the Roman. It is supposed that Brychan was that chieftain.

2.—*Renewed British Rule.*

We have now a great gulf of 600 years before us, filled with figures moving to and fro, and hues ever changing and ever disappearing, about the real substance and meaning of which there is room for perplexing theory and doubt. The only thing certain is that we cannot be certain about anything except here and there an authentic fact. Bernard Newmarch, the Norman, will come at last and put an end to doubt and controversy, but meantime we have to stand over the chasm of fifteen generations, and make out what we can of the then fortunes of Garthmadrin or Aberhonddu, as best we can.

About Gwraldeg, regulus of Garthmadrin, Teidfallt, its first king, or his son Tewdrig, we have the means of knowing little, except that their names are given in the old Welsh records,—and these records are not necessarily supposititious. Of one thing there is even here certainty,—this period of fifteen generations was filled up by some species of government or competitions for government; real men must have been employed in the work, and it is quite as likely that the names which have descended to us, partly surrounded by the ornamentation of fable, represent those real persons as not.

Garthmadrin was a seat of British rule, that is pretty clear; and nothing whatever would be gained, except a kind of sourish satisfaction by men of the anti-British school, by denying it. Our misfortune is that our best chroniclers are nearly silent about this period in Breconshire, and that it is left at the mercy of recorders of tales and prodigies, who interweave fact with fiction, and neutralize the integrity of the former by the unreality of the latter. Writers of glosses and fancies like the so-called bards and monkish “heralds” of mid-age Wales are unreliable as producers of bare facts; but they at the same time afford hints and implications and disguised facts most useful to the historian.

On the very same principle as that which guides infallibly to the belief that there once existed a personage to whom the name Arthur has been given, it is inevitable that we should believe that Brychan Brycheiniog once existed. That principle is the absence of any adequate cause for the belief that obtains except the supposed fact. A thousand things said about Arthur may be utter fictions; and in like manner a thousand things said about Brychan may be utter fictions. It is conceivable that poetry and love of the marvellous should in after ages clothe a real figure with illusory and factitious drapery; but it is totally inconceivable that the figure itself should be accepted by immediately subsequent ages except on the ground of its authentic reality. But who can fail to see in the story of Brychan, as given in *Bonedd y Saint*, the hand of the cunning marvel-writer? The man, no doubt, was a great prince, but why entail upon him four-and-twenty sons and five-and-twenty daughters? (held by some, however, to include nephews and nieces); and why must his mother's journey to Ireland to find a husband be marked by such calamitous and im-

probable circumstances? and why must she be represented as daughter of a great-great great-grandson of "Amun the Black, King of Greece"?

The journey to Ireland runs thus:—Marchell, the daughter of Tewdrig, Prince of Garthmadrin or Brecon, is sent by her father to Ireland to avoid the plague, and is provided with an escort of three hundred men. On the first night they reach Llansemin, where from the excessive cold 100 men are dead in the morning. On the second night they halt at Meidrym, where, from similar cause, another 100 men lie dead. The third night they lodge at Porthmawr, near St. David's, and thence the princess crosses to Ireland with the residue of her escort. On her arrival, Anlach, son of the king of the land, is so entranced with her beauty that forthwith he makes her his wife, with the solemn vow that if she bear him a son he will return with her to her own people in Wales. He also finds husbands for her twelve handmaids, who somehow, in spite of the cold, have reached Ireland without loss. A son is born, and is called Brychan, whom, when two years of age, his parents bring to Wales, and they reside at Benni, or Bannium, when as yet Brecknock was not built. This is Brychan, the founder of the name and power of Brecknock, who became the father of nine-and-forty children, one of "the three Blessed Families of the Isle of Britain."

To show that our heraldic bards and monks of the Middle Ages stick at nothing if it only enhances the glory of their hero, we are seriously informed that at this early time—a few years only after, or just about the departure of the Romans—Anlach, the Irish prince, the father of Brychan, has a fully developed coat of arms which would be a credit to the fourteenth century: "Or, three bats, azure, beaked and clawed, gules!" The truth seems to be that these arms, which are the arms of the county of Brecknock, were in due time assumed by his descendants, and were in after ages, by a licence which was slight as compared with some others taken by monkish writers, ascribed to him. These arms are borne by several families in Brecknockshire and other counties in S. Wales, whose lineage is traced back to Brychan Brycheiniog, such as the Gwynne-Holfords and Gwyns.

Brychan, it is said, ruled at Garthmadrin with great wisdom and repute, and died A.D. 450. His lordship is described as a land of Goshen, the dwelling-place of a divine race, where religion was taught and practised, and whence the gospel proceeded in pure streams to be the life of the hitherto unbelieving tribes of the Cymry. His four-and-twenty sons were indoctrinated in the faith, and taught it; many were martyrs, and all saints. Cynawc, the eldest, was slain by the "pagan Saxons" at Merthyr-Cynawc, a place and church thenceforward called after his name; Dingad gave name to Llandingad; Dyfnan was buried at Llanddyfnan, Anglesey. Of the five-and-twenty daughters many were illustrious examples of piety. Dwynwen was head of a religious house in Anglesey (see p. 24); and Tydfil, who perhaps was granddaughter and not daughter to Brychan, was martyred by the "pagan Saxons" at Merthyr Tydfil, and gave name to that place. One of his daughters, Ceneu, was both a holy recluse and a performer of miracles. Having retired to a place in the summer country (Somerset) called Keynsham, a place so infested with serpents that human-kind could not dwell therein, the holy Ceneu turned the serpents into stones, and as proof of the marvel, stones in the form of coiled-up serpents were produced from the soil. These were probably the *Ammonites Bucklandi*, or *Planorbis*, of the lias beds, the very strata on which Keynsham stands.

It is well to keep in mind that the tradition respecting the sanctity of Brychan's family is not a creation of the later dark ages, as some have imagined. It was current in Breconshire and believed in the Church in the twelfth century, when Giraldus de Barri travelled through these parts. These are the words he has left on record in his *Itinerary*:—"The British histories testify that he (Brychan) had *four-and-twenty* daughters, all of whom, dedicated from their youth to religious observances, happily ended their lives in sanctity. There are many churches in Wales distinguished by their names, one of which, situated on the summit of a hill near Brecheinoc, and not far from the Castle of Aberhondi, is called the Church of St. Almedha [said by Hugh Thomas, in an Essay on Brecknockshire, 1698, to survive, as a ruin, in his time], after the name of the holy virgin who, refusing there the hand of an earthly spouse, married the Eternal King, and triumphed in a happy martyrdom, to whose honour a solemn feast is annually held in the beginning of August, and attended by a large concourse, . . . when persons labouring under various diseases, through the merits of the blessed virgin receive their sought-for health."

It is of little purpose now to endeavour to trace the fortunes of the Brycheiniog country after the days of Brychan and his holy family. The times were unsettled. Kings did not rule by right of birth, Brychan himself did not do so: according to one account he was an invading warrior, who came from Ireland to seek a settlement, and conquered the region which afterwards bore his name. It is doubtful whether his lordship descended to one of his sons. It was a dark and sanguinary period—the period of the Saxon invasions, of Gwrtheyrn, of *Arthur*, of the battle of Mount Badon. It was the period of the battle of Llongborth, where the prince-bard Llywarch Hên fought, and where Arthur is said to have commanded. Llywarch's ode on that battle echoes the very spirit and doings of the times:—

"At Llongborth I saw the clashing edges of blades,
Men in terror, with blood upon their brows,
Before Geraint, the great son of Erbin.
At Llongborth was Geraint slain,
A bold warrior from the forests of Dyfnaint,
Slaughtering his foes he fell."

In time the new conquerors of Britain—the Saxons—made their way into Wales. As soon as they had gained positions on the Severn, under stress of difficulties in their bloody contests with the Cymry of Mid-England, still unsubdued, they would often rush for plunder and forage into Wales, and retire. But when Mercia was founded, their closer neighbourhood became more galling to the Cymry of Wales. The great rampart, Offa's Dyke, is an indelible memorial of a struggle between the two races in the eighth century, of which we have but scanty records in history. Occasionally they penetrated as far as Brycheiniog. The *Saxon Chronicle*, speaking of the brave Queen of Mercia, Ethelfleda (daughter of Alfred the Great), says that in the year 916 she "sent her forces among the Welsh, and stormed Breconshire, and there took the king's wife and some four-and-thirty persons." In the conflict, the king, Hwgan, was slain. It is highly probable that this Breconshire was the fortress of Brychan's country, and it is left doubtful by Camden whether it was situated at Brecon or at Castell Dinas, a place, according to him, situated on a rock above the Lake of Llangorse (Llyn Savaddan).

That Brycheiniog was ruled by a chief called Helised in the time of King Alfred of

England we have as good a proof, or very nearly so, as that Alfred himself existed. The fidelity of *Asser* is admitted. In his *Life of Alfred* he distinctly tells us that "Helised, son of Teudyr, king of Brechonia [filius Tewdyr rex Brechonix], compelled by the force of the sons of Rhodri, sought the government of King Alfred." This would of course occur after the death of Rhodri the Great, when his sons assumed the command of his divided kingdom, or about the end of the ninth century. Alfred died in 901.

Even before this the "Nordmani," or Danes—they could not be the Normans of France, —in the year A.D. 895, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, "came and devastated Loyer, Brecheniauc, Gwent, and Gwinnliguiauc (Gwentllwg)." The same respectable authority informs us that, A.D. 983, "Hoel, son of Idwal, with *Alfre*, leader [dux] of the Angles, ravaged Brecheniauc, and all the region of Einiaun, son of Owen; but Owen slew a great number of them." Einiaun ap Owain was prince of Dyfed, and it would therefore seem that Brycheiniog at this time was a part of Dyfed.

All these events were subsequent to the reign of Hywel Dda, who being at one period king of all Wales, must have included Brycheiniog in his territories; but we have only a meagre record of events in this part during his reign. It has already been noted that the dividing of Brycheiniog into four cantreus was his work.

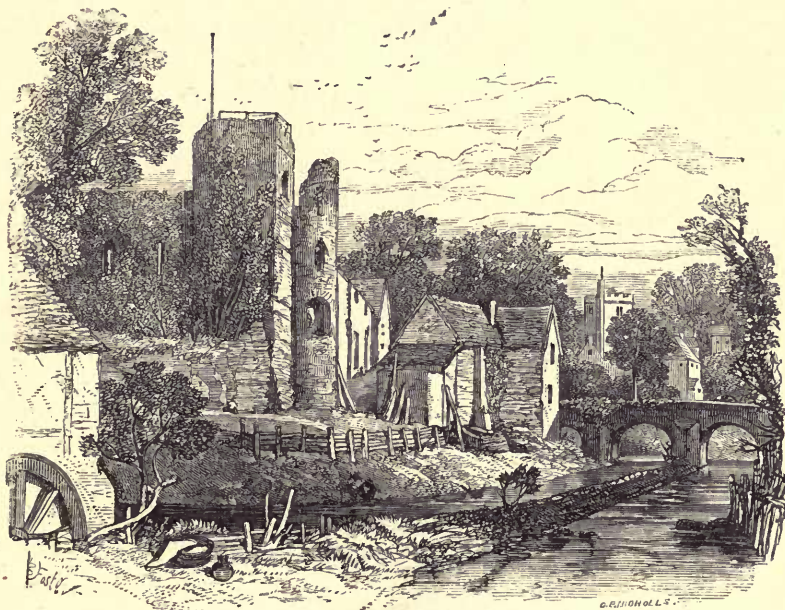
3.—Norman Period.

We are but sketching the outline annals of one limited region, and doing it under the disadvantage of scanty historic records of a reliable kind to draw from. If we could widen the field of vision, and group together the events of the different princedoms and lordships of Wales known to have occurred about this time, an impressive picture might be presented of a whole nationality drifting unconsciously, while engaged in constant internecine conflict, or in painful struggle with foreign intruders, towards a great and calamitous crisis.

Breconshire enters now upon a new era. William the Norman had already struck the power of the Saxons to the dust. In a short time he lays his iron hand on Wales. Following the ingenious method, adopted in other parts, of conquering the Welsh through the agency of adventurer knights, to whom "letters of marque" were granted, authorizing them to seize lands, reduce their inhabitants to their own rule, and hold them in fief under the king, William Rufus sanctioned the attack of Bernard de Neuf Marché, or Newmarch, on the lands of Brycheiniog.

Bernard Newmarch came to this district, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, in the year 1091, in pursuit of Rhys ap Tewdwr, ruler of "the right-hand part" [dextralis partis]—a phrase which is the exact equivalent of the old Welsh *Deheu-barth*,—and at Brechenauc Rhys ap Tewdwr was slain. It is said (see *Jones, Hist. Breck.*, i., 90, &c.) that Maenarch had ruled Brycheiniog in peace, and that his son Bleddyn ap Maenarch was ruler when the Normans arrived. Fitzhamon had just taken possession of Glamorganshire, or *Gwlad-morgan*, and now Newmarch conquers Brycheiniog. He approaches Brychan's stronghold, the *Gaer*, from the north, but finding the place too strong, makes as if for the Eppynt hills along a ridge parallel with the river Eskir. The British troops were on the opposite side, where the lane called "Heol y Cymry" runs in the same direction.

It is stated by Jones that Newmarch, unaware of the presence of the Welsh troops, crossed over through a wood, called after the event "Cwm-gwern-gâd," now corrupted into "Cwmgwingad;" that the Welsh rushed upon them with fury, but that the Normans, with better discipline, stood firm against the onset, and in the end won the field. The Welsh were dispersed, the brave Rhys ap Tewdwr was slain near the well called to this day "Ffynon pen Rhys;" Bleddyn ap Maenarch also fell: With this defeat ended for ever the British lordship of Brycheiniog. Newmarch immediately settled down as lord of the district, adding one more to the redoubtable Lords Marchers. He moved the seat of government from the spot where Brychan and his successors had dwelt—the Gaer on the Eskir, now a knoll covered with "stately trees,"—and built his castle near the confluence of the Honddu and the Usk, a place which probably even then was called Aberhonddu. Of the existence of a town or even of a village on this spot before Newmarch's conquest we have no information, so that the town of Brecknock and its castle must be viewed as the creation of the Norman freebooter.



BRECON CASTLE (from a drawing by Birket Foster).

The robbed of lands, the robbed of name,
 The gentle crushed by heel of power,
 Life to the sword and homes to flame—
 I read them all on yonder tower.

About a hundred years only after Bernard Newmarch's settlement, Giraldus Cambrensis passed through Brecon, and his reference to this event may be taken as almost tantamount to that of an eye-witness or contemporary. "Bernard Newmarch," he says, "was the

first of the Normans who acquired by conquest from the Welsh this province, divided into three cantreys. He married the daughter of Nest, daughter of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, who by his tyranny had for a long while oppressed Wales." It would therefore seem that this plundering adventurer was a man of policy and aptitude for government as well as a fell and bloody man of war. By marrying a Welsh wife he took the most likely course to reconcile his vassals to the rule and exactions of a foreigner. Crushed to the dust by the iron heel of the conqueror, robbed of their substance in kind to feed his pampered men-at-arms, subject to constant insult and frequent injury from a contemptuous and cruel soldiery of foreign speech and foreign manners, it was still some small consolation to the warm though sinking heart of the Welshman that in that frowning castle of Aberhonddu there was one lady of the blood of the Cymry; though it might be one of the line of Trahaern the Usurper, and herself of worse than doubtful morals, she was still the descendant of Anarawd, son of that Rhodri the Great who two hundred years before was king of all Wales, and deemed "the pride and protector of the Cymry."

Bernard de Newmarch so firmly established himself at Brecknock that no efforts of the natives could dislodge him. The lordship was granted him by the king in regular feudal order, the land and its inhabitants being considered the king's by conquest, to be given to whom he listed. Newmarch in like manner parted the lordship among his chief men, and the rightful owners were converted into tenants and vassals, bound to serve the lord in the field, and maintain by their means the requirements of his castle.

The men of Brycheiniog did what they could to resent the affront and oppression. Their own ruling family had been driven to the Eppynt and other hills, forming such strongholds and gathering such retainers as their means allowed. Forays were made on the lands of Newmarch, battles were fought, and occasional advantages gained. Three or four years after his settlement, A.D. 1094, according to the *Annal. Cambr.*, "the Britons of Brecheniauc, Gwent, and Gwentllwg made an immense slaughter [caedem non modicam] of the French at Gelli Darnauc." In 1169, we find in the same authority that the redoubtable "Lord Rhys" ap Gruffydd, grandson of our Rhys ap Tewdwr slain by Newmarch, "after building a castle at a place called Abereynaun, led an army into Brycheinauc," but is "put to flight;" and that again, "aroused by vexation [commotus dolore], he leads on another army, consumes a great part of the region, destroys the castle of Buellt, and having made peace on just terms with the king [Henry II. Plantagenet was now king], returned a joyful victor to his home" in Dyfed.

Bernard Newmarch left no son to be Lord of Brecknock, for though he had a son named Mahel, Giraldus informs us that his mother, by declaring that he was not in truth the son of Newmarch at all, got Henry I. to deprive him of his right of succession; and thus, observes De Barri, "by the same act deprived her son of his patrimony and herself of honour." The eldest daughter was appointed by the king as heir, and her husband, Milo Fitz Walter, afterwards created Earl of Hereford in right of his wife, became second Lord of Brecknock. This earl was succeeded by his four sons in turn, all of whom, as Giraldus puts it, "by divine vengeance, or by fatal misfortunes, came to untimely ends." Giraldus was a severe moralist: all this evil came upon the sons, in his opinion, as a punishment for the sin of the mother, and he, archdeacon as he was of this very Brecknock of whose affairs and sins he is treating, is not slow to utter charges against all womankind, slightly misquoting

Scripture in proof, because of the misdeeds of a daughter of Gruffydd. "Nor is it wonderful," he observes, "if a woman follows her innate bad disposition, for it is written in Ecclesiastes, 'One good man among a thousand have I found, but a woman among them all I have not found.' . . . And in the same manner as we may gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles, Tully, describing the nature of women, says, 'Men, perhaps, for the sake of some advantage, will commit one crime ; but woman, to gratify one inclination, will not scruple to perpetrate all sorts of wickedness.'" Celibacy was about this time introduced into the Church of Rome, and we must suppose that Giraldus was its partisan.

These sons of Fitz Walter were followed by their brother-in-law, Philip de Breos, and he by his son William de Breos, to whom the lordship was confirmed by King John in 1194. This man was a fraudulent spendthrift. He mortgaged his inheritance three times over, cheating all his creditors, and then succeeded to sell it to three different persons at the same time, not one of whom was fortunate enough to obtain possession, although all had paid the price. He was at last attainted, and the lordship of Talgarth was taken away, and given to John's favourite, Peter Fitzherbert.

William was succeeded by Roger, then by Giles de Breos, Bishop of Hereford, and next by Reginald de Breos, who married, as his second wife, Gwladis, daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth "the Great," Prince of N. Wales.

This was the incident which brought Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, long in earnest conflict with the Norman Marchers of the north, into Brecknockshire, and in the end entailed upon Llewelyn, as well as upon the house of De Breos, serious consequences. The barons of the kingdom were now in opposition to the king, working in that great movement which eventually led to Magna Charta. Llewelyn heartily joined them, and his son-in-law, De Breos, joined with him, openly renouncing his allegiance to John, who, on his part, retaliated by sending an army to Brycheiniog, and, among other things, burning the Castles of Hay and Radnor. On the accession of Henry III., Reginald broke with Llewelyn, and Llewelyn at once marched into the south, attacked Brecknock, and compelled Reginald to become his "friend" once more. We find from the *Annal. Cambr.* that Reginald died in 1224 ; he was buried, it is said, in the Priory Church of Brecknock, and was succeeded in his lordship by his son, William de Breos, who sided with the king in the fiery contest he was holding against the border Welsh. The *Annal. Cambr.*, under the year 1224, the very year of his accession, record the capture of William at "Kery ;" but it would seem that he was soon liberated, for in the following year it is recorded that "Llewelyn (ap Iorwerth), Prince of N. Wales, having held conference with the leaders of S. Wales, effected a great overthrow of the king's forces, and took William de Breos prisoner."

William's stormy career soon after came to a tragic end, and this at the strong and righteous hand of Llewelyn. But in the meantime he once more gets his liberty. "For a large sum of money," says the *Annal. Cambr.*, "and on condition of ceding the Castle of Buelth, Llewelyn lets him out of prison." The very next year, however, 1127, William is again Llewelyn's prisoner : and the story goes, that being confined, with chivalrous leniency, in Llewelyn's own house at Aber, the courtly knight became too familiar with Joan, Llewelyn's princess, herself a Norman and daughter of King John ; and the end was that with swift vengeance Llewelyn hanged him on a gallows, and William de Breos's body was thrust into a cave in the Carnarvonshire mountains. •

The De Breoses were followed by the De Bohuns as Lords of Brecknock, and Edward I. of England was confronted by another and the last Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, whose fate it was to pour forth his last blood in Brecknockshire. Llewelyn ap Gruffydd had a castle at Aberedw, on the Wye, amid some of the fairest scenery that Britain can produce; and his influence in those parts being great, he thought he could recruit his waning fortunes by bringing the conflict into the south. Accordingly, while Edward was maturing a plan to hem him in beyond power of escape in Snowdon, he swiftly marches south, ravages Cardiganshire and Ystrad Tywi, and in the midst of winter comes with a considerable force to Builth. He had posted his troops on a height, and, anticipating no surprise, had wandered, unarmed, and with only one attendant, to some distance; when suddenly his men were attacked by a troop of English under Edmund Mortimer, who succeeded in crossing the river Irvon near the dingle where Llewelyn was concealed. The prince and his attendant now hastened to join their companions, but they were spied by the English and pursued, and a horseman, Adam Francton by name, overtaking the prince, but not knowing who he was, thrust a spear through his body, and rushed on to join in the attack on the Welsh. After the dispersion of these, the soldier, remembering the man he had speared, resolved to return to see what booty he might take from his body, when, on closer examination, he found that the expiring soldier was none other than the prince whose might and genius had for so long been a terror to the English throne. His head was instantly cut off and sent as a trophy to Edward, then in N. Wales; it was thence conveyed to London, exhibited through the streets of the city amid vehement joy and acclamation, and finally fixed over the entrance to the Tower. Llewelyn's mutilated body was buried near where he fell, where at a distance of two miles from Builth for Llangammarch the road turns off for Llanafan-Fawr. The dingle where he fell is called *Cwm-Llewelyn*, and where he is buried is called *Cefn-y-bedd*. This took place A.D. 1282. To this day there is not a stone raised to the memory of Prince Llewelyn. Brecknockshire has the honour to enshrine his dust; but Brecknockshire has not the honour of having reared a monument worthy of such a name and character!

But the fact must be confessed that the sense of high and puissant patriotism is dead in Wales. A mockery of the name is relegated to the care of ranting persons at Eisteddfods. Among the better class a sickly sentiment conceives that the best treatment of Welsh history, as far as they are concerned, is to let it alone. Hence the lamentable lack existing, not of a fanatical zeal for Welsh nationality with all its old characteristics, the resuscitation of which would be a public bane, but of a manly and intelligent sympathy with the grand old traditions and brilliant exploits recorded in the annals of Wales—traditions and exploits whose merits cannot be eclipsed by those of any nation known to history. That such enlightened sympathy is perfectly consistent with the acceptance as a blessing of English rule is made obvious by the Scotch, who have nobly cherished the recollection of every event in their old history, every feature in their national character, and even every fragment of the legendary lore of their land.

Meantime Cefn-y-bedd, undistinguished and poverty-stricken, remains the fitting symbol of the public respect in Wales for the memory and deeds of Llewelyn.

The De Bohun family continued to lord it over Brecknock till the insurrection of the Earl of Lancaster, *temp.* Edward II., when Humphrey de Bohun, who had married a daughter of Edward I., and who had done great service to the Royal cause, joined the standard of the

Lancastrian party in the north with a troop of retainers numbering 3,000 men, and lost his life at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire.

The De Spencers being now the court favourites, a young De Spencer was made new Lord of Brecknock. This arrangement came to an end in a few years, and the De Bohuns were restored to their lordship, and held the Castle of Brecknock, with the feudal immunities pertaining to it, as long as an heir male of that family existed. The War of the Roses placed on the throne Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Henry IV., who had married a daughter of the last De Bohun, and the lordship of Brecknock now vested in the king. Owen Glyndwr attacked it in 1404, and his men, under command of his son Gruffydd, were met and overcome on the heights near Crickhowel.

It was from the hands of Henry IV., when the lordship was in his possession, that Brecknock received its first charter. He granted it also an exemption from tolls and other exactions, and restored allowances to the religious houses. But on the king granting the lordship to Annie, Countess of Stafford, all these immunities were revoked, and continued revoked until her death in 1439.

The son of this lady, Henry, Earl of Buckingham, afterwards created Duke of Buckingham, now became Lord of Brecknockshire. He was a strong supporter of the reigning house of Lancaster, and lost his life in the battle of Northampton, 1460, the last year of the Lancastrian rule. It was some years before his grandson, then a minor, under the guardianship of Sir William Herbert, entered upon his vast inheritance, consisting of the castle and lordship of Brecon, with the stewardship of all the other Welsh castles which had belonged to his grandfather. He lived a retired life within the Castle of Brecon for many years; but on the death of Edward IV. he took an active part in the cause of the Duke of Gloucester, until he became King Richard III., and was rewarded for his services with the governorship of all the king's castles in Wales, and with the Lord High Constablership of England. But promises of other advantages which were made to him not being fulfilled, he took up arms against the king, was captured, and executed at Salisbury without trial.

Richard's reign, fortunately for the nation, was cut short at the end of two years by Henry, Duke of Richmond, grandson of the Welshman, Owen Tudyr, of Penmynydd, Anglesey. He landed at Milford Haven, and on his march through Wales passed through Breconshire, where his standard was joined by great numbers, advanced to meet the king's forces, and on Bosworth Field put an end to the tyranny of Richard III. and to the dynasty of the Plantagenets.

The Duke of Richmond mounted the throne as Henry VII. in 1485, and immediately gave proof of his sense of justice by restoring to Edward, son of the late Duke of Buckingham, the seigniorship of Brecknock with all its immunities. Edward, however, was afterwards accused of treason, and paid the penalty with his life, 1521, when his castle and lordship were seized by the Crown, and were never again conferred on a subject. Henry VIII. constituted into a county the suzerainty of Brecknock, annulled the feudal laws and customs, placing this district, along with other parts of Wales, under English law. Here, therefore, ends the separate government and history of Brecknockshire.

We have been detailing the changes of Lords Marchers and kings, but have nearly overlooked the condition of the people. During this fell Norman period, what was the

real state of the subordinate fiefholders, the tillers of the soil, and the peasantry, in Brecknockshire ?

4.—*Norman Rule and State of the People.*

It is a question of interest how the Lords Marchers in Brecknock kept up their state, built their castles, and maintained their soldiery ; and what was the treatment which the native population, now deprived of all right to the land, and of all real liberty of person, received from their self-appointed lords.

The king was ultimate owner of all the soil. This was the first principle of feudalism, and feudalism was the principle of Norman rule. Under the king, the Lord of Brecknock held in fief all the three cantreds he had conquered. Under him, his chief men, all Normans, held the manors assigned them. Under them, the native population lived as they were permitted, were drafted for the wars as they were compelled, cultivated the soil, reared cattle, made weirs on rivers, kept mills going—all for the profit and power of those whose long swords had made them masters.

To make subjection distinct and secure, the tenant, or holder of land, was periodically compelled to take an oath of allegiance to his "lord," with every outward sign of humiliation and subjection. His lord claimed to be absolute master over his whole estate and person ; he was supposed to live for the behoof of his lord ; he was a growth on the land, and the land, with all that stood or might stand upon it, had been "lawfully" gotten by sword and battle-axe. He was to be thankful for being permitted to live, and as a fruit of gratitude he was to love his lord with all his mind and heart, and serve him with all his substance. The cradle of this ideal of society was France, and thence it was brought to England by the Norman Conquest.

From Newmarch to the Tudors this system reigned supreme in Brecknockshire. Elizabeth issued a Commission of Inquiry, and we find that in her time the following oath of obedience was exacted by the Lord of Crickhowel from his tenants, and we may fairly conclude that the law and custom at Crickhowel was the law and custom throughout the Lord Marcher's territory :—

"All the tenants that helde their land of the saide prince [the king] ought to acknowledge the lord by the words followinge, that is to saie, ffirst he ought to come before the lord kneelinge, and acknowledge to hould of the lord of Crughowell such rents and lands by service of homage, and ought to close his handes within the lorde's deposinge truly, on his faith by God and the holy Evangelists, that with his whole heart and soul above all things he shall love his lord, and in all places of any dread, shall stand by his lord him to defend, and his bodie well and truely, and without fraude and guile against his enemyes keepe. And this done, the lord shall command him to stand upp from his kneelinge and shall kisse him, and after that all the tenants [are] soe sworn, they shall give the lord or his officer by him appoynted, the sum of £5 of lawful money of England immediately after the oathes and homages made."

Mr. Powell Price, in a paper on this subject, which we quote, shows clearly from documents of the time that bad as was the condition of all tenants in the lordship of Crickhowel, that of the native Welsh was still worse—a distinction being made expressly to their disadvantage. An "ayde" to the lord was required of them which was not required of other *tenentes*.

“The Welsh tenants shall give to the lord at his makinge knight reasonable ayde, that is to witte, eight-pence for to buy him a horse. . . . The said tenants shall give unto the lord at his first cominge to his lordshippe 100 shillings ; and to the marryinge of his first begotten daughter 100 shillings ; and to the son of the said lord when he is made knight, ffive poundes.”

Still more clearly is this exceptional black-mail upon the Welsh shown in the matter of “custome for payment of rent.”

“The lord of Crughowell and his heires have of oulke custome that all the tenants of the borrowe and village, and all manner of tenants both Welsh and forren, shall come and paie the rents to the lord’s bayliffes certeyne days in which the said rents be leinable upon reasonable summoninge, that is to wit, the third day before the rent days, and if any of them come not, with their rents to pay them to the said bayliffes, they ought before the steward at the Lord’s Barr, every each of them, to be amerced, if he be a Welshe tenant, in ten shillings ; a foreigne tenant in seven shillings ; a burgesse in twelve pence.”

These Norman lords had an easy way of supplying their table with poultry ; and likewise of getting the fields of their own domains ploughed and sown. Nor were they forgetful of making the poor Welsh villeins provide them with mills, and fish-ponds, and weirs, and even in all seasons plenty of *water* !

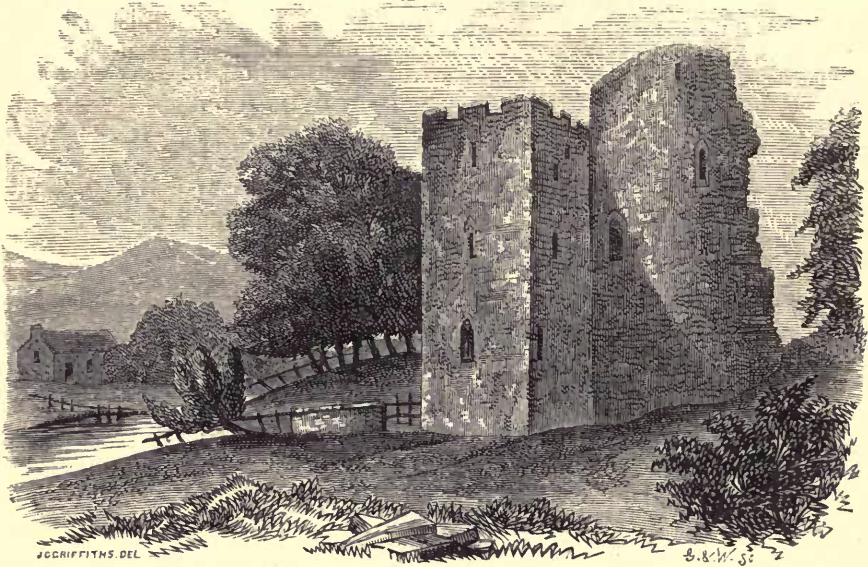
“All the Welshe tenants within the lordship of Crughowell ought by the custom of their landes to come with their oxen to eare (plough) the Demeane lands by certeyne days of the winter season. The said tenants ought to do the like by certeyne days of the Lent season. . . . If any man enters the said parke (the lord’s demesne) and there be founde, he ought to be attached by the Keeper of the Parke, and to be kept in the stocks, without the gate of the said parke, till he pay up, or else to *lose his right foote*, if the parke be closed round about.” The tenants of Llanelly were to keep the mill of Clydach in good repair, and well served with ponds and water at all seasons of the year, or “be amerced in ten shillings every each of them.”

The Castle of Crickhowel, the residence of the “lord” who imposed these and similar exactions, is situated on the left bank of the Usk, its remains (of which an engraving is given) being still visible in the close neighbourhood of the town. It is most difficult at this distance of time to form an idea of the extent and direction of the demesne ; but it doubtless included the best lands of the Vale of Crickhowel, and surrounded the castle on all sides. From foundations which have been discovered, it is estimated that the castle and its appendages must have covered about three acres of ground, and that the walls which surrounded it, with courtyards, gardens, lodgings for the men-at-arms, &c., enclosed an area of eight or ten acres. (See *engraving*, next page.)

5.—*Law-making under the Lords Marchers.*

It appears that in Brycheiniog and Morganwg there were great powers conferred on the Lords Marchers, in respect to the enactment and administration of law. Sir John Dodridge, in his valuable work on the Government of Wales and the Marchers (1630), referring more particularly to Fitzhamon, Newmarch, and De Laci, which last conquered and settled on the lands of Ewyas Lacy, says : “And because they and their posterity might the better keep those lands so acquired, . . . the said lordships and lands so conquered were ordained *Baronies Marchers*, and had a kind of palatine jurisdiction erected in every of them, and power to administer justice unto their tenants in every of their territories, having therein courts with divers privileges, . . . so that the writs of ordinary justice out of the king’s courts were for the most part not current amongst them.”

It is manifest the Lords Marchers in Brecknockshire were not behind their compeers in other parts in availing themselves of this licence granted by their suzerain, and in oppressing to the utmost the miserable people placed under their power. And they were frequently sufferers for their excesses. Arbitrary and oppressive law led to lawlessness and reprisal. The lord dared not move about without his troop of soldiers as a body-guard; and with all his precautions, he was occasionally waylaid and cut down, or pierced from a distance by



CRICKHOWEL CASTLE.

“In the days when outrage occupied the hour,
When Law and Justice bent the knee to Power,
When chieftain’s safety was the moated wall,
The hero’s helmet, and the crowded hall.”

the swift arrow. Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary* alludes to a tragedy of this sort which was perpetrated in the woody glen of the Gronwy, not far from Crickhowel, a short time previous to his visit—a tragedy which, in that case, was the fruit of oppression, not of the poor, but of a neighbouring Welsh owner of land.

“From thence we proceeded,” he says, “through the narrow woody tract called the ‘bad pass of Coed Grono,’ leaving the noble monastery of *Lanthoni*, inclosed by its mountains, on our left. . . . It happened a short time after the death of King Henry I. that Richard de Clare, a nobleman of high birth, and Lord of Cardiganshire, passed this way on his journey from England into Wales, accompanied by Brian de Wallingford, Lord of this province (Abergavenny), and many men-at-arms. At the passage of Coed Grono, and at the entrance into the wood, he dismissed him and his attendants, though much against their will, and proceeded on his journey unarmed, from too great a presumption of security, preceded only by a flute-player and a singer, one accompanying the other on the lute. The Welsh, awaiting their arrival, with Iorwerth, brother of Morgan, of Caerleon, at their head,

and others of his kindred, rushed upon him unawares from the thickets, and killed him and many of his followers." De Clare, therefore, had still an escort.

A place in this glen is still called *Coed Dial*—the wood of revenge,—commemorating this very event. Sir Richard C. Hoare, in his notes on Giraldus, says, "By the modern name of the place we are enabled to fix the very spot on which Richard de Clare was murdered. The Welsh Chronicle informs us that in '1135 Morgan ap Owen, a man of considerable quality and estate in Wales, remembering the wrong and injury he had received at the hands of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, slew him, together with his son Gilbert.'"

A picture of the times is suggested rather than given by Giraldus a little further on: "We leave to others the relation of those frequent excesses which in our time have arisen amongst the inhabitants of these parts, against the governors of castles, and the vindictive retaliations of the governors against the natives." To the events obscurely alluded to in this passage we shall have occasion again to refer.

SECTION IV.—ANTIQUITIES OF BRECONSHIRE.

1.—*Pre-historic.*

In pre-historic remains this county is not so prolific as some others in Wales. Its cromlechs and Meini-hirion have never been numerous, and some once existing have disappeared.

Strangely enough the great antiquarian, Sir Richard C. Hoare, was himself a party to the gratuitous overthrow of the finest *cromlech* in Breconshire. During his zealous search of the objects of pre-historic interest in these parts he came upon the great monument which stood near the wayside, about three quarters of a mile on the road from Crickhowel to Brecon, and nearly opposite Gwern Vale. He was accompanied by Mr. Jones, the historian of Breconshire, and by Sir William Ousely, probably the owner of the land on which the cromlech, with its magnificent capstone, fourteen feet long and eighteen inches thick, with an average breadth of nearly seven feet, standing on four supporters, had for unnumbered ages been witnessing for the affection and veneration of the past for its dead; and the two baronets, in order to see what was beneath, dug around the pillars, and attaching teams of horses to the mighty flag overthrew in a few minutes what it had cost nameless labour to erect—and for their pains found nothing of value. Considering that it is now settled that cromlechs were but coffins on a colossal scale, and that the body, whether deposited entire or after cremation, was not necessarily interred below the natural surface, it is to be regretted that these *savans* had not the wit to dig the ample space under the capstone without removing it.

In the grounds of Dr. Lucas's residence at Glanyrafon, Crickhowel, we noticed a small *cromlech*, which appeared genuine, but of which no published account has been obtained.

When Jones wrote his History a *cromlech* existed near Talgarth, in a field called *Croes-lechau*, on the farm of *Bryn-groes*, parish of Brynlllys. (Jones, *Hist. Brecon.*, ii., 338.)

The megaliths of *Maen-y-Merwynion*—a sculptured stone probably commemorating

some virgin feats or virtues, near Battle Church,—and *Maen Illtyd*, on an eminence near Llantantffraed, are well known, though not so well understood; and the same may be said of the two inscribed stones at Llandyfaelog Fach Church, one of which is declared by local tradition to have some relation to the grave of Brochwel Ysgythrog. Theoph. Jones thinks it may have been the “grave covering of Rhain, son of Brychan;” but Mr. Price (*Carnhuanawc*) could see nothing in the inscription to justify such an idea. Other stones of a mysterious character are *Maen Llia*, on Blaen-senni heights, and *Maen Madog*, near Ystradgynlais, figured in *Camden*.

Of pre-historic *Caers* and *Camps* there are many—the first place being due to the Gaer of *Benni*, the Bannium of the Romans, near the junction of the Eskir with the Usk, two miles N.W. of Brecon. This place is in some respects the most venerable in the county; it was the cradle of Brecon, the site of counsel and rule, of princely residence and mortal combat, long before Rome sent her legions across the British Channel. It is to be classed as pre-historic on the ground of its authentic existence prior to all authentic history—the seat of Cymric chieftainship, in all probability, from the first arrival of the primitive inhabitants in these parts.

Penycrug in the same locality is also an entrenched camp of the British type, having an apparently corresponding one, of similar form, on the rising ground of Slwch to the E. of Brecon. Next to this original seat of the Brychanic power must be classed the *site* of antiquities undoubtedly pre-historic—although without a visible monument of the same age surviving—about Caerau and Carnau, two miles to the S. of Brecon. Some years ago, in this locality, on Ty-llwyn farm, a carnedd or barrow was opened, and a *cist-faen* discovered, formed in the usual way of four flags on end, enclosing a quadrangular space containing human bones, and covered over with a large topstone.

The British *caer* on the Braenog eminence to the N. of Crickhowel, from which that fair little town has taken its name, must in early British times have been a place of prime importance, both for defence and observation. It commanded a view of the greater part of Monmouthshire, with much of the adjoining country, and had in its immediate rear the wild hills and broken valleys and ravines of Brecknockshire. On all sides except the N.E. it was surrounded by steeps and rocks, and its strength increased by an outer ditch excavated from the hard rock, and an inner rampart of stones which encloses a space on the apex of the mountain of about 500 feet one way and 250 in another, but with a general form approaching to a triangle. This stronghold was entered only from the N.E., whence it looked out on the Black Mountains towards Talgarth, and communicated by a ridge with the *Disgwylfa* or “Watch-tower” Mountain.

The name of the town below enshrines the memory of one *Hywel*, whose name in early times must have been associated with this fortress, but of whose relations to it the deponent, history, “sayeth nought.” It is just possible, however, that *Hywel* in Crughywel (Crickhowel) is not the name of a person, but an epithet applied to the *crug* or *craig* (rock), as a height commanding a good and distant *view*, or plainly seen from a distance: *hywel*, conspicuous, obvious. But this question must be left to the manipulation of the philologists.

There are British *camps* also near Pipton, Glasbury; at Alltfilo, Talgarth; at Twyn-y-gaer, Aberbrân; on the *Castell-dinas* eminence on the Talgarth Mountains.

In Vaenor parish, Theoph. Jones informs us, there are several *carnau* or *carneddau*, "two of which are called *Carn Wen*, and *Y Garn ddu*; also a barrow or artificial mound." On the side of Ystradgynlais parish adjoining Llywel some ancient people have also erected over the graves of their dead great cairns; and in the same neighbourhood, on the S.E. side of the mountain, two or three British camps may be seen.

But the most important of all modern discoveries of pre-historic remains in Breconshire is the ancient village or—

Crannoge of Llyn Savathan.

We have alluded to the tradition recorded in Camden's *Britannia* of a city having once stood where the Lake of Savathan now is. His words are—"It hath been an ancient tradition in this neighbourhood that where the lake is now, there was formerly a city, which being swallowed up by an earthquake, resigned its place to the waters." Bishop Gibson adds to this, by way of throwing discredit on the tradition, "As to the sinking of Llyn Savadhan, above mentioned, we find the tradition of cities being drowned applied to many other lakes in Wales, as Pwlh-Kynffig in Glamorganshire, Llyn Lhan-Lhwch in Kaermardhshire, Y Llyn-gwyn in Radnorshire, &c.; all which I suspect as fabulous, and not to be otherwise regarded than as one of those erroneous traditions of the vulgar, from which few if any nations are exempted."

In judging of such matters, however, it is necessary to remember that tradition is not in general an invention, but, even in its worst forms, a distortion of the truth by the accretion of the factitious.

It now turns out that for this tradition of a former "city" on the site of Lake Savathan, there was at least this foundation, viz., that on a part of the site actually covered by the water there stood at one time a village or town, held hovering over the lake by piles driven into the bottom. *Crannoges* are the discovery of modern antiquarian and scientific research. They have been found in many parts of the world—though few in England and none in Wales,—in some cases on the sites of lakes which have been dried up, in others, as in Switzerland, where the lake still remains, and where, down through the clear and deep water, the rotting piles, with the *débris* of flint stones and other substances on which the lake dwellers were employed in their various handicrafts, can be actually seen. We have seen at Zurich a most interesting collection of flint flukes, arrow-heads, and divers weapons of flint recovered from the *débris* of the lake villages.

The Rev. E. N. Dumbleton, M.A., describes the Savathan *crannoge* thus (*Archæol. Camb.*, 1870, p. 192):—

"Immediately beneath the southern spurs of the Black Mountains, and on the hollow of the great geological fracture which parts that chain from the Brecknockshire Beacons, is situated a sheet of water called the Lake of Llangorse, . . . formerly Llyn Savathan. . . . The area of water was once far more extensive than it is now, and it has subsequently been, as I think, considerably less than at present. A circuit of five miles will now enclose it. The margin is flat and swampy, except on the N.E., where the mountain descends upon the shore-line somewhat abruptly. The depth, though by vulgar report vast and fearful, Leland has rather overstated in assigning to it thirteen fathoms.

"Within a bow-shot of the flat meadows on the north side there is an island that would appear but little above the water, were it not for some small trees and brushwood that have fastened upon it. . . . Sailing by

the island one day in 1867, I observed that the stones which stand out on the south and east sides were strangely new-looking, and most unlike the water-worn and rounded fragments that on the main shore have been exposed to the action of the waves ; neither did there seem to be any rock basis at all. It was, in fact, nothing less than a huge heap of stones thrown into the water three or four feet in depth. Was this the key, I thought, to the old tradition of a city in the lake? In the summer of last year my brother, then living in the neighbourhood, first discovered a row of piles or slabs, some standing a few inches above water, for the lake was very low. We have together made some careful investigations during the past month, the results of which I will detail.

“The island, as now above water, measures ninety yards in circumference, its form being that of a square with the corners rounded off. The highest part is nearly in the centre, and is five feet above the water level. . . .

“I must now speak of the piles. These are of two sorts, the most obvious being at the margin or within a few feet of it. Like the stones, they are most numerous where the action of the storm would be most felt, and upon the shallow side they disappear entirely. They have been disposed in segments of circles, the stones being heaped inside them, and thus saved from being torn away by the waves. These piles are of cleft oak, and have been pointed, as it seems, by cuts from a metal adze. We have counted about sixty. They have been driven tightly into the shell marl to the depth of four feet. There are also other piles, of which I shall have to speak again, which are round, generally of soft wood, and are found outside the present edge of the island. Several are in water two feet deep, and are driven into the marl only twelve or eighteen inches.

“The examination of the interior would of course unfold the process of construction. We therefore made several perpendicular openings, and these invariably led us down to the shell marl, showing first a stratum of large loose stones, with vegetable mould and sand ; next (about eighteen inches above the marl), peat, black and compact ; and beneath this the remains of reeds and small wood. This faggot-like wood presented itself abundantly, . . . the object of it being, of course, to save the stones from sinking. . . . I will now speak of the more special articles, the discovery of which, though not so copious as we had hoped, indicates human occupation.”

Bones are found in numbers amongst the stones where the water is quite shallow. Every spadeful of marl in some parts would, as the water dripped off, show one or more small bone fragments or teeth, &c., &c. Prof. Rolleston, who examined the bones, found them to be those of the horse, the pig, the ox, and sheep ; none of birds, dogs, or foxes, but some of the wild boar and red deer. Four fragments of pottery and a stone which appeared to have been ground—whether into the form of a hammer or cutting instrument is not said—were found. After further description, and adducing reasons for believing that the water of the lake has increased, Mr. Dumbleton continues:—

“It is clear, I think, that the waters of the lake have arisen ; and I cannot resist the idea that the change of level connects itself most forcibly with the tale of the sunken city, for with any considerable rise of the water the dwellings would have become untenable, and gradually would have perished.”

Further research is promised, and it is to be hoped that in the end a whole village will come to light. Enough seems to have been already discovered to bear out the belief that this island in ages gone by was nothing less than the foundation of lake habitations ; and the tradition concerning a “sunken city” is in a most interesting way illustrated, if not literally justified.

2.—*Historical Antiquities.*

The Castle of Brecknock must stand first in the more obvious monumental history of this county ; it has been already referred to, and must again be treated of at greater length ; but we must revert here to earlier times in the progress of events in Brecknockshire. The most important, though not the most prominent and visible historic antiquities in this, as

indeed in most other counties of Britain, are the Roman, and of that class of antiquities in this county the *Roman roads* are the most noteworthy. Right through the heart of the county and all round its more strategic points did these wonderful people make their almost imperishable causeways. One of the most satisfactory and laborious parts of Theophilus Jones's History of Brecknockshire is that which treats of those great public highways, and they deserve all the attention he has bestowed upon them. They are as much works of art as tessellated pavements and statuary; and were of far greater importance in the conquest and government of the country than the villas and baths, coins and pottery, which usually engross attention.

Let a map of South Wales be opened, and the position of Breconshire ascertained. To the south lies Glamorganshire, to the west Carmarthenshire, to the north Radnor and Montgomery, &c., and to the east is Monmouthshire. Now the great monument (if we may so call it) of the Roman road system of Breconshire embraces all these regions in one conception, and displays a comprehensive unity and a scope of labour and outlay which would cast many of the "gigantic" undertakings of modern Englishmen far into shade. The Roman road was not a mere track through the forest and over the mountain side, smoothed and hardened by feet of men and animals, and wheels of waggons, but a solid pavement of stone set on edge and compactly fitted together, extending from one end of the kingdom to the other. Nothing is worthy of comparison with it in deliberate plan and costliness, except the modern railway, or the streets of a city.

From *Bannium*, the great station which they had formed near Benni, or the "Gaer," *Sarn Helen* stretched away right to Chester, taking Builth, Rhaiadr, Caersws, and Meifod in Montgomeryshire, in its way. From the same centre the *Via Julia* proceeded to Gaer Cwmdu, and on to Abergavenny and Usk in one direction, to Merthyr and Cardiff in another, to the Vale of Towy and Carmarthen in a third, all which branches entered ultimately into the great Julian trunk which passed westward by Caerwent, Caerleon ar Wysg, Cardiff, Loughor, Carmarthen, to St. David's. There is reason to believe that the Roman station at Bannium, which stood virtually in the centre of *Britannia Secunda*, was a place of considerable importance as a junction of roads. It was a Roman Rugby, or Crewe. What noise, what excitement, what strange articulations of foreign speech, what swift running of horsemen and chariots on the firmly paved causeways, must at times have been witnessed at this junction of Bannium!—for example, when Boadicea raised her standard in the south of England, and the legions had to hurry away from Anglesey for Caerleon and Gloucester to meet her in the south; or during the equally critical time when the heroic Caractacus threw his Silurian battalions upon the serried squares of the Roman veterans, and made them falter and disperse.

But Brycheiniog, or whatever the name by which it was then called, was to the Romans little more than a convenience for passing to and fro, and obtaining men and revenue. Their great city in Wales was *Isca Silurum*, Caerleon; here was their centre of gaiety, of architectural splendour and fiscal administration. Bannium, though important, was mainly so as a junction of military roads, and the villa at Llanfrynach was probably the residence and office of the sub-procurator, or tax-gatherer.

Other Roman monuments and roads, with their *stations* and accompanying *villas*, and the coins, pottery, &c., which have been found in digging on their sites, are not numerous in

this county. The *bath* found in Llanfrynach about a century ago in "clearing" for agricultural purposes, was ignorantly destroyed, although, fortunately, not before a more intelligent man than the owner had taken a sketch of it. This sketch was engraved, and can be seen in Jones's History of Brecknockshire.

Two or three Roman *memorial stones* are still remaining, that at Scethrog being the principal of them. This stone was described by Camden:—"And at *Pentre Yskythrog* in *Lhan St. Frêd* parish there is a stone pillar erected in the highway about the same height as the former (*Maen-y-Morwynion*) but somewhat of a depressed-cylinder form, with this mutilated inscription to be read downwards. He then gives an approximate fac-simile of the inscription, of which VICTORINI was the only decipherable part, and hazards the conjecture that the monument was of post-Roman age, and erected in memory of some person who was son of a *Victorinus*. It is most probably a Roman monumental pillar.

The stone in *Vaenor* parish, with the inscription IN NOMINE, &c., upon it, Camden considered still later than the Victorinus stone, and at first was inclined to give the characters the reading, *In nomine Dei Summi, Tilus*—"In the name of God Most High, Tilus;" but he considered this a "slight conjecture," and said he dare not rely upon it. Mr. Jones, however, considers this reading correct.

In Gough's edition of *Camden* is given an engraving (incorrect) of the *Turpilian stone*, near Crickhowel. It has on it the word TVRPILII, according to Jones, but according to Gough, TVRPILIANI, and other words following, which some have deciphered into IACET VERI TR FILIVS DVNOCATI. Jones says, "The first word is certainly Turpili, and not Turpilian, as asserted by Gough; the rest may be anything the reader pleases," and quotes rather sarcastically the rhyme:—

"As the bell clinketh, so the fool thinketh."

But these disagreeing doctors are both wrong, and neither had the least idea that the stone had Ogham characters on it. Mr. J. O. Westwood has made out the inscription to be TVRPILII IC JACIT ENNERI TRILUNI DUNOCATI. On the angle of the stone are Ogham characters; but this part of the inscription is imperfect. (See *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd S., xv.)

Of the *Medieval Castles* of Breconshire, those instructive memorials of ages of rapine and violence, that of Brecon must always stand first. An engraving on p. 67 shows its present state. It was doubtless the first edifice in the town of Brecknock in point of time, as it continued long to be in point of rank and influence in the whole region surrounding it. For the long and varied story of its gradual and slow erection, and for the sway it bore as the frowning home of tyrannic domination we have no room. It has already been shown that it was built by Bernard Newmarch as a nucleus for his new town, and as a substitute for the ancient British fortress of "Benni." The year 1093, or 1094, is put down as the date of its foundation. In extent it was planned on the ample scale which contemplated the lodgment, provisioning, and protection of a body of soldiers with their horses, and all the appliances and appointments of a chieftain whose trade was war and government by sheer force.

But a small part of the castle, even of what still survives of it, is depicted in our engraving; but of the enormous area included within the walls—one of which is seen to stretch forward to a considerable distance—it is difficult to form an adequate conception. Its form was an oblong parallelogram 100 yards long by about 80 yards wide. It stands on a moderate sloping elevation, at the base of which the chafing Honddu hastens to rush

into the near and much larger river Usk, the confluence of the two giving the Welsh name of Brecon—*Aber-honddu*. It was a place of great strength, and continued to lord it over the population of Brycheiniog for nearly 400 years ; and even after its forfeiture to the Crown by the impeachment of Buckingham, it was still the place for the transaction of official business and for the administration of justice, and ended its course rather appropriately as a county prison. It was dismantled in the time of Charles I.

The Castle of Brecon was the scene of many political intrigues and conspiracies as well as of many brave and chivalrous deeds. It did some good as well as much mischief. It may be looked upon as the cradle of the Tudor dynasty—a dynasty that gave to England a government as energetic as that of Cromwell, and almost as despotic as that of the Stuarts, but withal beneficent and prosperous ; for it was within those castle walls that the plan was matured by Buckingham and the Bishop of Ely, then a prisoner, for the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, and the termination by that means of the “War of the Roses.” In furtherance of this scheme it was that the Duke of Richmond, grandson of the Welsh country gentleman of Anglesey, Owen Tudor, landed at Milford Haven, fought and conquered on Bosworth Field, and mounted the throne of England as Henry VII.

The other castles of Breconshire are those of *Crickhowel*, of which a notice (with an engraving) has already been given at p. 68, Tretower, Bronllys, Bultth, The Hay, Rhyd-y-briw, and Blaen-llyfni.

Of *ecclesiastical* antiquities the chief are the Priory Church of St. John the Evangelist, near the castle, formerly called *Ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis*, originally built, it is said, by Bernard Newmarch, the *priory* belonging to which has nearly disappeared—the only fragment remaining being a part of the wall near the churchyard entrance. *Christ's College*, transferred by Henry VIII. from Abergwili, and now existing, as far as its visible materials are concerned, only in history, was once an ecclesiastical foundation, but is now utilized for educational purposes in a beautiful group of Gothic buildings, where an efficient modern grammar school is supported with part of the ancient foundation, the other part having been appropriated to St. David's College, Lampeter. This county possesses many very ancient parish churches, among which may be especially mentioned the Church of St. Edmund at Crickhowel, Llanddew, near which is the site of the old residence of the Bishops of St. David's, and once occupied by Giraldus Cambrensis ; Defynog ; Menthyr-Cynog ; Llanfrynach ; Cwmdu, Llywel, Llandyfaelog, Garthbreny, &c.

Breconshire is rich in *domestic antiquities*—if such a term may be applied to ancient and historical dwellings. There is scarcely a parish but contains some memorable spot where dwelt a great family. It would be unpardonable in a work like the present not to put on record with emphasis such venerable places as *Tref Traherne*, where lived Traherne Fychan, Lord of Llangorse, brutally murdered by William de Breos ; *Slwch*, the residence of the Awbreys, and afterwards of the Thomases ; *Pontwilym*, where the Havards for many ages held sway ; *Trebarried*, the home of the Williamses ; *Porthaml*, the castellated house of the Vaughans, whose gateway tower still shows its venerable head in the valley ; *Tre'rtior*, the seat of the Vaughans ; *Porthmawr*, Crickhowel, where dwelt Sir John and other Herberts ; *Tregunter* and *Gilston*, the manors of the Gunters ; *Peyton*, now *Peityn Gwyn*, the property

of the Games, where probably lived Sir David Gam whenever he had a settled home, and whence he departed on his unhappy mission to assassinate Owen Glyndwr; *Peterstone*, where there is now an elegant mansion built on the site of the ancient house of the Walbeoffs; *Scethrog*, the home first of the Pychards, then of the Williamses, then of the Vaughans, where lived Henry Vaughan the poet; *Tal-y-Llyn*, the old manor of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, taken from him by Bernard Newmarch, and made his own country house; *Trebinshaw*, where dwelt the Watkins of Llangorse; and *Newton*, the home of the chief branch of Games.

SECTION V.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES.

In the succeeding genealogical part on the county of Brecknock, it will be seen in the account of several families now living, that the blood of the ancient inhabitants is by no means effete. Not only is the mass of the common people—always the most unmixed representatives of the aboriginal race—still a witness to the blood of the Cymry of the Silurian and Dyfedian stock (all probably somewhat tinged with the sable characteristics of the Iberian race), but the patrician families of the district are in numerous instances examples of the wonderful persistency of individual households. Gwynn, Powell, Price, Williams, Games, Havard, Vaughan, Watkins, Thomas, are names which have been familiar in Brycheiniog ever since surnames were invented; and their owners in many instances can trace their lineage back to times when men bore only a single name, and one Ieuan or Owain had to be distinguished from another Ieuan or Owain by the addition of his father's name, the place of his abode, the colour of his hair, or the size of his body.

But walking the field of history is like walking in ground where many dead are buried out of sight; or in a Pantheon, where the monuments of the more recent age hide from view or cast into shade the more worn and venerable memorials. Nay, many of these are broken, fallen, buried in the dust with the dust of those they were designed to commemorate; and the curiously searching antiquarian who would know what once existed as well as what now to the commonest apprehension exists, has to dig with care and decipher with patience, in order to make out an image in his own mind of the chief actors in the olden times before us. "Posterity" has done nothing for us, as implied in the well-known contemptuous question; but our ancestors have done much for us and for our posterity, for the present is only an inheritance of the past, and thoughtlessness or ignorance alone can make us indifferent to the good and the bad in the olden times.

But the study of history and antiquities is justified by the value of knowledge *per se*, and the constant impulse to its cultivation is strengthened by the examples of high deed and thought which it discovers at every step in its researches. Cicero's question implies a truth, as well as a reproach upon those who were indifferent to antiquity,—

"Quæ non moveat clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas?"

1.—*Pre-Norman and Norman Times.*

The *old families* of Brecknockshire, of the class we are here treating of, were descended partly from the old Cymry, and partly from the Norman conquerors of the province.

A misconception is naturally fallen into when the conquest of a country, with the seizure of its lands and total absorption of its government by strangers, is contemplated, that the change involves the extinction, or at least total expulsion, of the families who were the preceding owners and rulers. No conception could be more erroneous or unreasonable. Whether we regard the tillers or the lords of the soil, in almost every instance of conquest known in Europe the change effected consisted not in extermination or expulsion, but in subjugation and deprivation. This is true with respect to the ancient Britons, as subjugated by Romans and Saxons,* as it is true with respect to the Saxons as subjugated by Danes and Normans; and it is true also respecting the old families of Brycheiniog, conquered and dispossessed by Bernard Newmarch and his companions.

This being so, we can well believe a writer so painstaking, and on the whole so accurate as Theophilus Jones, when he assigns to different parts of the country the descendants of those old families who were prominent and powerful anterior to the Lord Marcher's conquest. Jones was not an infallible genealogist, but he had one habit which greatly contributed to the safety of his conclusions—the habit of studying and describing heraldic devices. There can be no doubt but that he was credulous as to the origin and prevalence in Wales of developed coats of arms when heraldry was in its elementary state, but when this credulity was not a temptation, his knowledge, and consequently power of comparison of the arms of families, was a most valuable guide to the identification of their descendants in main and collateral branches. The chief Cymric heads of houses of the pre-Norman age and their descendants he distributes as follows (*Hist. Breec.*, ii., 411, &c.) :—

“Our *gentes* of Brecknockshire may be divided into four; the descendants of—

Caradog Freich-Fras [one of Arthur's knights, 6th century].

Bleddyn ap Maenarch [ruler of Brecknock, 11th century].

Rhys Gôch of Ystradyw [about same time].

Elystan Glodrydd [Prince of Ferlex (Fferyllwg), 11th century].

“The wild and refractory part of the *gens Brachana* upon the conquest of Bernard Newmarch was driven to the mountains of the hundred of Devynock, accompanied by no inconsiderable number of the descendants of Caradoc.

“Rhys Gôch's *gens* settled principally in the neighbourhood of Crickhowel; and Elystan Glodrydd's, being divided from the remainder of the county by the Eppynt hills, continued to reside in that tract now called the hundred of Builth. The arms of the principal inhabitants of each of these districts are, or at least ought to be, indications of their descent from one or other of these ancestors.” It must be confessed that whatever advantages of local knowledge the writer may have had, he was treading on very uncertain ground if the foundation was nothing better than the arms ascribed to persons so far back as Brychan and Caradog Freichfras.

* This question is argued at length in the work entitled *The Pedigree of the English People: an Argument, Historical and Scientific, on English Ethnology*, by Thomas Nicholas, M.A., Ph.D. Third Edition (in the press). Longmans and Co.

“The families from Brychan, so far from retaining surnames like the Roman gentry, by their customary and almost inexplicable interchange of generic names, as Mr. Dallaway properly expresses it, became so bewildered and confused, . . . that most of them forgot the ensign of their fathers’ house. Three of them only preserved the *coat-armour* of their paternal ancestor Brychan—Thomas of Llanfrynach, Gwyn of Trecastle, and Philips of Devynock. The Gwyns of Trecastle were, I believe, the first who in the reign of Elizabeth quartered the rere mice, or bats, of Marchell, the heiress of Breconshire and wife of Brychan.” (See *Gwynne of Dyffryn*, *Gwynne-Holford* of Buckland, and *Morgan of Defynog*.)

“The descendants of Bleddyn ap Maenarch have been more tenacious in preserving the *insigne proavorum* than the three other tribes just named, though it is very extraordinary that his grandson, Sir Walter Wogan, the eldest son of Gwrgan, who went into Pembroke-shire, threw off his paternal coat, and assumed for arms, argent, on a chief sable, three martlets, or ; while many of their posterity have their maternal arms as quartered by Williams of Gwernyfed and several others in Breconshire ; but the chevron between the spear-heads may be almost said to be appropriated to and characteristic of Breconshire, and wherever they are found in England, there probably some Welsh blood may be discovered to have been introduced or contained in the family.”

“Rhys Gôch, though a descendant of Caradoc Freich-fras, is yet considered as the ancestor of the gentry in the Vale of Ystradwy ; from some incident not known in history, he adopted for arms a wyvern’s head erased, bearing a bloody hand in its beak, which are the arms of many of the old families of the hundred of Crickhowel at this day, where, from this circumstance, the dragon’s head was and continues to be a common sign to public-houses.”

“The race of Elystan Glodrydd, in the hundred of Builth, soon differed upon the choice of armour, some of them taking the lion of Elystan, and others the boar’s head assumed by his son Cadogan. When quarterings came into use, they adopted both, and in this manner they are now borne by the English Earls Cadogan, who are of this *gens*. Upon the settlement of the Lloyds of Cardiganshire in Breconshire, soon after the use of surnames, a confusion ensued as to arms, the Elystan Lloyds sometimes taking Cadivor ap Dinawal’s, and Cadivor’s bearing in the 1st quarter the Prince of Ferreg’s” (Elystan).

It will be noticed that in the above observations the historian of Brecknockshire is in reality speaking of only two *gentes*, in the proper sense of the word *gens*, which is a family or clan confessing a *common* ancestor ; at least, so it was used among the Romans, and as Jones purposely uses the Latin word, it is fair to presume he means to use it in the classic sense. All the descendants of the first three heads of old Cymric Brecknockshire families, therefore, viz., Caradoc Freichfras, Bleddyn ap Maenarch, and Rhys Gôch, who were alike of the line to which Brychan belonged, or the *gens Brachana*, were but one *gens* or clan ; and the descendants of Elystan Glodrydd, who was not of the clan of Brychan, nor of the district of Brycheiniog, but of Ferlex, or Fferyllwg, between the Wye and the Severn, were another.

The *Wogans*, of Wiston, in Pembrokeshire, descendants of Gwrgan, son of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, continued in that part until late in the 18th century. (See *Wogan*.)

Cadivor, another son of Gwrgan, took possession of the lands of Glyntawe, in Breconshire, and part of Gower, in Glam, but “how he acquired them does not appear.” Among his

descendants is R. Oliver Jones, Esq., of Fon-mon Castle, whose family have borne the arms of Bleddyn ap Maenarch,—sa. a chevron bet. three spear-heads, ar., their points imbrued.

To Trahaern, his second son, according to Jones, Gwrgan “left Aberllyfni, near Glasbury,” where he resided, and Llanfihangel Tal y Llyn. From him, in the fourth generation, descended Einion Sais, and from him, at a distance, Sir David Gam; also Williams of Gwernfyed and Gaer—long extinct in the male line. Another son, David, was prolific. The Lewises of Ffrwdgrech, Talachddu, Monachdy (Rad.), Llangorse, and Pennant; Thomas of Slwch; Maddocks of Llanfrynach; Jeffreys of Llywel—all in their time traced to him.

From Cadivor, third son of Gwrgan, were the Powels of Cantref, Swansea, and Peterstone (Brec.), Powel of Maesmawr, and Jones of Trebinshwn—all extinct. From the fourth son, Howel, were the Sais of Boverton and Swansea.

That so many families deriving from the last Cymric Lord of Brecknock remained in the district, and continued for so long a time prominent and wealthy, proves after all that the Norman rule was chastened by some toleration. As long as that rule continued, these old British households were, doubtless, under strict supervision, and subject to those duties towards the superior lord which the feudal system prescribed. But they were still permitted a measure of state and circumstance befitting their lineage, and held friendly intercourse and by and by intermarried with the better class of the conquerors.

Occasionally the most barbaric insolence and atrocity were practised towards them. Thus we find that the tyrannic William de Breos brutally murdered Trahaern Fchan, Lord of Llangorse, a grandson of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. Having a spite against him for some cause unknown, he treacherously invited Trahaern to meet him for consultation on a matter of business. The Welshman unsuspectingly went unarmed, was met on the road not far from Brecknock by the cruel oppressor, seized without ceremony, tied to the tail of a horse, and dragged through the streets of the town to a place of execution, beheaded, and his body suspended for three days on a gibbet. The will of the Lord Marcher was law, and where the man happened to be a monster, as in this case he was, the subject Welsh were frequently miserable sufferers. The tyrant followed the “simple plan,”—

“That they should take who had the power.”

Giraldus Cambrensis refers, in too mild a way, to another, and if possible a more atrocious instance of William de Breos’s cruelty, which occurred not at Brecknock, but at Abergavenny. His uncle Henry, of Hereford, having been murdered in A.D. 1176, William invited a large number of Welsh into the Castle of Abergavenny, under pretext of holding a conference with them; but having got them together as guests, he proposed that they should take an oath “that no traveller by the waie amongst them should beare any bow, or other unlawful weapon,” as Hollingshed expresses it. Having refused to take such an oath, they were told they must atone for the refusal by death. He called in his men-at-arms, and slaughtered them to a man. Giraldus speaks of this massacre as among “the vindictive retaliations of the governors against the natives;” but he half excuses De Breos, as being only driven to such excesses by Henry II.

We cannot but regret *Giraldus’s* strange silence about the families of this district. He knew Brycheiniog, as it was in the 12th century, so well, being its archdeacon, and having

a residence at Llanddew, that the task would have been easy to give some account of the old Cymric heads of houses, their fortunes and sufferings, their haunts and their acts in those days of Norman oppression. Prudential considerations must have restrained his pen. A few names of abbots and monks, princes and devotees, are nearly all he has left us. He could utter scathing words against injustice ; but here he is almost silent. In the hills of Defynog and Llywel, about the Eppynt and Talgarth heights, the sides of the Beacons, and the woody gorges of the Elan and the Gronwy, there must have been at that very time, wandering without a home, and nestling for shelter in the clefts of rocks and thickets of the forest, many of the gentlest and most honoured of the Cymric race, whose names died away with their life, and whose children merged into the common suffering villein and ceorl class. Of these, a cautious archdeacon, though he might know much, must needs say little. But there were others, some of whom we have mentioned, who under conditions of subjection were permitted to hold land—even distant lordships, as Cadifor, son of Gwrgan, in Glyntawe—and engage in merchandise, whose names were on the lips of every Cymro in Brycheiniog, and who still looked forward to times of redemption and the re-establishment of the British rule. Many of these were known to Giraldus de Barri, and he would have done future generations good service by describing their condition, or even by simply recording their names.

2.—*Old Families of Norman Blood.*

As was the custom under the Norman feudal system, Bernard Newmarch divided the land of Brycheiniog between himself and his chief followers ; and these became in course of time, through intermarriage with the Welsh, more Welsh than Norman. It has already been intimated that a large proportion of William the Conqueror's forces were pure or mixed Celts from Brittany, Normandy, and elsewhere,—many of them, indeed, descendants of Cymry from Wales, who had sought refuge and settlement in Brittany during the Saxon and Danish troubles ; and it is more than probable that some of Newmarch's companions were of this description, and only restored the purity of their Celtic blood by alliances with the people of Brycheiniog. The example of marrying into Welsh families was set by Bernard Newmarch himself, who took to wife the notorious Nest, daughter of Trahaearn ap Caradog, and niece of Llewelyn ap Seissyllt.

The descendants of the Norman fief-holders of Brycheiniog best known to our times are the *Burghills*, the *Gunters*, the *Awbreys*, the *Havards*, the *Peytons*, the *Walbeoffes*. When Powel wrote his *Historie of Cambria*—or, rather, annotated and published Caradog ap Llancarvan's Chronicle—in the early part of the seventeenth century, most of the leading knights who fought with Newmarch had still representatives who claimed a share in their original estates. Powel says,—

“There came manie gentlemen with the said Bernard Newmarch, . . . upon whom he bestowed divers manours, which their heires do possess and enjoy even to our time.” He then mentions some of them by name, with their manors. “The Awberyes” had received the manours of *Abercynrig* and *Slowch* ; “the *Walbiefes*, the manour of Llanhamlach and Tal-y-Lhyn ;” the “*Gunters*, the manour of Gilston” (rather, of Tregunter, whence they removed to Gilston) ; and the “*Havards*, the manour of Pont-wilym.”—*Hist. Cambr.*, p. 150.

Awbreys of Abercynrig.

The *Awbreys*, derived from the Norman De Alberico, corrupted into Awbrey, were contemporary with the Conquest. Sir Reginald Awbrey was one of Newmarch's chief men, and got as his reward the lands of Abercynrig and Slwch. In the fifth generation after him, John Awbrey, according to Jones, sold Slwch to Richard, of the line of Caradog Freichfras, whose descendants resided there for upwards of four centuries, latterly under the name of Thomas. Abercynrig continued the seat of the Awbreys until their decline, but this also was sold in more recent times. The family, in the third generation after Bernard Newmarch's conquest, began to intermarry with the Welsh, and in course of time became a substantially Welsh family.

Awbreys of Ynyscedwin.

From Jenkin Awbrey, of Abercynrig, descended, at some distance, Evan Gwyn Awbrey, who married a Herbert of Crughowel. Their grandson, Morgan, was of Ynyscedwin, in the Vale of Tawe, and married a daughter of Thomas Games, of Aberbrân. His great-granddaughter merged the name of Awbrey in that of Gough, of Willersley, one of whose sons married Elinor Williams, of Aberpergwm (*d. s. p.*); and from the third son, Fleming, the present Mr. Gough of Ynyscedwin is descended. (See *Gough*.)

Walbeoffes of Llanhamlach.

Llanhamlach, three miles from Brecon, in the rich valley of the Usk, was the happy portion which fell to the first Walbeoffe. Who the Welshman was who gave way to the stranger is not known, and of the castle or house which the Norman built on his fair "manour" we know nothing except that it stood on a particular spot in the close vicinity of the present house. The Walbeoffes, although for several generations they intermarried with the best families, both Norman and British, were not a prosperous race, nor were they a race that deserved prosperity. What wealth they possessed was at last squandered by a certain John, whose son Charles, when he came to the nominal inheritance, found himself a needy man. To "better his condition" he sold his patrimony to a gentleman of the name of Powel, who about the year 1750 built the house now standing. John Walbeoffe, the spendthrift, had a considerable family, but what became of them and their descendants we cannot tell. The name seems to have long disappeared from Breconshire.

Gunters of Tregunter and Gilston.

The first of this family was "Sir" Peter Gunter, or Gaunt d'or, an assistant of Newmarch's in the reduction of Brycheiniog. He was given a manor at *Tregunter*, otherwise called Gunterstone—a place long ago alienated from the powerful family which indelibly inscribed their name upon it,—which his descendants possessed for six or seven generations, until they removed to Gilston, in the parish of Llanfigan, perhaps under stress of weather, or,

more probably, esteeming the Vale of Usk more desirable than the colder neighbourhood of Talgarth.

Peter, the first settler at Tregunter, was followed by several vigorous representatives; but the tendency towards degeneracy soon became visible in the family, until in the seventeenth century it virtually ceased to exist. The intermarriages of the Gunters were chiefly with the families which, like themselves, were of foreign origin, such as Pitcher, Skull, Walbeoffe, Mowbray, Boys, Pierrepoint, Havard. By the marriage of Walter of Tregunter into the family of Pierrepoint of Gilston, the Gilston property seems to have first come into their possession. They are from this time called "of Gilston." The arms of the Gunters are said to have been sa. a chevron, or, between three gauntlets, or.

The Gunters spread widely and had many estates in the county. They were at Glanwern, Treberfedd, Trefecca, Ysgythrog, and Pencelli, but their tendency was downwards: no Gunter is found in the shrievalty of the county after 1689, when John Gunter of Trevecca served. The present house of Tregunter was built by *Harris*, which see.

Burghills of Talgarth.

To Humphrey Burchil, or Burghill, who "came to the conquest of Brycheiniog with Bernard Newmarch in the reign of William Rufus," was given, "as his share," the lordship of Crughowel. His coat, as the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.* states, was—"Paly of six, arg. sable, a bend, gules." This first lord by conquest of the fair region of Crughowel had a son, John Burghill, who succeeded him in the lordship, and *m.* Janet, dau. of Sir William Gunter, Lord of Tregunter, his fellow-countryman. He, Sir William, had a sable shield, as we have seen, bearing as charges a chevron, inter three gauntlets, or. The next Burghill of Crughowel took to wife a dau. of Sir Miles Pitcher, Kt., who is said by the same authority to carry an azure shield, charged with a fesse, ermine, inter three pitchers, or.

The next Burghill *m.* a dau. of "Phillpott Walbeife," Esq., which Walbeiffe also bore a shield significant of his name, as all the Walbeoffes (or *Wal-boeufs*) did,—arg., three bulls passant, in pale, gu., armed and unguled, or.

William Burghill, the son, made up his mind to find a wife among the daughters of his adopted country—a country, however, which had, with unconcealed reluctance, adopted him and his kin; he accordingly *m.* Catherine, dau. of Howel ap Owen ap Gwgan, of true British blood and temper; henceforth this family generally marries into Welsh households, and by and by gets its foreign name merged into a name truly British, becoming nothing less than Williams of Talgarth. It intermarries in the course of ten more generations with Turbervill, Madoc of Maesmawr, Awbrey of Abercynrig, Jenkyn, Blewet, Bullen, and Watkin.

Of all the other families, now extinct, or merged into the common rank, who traced from the Norman subjugators of Brycheiniog, it is not possible here to speak at length. The *Bullens* are mentioned under *Williams, Abercamlais*. The *Boys*, or *Boes*, of Felin-newydd, and a few others of like station, need no further reference.

Havards of Pontwilym.

Among the Knights of Bernard Newmarch as already mentioned was one of the name of *Havard*, or whose name came to be so sounded and written in after times. It is said that he came from Havre de Grace, the seaport town of Normandy (*Havre* is the same word as *W. aber*, and Gaelic *inver*), and was called Walter de Havre de Grace. He was given for his services in the subjugation of Brycheiniog, a lordship at Pontwilym, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bernard's own Castle of Brecon, and here for many generations his descendants continued to reside in considerable affluence. In the eighth generation Madog Havard *m.* a Welsh lady of the family of Einion Sais, ancestor of Sir David Gam and the Games family. A favourite family name with them was "Jenkin."

We find that *Thomas Havard* served as sheriff (see *Sheriffs of Breconshire*) for the years 1543, 1549, and 1555, but the name Havard does not afterwards occur. Indeed, it would appear that about the sixteenth generation, the family, for some reason or other, left Pontwilym, and probably, in its principal branch, Breconshire, for we find no mention of them henceforward as of Pontwilym, but find that John Havard (the son of the above Thomas), who is said to have *m.* a dau. of Llywelyn ap Rhys, of Peytyn Gwyn, and who is not called of Pontwilym, had a son, Harry Havard, who is "of Dolhaid," co. Carmarthen, and his grandson Harry Havard is called "of Goitre in Emlyn."

Harry Havard, of Goitre in Emlyn, *m.* Mary, a dau. of the Rev. Morrus Williams, vicar of Llangeler, *circa* 1613. In about six generations after him the name of Havard disappears in Carmarthenshire through failure of male issue. In Breconshire, in the descendants of junior branches, &c., the name existed longer, and possibly is not yet quite extinct. The site of the ancestral mansion is still dimly visible in the depression of a moat which surrounded it.

3.—*Old British Families of the Post-Norman Period.*

Under this period we come near to great Welsh households who, along with the ancestors of still surviving families, for many hundred years held sway in the county of Brecknock—some of them right through the perils and changes of the Norman times,—others grown into importance since that period ended, but all holding to a line of pedigree which, like the sub-ocean cable, holds communication with the world beyond the flood. They, however, in time also decayed and gave place to others, *novi homines*, of as good quality by nature as themselves, and by favour of changeful fortune more successful in "the struggle for life." That many of the descendants of these old and "extinct" families of Breconshire, cast like waifs upon the unsteady tide, through marriage of female branches, re-emergence of forgotten scions, and the persistence of others in obscure nooks who have never emerged, are still in existence, if only known, is highly probable. Indeed, there is scarcely a neighbourhood where tradition does not speak of such. Not to speak of illegitimate offspring, of which, in a state of society now happily past, there was too great an abundance, it is probable enough that, in reality, though not perhaps in name, there are some still in the land possessing the genuine blood of the old post-Norman houses. Principal old Brecknockshire families were the following :—

THE GAMES FAMILY, OF NEWTON.

Caradog Freichfras, Kt. of the Round Table, *m.* Tegaurfron, dau. of King Pelynor. His son was Cawrdaf, Lord of Ferreg and Brecon,—so it is recorded.

From Cawrdaf in the 14th generation is said to have descended Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Garthmadrin (Brecon) when Bernard Newmarch arrived. He had *m.* Elinor, dau. of Tewdwr Mawr, and sister of Rhys ap Tewdwr.

The son of Bleddyn and Elinor, Gwgan, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Philip Gwys, Lord of Wiston, Pemb., and had issue Walter, who became Sir Walter Wogan, of Wiston, the progenitor of the Wogans, of Wiston and other places; and Trahaern.

Trahaern, the second son, Lord of Llangorse, *m.* Joan, dau. of Bleddyn, Lord of Cilsant, and their gr. gr. son was *Einion Sais* who *m.* for his first wife Joan, dau. of Howel, Lord of Miscin, and their gr. gr. gr. son was Dafydd ap Llywelyn, afterwards called, from a cast or squint he had in one of his eyes, Dafydd *Gam*, or the crooked.

Sir David Gam, Kt., *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Gwilym ap Howel y Grach. Their eldest son, Morgan, *m.* as his second wife Margaret, dau. of Lewelyn Gwilym Rees Lloyd ap Adam, and had a son Meredith, whose descendant *m.* Lewis Prodger, of Gwernvale (hence the Prodger Arms), and another son, Gwallter, of Porthgwyn, which his descendants sold to John Games of Newton. A third son, Jevan, or Edward, *m.* Anne, dau. of Gwilym Lloyd.

Their son Gwilym *m.* Margaret, dau. of John Watkin Meredith Havard, of *Pencelly*, and had two daus. The second son, Morgan, *m.* Gwladis, dau. of Morgan Bloet, or Blewet (by a dau. of William Burchill); and their son John, of *Newton*, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Thomas Gwalter ap Jenkin Havard.

Their second son, Meredith Games, of *Buckland*, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Thomas Gwyn, of *Trecastle*. The eldest son, Edward Games, of Newton, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Vaughan, of Porthaml. He was Sheriff of Brecon 1558, and *d.* 1564. Their son,—

Sir John Games, Kt., of Newton (builder of the house still standing), *m.* for his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of Meredith Games, and had two sons, Edward Games, Sheriff in 1623, who *m.* Bridget, dau. of Sir Walter Vaughan, of Fallerstone, Wilts, and *d. s. p.*; and John Games, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Hoo, or Hoe, of Skerning, otherwise Skarming, Norfolk. From John was descended John Games, of Newton, who *d.* 1645, *vita patris, s. p.*

The Games could build houses to last longer than their own posterity. The old house of *Newton*, which we give p. 83, and which is currently held in the neighbourhood to have been the residence of *Sir David Gam*, and has been described and published as such in the *Art Journal*, &c., was most certainly not his place of abode at any time, though the old dwelling on the spot may have been his place of frequent sojourn, being the property of a near relation. His patrimony was more likely to be the castle of his ancestor, *Einion Sais*, in the parish of Llanspyddid, the site of which is called the "Castle Field" to this day, but of which castle not a trace remains. The land is the property of Mr. Williams, of Penpont. But David's father had also purchased the lands of Peyton in Garthbreny and Llanddew parishes, and it is conjectured that it was from Peyton, or Peityn Gwyn, that David started for Machynlleth, with the intent of taking the life of Glyndwr.



NEWTON, NEAR BRECON (from a drawing by Birket Foster).

This interesting specimen of the strong and not unsightly mansions of the Elizabethan age, half fortress and half domestic residence, was built in 1582 by Sir John Games, Kt., son of Edward Games of Newton. This is shown by Jones (*Hist. of Brecon*) to be the case, from an inscription on each side of the shield of arms sculptured in stone on the fireplace in the great hall,—“John Games, mab ag etyfedd hena Edward Games ap John ap Morgan ap Edward ap Morgan ap Dafydd Gam, 1582. Ar Dduw y gyd. Games,” — John Games, the son and eldest heir of Edward Games, &c., 1582. On God depends everything. Games.

Sir David Gam, Kt., the most prominent member of this once prominent family, deserves more than a passing notice. The name by which he was known at the time he lived was *Davydd ap Llewelyn*, the dignity of knighthood being only conferred upon him as his last breath was escaping on the field of Agincourt. Of impulsive and violent temper, prompt in action without calculation of consequences, cruel, unscrupulous, and brave, he was a dangerous man to either friend or foe. To use Jones's words, he lived like a wolf, and died like a lion. He started in life by slaying a kinsman in the street of Brecon, and fleeing to England to escape the consequences. He was a strong partisan, after this, of the English kings, Henry IV. and Henry V., under the former of which he undertook, in 1402, the assassination of the patriot insurrectionist, Owen Glyndwr (Owen having just traversed Breconshire with fire and sword), at Machynlleth; and for his pains, though spared execution, got several years of imprisonment. This was the darkest blot on the stormy life of David Gam, for though the provocation was doubtless great, the mode of retaliation was base and atrocious. He was no sooner released than he again devoted himself to the cause of the Henrys. In 1415 Henry V. met the French at Agincourt, and there, in the crisis of

a signal victory, when Henry himself was hemmed in and borne down by the enemy, "Davydd ap Llewelyn" (with other of his countrymen) rushed to the rescue of the king, and effected his deliverance; but the brave deliverer fell mortally wounded. Henry, on the spot, as the last blood was ebbing, made him a knight, conferring the same honour on Gam's son-in-law, Roger Vaughan of Tre'rtwr, who also fell.

It has been held by many that Shakspeare in his *Henry V.* has under the character of *Fluellin* portrayed Sir David Gam. Theophilus Jones gives his sanction to this opinion. It can scarcely be correct, for after the battle, Fluellin being in conversation with Henry, a list of the dead is handed to the king, who reads out the names of the principal men who had fallen, and amongst them is "Davy Gam, Esquire." Shakspeare has frequent anachronisms and inconsistencies, but it is inconceivable that he should on the same spot represent the same person as two persons, the one living, the other dead. In *Fluellin* the dramatist may be considered rather as embodying his own ideal of a brave, irascible, exacting Welshman, faithful in the service of the king, and freely admitted to his presence—a type, in fact, of the Welsh *people*, whom Henry looked upon with a kindly eye, partly because he was born at Monmouth, and chiefly because of their enthusiastic support of his throne. Henry says of him,—

"I do know Fluellin valiant,
And touched with choler; hot as gunpowder,
And quickly will return an injury."

The character of Fluellin is on the whole higher than that of the real David Gam; it has no tinge of cruelty or baseness; its Welsh patriotism is warm and simple as the ardent love of a child.

"*Flu.* I do believe your Majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek on St. Tavy's day.

"*K. Henry.* I wear it for a memorable honour; for I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.

"*Flu.* All the water in the Wye cannot wash your Majesty's Welsh plood out of your pody, I can tell you that; God pless it and preserve it as long as it pleases his Grace and his Majesty too.

"*K. Henry.* Thanks, my good countryman.

"*Flu.* I *am* your Majesty's countryman; I care not who know it; I will confess it to all the 'orld. I need not be ashamed of your Majesty, praised be God, so long as your Majesty is an honest man."

The Welsh national feeling could not be more truly embodied in words. Then, in the contemptuous persistency with which Pistol is compelled to "eat the leek" he had despised, the same character is faithfully portrayed, without the introduction of the excessive violence which belongs to David Gam:—

"I peseech you heartily, scurvy, lowsy knave, at my desires and my requests and my petitions, to eat, look you, this leek. . . . You called me yesterday mountain squire, but I will make you to-day a squire of low degree. I pray you, fall to; if you can mock a leek you can eat a leek.

"*Pist.* Must I bite?

"*Flu.* Yes, certainly; and out of doubt and out of questions too, and ambiguities.

"*Pist.* Quiet thy cudgel, thou dost see I eat.

"*Flu.* Much goot do you, scald, knave, heartily. Nay, pray you, throw none away; the skin is goot for you proken coxcomb. When you take occasions to see leeks hereafter, I pray you mock at them,—that is all.

"*Pist.* Good.

"*Flu.* Ay, leeks is goot. Hold you, there is a groat to heal your pate. . . . Yes, verily, and in truth, you shall take it, or I have another leek in my pocket which you shall eat. . . . God be wi' you, and keep you, and heal your pate."

All this and much more takes place after the announced death of "Davy Gam, Esquire," which is proof conclusive that Shakspeare had not in view the temper and conduct of Gam when presenting us with the character of Fluellin.

The name of Sir David Gam will always be a name of mark in Brecknockshire, partly through the weight of the family of which he was a member, partly through the boldness and energy of his own career, and the circumstances of its termination. He has been dead four centuries and a half, but his deeds are fresh in the popular memory; and the old house of Newton, though built a hundred and seventy years after his death, serves as a memento of him and his family.

Games of Tregaer.

Edward Games of Tregaer, second son of Edward Games of Newton, who *d.* 1564, *m.* Jennet, dau. of John Walbeoffe, and had a son, Edward, who *m.* Gwennlian, dau. of Jenkin ap Ieuan Ddu, of Glyn Nêdd. Roger, their son, *m.* a dau. of Howel John Powel of Maesmawr. Their eldest son,—

Bartholomew Games, *m.* Cissil, dau. of Humphrey Baskerville of Pontrilas. They had several children, 4 daus. and 4 sons. Two sons *d. s. p.* Of the remaining 2 sons, Edward *m.* Anne, dau. of Lewis Gunter of Gileston, and had 2 daus. Walter Games (second son) of Pencelli *m.* Margaret, dau. of William Jeffreys, *alias* Dilwyn, *d.* 1744. He had 2 sons, Bartholomew, whose issue was a dau. Anne, who *m.* Thomas Watkins of Llangynider, and—

William Games, clerk, Rector of Llandetty, who *m.* Elizabeth Thomas of Abercriban, and left an only dau., Elizabeth, who *m.* Thomas, son of John Watkins of Brecon. Thus ended this branch.

Games of Aberbrân.

Morgan, son of Sir David Gam, already mentioned, *m.* (2nd) Margaret, dau. of Llewelyn Gwilym Rees Lloyd ap Adam, and had a son, Llewelyn of *Penfathrin*, who *m.* Jennet, dau. of Lewis Rhaglan. They had 4 daus., one of whom *m.* Trahaern Morgan Tew, whose son John *m.* Jennet, dau. of William Havard of Aberbrân. Their son,—

John Games of Aberbrân, *m.* Anne, dau. of Sir William Vaughan, Kt. They had 9 daus. and 3 sons. Catharine *m.* William Walbieffe; Joan *m.* David Gwyn of Glanbrân, and (2nd) Roger Williams of Park; Margaret *m.* Sir David Williams of Gwernfyed; Elizabeth, Ievan Rhys of Buallt, and (2nd) John, third son of Sir John Price, of the Priory, Brecon; Joan *m.* John Gwilym John Vaughan of Ystradfellte; Maud, a nat. dau. by Joan, dau. of Sir Richard Burchill, *m.* Ieuan Rhys John Vaughan of Porthyrogof. William Games, the eldest son, *m.*, but *d. s. p.*

Thomas Games, second son, *m.* Elinor, dau. of John Morgan of Pen-y-crug, and had issue 2 sons; the eldest John Games, who *m.* Wilgiford, dau. of Sir Edward Awbrey of Tredomen, whose family ceased in a grandson, John Games.

Richard, third son, *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Prichard, and had issue a dau., who *m.* Major Herbert; a second son, William, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Basset, and *d. s. p.*; Henry, who *d. s. p.*; and the eldest son,—

Richard Games of Llanelly and Penderin, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Peers Deere of Glamorganshire, and had issue Edward Games, who *d. s. p.*

Thus ends the Games family.

Williams of Gwernyfed.

The old house of Williams of Gwernyfed was, until a period comparatively recent, one of great importance in this county. It claimed descent along with the Games, &c., through Einion Sais and Bleddyn ap Maenarch from Caradog Freich-frás. A Gwernyfed pedigree is given in a MS. in the possession of J. Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., of Brecon, copied from an ancient MS. at St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea, in which the arms of Caradog are given with as much particularity and fulness as if he had received them blazoned and authenticated by a Garter King of Arms of to-day. "Cradock Vraych-vrás, Earl of Hereford, Lord of ye Dolorans tower (Dolorous Castle), and one of ye knights of King Arthur's Round Table. *Arms:* a chevron, inter three speare's heads arg., their points embrued, proper. He *m.* Tegaurfron, dau. and h. to Pelenor, Kt. of Monmouth, some say dau. and h. to Traharne, Kt. of Pelenor in Monmouthshire. *Arms:* arg., a dragon's head, erased, vert, in his jaws a man's hand, dext. coup. proper." As in a thousand other instances, this can only mean, of course, that the descendants or supposed descendants of these men bore these arms, which accordingly were loosely ascribed to their first reputed ancestor.

Rhys ap Einion Sais had a son, Adam, whose wife was Elinor, daughter and co-heiress of Llewelyn ap Howel Hên, of "Cwmod," who bore "Quart. 1 and 4 sa., a fess or, inter two daggers, their points in chief and base, arg., pommelled and hilted of the 2nd; the 2 and 3 or, three vespertillos (bats) displayed, az."—the arms of Brychan and his wife Marchell, if we are to believe the "bards."

Rhys, son of Adam, *m.* Goleubryd ("bright-featured," one of the many names among the olden people which prove their superiority to us in name-giving), dau. of David ap Owen. There are then many zigzag alternations of names among the chiefs of this family, and alliances with the Awbreys, Hopkins (of Llysnewydd), until we come to Sir David Williams, Kt., a Judge in the King's Bench, who *m.* a Games of Aberbrân. His son was Sir Henry Williams, Kt. of *Gwernyfed*, the first of that place mentioned, whose wife was Eleanor Witney, of Whitney Court. Their son Henry was made a baronet by Charles I., and *m.* a dau. of Sir Walter Rye. A granddaughter carried by marriage the estate of Gwernyfed to Sir Edward Williams of Eltham, sprung from the Williams of Tallyllyn, Brec., who for many years represented Breconshire in Parliament. The Gwernyfed *estate* thus parted company with the *title*, which latter was next worn by Sir Walter Williams, who is described as "now living" when the MS. we have used was written. He died without issue about the middle of the eighteenth century, and the title descended to two or three members of the family in succession until, with the death without issue male of Sir David Williams in 1798, the baronetcy became extinct. The Williamses of Gwernyfed bore arg., a chevron bet. 3 cocks, gu., on a chief, sa., three spear-heads, arg., ensanguined.

Vaughans of Tretower (Tre'rtwr).

This is another family of Welsh derivation, which in its day was of great consideration in Brecknockshire, and which has left, as far as known, no legitimate representative in the

district. The best known of the line was Sir Roger Vaughan, of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, who fell in the battle of Agincourt, and was, like his neighbour and father-in-law, Sir David Gam, vainly knighted by Henry V. while dying on the field. Another Breconshire man at the same time made a knight was Sir Watkin Llwyd, of Brecon. The house of the Vaughans, now a farmhouse in the village of *Tre-twr*, is generally overlooked by searchers after the antiquarian and picturesque. Leland calls it "the faire place of Henry Vehan, Esq."

In Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, the Vaughan of Tretower lineage is given in brief as follows, beginning with "Sir Wa(l)ter Vychan, Kt.," living when that pedigree was written (1613):—"Syr Wa(l)ter Vychan, Knt., ap Tomas Vychan, ap Wa(l)ter Vychan, ap Syr Richiart Vychan, Kt., ap Tomas Vychan, ap Watkyn Vychan as Syr Rosser [Roger] Vychan, [the Agincourt hero], (o Gwladys v. [dau. of] Syr David Gam,) ap Rosser hên, ap Gwallter Sais, ap Rosser Vawr, ap Jeuan, ap Howel, ap Seystyllt, ap Llewelyn, ap Moreiddig Warwyn, ap Trwmbaenog, ap Meynyrch, arglwydd Brycheiniog" (Lord of Brecknock).

This lineage agrees with that given in the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.*, already mentioned; but from this MS. we get the information that it was the son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Agincourt celebrity (who was himself of "Bredwardine," and the son of a "Roger of Bredwardine," whose mother was a "daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter Bredwarden") that was first called of *Tre'rtwr*. He was the third son of Sir Roger (of Agincourt) by Gwladys, dau. of Sir David Gam, and had as wife Denis, dau. of Tomas Vychan, of Tyleglâs.

Their son Thomas was the last who enjoyed the dignity of knighthood, if our MS. is to be relied upon; but the family maintained its position for generations after him; for we find his gr. gr. grandson, "William Vychan, of Tre'rtwr," obtaining in marriage Frances, dau. of Thomas Somerset, Esq., 3rd son of Henry, Earl of Worcester. A gr. gr. son of theirs was the rare old poet *Henry Vaughan*, "Silurist," who lived and died at Newton, or Scethrog, parish of Llsantfraed. The next descendant, Charles, *m.* a gr. dau. of William Awbrey, Doctor of Laws; and his son William *m.* Margaret, dau. of Meredith Gunter, of Lliadiat-yw.

Vaughans of Trebarried.

The Vaughans of *Trebarried* were a branch of those of Tre'rtwr (Tretower), deriving as Vaughans from "Roger Vaughan of Talgarth," 2nd son, according to the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.*, of Sir Roger of Tre'rtwr, son of the first knight (of Agincourt) of that name. Maternally they were derived from a Norman line, the mother of the first Vaughan (Roger) of Trebarried being dau. and co-heiress of Robert Whitney, Esq., commonly called Lord Whitney, and back in direct line to "Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Belesmo" in Normandy, who "came into England with William the Conqueror," and so on, as usual.

The second son of Roger and his Anglo-Norman spouse, Watkin, of Merthyr (Cynog), had as wife a dau. of Thomas Powell, of Pontvaen, Merthyr. His son, Roger—how we cling to our old ancestral names!—married Sibyl, dau. of John Games, Esq., of Aberbrân; and his son Walter, living about 1750, had as wife a daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Gwyn, Esq., of Hay Castle, whose coat was "Sa., a fess, or, between two daggers, y^e points in chief and base, arg., their hilts and pommels of y^e second"—the Gwyn arms of the present time (see *Gwyn of Dyffryn*, Glam.; and *Gwynne-Holford*, of Buckland).

The mansion of Trebarried, so safely sheltered from the chill air of the mountains, was built about 200 years ago by William ap Harry Vaughan ap Fychan, and used to contain several interesting portraits of the old family. For many years the house has been let to a farming tenant, the estate having changed hands, and the ancient proprietors having died out. Tregunter, Pontywal, Bronllys, Garth, Tredustan Court, and other places in the same immediate neighbourhood, carry the mind of the annalist back, not without saddening reflections, to times when people who are now all but forgotten were those who called the houses and the "lands after their own names."

Madocks of Llanfrynach.

At *Maesmawr*, Llanfrynach, only a short distance from Brecon, following the course of the Usk, lived for many generations one of the bravest families in Brycheiniog. It seems highly probable that they were on that land ages before William the Conqueror was born, and they were there when Newmarch came, by authority of Rufus, to steal the land of Brychan from the Welsh. But not only so; it is more than probable that the convulsion which then shook the Brycheiniog world to its foundations was not able to dislodge this household from its paternal inheritance: in the parish of Llanfrynach Newmarch found them, and in the same parish, 300 years after his time, his tyrannic successor found them; neither force of arms being able to expel them, nor feudal law to invalidate their title to their inheritance. Thomas ap Jenkin Madog was the Brycheiniog parallel to John Hampden, who refused to yield his lands upon which his forefathers had for so many generations dwelt, at the behest of a stranger—refused to acknowledge any other paramount authority in that country than that of the King of England only. The king decided in his favour.

The Madogs of Llanfrynach (*Maesmawr*) were of the line of Gwgan, second son of Moreiddig Warwyn—that Moreiddig who was said to have been born with a snake about his neck, "and therefore he, changing his coat, assumed" as *Arms*, "sa. three boies heads, couped at y^e shoulders, full-faced, proper, ermined, or, about the neck of each a snake, proper." The son of Gwgan, Howel, displayed the boldness of his house by marrying a dau. of the Norman Burchill, and his example was followed by his son Traharne Dâl (the tall), for he became son-in-law of Philip Walbeoffe, Lord of Llanhamlach; and by his grandson, Madog ap Traharne, who took to wife the dau. of Richard Boys.

After this, for several generations the British blood of *Maesmawr* is re-invigorated by Welsh alliances, amongst the most distinguished of which was the marriage of John ap Howel ap Madog of *Maesmawr*—who, by the way, was described in the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.* as "Steward to y^e Duke of Buckingham," Lord of Brecknock—with Mallt, dau. of Sir *Howel y Fwyall* (written by error "Sir Howel y Bwlch"), the N. Wales warrior, who did such execution with his battle-axe at the battle of Cressy that Edward III. gave him the honour of knighthood, with a pension, and a daily mess to be served before his battle-axe!

John ap Howel ap Madog's gr. grandson, Thomas Madock, of Llanfrynach, *m.* a dau. of Jenkin Morgan.

Morgan of Defynog.

This is an old though not an extinct family; it has no male representative in Brecknockshire.

Thomas Morgan, D.D., of North End Lodge, Hampshire, clerk in Holy Orders, educated at Christ's College, Brecknock, and Jesus College, Oxon., rector of Llanfaches, co. Monmouth, vicar of Talley in co. Carmarthen, once chaplain in H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—was chaplain on board the *Mars* at the capture of the French ship *Hercules*. He received a medal with two bars for the action of June 1st, 1794, and that of April 21st, 1798. In the Commission of the Peace for the co. of Brecknock. He *m.* Sarah, dau. and co-heiress of John Freeman, Esq., and *d.* 1851. He had issue as follows:—

(1) Thomas Charles Morgan, Lieut., 4th Regt. (King's Own); *d.* at Secunderabad, 1844, in his 26th year. (2) Elizabeth, *m.* Rev. David Morton, M.A., rector of Harleston, co. Northampton. (3) Anne, *m.* Vice-Admiral Woodford J. Williams, and has issue one dau., Annie Philadelphia. (4) Philadelphia Sarah, *m.* C. H. Binstead; she *d.* 1852, in her 38th year. (5) Mary, *m.* Rev. H. B. Snooke, M.A.; they have issue Mary Elizabeth, Rosa Morgan.

Lineage: In his *Hist. of Brecknockshire*, vol. i., *Append.*, Theo. Jones tells us that the family has been settled in co. Brecknock since the time of Gwraldeg, King of Garthmadryn (Brecknock), *circa* A.D. 230. He had issue Morvydd, sole heiress, who *m.* Teithall ap Annwn Ddu, or Antoninus Niger, *circa* A.D. 260. From them descended Marchell, who *m.* Anlach, son of Cormack McCarbery, King of Ireland. They had issue—

Brychan Brecheiniog, King of Garthmadryn (since called Brecknock from him), who began to reign A.D. 400; *d. circa* 450; *m.* 3 wives, and had issue, it is said, 24 sons and 25 daus., many of whom propagated the gospel to the Britons and were canonized. (See MS. in British language in the archives of Jes. Coll., Oxon.) From his second son, Drem Dremrudd, who *m.* Maud, dau. of Evan ap Meilir of Brechfa in Monmouthshire, descended—

Elissai ap Tudor, King of Brecknock, who *m.* Teg aur-Fron, dau. of Cynedda ap Yardhir of Penllin, and had a son, Griffith, Lord of Cwmwd (now the hundred of Merthyr Cynog and Talgarth, and other lands in Brecheiniog). His son, Selyf ap Griffith, lived in the time of Hywel Dda, and had his lands in the hundred of Talgarth, called from him Cantre-selyf; he *m.* Lleici, dau. of Inon ap Gwilym Meredith, Lord of Gwinfe. Their descendant, Trahaern-fawr, Lord of Cwmwd, *m.* and had issue Griffith, who settled in Powysland, and *m.* Margaret, dau. of Griffith ap Madoc of Maelor. From them came Griffith, who *m.* Lysod, dau. of Morgan ap Ithel of Tegeingl, in N. Wales, and left a son, by name David, of Moel y Prisc, who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Llewelyn ap Jevan of Cedewin, M.A. His son, David Gwyn, of Moel y Prisc, *m.* Rebecca, dau. of Morgan Miles of Cabalva, co. Radnor. From them came Gwilym of Maescar, who *m.* Alice, dau. of Richard Bevan Meredith Gwilym Gunter. From this marriage were two sons,—

(1) Morgan of Blaensenni, *m.* a dau. of Llewelyn Morgan Llewelyn ap Morgan David Gam, and had two sons,—(1) William Morgan of Senni, who *m.* a dau. of Lewis Havard of Blansenni; (2) David, *m.* Mary, dau. of John Philip John of Defynog, about the year 1570.

(2) David of Maescar, who *m.* Agnes, dau. of Howel Powell Morgan, and had issue two sons,—

(1) PHILIP DAVID, who *m.* Catherine, a dau. of Thomas Ddu ap Gwilym Morgan of Defynog. They were both buried in the same grave at Defynog, January 11th, 1695; he aged 104, she aged 100 years. They had issue as under:—

William Philip, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Lewis Morgan Goch. Philip of Maescar, *m.* Alice, dau. of Hugh Penry, vicar of Defynog. William Philips, town-clerk of Brecknock, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Thomas Penry of that town. William Philips of Brecknock, barrister-at-law, recorder of Brecknock. He *m.* (1st) Anne, dau. of John Waters, Esq., of that town; and (2ndly) Frances, widow of Thomas Williams of Taley, and dau. of Judge Lloyd of Crickadarn. He *d.* January 10th, 1721, aged 58. Anne, his only dau. and heiress, *m.* William Scourfield, of the Moat, co. Pembroke. She had large possessions in Maescar, Defynog, Brecknock, Llanfrynach, and Llangasty Talyllyn, with the advowson of the latter place. From her is descended J. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P. for co. Pembroke.

(2) MORGAN, who *m.* a dau. of Richard Llewelyn Prichard of Llanspyddid, and had issue Philip Morgan, who *m.* Agnes, dau. of Watkin Gwyn of Cefn-y-vedw (same as *Gwynne of Buckland*). His son, Morgan Philip of Defynog, *m.* Joan Llewelyn, *d.* 1676, leaving issue Philip Morgan of Defynog, who *m.* a dau. of David Prees of Neuadd, and had a son, Thomas Philip Morgan of Defynog, who *m.* a dau. of — Watkins of Tal-y-bryn, in Llansaintfraed, and had issue Philip Morgan of Defynog, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas William Morgan. He *d.* January 21st, 1815, aged 66; she *d.* January 8th, 1831, aged 81. Issue as follows:—

(1) Thomas Morgan, D.D., clerk in holy orders (as above).

(2) David Morgan of Defynog, *d.* January 11th, 1826, *s. p.*

(3) John Morgan of Defynog, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and co-heiress of Howel Powel of Bryntwarch. He *d.* January 30th, 1837, aged 51 years; she *d.* April 1st, 1847, aged 57 years. They had issue—

(1) PHILIP HOWEL MORGAN, M.A., of Defynog, *b.* January 27th, 1816; *ed.* at Warminster School and Jes. Coll., Oxon.; rector of Llanhamlach, co. Brecknock; in the Commission of the Peace for the cos. of Brecknock and Radnor. He *m.* Margaret, dau. of William Hughes of Llanfaes, Brecknock. He *d.* October 27th, 1868, aged 52, and had issue,—(1) Ilyd Philip Hughes Morgan, *d.* an infant. (2) GWENLLIAN ELIZABETH FANNY. (3) Edith Margaret, *d.* an infant. (4) Ellen Maria.

(2) Howel Morgan, F.R.C.S., of Hengwrtucha, co. Merioneth; Deputy-Lieut. for the cos. of Merioneth and Brecknock; in the Commission of the Peace for the cos. of Merioneth, Brecknock, and Montgomery; High Sheriff for the former co. 1863; he *m.* Anne, dau. and one of the co-heiresses of Hugh Jones of Hengwrtucha, co. Merioneth, and Plâs Hên, co. Carnarvon. (3) David Morgan. (4) John Morgan, attorney-at-law. (5) Elizabeth. (6) Gwenllian.

(4) Watkin Morgan, M.A., clerk in holy orders, *m.* Margaret, dau. of D. W. Powell of Abersenni, and had issue—

(1) Thomas, *d. s. p.* (2) David Watkin; *m.* Margaret, dau. of W. Morgan of Bolgoed and Grawen, J. P. for cos. Brecknock and Glamorgan. (3) Selina Elizabeth Harriet, *d. unm.*, 1861.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa., a chevron, arg., bet. 3 spear-heads, imbrued—MORGAN. 2nd, sa., a fesse cotised, or, bet. two swords, arg., hilts and pommels, or, that in chief pointing upwards, that in base downwards—BRYCHAN. 3rd, arg., a bull's head caboshed, gu., bet. 3 mullets of the second—HAVARD. Impaling FREEMAN, az. 3 lozenges, or.

Crest: A spear-head, imbrued, on a wreath, sa. and arg. alter.

Motto: Gwell angau na chywilydd, "Better death than dishonour."

Jones of Neuadd.

John Jones of Neuadd, living in the time of the Commonwealth, was a violent partisan of Cromwell. He *m.* a dau. of Hugh Powel, Esq., of Cantref. The Joneses of Neuadd

traced their pedigree to Bleddyn ap Maynarch, the Lord of Garthmadrin, and thence to "Prince Cradoc" (Caradog Friechfras) through Philip Jones (the first to bear this surname), who *m.* an Awbrey; David ap Rhys of Aberllyfni, who *m.* a dau. of Howell, lord of Llywel; and Trahaern ap Gwgan, lord of Llangorse. Hugh, son of John Jones of Neuadd, *m.* a dau. of Lewis of Harpton; and his son, Lewis Jones, rector of Talylyn, *m.* a dau. of Ed. Williams, lord of that manor.

Arms: Cradoc's, sa., three bloody spear-heads about a chevron, arg.

Herberts of Crickhowel.

The beginning of the Herberts of Crickhowel was with William Herbert, illegitimate son (as Jones, *Hist. Bre.*, and the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.*, say) of Sir Richard Herbert, of Colebrook, near Abergavenny, 2nd brother of William, 1st Earl of Pembroke. William *m.* Anne, dau. of Jenkin Walbeoffe, and in part through the lands obtained by this marriage, but principally in the capacity of steward of Lord Herbert's large possessions in these parts, he came to reside at Crickhowel. His son, Watkin Herbert, Esq., *m.* Margaret, dau. of Morgan Thomas. Az. a stag salient arg. attired, unguled, and bet. the horns a coronet, or. [Watkin Herbert was Sheriff 1540.]

Edward Herbert, his son, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Lewis of Van, Esq.: "sa. a lion rampant, arg. in a bordure gabonated, or, gu." His son and heir,—

William Herbert, Esq. [of Crickhowel, Sheriff 1546], *m.* Mary, dau. of Dr. William Awbrey, LL.D.: az. a chevron between 3 eagles' heads, erased, or. *Note.*—Herbert of Crughowel's *Arms* are bordered, vert, bezanted. William Herbert had three sons:—

1. Edward Herbert, Esq. [of Crickhowel, Sheriff 1566], *m.* [Anne,] dau. of John Jeffreys [of Abercynrig], and had a son Walter [living when *St. Mark's Coll. MS.* was written].

2. Sir John Herbert, Kt., 2nd son, *m.* . . .

3. Henry Herbert, 3rd son, *m.* a dau. of Edward Williams, of Llangattwg, and had a son Edward, who *m.* a dau. and a co-h. of Edward Games, of Buckland [living when the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.* was written].

So far the MS. The days of the Herberts of Crughowel were now nearly passing away: twice or thrice more the name appears in the list of Breconshire Sheriffs:—"John Herbert" in 1634, and again two years running, 1640, 1641; and "Sir John Herbert, of Crickhowel, Kt.," probably the same person, in 1662, and then disappears finally from that list. Sir John Herbert died A.D. 1666, leaving but a dau., who *m.* William le Hunt, Esq., Serjeant at Law.

The castellated mansion of the Herberts at Crickhowel must have been one of some magnificence. No part of the house now remains, but its site is ascertained by the old gateway, of decorated Gothic, at the entrance to the quadrangle, which still stands uninjured, and goes under the appropriate name of *Porthmawr*—the Great Gate. This beautiful archway is a puzzle to the passer by and to many writers of guide-books, for its expression is undeniably antique, while the house to which it is now attached, and which has been baptized with the name of the Old Gateway, is modern, and out of character with the style. Jones

tells us that in his time the archway was called *Cwrt Garw*, or more correctly, as he thought, *Cwrt y Carw*, or the Stag's Court; but for neither the one nor the other does he give a reason. *Porthmawr*, therefore, must be a very recent name.

The engraving, from a drawing by Birket Foster, affords a beautiful view of the Vale of



GATEWAY, CRICKHOWEL, BRECON.

Crickhowel, in the direction of Brecon, with *Glanusk Park*, the seat of Sir Joseph R. Bailey, Bart., in the centre; *Glanusk Villa*, the seat of Mr. Hotchkis, on the left; and *Gwern Vale*, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Hardman Philips, on the right, with the Brecknockshire Beacons towering up to meet the clouds in the distance.

Harris of Tregunter.

For a short space of time, the family of Harris of Tregunter occupied a position in the county of Brecon; and the name, though the family has become extinct, has been handed down to posterity through the celebrity of one or two of its members.

It is said that the Harrises came at first to this county from Carmarthenshire, where they held the rank of respectable yeomen. Their history is not traced beyond the year 1700, when they settled at Talgarth. They had talent and energy, with a dash of eccentricity. From Mr. Jones's "History" we learn that there were three brothers, whose lives were various, but who all obtained distinction each in his own line. *Howel Harris*, though the youngest of the three, must always form the principal figure in this group. The eldest brother, Joseph, obtained a situation in the Mint, where he continued for many years, but is known to succeeding times through certain valuable works he published on astronomical and mathematical science. He *m.* a daughter of Mr. Jones, of Tredustan.

Thomas Harris was in trade in London, until by industry and talent in business he amassed a considerable fortune. He purchased Tregunter, and retired to spend there the remainder of his days. The old mansion of the Gunters (see *Gunter*) was pulled down, and Thomas Harris built the house now standing about the year 1750.

Howel Harris, the youngest brother, destined for the Church, and sent with that view to Oxford, cut out for himself, under the influence of strong religious convictions, a course of life singular and beneficent, though not unmarred by some venial mistakes. The power of Whitefield's eloquence and seraphic character fairly carried him beyond the regulation boundaries of the Episcopal Church; and instead of a duly qualified parish priest, he became an enthusiastic wandering evangelist, and then the head of a kind of monastic community at Trevecca. He was a powerful preacher, an unselfish worker, a sincere enthusiast,—the rather erratic course of whose life-stream was largely determined by the rigid obstructions and formalities of an age and condition of things in the Church of England which happily have nearly passed away. Theophilus Jones was too near the time of Howel Harris to do him full justice. He says, "Let us hope that he acted from conviction, and leave his virtues and his *vices* to that Tribunal," &c. We have not heard of any of his "*vices*;" his virtues were known to all men. As to his acting from "*conviction*," an earnest, laborious, unvarying life, ending in no wealth or gain to himself or his family, will prove satisfactory evidence on this point to all who judge a "*righteous judgment*."

His theory of a religious "*family*," with a community of goods, was doubtless erroneous, and in the event led to no satisfactory results. In 1752 he built the "*Home*" at Trevecca, partly with his own money and partly from the voluntary contributions of the public. Many sold their substance, left their avocations, and entered the "*family*" at Trevecca; where their time was employed in frequent religious exercises, and in various kinds of field and house industry, the proceeds of which formed a common fund for the equal support of all. At one time there were above 100 inmates; and a number of families who had come from N. Wales, drawn by the same influence, also settled in the neighbourhood. Mr. Harris devised the property to trustees for the use of the community; but after his death (which occurred in 1773) it was soon seen that the life and strength of the place had departed, and the institution fell into decay. Of recent years it has been converted into a college for the

education of ministers of the Calvinistic Methodist communion, a body owing its existence in great measure to the labours of Howel Harris. This locality is also memorable as the occasional home of the excellent lady, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who was attracted to the spot by the character and work of Howel Harris, rendered him aid in his labours, and at her house at Tredustan Court, still standing, set up a seminary for the education of young ministers, in which, though not without a break of continuation, the present Trevecca College may be said to have had its origin.

The death of Howel Harris was the end of the Harris family. The property of Tregunter has passed to other connections.

Note on Remarkable Men of Breconshire.

Among the many men of note sprung from this county there are a few we may here commemorate. Some of them were members of chief families.

Henry Vaughan, the poet, usually called "Silurist," is one of the most worthy of mention. He was of the Vaughan of *Tre'trtur* family, being gr. grandson of William Vaughan and the Lady Frances Somerset. His father lived at Newton, or Scethrog, in the parish of Llansantffraed (not *the* Newton), where Henry and his brother Thomas (twins) were born in 1621. Thomas entered the Church, became Vicar of Llansantffraed, was of irregular life, and retired at last to his Alma Mater, Oxford, to study astrology and the philosopher's stone. Henry was a doctor of physic, in practice at Newton. Theophilus Jones throws out doubts about his poetic gifts, and deems the *Olor Iscanus* and another of his productions the works of *Eugenius Philalethes*, published by his brother under Henry's name, with the addition "Silurist." These, however, and others are the genuine fruits of Henry Vaughan's genius, wrought on his intellectual anvil at Scethrog, and are likely to be long appreciated by lovers of the refined contemplative poetry of the school of George Herbert.

James Howel, the quaint and delightful author of *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, *Londonopolis*, *Dodona's Grove*, and many other works, was *b.* at Cefn-bryn, Llangammarch, of which parish his father was curate, in 1594. He entered Jesus Coll., Oxford, and got employment in the public service, travelled in Spain, became secretary to Scrope, Earl of Northumberland, was appointed one of the Clerks of the Council, and subsequently historiographer royal, but without salary. To make an income, he was obliged to write, and Wood gives a list of between fifty and sixty of his publications. He *d.* A.D. 1666, and was buried in the Temple Church, London. Notwithstanding his forced application to writing, "having nothing," as Wood says, "but his wits to trust," he was "of an extravagant turn," and spent many years of his life in the Fleet Prison, for debt, in which place of security he enjoyed leisure to compose many of his best productions. His brother Thomas, also *ed.* at Oxford, became Bishop of Bristol, A.D. 1647. See further, under *Howell*, *Llangattock*.

John Penry, "the Martyr," a brave, energetic, "irregular" young clergyman, was *b.* at Cefn-brith, Llangammarch, A.D. 1559. He was the son of Meredith Penry, a member of the ancient family of that name, of Llangammarch and Llwynycyntefin. In 1586 he became a student of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford; became a popular preacher; turned his attention to the moral state of Wales; inveighed against the shortcomings of the Church; preaching, he said, was "almost unknown; in some places a sermon is read once in three months." He proposed the return to Wales of all Welsh Churchmen in England who could preach, and the employment of laymen to preach. A petition embodying such views was presented on his behalf to Parliament, which led to his apprehension and the prohibition of his book. Being after a time liberated, he immediately recommenced his agitation, uttering bolder language, and preaching wherever he could. In 1593 he was finally apprehended, tried, by what Sir Thomas Phillips pronounces "a trial which disgraces the name of English justice," was "brought out hastily, in an afternoon, from the King's Bench Prison, in Southwark, into St. Thomas Waterings, a place of execution on that side of the river Thames, and there hanged!" — *Strype*. He was thus deprived of life at the age of thirty-four, leaving a young widow and four children, daughters, to whom, "from close prison, with many tears," he addressed the touching words,—"Although you should be brought up in never so hard a service, yet, my dear children, learn to read, that you may be conversant day and night in the word of the Lord. . . . I have left you four Bibles, each of you one, being the sole and only patrimony or dowry that I have for you." (*"Wales," by Sir Thomas Phillips, Kt., pp. 99, &c.*) Breconshire has reason to be proud of the name of *Penry*.

Theophilus Evans, Vicar of Llangammarch, is a name familiar to many as that of the author of *Drych y Prif Oesoedd* (A Mirror of the Chief Epochs), a book much read in Wales in times gone by. He was the discoverer of the virtues of the Llanwrtyd Waters, 1732.

Theophilus Jones, the historian of Breconshire, for many years practised in the law at Brecon. He is best known as having produced one of the most complete and methodical county histories in the English language, *The History of Breconshire*—a work which much requires republication, with notes and additions

bringing it down to the present time. He was grandson of Theophilus Evans named above, and is supposed to have inherited from him valuable materials for his history.

Dr. Hugh Price, founder of Jesus Coll., Oxon., was born at Brecon, *d.* 1574. Mrs. Siddons was also born here 1755.

Ethnological Note.

Although the above details of household archæology show a large disappearance of old British families, the subsidence of British blood in Breconshire, or in the town of Brecon, by no means follows.

It is a well-known fact in natural history that, in admixture, the stronger race persists, and the weaker vanishes. The *Cymry* certainly appear stronger in Brecon to-day, if *names* are safe guides, than they were 400 years ago. For when the then Duke of Buckingham gave (A.D. 1448) the new charter to the town of Brecon, the names of the burgesses then enrolled were almost all of the Norman or English type:—Burghall, Goldsmith, Gerald, Scull, Sherbury, Havard, Oistres, Fourber, Porter, Wanter, Slyngarth, Gaggowe, Hazledyke, Smith, Paynott, Drencher, &c. True, the burgesses were, in that case, purposely selected, for it was intended to exclude the Welsh from the government of the town; but it would be difficult to-day to find in Brecon, though its population is probably thrice as numerous as in 1448, such a number of foreign names of respectable citizens as was appended to that charter. Brecon leans towards English manners and English speech, but it seems as if natural laws were working so powerfully in favour of the *Cymric* race, that a few generations hence the ethnological characteristics of Brecon, provided no extraordinary amount of foreign elements be introduced, will be more Celtic than they were 600 years ago.

SECTION VI.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF BRECONSHIRE, A.D. 1531—1865.

Not only is the shrievalty of a county an office of high antiquity, having existed in England long before the Norman Conquest, but it is also, under the sovereign, one of paramount authority and dignity. The special office of sheriff did not exist in Wales until the union with England, its functions being virtually performed up to that date by the direct jurisdiction of the princes.

Blackstone (*Commentaries*, b. i., chap. 9), after showing the great antiquity of the shrievalty, says that at first the sheriff acted as deputy of the earl, or *comes*, to whom the supreme guardianship of the shire was committed by the king; but that in time the earl was relieved of the responsibility, and the *vice-comes*, or sheriff, received directly from the sovereign the *Custodiam Comitatus*—the custody of the county. Speaking of the sheriff's functions, he says, "These are either as a Judge, as the Keeper of the King's Peace, as a ministerial officer of the Supreme Courts of Justice, or as the King's Bailiff. As Keeper of the King's Peace, both by common law and special commission, he is the *first man in the county*, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office."

By 27 Henry VIII., cap. 26, A.D. 1536, Brecknockshire was constituted a county, "with the extension of the English laws of inheritance and other English laws to Wales." From that time the office of sheriff became operative in this county. The first record we have of a person appointed is in 1539.

The following list, excepting a few alterations, and the succeeding list of Lord Lieutenants

have been obligingly supplied by Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., of Brecon, who some time ago got the former printed, with notes, which are here omitted, and is expected soon to publish it with extensive genealogical and historical annotations.

HENRY VIII.		A. D.			A. D.
Sir William Vaughan, Kt., of Porthaml.	. . . . .	1539	Richard Price, Esq.	. . . . .	1570
[See <i>Vaughan, Porthaml.</i>]			[The Priory.]		
Sir Watkin Herbert, Kt., of Crickhowel	. . . . .	1540	Charles Walcott, Esq., sen., of Llanfair-in-Builth [W. Llanfair ym Muallt]	. . . . .	1571
[See <i>sub nom.</i>]			John Awbrey, Esq., of Abercynrig	. . . . .	1572
Sir John Price, Kt., of the Priory, Brecon	. . . . .	1541	Charles Awbrey, Esq., of Cantref	. . . . .	1573
[See <i>sub Ann.</i> 1585.]			John Games, Esq., of Newton	. . . . .	1574
Lewis Gwynne, Esq., of Gwenffrwd	. . . . .	1542	[See <i>Games, Newton.</i>]		
Thomas Havard, Esq., of Cwrt Sion Young	. . . . .	1543	Watkin Lloyd, Esq., of Trewern in Defynog	. . . . .	1575
[This house was to the left of the wood leading from Brecon to <i>Battle</i> , and seems to have been moated, and a place of strength.]			William Games, Esq., of Aberbrân	. . . . .	1576
Richard Herbert, Esq., of Aberystwyth	. . . . .	1544	Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Peytyn Gwyn	. . . . .	1577
William Awbrey, Esq., of Cantref, Regius Prof. of Law at Oxford, and LL.D.; one of the Council for the Marches of Wales, and one of the Masters of Request to Queen Elizabeth	. . . . .	1545	[Formerly the residence and property of the Games.]		
William Herbert, Esq., of Crickhowel	. . . . .	1546	William Watkins, Esq., of Llangorse	. . . . .	1578
[See <i>sub nom.</i>]			Charles Wallcott, Esq., of Llanfair-in-Builth	. . . . .	1579
EDWARD VI.			[The Walcotts came from Wallcott, Salop.]		
Christopher Vaughan, Esq., of Tretower	. . . . .	1547	Sir Henry Jones, Kt., of Abermarlais, Carm.	. . . . .	1580
Edward Herbert, Esq., of Crickhowel	. . . . .	1548	Hugh Powell, Esq., of Talylyn	. . . . .	1581
Thomas Havard, Esq., of Pontwilym	. . . . .	1549	Thomas Prees Williams, Esq., of Ystradffin	. . . . .	1582
[See <i>sub nom.</i>]			Sir Edward Awbrey, Kt., of Tredomen	. . . . .	1583
Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., of Porthaml	. . . . .	1550	Roger Vaughan, Esq., of Clyro	. . . . .	1584
Richard Herbert, Esq.	. . . . .	1551	Gregory Price, Esq., of the Priory, Brecon	. . . . .	1585
John Lloyd, Esq., of Blaentowy	. . . . .	1552	[The marriage of his daughter Margaret to Jeffrey Jeffreys, of Abercynrig, brought the Priory property to the Jeffreys.]		
Andrew Wynter, Esq., of Brecon	. . . . .	1553	John Awbrey, Esq., of Abercynrig	. . . . .	1586
MARY.			John Games, Esq., of Newton	. . . . .	1587
William John Prosser, Esq., of Gaer	. . . . .	1554	William Watkins, Esq., of Llangorse	. . . . .	1588
Thomas Havard, Esq., of Pontwilym	. . . . .	1555	Sir Edward Awbrey	. . . . .	1589
[This house, though not yet quite extinct, no more appears among the sheriffs of Breconshire.]			[Of Tredomen (?), see 1583.]		
Thomas Sollers, Esq., of Porthaml Issaf	. . . . .	1556	William Vaughan, Esq., of Tretower	. . . . .	1590
Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Crickhowel	. . . . .	1557	[See <i>Vaughan, Tretower.</i>]		
Edward Games, Esq., of Newton	. . . . .	1558	John Walbeoff, Esq., of Llanhamlach	. . . . .	1591
[See <i>Games, Newton.</i>]			[See <i>Walbeoffe, Llanhamlach.</i>]		
ELIZABETH.			Walter Prosser, Esq., of Trefecca	. . . . .	1592
John Games, Esq., of Aberbrân	. . . . .	1559	Gregory Price, Esq., of the Priory, Brecon, see 1585	. . . . .	1593
[See <i>Games, Aberbrân.</i>]			Roger Vaughan, Esq., of Clyro, see 1584	. . . . .	1594
Lewis Gwyn, Esq., of Gwenffrwd	. . . . .	1560	William Watkins, Esq., of Llangorse, see 1588	. . . . .	1595
William John Prosser, Esq., of Gaer	. . . . .	1561	John Games, Esq., of Newton	. . . . .	1596
William Games, Esq., of Aberbrân	. . . . .	1562	[See <i>Games, Newton.</i>]		
James Gomond, Esq., of Brecon	. . . . .	1563	Richard Herbert, Esq., of Pencelli, son of Sir Richard Herbert, of Powys [Castle]	. . . . .	1597
Richard Price, Esq., The Priory, Brecon	. . . . .	1564	Charles Walcott, Jun., Esq.	. . . . .	1598
Lewis Gunter, Esq., of Chilston	. . . . .	1565	[Of Llanhamlach.]		
[See <i>Gunter, Gilston.</i>]			Sir Edward Awbrey, Kt., of Tredomen	. . . . .	1599
Goward Herbert, Esq., of Crickhowel	. . . . .	1566	Sir John Games, Kt., of Newton	. . . . .	1600
William Watkins, Esq., of Llangorse	. . . . .	1567	[See <i>Games, Newton.</i>]		
James Gomond, Esq. [of Brecon]	. . . . .	1568	William Watkins, Esq., of Llangorse	. . . . .	1601
William Games, Esq., of Aberbrân	. . . . .	1569	Roger Williams, Esq., of Parc-ar-Irvon	. . . . .	1602
JAMES I.					
			Howel Gwyn, Esq., of Trecastle	. . . . .	1603
			[See <i>Gwyn, Dyffryn.</i>]		
			John Games, Esq., of Buckland	. . . . .	1604
			Richard Herbert, Esq. [of Pencelli? see 1597]	. . . . .	1605

NOTE.—Square brackets show additions now made, and the references are to names which will be found in the *Index*.

	A. D.
Lodowick Lewis, Esq., of Trewalter . . .	1606
[In right of his wife, daughter and heiress of W. Watkins, succeeded to the Llangorse estate. His son was Sir William Lewis, of Llangorse, Bart.]	
Sir William Awbrey, Kt., of Tredomen . . .	1607
John Games, Esq., of Aberbrân . . .	1608
John Stedman, Esq., of Ystrad-y-ffin . . .	1609
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Talyllyn . . .	1610
Rees Williams, Esq., of Dêfynog . . .	1611
William Rumsey, Esq., of Crickhowel . . .	1612
Sir Henry Williams, Kt., of Gwernyfed . . .	1613
[See <i>Williams, Gwernyfed.</i>]	
Thomas Price, Esq., of the Priory, Brecon . . .	1614
Howel Gwyn, Esq., of Trecastle . . .	1615
[See <i>Gwyn, Dyffryn.</i>]	
Morgan Awbrey, Esq., of Ynyscedwyn . . .	1616
[See <i>Gough, Ynyscedwyn.</i>]	
Edward Williams, Esq., of Llangattock . . .	1617
William Lewis, Esq., of Llangorse . . .	1618
Blanch Parry, Esq., of Llandefalog-trêr-Graig . . .	1619
John Williams, Esq., of Parc-ar-Irvon . . .	1620
Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Tretower . . .	1621
[See <i>Vaughan, Tretower.</i>]	
John Maddocks, Esq., of Ll nfrinach . . .	1622
Edward Games, Esq., of Newton . . .	1623
[See <i>Games, Newton.</i>]	

CHARLES I.

Watkin Vaughan, Esq., of Merthyr Cynog . . .	1624
Richard Games, Esq., of Penderyn . . .	1625
Sir Henry Williams, Kt., of Gwernyfed . . .	1626
[See <i>Williams, Gwernyfed.</i>]	
John Walbeoff, Esq., of Llanhamlach . . .	1627
[See <i>Walbeoff, Llanhamlach.</i>]	
Thomas Boulcott, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1628
Thomas Gwyn, Esq., of Hay Castle . . .	1629
John Stedman, Esq., of Dolygaer . . .	1630
John Jeffreys, Esq., of Abercynrig . . .	1631
Howell Gwynne, Esq., of Tymawr in Builth . . .	1632
John Lewis, Esq., of Ffrwdgrech . . .	1633
John Herbert, Esq., of Crickhowel . . .	1634
Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Tretower (see 1621) . . .	1635
Sir William Lewis, Bart., of Llangorse . . .	1636
David Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân . . .	1637
[See <i>Gwynne-Holford, Buckland.</i>]	
Meredith Lewis, Esq., of Pennant . . .	1638
Henry Williams, Esq., of Caebalva (Rad.) . . .	1639
Edward Lewis, Esq., of Llangattock . . .	1640
John Herbert, Esq., of Crickhowel . . .	1641
John Herbert, Esq., of Crickhowel . . .	1642
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Wernos in Crickcadarn . . .	1643
Howel Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân . . .	1644
[See <i>Gwynne-Holford.</i>]	
Howel Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân (again) . . .	1645
Roger Vaughan, Esq., of Tre-philip . . .	1646
Edward Games, Esq., of Buckland . . .	1647
[Left four daughters, and name ceased.]	
Charles Walbeoff, Esq., of Llanhamlach . . .	1648

THE COMMONWEALTH—OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

William Watkins, Esq., of Sheepphouse . . .	1649
Thomas Watkins, Esq., of Llanigon . . .	1650

	A. D.
William Jones, Esq., of Coity, Llanfigan . . .	1651
Roger Games, Esq., of Tregaer . . .	1652
John Williams, Esq., of Cwmdru . . .	1653
Meredith Lewis, Esq., of Pennant . . .	1654
William Morgan, Esq., of Dderw . . .	1655
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Maesmawr . . .	1656
Howe Games, Esq., of Newton . . .	1657
[See <i>Games, Newton.</i>]	
Thomas Gunter, Esq., of Chilston . . .	1658
[See <i>Gunter of Tregunter, &c.</i>]	
Edward, Williams, Esq., of Gwernfigin, displaced, and Lewis Jones, Esq., of Trebinshwn, appointed . . .	1659

CHARLES II.

Edward Williams, Esq. [Gwernfigin], replaced . . .	1660
[This was with the Restoration.]	
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Trebarried . . .	1661
Sir John Herbert, Kt., of Crickhowel . . .	1662
[The name of Herbert does not again occur among Brecknockshire sheriffs. Sir John left no son. See <i>Herbert, Crickhowel.</i>]	
Henry Williams, Esq., of Caebalva . . .	1663
John Williams, Esq., of Cwmdru . . .	1664
Edward Powell, Esq., of Maesmawr . . .	1665
Hugh Powell, Esq., of Castell Madog . . .	1666
[See <i>Powel Price, Castle Madoc.</i>]	
John Stedman, Esq., of Doly-Gaer . . .	1667
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Abercamlais . . .	1668
[See <i>Williams, Abercamlais.</i>]	
James Watkins, Esq., of Tregoed . . .	1669
[Properly Tre-coed.]	
John Gwyn, Esq., of Abercrâf, in Glyn-tawe . . .	1670
Rees Price, Esq., of Cilmeri . . .	1671
Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Llanywern . . .	1672
Daniel Williams, Esq., of Penpont . . .	1673
[See <i>Williams, Penpont.</i>]	
Lodowick Lewis, Esq., of Pennant . . .	1674
William Vaughan, Esq., of Esgair-fechan . . .	1675
Howel Powel, Esq., of Pool Hall, in Crickadarn . . .	1676
Rees Penry, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1677
John Waters, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1678
Thomas Boulcott, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1679
John Walbeoff, Esq., of Llanhamlach . . .	1680
[See <i>Walbeoff, Llanhamlach.</i>]	
Charles Jones, Esq., of Trebinshwn . . .	1681
William Bowen, Esq., of Treberfedd . . .	1682
Morgan Awbrey, Esq., of Ynyscedwyn . . .	1683
[See <i>Gough, Ynyscedwyn.</i>]	
John Lewis, Esq., of Coedmor, Cardigan . . .	1684

JAMES II.

Morgan Watkins, Esq., of Defynog . . .	1685
Saunders Saunders, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1686
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Talgarth . . .	1687
Edward Williams, Esq., of Ffrwdgrech . . .	1688

WILLIAM AND MARY.

John Gunter, Esq., of Trefecca . . .	1689
William Williams, Esq., of Felin-newydd . . .	1690
Samuel Pritchard, Esq., of Builth . . .	1691

	A.D.
William Williams, Esq., of Cwmdu . . .	1692
Gwynne Vaughan, Esq., of Trebarried . . .	1693
Edward Jones, Esq., of Buckland . . .	1694

WILLIAM III.

William Winter, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1695
Samuel Williams, Esq., of Trefithel . . .	1696
Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Llanwern . . .	1697
Howel Jones, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1698
Sir Edward Williams, Kt., of Gwernyfed . . .	1699
[See <i>Williams, Gwernyfed.</i>]	
Thomas Price, Esq., of Glyn . . .	1700
Sackville Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân, and Tymawr in Builth . . .	1701
[See <i>Gwynne-Holford, Buckland.</i>]	

ANNE.

Richard Stedman, Esq., of the Abbey [Strata Florida] . . .	1702
John Davies, Esq., of Cefnlllys-gwyn . . .	1703
Peter Saunders, Esq., of Bristol . . .	1704
Godfrey Harcourt, Esq., of Dan-y-Parc, Crick- howel . . .	1705
William Price, Esq., of Cilmeri, in Builth . . .	1706
Robert Rous, Esq., of Llanhamlach . . .	1707
Henry Williams, Esq., of Llangattock . . .	1708
John Jeffreys, Esq., of Sheen, in Surrey . . .	1709
John St. Loe, Esq., of Defynog . . .	1710
Anthony Morgan, Esq., of Llanbedr . . .	1711
Hugh Powell, Esq., of Castle Madoc . . .	1712
[See <i>Powel-Price, Castle Madoc.</i>]	
Rees Price, Esq., of Defynog . . .	1713
William Saunders, Esq., of Bristol . . .	1714

GEORGE I.

Richard Lewis, Esq., of Llangeny . . .	1715
Henry Williams, Esq., of Bailibrith . . .	1716
Edward Matthews, Esq., of Gileston (or Chilston) . . .	1717
Charles Penry, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1718
Price Devereux, of Tregoyd . . .	1719
[See <i>Hereford, Viscount, Tregoyd.</i>]	
Thomas Prosser, Esq., of Porthaml . . .	1720
Richard Hughes, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1721
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Tredustan . . .	1722
Henry Rumsey, Esq., of Crickhowel . . .	1723
Joshua Parry, Esq., of Llandefaelog, Tre'rgraig . . .	1724
Miles Stedman, Esq., of Dol-y-Gaer . . .	1725
Richard Wellington, of Hay Castle . . .	1726
Richard Portrey, Esq., of Ynyscedwyn . . .	1727

GEORGE II.

Marmaduke Protheroe, Esq., of Builth . . .	1728
William Wynter, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1729
Lewis Harcourt, Esq., of Dan-y-Parc, Crick- howel . . .	1730
Rees Price, Esq., of Cwmclyd, in Llanfihangel- bryn-Pabuan. Died during his shrievalty . . .	1731
Henry Williams, Esq., of Penpont . . .	1732
[See <i>Williams, Penpont.</i>]	
William Matthews, Esq., of Gileston (or Chilston) . . .	1733

	A.D.
Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Scethrog . . .	1734
Evan Williams, Esq., of Rhôs, in Talgarth . . .	1735
Thomas Chamberlain, Esq., of Trevecca . . .	1736
Watson Powel, Esq., of Tyleglas . . .	1737
Charles Powel, Esq., of Castle Madoc . . .	1738
[See <i>Powel-Price, Castle Madoc.</i>]	
Jenkin Williams, Esq., of Felin-newydd . . .	1739
William Vaughan, Esq., of Tregaer . . .	1740
Jeffrey Jeffreys, Esq., of the Priory. He died s. p. 1768. His sister Elinor married Charles Pratt, created Earl Camden, 1765 . . .	1741
Anthony Morgan, Esq., of Llanelly . . .	1742
Peter Saunders, Esq., of Pen-y-lan . . .	1743
Roderick Pryddereh, Esq., of Cilwhibart . . .	1744
Edward Williams, Esq., of Llangattock Court . . .	1745
Richard Wellington, Esq., of Hay Castle . . .	1746
Charles Harcourt, Esq., of Dan-y-Parc, Crick- howel . . .	1747
David Davies, Esq., of Cwmwysc . . .	1748
William Brydges, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1749
John Price, Esq., of Cwmclyd . . .	1750
Henry Rumsey, Esq., of Crickhowel . . .	1751
John Williams, Esq., of Laswern, in Llangy- nidr . . .	1752
David Williams, Esq., of Gaer . . .	1753
John Harcourt, Esq., of Dan-y-parc . . .	1754
Thomas Price, Esq., of Talgarth . . .	1755
William Prydderch, Esq., of Llandefaelog-vach . . .	1756
Lewis Pryce, Esq., of Llangorse . . .	1757
Henry Mitchel, Esq., of Battle . . .	1758
Evan Hughes, Esq., of Pont-y-wal . . .	1759
John Bullock Lloyd, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1760

GEORGE III.

Howel Gwyn, Esq., of Newton . . .	1761
John Meredith, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1762
John Jones, Esq., of Treweren . . .	1763
Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Tylecrwn. He died the same year . . .	1764
Owen Evans, Esq., of Pennant . . .	1765
David Jones, Esq., of Dan-y-crûg . . .	1766
Maurice Jarvis, Esq., of Tretower . . .	1767
Thomas Harris, Esq., of Tregunter . . .	1768
[See <i>Harris, Tregunter.</i>]	
Thomas Powel, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1769
David Lloyd, Esq., of Blaenclydach . . .	1770
Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq., of Garth . . .	1771
William Davies, Esq., of Dôlcoed . . .	1772
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Pennant . . .	1773
Charles Lawrence, Esq., of Llyswen . . .	1774
William Powel, Esq., of Llanwrthyl . . .	1775
Walter Watkins, Esq., of Dan-y-graig . . .	1776
Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq., of Buckland . . .	1777
[See <i>Gwynne-Holford, Buckland.</i>]	
Walter Wilkins, Esq., of Cui . . .	1778
Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Scethrog . . .	1779
Philip Williams, Esq., of Llangattock . . .	1780
Lewis Williams, Esq., of Pentwyn, in Troscod . . .	1781
Joshua Morgan, Esq., of Llanelly, Brec . . .	1782
Thomas Meredith, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1783
Edward Williams, Esq., of Prisk, in Llangattock . . .	1784

	A. D.
Walter Roberts, Esq., of Llangorse . . .	1785
David Watkins, Esq., of Aberllech . . .	1786
John Jones, Esq., of Llanafan fawr . . .	1787
Sir Edward Williams, of Llangoed Castle, Bt., second son of Sir David, third Bart. . .	1788
Jeffrey Wilkins, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1789
Samuel Hughes, Esq., of Tregunter . . .	1790
Walter Jeffreys, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1791
William James, Esq., of Pool Hall . . .	1792
John Lloyd, Esq., of Aberannell . . .	1793
Richard Wellington, Esq., of Hay Castle . . .	1794
Henry Skrine, Esq., of Dan-y-Parc . . .	1795
P. Champion de Crespigny, Esq., of Tal-y-llyn . . .	1796
John Macnamara, Esq., of Llangoed Castle . . .	1797
John Lloyd, Esq., of Dinas . . .	1798
[See <i>Lloyd, Dinas.</i>]	
Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq., of Llangorse . . .	1799
[See <i>Pryse, Gogerddan.</i>]	
Richard Gough Aubrey, Esq., of Ynyscedwyn . . .	1800
[See <i>Gough, Ynyscedwyn.</i>]	
Mathew Gwyn, Esq., of Abercrâf . . .	1801
[See <i>Gwyn, Dyffryn.</i>]	
Joseph Sparkes, Esq., of Penywrlodd . . .	1802
Edward Kendall, Esq., of Dan-y-parc, Llan- gattock . . .	1803
Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont . . .	1804
[See <i>Williams, Penpont.</i>]	
William Greenly, Esq., of Cwmdu, and Titley, Herefordshire . . .	1805
Osborne Yates, Esq., of Monksmill, co. Gloucester . . .	1806
Sackville Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân, Carm. . .	1807
Rees Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm . . .	1808
Thomas Wood, Esq., of Gwernyfed . . .	1809
James Jones, Esq., of Llan Thomas . . .	1810
Walter Wilkins, Jun., Esq., Alexanderstone . . .	1811
C. F. Crespigny, Esq., of Tal-y-llyn . . .	1812
Evan Thomas, Esq., of Llwynmadoc . . .	1813
[See <i>Thomas, Llwynmadoc.</i>]	
John Hotchkis, Esq., of Llangattock . . .	1814
Hugh Price, Esq., of Castle Madoc . . .	1815
[See <i>Powell-Price, Castle Madoc.</i>]	
Edward Kendal, Esq., of Dan-y-Parc . . .	1816
C. C. Clifton, Esq., of Tymawr . . .	1817
John Wilkins, Esq., of Cui . . .	1818
John Gwynne, Esq., of Gwernvale . . .	1819

GEORGE IV.

Thomas Price, Esq., of Cilmeri . . .	1820
Edward Jones, Esq., of Battle End . . .	1821
John Christie, Esq., of Cwm-llwyfog . . .	1822
Richard Davys, Esq., of Dolcoed, in Llanwrtyd, and Neuaddfawr, Carmarthenshire . . .	1823
W. A. Gott, Esq., of Penmyarth . . .	1824
H. Allen, Esq., of Oakfield . . .	1825
E. W. Seymour, Esq., of Porthmawr . . .	1826
Capel H. Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park . . .	1827
Fowler Price, Esq., of Ty-yn-y-coed, in Llan- lleonvel . . .	1828
John Parry de Winton, of Maesderwen, son of Jeffreys Wilkins, Esq. . .	1829
William Lewis Hopkins, Esq., of Aberannell . . .	1830

WILLIAM IV.

	A. D.
Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Garth . . .	1831
James Price Gwynne-Holford, Esq., of Buck- land, son of John Josiah Holford, of Kilgwyn . . .	1832
[See <i>Gwynne-Holford, Buckland.</i>]	
William Henry West, Esq., of Glyffaes . . .	1833
William Richard Stretton, of Dan-y-Parc . . .	1834
Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., of Trebinshwn . . .	1835
John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., of Pen- noyre. He was M.P. for the borough, and Lord Lieutenant for many years . . .	1836
Crawshay Bailey, Esq., of Beaufort [now of Llanfoist House] . . .	1837

VICTORIA.

James Duncan Thompson, Esq., of Sunny Bank . . .	1838
John Lloyd, Esq., of Dinas . . .	1839
Richard Douglas Gough, Esq., of Ynyscedwyn . . .	1840
[See <i>Gough, Ynyscedwyn.</i>]	
W. Hibbs Bevan, Esq., of Beaufort . . .	1841
Howel Jones Williams, Esq., of Coity . . .	1842
Walter Maybery, Esq., of Penlan . . .	1843
Howel Gwyn, Esq., of Abercrâf . . .	1844
[See <i>Gwyn, Dyffryn.</i>]	
William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm . . .	1845
[See <i>Williams, Aberpergwm.</i>]	
Morgan Morgan, Esq., of Bodwigiad . . .	1846
Rhys Davies Powel, Esq., of Graig-y-nos . . .	1847
Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont . . .	1848
[See <i>Williams, Penpont.</i>]	
William Pearce, Esq., K.H., of Ffrwdgrech . . .	1849
Sir Charles M. R. Morgan, of Dderw, third Bart., of Tredegar . . .	1850
[See <i>Tredegar, Lord, Tredegar Park.</i>]	
Robert Raikes, Esq., of Treberfedd . . .	1851
Paul Mildmay Pell, Esq., of Tymawr . . .	1852
Ditto ditto . . .	1853
John Powell, Esq., of Watton Mount, Brecon . . .	1854
John Williams Vaughan, Esq., of Felinnewydd . . .	1855
Thomas Davies, Esq., of Llangattock Park . . .	1856
J. P. W. G. Holford, Esq., of Buckland . . .	1857
[See <i>Gwynne-Holford.</i>]	
Thomas Wood, Jun., Esq., of the Lodge, Glasbury . . .	1858
John Maund, Esq., of Tymawr . . .	1859
John Evans, Esq., of Brecon . . .	1860
John Jestyn Williams Fredricks, Esq., of Talwen . . .	1861
David Watkins Lloyd, Esq., of Aberllech. See 1779 and 1786 . . .	1862
Thomas De Winton, Esq., of Cefncantref, Breconshire . . .	1863
Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk Park . . .	1864
Henry Gwynne Vaughan, Esq., of Esgairvechan . . .	1865
Thomas Fuller Maitland, Esq., of Garth . . .	1866
John Williams Morgan, Esq., of Bolgoed . . .	1867
John Evan Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., of Penish- a'rpentre . . .	1868
William Powell, Esq., of Chapel House . . .	1869
Hugh Powell Price, Esq., of Castle Madoc . . .	1870
Thomas John Evans, Esq., of Tymawr-yn-y- Glyn . . .	1871

SECTION VII.—LORD LIEUTENANTS OF BRECONSHIRE, &c.

A.D. 1660—1871.

Carbery, Earl of (Lord Richard Vaughan of Emblin Castle), for Radnor, Brecon, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; also the towns of Carmarthen and Haverfordwest. 18th Sept. (12 Car. II.), 1660.

Carbury (Carbery), Earl of (Sir Richard Vaughan, Kt., Lord Vaughan of Emblin and Molingar), for Anglesey, Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor; also the towns of Carmarthen and Haverfordwest. 22nd Dec. (12 Car. II.), 1660.

Carbery, Earl of (Richard), for Anglesey, Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery, Pembroke, and Radnor; also the towns of Carmarthen and Haverfordwest. Reappointed 19th July (14 Car. II.), 1662.

Worcester, Marquess of (Henry), for the cos. in N. and S. Wales and Marches, except the cos. of Salop and Worcester. 20th July (24 Car. II.), 1673.

Beaufort, Duke of (Henry), for the cos. in N. and S. Wales and Marches; also the towns of Haverfordwest and Carmarthen, and the cos. of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and the city of Bristol and county. 28th March (1 Jac. II.), 1685.

Macclesfield, Earl of (Charles), for the cos. in N. and S. Wales and Marches; also the towns of Haverfordwest and Carmarthen, and the cos. of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth, and the city of Bristol and county. 22nd March (1 W. and M.), 1689.

Pembroke and Montgomery, Earl of (Thomas), for Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Radnor, and the town of Haverfordwest and county. 11th May (6 W. and M.), 1694. Reappointed 22nd July (1 Anne), 1702.

Morgan, John, Esq., of Tredegar, for Monmouth and Brecknock. 7th October (2 Geo. I.), 1715.

Morgan, William, Esq., of Tredegar, for Monmouth and Brecknock. 21st June (6 Geo. I.), 1720.

Morgan, Sir William, Kt., of Tredegar, for Monmouth and Brecknock. Reappointed 26th June (2 Geo. II.), 1728.

Morgan, Thomas, Esq., of Tredegar, for Monmouth and Brecknock. 18th June (5 Geo. II.), 1731. Reappointed 6th May (1 Geo. III.), 1761, and 27th Jan. (10 Geo. III.), 1770.

Morgan, Charles, Esq., for Brecknock. 23rd Dec. (12 Geo. III.), 1771.

Beaufort, Duke of (Henry Somerset), for Brecknock. 8th June (27 Geo. III.), 1787.

Beaufort, Duke of (Henry Charles), for Monmouth and Brecon. 4th Nov. (44 Geo. III.), 1803.

Beaufort, Duke of (Henry Charles), for Gloucester, the city of Gloucester, and Bristol and county. 15th Sept. (50 Geo. III.), 1810.

Beaufort, Duke of (Henry Charles), for Monmouth, Brecon, and Gloucester, the city of Gloucester, and Bristol and county. Reappointed 29th Dec. (1 Wm. IV.), 1830.

Williams, Penry, Esq., for Brecon. 24th Dec. (6 Wm. IV.), 1836. Reapp. 11th Nov. (1 Vict.), 1837.

Watkins, John Lloyd Vaughan, Esq., M.P., for Brecon. 17th Feb. (10 Vict.), 1847.

Camden, The Most Hon. the Marquess of, for Brecon (28 Vict.), 1865.

Tredegar, The Right Hon. Charles, Lord, for Brecon (29 Vict.), 1866.

SECTION VIII.—MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR BRECONSHIRE,

A.D. 1511—1871.

We learn from Brown Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria* that Henry VIII., in his first summons for representatives to be sent from Wales to Parliament, did not include the *Borough*, but did include the *County* of Brecknock. Jones, in his *History of Brecknockshire*, has not noticed this fact, and gives no member for the county under *Henry*, although he is correct in the year 1542, and the member.

HENRY VIII.		A.D.	MARY AND PHILIP.		A.D.
Edward Games, Esq., of Newton	.	1542	Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., of Porthaml	.	1555
			Watkin Herbert, Esq., of Crughowel	.	1557
EDWARD VI.			ELIZABETH.		
Roger Vaughan, Esq., of Porthaml	.	1547	Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., of Porthaml	.	1558
Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., of Porthaml	.	1552	Rowland Vaughan, Esq., of Porthaml	.	1563

	A.D.
Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., of Porthaml . . .	1571
Thomas Games, Esq.	1572
Thomas Games, Esq.	1585
Robert Knowlys, Esq., of Porthaml . . .	1588
Robert Knowlys, Esq., of Porthaml . . .	1592
Robert Knowlys, Esq., of Porthaml . . .	1597
The same	1601

JAMES I.

Robert Knollys, Esq., of Porthaml. . . .	1603
Henry Williams, Esq., of Gwernyfed . . .	1614
Sir Henry Williams, Kt., of Gwernyfed . .	1620-3

CHARLES I.

Charles Vaughan, Esq. [of Tretower] . . .	1625
John Price, Esq., of the Priory, Brecon, 2nd Parl.	1625
Sir Henry Williams, Kt., of Gwernyfed . .	1628
William Morgan, Esq., of Dderw, 1st and 2nd Parl.	1640

CROMWELL AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

The "Little Parliament." 7 members sum- moned for all Wales, localities unknown .	1653
Henry Lord Herbert, and Edmund Jones, both for the county	1654
Philip Jones, one of his Highness's Council, and Evan Lewis, Esq.	1656
Edmund Jones, Esq., his Highness's Att. for S. Wales	1658

CHARLES II.

Sir William Lewis, Bart., of Llangorse . .	1660
Sir Henry Williams, Bart., of Gwernyfed } Edward Prodders, Esq., of Gwern Vale . }	1661
Richard Williams, Esq.	1678, 79, 81

JAMES II.

Charles, Marquess of Worcester	} 1685
Edward Jones, Esq., of Buckland	

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt., of Llanelwedd .	1690
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WILLIAM III.

A.D.

Edward Jones, Esq., of Buckland	} 1695
Sir Edward Williams, Bart., of Gwernyfed	
Sir Rowland Gwynne, Bart., of Llanelwedd, 1698, 1701	

ANNE.

John Jeffreys, Esq. [of Sheen, Sur.]	1702
Sir Edward Williams, Bart., of Gwernyfed .	1705
The same	1707, 8, 10, 13

GEORGE I.

The same, <i>d.</i> 1714	1714
William Gwyn Vaughan, Esq., of Tre- barried	1714, 22

GEORGE II.

William Gwyn Vaughan, Esq., of Trebarried .	1727
John Jeffreys, Esq. [of Sheen, Sur.]	1734-41
Thomas Morgan, Esq.	1747-54

GEORGE III.

Thomas Morgan, Esq.	1761-68
Charles Morgan, Esq.	1769, 74, 80, 84
Sir Charles Gould, Kt. (cr. Bart. 1792)	1787, 90, 95, 1802
Thomas Wood, Esq. [of Gwernyfed]	1808-20

GEORGE IV.

Thomas Wood, Esq.	1820-30
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WILLIAM IV.

Thomas Wood, Esq.	1830-7
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VICTORIA.

Thomas Wood, Esq.	1837-47
Joseph Bailey, Esq., Glanusk Park (cr. Bart. 1852)	1847-59
Hon. Godfrey Charles Morgan, Tredegar Park	1859-71

COUNTY MAGISTRATES FOR BRECONSHIRE IN 1871.

Tredegar, The Rt. Hon. Charles Lord, Lord Lieu-
tenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County,
Tredegar Park, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Beaufort, The Most Noble Henry Charles Fitzroy,
Duke of Badminton, Gloucestershire.
Camden, The Most Noble John Charles Pratt,
Marquess, Wilderness Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Ashburnham, The Rt. Hon. Bertram, Earl of, Ash-
burnham Place, Battle, Sussex.
Hereford, The Rt. Hon. Robert, Viscount, Tregoyd,
Hay.

Morgan, The Hon. Godfrey Charles, M.P., Tredegar
Park, Newport, Monmouthshire.
Bailey, Sir Joseph Russell, Bart., M.P., Glanusk
Park, Crickhowel.
Hastings, Sir Thomas, R.N., Kt., Titley Court,
Kington.
Lucas, Henry, Esq., M.D., Glanrafon, Crickhowel.
Bevan, George Phillips, Esq., M.D., Llanelen,
Abergavenny.
Williams, John James, Esq., M.D., Marine House,
Mumbles, Swansea.

- Allaway, William Augustus Hamilton Kinnaird,
Graignos Castle, Neath.
- Allen, Charles, Esq.
- Allen, Frederick, Esq.
- Allen, Henry, Esq., Oakfield, Hay.
- Armstrong, Thomas, Brecon.
- Bailey, Crawshay, jun., Maidiff Court, Abergavenny.
- Bailey, Crawshay, Llanfoist House, Abergavenny.
- Bailey, Henry, Nantyglo, Abergavenny.
- Banks, William Laurence, F.S.A., Pontywal,
Bronllys.
- Baskerville, Mynors, jun., Clyro, Hay.
- Baskerville, Thomas Baskerville Mynors, Clyro,
Hay.
- Bevan, Samuel.
- Bligh, Oliver Morgan, Cilmery, Builth.
- Bowen, John Mortimer, Talgarth.
- Bowler, William Anthony, of Tyley House, Essex.
- Bridgwater, Colonel William, Coitymawr, Brecon.
- Brown, Thomas, Ebbwvale, Pontypool.
- Buckley, James, Bryn-y-Caerau, Carmarthenshire.
- Budd, James Palmer, Ystalyfera, Swansea.
- Darby, Abraham, Ebbwvale, Pontypool.
- Davies, David, Maesyvaynor, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Davies, Evan Jones, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Davies, Thomas, Neuadd, Crickhowel.
- Davies, William, Penderyn, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Davys, William Campbell, Neuadd, Llandovery.
- Dew, Tomkyns, Whitney, Hay.
- De Winton, Henry, Tynycae, Brecon.
- De Winton, Thomas.
- De Winton, Walter, Maesllwch Castle, Hay.
- De Winton, William, Maesderwen, Brecon.
- Evans, David, Old Bank, Brecon.
- Evans, John, Old Bank, Brecon.
- Evans, Thomas John, Old Bank, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Falconer, Thomas, Usk.
- Fowler, John Coke, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Gabell, Arthur Richard, Cheltenham.
- Gott, William Augustus.
- Gough, Richard Douglas, Ynyscedwin, Ystradgunlais.
- Griffiths, Gething Williams, Jesus College, Cam-
bridge.
- Gwyn, Howel, Dyffryn, Neath.
- Gwynne, Frederick Ximenes, Glanrwny House,
Crickhowel.
- Gwynne, Sackville Frederick.
- Harries, Morgan Watkin, Bodwigiad, Merthyr Tydfil.
- Higgins, Thomas William, Hay.
- Holford, James Price William Gwynne, M.P., Buck-
land, Brecon.
- Hotchkis, John, Glanusk Villa, Crickhowel.
- Howell, Howell Gwynne, Llanelwedd Hall, Builth.
- Hughes, David, Lion Street, Brecon.
- Hughes, Lewis, Wotton, Brecon.
- Hutchins, Edward John.
- Jayne, John, Pantybailey, Abergavenny.
- Jeffreys, John Gwyn, F.R.S.
- Jones, David Edward, Velindre, Llandovery.
- Jones, Edward, Velindre, Llandovery.
- Jones, Mordecai, Camden Villa, Brecon.
- Joseph, Joseph, F.S.A., Brecon.
- Lewis, Wyndham William, The Heath, Cardiff.
- Lindsay, Henry Gore, Penfil.
- Llewellyn, John Dilwyn, Penllergaer, Swansea.
- Lloyd, John, Dinas, Brecon.
- Lloyd, John, jun., Huntington Court, Hereford.
- Lloyd, Penry, Llandrindod.
- Lloyd, Thomas Conway, Dinas, Brecon.
- Maitland, Thomas Fuller, Park Place, Henley-on-
Thames, Berks.
- Maitland, William Fuller, Park Place, Henley-on-
Thames, Berks.
- Malet, Elias Wellington, Brecon.
- Marryatt, Joseph.
- Maskelyne, Anthony Mervin Storey.
- Maskelyne, Neville Storey.
- Maund, John.
- Miles, G. W. F., Llangattock Park, Crickhowel.
- Morgan, Charles Octavius Swinnerton, M.P.
- Morgan, Howel, Hengwrtucha, Dolgelly.
- Morgan, John Williams, Bolgoed, Brecon.
- North, John, Brecon.
- Overton, George, Wotton Mount, Brecon.
- Parry, William, Noyaddfri, Crickhowel.
- Pateshall, Evan, Allensmore, Hereford.
- Powell, David Jeffreys, Court, Bronllys.
- Powell, James, Pantysgallog, Senny Bridge.
- Powell, Lancelot, Aberclydach, Abergavenny.
- Powell, William, Chapel House, Builth.
- Price, David Albuoy, Castle Madoc.
- Price, Hugh Powel, Castle Madoc, Brecon.
- Price, William, M.D., Glantwrch, Ystradgunlais.
- Pryce, John Bruce, Dyffryn, Cardiff.
- Raikes, Robert, Treberfedd, Brecon.
- Rees, William, Tonn, Llandovery.
- Roberts, Martyn John, Pendarren, Crickhowel.
- Seymour, Edward William, Porthmawr, Crickhowel.
- Sharpe, George, Glasllyn, Abergavenny.
- Stevenson, William George.
- Stretton, Charles.
- Strick, Thomas Shepherd.
- Thomas, Charles Evan, Llanafan.
- Thomas, Edward David, Wellfield House, Builth.
- Thomas, Edward David, jun., Wellfield House, Builth.
- Thomas, John Evan, F.S.A., 7, Lower Belgrave
Place, London.
- Thomas, William Jones, Llanigon, Hay.
- Vaughan, Henry Gwynne, Cynghordy, Llandovery.
- Vaughan, James, Builth.
- Vaughan, John Williams, Felinnewydd House, Brecon.
- Vaughan, Thomas Gwynne, Cynghordy, Llandovery.
- Venables, George Stovin, Llysdinam Hall, Builth.
- Watkins, George Rice, Llwynbrain, Llandovery.
- Watt, James Watt Gibson, of Doldowlod, Rad.
- West, William Henry, Giffaes, Crickhowel.
- Williams, David Evan, Hirwain.
- Williams, Evan, Aberyskir, Brecon.
- Williams, James, Honddu House, Mount Pleasant,
Brecon.
- Williams, John, Old Bank, Brecon.
- Williams, Morgan Stuart, Aberpergwm, Neath.
- Williams, Penry, Penpont, Brecon.
- Williams, Penry Boleyn, Penpont, Brecon.

Williams, Philip Penry, Stoke House, Tenbury.
 Williams, Rees (Coroner), Pencelly Castle, Brecon.
 Williams, Thomas, Cnwchlllo, Builth.
 Wood, Charles.
 Wood, Charles Alexander, The Lodge, Glasbury.
 Wood, Major-General, Littleton, Chertsey, Middlesex.
 Woosnam, Richard, Builth.

CLERKS.

Bold, Hugh, Boughrood Castle, Llyswen, Hereford.

Davies, Richard William Payne, Archdeacon of Brecon, Courtgyollen.
 Davies, William.
 Griffith, Charles, Glyncelyn, Brecon.
 Griffith, David Hanmer, Cadoxton, Neath.
 Price, Rees, Saint David's, Brecon.
 Thomas, William Jones, Llanigon, Hay.
 Venables, Richard Lister, Clyro, Hay.
 Walters, Thomas, D.D., Ystradgunlais.
 Williams, David, Pewsey, Wilts.
 Williams, Garnons, Abercamlais, Brecon.
 Williams, Thomas, Dean of Llandaff.

ADDENDUM.

Sir John Price and the Union with England.

In the *Annals of Wales*, Sir John Price, Kt., LL.D., of the "Priory," Brecon, sheriff for Brecon 1541, deserves very special notice. In addition to his being an eminent antiquary and defender of British history in answer to Polydore Virgil (1573), he was active and powerful in the highest circle of politics. He was one of the King's Council in the Court of the Marches, and one of the Commissioners employed by Henry VIII. to survey the monasteries about to be dissolved. It is said that Sir John Price, who was a great favourite at Court, was the actual author, as he unquestionably was the active promoter, of the "petition" to King Henry for a more intimate union of Wales with England. It began thus:—"We, on the part of your Highness's subjects, inhabitants of that portion of the island which our invaders first called *Wales*, most humbly prostrate at your Highness's feet, do crave to be received and adopted into the same laws and privileges which your other subjects enjoy." After excusing the first obstinate resistance of the Welsh, it goes on to assert their subsequent loyalty to the English throne:—"Therefore, and no sooner, we submitted ourselves to Edward I., a prince who made both many and equal laws than any before him; therefore we defended his son, Edward II., when not only the English forsook him, but ourselves might have recovered our former liberty had we desired it; therefore we got victories for Edward III., and stood firm during all the dissensions of this realm to his grandchild and successor, Richard II.," and so on, till allusion is skilfully made to Henry VII. thus:—"Adhering to the House of York, which we considered the better side, we conserved our devotion still to the Crown until your Highness's father's time, who (*bearing his name and blood from us*) was the more chearfully assisted by our predecessors in his title to the Crown which your Highness doth presently enjoy." The "petition," we need not say, was favourably received, the whole thing being pre-arranged. "His Highness, of the singular zeal, love, and favour," that he bore "towards his subjects of his said Dominion of Wales," ordained "that his said Country or Dominion of Wales should stand and continue for ever incorporated, united, and annexed to and with his Realm of England," &c. (27th Henry VIII., A.D. 1534.)

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF BRECONSHIRE.

ALLEN, Henry, Esq., of Oakfield, Breconshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Brecon; son of the late Henry Allen, Esq., of The Lodge, Breconshire, many years Attorney-General of the Breconshire courts; *b.* in London; *ed.* at Oxford; *m.* Sarah Anne, only dau. and h. of John Bullock Lloyd, Esq., of Caerau, Breconshire.

Residence: Oakfield, near Hay, Breconshire.

BAILEY, Sir Joseph Russell, Bart., of Glan-Usk Park, Breconshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Brecon and Hereford; was High Sheriff 1844; in 1865 was elected M.P. for the co. of Hereford, which he has represented since; son of the late Joseph Bailey, Esq., once M.P. for the co. of Hereford, and gr. son of the late Sir Joseph Bailey, 1st baronet, whose title and estates he inherited, 1858; *m.*, 1861, Mary Ann, dau. of Henry Lucas, Esq., M.D., of Glanrafon, Crickhowel, and has, with other issue, a son, Joseph Henry Russell, *b.* 1864.

Residence: Glan-Usk Park, Crickhowel.

LINEAGE.

This family was founded by Sir Joseph Bailey, 1st Baronet, whose title was conferred 1852. His son, Joseph Bailey, Esq., whose comparatively early decease in 1850 was the cause of general regret, dying before his father, the title and estates devolved, on the decease of the latter, upon his gr. son, the present and 2nd Baronet.

Note.—The mansion of Glan-Usk Park as its name implies, stands on the banks of the river Usk, and is surrounded by the rich and picturesque scenery for which the vale of Crickhowel is famed. It is an elegant and costly structure, built by the 1st Baronet. (See *view*, p. 100.)

BLIGH, Oliver Morgan, Esq., of Gilmery, Breconshire.

J. P. for the co. of Brecon; on the roll for High Sheriff for 1872; is second but eldest surviving son of the late James Bligh, Esq., by Jane, dau. of Oliver Morgan, Esq., of Bristol; *b.* 1818; *s.* his brother 1864; *s.* to the Welsh property after his gr. uncle, his gr. mother's brother, Thomas Price, Esq., J. P. of Builth; *m.*, 1865, Ellen, dau.

of J. Edwards, Esq., of Clifton, and has issue Stanley Price Morgan.

Note.—This family was formerly for many generations settled in Cornwall, and descends from a common ancestor with the Earl of Darnley.

BOWEN, John Mortimer, Esq., of Chancefield, Breconshire.

J. P. for the co. of Brecon; son of Evan Bowen, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon in the Royal Navy; *b.* at Talgarth, June 13th, 1837; *ed.* at Christ's College School, Brecon, and the Grammar School, Abergavenny.

Residence: Chancefield, Talgarth, Breconshire.
Crest: A stag pierced with an arrow.

Note.—This family derives its descent from the Bowens of Tyddyn, Montgomeryshire; this branch of the family settled at Tref Einon in the parish of Llan-gorse during the time of Howel Harris; a former member of the family also came to Chancefield from Tyddyn.

BRIDGWATER, Col. William, of Coity Mawr, Breconshire.

Lieut.-Col. commanding Royal Brecknock Militia, and J. P. for the cos. of Brecknock and Radnor; eldest son of the late Wm. Bridgwater, Esq., of Broomfield, Brecknockshire, by Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Pugh, Esq.; *m.*, Oct., 1868, Jane Mary, relict of the late Rev. Walter Jones Williams, and eldest dau. of the late Richard Miers, of Ynyspenllwch, Glamorganshire, and has issue 1 daughter and 1 son.

Residences: Coity Mawr, and Broomfield Ho., Breconshire.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar., an eagle displayed; on a chief, az., three fleurs de lis; 2nd and 3rd ar., a bull's head caboshed, between three mullets, or. (The latter were the *Havard* arms.)

Crest: A lion rampant, or.

LINEAGE.

Originally from the Welsh border counties, this family has been settled in Brecknockshire for several generations, and is by marriage or descent connected with families of ancient lineage in this and the neighbouring counties. Jointly with that of Lewes, it represents, through the female line, the once powerful family of *Havard*.

CRAWSHAY, Mrs., of Danypark, Breconshire.

Jessy Crawshay, widow of Capt. Crawshay (17th Lancers), of Danypark; is dau. of the late William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorganshire, and Caversham Park, Oxfordshire, who was well known as a great ironmaster in South Wales. He was Sheriff of Glamorganshire 1828; *d.* 1867. Capt. Crawshay was the second son of the late George Crawshay, Esq., of Montague Street and Colney Hatch, who was brother of William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa. (For Lineage, see *Crawshay, Cyfarthfa Castle.*) Has issue,—

1. ALFRED CRAWSHAY.
2. Codrington.
3. Willoughby.
4. Isabel.
5. Jessy.

Residence: Danypark, Crickhowel.

Arms: The Crawshay Arms are a plough and dog, on cannon-balls.

Motto: Perseverance.

Note.—Danypark is a sumptuous mansion, standing on the fertile slopes of the Usk, in a park of large extent, bounded on the lower side by the river, and having at the back a hill covered with a luxuriant wood. It is in the near vicinity of Llangattock Park, also famous for its finely grown trees. Danypark once belonged to Mr. Skrine, the traveller, and afterwards to Mr. Kendall; but has undergone considerable improvement and enlargement at different times. The whole of the country surrounding it is park-like and beautiful. At a little distance in front are the eminences which terminate towards the south of the Talgarth mountains, and a few miles to the right the conical form of the Abergavenny "Sugar-loaf" rises to view. One mile to the left is Crickhowel, with the venerable ruin of its castle, and the spire of its ancient church, the prospect bounded in the extreme distance by the hills towards Brecon.

DE WINTON, William, Esq., of Maesderwen, Breconshire.

Is J. P. for the co. of Brecon, and a banker at Brecon; third son of the late J. P. De Winton, Esq., of Maesderwen, by Charlotte Eliza, dau. of the Rev. W. Davies, of Newport Pagnel; *b.* 1823; *m.*, 1st, 1852, Hephzibah L. Frances, dau. of Vice-Chancellor Shadwell; 2nd, 1864, Mary, dau. of Admiral Harding, and has issue.

Residence: Maesderwen, Brecon.

EVANS, The Rev. John, of Crickhowel, Breconshire.

Bachelor of Divinity, Rector of Crickhowel, Chaplain of the Crickhowel Union, and Surrogate for the diocese of St. David's; formerly Assistant Curate of Almondbury, Yorkshire; Incumbent of Netherthong, Yorkshire; Curate of Tintern; Officiating Minister at Westbury and the Bristol In-

firmary; Curate of Goytre, Monmouthshire; Vicar of Crickhowel, and Rector of Crickhowel. Author of "Sermon on the Charist Insurrection," "Sermon on the Death of the Late Duke of Beaufort," Tract on "Baptismal Regeneration," biographical and antiquarian contributions, &c. Son of the late Methusalem Evans, second son of the late Rev. Luther Evans, of Velindre, Carmarthenshire; *b.* at a house now called Pensingrig, Trefach, in the parish of Llangeler, Carmarthenshire, on the 23rd of January, 1808; *ed.* at Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Ystradmeurig Grammar Schools, St. David's College, Lampeter, and Trinity College, Dublin; *grad.* at St. David's College, Lampeter, B.D., 1853; *m.*, 1st, 26th Aug., 1836, Elizabeth Philipps, dau. of the late Thomas Smith Philipps, of Jeffreyton House, and Lampeter Velfrey, county of Pembroke, Esq.; 2nd, July 25, 1867, Mary, widow of late Thomas Nicolas, Esq., M.D., Isle of Portland, and of Spring Gardens, Newport, Pembr., and has issue by the first mar. 3 sons and 2 daus.; by the second mar. 2 sons and 1 daughter.

Residence: The Rectory, Crickhowel.

Arms: Lion rampant sa., crowned with an antique crown on a dancette, argent.

Crest: Lion rampant, sable, as in arms.

Motto: Goreu bonedd yw rhinwedd.

LINEAGE.

The Evanses of Llangeler, co. Carmarthen, now represented in Brecknockshire by Rev. John Evans, B.D., Rector of Crickhowel, and in Monmouthshire by his elder brother, the Rev. Thomas Evans (see *Evans, Nantyderry House*), are paternally (through the father's mother) descended from Sir Walter de Havre de Grace, or *Havard*, a Norman knight, who assisted Bernard de Neuf Marché, or Newmarch, in the conquest of Brycheiniog, *temp.* William Rufus; and maternally from Rhodri Mawr, through his son Cadell, Prince of S. Wales, Tewdwr Mawr, Rhydderch ap Tewdwr, "Lord of Derllysc and half of Dyfed," &c.

The Havards, after sixteen generations, removed from Pontwilym, their lordship in Breconshire (see *Havard, Pontwilym*), to Dolhaidd, and afterwards to Goytre, Carmarthenshire. The family at last, after several generations, failed of issue male, and a dau., Margaret, *m.* Thomas Smith Philipps, Esq., of Jeffreyton House, co. of Pembroke (descended from Philipps of Cilsant), who left a dau., Elizabeth Philipps; while Margaret's great-uncle, Mary Havard, had *m.* Luther Evans, Esq., of Llangeler, and left, with other issue,—

JOHN EVANS, now Rector of Crickhowel, who *m.* his distant relative, Elizabeth Philipps, as above.

Mr. Evans's grandfather, Luther Evans, Esq., of Llangeler, was a man of distinguished piety, a sincere friend of the religious revival which took place in S. Wales about the close of the eighteenth century. According to the *Lewis MS.* in the Heralds' College, the Evans family were derived from Hoedliw, Lord of Iserdin, Llandyssil, ap

Llawr, ap Assur, ap Morudd, King of Cardigan.
See *Cambr. Journ.*, June, 1864.

Note.—Crickhowel Church is cruciform, built after the style of Llanthoni Abbey, under which it was, in ancient times, a collegiate church. It contains interesting monuments to the Herbert family. Date of the erection not known, but supposed to have been very early. It has a tower and spire, and is situate in the most beautiful part of the vale. The living consisted of a vicarage and a sinecure rectory. The present rector was presented to the vicarage by Lord William Somerset, the then rector, in the year 1837. On the demise of his lordship, 1851, he was presented to the rectory by his Grace the late Duke of Beaufort, with the addition of great tithes of the lower part of the (sinecure) rectory of the adjoining parish of Cwmdru, annexed. This vicarage was then merged in the rectory by an Act or an Order in Council.

GOUGH, Richard Douglas, Esq., of Ynyscedwin, Breconshire.

Is a J. P. for Breconshire and Glamorgan-shire; was High Sheriff for the former, 1840; is patron of the Rectory of Ystradgynlais; son of the Rev. Fleming Gough, of Ynyscedwin, and Martha his wife, dau. of W. Taylor, Esq., of Chelford; *b.* at Briton Ferry, co. Glamorgan, 1800; *ed.* at Harrow School and Exeter Coll., Oxon.; *grad.* B.A. 1829; *m.*, 1840, Constance Elizabeth Dansey, dau. of R. D. Dansey, Esq., of Easton Court, Herefordshire, and has issue 5 daus. and 1 son.

Heir: Fleming R. D. Aubrey Gough.
Residence: Ynyscedwin House, Breconshire.

LINEAGE.

The house of Gough, of Ynyscedwin (at first written Ynys Edwin, from Edwin, son of Einion, son of Owain, Prince of Wales), is one of antiquity. This place, we learn from Jones's *Hist. of Breck.*, was at an early period the patrimony of Griffith Gwyr, or Griffith of Gower, from one of whose female descendants it came to the Franklens of Swansea. An Awbrey of Abercynrig (see *Awbrey*) had a son who *m.* a dau. of Jenkin Franklen, with whom he had Ynyscedwin. His son sold it to his relation, MORGAN AWBREY, who *m.* one of the daus. of Thomas Games, of Aberbran. The male line again failing, the property came to an aunt, Catharine, who *m.* Richard Portrey, clerk, and their three sons likewise dying without issue, it went with their sister, Catherine, who *m.* William Gough, Esq., of Willersley. Their grandson, Richard Gough, took the name Awbrey in addition to his own name. He *d. s. p.* 1808, devising the estate to his brother, Rev. Fleming Gough, Rector of Ystradgynlais, who *m.* Miss Taylor, of Chelford, and was succeeded in the estate by his son, RICHARD DOUGLAS GOUGH, as above.

GRIFFITH, The Rev. Charles, of Glyn-Celyn, Breconshire.

Is Prebendary of Trefloden in the Cathedral of St. David's; Rural Dean; Surrogate;

J. P. for the co. of Brecon; Patron of the rectory of Talachddu, Brecon.

Mr. Griffith is the son of the late Rev. Charles Griffith, Vicar of St. David's, Brecon, by his wife, Anna Jane, dau. of Archdeacon Williams of Abercamlais, Brecon; *b.* at Brecon, 1805; *ed.* at the Charter house and Christ Church Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1827, M.A. 1836; *m.* (1st), 1834, Elizabeth, dau. of William Gwyn, Esq., Neath; lastly, 1871, Mary Selina, dau. of the late Admiral Warde, Squerryes Court, Westerham, Kent; and has issue by first wife, 1 dau., Elizabeth Anna.

Residence: Glyn Celyn, Brecon.
Crest: Lion sejant.
Motto: Cryf ei Hydd.

GWYNNE-HOLFORD, Mrs., of Buckland, Breconshire.

Anna Maria Elinora Gwynne-Holford, widow of Col. James Price Holford, who assumed her name of Gwynne (*d.* 1846); is dau. and sole heiress of Roderick Gwynne, Esq., of Buckland, by his wife, Eliza Anna Hughes, dau. and co-h. of T. Hughes, Esq., of Talgarth, Breconshire; *m.* Col. Holford 1830; and has with other issue (see *Lineage*)—

James Price William Gwynne-Holford, Esq., M.P. for Brecon; *b.* 1833. (See *Gwynne-Holford Cilgwynn.*)

Residence: Buckland, Brecon.

Arms: Quarterly; 1st and 4th arg., on ground vert, a greyhound passant, proper, collared or, for HOLFORD; 2nd and 3rd sa., a fesse cotised, between two daggers, arg., hilted and pommeled of the second, for GWYNNE; an escutcheon of pretence in right of Mrs. Gwynne-Holford.

LINEAGE.

The family of Gwynne from which Mrs. Gwynne-Holford of Buckland is descended is one of high antiquity, and has been represented in various of its prominent branches in the cos. of Brecon, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan, for several hundred years. Mrs. Gwynne-Holford derives from that branch of the family which was long established at Glanbrân, in the co. of Carmarthen, where its first ancestor of the name of Gwyn (David Coch Gwyn) was found settled in the fifteenth century.

Several MS. pedigrees of this family are in existence, and all in the main harmonize, although with variations which suggest a degree of independence of each other. *Lewis Dwnn*, Deputy Herald of the College of Arms, visited Glanbrân in 1596 (when the head of the family was Rowland Gwyn), and settled the pedigree as known at that time. Thenceforward the labours of Hugh Thomas, who made especial search into the lineage of Brecknockshire and other S. Wales families, and whose MSS. are preserved in the Harl. Collection in the British Museum, are our best guides down to his time (1705), when Howel Gwynne of Garth

was representative of the branch now treated of.

Rhydderch ap Rhys, the common ancestor of the two lines of Gwyn now existing, viz., Gwyn of Dyffryn, co. Glam. (which see), and Gwynne-Holford of Buckland and Cilgwyn, was descended in direct line from Trahaiarn ap Einion, possessor of the lordship of Cwmwd, near Talgarth, who lived in the twelfth century. He claimed descent from Brychan, king of Brecknock, Brychan Brycheiniog.

Rhydderch ap Rhys *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and heiress of Howel ap Gruffydd of Trecastle, whose estates became the patrimony of their elder son, Thomas, ancestor of Gwyn of Dyffryn, &c., while David, their second son, inherited his father's lands of Glanbrân. These two sons were the first of the line to be known by the name *Gwyn*, which, meaning "white," is said to have been applied to them by reason of the lightness of their complexion, David being further distinguished as *Coch-Gwyn*, "red-white," as possessing red hair.

David Coch Gwyn *m.*, according to Dwnn, Elizabeth, dau. of Morus ap Owain ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Bryn-y-beirdd, but according to Hugh Thomas, dau. of Morgan Bowen of Llecheddenny. Their eldest son, Rhydderch of Glanbrân, *m.* Jane (or Joan), dau. and heiress of Thomas ap Owain Barrett of Gelliswick, co. Pembroke. They had as eldest son—

David Gwyn of Glanbrân, who *m.* Joan, dau. of John Games, Esq., of Aberbrân, Brecon, who, after his death, *m.* Rosser Williams of Park, 1596. They had six children, the second son, Rees, being of Llwyn-howel; the third, John, of Llanelwedd. Their eldest son was—

Rowland Gwyn, or Gwynn, Esq., of Glanbrân, who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Howel ap Sion ap Howel of Cwm-dan-ddwr, widow of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton. Their son, Rhydderch Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân, *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Johns, Kt., of Abermarles, Carm. (*d.* 1613). Their eldest son, Rowland, *d. s. p.* The next owner of Glanbrân was—

Howel, the second son, whose wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Herbert Johns, or Jones, clerk, B.D., second son of Sir Thomas Johns, or Jones, Kt., of Abermarles. Their eldest son, Rowland, remained at Glanbrân, and their third son, Rhydderch, or Roderick, of Llanfair Cilgydin, Mon., *m.* Mary, dau. and heiress of Samuel Prichard of Brynioyre. Their son, Howel Gwynne of Brynioyre, *m.* Mary, dau. and heiress of Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq., of Garth (*d.* 1708), a Justice of the Great Sessions for N. Wales, and had with other issue a second son,—

Roderick Gwynne, Esq., who by the will of Sackville, his father's first cousin, of Glanbrân, came into possession of that property, and settled there. He *m.* Anne, dau. of Howe, Lord Chedworth, and had issue—

THYNNE HOWE GWYNNE, Esq., of Buckland, who left three sons,—

- Roderick,
- Thynne Howe,
- Edward; and one dau.,
- Rebecca. The eldest son,

RODERICK GWYNNE, Esq., of Glanbrân, *m.* Eliza Anne Hughes, dau. and heiress of T. Hughes, Esq., of Talgarth, Breconshire, and had issue—

ANNA MARIA ELINORA, sole heiress, who *m.* Col. James Price Holford (son of John Josiah Holford, Esq., of Cilgwyn, Carmarthenshire), who assumed her name of Gwynne, and had issue,—

1. Jane Eliza Anna Maria.
2. Louisa Mary Ermine Elinora.
3. JAMES PRICE WILLIAM (as above).
4. Harriet Emma.
5. Charles Howe Hughes.

Not.—The subordinate branches of the Gwyn family once found at Llwynhowel, Garth, Ystradwallter, Cynghordy, &c., have all disappeared with the marriage of female representatives, and have only reappeared by the assumption of the name at Cynghordy. One of the ladies of the Garth family, Sarah Gwynne, became the wife of the eminent minister and hymnologist, Charles Wesley. They were *m.* by John Wesley at Garth, 1749. Two of their sons, Charles and Samuel, became eminent as musical composers, the former being a prodigy from very childhood for his skill in instrumental music, and the latter obtaining a European reputation for the highest class of compositions. He was the first to introduce Sebastian Bach's works into this country. Both were patronized by royalty, and moved in the highest circles of society.

HEREFORD, Robert Devereux, Viscount (and a Baronet), of Tregoe, Breconshire.

Creation: viscountcy, by Henry VIII., February 2nd, 1549-50; baronetcy, by James I., 25th November, 1612. Is premier viscount of England; J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Brecon and Hereford.

Viscount Hereford is the eldest son of Robert Devereux, 15th Viscount Hereford, and Emma Jemima, Viscountess Hereford, dau. of the late George Ravenscroft, Esq.; *b.* in London, January 3rd, 1843; *ed.* at Eton College; *s.* to title and estates on the death of his father, August 18, 1855; *m.* July 16th, 1863, Hon. Mary Anna Morgan, sixth daughter of Lord Tredegar (see *Tredegar*), and has issue—Hon. ROBERT CHARLES, Muriel, Eleanor Mary, Lilian.

Hair: His son, Robert Charles Devereux, *b.* 1865.

Residence: Tregoe, Hay, Breconshire.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: The Hereford coat is, arg., a fesse, gu.; in chief, three torteaux.

Crest: A talbot's head, arg. and gu., out of a coronet.

Mottoes: Virtutis comes invidia; and, Basis virtutum constantia.

LINEAGE.

This noble family is of Norman origin, as the adjuncts of the name indicate, the first of its line in England having come over with William to the conquest of this country. His name is in the roll of Battle Abbey as *Daveros*, of which the usual early form was *D'Eurus*, or *De Ewrus*, of Rosmor, the personal, like the local name, indicating an origin unquestionably *Celtic*—an origin which history claims for a large

proportion of the Conqueror's companions; for of pure "Normans" William had scarcely any, and he himself, as is well known, was more than half a Celt.

From Walter De Ewros, Daveros, or Devereux, William's companion, was descended in direct line the celebrated Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex. He was born in a castle of his grandfather's, Walter, Viscount Hereford, in Carmarthenshire, his father being Sir Richard Devereux, and his mother, Dorothy, dau. of George, Earl of Huntingdon. He had a brother more celebrated and much more unfortunate, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, the servant, favourite, and victim of Elizabeth, who was executed under charge of treason 1601. (*Criminal Trials*, i.)

The present Lord Viscount Hereford, the 16th inheriting the title, has come down through a long line of distinguished alliances with English and Welsh families, among whom may be mentioned Dorset, Walsingham, Price of Vaynor, and Glynn of Maesmawr, co. of Mont.

HOLFORD, Mrs. Gwynne, of Buckland.

(See *Gwynne-Holford, Buckland.*)

HOWELL, Rev. George, of Llangattock, Breconshire.

Rector of Llangattock-cum-Llangenny, Brecknockshire; sometime Vicar of Conwyl Gaio-with-Llansawel, Carmarthenshire; Rural Dean; author of various sermons and articles in the Welsh language; *b.* at Penrallt-Fadog, in the co. of Carmarthen, 1811; *ed.* at St. David's College, Lampeter, 1836 prizeman, 1st cl.

Residence: The Rectory, Llangattock, Crick-howl.

Arms: 1, azure, a wolf salient, proper; 2, argent, a chevron, gu., between three cocks; 3, ermine, charged with a chevron, gu., in chief a lioncel, proper; 4, sable, a lion rampant, regardant, or; 5, or, a lion rampant, gules; 6, sable, a bend, or, between two daggers, proper, hilted, or.

Crest: A wolf, proper.

Motto: Senesco, non segnesco.

GENÉALOGICAL NOTE.

This family derives its descent from Rev. Thomas Howell, vicar of Abernant and Conwyl Elvet, the father of the celebrated "James Howel," and of the Right Rev. Thomas Howell, Bishop of Bristol, 1647. *James Howel*, the author of a variety of works, among which the best known are *Epistolæ Ho-Elizavæ*, was born in 1594. He obtained distinction, sat in Parliament for Richmond, Yorkshire, was one of the Clerks of the Privy Council under James I. and Charles I., travelled much abroad, and embodied in his "Letters" a great amount of interesting information about the various countries of the Continent. His style is de-

scriptive and lively; his works, with much that is humorous and gossiping, contain frequent allusions and facts elucidative of the history of the times. He died in London, 1666. The Rev. George Howell, with due respect for the memory of so celebrated an ancestor, has collected nearly, if not all his known works. (See *James Howel.*)

Note.—A large stone about eight feet high stands on a farm belonging to the estate, called Llechshion, in the parish of Conwyl Elvet, in the co. of Carmarthen. This stone is known by the name "Carreg Hir."

Llangattock Rectory-house was erected 1852.

JOSEPH, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., Brecon.

Is in the Commission of the Peace for co. and bor. of Brecon; elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 12th Jan., 1854; was Mayor of Brecon 1861-2; is son of John Joseph, of Pant-y-Gwin, Llanddausant, co. Carmarthen, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Thomas Williams, of Talsarn, in the same parish (see *Lineage*); *b.* 24th Feb., 1825; *ed.* at Llandovery and Christ's Coll., Brecon; *m.*, at Cilycwm Church, 17th March, 1846, to Elizabeth, dau. of John Hughes, of Cilpote, co. Carmarthen, and has issue one dau., Marianne Hughes (see *Lineage*).

Residence: Brecon.

Arms: Per chev., az. and vert; in chief three garbs, in base two, chevronways or.

Crest: A garb, or.

Motto: Cās ni charo y wlad a'i mago.

LINEAGE.

The family of Joseph of Llanddausant co. Carmarthen, has been settled in that co. since *temp.* Henry III. (See Sir Thomas Phillipps's *Cartularium S. Johan. Bapt. de Caermarthen.*) A branch removed to the hundred of Builth, co. Brecon, and there are several of the name now (1871) in that district.

John Joseph of Pant-y-Gwin *m.* Jane, dau. of John ap William ap Jenkin, of Cilbridwen, Llanddausant, and Mary, his wife, only dau. of David Thomas, of Rhiwe, Llangadock, who also possessed Bedwhirion, Castellcoch, Carreglwyd, Cilgerthan, and Cilbridwen, Llanddausant, and an estate in the adjoining parish of Mothvey,—in all a considerable extent of landed property. John Joseph *d.* at Pant-y-Gwin, 30th June, 1809, aged 64; Jane, his widow, who *m.* (2ndly) David Thomas, Esq., of Abersenny House, co. Brecon, *d.* 28th March, 1852, and left issue a son and a dau.

William Williams, of Tyucha, eldest son of John ap William ap Jenkin, and brother of the above-named Jane, of Cilbridwen, *m.* Anne, dau. of Lewis Lewis, of Pant-howel, Llanddausant, and had issue two daus. (See Burke's *L. Gent., Lewis, Gilvach.*)

John Joseph, *b.* at Pant-y-Gwin, 24th Feb., 1803; *d.* 2nd Jan., 1867; *m.* Margaret (*d.* 2nd Dec., 1869, aged 62), dau. of Thomas Williams, of Talsarn, Llanddausant (*d.* 24th Jan., 1846, aged 82), by Gwen, dau. of David ap Harry, of Coedneuadd and Llwyn-piod, in the same parish (*d.* 14th October, 1843, aged 70).

Marianne Hughes, dau. and only child of Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., &c.; *m.*, at St. Mary's,

Brecon, 14th August, 1867, to James Buckley, Esq., of Bryn-y-Caerau, in the Commission of the Peace for co. Brecon, second son of James Buckley, Esq., of Pen-y-fai and Castle Gorfod, co. Carmarthen, and has issue two sons,—

James Francis Hughes, *b.* at Bryn y Caerau, co. Carmarthen, 12th Feb., 1869.

Joseph Henry Prichard, *b.* at Brecon, 29th July, 1870.

HUGHES OF CILPOSTE.

John Hughes, of Cilposte (*d.* 4th April, 1849, aged 67), son of David Hughes of Bwlch-y-gymanfa, descended from a respectable and affluent family long settled in the upper part of the co. of Carmarthen, by Sarah, dau. of Richard Prichard, of the same place (see in Burke's *Land. Gent., Prytherch of Abergole*), who possessed extensive landed property in the parishes of Llandingat and Llanwrda, co. Carmarthen. He *m.* Mary (*d.* 3rd Dec., 1861, aged 77), dau. of William Williams, of Cilposte, by whom he had, with other children (the eldest being David Hughes, Esq., of Brecon, in the Commission of the Peace for that bor. and co.), Elizabeth, the above-named wife of Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A.

Note.—Mr. Joseph, who is a diligent collector and student of antiquarian literature, has a valuable library of scarce books and MSS. especially bearing upon the history and genealogy of Wales. Some of the MSS. are unique, and several of the printed vols. are now obtained with difficulty. He gathers these treasures, not for concealment, but for use; and this volume is indebted to his documents for many of its rarest contents.—ED.

LLOYD, John, Esq., of Dinas, Breconshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Brecknock; sheriff, 1839; author of a volume of poems; son of the late John Lloyd, Esq., of Dinas, Brecon (*d.* 1818); *b.* 1797; *m.*, 1st, Mary Anne, dau. of Osborne Yates, Esq., of Llangattock Court; 2nd, Frances, dau. of Thomas Maybery, Esq., of Brecon, and has issue three sons, Thomas Conway, Penry, and John.

Heir: Eldest son, Thomas Conway Lloyd, a major in the army, *b.* 1830.

Residence: Dinas, Brecon.

Crest: A lion rampant, or.

Motto: Pro patriâ mori.

LINEAGE.

From Elystan Glodrydd, living in the eleventh century, who *m.* Gwennlian, dau. of Einion ap Howel Dda, descended through Cadwgan, Lord of Radnor, his son, Llewelyn, Lord of Buallt (Builth), his son, Sytysyllt, Lord of Buallt, and ten other generations, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., who was Lord Lieut. of Brecknockshire *temp.* Henry VIII., and *m.*, as 2nd wife, Angharad, dau. of Morgan ap Ivan Lloyd. His son, Rees Lloyd, had a son, David, who was succeeded by Rees ap David Lloyd, who *m.* a dau. of David Howel Philip of Trerhiccet. John ap Rhys ap David Lloyd *d.* 1683, and was *s.* by his son, John Lloyd of Dinas, who *m.* a dau. of — Jones of Cribarth.

Rees Lloyd of Dinas, son of John Lloyd, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of David Jones, Esq., of Danycrug; and his sister, Mary, who *m.* Thomas Jones, Esq., of Dolycoed, became ancestress to the present W. H. Campbell Davys, Esq., of Nenaddfawr, co.

Carmarthen. Rees Lloyd of Dinas had issue a son named John, who *s.* him at Dinas; sheriff of his co. 1798. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Williams, Esq., and had a son, JOHN LLOYD, now of Dinas, as above.

Note.—The house of *Dinas* is a modern mansion situated on the right bank of the Usk a little below the town of Brecon. The road leading to it from the town indicates a place of some antiquity.

LLOYD, John, of Huntington Court.

Is J. P. of Breconshire; Member of the Co. Finance Committee; on the Central Committee of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club; Conservator of Wye and Usk, and Hon. Sec. of Wye and Usk Fishery Association. Author of various papers on fisheries, plantations, natural history, and of a map of Severn, Wye, and Usk fishery districts (Stanford); son of John Lloyd, Esq., Dinas, Brecon; *b.* October 13, 1834; *ed.* at Bridgnorth Grammar School, and at St. John's College, Oxford; *m.*, February 23, 1865, Elizabeth Anna Griffith, dau. of Rev. Charles Griffith, M.A., of Glynceilyn, co. of Brecon.

Residence: Huntington Court, Hereford.

Crest: Lion rampant.

Motto: Pro patriâ mori.

Note.—For lineage, see *Lloyd of Dinas*.

MORGAN, John Williams, Esq., of Bolgoed, Breconshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for Breconshire; Captain in Royal Brecon Militia; High Sheriff in 1867; eldest son of William Morgan, Esq., of Bolgoed, and Mary, dau. of J. Dixon, Esq., of Ashford, Breconshire; *b.* at Bolgoed, 1834; *ed.* at Sherbourne School, Dorsetshire; *m.* Ellen, dau. of William Henry Lee, Esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, and has issue 2 sons and 2 dau.

Heir: William Lee Morgan.

Residence: Bolgoed, Brecon.

PHILIPS, Mrs. Sophia Hardman, of Gwernvale, Breconshire.

Widow of the late Hardman Philips, Esq., Gwernvale. Mrs. Philips was dau. of the Rev. Edward Lloyd, M.A., of Fairfield, and Perpetual Curate of Sankey, Lancashire, who was son of John Lloyd, Esq., of Glynbrochan, Montgomeryshire; was *m.* to Mr. Philips, August 14, 1821, and had issue 5 sons and 1 dau. Mr. Hardman Philips, *b.* 1785, was son of John Philips, Esq., of Bankhall, near Stockport, Lancashire, and descended from one branch of the extensive and well-known family of

Philips, now represented in its principal branches by Sir George Philips, Bart., of Weston House, Warwickshire, and R. N. Philips, Esq., M.P., of the Park, Manchester. The ancestor of the Philipses left Wales in the reign of Edward VI., and settled at Heath House, Cheadle, Staffordshire, which has continued to be the seat of one branch down to the present time. Mr. Philips was one of the Pioneers of the State of Pennsylvania, North America, whither he proceeded in his twenty-fifth year. He purchased, in 1811, in that State, a large tract of forest country, celebrated for its timber and bituminous coal (the latter first discovered by the purchaser), consisting of 75,000 acres, where he founded the settlement of Philipsburg, called after his name, and since grown to a large town, with a thriving population. The owner, in 1844, sold his estates in America, and returned to this country. He *d.* at Gwernvale, 1855, having devoted his time since his return from the States to the cause of education and general improvement in his immediate neighbourhood.

Residence: Gwernvale, Crickhowel, Breconshire.

Arms: Sable, a lion rampant, or, inter seven fleurs de lis; a canton, ermine.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant ducally crowned, holding in paw a fleur de lis.

Motto: Simplex munditiis.

Note.—Gwernvale, the residence of Mrs. Philips, commands one of the most lovely prospects in the Vale of Crickhowel. It is seen on the right of the view given in the engraving of the ancient gateway, the entrance to the mansion of the Herberts of Crickhowel. Gwernvale was first built by Dr. Samuel Croxall, an author of some eminence, who for a time resided there; but the present mansion is of much later date; it was erected by T. Everest, Esq., who purchased the place from a distant relation of Dr. Croxall. As kept by Mrs. Philips it is one of the most elegant residences in the neighbourhood.

POWELL, Lancelot, Esq., of Aberclydach House, Breconshire.

A J. P. for the county of Brecon; formerly manager of the Clydach Ironworks; son of the late John Powell, Esq., of Brecon; *b.* at Brecon; *ed.* at Warminster, Wiltshire.

Residence: Aberclydach House, Breconshire.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, or, 3 cocks, gu.; 2, or, a chevron, gu., betw. 3 spear-heads, az., imbrued; 3, or, 3 air-bottles, vert.

Crest: A cock, gu.

Motto: Animo non astutia.

Note.—This family derives maternally from the Morgans of Penderin (see Jones's *Hist. Brecon.*, *sub nom.*). The mansion of Aberclydach is known

to be very ancient; was occupied by the descendants of Rhys Goch, and subsequently the Lewises of Aberclydach, now represented on the mother's side by Archdeacon Davies, of Courtygollen.

PRICE, Hugh Powell, Esq., of Castle Madoc, Breconshire.

A J. P. and D. L. for Breconshire; served the office of High Sheriff for that co. in 1870; is the only surviving son of the late Hugh Price, Esq., of Castle Madoc, J. P. and D. L. for co. Brecon, and High Sheriff 1815, by Sophia, dau. of the late Francis Brodie, Esq. (see *Lineage*); *b.* at Tours, France, 1822; *ed.* at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; *m.*, 1845, Mary Alicia, youngest dau. of the late David Thomas, Esq., of Wellfield, Radnorshire, and has issue 1 son and 1 daughter, Annabeta Catherine Sophia; *s.* in the year 1856.

Heir: HUGH PENRY POWELL, *b.* 1853.

Residence: Castle Madoc, Brecon.

Arms: Quarterly. 1, sa., a chevron, arg., between three spear-heads of the same, guttés de sang—BLEDDYN AP MAENARCH; 2, a lion rampant, regardant, gu.—ELYSTAN GLODRYDD; 3, arg., a wyvern's head, erased, prop., holding a hand ensanguined—RHYS GOCH; 4, per pale, arg. and sa., three fleurs de lis, or—AP ROGERS; 5, gu., a chevron ermine—GAYS; 6, sa., a fesse, or, between two daggers of the same, pommelled and hilted, or, that above pointing upwards, the other downwards—BRYCHAN.

Crest: A wyvern's head erased, as in arms.

Motto: Gwell marw na chywilydd, "Death, before dishonour."

LINEAGE.

Bleddyn ap Maenarch (of the line of Caradog Freich-fras) was Lord of Brecknock, or, as then called, Garth-madryn, when, *temp.* William Rufus, Bernard Newmarch came to the conquest of the country. He *m.* Elinor, dau. of Tewdwr Mawr and sister of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of S. Wales.

The son of Bleddyn and Elinor, Gwgan, had, with other issue, Trahaern, Lord of Llangorse, who *m.* Joan, dau. of Bleddyn, Lord of Cilsant. His gr. gr. son was *Einion Sais*, and his gr. gr. sons were *Sir David Gam*, who fell at Agincourt, and his brother,—

HOWEL ap Llywelyn, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Gwilym Philip Thomas ap Elydr, of Llandilo-fawr (*St. Mark's Coll. MS.*). His gr. gr. son, Gwilym, *m.* Catherine, dau. of John Rhys Jenkin, of Glyn Nêdd, whose son Howel, "of Argoed," *m.*, as first wife, Margaret, dau. of William John Havard. He had a son,—

THOMAS POWELL (ap Howel), who had as wife Sibyl, dau. of Sir William Vaughan, Kt. To them was, with other issue, born a son William Powell, of Castell Madog, whose wife was a dau. of Gruffydd Jeffrey, of Glyntawe.

HUGH POWELL, their son, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Gwyn, of Trecastell (*ob.* 1624). Their son, William Powell, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh Powell, who was High Sheriff in 1666, and *m.* Catherine, dau. of Roger Vaughan, of

Merthyr (*ob.* 1686). Charles ap Howel, his son, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of George Gwyn, of Llanlledd, and sister to Sir Rowland Gwyn, *ob.* 1729.

HUGH POWELL, of Castell Madoc, his eldest son (*b.* 1683, High Sheriff 1712), *m.* Margaret, dau. and h. of Walter Thomas, of Talwen-fawr; *d.* 1749. The eldest son, Charles Powell, of Castell Madoc (who was High Sheriff of Breconshire 1738), *m.* Catherine, dau. and h. of Hugh Penry, of Cefnibrith, *ob.* 1796. He had a son, who *d.* an infant; Margaret, who *d.* single; and an eldest dau., Catherine, who survived the others and *d.* single, 1799, bringing the direct male line to an end.

"Catherine left the principal part of her property to her cousin, Hugh Price, Clerk, eldest son of her aunt Penelope, by Roger Price, and after his death, to his son, Hugh Price, the present proprietor (1808) of Castle Madoc" (*Jones*).

HUGH PRICE, Clerk, Rector of Little Ilford and Rettendon, Essex, now became heir of Castle Madoc. He *m.*, 1773, Sarah, dau. of John Turner, Esq., of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, and had, with other issue, a son,—

Hugh Price, Esq., of Castle Madoc, who came to the estates 1803; was High Sheriff 1815; and by Sophia, dau. of the late Francis Brodie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, had issue two daus. and one surviving son,—

HUGH POWELL, the present owner of Castle Madoc.

Note.—The old *Castell Madoc* was a fortified place, the mound of the keep being still visible in the grounds. The present mansion of Castle Madoc was originally built by Thomas ap Howel in the year 1588, and continued to be occupied by his male descendants until 1796, when the last Charles Powell leaving an only unmarried daughter, the property descended at her demise, as explained above, to the Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., of Little Ilford and Rettendon, Essex, the grandfather of the present proprietor.

In the churchyard of Llandyfaelog are two stones of some interest by reason of their obvious antiquity. On one is inscribed the letters C A T V C; the inscription on the other is illegible. The parish has a chapel called Llanfihangel Fechan, which is a structure displaying much taste, and recently re-erected.

Charles Powell, the last of the name, was a man of great mark in the co. of Brecon, and had *m.* into a family whose name has been immortalized, the Penrys of Cefnibrith. From this family sprung *John Penry*, the martyr, *b.* at Cefnibrith 1559, whose zeal, as a young clergyman, for the religious good of his countrymen of Wales brought him to the scaffold in 1593 (under *Elizabeth*). Of the family of Castle Madoc and of Charles Powell, *Jones (Hist. of Breck.)* speaks as follows:—"Their characteristic for several generations was that of plain, unaffected country gentlemen, hospitable to strangers, neighbours, and friends, and charitable to the poor; but the last Charles Powell was a man of more than common talent, improved by an intercourse and correspondence with several of the learned of his day, and by great reading and much experience during the progress of a long life."

SHARPE, George, Esq., of Glaslyn Court, Breconshire.

Is a J. P. for the co. of Brecon; served some years in the Sherwood Rangers, and more recently as Lieut. in the 3rd Breconshire Rifles; is grandson of J. Lister, Esq.,

of Durdham Castle, Notts; *b.* at Lincoln, March 25th, 1803; *ed.* at Lincoln; *m.*, July 23, 1843, the only child of William Taylor, Esq., Bamburg Park, Licolnshire; *s.* to estates in Licolnshire and Notts in 1862; has issue 7 sons and 3 daus.

Heir: William Taylor Sharpe, Bamburg Park, Licolnshire.

Residence: Glaslyn Court, Crickhowel.

Arms: On a field azure, a pheon head, argent; a border, or, charged with eight toraxes, gules.

Crest: An eagle's head, erased, azure, gorged with a ducal coronet, or, holding in its mouth a pheon-head, argent.

Motto: Dum spiro spero.

Note.—Prominent members of this family in the time of the Stuarts were the Listers of Coleby, Licolnshire, which gave to the county several high sheriffs, as also members of Parliament to both the city and county of Licoln. *Glaslyn Court* is a modern house, standing in a pleasant part of the Vale of Crickhowel, on the banks of the Usk.

THOMAS, Mrs., of Llwyn Madog, Breconshire.

Mrs. Clara Thomas is the widow of Henry Thomas, Esq., of Llwyn Madog, who was J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Brecon, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for same co.; he *d.* 1863. Mrs. Thomas is dau. and h. of the late Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Pencerrig, Rad. (who *d.* 18—), by Bridget, dau. of Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq., of Llanlledd Hall, Rad., and Garth, Brec.; she *m.* Henry Thomas, Esq., of Llwyn Madog, 1835, and has surviving issue an only dau., Clara.

Residences: Llwyn Madog, Builth, Brec.; and Pencerrig, Rad.

Arms: Arg. on a chevron indented, az., two wyverns, reentrant; on a chief az. 3 cinquefoils, or.

Jones (Hist. Breck.) thinks the Llwyn Madog arms should be Elystan Glodrydd's.

LINEAGE.

The family of Thomas of Llwyn-Madog has been seated at that place for several generations; and the ancestors of Mrs. Thomas, the family of Thomas of Llanbradach, co. of Glamorgan, had long been possessors of that estate.

Respecting the latter, the ancestry of Mrs. Thomas, now in possession of Llwyn Madog, we learn from a MS., once belonging to Sir Isaac Heard, Clarendieux K. of A., and edited by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., that—

Thomas Bevan, of Llanbradach, gent., was the son of Evan Llewelyn David, and *m.* Ann, dau. to Lewis Prichard Gwyn, of Merthyr. [This was about A.D. 1500.] He had a son,—

Rees Thomas [here the name *Thomas*

begins], of Llanbradach, gent., who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. to Richard Carn, of Nash, and had three sons; the eldest being John Thomas, of Llanbradach, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Edmond Morgan, of Bedwelty, Esq., by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, whose wife was Joan, dau. and h. of Lewis Llewelyn, of Rhyd Lavar, by whom he had, among other issue, a son Thomas, who married, and had a son called Thomas ap Thomas, of Llanbradach. He *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Carew, Kt. His son and h.—

William Thomas, who lived at Llanbradach A.D. 1678, *m.* a dau. of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Machen, and had, among other issue, a son named William Thomas, of Llanbradach.

Lewis Thomas, gent., second son of the above Rees Thomas, *m.* a dau. of Harry Morgan, sen., of Penllwyn Sarth, &c.

For the late Mr. Thomas's descent, see Jones, *Hist. Brecc.*

THOMAS, The Rev. W. Jones Thomas, of Llanthomas, Breconshire.

Is J. P. for the cos. of Brecon and Radnor, Vicar of Llanigan, Breconshire; son of the late David Thomas, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Brecon and Radnor, of Wellfield, Radnorshire; *b.* 1811; *ed.* at St. Peter's Coll., Cambr.; *grad.* B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838; *m.*, 1839, a dau. of Rev. John Jones, of Hereford, and has issue 6 sons and 5 daus.

Residence: Llanthomas, Hay.

Note.—For *Lineage*, see *Thomas, Wellfield, Radnorshire.*

WATKINS, The Rev. Thomas, of Lloegyrfawr, Breconshire.

Is Rector of Llansantffraed (Llan-Santffraed), Breconshire, formerly Curate of Astley, Worcestershire; eldest son of the late Thomas Watkins, Esq., of Lloegyrfawr, by Elizabeth, dau. of Evan Bevan, Esq., of Wernfawr; *b.* at Bronllys Court, March 18, 1805; *ed.* under the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., Cantab.; *grad.* at Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831; *m.*, 1st June, 1840, Emily, third dau. of Rev. James Buckingham, D.C.L., Vicar of Barrington, Devon (*d. s. p.*); 2nd, Dec., 1854, Charlotte Frances Bargrave, youngest dau. of William Bridger, Esq., of Eastry Court, co. of Kent, and has issue from this

marriage a son, Thomas Chichele Bargrave, *b.* August 26, 1856, at Llansantffraed Rectory; *s.* (along with his two brothers, co-heirs, since *d.*) on the death of his father to several estates in cos. of Brecon, Radnor, and Hereford.

Heir: Thomas Chichele Bargrave, who is maternally descended from families of distinction in Kent,—among others, from a brother of Archbishop Chichele; from Lord Wotton, Baron Morley, of Boughton, Lord Lieut. of Kent, ambassador in time of Queen Elizabeth, and brother of Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador to Venice; the Derings of Surrenden; Sir Francis Lee, of Hawley; the Bargraves, the Tourneys, and Bridgers of Eastry Court (see *Hasted's Hist. of Kent*).

Residence: The Rectory, Llansantffraed, Brecon.

Arms: Az. a wolf rampant, regardant, ar., langued and unguled.

Motto: Primum tutare domum.

LINEAGE.

The family of Watkins, in its oldest records "Watkyn," traditionally said to be descended from Tydwal Gloff, has for centuries been established in this co. as considerable landowners, and useful members of the different liberal professions. Thomas Watkins, grandfather of the present representative, was *b.* at Lloegyrfawr, and *m.* Sibil, dau. of Lewis Powell, Esq., of Maespoeth, and his gr. grandfather, Thomas Watkins, Esq., the sixth in succession of the same name at Lloegyrfawr, *m.* Anne, dau. of Roger Thomas, Esq., of Logyn.

WILLIAMS, Evan, Esq., of Aberyskir, Breconshire.

J. P. for Breconshire, appointed 1860; son of the late Daniel Williams, Esq., of Aberyskir; *b.* 1789; *ed.* at Christ's College, Brecon; *m.*, 1824, Hannah, dau. of Rees Price, Esq., of Gaer, Breconshire; *s.* on the death of his father, in the year 1847; had issue 2 daus., Rachel and Margaret, both deceased.

Heir: His nephew, Rees Williams, Esq., of Pencelli Castle, J. P. of Breconshire.

Residence: Aberyskir, near Brecon.

Note.—Aberyskir is situated close by the confluence of the Eskir and Usk, as the name implies, and near the old British fortress of *Gaer*, or "Benni," the mother of Brecon. The little church of Aberyskir, close to the house, has been recently restored, and has standing against its pine-end a sculptured stone, recently exhumed from the churchyard soil, which seems to be of great antiquity and interest, and calls for the attention of competent antiquarians. The present house was built by the present proprietor, Mr. Williams, in 1837, on the site of an ancient edifice.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. Garnons, of Abercamlais.

Incumbent of Bettws Penpont, Breconshire, diocese of St. David's; formerly

Vicar of Llowes, in Radnorshire; afterwards Vicar of Brecon; Rural Dean; J. P. for Breconshire and Radnorshire; Chairman of Brecon Board of Guardians; Presid. of Breconshire Chamber of Agriculture; son of the Very Rev. Thomas Williams, Dean of Llandaff; *b.* at Glangavenny, near Abergavenny; *ed.* at Bridgenorth School, and Oriel College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1851; *m.*, Jan. 11, 1854, Catherine Frances Hort, dau. of Fenton Hort, Esq., Hardwick House, Monmouthshire; *s.* to the estate of Abercamlais 1861; has issue 5 sons and 3 daughters. (See *Lineage.*)

Hair: Arthur Garnons Williams.

Residence: Abercamlais, near Brecon.

Arms: The *Bullen* arms: arg. a chevron, gu., between 3 bulls' heads, sa. The full shield quarters the arms of PENRY, Llwynycyntefin, of GARNONS, and of DAVIES.

Crest: Bull's head.

Motto: Fide et amore.

LINEAGE.

The ancient and influential family of Abercamlais, of which that of *Williams of Penpont* (which see) is a branch, is able to trace its pedigree without interruption to the eleventh century, *temp.* William Rufus, when by sanction of that king, the Norman knight, Bernard de Neuf Marché, or Newmarch, made the conquest of the country now called Breconshire, but at that time called Brycheiniog. Among the companion knights of Bernard was one who probably had come from the neighbourhood of Boulogne, for he went by the name *de Boulogne*, or *Bullen*, but it is uncertain whether his Christian name was Richard or Thomas. Opinion seems to incline in favour of the latter.

Sir Thomas de Boulogne, or Bullen (from one branch of whose descendants Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth, derived), was rewarded for his services with a lordship in Talgarth. He *m.* Alice, a dau. of Walter de Bredwardine. In the fourth generation from Thomas, Lawrence Bullen broke through the rule which had hitherto been followed by his family, who had always intermarried with Norman settlers, and *m.* a wife "of the daughters of the land," viz., Margaret, dau. of Philip Fychan of Tyle-glás. The name Bullen was now dropped, and the son of Lawrence, after the Welsh fashion, was called—

John Lawrence; he *m.* a dau. of John Gunter, and his son, Richard Lawrence of Talgarth, *m.* a dau. of Philip Havard of Trevithel. His son,—

Philip ap Richard, *m.* Jane, dau. of Lewis Havard of Tredomen, and had a son, *William* ap Philip, of Llanspyddid (in whom originated the name *Williams*), who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Richard ap Ieuan Meredith. His son,—

Thomas *Williams* (*d.* 1613), *m.* Anne, dau. of Thomas Stonies, Esq., of Even-jobb, Rad. His son,—

DANIEL WILLIAMS, clerk, Vicar of Myddfê and Llanspyddid, *m.* Sarah, dau. of John Lewis, Esq., of Ffrwdgrech, near Brecon, and in addition to his eldest son, Thomas, had two sons, John and Richard, who respectively became the founders of the branch families of *Penpont* and *Aberbrân*. It will be seen before the end of this pedigree that the

Aberbrân branch has now become reunited to the paternal house of Abercamlais.

Thomas Williams of Abercamlais, clerk, LL.B., *m.* Anne, dau. of Jeffrey Jeffreys, Esq., of Abercynrig, and had issue,—

Thomas Williams, Esq., of Abercamlais. He *m.* Esther, dau. and co-h. of Elias Owen, clerk, Vicar of Beguildy, *d.* 1700. His third son, Thomas Williams, clerk, *m.* Eliza, dau. of Hugh Penry, Esq., of Llwynycyntefin, and had issue,—

John Williams, Esq., of Abercamlais, who *m.* Sarah, dau. of Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont. Their son,—

John Williams of Abercamlais, clerk, Archdeacon of Cardigan, *m.* Anne, dau. of Penry Williams, Esq. (the 2nd), of Penpont, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Martha Williams, who became the wife of Richard Davies, clerk, Archdeacon of Brecon. He left a dau., Elizabeth, who *m.* her relative, Thomas Williams, clerk, of Aberbrân, who afterwards became, and now is, Dean of Llandaff. (See *Williams, Llandaff.*) The Very Rev. Thomas Williams, by his wife, Martha Williams, has had issue,—

1. GARNONS WILLIAMS, now of Abercamlais, clerk, as above. 2. Richard (*d. unm.*). 3. Martha, *d.* young. 4. Thomas. 5. Herbert, who *m.* Frances Catherine Dickenson. 6. Elizabeth Anne. 7. Annabella. 8. Catherine Isabella.

The Rev. Garnons Williams has issue as follows:—

1. Arthur Garnons. 2. Richard Davies Garnons. 3. Aylmer Herbert Garnons. 4. Gerald Garnons. 5. Katharine Frances Helena Garnons. 6. Annabella Mary Garnons. 7. Hugh P. B. Garnons, *d.* an infant. 8. Mark Penry Fenton Garnons. 9. Mary Elizabeth Garnons.

Note.—The mansion of Abercamlais was erected about the year 1571, but has from time to time been considerably altered and enlarged. The hall and the dining-room are panelled with dark oak, and with the staircase do not appear to have undergone much alteration. The hall contains several pieces of elaborately carved old oak furniture of much interest. A dress supposed to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth, of rich silk, embroidered with gold and silver thread, with the letter E worked all over it, is preserved at Abercamlais.

This family is in possession of four ancient houses,—Newton, once the home of the Games (of which see *engraving*), Aberbrân, Abercamlais, and Llwynycyntefin, a full account of which may be found in Jones's *History of Breconshire*. Llwynycyntefin was formerly the home of the *Penrys*, now extinct, but represented by Rev. Garnons Williams. Aberbrân, now a farmhouse, is built in part of the materials of the ancient mansion; ruins of two other old mansions are seen in the gardens.

N.B.—A serious printer's error occurs in the Abercamlais pedigree as given in Jones's *Hist. of Brecon*, where, by a misplaced connecting mark, the descent is made to pass from Thomas Williams, Esq., who *m.* Esther, dau. of Elias Owen, clerk, through a dau., whereas it was through the third son, THOMAS, who *m.* Eliza, dau. of Hugh Penry, Esq., of Llwynycyntefin, by whom that estate passed to the Williams family. This is worth noting by members of the family and others.

WILLIAMS, Penry, Esq., of Penpont, Breconshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Brecon; Chairman of Q. Sessions for the same co.;

was High Sheriff 1848; eldest son of the late Penry Williams, Esq., J. P., Lord Lieutenant of co. of Brecon, and of his wife Maria, dau. of Samuel Yeates, Esq., of Gloucestershire; *b.* at Penpont, Nov. 3, 1807; *ed.* at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1830; *m.*, 1832, Anne, dau. of T. Downes, Esq., of Hereford, and has, with other issue, a son, Penry Boleyn Williams (see LINEAGE, *infra*); *s.* to estates 1847.

Heir: Penry Boleyn, *b.* 1838.

Residence: Penpont, near Brecon.

Crest: Bull's head.

Motto: Fide et amore.

LINEAGE.

This family, like that of Abercamlais, of which it is a junior branch, is one of the longest established and most easily traced of the ancient houses of Breconshire, and has frequently intermarried with the most distinguished of them. Although now, and for some generations past, through alliances with the Cymric race, a properly and even intensely Welsh family, it traces its first parentage to a Norman stock, and its first establishment to the conquest of Brycheiniog by the Lord Marcher, Bernard Newmarch. Among the knights who assisted Bernard in this conquest was one De Boulogne, or Bullen, about whose Christian name, if he had one—for it was only about that time that Christian names came into use,—there is some question as to whether it was Thomas or Richard. Perhaps he was called by both names.

Sir Thomas, or Richard Bullen, or De Boulogne, had conferred upon him a lordship in Talgarth, and he *m.* Alice, dau. of Walter de Bredwardine. For four generations his descendants continued to be called by the name Bullen, and formed near connections with Anglo-Norman families; but Lawrence Bullen broke through the custom, and *m.* a lady of the British race, Margaret, dau. of Philip Fychan, of Tyle-Glas; and their son, after the Welsh fashion, took as his surname—or

rather, patronymic—the Christian name of his father, and was called John Lawrence of Talgarth. For four more generations this intermittent system of name-giving was followed, until with Thomas ap *William*, of Llanspyddid (who *d.* 1613), the name William-s originated, and has ever since continued (see full pedigree under *Williams, Abercamlais*).

Thomas had a son, Daniel, in holy orders, of Abercamlais, and his 2nd son, John, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Hugh *Penry*, Clerk, Vicar of Defynog, and their son,

DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Abercamlais, *m.*, as second wife, Sybil, dau. of George Gwyn, of Llanellwedd. He built *Penpont*, 1660, and founded the Penpont branch of the family. His son,

Penry Williams, of Penpont, *m.* Anne Jane Shepherd, and had issue a son, also called Penry, who, by his wife Anne, dau. of Thomas Smith, Esq., had a son, Philip Williams, who *m.*, as his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of John Osborne, Esq., and had issue a son,

Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont, who *m.* Maria, dau. of Samuel Yeates, Esq., of Gloucestershire, and had issue, besides 2 daus., Maria (*d.* 1811), Anne Maria, and Philip Penry,

PENRY WILLIAMS, Esq., the present owner of Penpont, who *m.* as above, and has had issue—

Penry Boleyn, *b.* 1838; Anne Maria; Elizabeth Anna; Philip Downes (*d.* 1869); James Osborne (*d.* 1871); Fanny Catharine; Adelaide Mary; Blanche Emily.

Note.—Penpont is pleasantly situated in a well-sheltered part of the Vale of Usk, about four miles above Brecon. The grounds contain some fine specimens of cedar and fir. In the near neighbourhood of the mansion, and on the Penpont estate, is the site of the ancient castle of Einion Sais, ancestor of Sir David Gam; but no trace of the structure now remains. Capel Bettws, tastefully restored, adjoins the grounds. Rhydybriw, Defynog, Aberbrân, Aberyskir, Abercamlais, and the church of Llanspyddid, with its celebrated yews, with other places of historic note, are in this immediate locality. The Williamses of Penpont, Abercamlais, and Aberbrân, all of one origin, have long occupied a leading position in the co. of Brecon.

ADDENDUM.

Of the following families information has not been obtained in time for the press:—

Bevan, Rev. W. L., Vicar of Hay.
 Davies, Ven. Archd. R. W. Payne, of Court-ygollen, Crickhowel.
 Evans, David, Esq., Brecon, J. P. and D. L. for Breconshire.
 Evans, Thomas John, Esq., of Tymawr-yn-y-Glyn, High Sheriff of Breconshire 1871.
 Hotchkis, John, Esq., of Glanusk Villa, Crickhowel.

Powell, William, Esq., Chapel House, Builth, J. P., High Sheriff for Breconshire 1870.
 Roberts, Martin John, Esq., of Penydarran House, Crickhowel.
 Thomas, John Evan, Esq., of Brecon, and Belgrave Place, London, J. P. and D. L. for co. of Brecon.
 West, William Henry, Esq., of Gliffaes, Crickhowel.

ANNALS, &c., OF WALES.

CARDIGANSHIRE

(CEREDIGION).

CARDIGANSHIRE is one of the older counties of Wales. It belongs to that group of divisions of the lands of the Principality which was formed under the *Statutes of Rhuddlan* at the conquest by Edward I. As compared, therefore, with such shires as Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, &c., which, as counties, were the creations of Henry VIII., Cardiganshire has the advantage in age of about two centuries and a half. Before the conquest by Edward I. this part of Wales was generally ruled by a regulus, or provincial lord, acknowledging the superiority of one or other of the Welsh princes or kings. Generally this superior ruler would be the King or Prince of Dyfed (*Dimetia*), which, in the tripartite division of Wales made by Rhodri Mawr, included the three south-western counties, and was presided over, after Rhodri's decease, by his son Cadell, with his residence at Dinefawr.

So abrupt and frequent, however, were the changes and disruptions of government under the Welsh chieftains, that it is often hard to say who, at a particular time, was the actual ruler of a particular region. Cadell for a time ruled the greater part of South-western Wales; soon after we find Howel Dda, his son, king of all Wales, north and south; while a little further on the country is broken into a variety of small principdoms, again, by and by, to be gathered into one under Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, and last of all under Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, who died in the struggle with Edward I.

Cardiganshire bears a name borrowed from old Cymric times. "Cardigan" is a compressed form of the ancient Welsh name *Ceredigion*, and the county was so called after Ceredig, or Caredig, a somewhat legendary king mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth. But be the king fabulous or real, his name, in some way or other, has become attached to this part of Wales, handed down to us by the olden national literature, half poetic, half historical, and at last has been crystallized and rendered permanent in the English designation.

It is thus seen that in the name Cardigan, the first part, Car, has a different origin from that of *Car* or *Caer* in *Carmarthen* and *Carnarvon*: in the former case it is part of the name of a person; in the latter it is *Caer*, a stronghold, or fortified place.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

This county in form is long and narrow, stretching nearly towards the north-east from the river Teivi to the river Dyfi, with one side lying on the Cardigan Bay, and the other on

Cardiganshire and Radnorshire. In extreme length Cardiganshire measures about forty-two miles, and in average breadth about twenty, although in the north-east, where it bounds over the Tregaron mountains to greet its neighbour Breconshire on the Towy, its width extends to thirty-five miles. It contains a superficies of 675 square miles, or 432,000 acres. Its total population in four successive censuses is given as follows :—

Total population in 1841	.....	.....	.....	68,766
Do. 1851	.....	.....	.....	70,796
Do. 1861	.....	.....	.....	72,245
Do. 1871	.....	.....	.....	73,488

— showing a small but regular increase, which has taken place mainly in the seaside towns, and more especially in the attractive watering-place of Aberystwyth.

The great surface features of the county of Cardigan are not mountains, but rivers. These great agents, through unnumbered ages, have been at work ploughing down what at one time was a comparatively equable, undulating region into deep and narrow valleys—in some cases rugged and precipitous gorges,—all travelling from the hilly side towards the Bay of Cardigan, and in the same general direction from east to west. The largest river of the county, the Teivi (corruptly spelt “Tivy”), which forms the boundary of the county along the greater part of its inland side, travels a good distance from its source in the mountains above Tregaron as far as Llandyssul, in a direction nearly S.W., parallel with the distant sea-shore, and thence to Cardigan travels in a line nearly E. and W., parallel with the Aeron, the Ystwyth, and other streams.

The courses of these rivers mark the richest land, determine the position of towns, villages, and, with a few exceptions, the seats of the gentry. A notable exception is the mansion of Havod, one of the most costly and interesting residences in the county of Cardigan, situated far away among the bleakest and most misty uplands, but by the art and toil of man, in spite of, and even by the aid of the ruggedness of nature, surrounded with scenes of remarkable beauty and fertility.

Most travelling guide-books, following each other, and dispensing with an actual inspection of the county they profess to describe, indulge in a vein of depreciation when speaking of the scenery of Cardiganshire. They deem it prevailingly bleak, barren, poverty-stricken, dismal. And in keeping with the physical aspect of the land is the condition and character of the people. In one hovel of only one floor, with sometimes the skeleton of a division into two compartments, sleep both men and cattle. None of the houses have chimneys, the smoke maintaining a perpetual and by degrees successful fight for exit with what is called the roof, and the rain proving about equally successful in its endeavour to reach the floor. The county of Cardigan, it is true, is not the first in Wales for improvement in farm and cottage dwellings, in husbandry, and in general culture, but the picture it offers when seen is several degrees more comely than what is frequently given in letterpress.

Although this county might on the whole be described as not mountainous, but hilly, interspersed with fertile valleys, with its hilly parts more like a rolling, broken plateau than an even base supporting distinct hills, it nevertheless possesses some considerable eminences. A strip stretches on the N.E. into Montgomeryshire, as if done on purpose, in order to

secure for Cardiganshire one of the proudest hill-tops in the south—namely, *Pen-lyman*, the standard-bearing top,—usually written, in helpless ignorance of etymology, but with commendable attention to euphony, “*Plinlimmon*,”—a term which carries no shadow of sense or reason. In times of war among the Welsh, when hill-tops were used as places of observation and signalling, by bonfires by night and standards by day, *Penlyman*, standing on the borders between north and south—two provinces nearly always fighting or preparing to fight each other—must have been a place of importance almost equal to Cader Arthur in Brycheiniog, or Eryri in the north. This bald, uninteresting eminence is 2,463 feet above the sea level, and forms a ridge of several miles in length, running at various elevations north and south. From its bosom issue forth the beginnings of several noble streams; the Severn and the Wye take hence their departure eastwards, diverging by degrees to fertilize different regions, afterwards to blend their waters together as they plunge into the Bristol Channel; the Rheidol from its western spurs takes its journey swiftly southwards to encounter that terrific leap near the Devil’s Bridge—a name expressive enough of the dreadfulness of the place, but rather inappropriate as an exponent of its sublimity and beauty,—and then turning sharply round, as if with a sense of having performed an intended exploit, wends its way with laughter and singing, amid scenes of quieter grandeur, towards the western sea, blending its waters lovingly with those of the Mynach, the braver though smaller stream which, having sprung from another side of the same mountain, has just cleared the loftier leap of the real Devil’s Bridge.

These twin falls of Pont-ar-Fynach and Rheidol, with their charmed surrounding scenery, equal anything of the kind to be found in Wales; and the hotel accommodation on the very spot is equal to the requirements of the most fastidious. Neither of the falls can be compared to the Swiss *Staubach*, 800 feet in one unbroken leap, or the *Reichenbach*, which in a succession of falls makes a descent of 2,000 feet; nor are they, indeed, in some respects equal to the long-drawn-out cataract of Aber, in Carnarvonshire; but as a combination picture, formed of the various elements of precipitous rocks, yawning chasms, roaring torrents in mad contention, steep declivities clothed with various foliage, and all in so narrow a compass, and presented at once to the eye, they greatly surpass any of these. The *Staubach*, through its great height and smallness of volume, dwindles into the appearance of a white streak in the air, and is so soft and light that it floats like a veil, twists and almost dissipates in the breeze, whence the name “*Staub-bach*,” or the *dust-stream*; and the *Reichenbach*, though a truly wild and roaring torrent of great volume, has not the appreciable picturesqueness and beauty of the Mynach falls.

Though in describing a spot so enchanting as this, one ought to remember that there are others still more enchanting, one is tempted by the fascination of the scene, in seeking to do justice and express the sensations of the moment, to use language somewhat exaggerating. The present grand is apt to be the grandest, the present beauty the most beautiful in creation. The Devil’s Bridge scenery is not the finest, its rocks and falls are not the most stupendous, its hanging woods not the most gloomy and labyrinthine, nor its chasms and black pools the most Acherontic in the world; and yet the place has its characteristics, and these are so delightful that when under their full influence you feel as if you had seen nothing to surpass them. Hence it is that travellers have pronounced eulogies on this spot that would be respectably adequate if applied to Niagara. One writes, describing the little

stream of Mynach, "This truly Acherontic stream, which forces itself through masses of opposing rocks, tearing deep cavities for the deposition of its unfathomable waters, and thickening the misty gloom of a recess impervious to sunshine, is equalled only by the cataract of Narni." Then comes a sensible and truthful description:—"The first fall occurs about fifty yards below the bridge. The river is here confined to a narrow channel by lofty, precipitous rocks; and from the deep inclination of its bed is thrown with great violence over a rock about twenty feet in height into a black pool beneath. Scarcely has the water been forced from this foaming receptacle, when it is projected from another precipice of not less than sixty feet into a similar reservoir; from this it hurries to a third fall of twenty feet, and shortly after is precipitated in an unbroken cataract full one hundred feet in perpendicular height."

The valley of the Rheidol, for several miles below the falls, offers a continuous succession of beautiful scenery, but as it approaches Aberystwyth its sides become more tame, and its bottom more marred by the *débris* of floods—to the overflow of which this valley is greatly subject after heavy rains on the moorlands and hills. It arrives at Aberystwyth like a traveller wearied with his journey, a painful contrast to the dancing and springing Rheidol of the mountain and the rocky glens above.



GOGERDDAN : THE SEAT OF SIR PRYSE PRYSE, BART.

In the valley of Rheidol are found several residences of the gentry, among which may be mentioned *Glanrheidol*, the seat of Thomas Bonsall, Esq.; *Fronfraith*, the seat of J. G. W. Bonsall, Esq.; *Lovesgrove*, the residence of John Evans, Esq.; while a little to the north, in the fertile Vale of Clarach, lies *Gogerddan*, the ancient home of the distinguished family of Pryse, now represented by Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart. (See *Pryse, Gogerddan*.)

The situation of Gogerddan is low, surrounded by venerable woods and hills of moderate height. The lands are carefully cultivated, in which matter the tenant farmers of the neighbourhood have a valuable example set them by Col. E. L. Pryse, of Peithyll, close by, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who devotes a considerable portion of his time to farming and the breeding of stock.

Between the valley of the Rheidol and that of the Dyfi, which forms the line between Cardiganshire and Merioneth, the aspects of the county vary considerably, offering in places not a few, as between Talybont and Glandyfi Castle, the seat of Mr. Jeffreys, a delightful alternation of cultivated fields, prosperous villages, deep and sinuous glens, and rocky picturesque elevations, opening, as the traveller approaches the Dyfi, into a magnificent view of the estuary of that river, and the wild mountains of Merioneth—with their sunny crests and dark cavernous gullies—beyond. *Lodge Park*, which is passed on the road near Tre'rddôl, is a delightfully situated residence, commanding an extensive prospect of land and sea, surrounded by sylvan scenes and tastefully ornamented grounds. That part of the county which extends between this high road to Machynlleth and Penllyman mountain is wild and rugged, broken into deep gullies and dingles, with eminences rocky and desolate—a region sparsely populated, but delightful to explore. Nearer the sea, along the estuary, there extends a marshy flat of many thousand acres, no doubt at one time in the interminable past occupied by the tide, but now cut into channels and dykes of miles long for drainage, and traversed by the Cambrian Railway, which connects Aberystwyth with Shrewsbury and the north.

The valley of the *Ystwyth* is the next leading feature in the face of Cardiganshire to be noticed. The watershed of this river is the same mountain system as that of the Rheidol. Though it is not from the bosom of Penllyman itself the first beginnings of the *Ystwyth* issue, they proceed from that same mountainous district which gives birth to half a dozen of the chief rivers of Wales and the English borders. From those wild and desolate regions, which would seem to have been created in vain, flow forth, in addition to the Rheidol, Severn, and Wye, the salmon and Sewin-bearing *Teivi*, the dashing and foaming *Ystwyth*, and a multitude of smaller streams which ultimately become their tributories. The mountains in their desolation could exist without the green and wooded vales, could drink the sunshine and the fertilizing mists which the ocean sends up to lave their sides; but the green and wooded vales could not live a single summer without the streams sent down from the mountains.

The *Ystwyth* draws its first breath in a part of the range referred to which lies within the limits of Radnorshire. It is a tiny, but a most lively and playful thing, tortuous and audacious in its progress, filling the solitudes of the moorland and the wooded gullies it passes through with the rattle of its march, until in that classic land of *Havod* it receives an accession of several mountain rivulets of like wild temper with itself, and then bounds along with accelerated speed, chafing with the boulders, springing over dykes, rushing in foaming cascades, and by and by spreading itself out in wider volume among the green meadows and under the hanging woods which draw their life from the benediction it confers. Its name of *Ystwyth*—pliant, elastic—is probably owing to the nimbleness and dash of its course.

Who in Wales—who among the literati of England, has not heard of *Havod*? The stream of *Ystwyth* has brought us to its door. This is the very place. Although high up among the mountains, one feels here the gentle influence of the spirit of culture and art; and

once the name *Havod* sounds on the ear or flits before the eye of memory, a sense of reverence mingled with regretful sadness takes possession of the mind. In this county there is no such spot ; in romantic beauty it has scarcely an equal ; in the intense interest of its brief history, and the tragic nature of the eclipse under which it passed, it stands absolutely alone in the modern history of the Principality.

Thomas Johnes, of Havod, the translator of Froissart and Monstrelet, the builder and *tree-planter*, has been more than half a century in his grave ; many of the groves he planted have been cut down, and the breath of adverse fortune has passed over the hills he loved so well ; but the impress of his genius and the charm of his name rest upon the spot as freshly and sensibly as if he were still alive.

In 1783 this place, though long the property of an old family of the Herberts, was a rugged and dreary waste, when Mr. Johnes, who inherited the estate, conceived the idea of converting the wilderness and the solitary place into a land of pleasantness. In five years he had planted on mountain and hill-side, in dingles and valleys, on crags and precipices, not less than 2,065,000 trees, of which 1,200,000 were larch. In another year he added 300,000 larch, 300,000 birch, and 10,000 spruce firs. He employed a multitude of labourers, built them comfortable cottages, made roads, and enclosed lands. Once a year a reunion of tenants and labourers, with their wives and children, took place at Havod, when the house was literally thrown open, and all who came from far or near were welcomed to the festive board. Schools were built for the young of the tenantry ; a surgeon was paid an annual stipend to attend to the ailments of the poor ; a printing establishment was set up for the production of costly books,—for with all his building, planting, planning, and attention to public affairs as member of Parliament and Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Johnes found leisure to translate, edit, and print Froissart, Joinville, Monstrelet, Brocquière, and other books which will carry his name down to a distant posterity. All this was done in the space of comparatively few years ; all was apparently prosperous and auspicious. It seemed as if the Temple of Knowledge, Peace, and Brotherhood had been opened for perpetual worship in these Cardigan hills. But all came to an almost sudden end ; the sumptuous mansion, with its costly statuary, carved work, and paintings, its splendid furniture and choice library, with jewels, wardrobes, and a thousand objects of art and vertu, were on the 13th of March, 1807, consumed by fire ! Lamentable as was the burning, some few years ago, of Wynnstay, with its valuable paintings and unique manuscripts, the calamity was small compared with that at Havod. Forty years had Mr. Johnes been employed as a collector of books and MSS., and the treasures he had accumulated were of great value. No catalogue of his library had ever been made, so that “ it was consigned not only to destruction, but to oblivion.” In three hours the havoc was completed. With the exception of the turrets on the corners, the bare walls only remained standing when Mr. Johnes returned from his parliamentary duties in London. The origin of the fire has continued a mystery. There was a fire-engine on the premises, but, there being none present at the time that could work it, the fearful element raged on without interruption, until its force was exhausted by the absence of anything more to consume.

The property being partly insured, about £20,000 was recovered from the offices, which Mr. Johnes spent in restoring the mansion. But a consuming hand had been placed upon his house. He had bent his bow beyond its strength. He fell into pecuniary embarrassments ; his only child, a daughter, died in 1811, Mr. Johnes himself in 1816, and his widow

in 1833. The estate of Havod was purchased by the then Duke of Newcastle, who carried on the erection of the house and general improvement of the place; but after a short time, in 1845, disposed of the property to Sir Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, who, after completing a superb mansion at an immense cost, sold the estate to William Chambers, Esq., of Llanelly, who again, in turn, has sold large portions of it to different purchasers, and, it is said, contemplates disposing of the whole. Thus, like many other contrivances of great and benevolent minds, the idea which Mr. Johnes had cherished, with fondness so enthusiastic, of consolidating and decorating an estate of some 14,000 acres in the mountains, and making it the gem and pride of his county, has been totally frustrated. Hundreds of poor have lost employment, and the country a material source of wealth. The mystery of misfortune has another illustration, and the melancholy words of the despondent "Preacher" seem to be verified,—“The wise man is as the fool; one event happeneth to them all.”

The Ystwyth, after leaving the domain of Havod, pursues its rapid and boisterous course through scenes of great wildness and occasionally of surpassing beauty, until, after travelling some twelve or fourteen miles, it begins to glide in a more level bed through the ancient manor of the Earl of Lisburne, for many hundred years known in Ceredigion as *Trawscoed*, literally translated and known in English as “Crosswood.”



TRAWSCOED (CROSSWOOD): THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF LISBURNE.

The mansion of Trawscoed, situated in an expanded part of the Vale of Ystwyth, is sheltered on almost all sides by gently rising hills and luxuriant woods. The place wears an air of quietude and aristocratic ease, with the absence of display. The park is spacious, and the farm land, which Lord Lisburne himself cultivates, is kept in the highest state of order and productiveness. The house is an unpretending edifice of some 250 years old, with a spacious entrance hall of the old style, with the massive table spread, and the walls

all round covered with valuable paintings of past members of the family. Additions have been made to the original structure, among which is a spacious library at the back, elaborately but chastely decorated, and containing a large collection of valuable books, many of them in the Italian and French languages.

On this spot have the Vaughan family resided since the year 1200, through a long series of ages. Like Gogerddan, the same family have continued its owners and occupiers without interruption from the first possession. (For pedigree, see *Lisburne, Crosswood*.) In the immediate neighbourhood, on the other side of the river, which is here crossed by a skeleton bridge amid overhanging woods, is *Birchgrove*, the embowered residence of the heir of the estate, Lord Vaughan, and usually appropriated to a cadet of the family.

The valley of the Ystwyth, all the way from Crosswood to its discharge into the sea near Aberystwyth, offers a continued succession of bright and attractive views. The sides of the vale are often broken into ravines and gullies, whose recesses are clothed with the verdure of the larch and the birch, while the more barren sides and uplands are enlivened by trim cottages and homesteads, and every spot admitting of it is cultivated with diligent thrift. In this part of the valley we witness several elegant residences: *Llidiarde*, the seat of G. W. Parry, Esq.; *Castle Hill*, the beautifully situated mansion of James Loxdale, Esq.; *Abermaide* (properly and anciently *Abermâd*, the junction of the stream *Mâd* with the



NANTEOS: THE SEAT OF COL. W. T. R. POWELL.

Ystwyth), where Lewis P. Pugh, Esq., is now (1871) erecting a sumptuous residence from designs by the accomplished architect, J. P. Seddon, Esq. Further on, and to the left of the vale, is *Ffosrhyd-galed*, the seat of James Davies, Esq.; and near the sea, *Tanybwelch*, the property of M. L. V. Davies, Esq.

A little over the hills to the right, embosomed in a warm depression, where several

rivulets meet—a place made by nature for a home of elegance—is the mansion of *Nanteos* surrounded by hills and woodlands, and seen to advantage from the coach road.

Whether the name of this delightful place, which means the “nightingale’s dell,” is the creation of fancy or the record of fact is not known, but the shy and fastidious songster could scarcely exercise her discretion better than by choosing such a locality for her summer home.

The third river in topographical order, as we survey Cardiganshire from north to south, and by no means the least interesting, is the *Aeron*. This little river, which finds the end of its travel at Aberaeron—formerly a shipbuilding, now a pretty watering-place,—drains a considerable portion of Central Cardiganshire, having its main watershed on the eastern slopes of Mynyddbach, whence it travels for a time in a direction away from the sea, and then winds round to the right by Llangeitho and Capel Bettws, towards the Vale of Aeron proper, at Llanllyr. At *Abermeurig*, the residence of J. E. Rogers, Esq., it receives a small contributory, and at a short distance another, both coming down from the uplands and moors dividing these lower parts from the Vale of Teivi to the east. It then, with increased volume, and amid wider and more cultured scenes, passes by *Llanllyr*, the seat of Col. John Lewes; *Brynog*, that of Capt. Herbert Vaughan; and all the way to Ciliau Aeron and beyond is environed on either side by a well-wooded and lovely landscape.



TY-GLYN, VALE OF AERON.

To the right, at the village of Ciliau Aeron, the road branches off for Llanbadarn-trei Eglwys, close by the mansion of *Zyglyn*, the residence of W. J. Davies, Esq., and the Misses Davies. This place is of long antiquity, and by reason of old associations its features are maintained in their integrity, and made permanent in the engraving above, reproduced from a faithful water-colour drawing.

It is not precisely known at what date this house was erected,—a circumstance which of itself testifies to its age; and there are reasons for believing that even in earlier times than its own period the site was occupied by very ancient buildings. The scenery around is

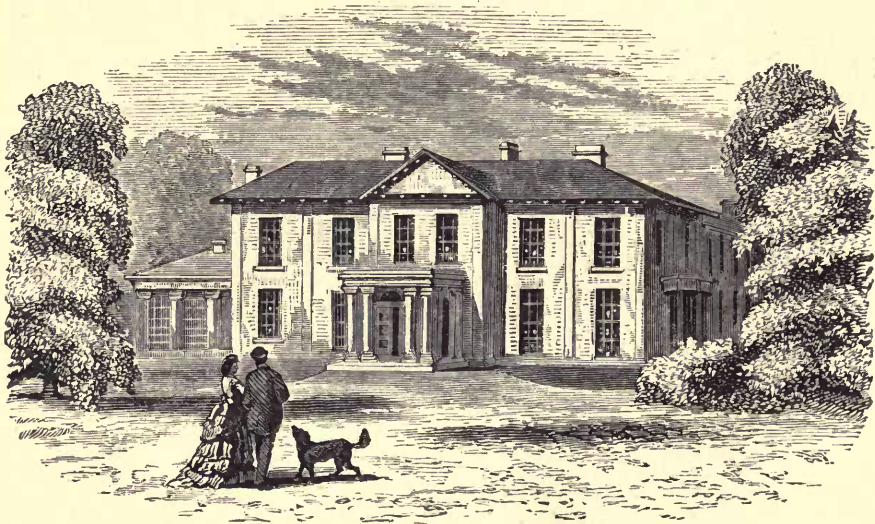
rich and varied in the extreme, the valley, though narrow, being at the same time sufficiently wide to present fertile meads of some extent, garnished on the sides with shaded glades and hanging woods, among which are fine specimens of oak, ash, and elm. The alluvial soil is prolific, and the husbandry generally good; an air of comfort and scrupulous cleanliness prevails among the humbler dwellings of the neighbourhood, giving to the traveller the impression that this valley, on a small scale, is a copy of Utopia. It is certainly true, as a poet has sung,—

“There golden treasures swell the plains,
And herds and flocks are there;
And there the god of plenty reigns
Triumphant through the year;”

but his susceptible nature may have yielded too far to the inspiration of the scene when, in a succeeding couplet, he declares against all lands—

“Sweet Aeron’s beauties must prevail,
For angels dwell in Aeron’s vale.”

To the north the land rises into a high plateau, on which, towards the east, is planted the eminence of Talsarn Mountain, 1,143 feet above the sea level. The yellow rhab and slaty rock of the Silurian system often greets the beholder in these elevated parts, not unaccompanied by their congenial heath and gorse. The farmer has to wage a perpetual war with brambles and thistles, extorting a scanty crop from a reluctant and thankless soil, and



MONACHDY: THE SEAT OF MRS. GWYNNE.

exciting in the mind of the impartial passer by the hope that his rent is low and his landlord kindly hearted. And yet this upland country is not without its features of comeliness. Here and there a diminutive stream has contrived in the progress of many ages to scoop out a defile which the art of man or the spontaneous bounty of nature has decorated with the sweet green of the fir, or the quieter hue of the oak; and frequently on the road fences,

around farm buildings and cottages, the holly shows a luxuriance which is perfectly delightful, its red berries and deep sheeny green standing forth in bolder relief in contrast with the general barrenness of the region. Not far from Llanbadarn-tref-Eglwys the landscape begins to soften and put on its better clothing. The land slopes down towards the pretty Arth, which reaches the sea some two miles north of Aberaeron. We pass by *Monachdy*, the ancient seat of the Gwynnes—an unassuming but elegant mansion, surrounded by some beautiful groves of fir and other timber.

Returning in our survey to the Vale of Aeron, when passing Ty-glyn, already noticed, we leave on the left the mansion of *Tymawr*, now occupied by W. C. M. Abadam, Esq. (see *Abadam*). In the same neighbourhood is the village of Cilcennin, whose great house, *Plás Cilcennin*, was in the seventeenth century of considerable note, the property and residence of Harry Vaughan, sheriff for the county in the time of Cromwell. Near at hand are the barrows, probably places of ancient sepulture, called *Tri-chrug Aeron*, the three cairns of Aeron.



LLANAERON : THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. LEWIS.

Further down in the direction of Aberaeron the beautiful valley grows wider, and it possible more and more rich in its meads and luxuriant in its vegetation. In this part is the parish church of Llan-uwchaeron, and in its close vicinity the mansion of *Llanaeron*, situated in as choice a spot as could well be desired for the planting of a happy home. It stands on gently rising ground in the midst of the valley; the hill behind is clothed with thick masses of trees, which are seen to accompany the river as far as the sinuosities of the valley allow the eye to reach, and the whole aspect of the landscape on every hand is completely delightful.

To a townsman, a visit to a place like the Vale of Aeron, so quiet, fragrant, and fair, is not so much like a journey from London to Wales as from earth to Elysium. A new

set of emotions are awakened, the poetic side of nature receives life, and a man feels himself to be different as well as the scenes which surround him. It is then that the pure joy of communion with Nature in her fairer moods is felt, and while experiencing higher and more refined emotions than perhaps were intended to be described in Robin Hood's ballad,—

“In somer when the shawes be sheyn,
And leves be large and long,
Hit is full merye in feyne foreste
To here the foulys song ;
To see the dere draw to the dale
And leve the hilles hee,
And shadow hem in the leves grene,
Under the grene wode tree,”

the mind is able better than in the murky and noisy city to understand the pleasures of free forest life, and yields assent to Longfellow's words,—

“Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers ;
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to the fancy numerous teachers
From loveliest nook.

“'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.”

The *Teivi*, which may be called the great boundary stream of Cardiganshire, for half its length has a quiet run among quiet and uninteresting scenes. Taking its rise from a small lake, Llyn Teifi, situated in the wild and bleak mountains to the north of Tregaron, called in Giraldus's time (twelfth century) the “Mountains of Ellenith,” which form the watershed for Cardiganshire on one side, and for the Claerwen and tributaries of the Elan, in Radnorshire, on the other, it passes by the celebrated abbey of *Ystradflur* (again to be noticed in our section on *Antiquities*), Tregaron, Llanddewi Brefi, Lampeter, first through moorland and morass, which present above Strata Florida and Tregaron, as wild and inhospitable a country as the imagination can well portray, and then through a valley which by degrees grows in fertility and beauty, until at Llandyssul it fairly plunges into the midst of scenes of the richest verdure, which rise at times into picturesque magnificence, and continue to delight the eye to the very end of the river's course below Cardigan.

Of *Llyn Teivi*, the source of this river, Leland has this account:—“Of all the pooles none stondesth in so rokky and stony soile as Tyve doth, that hath withyn hym many stonis. The ground al about Tyve, and a great mile towards Stratfler, is horrible with the sighte of bare stonis as Creg-eryri [Snowdon] mountains, &c. *Llyn Tyve* is in cumpase a 3 quarters of a mile, being 2 m. be E. from Stratfler. It is fedde fro hyer places with a little broket, and issueth out again by a smaulle gut. Ther is in it veri good trouttes and elys, and no other fisch. Tyve (river) runith from the hedde stil, almost plane West, untill he touchith within a 6 m. of Cuirmardin, and thense turnith towards the N.” These measurements, &c., are the fruit of loose guessing. Of lakes in the neighbourhood of *Llyn Teivi* there are several, and like it, good for trout. The cheerless appearance of the mountain is compensated, says one tourist and angler, by the excellent sport the pools afford. On leaving *Llyn Teivi*, a walk

of a few minutes will bring you to the top of the mountain, and at once in view of four more lakes, each within a few yards of the other, all containing trout.

In the fair country a little above Lampeter, to the right of the course of the Teivi, is situated *Derry Ormond*, commanding an extensive view of mountain and vale. In the neighbourhood of Lampeter are also *Glandenys*, the seat of William Jones, Esq. (see *Jones, Glandenys*), and *Falcondale*, the seat of J. Battersby Harford, Esq. (see *Harford, Falcondale*), with numerous other residences of less note. As will be seen under the head of "Old and Extinct Families," this part of the county has been long distinguished for men prominent in station and in public life, some of whose mansions still remain, while the very sites of others are undistinguishable.



DERRY ORMOND: THE SEAT OF JOHN INGLIS JONES, ESQ.

The town of Lampeter differs in little from other small country towns, except in the possession of an institution for the education of the clergy of the Established Church, open also for the reception of lay students, without respect to ecclesiastical relations. *St. David's College* was established some fifty years ago with the especial design of improving the educational tone of the Welsh clergy. For some years the Rev. Eliezer Williams had conducted a school of his own at Lampeter, of which town he was vicar, and had been sanctioned by the bishop of the diocese to train young men for the Church. "His plan was, after having for the first five years led candidates for holy orders through several of the classics, and through a course of general literature, to direct them to the study of theology. It was his special solicitude not only that they should acquire a habit of expressing their ideas upon paper with facility, but that they should devote a portion of their time to the study of rhetoric, and to a graceful and effective elocution in their native tongue."

It was now projected to convert this school into a more formal college. In order to accomplish this end a fund was formed, towards which each incumbent contributed a tenth of

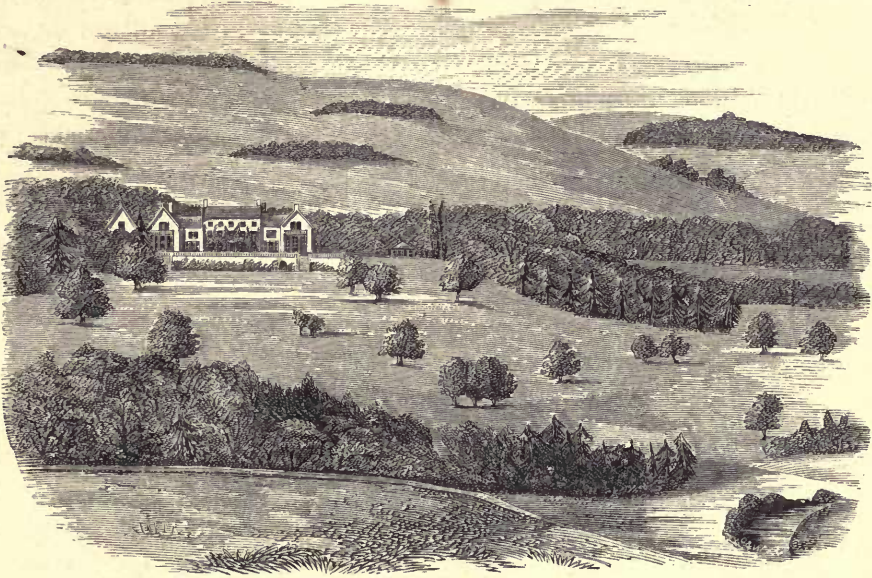
one year's income from his benefice. As a beginning the bishop himself put down the sum of £120, a proportionate part of the revenue of his see, and ultimately his Majesty George IV., the English universities, the lords of the manor, and various other benevolent persons, contributed with great liberality towards the undertaking. Thus was the project conceived of founding the noble institution which has since been designated St. David's College. Mr. Williams died in 1820. In the year 1823 the foundation stone was laid by the venerable Bishop (Burgess) of St. David's. (See *Works of Rev. Eliczer Williams*, ed. by his son, Rev. St. George A. Williams, pp 88, &c.)

The college *calendar* informs us that the college was incorporated by royal charter in A.D. 1828, and empowered to grant upon examination the degree of Bachelor in Theology to certificated members having been five years in priest's orders. The institution has gone on progressing in usefulness, from time to time extending its plan of study to meet the requirements of the age. A new charter, with further privileges, was a few years ago obtained, together with a large augmentation to the funds. It has now a staff of six professors; the Principal is the Very Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, M.A., D.C.L., Dean of St. David's, and the Vice-Principal the Rev. J. J. Stewart Perowne, B.D. For many years the Vice-Principal was the late learned and acute Dr. Rowland Williams.

In ancient times the Church in the see of St. David's enjoyed relatively more educational advantages than she does at present. A monastic seminary or college existed at St. David's. In later times a college flourished at Abergwili, which Henry VIII. transferred to Brecknock, part of whose funds came back to assist Lampeter. A great school existed for ages at Llanddewi Brefi, between Lampeter and Tregaron. Considering the smallness of the population in those days, and the almost total rudeness of the people, there is reason to believe that the clergy, *relatively to their flocks*, and the standard of intelligence surrounding them, were better educated than the clergy of any denomination in Wales can be said to be in our day. St. David's College, however, is largely instrumental in improving the tone of ministerial education in Wales.

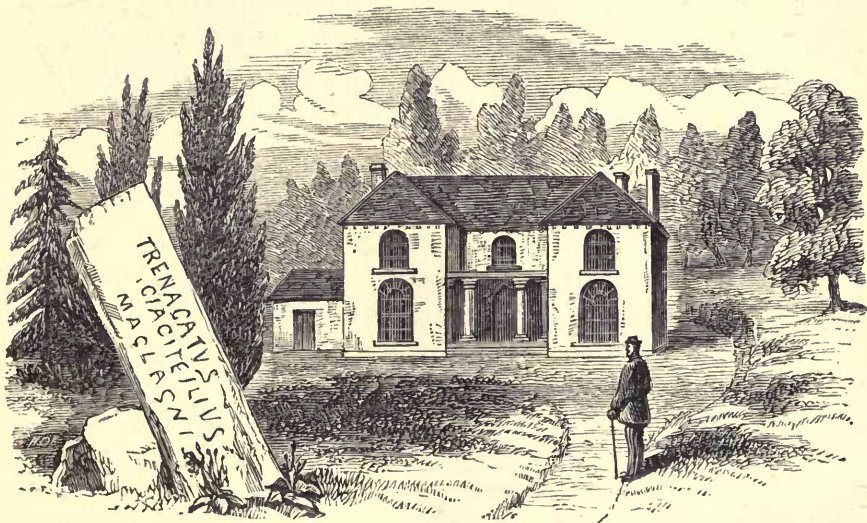
On the right bank of the Teivi, below Llanybyther, on a slope commanding a noble view of the Carmarthenshire hills towards Llansawel, and of the Teivi valley, is *Highmead* (see *Evans, Highmead*); and on the same estate is the ancient seat of *Llanfechan*, of late, by a process of supposed improvement, modified into Lanvaughan. "Llan-fechan" has a meaning, and, moreover, in that precise form is the venerable name by which through many generations the home of the Lloyds—maternal ancestors of the present proprietor—has been known (see also *Lloyd, Gilfachwen*, and *Lloyd, Waunifor*), while "Lanvaughan" is both an absurdity and a parvenu. The Highmead estate extends to a considerable distance on both sides of the Teivi, which flows at the bottom of the park. The property was inherited by Major Evans after his great-uncle. The present mansion, which has recently been enlarged and modernized, was built in 1777 by his great-uncle, Major Herbert Evans, Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1782, near the house of Lowmead (used by his father, John Evans, Esq., of Glantowy, as a hunting lodge), on part of the Llanfechan estate, which is now, like the Abernant and Rhydybont property, united to Highmead. The proprietor is preparing for the wealth of future generations, as well as the ornamentation of his estate, by extensive tree-planting. Llanfechan has been allowed to fall into a dilapidated condition, but is to be restored. The Ogham Stone seen in the grounds will be further noticed under "*Antiquities*."

On the same side of the Teivi are the mansions of Bwlchbychan, Alltyrolyn, Waunifor, Llanfair, and, a little beyond Llandyssil, *Gilfachwen*. Llandyssil, half village, half town,



HIGHMEAD: THE SEAT OF MAJOR HERBERT D. EVANS.

comes in the way to Newcastle Emlyn, both surrounded by delightful scenery, and both partly in Cardiganshire and partly in Carmarthenshire. The castle, which was called New-

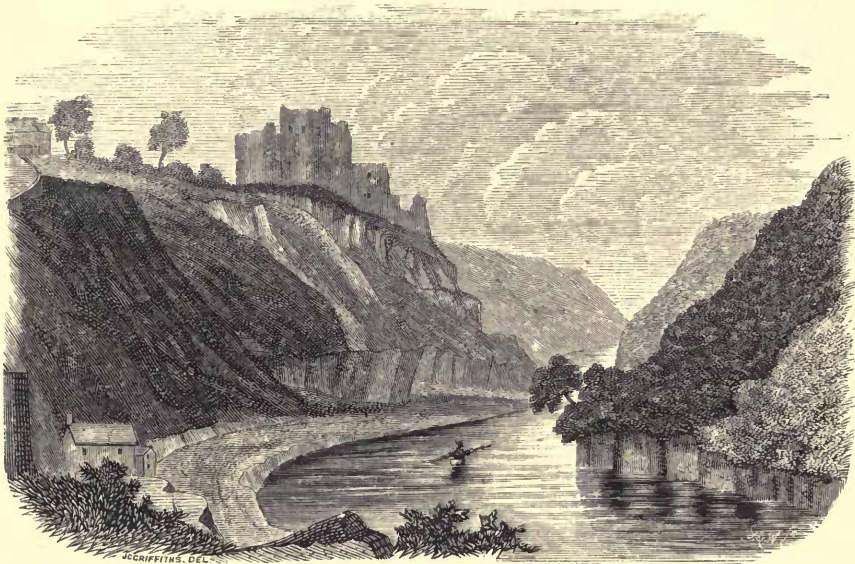


LLANFECHAN.

castle in Emlyn, was built, in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Dinefawr (Dynevor), who made it one of his chief residences. The situation is highly picturesque and

an ascent to the ruin is amply repaid by the magnificent view it commands of the Teivi Valley below and above, with the abrupt and sportive windings of the river, and its impetuous rush towards the bridge. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle Emlyn are located various seats of the gentry, among which, on the Cardiganshire side, may be mentioned *Adpar* (Mr. Fitz-Williams); *Aberceri* (see *Davies, Aberceri*); and to the interior the beautiful and ancient *Bronwydd*—the mansion recently re-erected (see *Lloyd, Bronwydd*); Gernos, Gwernant, Blaenwern (see *Morris, Blaenwern*), Traedyraur (see *Bowen, Troed-yr-aur*), Neuadd, Tyllwyd (see *Jones-Parry, Tyllwyd*), Stradmore Hill, and Blaenpant.

Almost more beautiful than the Vale of Teivi are the diminutive valleys and dingles of the *Ceri* on the Cardiganshire side, and the *Cych* on the other. The Teivi has a narrow pass in the neighbourhood of Llysnewydd (see *Lewes, Llysnewydd*); but the hanging woods of the

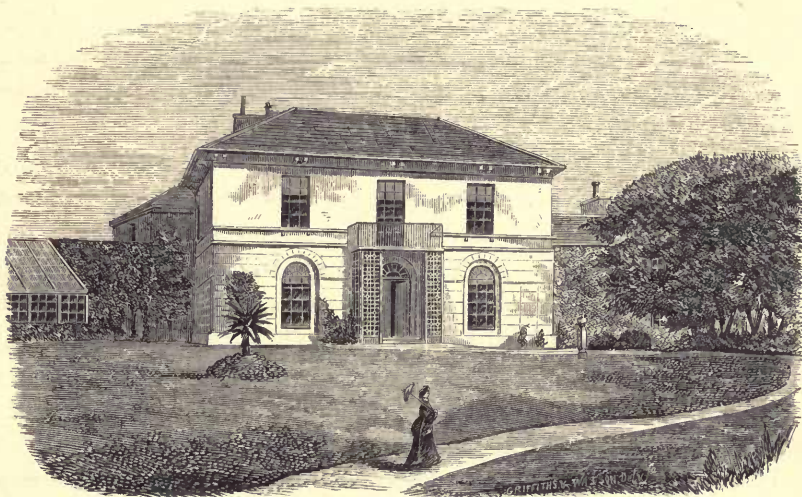


CILGERRAN CASTLE.

valley and the falls of Cenarth, where the river seems to have cut its way through the solid schistose rock, constitute a scene of peculiar beauty. At Cilgerran, and hence towards Cardigan, the Vale of Teivi reaches the highest pitch of magnificence, although in places confined almost to the width of the river. The rocky sides are high and precipitous, but almost everywhere clothed with wood. The rock is of the lower Silurian group, and is quarried for slate—the *débris* being in many places thrown into the river, impeding its course and injuring its navigation. But neither the industry of the quarries nor the stupid selfishness which converts the bed of the Teivi into a refuse-pit can mar the superb grandeur of the sinuous and rugged channel the stream has here cut through the rock, on a lofty point of which is perched the fine old ruin of *Cilgerran Castle*, a view of which, although the castle is situated in Pembrokeshire, and will there be noticed at greater length, we here give in illustration of the scene.

Below this part, and opposite Llangoedmore, the residence of John Vaughan, Esq., the

valley widens, the banks become more sloping, and the river spreads out its bed to receive the tide. By and by it approaches the old bridge of Cardigan, washing the base of the ancient castle, in the grounds of which is situated the mansion of Castle Green. From Cardigan along the shore to Aberystwyth the features of the country display few points requiring remark; the coast-line is often indented with pretty creeks and coves, with here and there a fine sandy beach, and the cliffs at times are grandly precipitous and lofty. The interior is a rolling country, often poor and bare, where the husbandman is a lean and toiling carl, and Nimrod principally enjoys himself. The lower Silurian rock makes in the main but an unproductive soil, lime is far and dear, farms are small; the tenant cannot coin gold where wheat is thin, oats short, and both are driven to the wall by encroaching thistles and leaner weeds. The cottages are in parts simply disgraceful, proclaiming at once the ignorant



CASTLE GREEN, CARDIGAN: SEAT OF DAVID DAVIES, ESQ.

carelessness of the peasant and the heartlessness of the landlord. The squire's horses are housed in warm and aired stables, his dogs in cosy kennels, and that rightly; but his *human* servants, who till his acres and bring him the painfully earned fruit of their toil, live in hovels and sleep in fetid corners. They eat food his hound and pointer would turn away from in disdain, and see each year end with a poverty more pinching than that of the workhouse inmate. There are in this county landlords as kind and liberal in the treatment of their tenants as any in Wales; there is no exceptional severity or harshness; the worst evils are attributable to custom rather than to personal arbitrariness. At the same time it cannot be denied that the fortune of the small farmer in this county is one of the most wretched on earth. It is impossible to witness it without pain and a feeling of concern, and an attempt to grapple with the difficult questions, What means can be devised to make small holdings profitable? and how to avoid the threatened evil of the absorption of the small into the large tenancies.

It is surprising, however, what comfort, contentment, thrift, cleanliness, virtue; what manliness, independence, and intelligence prevail among a large proportion of the farming

population of Cardiganshire. The intellect of the country is naturally superior ; more clergymen of talent and learning among all sects have arisen from the farmsteads and mechanics' shops of Cardiganshire than from any other county in Wales. The absence of serious crime is most remarkable, the mildness of what occurs making the proceedings of magistrates' meetings and the solemn functions of the police often well-nigh ludicrous.

There are several pretty and thriving little ports between the Teivi and the Dyfi, besides Cardigan and Aberystwyth, although it must be noted that of late years most of the ports of Cardiganshire have suffered a diminution of trade from the competition of the railway and the absorption of shipbuilding by the larger ports.

Aberporth, some eight miles from Cardigan, has a moderate trade in culm, coal, and limestone, has some fishing-smacks, and is resorted to in summer as a bathing-place. *New Quay*, south of Aberaeron, had a thriving port, with a rapidly increasing population, much of whose trade was connected with shipbuilding ; but the place has latterly ceased advancing, through the causes already mentioned. *Llanarth*, surrounded by picturesque scenery, is in the vicinity of New Quay. *Aberaeron* is a pleasant watering-place, much frequented by tourists and summer visitors.

The old county town of *Cardigan*, depending on a twofold source of commercial life—an agricultural market and a seaport—has a steady trade, subject to few fluctuations. It has enterprising merchants, and in the vicinity are several seats of the gentry.

Aberystwyth, in population the most advancing town of Cardiganshire, competes with Cardigan for the possession of county privileges. As a fashionable watering-place it is equal to any in Wales, and surpassed for beauty and salubrity by few in the kingdom. In the Bellevue and Queen's, with the supplementary Lion and Talbot Hotels, it possesses first-class and ample accommodation for visitors ; has excellent beaches for bathing, and a marine promenade of great extent and attractiveness. The seats of several of the old county families are in the near neighbourhood. The port, the mining industry of the interior, and the railway, co-operate to animate its commercial operations. It has also a good agricultural and general market. What it wants is winter life.

The proposal to establish in Aberystwyth a university college for Wales would, if successful, materially add to the prosperity of this beautiful town. It is now some years since an earnest effort was made to accomplish this object. Through the labour of one individual only, a large sum of money was collected, and a much larger sum promised ; a superb building just erected for another purpose, but more suitable for a college, was purchased for £10,000, and a third of the money paid in 1867, leaving, after paying all expenses, a sufficient amount subscribed to pay the whole of the purchase sum. But from some unexplained reason, there the work has stopped. No further payment has been made for the building, and no progress made towards establishing the much-desired institution. The country, which once expected so much benefit from this proposal, has naturally received a cruel shock of disappointment, and the town of Aberystwyth seems to have grown indifferent even to its own good. The matter has been managed by a committee ; but the Government ought to come to the rescue of a project so noble from private and incompetent hands, and give the Principality a collegiate institution worthy of the times, and of the loyalty of the Welsh people. Unless this is done, there is now the utmost certainty of a total collapse and a shameful failure.

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The county of Cardigan is entirely included in the great field of the lower Silurian strata, cognate with the materials of the mountains of North Wales, and displaying in many parts the slaty cleavage of the Llanberis, Festiniog, and Bethesda districts. But while this group of strata in the north has been forced up into enormous ridges and mountains, exhibiting a fearfully jagged and tortured surface, the same rock in Cardiganshire has lain quietly in its bed, scarcely feeling, except in faint vibrations, the heaving forces which have tossed its neighbours to such heights, and which seem to have got exhausted as they approached Cardiganshire in the effort to lift up to their present elevation the masses of Penlyman (Plinlimmon) and the Tregaron hills. The rocks on the coast exhibit curvatures, and signs of compression and expansion, with certain faults and dippings, which tell plainly enough that some disturbance has taken place; the undulating surface does in some instances the same; but as a rule such irregularities may equally be accounted for by a supposed unequal denudation by water action.

The stern monopoly maintained by the Silurian group in Cardiganshire tells powerfully against the agriculturist, for that group totally and without compromise excludes the limestone. In Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire its monopoly was broken by fiat of some great convulsion, which lifted up the surface so far as to take the carboniferous limestone out of reach of the flood which swept it away clean from the face of Cardiganshire, leaving not a square foot of it behind. Hence the caravans of small carts and waggons which in years gone by used to make their long and weary journeys through days and nights from all parts of this county to any point in the sister counties that would yield them the comfort of lime. The railway now performs the service more expeditiously and cheaply, bringing back by steam what unnumbered ages ago had been stolen by water.

The Silurian also forbids the use of coal. Not an inch of coal is contained in the whole of Cardiganshire. It has been told that certain poetic amateurs in mining, with the aid of a Merlin's wand, have gone out when the dew was upon the grass, and have suddenly stopped at places beneath which they oracularly declared coal to be lying. Such deeds have doubtless an air of the sublime about them; in pretension they carry a tinge of the supernatural, and it is well that it should be so, for in nature there existed nothing to correspond with and justify the vaticination. Geology has beneficently come to the aid of all who wish to seek for coal, and tells them where coal is possible, and, as God has built the earth, where it is impossible. In Cardiganshire the search is utterly hopeless, for there is no coal in the lower Silurian or upper Cambrian formation, or anywhere below them.

This formation is also almost destitute of organic remains. In its earlier judgments geology pronounced these rocks to be entirely without a sign of a living thing having had existence when they were deposited. But later researches have corrected this mistake. Not to say that the microscope is supposed to have made out the forms of minute infusoria in a rock so early as the Laurentian of Canada, which is earlier than any part of Cardigan-

shire, it is satisfactorily proved that the rocks of the lower Cambrian (Longmynd group), which are older than the Cardiganshire beds, contain at least two species of once living creatures, the *Arenicolites sparsus* and the *Arenicolites didymus*. In the Llandeilo group, which is identical with the Cardiganshire rocks, hosts of graptolites and other animal remains are found; and it is said by Professor Ramsay that this formation in North Wales obtains the enormous thickness of 3,300 feet, a mass of deposit at sea bottom which must have taken an enormous space of time to form.

Mineralogy.—The more valuable readings of the geological record in Cardiganshire are mineralogical; and these refer to lead, copper, and sulphate of zinc ores. These treasures are mainly grouped around the rivers Ystwyth and Rheidol, and the hilly or mountainous parts northward of the latter. The working of these mines does not belong to recent time simply. It is known that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they were extensively and profitably worked, although afterwards they fell off and were almost suspended. About 200 years ago, Sir Hugh Middleton, that enterprising Welshman who, by the introduction of the New River, brought a greater blessing to London than any man ever did, drew the immense sums he lavished upon this work of benevolence from the lead mines of Cardiganshire—principally those situated in the lands of Gogerddan;—and it has been said that a subsequent proprietor, Mr. Bushel, clothed the troops of Charles I., and advanced to that king a sum in cash of £40,000, out of the same source, in recognition of which service he was authorized to open a private mint, which for a time he actually kept in operation at Aberystwyth Castle. The Lisburne and Goginan, with other mines, are now in full operation, the quantity and quality of the ore being most encouraging. The export value of the lead ore shipped from the port of Aberystwyth is said to exceed £400,000 per annum.

SECTION III.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

1.—*Early Period.*

The earlier annals of Cardiganshire, like several of the other districts of Wales, are involved in so much obscurity, that the cautious historian often prefers silence to speech respecting them. The county, as already intimated, derived its *name* from Ceredig, a prince supposed to have lived in the fifth century (the son of Cunedda Wledig, a king in the lowlands of Scotland), whose mother was a Welsh princess, and who claimed in her right the status of ruler in these parts. The story goes, in Powel's "History," that this Cunedda *Wledig*, or Cunedda the Ruler-General, had twelve sons; and that when the Picts and Irish were ravaging S. Wales—especially the parts now called Cardiganshire—he sent them over to expel the strangers and take possession of the land in his name. This they effected; one took the government of one part, and another of another. Ceredig having possessed himself of this district, the region was thenceforward called *Ceredigion*, after his name.

Whether all these, and a thousand other things related in the half-legendary early Welsh records, be facts or not, is quite uncertain, but that the country was from a distant period called Ceredigion, and is still so called in the Welsh language, is beyond doubt, although

upon so barren a fact by itself no conclusion of value can be based. But whether Ceredig was a real prince, or a myth, signifies but little; his name in any case represents a power that had existence. If he was not the ruler in these parts, it is inevitable to believe that some one else was ruler, unless it can be shown either that the country had no inhabitants, or that, having inhabitants, it dispensed with all rule;—both improbable and absurd suppositions. Nothing is therefore lost to history by allowing that there is substantial truth in the tradition that Ceredig was a man, whose name in time came to be attached to the country he governed. That these parts were populated much earlier than the time assigned to Ceredig is proved by the early foundation of churches, and by the formation of roads and stations by the Romans, who had left the island before Ceredig is said to have been born, and who were too economical of resources to make an appearance of conquering a country which had no population that could pay tribute.

We have no more respectable early chronicle than the *Annales Cambriae*, and here it is recorded that in the year 616 "Ceredig died." The space between this date and the departure of the Romans from Britain, *circa* A.D. 418, was brief; and as the Romans in all probability allowed the ancient form of government and the titles of the native princes to continue throughout the greater part of Wales, on condition of tribute payment, it is quite conceivable that, apart from entanglements from native broils and Pictish incursions, the recognised heads of clans had ruled in Ceredigion with little interruption, although no record of their names has come down to us. The same conclusion is reasonable in a higher degree as it regards the times subsequent to Ceredig. A long series of princes must have followed him, of whom we know little or nothing, before historic light dawns upon Ceredigion when Rhodri the Great became, by inheritance and marriage, King of all Wales, A.D. 843.

2.—From Rhodri the Great to William Rufus.

At Rhodri's death, as is well known, his kingdom was divided between his three sons. Cadell, king of the South, with his residence at Dinefawr, included Ceredigion in his dominion. The cupidity of Cadell, however, leading him to invade the territory of his brother Merfyn, in Powys, the third brother, Anarawd, ruler of Gwynedd, or N. Wales proper, acting as umpire by injunction of his father's will, visited Ceredigion with fire and sword, sadly ravaging the whole district as far as the Vale of Towy (*Ann. Camb.*, A.D. 894). Cadell died A.D. 900. After this time a change took place in the rule of Ceredigion, the country being no longer, as it would seem, a part of a S. Wales kingdom, but a kind of separate lordship, held by a modified feudal tenure, recognising the Saxon king as lord paramount, and the princes of S. Wales as superiors. It seems clear that the princes of Wales, both North and South, had been compelled by this time, without losing the position of rulers over their own people, to recognise the king of Lloegy, sometimes called the King of London, as supreme lord. In the laws of *Howel Dda* (son of Cadell) there are plain indications of such a state of things. These laws mention tribute paid to the Anglo-Saxon kings, give directions as to the mode of equalizing the burden, encouraging rather than dissuading subjection, probably with the view of profiting from the alliance more than from contentedness with its terms. Howel the Good, in A.D. 922, was one of the Welsh princes

who went to meet King Edward (son of Alfred the Great) at Tamworth, and, as the *Saxon Chronicle* says, "sought to him to be their lord." This testimony refers mainly to the princes of North Wales; but a few years after, the same chronicle, speaking of Athelstane's conquests, says, "And he ruled all the kings who were in this island, first Howel, King of the West Welsh, . . . Owen, King of the Monmouth people," &c. In fact, under Athelstane little but the name of independence was left to the Welsh princes. They ruled their own people, and were themselves under feudal subjection to the English king. This was the state of things in Cardiganshire in the later days of Howel the Good, who, in a manner consistent with the local rule of other chiefs, had become King of all Wales.

Howel died in A.D. 948; disorganizations follow, and the lordship of Ceredigion becomes a sufferer. If we had faith in *Iolo MSS.*, there is a story contained in them relating to Ceredigion, which might be quoted with much satisfaction. "Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cibwyr and Caredigion," Iolo's paper says, "lived in the time of King Edgar, who summoned the Welsh prince to Chester, to row his barge on the river Dee. Gwaethvoed replied that he could not row, and that if he could he would not, unless it were to save some one's life. Edgar sent a second and more peremptory command, but the lord of Cibwyr deigned no answer, until, the messenger begging most humbly for some word to carry back to his master, he said,—

"Fear him who fears not death."

Struck with his courage, Edgar went to him, and giving him his hand with great kindness, entreated him to become his friend and relation; and so it was." There was a Gwaethfoed, Lord of Ceredigion, some hundred years after this, when there was no Edgar a king in England; and we should therefore be better satisfied if *Iolo* had given some confirmation of the story besides the mysterious shreds of MS. he was so much in the habit of discovering.

In A.D. 952, *Brut y Tywysogion* informs us, Ceredigion was devastated by the sons of Idwal—that Idwal Foel, son of Anarawd, whom Athelstane, the English king, first deposed and then restored, with the remark that "it was greater to make a king than to be one"—who were engaged in warfare against the sons of Howel. In A.D. 986, Meredydd ap Owain ap Howel Dda, who was ruler of Powys, invaded and usurped Ceredigion; and a few years later was himself invaded by a combined force of English and Welsh under Owain ap Einion, his nephew, and the English leader, Edelisus, who ravaged Dyfed and Ceredigion, Gower and Cydweli (*Annal. Cambr., sub ann.*). He was also harassed by the Danes, who were hovering like vultures over Britain, foreseeing the hour when it would fall their prey, and pouncing now and then on the Welsh coasts to fill their hollow ships with provision. In A.D. 989 they plundered Llanbadarn (Aberystwyth not yet being born), Llanrhystyd, St. David's, and other places. Two years after this, Edwyn, the lawful lord of Ceredigion, managed, by help of English and Danes, to oust Meredydd, and assume the government. How long Edwyn enjoyed his seat we know not; where it was, whether at Llanbadarn or Cardigan, we know not; but in A.D. 1039, Hywel ap Edwyn being ruler of Ceredigion, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Sitsyllt comes down from North Wales with overwhelming forces, burns Llanbadarn-fawr, carries all before him as far as Pembroke and Carmarthen; and, in short, in A.D. 1044 compels all South Wales to acknowledge his supremacy. Hywel refused at first to give in without a struggle. He mustered his followers

at *Pencader*, but was defeated with great loss—a part of his loss being his wife, who was captured by the envious Gruffydd, and became his spouse.

It was the hard destiny of Ceredigion through all this dismal time to be devastated and plundered; the inhabitants seemed to be made as refuse, to be consumed for the diversion of war-loving princes; and the produce of field and forest was eaten up by hungry Danes, Irish, and English. Since Rhodri and Howel the Good, no strong government, no steady protective force, seemed to exist; but one weak and unscrupulous petty lord sought the mastery over another; while all had probably a presentiment that the days of Cambrian independence were nearly numbered. One more turn the wheel of fortune takes for Ceredigion, a turn which changes the hues of the scene, and completely introduces a new phase of civilization, and a new and foreign government.

3.—*The Normans.*

The *Normans* had now been masters of England some twenty years or more. In fact, the changes, the struggles, the blood-baptisms which had been witnessed in England during the last 150 years were infinitely more severe and astounding than those which had occurred in Wales, constantly as this country was stained with blood and lying in ashes. The Saxon kingdom had fallen before the Danes, and the Danes and Saxons together had been crushed by the Normans. The Normans now came into Wales. William Rufus set on foot the system of Lords Marchers' conquest. Considering himself the owner of all the land, he gave authority to any adventurer knight who liked the enterprise, to seize any obnoxious district in the king's name, and possess it as a lordship of his own. Fitzhamon had just seized upon Glamorgan, Bernard Newmarch upon Brecknockshire, and now Roger de Montgomery does homage for Cardigan along with Powys, proceeds at once to take possession by force, and effects his object. The *Annales Camb.* have this ominous insertion under A.D. 1091,—“About the Kalends of July the [French Normans] for the first time held Dyfed and Ceredigion, built castles therein, and from thence possessed themselves of all the land of the Britons.” The Britons, however, do not yield without a struggle. When William is absent in Normandy, fighting his brother Robert, the Welsh, as the *Annal. Camb.* say, cast off the yoke of the French, and destroyed all their castles in Dyfed and Ceredigion—two strong places, Pembroke and Rhicors, alone excepted. The entry for the following year (A.D. 1093) is, that “Dyfed, Ceredigion, and Ystrad-Tywi remain desolate”—an entry which, in few words, conveys abundant meaning. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* opens the curtain more widely under A.D. 1094 :—“The Welsh gathered themselves together, made war upon the French in Wales, or in the neighbouring parts where they had been deprived of their lands, and they stormed many fortresses and castles, and slew the men. Afterwards their numbers increased so much that they divided themselves into many bodies; Hugo, Earl of Shropshire, fought with one division, and put it to flight; nevertheless the others abstained not, during the whole year, from committing every outrage in their power.” They had the audacity to keep it if they could their own.

The powerful and popular Gruffydd ap Cynan was the plague of the Normans in the North; and Rhys ap Tewdwr, whose fall at the battle of *Gaer*, near Brecon, was a serious blow to the patriots, was the hero of the South. Even before the contest with the Normans which led to

this disastrous event had begun, the strength of the national cause in South Wales had been greatly weakened by the rebellious proceedings of Madog, Cadwgan, and Rhyrid, sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, in concert with Jestyn ap Gwrgant of Morganwg, a traitorous helper of the Norman Lords Marchers in South Wales. Rhys had met his opponents at Llechryd, and routed them with great loss, Madog and Rhyrid being amongst the slain. Cadwgan escaped, and fled the country. This was about A.D. 1089, two years before the death of Rhys ap Tewdwr and the conquest of Brycheiniog by the Lord Marcher Bernard Newmarch. Cadwgan, however, was soon back, for we find him chosen by the South Welsh as one of their leaders. William Rufus now resolved upon effectually subduing Wales, and with this view, A.D. 1097, led into it a great army, swearing at the same time, if Florence of Worcester is to be believed, that he would slay every male in the country. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* tells us that William remained in Wales "from midsummer till near August, to his great loss in men, horses, and many other things;" and William of Malmesbury testifies that "frequently in Wales fortune was unfavourable to William; the rugged character of the country and bad weather assisted the rebellion of the Welsh, and impeded the king's valour." The truth is that the patriots had adopted tactics which confounded Rufus's generals. They avoided a pitched battle; harassed the army's flanks by sudden skirmishes; shot their arrows from thickets and rocks; lay in wait in narrow defiles and at the fords of rivers, and wherever they could take in detail the Normans' heavy men-at-arms, and without much peril to themselves, decimated the invaders.

Nothing very special was done against Ceredigion for some years, until Henry I. was instigated to resume hostilities. The Welsh had joined with De Belesme, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, in his insurrection against the king, under the leadership chiefly of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, already mentioned, and his brother Iorwerth; but Iorwerth changed his colours when Henry outbid De Belesme in promises, and joined the royal cause; while Cadwgan, through this convenient suppleness of his brother, managed to obtain so much favour as to receive the lordship of Ceredigion and part of Powys. But Owain ap Cadwgan's rashness soon brought his father into new trouble. He wanted to bless the lordship of Ceredigion with the presence, as his wife, of a princess as notorious for her beauty as for her loose morals, *Nest*, once the concubine of Henry I., but now, unhappily for Owain's peace, wife of Gerald de Windsor, who had just built for himself a castle at Pembroke. Owain managed to introduce himself and a few companions into De Windsor's castle, set fire to it, and in the confusion seized the princess, and carried her away to his stronghold in Ceredigion. Nest seems to have borne the treatment with equanimity. But Owain and his father Cadwgan lost influence among their countrymen by this step; their castle was attacked by a great force; but they managed to escape, Cadwgan returning to his country of Powys. The storm having passed, Cadwgan, by paying a sum of money and proving his own personal innocence of the outrage on Nest, was allowed to return to Ceredigion and resume his lordship. His son Owain, having come forth from his concealment, became the head of a troop of banditti, who, in Meirionydd, Ceredigion, and other parts, robbed, and burnt, and committed all manner of excesses. Henry, unjustly, laid the blame of these proceedings on Cadwgan, the father, and under the guise of a fit of anger, but possibly in pursuance of a pre-determined plan, forbade him any more to hold the lordship of Ceredigion, and gave it to the Norman Gilbert Fitz-Richard, or *Strongbow*.

This took place in A.D. 1109 or 1110, just forty-four years after the Norman Conquest. The gift of the lands of Cardigan to a Norman knight meant a licence from the King of England to enter, and conquer, and make good his footing if he could. That such a thing was possible proves how helpless disunion and mutual jealousies had made the Welsh princes and people. Henry rendered aid to Gilbert in his effort to establish himself in Ceredigion, and in the end he succeeded. To establish his power, Strongbow built the Castle of Aberystwyth and the Castle of Cilgerran. This was possibly not the first castle built on Aberystwyth Point, but it was the first fortress of great strength erected there. Nor was it the castle whose ruins are now visible, and of which an *illustration* will be given further on; for the *Strongbow* fortress was demolished, or at least burnt, by Owen Gwynedd; and another built on the same site was also razed to the ground by its then possessor, Maelgwyn (see *Aberystwyth Castle*).

After about four years of a kind of rule over Cardiganshire, or rather, such parts of it as his castles overawed—for it would be absurd to consider the matter in any other light,—Gilbert Strongbow was called to account for his presence at Aberystwyth by a peremptory chieftain of the old house of Tewdwr. This was none other than Gruffydd, the son of Rhys ap Tewdwr of Dinefawr, who had been invited by the people of Ceredigion, in A.D. 1114, to become their ruler in spite of the Norman. Gruffydd consented. His sword had drunk deep into Norman blood. Giraldus de Barri, who passed through Cardiganshire in A.D. 1188, records one of his victories :—" We proceeded on our journey from Cilgerran towards Pont-Stephen [Lampeter], leaving *Cruc Mawr*, *i. e.*, the great mound near Aberteifi, on our left hand. On this spot, Gruffydd, son of Rhys ap Theodor, soon after the death of King Henry I., by a furious onset gained a signal victory against the English army, which, by the murder of the eminent Richard de Clare [Lord of Cardigan], near Abergavenny [see p. 74], had lost its leader and chief. A tumulus is to be seen on the summit of the above hill, and the inhabitants affirm that it will adapt itself to persons of all stature, and that if any armour is left there entire in the evening, it will be found, according to vulgar tradition, broken to pieces in the morning." (*Itin.*, chap. iii.)

In this instance, however, his good fortune forsook him, and Strongbow proved victor after a severely contested battle. The men of the North now tried their hand. In A.D. 1135, the brave Owain Gwynedd and his brother Cadwaladr, sons of the illustrious Gruffydd ap Cynan, overran the country with a powerful force of men and horse, and made the Normans tremble: at Cardigan they gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of Normans, English, and *Flemings*—those Flemings whom Henry I. had settled in Pembrokeshire to be a kind of counterpoise to the Welsh,—when more than 3,000 of the foreigners were left dead on the field. Cadwaladr remained as ruler of Cardiganshire, defying the Norman usurpers. His brother Owain led an army more than once to his assistance, his visit in A.D. 1142 involving the burning of Aberystwyth Castle, and doubtless by that process the expulsion of the Lord Marcher. Cadwaladr was still Lord of Ceredigion when, in A.D. 1148, he built the Castle of Llanrhystyd, which has no memorial of it left, but is supposed to have stood near *Moelifor*, a farmhouse representing a place that was once a mansion of importance, the possession and residence of the Gwyns of Moelifor.

It would appear that for the time the Normans had been cowed; the spirit of the men of Ceredigion was too stubborn to be either subdued or pacified, and the result was that

Henry II. in A.D. 1171 used his prerogative as lord paramount by giving the territory of Ceredigion to Rhys, the illustrious "Lord Rhys," who had for many years plagued and foiled the Normans and the English—had done homage and rebelled, and again done homage, but ever adhered like a true Briton to the cause of his harassed and gradually sinking country. Rhys resided chiefly at his castle at Cardigan (built in 1157 by Roger, Earl of Clare, one of the Marchers, and once destroyed by Rhys),* and maintained the style of a king. He was destined to be the last prince of South Wales, and he surrounded his position with as much splendour and *éclat* as if he had foreseen the fact, and meant to render it the last honours without stint. In A.D. 1177 he held at Christmas, in this castle, a magnificent feast, when several hundred guests, Normans, English, and others, were present. To entertain them Rhys had collected all the bards of Wales together, who held a friendly contest, answering each other in rhyme. When Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus passed through the country preaching the Crusades, the Lord Rhys gave them hospitality at Aberteifi Castle, and, as Giraldus says, "with a liberality peculiarly praiseworthy in so illustrious a prince," accompanied them throughout Cardiganshire, as far as the river Dyfi, on their way to North Wales.

The Lord Rhys kept at his post as Lord of Cardigan and "Chief Justice of South Wales" as long as he lived. His death, which occurred in A.D. 1196, called forth the bitter lamentations of the Welsh people, for they could foresee that perilous times were again approaching. Higden's *Polychronicon* contains an impassioned lament, which we suspect is simply a translation of some Welsh bard's elegy:—

"O blysse of batayle, chyld of chyvalry, defence of countree, worshipp of armés, arme of strength, hand of largeness, eye of réson; bryttnesse of honesté! berynge in breste Hectour's prowesse, Achilles's sharpnesse, Nestour's sobernesse, Tydeus's hardinesse, Sampson's strengthe, Euryalus's swyftnesse, Ulyxe's fare speche, Solomon's wysdome, Ajax's hardynesse; O clothynge of naked! the hungrye's mete! fulfyllynge all mene's boone that him wolde ought bydde! O fayre in speche, felowe in servyce, honeste in dede and sobre in worde, gladd in semblaunt and love in face, godlye to everie man and rightfulle to all! The noble dyademe of fayrenesse of Wales is now fallen! That is Rhys is deed! All Wales gronyth, Rhys is deed! The name is not loste; but blysse passyth, the blysse of Wales passyth, Rhys is deed—worshyppe of the worlde goeth awaye. The enemye is here for Rhys is not here! Now Wales helpeth not itselfe; Rhys is deed and take awaye! But his noble soule is not deed, for it is alway newe in the worlde wyde. This place holdyth grete worshipp yf the byrth is beholde. Of [it] men axe what is the ende:—it is ashes and powder. Here he is hydde; but he is unhyllid [revealed], for name duryth evermore, and suffryth not the noble duke to be hydde of speche. His prowesse passed his maners; his wytte passed his prowesse; his fayre speche passed his wytte; his good thewes passed his fayre speche!"

On the death of the Lord Rhys, his son Gruffydd, A.D. 1196, succeeded to the lordship of Cardigan; but disputes almost immediately arose between him and his disinherited brother, Maelgwyn, who seized his territories, threw him into prison, and after his release maintained an almost continual warfare with him, to the great injury of the country, till Gruffydd was released by death in A.D. 1201. The castles of Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Cilgerran were strongholds at this time belonging to Ceredigion. The state of the county once more led the princes of the North to interfere, and in A.D. 1207 we find Maelgwyn, now in sole possession of Ceredigion despite the will of the inhabitants, burning his own castles of Aberystwyth and Ystrad Meurig, lest they should fall into the hands of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, the northern prince. Llewelyn, however, advanced to the heart of the country, and having a liking for the sons of the late Gruffydd, Rhys and Owain, more than for Maelgwyn, here built the castle of Aberystwyth, and made it over to them. King

* A.D. 1164, when Cadifor ap Dinawal led the attech.

John favoured Maelgwyn, who had sworn fealty to him, and compelled the sons of Gruffydd to quit Aberystwyth Castle, now strengthened and garrisoned for the king.

But neither King John nor Maelgwyn, nor both together, could keep Llewelyn ap Iorwerth out of Cardiganshire. John was not strong, for he was in opposition to his barons, and Maelgwyn had not the love of the inhabitants; while Llewelyn, rightly styled "the Great," was energetic and popular. When he took the town and castle of Cardigan, and the castle of Cilgerran, from the Normans, "the Welsh, full of joy, returned to their homes, while the French, everywhere sad and driven out, like terrified birds, were scattered hither and thither" (*Annal. Camb.*). He effectually beat down the power of the Lords Marchers in these parts, and seemed fairly on the road to the effective deliverance of his country. We therefore find him in A.D. 1238 summoning the Welsh lords, and all barons of whatever nationality, to meet him at Ystradflur, to acknowledge him as their rightful prince and lord in Wales. This was done; fealty was sworn to Llewelyn, and homage was done to his son David, whom he named as his successor, and Lord of Cardigan. Llewelyn died two years after this, and David, who was ousted from Cardigan Castle by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, died in A.D. 1246, leaving no issue.

The time came round for another and still greater Llewelyn, the son of Gruffydd, and grandson of Llewelyn the Great, to enter and take possession of Cardiganshire. This took place in 1270. He was recognised by charter, granted by the English king, as Prince of Wales, and authorized to receive the homage of the inferior lords and princes in Wales. In this capacity his son Madog did homage to him for Cardigan, becoming thereby Lord of Cardigan. Llewelyn, however, was engaged in the mighty and impossible enterprise of wresting his country, not only from the Norman Lords Marchers, but from the House of Plantagenet, now represented on the English throne by Edward I. A not uninterested "bard," *Llygad Gwr*, sang him on to certain victory, in terms which recall the now celebrated passage in a recent French manifesto—"not a foot of our soil, not a stone of our fortresses,"—

"Dragon of Arvon, of resistless might,
With all thy noble well-trained battle steeds,
The Saxon shall not tear one foot of land
From thee."

Wales, by the madness of internecine warfare, had reduced itself to weakness; the power of England was daily growing and consolidating, and Edward was a man of greater tact, as well as commander of larger means than Llewelyn. What the end must be was therefore clear.

In A.D. 1277 Edward took possession of the castle of Aberystwyth, and placed a powerful garrison there. The affecting story of the fall of Llewelyn is well known, and does not specially belong to this district. (See *Llewelyn ap Gruffydd*.) Another bard soon utters the lament,—

"Frequent, as once at Camlan, now is heard
The voice of woe, and frequent flow the tears;
The stay of Wales is fallen. . . .
Do ye not see how ocean spoils the land? . . .
Does not the end of all things now draw near?"

In A.D. 1282 Edward united Wales to England by the *Statutes of Rhuddlan*, and constituted Ceredigion into a county, by name Cardigan, along with its sister counties of Carmarthen and Merioneth. To settle affairs and conciliate the inhabitants, he made a

progress through the county, whose history from that time to the present constitutes a part of the general history of the empire.

The old chronicles are sparing of allusions and of statistics. Most of the great conflicts, earlier and later, which affected the fortunes of Cardiganshire, are given without names of places. Rhys ap Tewdwr defeated the sons of Bleddyn, A.D. 1087, at the battle of *Llechryd*; Howel ap Edwin was defeated at *Llanbadarn* by Gruffydd, A.D. 1038.

From these few details, which have necessarily been confined to principal events, we see that Cardiganshire has not been an obscure and insignificant part of Wales amid the stirring scenes of its eventful history. Its situation midway between North and South made it not unfrequently a convenient trysting-place for patriots, a rendezvous for marauding hordes, and a battle-field for foes. The very evenness of its surface led challenging armies to seek it to test their strength. Its soil has been abundantly saturated with blood. It has not a dingle or a cave to which fugitives from disastrous conflicts have not resorted for concealment, or a hill which has not been a camp or place of observation by day, and fire-signalling by night. Now one of the quietest and least noticed of even Welsh counties, sought for by strangers only for the wealth of its mines, the salubrity of its watering-places, or the comeliness of its valleys, it was at one time the scene where Normans, Saxons, Flemings, and Welsh held tournaments, made pilgrimages, signed treaties, built castles, fought decisive battles. No district of Wales has had more masters of different nationalities, and yet no district has preserved a purer British breed, or a simpler British character. To an apparent change it was continually subject, and yet it possesses to-day more families who have held their own through all vicissitudes, and can trace their descent to patriots who fought the Norman and the Saxon, than perhaps three other counties in Wales could each produce. This will appear from *Old and Extinct Families*, and the list of *County Families* hereafter given.

What the state of the roads would be in Cardiganshire when Edward I. made his progress of pacification it is impossible to say; but, judging from what we know of subsequent times, it must have been truly primitive, to say the least of it. After Edward had been dead nearly two hundred years, another king, or kingly man on his way to the throne, the Tudor Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., passed from Milford to Bosworth Field through Cardiganshire (staying one night at Dafydd ap Evan's house at Llandyssilio Gogo), and at that time there were no ways that could be called *roads*, in the modern sense of the word, from Cardigan to Newcastle Emlyn, or from the same place to Aberystwyth. The whole country was unenclosed except here and there a patch; whole districts were covered by gorse and tangled brushwood—a spontaneous and probably primeval forest. Cardiganshire was not a whit more rude than the Yorkshire or Lancashire of that day; but as compared with itself at the present time, with its good highways neatly fenced, and every brooklet bridged over, it was in appearance and in practice an all but impassable land. The roads were tracks; the rivers were passed by fords; the bogs and morasses were made to bear the packhorse and the waggon by being covered with branches of trees and rushes. So armies managed to march, and kings made their progress.

Even at a much later time than Henry VII. the roads of this county were still to

be made. At present, from Cardigan to Newcastle Emlyn and Lampeter, and from Lampeter to Aberaeron, as well as from Aberystwyth to Devil's Bridge and on to Rhayader, the public highways are like the streets of a city ; but in Charles II.'s time, only two hundred years ago, on all those distances there was not found a half-mile of hedge or quickset. There was no bridge to cross the Rheidol at Llanbadarn, nor a single bridge between Lampeter and Aberystwyth except Aberaeron, nor more than one (at Rhyd Owen) between Cardigan and Lampeter. The country about Llanwnnen, Llanwenog, and nearly as far as Lampeter, was unbroken pasture-land, and tradition says that it was infested with bands of robbers (hence the term of reproach "Lladron Llanwenog") as late as the seventeenth century. Much of it was in possession of the primitive forest. Old *Ogilby*, who travelled from Carmarthen to Aberystwyth about A.D. 1670, says, "The Tivy, Kerry, Dittor, Avon [meaning Aeron], Westwith, and Ridal, are the principal rivers crost over ; the road to Cardigan being boggy and mountainous, to Llanbeder something better, thence to Aberystwyth bad again, and not affording any accommodation except at Carmarthen, Cardigan, Llanbeder, and Aberystwyth, the roads between these places scarcely admitting of the least refreshment to travellers."

From Aberystwyth to Machynlleth the land was equally unenclosed, and the roads equally bad. The country around Gogerddan was wooded and naturally productive, and at Tre'rddôl, "Sir Richard Pryse's park," now *Lodge Park*, was walled all round ; but with that exception the road made its way through an open and wild region, half jungle, half pasture-land, with plots here and there for corn ;—the important *potato* was not yet cultivated, except perhaps as a great rarity in the gardens of Gogerddan and Trawscoed ; and the cattle were kept from trespassing by watching, or by the confining rope.

SECTION IV.—ANTIQUITIES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

Those who trust to Camden for an account of the ancient remains which this or any other of the counties of Wales may possess will be misled. Neither Camden himself nor even Edward Lhwyd (who made additions to the *Britannia*), although a native of this county, has noticed half the important monuments of past ages which it contains. The *Britannia*, in its account of Wales, is throughout most imperfect—a fact accounted for in Yorke's *Royal Tribes* by the tradition that Camden "came no farther into Wales than Corwen, where he was taken as an English spy, and insulted by the people." This cannot be literally true, for he frequently in his Cardiganshire article speaks of his personal inspection of places and objects ; but his visit was obviously a short and hasty one, and he might, without much loss to the public, have spared himself the little trouble he took. As far as Camden's abstinence from labour as regards Welsh antiquities is concerned, it is intelligible, for he was in his day one of that anti-Celtic school which in our time is represented by Mr. E. A. Freeman and his fraternity, whose delight it is to throw discredit upon all Welsh sources of Welsh history, and minimize to the utmost the past and present importance of the Celtic race in this island. Wales as a field of labour, therefore, was not congenial to his mind. Lewis Morris, the excellent antiquarian, who lived and died in Cardiganshire (buried at Llanbadarn-fawr), was

perhaps too severe on Camden when saying that in the *Britannia* "the memory of the ancient inhabitants is endeavoured to be darkened, and their names obscured, and every shadow of occasion is taken to revile them and their writers, and noble actions in war," &c. (*Ib.*, p. 103.) It is true that while Wales is prolific in antiquities, both pre-historic and later, if judged from the pages of *Britannia* it contains but a paltry few. At the same time it must in justice be remembered that Camden, to compensate for his own uncongeniality to the subject, sought the assistance of *Edward Lhwyd*, the most learned Welsh antiquarian and linguist of that day, who was also a native of this very county of Cardigan (born near Llanfihangel-geneu'r-Glyn), to supplement the articles on the Welsh counties. The result of their combined labour, however, is most inadequate and unsatisfactory. *Meyrick's History of Cardiganshire*, to those who possess it, largely makes up the deficiency. The chief antiquities only can be here mentioned.

1.—*Pre-historic.*

In different parts of this county there exist important traces of that early people who erected the *cromlech* and *circle*, and heaped up the sepulchral *barrow*. The well-known *Bedd Taliesin* near Tre'rddôl is perhaps the most important of the *cistfaen* class of remains in these parts. Though called "Taliesin's Grave," no proof beyond the name exists that the ancient bard Taliesin was buried there. The place, however, is a pre-historic sepulchre, and one of a distinguished kind, where a mound of earth is surrounded by a double circle of megaliths, with its centre occupied by a *cist*, whose covering stone has been moved from its place. The *Penbryn* stone in the same neighbourhood is mentioned by Lhwyd, in Camden, as bearing an inscription he could not decipher. Whatever it memorializes belongs to the later Roman period.

The wild country between Tregaron and Lampeter is rich in pre-historic remains. In the parish of Cellan, near Lampeter, are several *tumuli* which have not been opened, and several megaliths, among which is a *maenhir* sixteen feet high, mentioned by Lhwyd as standing on the confines of the parish and the dividing line between this county and Carmarthenshire. It is known as *Hir-faen Gwyddog*. Not far was *Maen y prenvot*, which he "had not seen." *Llech Cynon*, in this parish, is a *megalith* of large proportions, resting upon a *tumulus*, but not a proper *cromlech*. In the same parish is *Bedd y forwyn*, "the Virgin's Grave," and several other similar places of sepulture of like antiquity, which Meyrick opened, and found to contain ashes and calcined bones. Not far is the great stone called *Byrfaen*. There are two *tumuli* near Llanfechan, one of them between the road and the Teivi; and on the Crannell at *Castell-du* is another; but it may be doubted whether these were places of sepulture; perhaps they were posts of observation and defence.

A very important *tumulus* was opened some years ago at *Wcrfilbrook*, Llangrannog, and found to contain a great number of sepulchral *urns* with ashes, but no record was kept of any flint instruments, or other objects, to throw light upon the primitive people who had formed the barrow. There are other *carnedds* in this locality still remaining unexplored. Three *tumuli*, on an eminence called *Tri-chrug*, are well known in the neighbourhood of Cilcenin.

A fine *cromlech*, called *Llech yr Ast* (Lhwyd, in *Camden*), is found near Llangoedmore Cardigan, whose capstone, with one side on the ground, measures about ten feet in length. Other "Druidic" remains, including a portion of a *circle*, are in the near neighbourhood. Of the megaliths near *Neuadd*, Lhwyd says, "Meinibirion, near Neuadh, the seat of the worshipful David Parry, Esq., not many years since High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire, are perhaps some remaining pillars of such a circular stone monument, though much larger, as that described in Caer-mardhinshire by the name of *Meini Gwyr*;" and of other stones he adds, "*Meini Cyrrivol*, or the *numerary* stones, near the same place, seem to be also the remains of some such barbarous monument. They are nineteen stones lying on the ground confusedly, and are therefore called *Meini Cyrrivol* by the vulgar, who cannot easily number them, of which two only seem to have been pitched on end."

"*Llech y Gawres* (the Giantess's Stone)," he continues, "a monument also well known in this neighbourhood, seems much more worthy our observation, being an exceeding vast stone placed on four other very large pillars or supporters, about the height of five or six feet, besides which four there are two others pitched on end under the topstone, but much lower, so that they bear no part of the weight. There are also three stones, two large ones, and behind those a lesser, lying on the ground at each end of this monument; and at some distance another rude stone, which has probably some reference to it. This *Llech y Gawres* stands on such a small bank or rising, in a plain open field, as the five stones near the circular monument called *Rolrich Stones*, in Oxfordshire." When these monuments were erected all the island was one "open field." This seems to be the best preserved *cromlech* in the county of Cardigan. On the whole, taking the megaliths and unopened barrows which lie scattered about the wolds and vales of this county into consideration, there seems to be here room for much careful scientific research. It is to be hoped that some of the *savans* of the district versed in pre-historic antiquity will take the matter up, and unfold to us the mysteries of the stone and bronze ages, now possibly enshrined in these venerable piles. The old British age has been largely brought to light by Canon Greenwell on the wolds of Yorkshire; why should it not be illustrated with equal care in the still British region of Cardiganshire?

As to the British *caers* and *camps*, it is always difficult to say which are pre-historic and which are of later date—the Cymry having brought down their pre-Roman mode of warfare, in many of its elements, to post-Roman times. A good many of the numerous British camps of this county are unquestionably very ancient; but, as in other cases, the most ancient are the least noticed, being the most effaced by time, or disguised by recent alteration. The "*Gaer*," near Blaenporth, looks too well preserved for an unaltered British camp or stronghold of the pre-Roman period. *Pen Dinas*, near Aberystwyth, was an early and a late British camp: from the nature of the position it may be well presumed that from the first beginnings of warfare in that part *Pen Dinas* would be selected as a place of strength. It is said that *Castell Nadolig*, on the road from Aberaeron to Aberystwyth, was an early British camp and caer; and it cannot be doubted that it was utilized in the wars of the Middle Ages both by Britons and invaders: in some records its original erection is attributed to Gilbert de Clare. The fortress called *Yr Hen Gaer*, near Bow Street, has an ancient look, and seems to claim relation to the early Cymric warriors. The *dyke*, of some miles long,

near Tregaron, called *Cwys-ych-bannog*—"the humped ox's furrow,"—is not a *caer*, nor a camp entrenchment, but a long ridge, raised by great labour, doubtless for protection; and is of so great an age as to be effectually shrouded in impenetrable mystery. No one pretends to know its origin or to have heard of its use.

The parish of *Cellan*, near Lampeter, with a large share of other antiquities, such as tumuli, megaliths, and graves, has also its *Caer Morys*, and another near at hand on the farm of Glanffrwd. *Dinas Ceri*, on the river Ceri, and overlooking its pretty valley, is a British camp or entrenched place, which at one time must have been a position of some importance.

2.—*Historic Antiquities.*

Of the civil antiquities of this class the military fortresses are the most important; and the inscribed stones, the Roman roads and stations, with the various objects at different times found upon them, into the details of which it is impossible to enter, are the earliest in point of time.

The Roman road called in Welsh *Sarn Helen*, leading from Carmarthen (*Maridunum*) to Machynlleth and *Segontium*, near Carnarvon, and called *Via Occidentalis*—the Western Road,—passed near Pencader, crossed the Teivi into what is now Cardiganshire, near Lampeter, and continued in a straight line on the west of the river to the chief station in these parts at *Llanio*, called by the Romans *Loventium*, where they had extensive buildings and an important military dépôt. The ground around gives to the agriculturist frequent proof, in the shape of fragments of Roman bricks and pottery, that the station in this locality was of considerable extent; and it is easy for the imagination to picture the scene of martial display and activity, the crowd of legionaries, the trains of *impedimenta*, as well as the frequent arrivals of native tribute-payers, which sixteen hundred years ago enlivened this spot, now so quiet and commonplace in the whole of its expression. The road is still discernible in many places, and is as likely to be trodden by the fortieth generation after us as it is by us, the fortieth generation after the last of the cohort of the second legion—which, from an inscription on a stone in a wall of the place, *Cohors Secundæ Augusta*, we gather was once stationed here—had taken his departure. From *Loventium* the road proceeded by *Llanbadarn* for *Pennal*, across the *Dyfi*, whence it probably proceeded by *Tommen-y-mur*, *Trawsfynydd*, the *Heriri Mons* of Richard of Cirencester, to *Segontium* by one branch, and to *Conovium*, near Conway, by another.

Of inscribed stones there are only a few in Cardiganshire, and these for the most part are imperfect and scarcely intelligible. In the church wall, "above the chancel door," at *Llanddewi-Brevi*, Camden found the stone which contained this imperfect inscription,—*"HIC IACET IDNERT FILIVS . . . QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTER P . . . SANCTI."* By the church door he found another "old inscription," which seemed to "consist wholly of abbreviations," whose purport he would "not pretend to explain." At *Llanio* Camden found two inscribed stones, with rumour of others which had been "applied to some uses"—most probably road-making or wall-building, the two most common "uses" to which such monuments were doomed. One he read *CAII ARTII MANIBUS* (or perhaps *MEMORIAE*) *ENNIUS PRIMUS*; and conjectured that in the last word *Primus* was seen the origin of

the name *Brefi* applied to the Church, the Latin *Primus*, first, being rendered in Welsh by *Prif*—a somewhat far-fetched conjecture.

Lhwyd, in his additions to Camden, turning from cromlechs and uninscribed megaliths, which he denominates “barbarous monuments,” to “something that was later and more civilized,” unfortunately presents of this higher class of things only one in the whole county of Cardigan. He found “a large, rude stone in Penbryn parish, not far from the church,” which had stood “not long since in a small heap of stones close by the place where it now lies on the ground.” The stone, he adds, “is as hard as marble, and the letters large and very fair, and deeper inscribed than ordinary; but what they signify I fear must be left to the reader’s conjecture.” The inscription, “CORBALENCIIACIT ORDOVS,” has nothing very “civilized” in its look; nor could Lhwyd more than conjecture, and “at first venture,” to read it *Cor Balencii jacit Ordous*, and “to interpret it,” *The heart of Valentius of North Wales lies here*,—“supposing that such a person might have been slain in battel.” *Ordous*, he thought, was not very remote from *Ordovicus*, North-Wallian; but he was “not satisfied with this notion of it” himself, and he was quite right in not expecting “that others should acquiesce in it.”

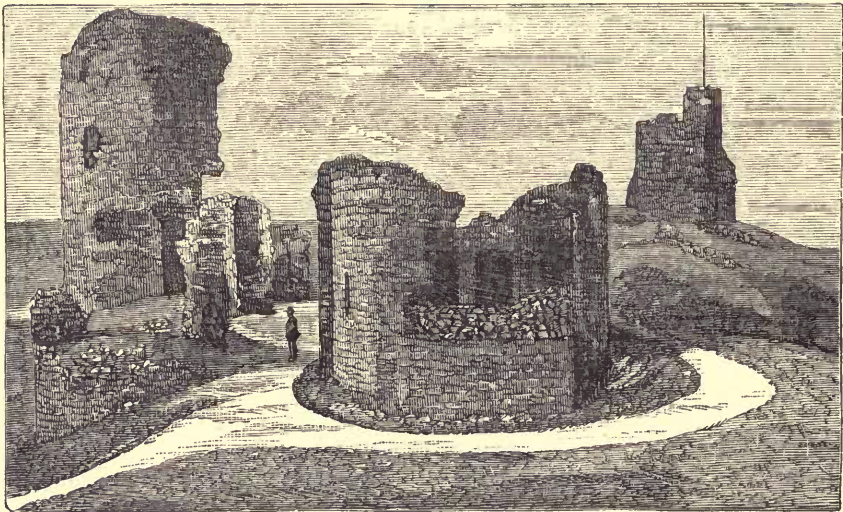
At this time, perhaps, the Ogham stone, now standing near *Llanfechan*, the finest inscribed stone in Cardiganshire, had not been discovered; at least, neither Camden nor Lhwyd had any knowledge of it. An old building called *Capel Whyl* was pulled down some time ago—the year is not mentioned,—when in the foundations, a few feet below the surface, this stone was found embedded. It is carefully preserved and valued by Major Evans, who has himself sketched it in the view of *Llanfechan* which appears on p. 137. This stone is also “as hard as marble,” and “its letters large and very fair.” The sense is also clear; and to make it doubly certain the same inscription is nearly literally repeated on the edge of the stone in *Ogham* characters, which in Major Evans’s sketch are given with perfect accuracy, and are nearly as faithfully imitated by the engraver. The stone has received some attention, but is deserving of more, as perhaps the most perfect *Ogham stone* in Wales. The inscription in Roman characters is TRENACATVS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI—“Here lies Trenacatus, the son of Maglagnus;” while the *Ogham* inscription has only the first word, with the termination *lo* for *us*. Of Trenacatus or his father Maglagnus we know no more than this stone deigns to tell. Maglagnus may, after the manner of etymologists, be fancied to mean Maelgwyn, by which name that formidable son of the Lord Rhys is known, who in A.D. 1186 captured Tenby Castle, and “like a lion hunting slew all the Flandriscians (Flemings) who came against him;” but who will ever imagine an equivalent for *Trenacatus*, the son? Will some “bard” say it means *Rhun*, the son of another Maelgwyn, (Gwynedd), who lived in the sixth century?

This *Ogham* stone stands about nine feet above ground. The inscription is as sharp as if cut in the present century. The *Ogham* characters on the margin are perfect, and not a chip seems to have been struck off to injure them. The stone is regular in form, but shows no sign, if we remember rightly, of having been shaped by art. It is solid as well as hard—probably an “altered” *Llandeilo* rock, and will endure, if not wilfully destroyed, as long as it has endured.

The *Ogham* alphabet had not been discovered in Camden and Lhwyd’s days. The characters would therefore by them be deemed mere fanciful and meaningless indentations.

Though perhaps coeval with the Christian era, it cannot be called pre-historic; most of its monuments betray some Christian features; many are found in burial-grounds or in connection with monastic buildings, are inscribed with crosses, bear the names of saints, show a knowledge of Latin, and, as in the present instance, are a repetition of Latin words. Ogham stones are found in Celtic, and not, except rarely, in Teutonic countries. The alphabet is no doubt a mysterious one, and intended to be such; it is not uniform, but presents varieties which perplex the most skilful interpreters. But all varieties agree in making a straight line, often the edge of the stone, the basis of the writing, the characters forming short straight lines, either at right angles or obliquely.

Besides this Llanfechan monument Wales is known at present to contain six other Ogham stones,—a very fine one at St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, once a gate-post, afterwards a bridge over a brook, then a part of a wall, rescued by accident, and broken in the passage from obscurity to distinction (see *St. Dogmael's*); two in Breconshire—the Turpilian stone near Crickhowel, and the Trallong stone; the Kenfig stone and the Loughor stone, both in Glamorganshire; and lastly the Fardell stone, now in the British Museum.



ABERYSTWYTH CASTLE (from a photo. by Bedford).

Among the *castles* of Cardiganshire that of Aberystwyth is probably the most ancient and the most important. Both the castle and the headland on which it stands have alike been in process of disappearing for many ages, and what remains is but a fraction of what once existed. The schistose rock of this promontory is soft and of irregular consistency, and is entirely exposed to the full action of a sea which in rough weather rushes on the cliffs with tremendous force and grandeur, clinging to the jagged projections, and tearing them from their roots, often in ponderous masses. Within the memory of men still living the area of the castle grounds has sensibly diminished, and this beautiful watering-place is gradually

being robbed of one of its chiefest attractions. A castle existed at Aberystwyth in all probability long before the Norman Conquest, but the first castle we have a clear account of was built about A.D. 1109, by Gilbert de Clare, the Norman, to whom Henry I. gave the lands of Carlwgan ap Bleddyn, as already shown. That castle, however, is not the castle which now presents itself in a fragmentary state at Aberystwyth.

Gilbert de Clare's fortress was destined to frequent attack and repeated change of possessors. Owain Gwynedd burned it in A.D. 1142. The Norman Lord Marcher was dispossessed, and Maelgwyn, the son of Rhys ap Tewdwr, was its lord when Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, overwhelmed Cardiganshire in A.D. 1208. Maelgwyn destroyed this castle and that of Ystrad Meurig rather than that they should fall into the hands of Llewelyn, but the latter deliberately rebuilt the castle of Aberystwyth, and gave it to Rhys and Owen, grandsons of Rhys ap Tewdwr, whose rights Maelgwyn had usurped. King John, as lord paramount, now interfered, took possession of the castle, enlarged, strengthened, and garrisoned it, with the view of making it a standing menace to the turbulent people of Ceredigion.

Matters for a time got somewhat settled, but the spirit of liberty was abroad; the conflict of the barons with John ended favourably to the popular cause, and raised to a higher pitch the indignation of the Welsh against the tyranny of the Marchers. Once more a mighty effort was made to expel the lords of the castles from Cardiganshire:—

“The peasant leaves his plough a-field,
The reaper leaves his hook,
And from his hand the shepherd-boy
Lets fall the pastoral crook.

“All rush to [Llewelyn's] standard,
And on Liberty they call;
They cannot brook to bear the yoke
When threatened by the Gaul.

“Has the audacious Frank, forsooth,
Subdued these seas and lands?
Shall he a bloodless victory have?
No, not while we have hands.”

The consequence was that Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, when Henry III. was king of England, obtained the ascendancy in Cardiganshire (as well as throughout South Wales), and installed his son David as lord of the district. In 1270 Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, now the paramount lord of Ceredigion, held Aberystwyth Castle; but in A.D. 1277 Edward I. was making head against Llewelyn; peace was for a time agreed upon, but the conditions involved the possession by the English king of Aberystwyth Castle, which he rebuilt and strongly fortified. Most likely the ruins which we now gaze upon are the remains of Edward's fortress. Owen Glyndwr took it in 1404, and Cromwell demolished it with cannon planted on Pendinas Hill in A.D. 1647. The last service this stronghold rendered was as a mint, when Charles I. empowered Mr. Bushel, proprietor of the neighbouring lead mines, and whose wealth had been serviceable to the straitened monarch, to issue silver coin made from the ores of the county.

The *castle* of Cardigan, which also saw many vicissitudes, was founded at a later date

than that of Aberystwyth, and was not at first the work of a Lord Marcher. What now remains of it is very insignificant. The mansion and grounds of David Davies, Esq., stand on the site which it occupied, and parts of lower passages and vaults form the cellars of the house, while some portions of the walls are visible at the back, as well as at the lower part of the grounds fronting the river. This fortress was first built by "the Lord Rhys," prince of South Wales, to protect his dominions against the incursions of the North Welsh. Almost immediately the Normans made their appearance, Roger, Earl of Clare, obtaining permission of Henry I. to seize such lands in Wales as he could conquer, selected Cardigan as the point of attack, succeeded in the attempt, and on the site of the Lord Rhys's stronghold built a Norman castle;—this was in A.D. 1157. The following year, however, Rhys obtained the mastery over the earl, and possessed the castle. In A.D. 1159, Rhys, "trusting more in arms than in the gift of a king, burned the castles which the French had built in Ceredigion." (*Annal. Camb.*) Next year he dealt the same measure to the castles "throughout Dyfed." In A.D. 1165, King Henry having made a great display of force against Rhys, and returned "without doing aught," Rhys once more took the castle of Aberteivi—"Cardigan" was a name not yet in use,—which must in the meantime have been lost to him, and, as one authority says, levelled it to the ground. But if this was so, he afterwards rebuilt it before A.D. 1177, for in that year, at Christmas, Prince Rhys held a most magnificent feast in this castle of Aberteivi, which is recorded in the *Welsh Chronicle*, and eleven years later he was still in possession of the place, and entertained in it with princely liberality Archbishop Baldwin, of Canterbury, and Giraldus De Barri, on their tour through Wales preaching the Crusades.

"The archbishop," says Giraldus (*Itin.*), "having celebrated mass early in the morning, before the high altar of the church of St. David's, and enjoined to the archdeacon (Giraldus himself) the office of preaching to the people, hastened through Cemmes to meet Prince Rhys at Aberteivi. . . . We slept that night in the monastery of St. Dogmael's, where, as well as next day at Aberteivi, we were handsomely entertained by Prince Rhys. On the Cemmes side of the river [Teivi], not far from the bridge, the people of the neighbourhood being assembled together, and Rhys and his two sons, Maelgwyn and Gruffydd, being present, the word of the Lord was persuasively preached, both by the archbishop and the archdeacon, and many were induced to take the cross." This was a veritable "open-air meeting"—a kind of "Methodist assembly" of the twelfth century, where prince and people freely mingled in the throng. It is no wonder that the Lord Rhys was popular. "Near the head of the bridge," adds Giraldus, "where the sermons were delivered, the people immediately marked out a site for a chapel, on a verdant plain, as a memorial of so great an event." The chapel doubtless was built, and it has also disappeared, but—showing the wonderful tenacity of local names—"near the end of the bridge" there is a "verdant plain" which is still called "*Park y Capel*." After entertaining them, he accompanied the preachers all through Ceredigion on their way to North Wales.

After the death of the Lord Rhys (whose chief seat, we must remember, was *Dinefawr*), his son Gruffydd held Cardigan Castle; but a feud occurring between him and his brother Maelgwyn, the latter succeeded in taking possession of the place, and after a time, unable to cope with the difficulties surrounding him, disposed of it to the Normans. We have seen Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great) taking possession of Aberystwyth Castle; he also took

Cardigan, as well as several other strongholds. It again passed, after a few years, into the hands of the French, in the person of Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who kept possession till A.D. 1230, when a grandson of the Lord Rhys, another Maelgwyn, took and destroyed it, and cruelly maltreated the inhabitants of Cardigan. Once more the Normans entered Cardigan and rebuilt the castle ; but the former magnificence of the place never reappeared. The power of the Lords Marchers was now waning in Dyfed. The time came for the House of Plantagenet to cast its net over Wales ; in A.D. 1254 various lordships and castles in North and South Wales were "given" to young Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., and amongst them was the castle of Aberteivi. In the civil wars it was held by the Royalist party, but was compelled to yield to the Parliament's forces, and soon after was dismantled. It has fallen into such a state of ruin that it is with difficulty any part of it can now be discovered ; but out of death springs up life,—the site, as already intimated, is now occupied by a gentleman's genteel residence.

"The sound of revelry, the clash of arms,
With the old frowning towers, have passed away:
Now here is peace."

The remaining castles of Cardiganshire are not invested with the same interest as those of Cardigan and Aberystwyth.* That of Newcastle Emlyn occupies a site which was beyond doubt a British *caer* from the time when men first began the mischief of warfare in those parts : it is a position that would inevitably commend itself for selection. But we have no history of it before the time when Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr, *temp.* Henry VII., built the *New-Castle* there—a name which clearly implies the existence of an old castle in the place called Emlyn. The castle of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, being a castellated mansion more than a warlike fortress, was not likely to be the scene of great events. No history is given of a Norman settlement in this place.

The old stronghold of *Plas Crug*, near Aberystwyth, stands next in celebrity among the fortresses of Cardiganshire. Of its first builder we have no account. The site is a likely one for an early British *caer*. Possibly this was the "Castle of *Llanbadarn-Fawr*," which is sometimes mentioned in the transactions of the time of the Llewelyns and the Plantagenet princes. The appellation *Plâs* would intimate that it was a kind of mansion, castellated and moated most probably, rather than a fortress. It is said to have been occupied by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth when he made his victorious progress through Cardiganshire. It was taken in later times by Owen Glyndwr. The castle which Edmund, brother of Edward I., was said to be fortifying at *Llanbadarn-Fawr* while Edward was seeking to hem in Llewelyn ap Gruffydd in the Snowdonian district, was probably this very place.

The remaining ruined castles are those of Aberaeron, Llanrhystyd, Llanfihangel-geneu'r-Glyn, and Ystrad-Meurig, none of which are associated with striking historical events, but all of which beyond question had a story, which if written would make us thankful that the age of castle-building as means for the brutal strong to crush the weak is for ever past.

* Aberystwyth appears in one place in the *Annales Cambrie* (A.D. 1165) to be called *Aber Rheidol*—a far more appropriate name, for the place is situated at the confluence of the Rheidol and the tide, while the real *aber* of Ystwyth is at a considerable distance. There is reason to believe that this must have been the original name of the site before any town was built.

Their names, and the hoary fragments of them which remain, are invested with a poetic fascination ; but they are better dead than living :—

“Never did dead things better seem.”

They are mere stumps of the teeth of barbarism, telling us to what savage grinding the inhabitants of Ceredigion for two hundred years were submitted. We turn with relief to a better class of agency, happily at the same time at work. The Christian Church has left memorials of a benigner presence, working its way, with whatever errors and imperfections, not towards death, but towards a higher life.

Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

Cardiganshire can boast of several important centres of early ecclesiastical life, among which the church of *Llanbadarn-Fawr* necessarily takes first rank both in point of antiquity and dignity. The accounts we have of *Padarn*, the founder of a Christian congregation at this place in the fifth or sixth century, are meagre and somewhat indistinct, slightly tinged moreover with a hue of superstition. He became, it would seem, bishop, in the then sense of the term, of the church he had gathered, and by reason of the holiness and zeal of his life obtained an influence over the Christian fraternities around to a considerable distance. Of *Llanbadarn*, Mr. Williams, in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, says, “Very little is known of this bishopric, and the last notice we have of it in the Bruts is under the year 720, when it is recorded that many of its churches were ravaged by the Saxons.” The character of the “bishop” may be perhaps not incorrectly judged of from the language of the *Triad* (19) : “The three blessed visitors of the Isle of Britain [the Triads always mean by the “Isle of Britain,” Wales], Dewi, Padarn, and Teilo. They were so called because they went as guests to the houses of the noble, the plebeian, the native, and the stranger, without accepting either fee or reward, or victuals or drink, but what they did was to teach the faith in Christ to every one without pay or thanks.” Padarn (St. Paternus) was not literally a Welshman, but a Breton. Usher says, “The sanctity of St. Dubricius (*Dyfrig*) and St. David drew into Britain from foreign parts St. Paternus, a devout young man, about the year 516, together with 847 monks who accompanied him.” The number of monks is quite improbable—out of proportion with the dimensions of the Church in this district, and also of the then undeveloped monastic system. Padarn, however, went on working, spreading the Christian element among the Welsh of Ceredigion and parts adjacent, and fairly and for good impressed his name and character on the national mind. He afterwards returned to his native Brittany.

It is impossible to know when the present church of *Llanbadarn-Fawr* in all its parts was built. There are fragments of older date than others. It has been subject, like the people who worshipped in it, to many changes—has been burnt by fire, plundered, demolished, rebuilt, times beyond our knowledge. The Danes destroyed it two or three times at least. The style of the chief part of the architecture of the present church is that of the early part of the thirteenth century, “but the structure has evidently been nearly rebuilt at a subsequent date after extensive injuries suffered through fire or from violence : the same

design was, however, adhered to, and many of the older details preserved and re-used. The difficulty of ascertaining the original character of the church under such circumstances is rendered less by a comparison with other contemporary buildings in the Principality, such as the priory and Christ Church at Brecknock, Ewenny Abbey. All exhibit these general characteristics—extreme simplicity in the external features, combined with an admirable degree of finish in the masonry, and a comparative refinement and richness of detail in the interior. Llanbadarn Church, though one of the simplest, yields to none of these in point of the execution of those details that are evidently original, while it is surpassed by few in dignity of scale and proportion; its beautiful southern doorway, however, alone remains to show what the internal features may have been, which are now replaced by work of an entirely different and ruder class,—as, for instance, the arches supporting the tower. The windows, though but simple lancet-shaped openings with chamfered edges, have dressings of the best description. The tower, which is evidently of a later date, as it has many older worked stones built into it, has unfortunately none of the usual weatherings to show the original pitch of the roofs. The present roofs, of indifferent characters, are comparatively modern.”

This description is taken from the report of the architect, J. P. Seddon, Esq., of London, under whose superintendence the old church is now in process of restoration. Mr. Seddon's ability and intimate knowledge of Gothic architecture in all its stages of develop-



LLANBADARN-FAWR CHURCH.

ment, both in England and Wales, and on the Continent, are well known, and have been put to a satisfactory test in the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral (see *Llandaff Cathedral*) and other ecclesiastical structures in the Principality; and it is a happy thing that the restoration of so venerable an edifice as the church of Llanbadarn-Fawr has been entrusted into such competent hands. Our drawing shows the church as it will be when the work now in progress has been completed.

The state of this church's affairs in the twelfth century, when Giraldus Cambrensis visited it, was anything but satisfactory. Roman corruption and worldly abuses seemed to run a race. The zealous archdeacon speaks plainly: "Having rested that night at Llanpadarn-Fawr, or the church of Paternus the Great, we attracted many persons to the service of Christ on the following morning. It is remarkable that this church, like many others in Wales and Ireland, has a lay abbot; for a bad custom has prevailed among the clergy of appointing the most powerful people of a parish stewards, or rather, *patrons* of their churches; who in process of time, from a desire of gain, have usurped the whole right, appropriating to their own use the possession of all the lands, leaving only to the clergy the altars with their tenths and oblations, and assigning even these to their sons and relations in the Church. Such defenders, or rather destroyers of the Church, have caused themselves to be called abbots, and presumed to attribute to themselves a title, as well as estates, to which they have no just claim. Thus we found the church of Llanpadarn without a head; a certain old man, waxen old in iniquity, whose name was Eden Oen [Owen], son of Gwaithwoed, being abbot, and his sons officiating at the altar."

Giraldus was determined not to spare the rod. He further adds, "In the reign of King Henry I., when the authority of the English prevailed in Wales, the monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester held quiet possession of this church; but after his death, the English being driven out, the monks were expelled from their cloisters, and their places supplied by the same violent intrusion of clergy and laity which had formerly been practised." He then after his manner gives a story in point. "It happened in the reign of King Stephen, who succeeded Henry I., that a knight born in Armorican Britain [Brittany], having travelled through many parts of the world, from a desire of seeing different cities and the manners of their inhabitants, came by chance to Llanpadarn. On a certain feast-day, when both clergy and people were waiting for the arrival of the abbot to celebrate mass, he perceived a body of young men, armed according to the custom of their country, approaching towards the church; and on inquiring which of them was the abbot, they pointed out to him a man walking foremost, with a long spear in his hand. Gazing on him with amazement, he asked 'if the abbot had not another habit, or a different staff from that which he now carried.' On their answering 'No!' he replied, 'I have seen indeed and heard this day a wonderful novelty;' and from that hour he returned home and finished his labours and researches." Then Giraldus finishes his castigation, implying at the last much more than he says. "This wicked people boast that a certain bishop of their church—for it formerly was a cathedral—was murdered by their predecessors, and on this account chiefly they ground their claims of right and profession. No public complaint having been made against their conduct, we have thought it more prudent to pass over, for the present, by hiding the enormities of this wicked race than exasperate them by a further relation" (*Itin.*, v.). If this is "hiding," what must the "further relation" have been! Our archdeacon was a strong party man, not over-favourable towards the management of the Welsh Church in his days, thwarted in his candidature for the see of St. David's, and possibly had met with opposition from this "wicked people" at Llanbadarn.

The old abbey of *Ystrad Fflur*, Strada Florida, situated up high in the Tregaron Mountains, was for four hundred years a place of immense influence in Cardiganshire and all South Wales. On three sides it was surrounded by high and barren hills, on the other by

the Vale of Teivi, where the stream began to quiet itself after a rough conflict with the stony declivities of the mountains. It was well chosen as a place of retreat from the world, if retreat of that kind were desirable. Leland (*circa* A.D. 1535), in his quaint way, has drawn the picture thus :—"Strateflere is set round about with montanes not far distant except on the West parte, where Diffrin Tyve is. Many hilles thereabout hath bene well woddid, as evidently by old rotes apperith, but now in them is almost no wode. The causes be these : first, the woode cut down was never copisid, and this hath bene a great cause of destruction of woode through Wales. Secondly, after cuttinge down of woodes, the gottys hath so bytten the young spring that it never grew but lyke shrubbes. Thirddely, men for the monys destroyed the great woddis that thei should not harborow theves."

The abbey of Ystrad Fflur was first of all founded, A.D. 1164, by "the Lord Rhys," of Dinefawr, at a little distance from the present site, and near the stream *Fflur*, which early foundation is still commemorated by an old building called *yr hen Fynachlog*,—the old monastery. When Giraldus Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin visited *Ystrad Fflur*, in company with the Lord Rhys, it was this earlier monastery that they witnessed. It was here also that Llewelyn received the fealty of the lords and barons of Wales. When, in A.D. 1294, according to Dugdale, the great monastery was built, two miles distant, near the Teivi, the name of the little rivulet *Fflur* accompanied it, and has thus been made memorable. The stream of the Teivi running close by seems to have derived a sanctity from the monastery, for the bridge which has replaced an ancient ford across it, about two miles below, is called *Pont-rhyd-fendigaid*—the bridge of the blessed ford. This monastery in the mountains was for ages the depository of historic records, and vied for the learning of its inmates with the abbey of Aberconway in the north. It has been reasonably conjectured, from the frequent notices in the *Annales Cambriæ* to the affairs of Cardiganshire (*Ceredigion*), that this most valuable chronicle of Welsh history was composed by the monks of *Ystrad Fflur*. The monastery itself and its affairs are frequently mentioned. Thus Owain, son of Gruffydd, dies there A.D. 1235 ; all the princes of Wales swear fealty to David, son of Llewelyn the Great, there, A.D. 1238 ; Rhys, son of Maelgwyn, dies and is buried there, "near his sister, with much lamentation," A.D. 1255 ; Margaret, wife of Owain ap Meredydd, is buried there, "near her brother," A.D. 1255 ; David ap Howel of Arwystli, "vir nobilis," is buried there with much wailing,— "cum magno planctu," A.D. 1258 ; and at last comes the record of an event which probably led to the transference of the monastery to the new site,— "1286, combustio domorum apud Stratam Floridam,"—the burning of dwellings at Strata Florida. Seven years after this, according to Dugdale, the new monastery on the Teivi was erected. Against the theory, however, that *Annales Cambriæ* was a chronicle of Strata Florida must be mentioned the significant fact that although the journey of Baldwin through South Wales is mentioned, no reference whatever is made to his visit to the abbey, although we have the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that they both passed the night there :—"A sermon having been preached on the following morning at *Pont Stephen* [Lampeter] by the archbishop and archdeacon, and also by two abbots of the Cistercian order, John of Albadomus [*Ty-Gwyn-ar-Daf*, or Whitland Abbey] and Sisillus of Stratflur [making four sermons in one morning !], who faithfully attended us in these parts and as far as North Wales, many persons were induced to take the cross. We proceeded to Stratflur, where we passed the night" (*Itin.*, iv.).

The abbey of Strata Florida was a structure of large dimensions, surrounded by

cemetery so extensive as to prove that the spot was sought from far and wide as a resting-place for the dead. The Lord Rhys had given it also an extensive mountain territory. Leland, who visited the abbey in the year 1535 or thereabouts, describes the cemetery, church, and lands thus:—"Al the montaine ground bytwixt the rivers Alen and Stratefleere longeth to Stratefleere, and is almoste for wilde pastures and breeding grounde, in so much that everi there about puttith in bestes, as many as they will, without paiyng of mony. . . .

. . . The church of Stratefleere is larg, side ilid and crosse ilid. By is a larg cloyster: the fratri and infirmatori be now mere ruines. The coemeteri, wherein the counteri about doth buri, is very larg and meanly waulled with stone; in it be 39 great hue trees; the base court or camp before the abbay is veri faire and larg."

Of this great mountain home of knowledge, religious meditation, Cistercian Mariolatry, there now remains but the merest fragment. The lofty buttressed walls, pierced with many a lancet window of the Early English Gothic, the great tower which rose at the intersection of the transept—for Leland tells us that the church was "side ilid and crosse ilid,"—with interior of arch and screen and altar, a colossal creation, decked out with many odd conceits and curious work of patient art,—

"Gargoyled with greyhounds, and with many lions
Made of fine gold, with divers sundry dragons,"



DOOR OF ABBEY OF YSTRAD FFLUR.

have crumbled and disappeared. The solemn procession and song of tonsured priests, the mimicry of the heavenly choir by urchins of the hills hastily draped in white, and the fervid chant of the Cistercian fraternity, blending with the deep and thrilling tones of the organ and sweetest voices of children,—

"Ave, Regina cœlorum!
Ave, Domina angelorum!"

have long ago passed away. Generations many, of the gentlest and best, the bravest and strongest of the Ceredigion households, lie in dust around,—princes, princesses, lords of manors and castles, warriors once terrible in battle, and the poorest of the poor, without distinction or memorial, as equal as grains of sand, as unknown as if they had never been. How impressively quiet is their rest amid the mountain solitudes!

All that remains of the abbey is this solitary arch of Norman design. The land on which the abbey stood, and much of the country around, belongs to the estate of Colonel Powell of Nanteos.

The old church of *Llanddewi-Brevi* is also an historical and "storied" place. Not long after the departure of the last Roman from Llanio (*Loventium*) close by, or about the year 519 (Usher, however, gives 474 or 475), there came to the spot where now stands *Llanddewi-Brevi* Church a man whose name will never perish as long as there are records in Wales. This man was Dafydd or Dewi, usually called St. David. One of the less commendable peculiarities of Cardiganshire in all ages has been a spirit of denial. An acute logical intellect with a somewhat dyspeptic stomach are not unseldom met with in those parts, and they move in instances not a few on the road to Socinianism and Pelagianism. These denying spirits flourished in Ceredigion in the time of Dewi to such an extent that a synod was called of the bishops and abbots, princes, priests, and others, from all Cymru to oppose the evil. Some say there were 118 bishops—such as bishops then were,—many abbots, &c., present. Many speeches, of course, were delivered, but the heretics were not convinced nor abashed. Whereupon Pawl Hên, one of the bishops, earnestly entreated that "the holy, discreet, and eloquent Dewi" might be summoned from his monastic seclusion. Dewi after much persuasion came, and delivered a "worthy sermon," whereupon, as he was preaching, a great miracle took place; for, as Giraldus informs us, the ground on which he stood mounted up into a hillock, and the consequence was that through the wonderful occurrence, combined with the cogency of the arguments, the heretics were completely silenced, and Pelagianism fell. Dyfrig now resigned the archbishopric of Mynyw, or Rhôs, and David was unanimously chosen his successor. On the hillock thus preternaturally formed was erected the church of *Llan-ddewi*.

The erection of this church, if tradition is to be wholly credited, was also accompanied by miraculous signs; for of two oxen employed in hauling stones for the sacred building, the load being heavy and the road uphill, one fell down dead in the effort to drag it on, whereupon the other bellowed out nine times, and the hill which formed the obstacle parted in the midst, so that the single ox was able to draw the load to the site of the church. The Welsh word for bellowing is *brefi*, and some, such as "bards," have held that the victorious bellowing of the ox gave occasion to the name whereby the church was, eventually called *Llanddewi-brefi*; of which opinion the best that can be said is,—

"Of talys and tryfulles many man tellys,
Sume ben trewe and sume ben ellis."

It is impossible to say what was the origin of the name; the conjecture in Camden that it came from *primus*, chief, foremost, in Welsh *prif*, as applied to Dewi, to whom, now canonized, it was dedicated, may be as reasonable as any. It is the common opinion that the church was built about the year 1187, but this is not the opinion of the most competent to judge. The structure is Gothic, the plan being a cross with nave and side aisle. Though situated in a distant part, near the moors and mountains, it is a large and handsome building, surpassed by few in the county; on account of its distinguished early associations, it was doubtless a place of great concourse for devotees and pilgrims while the Roman Church bore sway in the land; but it has fallen on times wherein the people around affect

chapels more than churches, and there is about it therefore an air of comparative desolation. Sir R. C. Hoare, whose account is rather highly coloured, says, "The church which was the scene of this miracle is situated on a gentle eminence, backed by high mountains, and surrounded by the most miserable hovels I ever beheld. Though a large and spacious building, it corresponds with the village in misery and desolation." (Notes on Giraldus's *Itin.*) Whoever the owner of the soil at Llanddewi-brefi may be, it is difficult to conceive that he could allow so historic a spot to be marred by such "miserable hovels" as the abodes of his tenants.

This place had once a college of some distinction. Of the nature of this institution not much is known, except that it was a kind of monastic seminary.

Although Giraldus and Archbishop Baldwin made no stay at Llanddewi-brefi, they made a considerable *détour* in order to visit a spot so celebrated on their way from *Ystrad Eflur* to Llanbadarn. With what veneration did Giraldus, who believed every whit of the tradition respecting Dewi's preaching, and the signs which accompanied it, gaze at that swelling in the ground on which the church is built! He could see it in imagination rising from the level plain as holy David was preaching; and having crossed themselves devoutly, he and his superior, with the Lord Rhys, passed reverently on to take their night's rest at Llanbadarn-fawr. The present church was not then standing; the spot was probably occupied by some smaller church or chapel. It may be observed, as showing the zeal of these great ecclesiastics in the cause of religion and the Crusades, that no day was allowed to escape without preaching. Where there was a church they preached in the church; where occasion called for a "sermon," and no church was near, they preached in the open air. At Cardigan their service was in the open air. And on this very morning of their visit to Llanddewi-brefi they had held a sermon on the high road, their audience being only a handful—but a handful it was important to win. Giraldus gives the account thus:—

"On the following morning [leaving *Ystrad Eflur* Abbey], having on our right the lofty mountains of Moruge, which in Welsh are called Ellennith, we were met near the side of a wood by Cyneuric, son of Rhys [the Lord Rhys], accompanied by a body of light armed youths. This young man was of a fair complexion, with curled hair, tall and handsome; clothed only, according to the custom of his country, with a thin cloak and under garment; his legs and feet, regardless of thorns and thistles, were left bare: a man not adorned by art, but nature; bearing in his presence an innate, not an acquired dignity of manners. A sermon having been preached to *these three young men*, Gruffydd, Malgwyn, and Cyneuric [they were not very "young," for Maelgwyn was the prince who two years before (1186) took Tenby, and "like a lion hunting, slew all the Flandrysiens who came against him"], in the presence of their father, Prince Rhys, and the brothers debating about taking the cross, at length Malgwyn strictly promised that he would accompany the archbishop to the king's court, and would obey the king's and archbishop's counsel unless prevented by them. From thence we passed through Llanddewi-brefi, &c." Both Church and State are here shown to be very different from what they are at present!

SECTION V.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

Though behind some other counties of Wales with respect to distinguished households which have become quite extinct, or have disappeared, Cardiganshire has scarcely a district which did not at one time contain families of note and distinction which no longer exist. Time, of course, is impartial towards men and families of all ranks. Advantages of birth and culture, of fixed possessions, and motives to a continued succession, which in the continuity of houses might be expected to operate powerfully against the devastations of death and time, seem in fact to play but an unimportant part. The poor have no pedigrees. They only derive, they would say, from Adam. But it may be questioned whether, if the past in the fortunes of the humbler class in Cardiganshire—a county remarkable for the genuineness of its Cymric blood—could be seen, family persistency has not been quite as great among the poor as among the rich.

In one respect the effect of the Lords Marchers' settlements in Cardiganshire has been very different from the same in Breconshire. We have seen in the latter county the children and children's children through many generations of the Norman knights still upon the soil, forming important households, possessing large estates, intermarrying eventually with the Welsh, and becoming part of the people. Such were the Burghills, the Walbeoffes, the Awbreys, the Bullens, &c. But in Cardiganshire nothing of the kind is visible. The Norman lords of Cardigan and Aberystwyth, the De Clares, left not a trace behind them except frowning fortresses and a desolate land. There were a few inferior lords, as Walter Espec, of Geneu'r-glyn, who, with two solitary exceptions, had no continuance in the county; not a family in Cardiganshire is known to have acknowledged their name, or boasted of their kinship. The exceptions are those of the Mortimers—a family of high respectability, who held a prominent place in the county of Cardigan for many generations, but appears to be now almost if not quite extinct, and the Clements of Caron and Coedmor.

The *gentes* of Cardiganshire are in the main those of *Cadifor ap Dinawal*, of *Elystan Glodrydd*, and of *Gwaithfoed*, Lord of Cardigan; but the preponderance of the clan of Cadifor the distinguished captor of Cardigan Castle, is most remarkable. The great bulk of the old gentry of the county claimed him as their ancestor, and many of their representatives are still there. Not to mention here surviving households, the prominent houses of *Llanbedr*, *Llanllyr*, *Castell-Howel*, *Maesyfelin*, *Alltyrodyn*, *Ffoesybleiddiaid*, *Wern-newydd*, *Noyadd-trefawr*, *Dolwulph*, *Moelifor*, *Ffoes-esgob*, *Llanfechan*, *Rhiwarthen*, mostly going by the name of *Lloyd*, all derive from him; those of *Abermâd (Lloyd)*, *Llanfair-dydoge*, *Foel-allt*, *Llanbadarn Odwyn*, &c., from *Gwaithfoed*, Lord of Cardigan; and those of *Gernos*, *Cilgwyn*, *Nanteos (Jones)*, &c., from *Elystan Glodrydd*, Lord of Ferlex, or *Fferyllwg*, beyond the Wye. The old families of *Crynfryn* and *Llwyn-Dafydd* traced to *Selyf*, Lord of Dyfed. The list of sheriffs for the county of Cardigan, hereafter given, will show the names of many of these families:

The distinguished man, Cadifor ap Dinawal, whose energy of character is probably reflected in the wide prevalence and local influence of his descendants, immortalized his name by storming Cardigan Castle, and taking it from the Norman De Clare and the Flemings about the year 1165, after King Henry's ineffectual expedition into Wales to overawe the Lord Rhys. (See p. 148.) The castle on this occasion was destroyed; and for Cadivor's

exploit, his master, the Lord Rhys, under the English king lord paramount in South Wales, gave him, it is said, the coat of arms in which his descendants have ever since gloried,—“Sa., a spear-head imbrued, inter 3 scaling-ladders, arg., on a chief gu. a castle triple-towered of the second,”—a coat, as Meyrick observes, rather too well blazoned for the heraldry of that day, but which in the main elements of scaling-ladders and spear-head may well enough be believed to have been adopted, the chief and tinctures being the additions of later times, as heraldry was scientifically developed. The arms, however, are historic, and the descendants of Cadifor are entitled to their use.

The chief sources of information respecting these families are Dwnn's *Heraldic Visit. of Wales, temp. Eliz.*; the *Dale Castle MS.*, edited by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.; and the MSS. of *St. Mark's College*, Chelsea, and the *Cascob* transcript of the *Gilfach MS.*, all of which have been collated. A carefully written paper contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* by the Rev. W. Edmunds, Head Master of the Lampeter Grammar School, on some old families in the neighbourhood of Lampeter, has been consulted.

Stedmans of Strata Florida.

The name Stedman has long disappeared from Cardiganshire, and the “Abbey” of Strata Florida, which the family occupied, has long mouldered out of sight; but for a series of generations this family held a position of the first rank in the county, and intermarried with the Vaughans of Trawsgoed (see *Lisburne, Crosswood*), Pryse of Gogerddan, Gwynne of Glanbrân, &c. They were, as the name indicates, of English descent, having long been settled in Staffordshire, and came to Cardiganshire through the marriage of one of their sons with a lady of Ystrad-fflur.

The origin of the Stedman family has somewhat of a romantic air about it. “Galeabus” (we are told in the *Dale Castle MS.*), “a duke of Arabia, was, through the tyranny of the king of the country, banished thence, and coming with his son Stedman and daughter Clarissa towards the Holy Land, dyed ere he arrived there; but his son came to Jerusalem, and being a gallant person, was by King Richard I. of England very much esteemed. He was made Knight of the Sepulchre. He had for arms a cross fleury, vert, in a field or. He came over to England, Anno Dni. 1191, and had given him in marriage by the said king [kings gave wives to their knights in those days] Joan, daughter and heiress to Sir John Tadsal, or Tatshal, Kt., brother to Robert, Lord Tatshal.” There is so much of the Teutonic about the name “Stedman” that one naturally wonders if an Arabian duke ever gave it to his son. And even if Cœur de Lion had the privilege of giving him a name as well as a wife, a Norman name would be rather more likely to have been selected by the Plantagenet than a Saxon. But the man is known to us as Stedman. The quaint *Lewys Dwnn* puts the matter in this form:—“Y Syr John Ysteidmon yna oedd vab y Dawk Arabia, henw y Dawk oedd Galabia.” He then in half a page manages to spell the name Stedman in six different ways, but the facts on comparison with the former authority are substantially the same.

In the tenth generation from the Arabian Stedman, or Ysteidmon, the representative of the family (son, however, of the second son) comes from Staffordshire to Ystrad-fflur, marries there Anne, according to the *Dale Castle MS.*, *natural daughter* [this not noticed by *Dwnn*] of William Phillips of Pentre Parc, son of Sir Thomas Phillips of Picton, Kt. Six

generations live and die at Strata Florida; there are two Johns, two Jameses, and two Richards, and marriages with the families of Gogerddan, Trawsgoed, Rhiwsaeson, Mont-Glanbrân, &c. The last James Stedman was living in 1703. The last Richard Stedman, as added to the Dale Castle MS. in a later hand, "married Anne, second daughter of William Powel of Nanteos, Esq. He left no issue, but was prevailed on to disinherit his sister's issue, and to give his estate to his wife's brother and his heirs." So Strata Florida came to Nanteos. This was the end of the Stedmans of Ystrad-fflur.

Mortimers of Coedmor and Geneu'r-glyn.

This family is worthy of special notice as being, so far as known to the writer, the only remains of the Norman race in Cardiganshire after the expulsion of the Lords Marchers. Roger Mortymer, or De Mortuo-mari, succeeded to the lordship of Geneu'r-glyn after the first lord, Walter Espec, who built the castle. In a copy in the *St. Mark's College MS.*, of the "Inspeximus of a Deed from King Edward y^e 1st to Roger Mortymer of Geneu'r-Glyn, and y^e exchange between Llew. Mortymer, son to y^e said Roger, and Jeffrey Clement for Coedmor," now lying before us, "Edwardus, Dei gratiâ rex Anglorum, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Aquitaniæ," &c., makes known to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, counts, barons, &c., that he has given and confirmed to his dear and faithful Roger de Mortuo-mari the land of Geneu'r-glyn, which extends between "Redhyr and Ribulum, which is called Gogarthan, and from Gogarthan to Abercandover, and from Abercandover to Helegen-wendith, and from that to Thlebenaut, and from Thlebenaut to the sea, and from the sea to Clery, and thence to the stream called Rhydyppen and Red-castell, along the road to Redhir," &c. Then Leolinus de Mortuo-mari, son of Roger, gives, and is authorized to give to Galfridus Clement of Coedmor the lands of Geneu'r-glyn in exchange for those of Coedmor, &c., all rights and duties of service to the king as suzerain and paramount lord being, of course, carefully secured. This instrument was made at Westminster in the eleventh year of Edward's reign, or A.D. 1283, the year of issue of the *Statutes of Rhuddlan*; *Dwnn* and *Meyrick* are therefore in error when they say that Geneu'r-glyn was purchased from *Owen* Mortimer.

Of Roger de Mortimer, *Dwnn* says, "Yr Mortimer yma yn Gymraed a elwid, y môr-marw,"—this Mortimer was called in Welsh the "Dead Sea;" and adds, "And it was he who received from his father the lordship of Genau'r-glyn and Lower Coedmor as his portion. He married Sives, daughter of Sir John Ysgidmor (Scudamore) of Llan-gain, Kt."

The above Llewelyn Mortimer's wife was Angharad, daughter and heiress of Meredydd *Hir* (the tall) ap Rhys ap Meredydd ap Owain of Cemmes, Esq.

His grandson Owain, said by *Dwnn* in error (unless the above deed be incorrectly given) to be the vendor of the lordship of Geneu'r-glyn, married Angharad, daughter of Rhys ap Davydd ap Thomas ap David of Wernant.

The head of this family when *Dwnn* made his visitation, A.D. 1588, was John Mortimer (died 1596), and from him the Deputy Herald received ten shillings:—"Reseved off Jo. Mortym^r 10s." At that time the Mortimers bore—quart., 1, gu., two lions rampant, or, armed and langued, az.; 2, the coat of Tewdwr, for Meredydd *Hir* of Cemmes. *Crest*: A lion salient, arg., upon a wreath, or and gu.,—as *Dwnn* says, "Heb ddyfrans yn y byd,"—without difference. *Motto*: *Kowir i Dduw a dyn*,—true to God and man.

But this was not the end of the Mortimers. John, the last mentioned (sheriff of Cardiganshire A.D. 1577), married Eva, daughter of Lewis ap Davydd ap Meredydd of Abernantbychan. His son Richard married Catherine, daughter of Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor; and his son Rowland married Cecil, daughter of James ap Lewis of Abernantbychan (his cousin). This Rowland quitted the old domain of Coedmor, exchanging it with his brother-in-law, Sir John Lewis, Kt., for Castell Llwyd, near Langharne. Coedmor, after a time, passed by marriage of an heiress to the Lloyds.

Here the Mortimers disappear. They were a branch of the Mortimers of Wigmore, Herefordshire, Earls of March, &c., who derived from Ranulph de Mortuo-mari, a knight in the train of William the Conqueror.

Lloyds of Castell-Howel.

Cadifor ap Dinawal, already described as the gallant captor of Cardigan Castle, and son-in-law of the Lord Rhys of Dinefawr, was for his bravery rewarded with extensive lands in Cardiganshire. He was Lord of Castell-Howel and Gilfachwen. In the eighth generation from Cadifor, Lord of Castell-Howel, Llewelyn ap Dafydd ap Llewelyn ap Gwilym *Llwyd*,—the first to bear this name, by his wife Marged, daughter of Thomas ap Watkin of Llanarth, had four sons, who all became founders of great families. Their names were *David*, *Gwion*, *Hugh*, and *John*.

Gwion became head of the Lloyds of *Llanfechan*.

Hugh founded the house of *Llanllyr* and *Maesyfelin*.

John founded the branch of *Gwern-maccwy*, &c.

DAVID LLWYD, the eldest son, the fifth to bear the name Llwyd, continued on the paternal estate of Castell-Howel, situated, according to Meyrick (note on *Dwnn*, i., 227), in the Valley of Clettwr, near Llandyssil, and called by that name by Hywel, son of Owain Gwynedd, who fortified it in the year 1150. David Llwyd, or Lloyd, was, if Merrick be correct, sent to Parliament from Cardiganshire in the year 1536. He married, 1, Leiky (Lucy), daughter of Jenkyn Llwyd of Llwyn-Dafydd; 2, Gwenllian, daughter of Howel John, or Sion, of Llansawel. His son David was of Castell-Howel, but his progeny ended in a "Sir" or Rev. David ap David Lloyd, vicar of Llandyssil. His second son, Rhys, settled at *Alltyrodyn*. Thomas, the third son, had a grandson, George, who was called of Castell-Howel, but this is the last we hear of that branch. Its line passed with the second son from the old home to *Alltyrodyn*.
Arms: Those of Cadifor ap Dinawal.

Lloyd of Alltyrodyn.

Tracing through the last from Cadifor ap Dinawal, *Rhys Lloyd*, of *Alltyrodyn*, son of David ap Llewelyn Lloyd, of Castell-Howel, the "first member for Cardiganshire," married Maud, daughter of Rhydderch ap Dafydd, of Pantstrymon.

His son was David ap Rhys Lloyd, of Alltyrodyn, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Evan ap Evan Howel, of Ffos-yr-escob. His grandson, David Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrodyn (whose father was Evan), was sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1667—"a strict adherent of

Charles I.;" married Mary, daughter of Henry Price, of Abergorlech; his only brother was Richard Lloyd, of Caio. David's eldest son, Evan, was sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1685. His great-grandson, David Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrodyn, married Elizabeth, daughter of Herbert Evans, Esq., of Highmead, and had with other issue a second son, John Lloyd, of Alltyrodyn. John Lloyd *m.* Elizabeth, only child of Philip Lloyd, Esq., of Heolddû, and had issue a sole surviving daughter, with whom the name of *Lloyd* of this branch terminated by her marriage in 1825 with John Lloyd-Davies, Esq., of Blaendyffryn, High Sheriff 1845; M.P. for Cardigan 1855—7, who was also descended from the Castell-Howel Lloyds. The issue of this union of two branches of the Castell-Howel House was an only son, Arthur Lloyd-Davies. He *d.* 1852, and is succeeded in the Alltyrodyn and Blaendyffryn estates by his son, John Davies-Lloyd, Esq., *b.* 1850.

Arms: Those of Cadifor ap Dinawal.

Lloyd of Llanfechan.

It has been shown above (see *Lloyd, Castell-Howel*) that *Gwion*, second son of Llewelyn ap Dafydd of Castell-Howel, was founder of the House of Lloyds of Llanfechan. For further details of the descent of this branch, see *Evans, Highmead; Lloyd, Gilfachwen;* and *Lloyd, Waunifor*. *Gwion* Lloyd was living in the year 1566; the fourth from him at Llanfechan was Jenkin Lloyd, whose name is inscribed on a bell at Llanwenog Church under date 1667. His son David *d. s. p.*, left his estate by will, dated 1711, to his nephew, and in tail to his cousins, children of his uncles Edmond and Griffith Lloyd. Edmond was of Aberduar and Rhydybont; his line terminated in a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Evans, Esq., great-great-grandfather of the present Major Evans, of Highmead, who in consequence of this marriage and the above will now inherits the estates of Llanfechan, Aberduar, and Rhydybont.

Arms: Those of Cadifor ap Dinawal.

Lloyd of Llanllyr.

Descended from Cadifor ap Dinawal, Llewelyn Llwyd, in the eighth generation, of *Castell-Howel*, had a third son, *Hugh Llawyd*, who settled at Llanllyr, in the Vale of Aeron. He was High Sheriff of his county in the year 1567. Morgan, the eldest son, of Llanllyr, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lewys ap Henry ap Gwilym, &c., of Gwyddno; was sheriff for the county four times—1576, 1584, 1594, 1599. From him sprang the Houses of Wernfyllig and Ffoeshelyg. Two of his brothers were men of culture and mark; Griffith, D.C.L., being Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Professor of Civil Law, also for a short time M.P. for Cardiganshire. The other, Thomas, a clergyman, was treasurer of the St. David's Cathedral, where he was buried 1612. He *m.*, as *Dwnn* informs us, Frances, sister of Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop of St. David's.

Morgan Lloyd of Llanllyr had a son, Thomas, also of Llanllyr, Sheriff of Cardiganshire 1647; *m.* Lettice, dau. of Sir Richard Pryse, of Gogerthan, and had a son, Morgan, who *d.* 1613, and a dau. Bridget, sole heiress, who *m.* Richard, Earl of Carbery. The name

Lloyd of Llanllyr here ceases; and the descent of the family is in the line of the second son, Thomas, above mentioned, the treasurer of St. David's, continued in his son, Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, of Maesyfelin (see next article).

Lloyds of Maesyfelin.

The distinction of the "clan *Lloyd*" of Cardiganshire rose to its highest pitch in connection with *Maesyfelin*, called in English, by literal rendering, "Millfield."

Marmaduke Lloyd (afterwards Sir Marmaduke), son of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., treasurer of St. David's Cathedral, settled at Maesyfelin, close by Lampeter, a place which during the residence there of this family arose to great celebrity, but of which at present there remains not one stone upon another. (See Edmunds, *Old Families*, pp. 20, 21.) Marmaduke was brought up to the law; was of the Middle Temple; became one of the judges on the Brecon Circuit, Recorder of Brecon, and was made a knight. He *m.* Mary, daughter of John Gwyn Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida. He would appear to be a man of high character as well as ability, for he was on intimate terms with "Vicar Prichard," of Llandoverly, Censor of Morals, and zealous promoter of pure religion. A letter from him to the vicar (who was Chancellor of St. David's), dated from "Ludlowe Castell, the 21 of Marche, 1626," and signed "Marmaduke Lloyd," is full of the quips and punning and classical quotation so fashionable in those days, as an extract or two will show:—

"Woorthy Mr. Chauncellor—I received a letter from you this terme, in aunswere whereof (si scribam carpes, si non scribam triumphabis: at scribam) I will write an aunswere, if but to lett you knowe how often I reade it (iterum atque iterū.) affectinge the sweete style and wonderinge at the intention of the penman; when I was a scholler, I wondered at those Epistles of Tully, the famous orator of Rome, at Seneca's Epistles, at rare Manuscripts, but to this letter and Epistle of yours, I must plainly say, they are base rudiments, even the very fragments of learninge: so doe you admirably in one way (movere) perswade, and another way like a true divine (monere) admonishe a Judge so gravely, that every letter thereof shall be to me a precept leaste I err (in via pedum, aut in via morum); I must confesse amonge all the (species) of men none have more neede of direction than judges, who doe (portare onera reipublicæ) and amonge that honorable fraternity, none needs wise direction more than myselfe, a yonge judge; and without good direction, I may be, like Bartimeus, blinde, or like Mephibosethe lame . . . a hevy burden is layde upon me, I finde it rather to be (onus) than (honus), God grant I may discharge my duty in my place, &c. . . . for goodness, which becomes all men, and especially a judge, I must say with good Augustine, 'Boni si quid habeo, a Deo sumpsit, non a me præsumpsi, nec in eo quod adhuc non donavit, incredulus, nec in eo quod jam donavit, ingratus,' &c. . . . My kind salutation to yor self and yor hopeful son, &c."

His son was *Sir Francis Lloyd*, Kt., of Maesyfelin, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles II. He *m.*, 1st, Margaret Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Carbery, of Golden Grove; and 2nd, Bridget, a daughter of Mr. Leigh of Carmarthen, "by whom he had had, during his first wife's lifetime," two sons, Lucius and Charles. He, like his father, was a strong supporter of the Royal cause against the Parliament. In the *Cambrian Register*, i., 164, is a curious paper, of the Royalist secret service type,—“A true account of the character and deportment for these eighteen years past of the principal gentry within the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales,” written in the time of Charles II., in which Sir Francis Lloyd is described as “a lover of monarchy, which drew him from the Long Parliament about 1643; paid a fine at Goldsmiths' Hall; seems to love his private ease above the publique affayres of his country.” He, however, being evidently a man after the mind of Charles II., got promotion, and was made a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

The next master of Maesyfelin was *Charles*, above-named, who was made a baronet, and became M.P. for his county. By his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Cornwallis, Kt., of Abermarles, Carmarthen, he had with other issue two sons, Charles and Lucius Christianus, who in succession inherited the title and estates. The latter married Anne, daughter of Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell, Lampeter. (Another place of renown, now a desolate ruin.) Sir Lucius died *s. p.* A.D. 1750, and the Millfield property, by a will of Sir Lucius, passed to his wife's family of Peterwell. It seems that he had entered into a compact with his wife's brother, John Lloyd of Peterwell, that the longer liver should be the other's heir. Not long after this Sir Lucius died, and the will took effect. Maesyfelin mansion was now neglected; Peterwell was adorned at its expense; time did the rest. After the lapse of only a hundred years, there was no trace of the great house where Sir Marmaduke, the judge, and Sir Francis, the Gentleman of the Bedchamber, each in his way, and in very different ways, had held state and circumstance.

This was the end of the *Lloyds of Maesyfelin*. The church of Lampeter contains several elaborate monuments of this family—the only glory which now survives to it.

A Legend of Maesyfelin.

The rapid decadence of this leading Cardiganshire family, and ruin which has consigned their mansion to a swift oblivion, together with the popular deference to whatever has fallen from "Vicar Prichard," have led to a wide belief that Maesyfelin has perished by a judgment from heaven. The letter, just quoted, from the "yonge judge," Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, to the excellent and revered "vicar" and chancellor, enjoins a "kind salutation to your hopeful son." This hopeful son was "Samuel bach"—dear little Samuel,—to whom the old, fond father-bard had addressed many a loving monitory verse when childhood's dewy freshness was upon him. When he had grown to manhood, he was, as might be expected, a frequent guest at the house of his father's friend, Judge Marmaduke Lloyd, of Maesyfelin. But what can have occurred to make the saintly old man pour forth such a malediction as this on the house and substance of his friend?—

"Melldith Duw ar Maesyfelin,
Ar bob carreg, dan bob gwreiddyn,
Am dafflu blodeu tref Llanddyfri,
Ar ei ben i Deifi 'i foddi."

(The curse of God on Maesyfelin fall,
On root of every tree, on stone of every wall,
Because the flower of fair Llandovery town
Was headlong cast in Teivi's flood to drown.)

Words of fearful force and import, which rung through the hearts of the peasantry like the voice of doom, until Maesyfelin came to be pictured in the popular imagination as a bandit's castle, or cave of an ogre for *Llyfr y Ficer*, "the Vicar's Book" (the volume of religious poetry in which the words appeared), was in every village and almost every house, and next to the Bible, the book held in highest estimation.

The tradition is that Samuel, the vicar of Llandovery's son, was not merely on familiar

terms with the family of Maesyfelin, but that he frequented the house for some purpose of prohibited or illicit love, and that either in a brawl inside the house (which stood near the Teivi), or on his way home in the night across the mountains, he was brutally murdered and cast into the river, where his body was found. How much of this tradition is the creation of fancy, and thus *legendary*, it is hard to say. That the young man was the idol of his father's heart; that he lost his life in the neighbourhood of Lampeter; and that these denunciatory lines are in *Llyfr y Ficer*, are known facts; but that Maesyfelin had any hand in the foul deed is liable to question. Still, it is remarkable that from the lips of Vicar Prichard such words should escape with reference to the abode of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd.

But lo! Maesyfelin begins to crumble and decay. First dissipation and profligacy succeed under Sir Francis to the order and gravity which we suppose existed under Sir Marmaduke, the judge and the religious man. Every change in the succession seems to weaken the House. In a few generations decrepitude issues in death,—the last of the line dies, and the lands pass to others. The very mansion looks desolate, grows hoary from neglect, and perishes. The carved work from doorway and window, from mantelpiece and balustrade, is taken out and borne away; the roof is rotten and falls in, and anon no mansion of Maesyfelin is to be seen; and all the Lloyds are in their cements in the church of Llanbedr-pont-Stephan. Can the popular imagination fail to see in all this the effects of the vicar's malediction?

Evans of Peterwell.

Peterwell, or *Ffynon-Bedr*, close to the town of Lampeter, had been rising into note for some generations before its absorption of Maesyfelin, as above detailed, put it at once on the apex of local distinction. From this time forward for the space of fifty or sixty years it held the place of leader and arbiter in local affairs. But Peterwell also has been laid in the dust.

David Evans of Llechwedd-deri, Llanwnnen, was of the sept of the *Lloyds of Castell-Howel*, deriving through "Sir" Lewis or Rev. Lewis Llwyd, of Llangammarch, who, according to the *Dale Castle MS.*, was second son of Gwilym Llwyd of Castell-Howel, sixth in descent from Cadifor ap Dinawal (see under *Castell-Howel*). How *Llwyd* became changed to *Evans* is explainable under the recurring and intermittent system of Welsh name-giving. David Evan, or Evans, was surnamed after his father, *Jean Gôch's* Christian name. He bought Peterwell, and built a house. The old energy of the Lloyds lives under the new name Evans; but while in most cases the Lloyds were strong supporters of "Church and King," this family of *Evans of Peterwell*, their kinsmen, came out as stout partisans of the Parliament and Commonwealth.

David Evans was succeeded by his eldest son, *Thomas Evans*, who was a man of temper and mark. In the 1661 document, already cited, giving a gauge for political purposes of the chief gentry of these parts, Thomas Evans is spoken of thus:—"Thomas Evans, passionately violent in anything; first a Covenanter, then an eager advocate for the negative oath; afterwards most impetuous against a single person, especially the family of his now Majesty; an active captain of horse, and his son David of foote under the late Committee of

Safety; passing an oath upon others for their fidelity to the said Committee; endeavouring to incite men, about the beginning of April last, to take arms against General Monke; impatient without an office, and tyrannical in it."

His son David, here named as a "captain of foote," was his *second* son. He was a zealous friend of Cromwell's "root and branch" reformation in Church and State, and had married a dau. of the ancient house of Herberts of Havod Ychtryd, a family which ultimately merged by marriage into that of *Johnes of Havod*, which see. Thomas's eldest son, according to *Rees of Cascob's* transcript of Morgan Lewis's MS. (originally written 1696), was—

Daniel Evans, who is described as an "attorney agent and secretary to Oliver Cromwell in Wales." He amassed great wealth during the Commonwealth, and *m.* Mary, daughter of Morgan Herbert of Havod Ychtryd, Sheriff of Cardiganshire 1691; *ob.* 22nd August, 1696. Daniel had no son. He had several daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, *m.* *Walter Lloyd*, Esq., of Foelallt, near Strata Florida (of the line of Lloyds of Llanfair-clydogy, and therefore of the stock of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Ceredigion), and as co-heiress took as her share the estate of Peterwell and Llechwedd-deri. This is the end of the house of *Evans of Peterwell*.

Lloyds of Peterwell.

Walter Lloyd, of Foelallt (as above), by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Evans, came into possession of Peterwell, and removed thither to live. He was in political creed the reverse of the Evans family, being a Royalist of the strictest sort; a lawyer by education, made "attorney-general," as it was then called, of the three counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; and M.P. for Cardigan county 1734—1741. He had a large family, among whom we need only mention his two sons, John and Herbert (afterwards Sir Herbert), and Anne, the wife of Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd, of Maesyfelin. (See *Maesyfelin*.) He died A.D. 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who *m.* a daughter of Sir Isaac le Hoop, and is said to have received with her a large fortune. He succeeded to the estate of Maesyfelin about the same time, as already noted. His death took place A.D. 1755, and as he left no issue, his large estates mostly fell to his brother Herbert.

Sir Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, who was made a baronet 1763, took a second wife, Anne, daughter of William Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, and widow of Richard Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida. He was M.P. for the Cardigan boroughs 1761—1768, and died in the year 1769. Mr. Edmunds tells us that he is still much spoken of in the neighbourhood of Lampeter. "He was buried at night with great pomp; the road from the mansion to the parish church was lighted with torches." He seems to have been a man of great force of character, imperious and tyrannical in disposition, and not incapable of commendable deeds. "Notwithstanding his great territorial possessions he got into debt and difficulties, and was obliged to raise a mortgage on his estates. In his dealings with his creditors his whip was often brought into requisition; and woe to the bailiff that was entrusted to carry a writ to Peterwell! for the poor fellow might have to swallow it at once, on the spot, without any ado." He died without issue, and with him in the male line the Lloyds of Llanfair and Peterwell

became extinct. He bequeathed his mortgaged estates to his nephew, John Adams, of Whitland. J. H. Battersby Harford, Esq., is now owner of the site and lands of Peterwell.

Gruffydd of Mynydd-Hywel.

Earlier than most of the above, though now less known, was the house of *Thomas Gruffydd, of Llanbedr, or Mynydd-Hywel*, who held sway as "Lord of Llanbedr-pont-Estevan" when *Lewys Dwnn* made his visitation of that part in the year 1591. It was rocked in the same cradle with all the Lloyds of whom we have been speaking. Thomas Gruffydd, "Lord of Lampeter, St. Clear's, and Aberaeron, Justice of the Peace and of the quorum," was descended, to judge of his coat of arms as given by *Dwnn*, from many distinguished lines of ancestry; for his coat had thirteen quarterings, including the arms of Cadifor ap Dinawal, Elystan, Gwaithfoed, and Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. But there was obviously an effort made here at armorial display, and gleanings were brought in from imaginary fields, for Rhodri Mawr is made to contribute a shield (long before heraldry was born); his son, Tudwal Gloff, brings another, and his descendant Cadifor yet another.

Derived from Cadifor ap Dinawal, Thomas Gruffydd of Mynydd-Hywel's line of descent branched off from the main trunk at the same time with that of the Lloyds of Castell-Howel and Llanllyr, already detailed, viz., with *Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Llewelyn*, tenth in degree from Cadifor, while the others sprang from Ieuan's brother, *Llewelyn ap Dafydd ap Llewelyn*.

Thomas Gruffydd (or ap Gruffydd), of Mynydd-Hywel, being a great-grandson of Dafydd ap Llewelyn, was therefore a near relation of David Llwyd the first of Castell-Howel, above noticed, who was his grandson, and both were perhaps contemporaries.

Mynydd-Hywel has left no trace of itself to satisfy the eye of the curious; but it appears that the house was situated very near Maesyfelin, in close proximity to what was then the village of Llanbedr-pont-Stephen, nor does it appear improbable that the two places belonged to Thomas Gruffydd. For the full pedigree see *Dwnn's Her. Visit. of Wales*, i., 65, and Meyrick's *Hist. of Cardiganshire*. The family of Thomas Gruffydd (Llwyd) of Mynydd-Hywel soon failed in issue male; his great-grandson, Francis Lloyd, being the last of the line. The name Francis was one of the family designations with the Lloyds of Maesyfelin in subsequent times, and it is just possible that it was this Francis who devised the place to his relative, Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, who would, judging from the degrees of descent in the two lines, be his contemporary.

Gwyn of Moelifor.

Moel-Ifor was an ancient mansion, situated on a pleasant slope near Llanrhystyd. It was rebuilt, it is said, in the reign of Elizabeth by Jenkyn Gwyn, father of "Jeuau Gwyn of Moel-Ifor;" but having decayed, it was taken down nearly ninety years ago. A farmhouse now stands on or near the site. *Llanrhystyd Castle* stood on the opposite side of the little valley of the Wirrai.

From three separate and independent pedigrees of this family, inspected and collated, we

learn, notwithstanding some omissions and redundancies, that eighth in descent from Cadifor ap Dinawal—the intervening names are all given in the pedigrees—was *Rhys Ddu*, whose wife was Gwerfil, daughter of Jeuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd of Eifonydd. His gr. grandson was Rhys Gwyn, so called from the colour of his hair and complexion, who married Lleucu. Her father's name is given by Dwnn as simply Gruffydd; but from the *Dale Castle MS.* we learn that he was Gruffydd Philip ap Thomas ap Howel ap Thomas Fychan. Rhys Gwyn's grandson, who had issue, was—

Jeuan Gwyn ap Siancyn, of Moel-Ifor. He is the first mentioned as “of Moel-Ifor,” and he was there, according to the account in Dwnn's *Her. Visit.*, in the year 1609. He married Siwan, daughter and sole heiress of David Lloyd, of Llanrhystyd, and had a son, Jeuan Gwyn Fychan, whose wife was daughter and heiress of Hugh David ap Harri (Parry), of Cwmtedu, “grandchild of Lewis, third son of Llewelyn Lloyd, of Castell-Howel.”

There were born of this marriage several children. The eldest son, Daniel Gwyn, *d. s. p.*, and made over Llanina estate to his half-brother, Edward Jones of Llanina. A daughter, Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Evans of Peterwell; and the second son, John Gwyn, *m.*, and had issue Jeuan Gwyn, whose first wife was Elizabeth, his cousin, daughter of Thomas Evans of Peterwell. She *d. s. p.*, and he *m.*, 2nd, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewis of Cwmawen. They had two daughters, Magdalen and Bridget, who *m.* two brothers, John and Richard, eldest and second sons of John Philips of Dolhaidd. The former had an only daughter, who *d.* unmarried; and the latter an only child, Jane, who *m.* Erasmus Saunders of Pentre, Pemb., whose issue was an only daughter, Susan, “sole surviving heiress,” who *m.* Dr. David Davies (of Carmarthen), son of Arthur Davies of Llandovery. She was the gr. gr. daughter of the last *Gwyn of Moel-ifer*. Through this alliance the property of Moel-ifer, already passed to the Philips of Dolhaidd, passed ultimately to *Saunders-Davies, of Pentre, Pemb.*

Herberts and Vaughans of Hafod Ychtryd.

We have all heard of “Johnes of Havod,” and a name with a stronger charm scarcely exists in Cardiganshire; but already the name *Herbert of Hafod Ychtryd* is paling away into the misty land amongst whose shadows antiquarians, and they alone, love to wander. The *Herberts*, as the records of this volume show, have been a wide-spread and most influential clan in Wales from the sixteenth century down to the present day. In Monmouthshire, Breconshire, Glamorganshire, Montgomeryshire, and Pembrokeshire, they held first rank and sustained chief offices. In Cardiganshire they were of more recent occurrence, imported by marriage as underneath.

The old stock of Hafod-Ychtryd (now *Havod*) were the *Vaughans*, in those plain and honest days *Fychans*—a designation invariably originating in shortness or diminutiveness of stature, and applied in thousands of instances to an individual during his lifetime, to distinguish him from a relative of larger proportions, without attaching as a surname to his descendants.

The *Fychans* of Hafod-Ychtryd were of the sept of Cadifor ap Dinawal, Lord of Cardigan and Castell-Howel. They were first of *Pont-Streimon*, Llandyssil, where Hywel Fychan,

circa A.D. 1300, was fifth from Cadifor. Some of the family at an early period settled at Cwmystwyth and Hafod, and a daughter of William ap Rhys Fychan *m.*, as his second wife, "Sir Richard Herbert of Powys, Kt., second son to Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrooke," near Abergavenny. Sir Richard of Colebrooke had fought at the "battle of Banbury," A.D. 1469 (where his brother William, Earl of Pembroke, also fought, and was afterwards beheaded), which gives us a near approximation to the time when the Herbert stock came to the hilly *hafod* (summer dwelling) in Cardiganshire. The last of the line was William Herbert (*d.* 1704), whose sole issue was a daughter, Jane, who *m.* Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-clydogy, son of Thomas Johnes of Llanfair-clydogy, and grandson of Thomas Johnes of Dolau-Cothi. Thomas Johnes now went to live at Hafod. (See *Johnes, Hafod*.) Thus terminated the house of *Herbert*, which had absorbed the preceding *Fychan of Hafod*.

Johnes of Hafod (Havod).

This is a recent name, and was not of long continuance; but while it lasted it had an interesting history. We have already given a sketch of the terminating stage of that history (see p. 128), and here only add a few genealogical facts.

Under *Herberts of Hafod* it has been shown how the name of Johnes succeeded at that place. Thomas Johnes, of Llanfair-clydogy, near Lampeter, was descended from the long line of *Johnes* of Dolau-Cothi, Llanbadarn-fawr, and Abermarlais, deriving from Sir Gruffydd ap Nicholas, of Newton (Dinefawr), who lived during the Wars of the Roses, and fell in the battle of Wakefield while fighting "on the side of York." He was great-grandson of Sir Elidyr Ddu. Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., the head of this line at Abermarlais, was Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1541.

The forenamed *Thomas Johnes m.* Jane, daughter and only child of William Herbert, Esq., of Hafod. He served as M.P. for Cardiganshire 1713—1722, and *d. s. p.* 1733, leaving all his estate to his cousin, Thomas Johnes of Penybont and Dolau-Cothi, who had *m.* Miss Powell of Cwmele, Radnorshire. His son, Thomas, of Llanfair-clydogy and Croft Castle, Heref., *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Knight of Croft Castle, and was for some time M.P. for Radnorshire.

His son, *Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Havod*, was the last and most widely known of the Llanfair-clydogy branch. He was M.P. for many years for Cardiganshire, and Lord Lieutenant; Auditor and Receiver of Crown Rents for South Wales; *m.*, 1st, Maria Burgh, a lady of Monmouthshire, and 2nd, his cousin, Jane, daughter of John Johnes, Esq., of Dolau-Cothi. His sole issue was one daughter, Maria Anne, who died 1811. He died 23rd April, 1816. The estate of Havod was sold after Mr. Johnes's decease to the Duke of Newcastle, and has been again twice sold. The present owner is W. Chambers, Esq., who also proposes to dispose of it.

Lloyds of Abermâd.

Abermâd, in the Vale of Ystwyth, at the junction of Mâd with Ystwyth, was an ancient house, deriving, as *Dwnn* and the *St. Mark's College MS.* agree, from Uchtryd, Lord of

Tegeingl in the North, grandson of Owain, son of Howel Dda, who *m.* Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. There are a few discrepancies between the above two authorities, and one occasionally omits a name supplied by the other; but, on the whole, they give the result that in the twelfth generation from Howel Dda, Jeuan ap Lewis Llewelyn Fychan was Lord of Abermâd. His son Lewis *m.* Eva, daughter of Rhys ap Dafydd ap Llewelyn ap Gwilym *Llwyd*. Jeuan, his son, was Jeuan *Llwyd* of Abermâd, and *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Siankyn ap Thomas ap Howel fawr ap Rhys ap Thomas Sgwier of Gilvachwen (*Dwnn*). Jeuan *Llwyd* had a son, David *Lloyd*, living at Abermâd in 1588, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Watkin ap Thomas of Llwyn Ierwerth, and had a son, Richard Lloyd, also living at Abermâd 1588, *m.*, and having a daughter, Mary Lloyd (1613), with whom it is conjectured the line of Lloyds ended.

Other Families.

The following are a few of the other old Cardiganshire households that have disappeared. The *Lewis*es of *Gernos* were of the race of *Elystan Glodrydd*, and became extinct under that name at the decease of *David Lewis*, Esq., when the estate fell to his sisters as his heirs. The *Jenkins*es of *Carrog*, deriving from Blegwryd ap Dinawal, had been at Carrog for six or seven generations; the last was William Jenkins, who *m.* Bridget, daughter of James Lewes of Gellidywyll, and left only two daughters co-heirs. The *Lloyds* of *Crynfryn* traced their line from Cadifor, Lord of Cilycwm, who came from Rhodri the Great. They were at Crynfryn for many ages, and ceased in the senior line (but see *Lloyd, Bronwydd*) with the sons of David Lloyd, who *m.*, 1st, Margaret, dau. of Samuel Lloyd, Esq., of Nantddu, Mont., without male issue; and 2nd, Margaret, dau. of Lewis Owen, Esq., of Peniarth, Mer., by whom he had two sons, John and Richard, above referred to. The family of *Fychan of Glanleri* have ceased to exist for 130 years or more. They are said to have sprung from the line of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, Lord of Powys, through his son Gwilym, Lord of Mawddwy. The name originated with Jeuan *Fychan*, second son of Rhydderch ap Rhys, Lord of Towyn. The last of the line was Francis Fychan, Esq., whose dau. and heiress *m.* Mr. Ingram, by whom she had a son, Francis, who was living at Glanleri 1741. The *Lewis*es of *Glas-crug* and *Cwmawen* were allied by marriage in early times to the families of Castell-Howel and Pant-Streimon. The last, James Lewis, *m.* Mary, dau. of David Lloyd of Crynfryn, "but [as the *Dale Castle MS.* says] having no issue by her, the estates of Glas-crug and Cwmawen fell to the two daus. of John Lewis, Esq., the 1st Mary, wife to John Philips of Dolhaidd, Esq., and [the 2nd] Elizabeth, wife to Jeuan Gwynn of Cwmtedu, Esq., and their heirs."

NOTE ON REMARKABLE MEN OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

We are told that the men of Gwent used to despise the poverty-stricken land of Ceredigion as "the devil's grandmother's jointure" (Camden)—a description certainly more applicable to the physical than to the mental produce of the county; for with respect to the latter Cardiganshire may be advantageously compared with most of the shires of Wales.

Rhydderch ap Iwan Llwyd, of Glyn-Acron, great-great-grandfather of the first Pryse (Sir Richard ap Rhys)

of Gogerddan, and *Dafydd ap Gwilym*, were amongst its fifteenth century poets; *Edward Lhwyd*, the eminent linguist and antiquarian who, though we are accustomed to think of him as *old Lhwyd*, died at the early age of thirty-nine (1709), was *b.* near Geneur, Glyn. The *Rev. Theophilus Evans*, author of *Drych y Prif Oesoedd* (*d.* 1767), was born at Penywenallt, and was Vicar of Llangammarch, Brecon, where he was buried; *Sir Carbury Pryse*, of Gogerddan, is known as an enterprising promoter of lead mining, and for his successful litigation in the *cause célèbre* against the unjustly asserted rights of the Crown over mines (1693); *John Lewis*, of Glascrug, was a politician of mark, and Cromwellite (1646); *Sir John Vaughan*, Kt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, of Trawscoed, was a jurist of eminence (*d.* 1674); *Sir Marmaduke Lloyd*, of Maesyfelin, elsewhere noticed, was a judge of high integrity; the *Rev. David Lloyd*, of Alltirodyn, contemporary with the imperious *Sir Herbert Lloyd*, of Peterwell, was a poet and liberal political writer of note. At Fairdref, Llandyssil, was *b.* *Jenkyn Lloyd, M.A.*, who is said to have held the office of chaplain to Cromwell, and held office as an approver under the "Act for the Better Propagation of the Gospel in Wales." At Cardigan Priory lived Catherine Philips (wife of James Philips, Esq., M.P. 1654—6), who under the *nom de plume* "*Orinda*," wrote the "*Letters to Polyarchus*" (*b.* in London, *d.* 1664); the brothers *Evan* and *Thomas Williams*, publishers and booksellers for many years in the Strand, who sent out a large number of valuable books bearing upon Wales, were natives of this county (*d.* 1835 and 1839 respectively); *Dr. John Rogers* of Abermeurig, "the benevolent physician," *d.* 1846; *Thomas Johnes* of Havod has already been noticed at length; the *Rev. Daniel Evans, B.D. (Daniel Ddu)*, a poet of real ability, was *b.* at Maes-mynach (*d.* 1846). The *Rev. Daniel Rowlands*, of Llangeitho, has an imperishable name as a zealous promoter of pure religion (*d.* 1790). The *Rev. Ebenezer Morris* and the *Rev. Ebenezer Richards* were contemporary and eminent Christian ministers; the former *d.* 1825, the latter 1837; the *Rev. Eliezer Williams, A.M.*, of Lampeter, the virtual founder of Lampeter College, was the son of the eminent *Rev. Peter Williams* of Caermarthen (*d.* 1820). The *Rev. Isaac Williams, B.D.*, born at Cwmcynfelin, was an extensive and refined theological writer, favourer of the Tractarian doctrines (*d.* 1865). The *Rev. Archdeacon Williams*, the most scholarly man Wales has for a long time produced, for many years Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, afterwards Warden of the Llandoverly Institution, author of *Homerus*, the *Edinburgh Latin Grammar*, *Gomer*, *Life of Julius Cæsar*, the *Geography of Asia*, the *Life of Alexander the Great*, *Essays on Various Subjects*, &c., was born 1792, at Ystrad Meurig, of which school his father was Head Master, and *d.* at Bushey Heath, near London, 1865.

SECTION VI.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

A.D. 1540—1871.

		A. D.			A. D.
HENRY VIII.					
William Vaughan, Esq., of Cilgerran, co. Pembroke	1540	Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Wiston, co. Pembr.	1555	Rhys Vaughan ap Rudderch, Esq., of St. Dogmael's, co. Pembr.	1556
Sir John Wogan, Knt., of Wiston, co. Pembr.	1541	David ap Evan Llwyd Fychan, Esq., of Llanvair Clydgoe	1557		
Richard Herbert, Esq., of Pencelly, co. Brecon	1542	ELIZABETH.			
Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., of Abermarlais, co. Carmarthen	1543	David Lloyd ap Robert Fychan, Esq., of Anglesey	1558	Henry Jones, Esq., of New Castle, co. Carn.	1559
Thomas John ap Rydderch, Esq., of Morva Bychan, co. Cardigan	1544	Nicholas Vaughan, Esq., of Milton, co. Pemb.	1560	John Vaughan, Esq., of Whiteland, co. Carn.	1561
William Vaughan, Esq., of Cilgerran, co. Pembroke	1545	John Lloyd, Esq., of Cilgwyn, co. Card.	1562	John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston, co. Pembr.	1563
Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery	1546	John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston, co. Pembr.	1563	Jenkin Gwynn, Esq., of Moelivor, co. Card.	1564
EDWARD VI.					
Sir John Philipps, Knt., of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke	1547	James Morris, Esq., of Auston, co. Salop	1565	Hugh Llewellyn Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllyr, Card.	1566
Richard Herbert, Esq., of Pencelly, co. Brecon	1548	Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Whiteland, co. Carn.	1567	John Powell, Esq., of Penyrallt, co. Card.	1568
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Hay, co. Montgomery	1549	John Price, Esq., of Newtown, co. Montgomery	1569	David ap Evan Llwyd Fychan, Esq., of Llanvair Clydgoe	1570
William Herbert, Esq., of Parke, co. Montgom.	1550	Griffith Glyn, Esq., of Pwllheli, co. Carn.	1571	James Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-lychan, co. Card.	1572
David ap Evan Llwyd Fychan, Esq., of Llanvair Clydgoe	1551				
Owen Gwynne, Esq., of Moelivor	1552				
PHILIP AND MARY.					
Henry Jones, Esq., of Newcastle, co. Carn.	1553				
James Morris, Esq., of Cardigan Town	1554				

	A.D.
Rhys David Jenkin, Esq., of Aberpully, co. Card.	1573
Thomas Griffith, Esq., of Maes y Felin, ditto	1574
Morgan Llwyd, Esq., of Llanllyr, ditto . . .	1575
John Mortimer, Esq., of Coedmore, ditto . . .	1576
David Lloyd Meredith, Esq., of Cwm Bwa, ditto	1577
Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Llanvair Clydodge, ditto	1578
Thomas ap Rhys ap William, Esq., Ystradffin, co. Carm.	1579
John Prys, Esq., of Gogarthan, co. Cardigan	1580
John Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida, ditto . . .	1581
Thomas Revell, Esq., of Forest, co. Pembr. . .	1582
Sir George Devereux, Knt., of Llamphay Court, Pembr.	1583
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllyr, co. Card. . .	1584
Sir Richd. Pryse, Knt., of Gogarthan, ditto . . .	1585
James Jones, Esq., of Llanbadarn-fawr	1586
Sir George Devereux, Knt., of Llamphay Court, Pembr.	1587
Einon Philips, Esq., of Cardigan	1588
John Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida	1589
James Lewis David Meredyth, Esq., of Abernant-bychan	1590
Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Llanvair, co. Card. . . .	1591
David Lloyd ap Evan, Esq., of Abermâd, ditto	1592
Thomas Revell, Esq., of Forest, co. Pembr. . .	1593
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllyr, co. Card. . .	1594
John Stedman, Jun., Esq., of Strata Florida, ditto	1595
Thomas ap Rhys ap William, Esq., of Ystradffin, co. Carm.	1596
David Lloyd ap Hugh, Esq., of Llwyd Jack, Card.	1597
John Birt, of Lwyndyrus	1598
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllyr, co. Card. . .	1599
David Lloyd Gwyon, Esq., of Llanfechan, ditto	1600
Richard Herbert, Esq., of Pencelli, co. Brecon	1601
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Abermarles, co. Carm.	1602

JAMES I.

John Lloyd, Esq., of Llanvair Clydodge, co. Card.	1603
Sir Richard Pryse, Knt., of Gogarthan, ditto	1604
David Thomas Parry, Esq., of Noyadd Tre-fawr, co. Cardigan	1605
George Philips, Esq., of Cardigan	1606
David Lloyd ap Evan, Esq., of Abermâd, Card.	1607
John Stedman, Esq., of Ystradfflur, co. Carm.	1608
Sir John Lewis, Knt., of Abernant-bychan, Card.	1609
Thomas Pryse, Esq., of Lanffraed, co. Card.	1610
George Devereux, Esq., of Ystradffin, co. Carm.	1611
Morris Vaughan, Esq., of Glanlery, co. Card.	1612
Evan Gwynn Jenkin, Esq., of Moelivor, ditto	1613
Morgan Gwynn, Esq., of Mynachty, ditto . . .	1614
James Lewis, Esq., of Cwm Awen, ditto . . .	1615

	A.D.
Jenkin David Lloyd Gwyon, Esq., of Llanvechan, co. Card.	1616
James Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida, ditto, & David Thomas Parry, Esq., of Noyadd, ditto }	1617
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llanbadarn Fawr, ditto	1618
Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Trawscoed, ditto	1619
David Lloyd ap Evan, Esq., of Abermâd, ditto	1620
John Parry, Esq., of Blaen y Pant, co. Card., & David Thomas Parry, Esq., of Noyadd, ditto }	1621
Walter Lloyd, Esq., since knighted, of Llanfair Clydodge, ditto	1622
Evan Gwyn Jenkin, Esq., of Moelivor, ditto . .	1623
John Pryse, Esq., since created a Baronet, of Strata Florida, ditto	1624
Evan Lloyd Gwyn, Esq., of Llandyssil Uwch Cerdin	1625

CHARLES I.

Thomas Price, Esq., of Ynysgerrigog, co. Card.	1626
Sir Henry Jones, Knt., of Abermarles, co. Carm.	1627
Llewellyn Thomas Parry, Esq., of Tyglyn, Card.	1628
John Pugh, Esq., of Lanffraed, ditto	1629
James Lewis, Esq., of Cwm Awen, ditto, & Stephen Parry, Esq., of Cwmydydu, ditto }	1629
David Parry, Esq., of Noyadd, ditto	1630
Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathavarn, co. Mont.	1631
Rhys Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, co. Card. . . .	1632
John Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-bychan, ditto	1633
Hector Philips, Esq., of Tregibby, ditto . . .	1634
James Lewis, Esq., of Cwm Awen, ditto . . .	1635
Thomas Pryse, Esq., of Ynisgerrigog, ditto . .	1636
John Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida, ditto	1637
John Lloyd, Esq., of Crynfryn, ditto	1638
Richard Pryse, Esq., since created a Baronet, of Gogarddan, ditto	1639
Jenkin David Lloyd Gwyon, Esq., of Llanvechan	1640
David Evans, Esq., of Llechwedd-dery, co. Card.	1641
Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Cilcennin, ditto . . .	1642
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Dan y Forest, ditto . .	1643
Do. <i>continued in his office two years</i>	1644
James Lewis, Esq., of Cilcyffeth, co. Pembr.	1645
James Lewis, Esq., of Cwm Awen, co. Card.	1646
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllyr, ditto	1647
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Llwyd Jack, ditto . . .	1648
James Philips, Esq., of Tregibby, ditto . . .	1649

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

John Lloyd, Esq., of Fairdref, co. Card.	1650
Richard ap Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Ystrad Teilo, ditto	1651
Thomas Parry, Esq., of Towyn	1652

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Thomas Evans, Esq., of Peterwell, co. Card.	1653
Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Cilcennin, ditto . .	1654

	A. D.
Sir Richard Pryse, Bart., of Gogarŷdan, co. Card.	1655
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Llanfair Clydodge, do.	1656
Morgan Herbert, Esq., of Havod Ychtryd	1657
Morgan Herbert, Esq., of Havod Ychtryd, Card.	1658
Morgan Herbert, Esq., of Havod Ychtryd, do.	1659

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Morgan Herbert, Esq., of Hafod Ychtryd, do.	1660
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwarthen, ditto	1661

CHARLES II.

David Lloyd, Esq., of Crynfryn, ditto	1662
Watkin Lloyd, Esq., of Wern-newydd, ditto	1663
James Lewis, Jun., Esq., of Coedmore, ditto	1664
John Jones, Esq., of Nanteos, ditto	1665
John Williams, Esq., of Abernant-bychan, ditto	1666
James Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida, ditto	1667
David Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrolyn, ditto	1668
William Summers, Esq., of Llanllyr, ditto	1669
Hector Philips, Esq., of Gibbyland	1670
James Jones, Esq., of Abermâd, co. Card.	1671
John Lewis, Esq., of Gernos, ditto	1672
Hugh Llayd, Esq., of Llwyd Jack, ditto	1673
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llanvairclydodge, ditto	1674
Nicholas Lewis, Esq., of Pantyrodyn, ditto	1675
Cornelius Le Brun, Esq., of Nanteos, ditto	1676
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Greengrove, ditto	1677
John Phillipps, Esq., of Dolhaidd, co. Carm.	1678
Edward Jones, Esq., of Llanina, co. Card.	1679
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, ditto	1680
Thomas Pryse, Esq., of Ynysgerrigog, ditto	1681
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Ffoshelig, ditto	1682
John Lloyd, Esq., of Cilgwyn, ditto	1683
John Herbert, Esq., of Gogerddan, ditto	1684
David Parry, Esq., of Noyadd Trewavr, ditto	1685
Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrodyn, ditto	1686

JAMES II.

Hugh Powell, Esq., of Nantgwyllt, co. Radnor	1687
Hector Philips, Esq., of The Priory, co. Card.	1688
William Herbert, Esq., of Hafod Ychtryd, Card.	1689
Charles Lloyd, Esq. (since Knt. and baronet), of Maes y Felin, ditto	1690

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Mabws, ditto	1691
Daniel Evans, Esq., of Peterwell, ditto	1692
Richard Stedman, Esq., of The Abbey (Strata Florida)	1693
David Lloyd, Esq., of Crynfryn, ditto	1694
Francis Vaughan, Esq., of Glanlery, ditto	1695
Vaughan Pryse, Esq., since a Bart., of Cil- cennin, ditto	1696
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Llwyd Jack, ditto	1697
John Knolls, Esq., of Ynysir, ditto	1698
Roderick Richards, Esq., of Aberystwyth, ditto	1699

	A. D.
John Phillipps, Esq., of Cwm Awen, co. Card.	1700
Richard Lewis, Esq., of Alltvadog, ditto	1701
Lewis Gwynne, Esq., of Mynachty, ditto	1702

ANNE.

Richard Phillipps, Esq., of Moelivor, co. Card.	1703
Morgan Howells, Esq., of Pen y Bayly, ditto	1704
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llanfair, ditto	1705
John Lloyd, Esq., of Llangennech, co. Carm.	1706
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Cilrhiwie, co. Pembr.	1707
Nathan Griffiths, Esq., of Mountain Hall, co. Carm.	1708
John Jones, Esq., of Abermâd, co. Card.	1709
David Lloyd, Esq., of Llanfechan, ditto	1710
John Lewis, Esq., of Gernos, ditto	1711
Rhys David Morris, Esq., of Blaen Dyffryn, ditto	1712
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Abertrinant, ditto	1713
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Aberllolyn, ditto	1714

GEORGE I.

John Jones, Esq., of Rhoscellan, co. Card.	1715
Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Hendrefelen, ditto	1716
Richard Morris, Esq., of Carrog, ditto	1717
David Lloyd, Esq., of Llwyd Jack, ditto	1718
Thomas Knolles, Esq., of Wenallt, co. Pemb.	1719
Stephen Parry, Esq., of Rhydymendy, co. Card.	1720
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Wern, ditto	1721
Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore, ditto	1722
James Griffith, Esq., of Noyadd, Llanarth, do.	1723
David Jones, Esq., of Penyrallt, ditto (<i>d. in office</i>)	1724
William Williams, Esq., of Dolgoch, ditto	1725
David Lewis, Esq., of Gernos, ditto	1726
Lewis Lewis, Esq., of Dolau Clether, ditto	1727

GEORGE II.

John Jones, Esq., of Tyglyn, co. Card.	1728
Edward Jones, Esq., of Llanina, ditto	1729
John Lewis, Esq., of Carmarthen	1730
John Lloyd, Esq., of Cilgwyn, co. Card.	1731
John Price, Esq., of Blaen Duffryn, ditto	1732
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, ditto	1733
David Jones, Esq. of Tyglyn, ditto	1734
William Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaenpant, ditto	1735
Robert Dyer, Esq., of Aberglasney, co. Carm.	1736
Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Abermâd, co. Card.	1737
Francis Ingram, Esq., of Glanlery, ditto	1738
John Phillipps, Esq., of Cringae, co. Carm.	1739
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Verdre Bach, co. Card.	1740
Daniel Bowen, Esq., of Waen Ivor, ditto	1741
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llwyn y Grawis, ditto	1742
David Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrodyn, ditto	1743
Charles Gwynne, Esq., of Mynachty, ditto	1744
David Parry, Esq., of Noyadd Trewavr, ditto	1745
Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd, Bart., of Maes y Felin, ditto	1746
William Lewis, Esq., of Llanlade, ditto	1747
David Jones, Esq., of Penyrallt, ditto	1748
Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Abernant-bychan, ditto	1749

	A. D.		A. D.
John Morgan, Esq., of Cardigan	1750	John Lloyd, Esq., of Mabws, co. Card.	1803
William Williams, Esq., of Pant Seiri, ditto	1751	John Bond, Esq., of Cefn Coed, ditto	1804
John Lewis, Esq., of Llanllyr, co. Card.	1752	John Lloyd Williams, Esq., of Gwernant, ditto	1805
Lewis Rogers, Esq., of Gelli, ditto	1753	J. Baily Wallis, Esq., of Peterwell, ditto	1806
John Edwards, Esq., of Abermeurig, ditto	1754	Thomas Smith, Esq., of Wenallt	1807
William Bowen, Esq., of Troedryraur, co. Card.	1755	Morgan Jones, Esq., of Cilwendeg	1808
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Gernos, ditto	1756	William Skyrme, Esq., of Alltgoch	1809
John Griffiths, Esq., of Penpontpren, ditto	1757	William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos	1810
Abel Griffiths, Esq., of Pant y Bettws, ditto	1758	John Brooks, Esq., of Neuadd, Llanarth	1811
George Price, Esq., of Llangrannog, ditto	1759	Griffith Jones, Esq., of Cardigan	1812
Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Hendrefelen, ditto	1760	Roderick Eardley Richardes, Esq., of Penglais	1813
Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore, ditto	1761	Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd	1814
GEORGE III.		John Nathaniel Williams, Esq., of Castle-hill	1815
David Lloyd, Esq., of Brynog, co. Card.	1762	Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore	1816
John Paynter, Esq., <i>Tenant</i> of Havod Ychtryd, ditto	1763	Jenkin Davies, Esq., of Glanroca	18
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Noyadd, ditto	1764	John Jones, Esq., of Derry (Deri) Ormond	1818
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Blaengwenog, ditto	1765	George Jeffreys, Esq., of Llandovery, Carm.	1819
William Jones, Esq., of Dol y Clettwr, ditto	1766	GEORGE IV.	
Richard Morgan, Esq. (<i>ob. Sheriff</i>), of Llysfaen, ditto	1767	Henry Rogers, Esq., of Gelli	182
Daniel Lloyd, Esq., of Laques, co. Carm.	1768	John Vaughan Lloyd, Esq., of Tyllwyd	1821
John Hughes, Esq., of Tymawr, co. Card.	1769	Thomas Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Nantgwyllt	1822
Roderick Richards, Esq., of Penglais, ditto	1770	George William Parry, Esq., of Lldiardau	1823
Lewis Gwynne, Esq., of Mynachty, ditto	1771	J. Scandrett Harford, Esq., of Blaise Castle	1824
Llewellyn Parry, Esq., of Gernos, Cwmeynon, ditto	1772	Edward Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Wern-newydd	1825
David Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, ditto	1773	Thomas Davies, Esq., of Cardigan	1826
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Abertrinant, ditto	1774	Arthur Jones, Esq., of Cardigan	1827
Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Greengrove, ditto	1775	John Griffith, Esq., of Llwyndurus	1828
Nathaniel Williams, Esq., of Pant Seiri, ditto	1776	Morris Davies, Esq., of Aberystwyth	1829
David Edward Lewis, Esq., of Dolhaidd, ditto	1777	Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Cilgwyn	1830
Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Waenivôr, ditto	1778	WILLIAM IV.	
Thomas Price, Esq., of Cardigan	1779	Col. Chichester, Esq., of Llanbadarn	1831
Henry Jones, Esq., of Tyglyn, co. Card.	1780	Edward Gwynne, Esq., of Rhydygors	1832
David Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrodin, ditto	1781	W. Owen Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaenpant	1833
Herbert Evans, Esq., of Lowmead, ditto	1782	Chas. Richard Longcroft, Esq., of Llanina	1834
John Beynon, Esq., of Trewern, co. Pembr.	1783	Thomas Davies, Esq., of Nantgwilan	1835
William Williams, Esq., of Trevach, ditto	1784	George B. Jordan Jordan, Esq., of Pigeonsford	1836
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, co. Card.	1785	John Hughes, Esq., of Alltwyd	1837
Edward Price Lloyd, Esq., of Llansevin, co. Carm.	1786	VICTORIA.	
John Martin, Esq., of Alltgoch, co. Card.	1787	William Tilsley Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn	1838
John Vaughan, Esq., of Trewisor, ditto	1788	Hon. George Vaughan, Esq., of Cwmydion	1839
John Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, ditto	1789	John Lewis, Esq., of Lanaeron	1840
Matthew Davies, Esq., of Wilevrog, ditto	1790	David Davies, Esq., of Castle Green, Cardigan	1841
David Hughes, Esq., of Veinog, ditto	1791	Francis David Saunders, Esq., of Tymawr	1842
William Lewis, Esq., of Llanerchaeron, ditto	1792	Capt. Gibb, of Hendrefelin	1843
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, ditto	1793	John Philips Allen Lloyd Philips, Esq., of Mabws	1844
William Owen Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaen y Pant, ditto	1794	John Lloyd Davies, Esq., of Blaendyffryn	1845
Sir Thomas Bonsall, Knt., of Fronfraith, ditto	1795	James Davies, Esq., of Ffosrhydgaled	1846
Edward Warren Jones, Esq., of Llanina, ditto	1796	Matthew H. V. Davies, Esq., of Tanybwllch	1847
J. Nathan Taylor, Esq., of Stradmore, ditto	1797	James Bowen, Esq., of Troedryraur	1848
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore, ditto	1798	Henry Hoghton, Esq., of Havod	1849
Pryse Loveden Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, ditto	1799	Ernest Augustus Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood	1850
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Cilgwyn, ditto	1800	Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd	1851
John Williams, Esq., of Castle Hill, ditto	1801	Lewis Pugh, Esq., of Abermâd	1852
David Davies, Esq., of Lanroca, ditto	1802	John Inglis Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, for the Lent assizes only	1853

	A.D.		A.D.
Alban Lewes Thomas Jones Gwynne, Esq., of Mynachty, for summer assizes	1853	Price Lewis, Esq., of Gwastod	1863
Morgan Jones, Esq., of Pen-y-lan	1854	John George Parry Hughes, Esq., of Alltwyd	1864
John Battersby Harford, Esq., of Falcondale	1855	John Lewes, Esq., of Llanllyr	1865
— Winwood, Esq., of Tyglyn	1856	John George William Bonsall, Esq., of Fron-fraith	1866
John Probert, Esq., of Blaenpistyll	1857	James Loxdale, Esq., of Castle Hill	1867
John Hughes, Esq., of Neuadd-vawr	1858	Alban Thomas, Esq., of Tyglyn	1868
William Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd	1859	Caukfeild Tynte Lloyd Williams, Esq., of Gwernnant Park	1869
William Jones, Esq., of Glandenys	1860	Herbert Davies Evans, Esq., of Highmead	1870
Pryse Loveden, Esq., of Gogerddan	1861	Sydney Henry Jones-Parry, Esq., of Ty-llwyd	1871
Herbert Vaughan, Esq., of Brynog	1862		

SECTION VII.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

We are informed by Blackstone that the word parliament (*parlement*) was first applied to general assemblies of the states under Louis VII. in France, about the middle of the twelfth century. In England, a kind of parliament existed in Saxon times under the title "Witena-gemote," or meeting of wise men. In Wales, before the union with England under Edward I., there was no assembly of the nature of a parliament, with delegates sent by enfranchised citizens; but the prince, chosen by a kind of popular vote, ruled with a latitude of power not unlike an Oriental despotism. How far Wales was invited to send representatives to the English Parliament under the feudal period between Edward I. and Henry VIII. it is now impossible to say; but the probability is that little of that kind of intercourse subsisted. Edward II., A.D. 1322, issued a writ directing that twenty-four persons from South Wales and the same number from North Wales, "having full and sufficient power on behalf of the whole community of their parts," should attend a *parliamentum* which he was about to hold at York. Other such summonses were perhaps occasionally sent forth, but with what effect is now unknown.

Henry VIII. brought Wales into closer intimacy with the empire, constituted Cardiganshire a county, and established a regular representation. But it does not appear that amongst the first writs he issued for attendance of representatives at Westminster, Cardiganshire was included. Brown Willis, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, gives no member for this county until the first year of Queen Mary (1553), when John ap Richard ap Rhys of Gogerddan was summoned. It is, however, stated by *Meyrick*, in his *History of Cardiganshire*, upon what authority is not known, that in three parliamentary sessions under Henry VIII., A.D. 1536—46, David ap Llwyd of Castell-Howel attended. In the *Parliamentary Representation of the County of Cardigan*, by John Hughes, Esq., of Lluest-Gwilym (1849)—a judicious historical compilation,—David Lloyd's attendance is rightly given with some reserve, and on *Meyrick's* sole authority. It is improbable that a member from this county attended before the 37th Henry VIII., and for this year we give David Lloyd. In the following names of members, and dates (with this sole exception) as far as 1849, we follow Mr. Hughes, and thenceforward the usual returns.

I. — *Members of Parliament for Cardiganshire, A.D. 1545—1871.*

HENRY VIII. A.D.
Dafydd ap Llwyd, Esq., of Castell-Howel . . . 1545

EDWARD VI.
William Devereux, Esq. 1553
James Williams, Esq., Secd. Parl. 1553

MARY.
John ap Rhys, or Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan,
First Parl. 1553
[One of the Council of the Court of Marches.]
John ap Rhys, Esq., Secd. Parl. 1554

PHILIP AND MARY.
John ap Rhys, Esq., First Parl. 1554
Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais, Sec.
and Third Parl. 1555

ELIZABETH.
Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais . . . 1558
John ap Rhys, Esq., of Gogerddan, Three
Parls. 1562, 1571, 1572
Richard ap Rhys, Esq. (subsequently knighted) 1584
Griffith Lloyd (Llwyd), LL.D. 1586
[Principal of Jesus Coll., Oxford, 1582—4. It is
questionable whether he was a clergyman, al-
though it was lawful then for clergymen to sit in
Parliament. He was of the Llanllyr branch of
the Lloyds. He *d.* this same year, 1586.]
Sir Richard ap Rhys (Pryse), Kt., of Gogerddan 1588
Sir Richard Pryse, Kt., of Gogerddan . . . 1592
Thomas Johnes, Esq. 1597
[Probably of Llanbadarn-fawr, son of Sir Henry
Johnes, of Abermarlais.]
Sir Richard Pryse, Kt., of Gogerddan . . . 1601
Sir John Lewis, Kt., of Abernant-bychan . . 1603

JAMES I.
Sir Richard Pryse, Kt., of Gogerddan . . . 1614
Sir Richard Pryse, Kt., of Gogerddan . . . 1620
[*D.* 1622.]
James Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-bychan . . . 1623

CHARLES I.
James Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-bychan, 1625, 1627,
1640
Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau,
Long Parl. 1640
[Subsequently knighted; disabled, 1643, for desert-
ing the service of the House, being in the king's
quarters, and "adhering to that party."]

CROMWELL AND THE COMMONWEALTH.
The "Little" or "Barebones Parliament":
Seven Members summoned for all Wales, —
Bussey Mansel, Hugh Courtenay, James

A.D.
Philips (of Cardigan?), Richard Pryse (of
Gogerddan), John Williams, John Brown . 1653
[The Cromwellian party was strong in Cardigan-
shire, and it is just possible that out of seven for
all Wales two should have been invited from this
county.]
James Philips, Esq., of the Priory, Cardigan }
Jenkin Lloyd, M.A. } 1654
[Supposed to be the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd, of Fair-
dref, a strong supporter of Cromwell, and his
chaplain.]
Col. James Philips, the Priory, Cardigan . . }
Col. John Clarke } 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL.
Col. James Philips, of the Priory, Cardigan . 1658
[Husband of the celebrated "Orinda." (See p. 180.)
In the MS. of 1661, published in *Cambr. Reg. t.*
166, on the character, &c., of the principal gentry
in counties Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen,
he is described as "one that had the fortune to
be in with all tymes, yet thrived by none; . . .
hath done much good, and is ill-rewarded by those
he deserved most of."]

CHARLES II.
John Vaughan, Esq. 1660
[Probably the same as the next.]
John Vaughan, Esq., of Crosswood . . . 1661
[In 1640 M.P. for Cardigan, described in above-cited
paper as "one that will upon fits talk loud for
monarchy, but scrupulous to wet his finger to
advance it: . . . personally advised Cromwell to
put the crown on his owne head; purchased Meven-
nith, one of his late majesty's manors within the
co. of Cardigan; personally assisted in taking of
Aberystwyth, a garrison then kept for his late
majesty; he is of good parts, but puts too high a
value upon them." He was a friend of Selden, who
made him his executor, yet refused to take office
during the Commonwealth; but at the restora-
tion, after twenty years' retirement, he was chosen
to represent the co. in Parliament; and in 1668
"his majesty, whose goodness is ever extensive
to worthy men," says his biographer, "did con-
stitute him Chief Justice of the Court of Common
Pleas."]
Edward Vaughan, Esq. 1678-9-80
[Son of the above.]

JAMES II.
John Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-bychan . . . 1685

INTERREGNUM: THE REVOLUTION.
John Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-bychan . . . 1688

WILLIAM AND MARY.
Sir Carbury Pryse, Bart. 1689
[Died 1694, and John Vaughan, Esq., who had with-
out effect petitioned against Sir Carbury's elec-
tion, by indenture returned.]

	A. D.		A. D.
WILLIAM III.			
John Vaughan, Esq.	1695	[He was grandson of Sir John Vaughan, Kt., Chief Justice, already mentioned; was created Baron Fethers in Ireland, and Viscount Lisburne by William III., 1695.]	
John Lewis, Esq.	1698		
[Member for the borough in last Parliament.]		Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell, Lampeter .	1734
Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Kt.	1700	[Attorney-General for cos. Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen.]	
[Of Swansea. A great miner. It is said he gave Mr. Edward Pryse, of Gogerddan, £15,000 for his interest in the mines on his estates.]		Walter Lloyd, Esq., not duly elected	} 1741
Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1701	Thomas Powell, Esq., of Nanteos	
ANNE.		John Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell	1747
Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Kt.	1702	[Son of above Walter Lloyd.]	
John Pugh, Esq.	1705	John Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell	1754
[Supposed to be of Mathafarn, Mont. ; a barrister.]		[Died 1755. New writ issued. The Hon. Wilmot Vaughan returned by indenture, 3rd Dec., 1755.]	
Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1708	GEORGE III.	
[Mr. Pryse's return was petitioned against by Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau, his opponent. Petition heard at the bar of the House, 10th February. Decision—"That Mr. Lewis Pryse is duly elected a knight of the shire."]		John Pugh Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1761
Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Kt.	1710	Wilmot, Viscount Lisburne, of Trawscoed	1768
Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau	1713	Wilmot, Viscount Lisburne, of Trawscoed	1780-84-90
[He was the first Mr. Johnes of Hafod, having mar. the dau. and h. of William Herbert, Esq., of Hafod ; <i>d.</i> without issue, and bequeathed his estates to his cousin, THE Thomas Johnes of Hafod.]		Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Hafod Ychtryd	1796
GEORGE I.		[Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotul. for Cardiganshire, and Auditor of the Land Revenue for Wales. See <i>Johnes, Hafod.</i>]	
Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1714	Thomas Johnes, Esq.	1802-6-7-12
His return, petitioned against by Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau, his opponent, August 8th, upon a call of the House, the name of Lewis Pryse, Esq., being called over, and he not appearing, ordered the said Lewis Pryse to be sent for in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, but the said Lewis Pryse not appearing, nor apparently wishing to appear, nor having taken the oath, he was pronounced disqualified to sit. New writ issued, and Owen Brigstocke, Esq., returned.]		[Died 23rd April, 1816. Succeeded by William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos.]	
Francis Cornwallis, Esq., of Abermarlais	1722	William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos	1818
GEORGE II.		[Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum for the co.]	
John, Viscount Lisburne	1727	GEORGE IV.	
GEORGE III.		William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos	1820-26
Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1714	WILLIAM IV.	
His return, petitioned against by Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau, his opponent, August 8th, upon a call of the House, the name of Lewis Pryse, Esq., being called over, and he not appearing, ordered the said Lewis Pryse to be sent for in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, but the said Lewis Pryse not appearing, nor apparently wishing to appear, nor having taken the oath, he was pronounced disqualified to sit. New writ issued, and Owen Brigstocke, Esq., returned.]		William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos	1830-1-3-5
Francis Cornwallis, Esq., of Abermarlais	1722	VICTORIA.	
GEORGE II.		William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos	1838-54
John, Viscount Lisburne	1727	Ernest Augustus Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne	1854-9
GEORGE III.		Col. W. T. R. Powell, of Nanteos	1859-65
Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1714	Sir Thomas David Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd	1865-8
His return, petitioned against by Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau, his opponent, August 8th, upon a call of the House, the name of Lewis Pryse, Esq., being called over, and he not appearing, ordered the said Lewis Pryse to be sent for in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, but the said Lewis Pryse not appearing, nor apparently wishing to appear, nor having taken the oath, he was pronounced disqualified to sit. New writ issued, and Owen Brigstocke, Esq., returned.]		E. M. Richards, Esq., of Swansea	1868-71
Francis Cornwallis, Esq., of Abermarlais	1722		

2.—*Members of Parliament for the Cardigan Boroughs, A.D. 1547—A.D. 1871.*

Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria* contains no return for the Cardigan boroughs before Jenkyn Gwynne, Gent., in the 1st of Mary, 1553 ; but Mr. Hughes, in his *Parliamentary Representation of Cardiganshire*, gives two earlier Members, as below :—

	A. D.		A. D.
EDWARD VI.		John Powell, Esq.	1554
John Scotte, Esq., by one authority, but John Mottas by another (family and residence unknown)	1547	[Family and residence unknown.]	
[A very doubtful return.]		PHILIP AND MARY.	
Edward ap Howell, Esq. (family and residence unknown)	1553	John Powell, Esq.	1554
[A doubtful return.]		[Family and residence unknown.]	
MARY.		Thomas ap Harry	1555
John Gwyn	1553	Thomas Thayer, Esq.	1557
[Willis, "Jenkyn Gwynne." This Jenkyn Gwynne was probably of Moel-Ifor, where <i>Dwnn</i> gives Jenkyn ap Rys Gwynn, whose son Jevan Gwynn ap Siankyn lived there in 160.]		ELIZABETH.	
		Thomas Thayer, Esq.	1558
		John Gwynne, Esq.	1562
		[Prob. Jevan Gwynn, of Moel-Ifor. See <i>Dwnn.</i>]	

A. D.
 John Hanmer, Esq. (family and residence unknown) 1571
 Edward Davies, Esq. (family and residence unknown) 1572
 Francis Cheyne, Esq. 1584-6

[Where he came from is not known. *Browne Willis* remarks, "The name of Cheyne occurs oftener in our Parliamentary lists than any other whatsoever, and is remembered with esteem from the eminent worth of the persons in the Houses both of Lords and Commons."]

Alban Stepneth de Prendergast, Pemb. 1588
 [He was sheriff of Pemb. 1590 and 1603; ancestor of the present Sir John Cowell Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly.]

Sir Ferdinand Gorges, Kt. 1592
 [No other connection between him and Wales can be traced. He was of the Gorges of Langford, and was Captain of Plymouth Castle. *D.* 1597.]

Thomas Rawlins, Esq. 1597
 [Otherwise unknown.]
 Double return :—

Dr. Wm. Awbrey, elected at Aberystwyth . . . } 1601
 William Delabarr, elected at Cardigan . . . }

[Dr. William Awbrey was Prof. of Civil Law at Oxford, and held various public appointments. He was of the Awbreys of Breconshire (see *Awbrey*), and was related by marriage to Herberts of Cwmystwyth, the circumstance probably which brought him to Cardigan. Delabarr was an adventurous barrister. An inquiry as to the double return was set on foot by the House, when it was elicited that the County Court was as well kept at Aberystwyth as at Cardigan, and "the sheriff of the shire favouring Aberystwyth, sent his warrant to the bailiffs of Aberystwyth," and hence the double return. How the matter was decided does not appear, but at the next election another Delabarr is chosen at Aberystwyth.]

JAMES I.

Double return :—

Richard Delabarr, elected at Aberystwyth . . . } 1603
 William Bradshaw, of Cardigan, elected at Cardigan . . . }

[An inquiry took place respecting this double return, and it seems the sheriff, being Sir Richard Pryse, Kt., had again favoured Aberystwyth, sending also the writ for election to Cardigan. The House decided that William Bradshaw was lawfully elected, but whether Delabarr was ousted does not appear.]

No return 1614
 [Things appear to have come to a dead lock—perhaps a temporary disfranchisement.]

Walter Overbury, Esq. (family and residence unknown) 1620
 Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn, Mont. 1623

CHARLES I.

Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn, Mont. First Parl. 1625
 Walter Overbury, Esq. Secd. Parl. 1625
 John Vaughan, Esq. 1627

[Not certain whether he was of Crosswood or of Derllys, Carmarthen, but probably the former, the same as the next below, and the co. member for 1661.]

John Vaughan, Esq., of Trawscoed 1640
 [Afterwards Chief Justice of Common Pleas.]

A. D.
 THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

Cromwell dismisses the Long Parliament in great wrath, tells them, "You are no Parliament; some of you are drunkards; some of you are corrupt, unjust persons, scandalous to the profession of the gospel. I will put an end to your prating; it is not fit that you should sit here any longer. Call them in!" referring to the guards . . . 1653

In the parliament now called, "Barebones Parliament," no Member is summoned for Cardigan boroughs, but seven members are called from all Wales—names given under county 1653

None summoned for Cardigan 1654
 None summoned 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL.

Col. Rowland Dawkins (family and residence unknown) 1658

CHARLES II.

William Griffiths, Esq. (family and residence unknown) 1660

William Griffiths, Esq. 1661

Hector Philips, Esq., of Tregibby (Tregybi), (one of the Cardigan Priory family,) 1678, 1679, 1680, 1685

INTERREGNUM.

John Vaughan, Esq., of Trawscoed 1688
 [See 1640; and Member for county 1661.]

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Hector Philips, Esq.; *d.*, and in his room John Lewis, Esq., of Coedmore 1689

WILLIAM III.

John Lewis, Esq., of Coedmore 1695

Sir Charles Lloyd, Kt., of Maesyfelin (afterwards a baronet) 1698

John Lewis, Esq., as above 1700
 [M.P. for co. in 1698.]

Henry Lloyd, Esq., of the Inner Temple 1701

ANNE.

Henry Lloyd, Esq., of the Inner Temple 1702
 Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan 1705

[For co. next Parl.]

Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt. 1708

[Afterwards Lord Chancellor. Lewis Pryse, Esq., having been returned for both co. and bor., chose the former, giving room to Harcourt, whose election for Abingdon was void.]

John Meyrick, Esq., of the Middle Temple, who was made a Welsh judge; and, by new writ,— } 1710

Owen Brigstock, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was elected }

Sir George Barlow, Bart., of Slebech, Pemb. 1713

GEORGE I.		A.D.
Stephen Parry, Esq., Neuadd-Trefawr ; <i>d.</i> 1724 ; and—	}	1714
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, returned . . .		
GEORGE II.		
Francis Cornwallis, Esq.	}	1727
[For co. in last Parl. <i>D.</i> ; new writ issued, and a double return made.]		
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Nanteos ; and—	}	1747
Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Mabws and Ystrad-Teilo		
[It was resolved, on inquiry being instituted, that the burgesses of Tregaron had no right to vote for a member for Cardigan.]		
Richard Lloyd, Esq., as above		1734
Thomas Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan ; <i>d.</i> June 2, 1745 ; and succeeded by—	}	1741
John Symmonds, Esq., of Llanstinan, Pembr.		
John Symmonds, Esq.		1747, 1754
Herbert Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell ; created baronet 1763		1767
Pryse Campbell, Esq., of Llanffraid and Stackpoole Court	}	1768
[His mother was Mary, sister of Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1766, and represented the co. Cromarty in Parl. ; <i>d.</i> 1768 ; succeeded by his son John, created Earl Cawdor in 1796.] On issue of a new writ—		
Ralph Congreve, Esq., of Aldermaston House, Berks, was elected		
[Sir Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, his opponent, petitioned against the return, but with what result is not said.]		
Sir Robert Smyth, Bart., of Upton, Essex, not duly elected.		
Thomas Johns, Jun., Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau, was elected ; made Steward of the Manor of East Hendred, Berks. New writ issued 1780, he was elected for co. Radnor, and succeeded by—	}	1774
John Campbell, Esq., of Stackpoole Court . . .		

		A.D.
[Son of late Pryse Campbell, afterwards first Earl of Cawdor.]		
John Campbell, Esq., of Stackpoole Court . . .		1780, 1784, 1790
[On dissolution of this Parliament, in 1796, he was created Earl Cawdor.]		
The Hon. John Vaughan, of Trawscoed, Lieut.-Colonel		1796
The Hon. John Vaughan, of Trawscoed, Lieut.-Colonel		1802, 1806, 1807, 1812
[At this last election, 1812, Herbert Evans, Esq., of Highmead, was a candidate. A "petition"—a thing almost of course now in this co. after a contest—was "presented," but the decision was given that the Hon. John Vaughan was "duly elected," &c.]		

GEORGE IV.

Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1818
Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1820—35

VICTORIA.

Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan	1837	
Pryse Pryse, Esq., and		
John Scandrett Harford, Esq., of Blaize Castle. Double return	}	1845
[The double return caused an inquiry on petition of Pryse Pryse, Esq., who claimed a clear "majority of twenty votes on the entire poll." His claim was confirmed by the committee.]		
Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan ; <i>d.</i> 1st Jan., 1849		1847-9
Pryse Loveden, Esq., of Gogerddan		1849-55
John Lloyd Davies, Esq., of Alltyrodyn and Blaendyffryn		1855-57
Col. Edward Lewis Pryse, of Peithyll, Lord Lieutenant of co. Cardigan		1857-68
Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd		1868-71

SECTION VIII.—COUNTY MAGISTRATES OF CARDIGANSHIRE FOR 1871.

Bonsall, John George William, Esq., of Fronfraith.	Fitzwilliams, Edward Crompton Lloyd, Esq., of Newcastle Emlyn.
Bonsall, Thomas, Esq., of Glanrheidol.	Fryer, Henry Charles, Esq., Lodge Park.
Boulton, John, Esq., of Gwernant.	Griffith, John, Esq., of Llwyndyrus.
Bowen, James, Esq., of Troedyraur.	Griffith, John, Esq., of Treforgan.
Brenchley, Thomas Harman, Esq., of Glaneirw.	Hall, William Hope, Esq., of Gellydywyll.
Buck, William, Esq., of Stradmore Hill.	Harford, John Battersby, Esq., of Falcondale.
Chambers, William, Esq., of Hafod.	Howell, John Richard, Esq., of Blaendyffryn.
Davies, David, Esq., of Castle Green, Cardigan.	Hughes, John George Parry, Esq., of Alltllwch.
Davies, David Griffith, Esq., of Cardigan.	Hughes, The Rev. James, of Glanrheidol.
Davies, James, Esq., of Ffosrhydgaled.	Jones, J. Inglis, Esq., of Derry Ormond.
Davies, John Maurice, Esq., of Antaron.	Jones, Morgan, Esq., of Penlan.
Davies, John Maurice, Esq., of Penpompren.	Jones, The Rev. William Basil, of Gwynfryn.
Davies, Matthew Lewis Vaughan, Esq., of Tanybwllch.	Jones, Thomas, Esq., of Aberystwyth.
Davies, Thomas, Esq., of Cardigan.	Jones, William, Esq., of Glandenys.
Evans, Herbert Davies, Esq., of Highmead.	Jones, William, Esq., of Llwyngroes.
Evans, John, Esq., of Lovesgrove.	Jones-Parry, Sidney Henry, Esq., of Tyllwyd.
Evans, The Rev. David, of Llanina.	

- Jordan, George Bowen Jordan, Esq., of Pigeonsford.
Lascelles, Rowley, Esq., of Pencraig.
Llewellyn, The Very Rev. Llewelyn, D.C.L.
Lewes, Lieut.-Col. John, of Llanllyr, Talsarn.
Lewis, Charles Basset, Esq., of Aberystwyth.
Lisburne, The Earl of, of Crosswood.
Lloyd, Sir Thomas Davies, Bart., M.P., of Bronwydd.
Lloyd, The Rev. Rhys Jones, of Troedyraur.
Longcroft, Charles Edward, Esq., of Llanina.
Longcroft, Charles Richard, Esq., of Llanina.
Loxdale, James, Esq., of Castle Hill.
Morgan, Thomas Owen, Esq., of Aberystwyth.
Morris, Thomas, Esq., of Blaenwern.
North, The Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., of Llangoed-
more.
Parry, George Williams, Esq., of Llidiarde.
Philipps, John Allen Lloyd, Esq., of Mabws.
- Powell, William Thomas Rowland, Esq., of Nanteos.
Pryse, John Pugh Vaughan, Esq., of Bwlchbychan.
Pryse, Lieut.-Col. Edward Lewis, of Peithyll, Lord
Lieutenant,
Pryse, Sir Pryse, Bart., of Gogerddan.
Pugh, Lewis Pugh, Esq., of Abermaide.
Richardes, William Eardley, Esq., of Bryneithin.
Rogers, John Edwardes, Esq., of Abermeurig, Talsarn,
Lampeter.
Spence, The Rev. Henry Donald Maurice, Lampeter.
Tyler, Gwynnett, Esq., of Gernos.
Vaughan, Herbert, Esq., of Brynog, Lampeter.
Vaughan, John, Esq., of Llangoedmore Place.
Vaughan, The Viscount, of Birchgrove.
Wagner, Thomas Richard Price, Esq., of Manereifed.
Williams, George Griffiths, Esq., of Rhoscellanfawr.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

ABADAM, W. C. M. Maxwell Middleton, Esq.,
Tymawr, co. Cardigan.

Is the eldest surviving son of Edward Abadam, Esq., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, J. P. for co. Carmarthen, High Sheriff 1855, by his wife Louisa, dau. of J. Taylor, Esq., of York; *b.* at Clifton, 10th March, 1845; *m.*, 1870, Susanne M. Saunders, dau. of the late Capt. Saunders, of Ty-Mawr, and has issue 1 daughter.

Residence: Ty-Mawr, Ciliau Aeron, Cardiganshire.

Arms: Same as Abadam of Middleton Hall—arg., on a cross, gu., 5 mullets, or.

Crest: A demi-lion, affronté, gu.

Motto: Aspire, persevere, and indulge not.

Note.—For the lineage of this family see a notice under *Abadam, Middleton Hall*.

BATTERSBY-HARFORD, John Harford, Esq.,
of Falcondale, Cardiganshire.

J. P. for cos. of Gloucester and Cardigan; D. L. for Gloucestershire; son of A. G. Harford, Esq., who took name of Battersby in addition to his own on succeeding to an estate, and Elizabeth Grey, dau. of General and Lady Eleanor Dundas, of Carron Hall, Stirlingshire; *b.* at Clifton, 1819; *ed.* at Harrow and Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846; *m.*, April, 1850, Mary Charlotte, dau. of the late Baron von Bunsen, Prussian Minister in London; *s.* to estates 1851; has issue—

JOHN CHARLES; Frederic Dundas; Alice Mary Elizabeth; Mary Edith; Agnes Clementina; Constance Emilia; Charlotte Louisa; Eleanor Dorothy.

Heir: John Charles.

Residence: Falcondale, Lampeter, South Wales.

Town Address: Athenæum Club.

Arms: Sa., two bends, arg., on a canton, az., a bend, or—HARFORD. Or, a saltire, paly of twelve, erm. and gu., in base and chief a ram passant, or, in fesse, two crosslets—BATTERSBY.

Crest: Rising out of flames, proper, a griffin's head, or, bet. two wings.

Motto: Inter utrumque tene.

LINEAGE.

This family settled at Bosbury, Herefordshire, in the sixteenth century, and at Bristol in the seventeenth century. They have long been known in Gloucestershire as of Stoke, of Stapleton, of Frenchay, and of Blaise Castle.

Note.—Mr. J. Scandrett Harford, uncle of the present possessor, contested the Cardigan boroughs on two occasions, in 1842 and 1849.

The ancient residence of this estate was at *Peterwell*. The ruins of the mansion exist, and it still gives its name to the estate (see *Lloyds of Peterwell*, pp. 168-9). There are no means of knowing the precise date when the last Peterwell House was built, but the architecture would point to about 1750, though an older house existed previously on the spot the ruins now occupy.

There is a camp of some importance, of oval form, on a farm called Llanfairfach. There is an outpost, apparently, on the top of a hill, on Ollwyn Farm, not far off.

BONSALL, John George William, Esq., of
Fronfraith, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. for the cos. of Cardigan and Montgomery; High Sheriff for the co. of Cardigan in 1866; second son of the late Rev. Isaac Bonsall, M.A., R.D., Rector of Llanwrin, co. of Montgomery, by Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. John Davies, M.A., R.D., Rector of Cemmaes, co. of Montgomery; *b.* 1818; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *m.*, May, 1853, Frances, dau. of Joseph Davies, Esq., of Gallytlan, co. of Montgomery, and has issue 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Heir: John Joseph Bonsall.

Residence: Fronfraith, Cardiganshire.

Arms: Arg., 3 crystals on a fesse, gu., a bordure, erm.

Crest: A dexter hand grasping a crosslet.

Motto: Pro patriâ.

Note.—*Fronfraith* is a plain substantial mansion situated in the wider part of the beautiful Vale of Rheidol, about three miles from Aberystwyth. It was formerly the residence of Sir T. Bonsall, Kt. The proprietor has promoted the plantation of fir and other trees, an example which if followed would add greatly to the comeliness of the neighbourhood of Aberystwyth. The plantation of suitable spots appears to the stranger to be the one thing required.

BONSALL, Thomas, Esq., of Glanrheidol, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; son of the late Rev. Isaac Bonsall, M.A., Rector of Llanwrin; *b.* 1813; *m.* Mary, dau. of James Hughes, Esq., and has issue. The Rev. Isaac Bonsall was son of the late Sir Thomas Bonsall, Kt., who lived at Fronfraith, Cardiganshire.

Residence: Glanrheidol, Aberystwyth.

Arms: Arg., 3 crystals on a fesse, gu., a bordure, erm.

Crest: A dexter hand grasping a crosslet.

Motto: Pro patriâ.

BOWEN, James, Esq., of Troed-yr-Aur, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Cardigan and Pembroke, and J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff for Cardigan 1848; second son of the late James Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair, in the co. of Pembroke; *b.* 1806; *ed.* at Harrow School; *m.*, 1827, Dorothea, dau. of the late Rev. David Griffith, M.A., Vicar of Nevern, co. Pembroke; *s.* to the Troed-yr-Aur estates 1842; has issue 3 sons and 1 daughter.

Heir: William Rice Bowen, J. P. for cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen, late Lieut. Royal Artillery.

Residence: Troedyraur, N. C. Emlyn.

Arms (same as Llwyngwair): Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., a lion rampant, or, inter 8 bezants; 2nd, gu., a chevron, or, inter 2 knots in chief, a lion rampant, or, in base; 3rd, az., a hawk, proper.

Crest: A lion rampant, or.

Motto: Audaces fortuna juvat.

Note.—For the descent of this family see *Bowen, Llwyn-Gwair*.

CHAMBERS, William, Esq., of Havod, Cardiganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; is son of the late William Chambers, Esq., J. P. and D. L., of Llanelly House, in the co. of Carmarthen, for which co. he was a Sheriff in 1828; *b.* 1809; *m.*, 1835, Joanna Trant, dau. of Capt. Payne, R.N., and has issue.

Heir: His eldest son.

Residence: Havod, Aberystwyth.

Crest: A bear passant.

Note.—For a notice of *Havod* see p. 127, &c. The estate of Havod became the property of Mr. Chambers by purchase in 1853, his former residence having been Llanelly House, in the co. of Carmarthen, where he inherited property left to his father, the late William Chambers, Esq., by will of the late Sir James Stepney, Bart., but which in due course reverted to the Stepney family (see *Stepney, Llanelly*).

DAVIES, David, Esq., of Castle Green, Cardigan.

Is a J. P. for the cos. of Cardigan and Pembroke; D. L. for co. Cardigan; High Sheriff 1841; son of the late Thomas Davies, Esq., of Castle Green, who was High Sheriff of co. Cardigan 1826; *d.* 1832; *b.* at Cardigan, 1795; *m.*, 1st, Anna Letitia, dau. of Rev. D. Griffith, Vicar of Nevern, Pembrokeshire; 2nd, Eliza-

beth, dau. of Rev. John Holcombe, Rector of Cosheston and Rhoscrowther, co. Pembroke, Prebendary of Brecon, and has issue.

Heir: David Griffith.

Residence: Castle Green, Cardigan.

Note.—The house of Castle Green (named from its situation) stands on the grounds and partly on the foundations of the old fortress of Cardigan elsewhere described. (See *engraving*, p. 133.) What remains of the castle is too small to make an effective view. The Castle estate became the property of the Bowen family, and subsequently of the Davies family.

DAVIES, James, Esq., of Ffosrhydgaled, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; served as High Sheriff for the same 1846; *b.* in 1804 at Cefllecwedd, in the co. of Merioneth; *m.* Elizabeth, third dau. of Edward Evans, Esq., son of Pierce Evans, Esq., J. P. of Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire; *s.* to the estates of his uncle, Morris Davies, Esq., who was High Sheriff for co. Cardigan 1829; has issue 1 son and 5 daughters.

Heir: Morris Davies.

Residences: Ffosrhydgaled and Cwmedwig, near Aberystwyth.

Town Address: 5, Child's Place, Temple; Club, Junior Carlton.

Arms: Or, a chevron between 3 boars' heads.

Motto: Y cyfiawn a flodenant, "The righteous shall flourish."

Note.—The mansion of *Ffosrhydgaled*, about three miles from Aberystwyth, is a substantial building, in the Domestic style of architecture, of recent erection, and standing on a slope commanding a view of the beautiful Vale of Ystwyth. Mr. Davies is erecting (1871) in the near neighbourhood an elegant residence in the Mixed Gothic style, which has command of still more charming scenery.

DAVIES, Thomas, Esq., Bank House, Cardigan.

J. P. for cos. of Pembroke and Cardigan, and for the borough of Cardigan; son of the late John Davies, Esq., merchant, Cardigan; *b.* at Cardigan, 30th November, 1823; *ed.* at Cardigan Grammar School, and King's College School, London; *m.*, 1st, March, 1853, Jane, youngest dau. of the late David Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Glanafon, co. of Pembroke; 2ndly, 1864, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Griffith Jenkins, Esq., Pantirion, co. of Pembroke; and has issue from first mar. Thomas Lloyd, John Morgan Lloyd, Mary Loetitia, Fanny Maria, and Richard Lloyd; from second mar. Griffith Ormond and William Henry.

Heir: Thomas Lloyd.

Residences: Bank House, and Park y Pratt, Cardigan.

DAVIES, Thomas Hughes Ford, Esq., of Abercery, Cardiganshire.

First Lieut. Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia; son of the late Thomas Davies, Esq., of Nantygwilan, co. Cardigan (High Sheriff for Cardiganshire 1835), by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Owen Lloyd, of Henllys (see *Lineage*); *ed.* at Capt. Steel's, Bath, and at Foccy, France; G.C., Magdalen Hall, Oxon.; *s.* to the Nantygwilan estate, December, 1866.

Residence: Abercery, Newcastle Emlyn.

Town Addresses: Conservative Club; Militia and Yeomanry Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., a wolf saient, arg., armed and langued, gu.; 2nd, arg., a chevron, inter three boars' heads, coupé, sa., tusked, or, and langued, gu.; 3rd, sa., a spear-head inbrued between the two uppermost of three scaling-ladders, arg., in chief, gu., a castle, triple-towered, of the second.

Crest: A demi-wolf, as in the arms.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent paternally from the Welsh family of Davies by an heiress of the Hugheses of Faenog, and maternally from the marriage of Col. Owen Lloyd of Henllys with Elizabeth, the heiress of the Lloyds of Abertrinant, whose mother was the Hon. Elizabeth Vaughan, only sister to Wilmot, 4th Viscount and 1st Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood, Cardiganshire, and to Major-General Sir John Vaughan, C.B., Governor of Berwick, and Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, who *a. s. p.* in 1793-4.

Owen Vychan of Henllys (*vide* "*Cartas Antiquas apud Bronwydd*," 24 *Henry VI.*) *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Jevan ab Griffith ab Madoc (Ar., a lion ramp. in an orle of roses, or), and had a son, Rhys Owen of Henllys, who by his wife Jane, dau. of Owen Elliott of Eareware (*az.*, a fesse, gu., bet. two double cotises, wavy, arg.), had issue William Owen of Henllys, Lord of Cemaes, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir George Herbert of Swansea, Kt., elder brother to Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. His son,—

George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Cemaes, the well-known antiquary, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of William Philipps, of Picton, by his wife Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Perrot of Carew Castle, and had a son, Alban Owen of Henllys, Lord of Cemaes (1591), whose wife was Jane, dau. of William Bradshaw, of St. Dogmael's. His son, David Owen of Henllys, Lord of Cemaes, *m.* Anne, dau. of Robert Corbett of Ynys y Maen-gwyn (or, a raven, sa.), and had issue William and Ann.

William Owen of Henllys (*ob.* 1721) was *m.*, but his issue became extinct in the person of his only son, William, who *d.* an infant. Ann Owen, his sister and co-h., *m.* Thomas Lloyd, second son of Jonathan Lloyd, Esq. (by Margaret, his wife, dau. to Edward Vaughan of Crosswood, ancestor of the Earl of Lisburne), second son of Sir Walter Lloyd of Llanfair Clydogau, Kt., and had issue—

William Lloyd, Esq., of Henllys and Popped-wast, co. Pembroke, only son. He *m.* Joan, dau. of Owen Ford, Esq., of Bury, co. of Pembroke (*ob.* 1772), and had issue Anne Lloyd, his heiress. She *m.* Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, co. Card., and had issue two sons; and the elder, Col. Thomas

Lloyd, Lord of Cemaes, was of Bronwydd, and grandfather of the present Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd of Bronwydd, Bart., and Lord of Cemaes.

The younger son, Col. Owen Lloyd, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and ultimately heir of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Abertrinant, co. of Card., by his wife (*b.* 1766), the Hon. Elizabeth Vaughan, only sister of Wilmot, fourth Viscount and first Earl of Lisburne, and had, with other issue, a dau.,—

Elizabeth, who *m.* Thomas Davies, Esq., of Nantygwilan. The issue of this marriage are,—

1. THOMAS HUGHES FORD DAVIES (as above).
2. *Ellen Lloyd Davies.*

Note.—The Lloyds of Henllys, the maternal ancestors of Mr. T. H. Ford Davies, being a younger branch of the ancient family of Bronwydd, derived from Tudwal Gloff, fifth son of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales; the Lord Marchers of Cemaes and the Lloyds of Abertrinant were the same sept or tribe as those of Coedmore, descended from Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrydd, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Cambria.

DAVIES, William John, Esq., of Ty-Glyn, Cardiganshire.

Is son of Alban Thomas Davies, late Captain in the H. E. I. C. S. 57th Regt. Bengal N. I.; *b.* at M'how, in Malwar, E. I., Dec. 9th, 1832; *ed.* at the Cheltenham Proprietary College; *m.*, 1863, Florence A. Gadsden; and has issue three sons; *s.* to the Ty-Glyn estate upon the death of his brother, Alban Thomas Davies, jun., in 1870.

Heir: Frank Gadsden Davies.

Residence: Ty-Glyn, Ciliau Aeron, Cardiganshire.

Arms: Az. a chev. between 2 fleurs-de-lis in chief; in base a lion rampant.

Motto: Conabimur.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Cadifor ap Dinawal, Lord of Gilfachwen and Castell Howel. Its descent is traced through the families of the Lords of Towyn—an estate now attached to Ty-glyn—and of the "Parrys" of St. Dogmael's and of Noyadd Trefawr. The union of the two houses took place at the commencement of the last century. The last member of the Parry family was Jane, who was married to Henry Jones, Esq. (High Sheriff for the co. Cardigan 1780). The Jones family of Ty-glyn had as last representative, Susannah, dau. of Henry Jones; she married the Rev. Alban Thomas, of Newcastle Emlyn, a predecessor of the present family. (See also *Gwynne, Monachty.*)

Note.—The mansion of Ty-Glyn is ancient. An engraving of it, with description, will be found on p. 131.

EVANS, Major Herbert Davies, of Highmead, Cardiganshire.

J. P. for the cos of Carmarthen and Cardigan; High Sheriff for Cardiganshire 1870; served in the Royal Navy, and as Lieut. in 10th Prince of Wales's Royal

Hussars; Major of Carmarthen Volunteers; is proprietor of the tithes of Llanwenog parish; is son of Capt. Delmé Seymour Davies, of Penlan, Carmarthenshire, Capt. in the Scotch Fusilier Guards; and of Mary Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Watkin Evans, R.N., of Dolgadfan, Montgomeryshire; *b.* at Highmead, Cardiganshire, 19th Feb., 1842; *ed.* privately; *m.*, Sept., 1869, Mary Elinor Geraldine, dau. of the late D. Jones, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, by his wife Margaret Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Campbell, Bart., of Edenwood, co. Fife, and has issue a son, Herbert (see *Lineage*); *s.* to estates of his great-uncle, Major Herbert Evans of Highmead, when he assumed the surname Evans in addition to his former name of Davies.

Heir: His son, HERBERT EVANS, *b.* June 6, 1870.

Residence: Highmead, Llanybyther, Card.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club.

Arms: 1. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg. on a pile vert, a chevron or, betw. three spear-heads of the field; 2nd and 3rd, paly of three, or and vert, three eagles displayed counterchanged—DAVIES.

2. Sa. a spear-head imbrued betw. three scaling-ladders, arg.; on a chief, gu., a castle triple-towered prpr.—EVANS.

3. Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, on a pile in pale, gu. betw. three fleurs de lis, az. three lions passant, guardant, of the field; 2nd and 3rd, two wings joined in lure, or—SEYMOUR.

4. Sa. on a bend, cotised, arg. a rose inter two annulets, gu.—CONWAY.

Crests: A wolf rampant, arg. collared gutté, armed gu.—EVANS.

A lion rampant, or, ducally gorged and chained, semée, langued and armed gu.—DAVIES.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Evans of Highmead*, which has intermarried with houses of noble rank, such as the Seymours (Marquess of Hertford), the Russells (5th Duke of Bedford), derive paternally from Davies of Penlan, Carmarthenshire; maternally from the lines of Rhodri Mawr, through *Cadifor ap Dinawal*, Lord of Castell-Howel, whose arms they bear; *Ednowain ap Bradwen*, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of N. Wales; and *Cadwgan*, Lord of Talyllyn; all which lines of descent are fully displayed in the following pedigree.

The Highmead lineage is now for the first time made out and completed, and forms a reliable genealogical table. The editor is indebted to Major Evans for laborious search into old family deeds and other documents, without which it would be impossible to produce so authentic a pedigree.

The arrangement is as follows:—*First*, the paternal descent from the DAVIES of Penlan; *second*, the maternal descent on the paternal side from EVANS of Acheth; *third*, the maternal descent through the three ancient lines of Cadifor, Ednowain, and Cadwgan, as terminating in three heiresses married into the Evans family. These last are represented under A B C respectively.

Evan Davies, Esq., of Penlan (*d.* 1733), son of

William Davies, Esq., *m.* Elizabeth (*d.* 1733), dau. of David Richard, Esq., of Llanfynydd.

William Davies, Esq., of Brynhafod, his son (*d.* 1729, *at.* 37), *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Williams, Esq., of Brynhafod, co. of Carmarthen. Their son—

Evan Davies, Esq. (*d.* at Penlan, 1773, *at.* 49), *m.* Jane, dau. of Griffith Philipps, Esq., M.P., of Cwngwili, co. of Carm., and had issue William Griffith; George, *b.* 1763, *d. s. p.*; Martha, *d.* 1763, an infant; John, *b.* 1764, *d. s. p.*; Anne, *b.* 1766, *m.* Rev. — Roberts; Jane, *b.* 1767; Grismond, *d.* 1778, *at.* 7.

William Griffith Davies, Esq., of Penlan (*d.* 1814, *at.* 52), *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Lord R. Seymour (see *Hertford*), and had issue,—

1. Anne Gertrude Frances, who *m.* (1830) Rev. D. H. T. G. Williams, of Llwynhelig.

2. Isabella Clarissa, who *m.* Lord Charles Russell.

3. Delmé Seymour Davies, Esq. (*d.* May 8, 1869), who *m.* Mary Anne Elizabeth Evans, and had issue,—

1. Emily, who *m.* Capt. William Savile, grandson of the late Earl of Mexborough.

2. HERBERT DAVIES EVANS, now of Highmead, assumed the surname Evans as above; *m.*, Sept., 1869, Mary Eleanor, dau. of the late David Jones, Esq., M.P., of Pantglâs, co. of Carm., by his wife Margaret Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir George Campbell, Bart., of Edenwood, co. Fife, and niece of the late Lord Chief Justice Campbell (of the clan Campbell, whose head is the Duke of Argyll), and has issue—

Herbert, *b.* June 6, 1870.

The maternal descent from *Evans of Acheth* is thus given:—

Thomas Evans, Esq., of Llanllawthog, Carm., *m.*, 1555, Sara, eldest dau. of David Lloyd of Brynellen, co. Cardigan (see *Dawn, Her. Visit.*, i., 38). Her marriage portion was the house and land of Acheth-issa, Llansawel, Carm. His gr. gr. son,—

Thomas Evans, *m.*, 1629, Margaret Johnson, of Browood, Stafford, and had issue—

Thomas Evans, of Acheth (*d.* 1677), who, by his wife Sara, had Daniel; Catherine; Elizabeth, *b.* 1688; and first son, Thomas Evans, of Browood, Stafford (*d.* 1721), whose son—

Thomas Evans, Esq., of Acheth, co. Carm. (High Sheriff of Carm. 1725; *d.* 1743, *at.* 53), *m.* Hester Williams, dau. and h. of John Williams, Esq., of Abercothi, High Sheriff of co. Carm. 1681 (see *High Sheriffs*, co. Carm.).

Note.—Hester Williams was heiress to a large property in the Vale of Towy, which her husband seems to have spent. Her lineage is given under C, below.

Thomas Evans had issue Jane, *d.* 1770; James, M.A., Vicar of Carmarthen, *d.* 1752, *at.* 37; Folke, *d.* 1754, *s. p.*; Herbert, *d.* an infant; and—JOHN EVANS, of Glantowy (*d.* 1757, *at.* 39), who *m.* Elizabeth Lloyd (*d.* 1765, *at.* 43), dau. and h. of David Lloyd of Carmarthen.

Note.—Elizabeth Lloyd was the last of a younger branch of the Castell-Howel Lloyds, seated at Llanfechan. They seem to have sold much of their property; and her father, David Lloyd, left Llanfechan, and settled at Cardigan. Elizabeth, however, possessed several farms, on one of which the mansion of Highmead is built. For her lineage see A, below.

John Evans, Esq., of Glantowy, had issue Thomas Lloyd Evans, who *d. s. p.*, and—

HERBERT EVANS, Esq., late of Highmead (*d.* 1877, *at.* 43), High Sheriff of Cardiganshire 1782; built the mansion of Highmead, 1777, on his mo-

ther's estate; *m. Anne Lewis*, dau. of Watkin Lewis, M.A., of Penybenglog, and eventually sole representative of her family and h. of her brothers; *d. 1807, at. 69.*

Note.—Through *Anne Lewis* there came to her husband, Herbert Evans, Esq., a property of some £6,000 a year, in Glamorganshire, which she inherited after her brothers; but it was so heavily encumbered that he sold it at once.

HERBERT EVANS, Esq., of Highmead, had by his wife Anne a large family. Thomas, James, John, Mary Anne, all *d.* in infancy.

John, a lieutenant in the army, *d. 1799, at. 22*, at St. Helena, on passage home from India.

Herbert, an officer in the army, and major of Carmarthen militia, *m. Elizabeth (d. 1848, at. 73)*, widow of W. G. Davies, Esq., of Penlan, and dau. of Lord R. Seymour. No issue.

Thomas, *d. 1787, at. 12.* Griffith.

Jane *m. John Vaughan*, Esq., of Tyllwyd, Cardiganshire.

Elizabeth *m. David Lloyd*, Esq., of Alltrodyn, Cardiganshire.

Anne Margaretta (*d. at. 42*) *m. Sir G. G. Williams*, Bart., of Llwynywormwood, co. Carmarthen.

Mary Anne *m. Walter Rice*, Esq., of Llwyn-y-brain, co. Carmarthen.

WATKIN, Capt. R.N. (*d. 1816*), *m. Elizabeth*, h. of Dogadfan, Mont., and had issue *Mary Anne Elizabeth*, mother of the present MAJOR HERBERT DAVIES EVANS, of Highmead.

The following is the descent of the forementioned heiresses, Elizabeth Lloyd, Anne Lewis, and Hester Williams:—

A.—Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales.

Tydwal Gloff, fourth son, 878. Arms: "Az., a wolf ramp., arg., armed and langued, gules." Too early for such arms.—Ed.] *M. Ellen*, dau. of Aleth, King of Dyfed.

Alser or Alan, Prince in Dyfed, *m. Gwladys*, dau. of Rhun ap Ednowen, Prince of Tegeingl. "Arg., a chev. inter 3 boars' heads, coupé, sa." (Too early for such arms.—Ed.] Awlaff had a son, Eunydd, or Gwyn, Lord of Haverford-west, whose son, Dinawal ap Eunydd, was father of—

CADIVOR AP DINAWAL, Lord of Gilfach, Pantstrimon, and Castle Howel, given him by his father-in-law as his wife's portion; he *m. Catherine*, dau. of the Lord Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Rhydderch, eldest son, *m. Jenett*, dau. of Sir Aaron ab Rhys ab Bledri, Knight of the Sepulchre.

Rhys ab Rhydderch *m. Gwenllian*, dau. of Llewellyn ab Owen, Lord of Iscoed Cerdin, and had three sons, Rhys Foel, David Foel, and Griffith Goch, of Bodrychan, who *m.*, 1, Dyddgdu, dau. of Thos. Llewellyn ap Rhys ab David of Caio, by whom he had Lleiici; and 2, Catherine, dau. of Sir Elidyr Ddu, by whom he had Gwiliam ab Griffith Goch (as to his marriage MSS. differ), whose son,—

Gwiliam Llwyd, of Castle Howel, built the first mansion near that place; *m.*, 1, Eva, dau. of Griffith Gethin ab Meredith Griffith Rhys Llewellyn, of Edwinstford; 2, a dau. of Llewellyn ab Griffith y Gwyddel ab David ab Griffith Foel; 3, a dau. of Gwrward ab Gwiliam, of Cemaes; by first wife he had—

Llewellyn ab Gwiliam Llwyd, who *m.*, 1, Llywelydd, dau. of Evan Trahaiarn ab Gwilym Llewellyn, of Caio; 2, Lleiici, dau. of Jeanu Llwyd ab Jeanu ab Griffith Hir, by whom he had, 1, Evan Lloyd, who *m. Gwenllian*, dau. of Evan Griffith ab Einon ab David ab Griffith ab Rhys, of Blaencych; and 2, David, who *m. Lleiici*, dau. of Jeanu ab Jenkin Llwyd, of Llwyn Davydd, and had issue, besides 3 other sons, Jeanu, who *m. Catherine*, dau. of Jenkin ab Rhys ab David; and Llewellyn Lloyd, of Castle Howel, who *m.*, 1, Lleiici, dau. of Thomas ab Watkin, of Llanarth, and had issue, 1, David Lloyd, "first M.P. for Cardiganshire," temp. Henry VIII., who *m. Gwenllian*, dau. of Howel John Tew, of Llansawel; 2, Hugh of Llanllyr, 1586, who *m. Joan*, dau. of Griffith ab Henry ab Evan Philip ab Rhydderch; 3, John of Gwernmaccwy, who *m. Gwenllian*, dau. of Rhydderch Thomas Vychan of Cryngae; and 4,—

Gwion Lloyd, of Llanfechan, living 1566, *m. Gwenllian*, dau. of Howel Jenkin Rees David Thomas, of "Blaentren," now part of Highmead estate. Gwion Lloyd had issue, with 7 other sons and 4 daughters,—

David Lloyd, sheriff of co. Cardigan 1600, who *m. Ellen*, dau. of Lewis ab Sir James Williams, Kt., and besides several illegitimate children had 2 sons—Thomas, who *d. s. p.*, and—Jenkin Lloyd, of Llanfechan, sheriff of co. Cardigan 1616

and 1640, who *m. Maud*, an illegitimate dau. of Evan Lloyd of Llandyssil, and had issue—

David Lloyd of Llanfechan (will dated 1666), who *m.* an illegitimate dau. of George Owen, Lord of Cemmaes, and had issue, besides his eldest son, Jenkin Lloyd of Llanfechan (his name is inscribed on a bell at Llanwenog, dated 1667), who *m. Catherine*, dau. of Oliver Lloyd of Foesybleiddiau, and his third son, Griffith Lloyd of Pantypaldau, a second son,—

Edmond Lloyd of Rhydybont (which is now in the Highmead estate), who had 2 sons and 1 dau.: the eldest, Thomas, and dau. Catherine, *d. s. p.*; and the second son, David (*d. 13th March, 1752, at. 64*), *m. Margaret (d. 22nd Feb., 1776, at. 82)*, dau. of John Herbert of Court Henry, by whom he had a dau.

ELIZABETH (*d. 26th Nov., 1765, at. 43*), the wife of JOHN EVANS, of Acheth, aforesaid.

B.—Ednowen ap Bradwen ap Jenerch ap David Esgid Aür ap Owen ap Llewellyn aür-dorchog (one of the fifteen peers) *m.* a daughter of Cynan, son of Owain Gwynedd.

Tydyr *m. Elinor*, dau. of Grono ap Eynon of Mathavarn (line of Gwyddno); Llewelyn ap Tydyr *m. Jane*, dau. of David Llwyd ap Llewelyn; Llewelyn Van *m. Lleycy*, dau. of Llewelyn ap Einion ap Cylwynn (line of Aleth, King of Dyfed); Llewelyn Dairan *m. Jenet*, dau. of Gwilym ap Sussil, Lord of Aberayron.

David Llwyd *m. Jane*, dau. of Jenkin ap Rhyderch, of Park (line of Gwaethvoed); Meredith ap Dd. Llwyd *m. Jane*, dau. of William ap Howel ap Llewelin ap Rhys (sable, a lion rampant, argent).

David Llwyd *m. Jenet*, dau. of Iorwerth ap Rhydderch ap Rhys Chwith; Meredith *m. Elhwy*, dau. of Rhys Meredith ap Rhys, of Glyn Aeron (line of Tewdwr).

David ap Meredith *m. Eva*, dau. of Rhys ap Hóll Fawr ap Rhys ap David ap Howell Vychan ap Rhys foel ap Cadivor, &c.

Lewis David Meredith, of Abernant-Bychan, *m. Joan*, dau. of Rhys ap John ap Howel, to Elistan; David Lewis (3rd son of aforesaid), of Gernos, in Gwynionyth-is-Cerdin, *m. Gwenllian*, dau. of Thomas Parry (line of Gwyddno).

John Lewis (3rd son of aforesaid), of Llyswnewydd in Emlyn Uwch-Kych, *m. Jenet*, dau. of William Llwyd, of Glandewely; Thomas Lewes (6th son of aforesaid), of Foesymporen, Pembroke, *m. Lettice*, dau. of John Parry, of Tredefaid. Thomas Lewis, of Tredefaid, *m. Elinor*, dau. of James Vaughan, of Gellygathog (? Gelligadrog); John Lewis *m. Elizabeth*, dau. of Watkin Llwyd, of Wern, Llanarth.

Watkin Lewis, M.A., of Penybenglog, *m. Anne Williams*, of Amblestone, Pembrokeshire, and had issue five children, of whom the eldest was—

ANNE, eventually sole heiress of her brothers (*d. 1807, at. 69*), who *m. Herbert Evans*, Esq., of Highmead.

The others were—1, John, who *m. Miss Keene*, and had a dau., Jane, who *d. unm.*; 2, Sir Watkin, Kt., alderman of the city of London, who *m. Rebecca Elinor Popkin*, of Pforest, Glam., and had issue a dau., Justina Anne, who *d. unm.*; 3, Martha, who *m.*, but *d. s. p.*; 4, Jane, who *m. Sir G. Glyn*, Bart., and had issue Richard, who *d. s. p.*

C.—Cadwgan, Lord of Tallyllyn, *m. Margaret*, dau. of the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who *d. 1197*; Rhydderch Ddu, Lord of Tallyllyn, *m. Lleucu*, a dau. of Cadwgan ap Mordafrych, Lord of Kilycwm.

Owen *m.* a dau. of Sir Owen ab Bledri; Arod ap Owen, second son, *m. Maud*, dau. of Meredith ap Rhydderch ab Bledri; Rhys ap Arod *m. Joan*, dau. of Gwilym ap Gwgan; Griffith ap Rhys *m. Margaret*, dau. of Llewellyn Vaughan, of Sanghenydd; Llewellyn ddu ab Griffith *m. Jenett*, dau. of David ap Meurig Goch.

Gwilym ap Llywelyn, of Cayo, *m. Gwladys*, dau. of Philip ap Eldir; David ap Gwilym *m. Margaret*, dau. of Rhydderch ap Jenkin Llwyd; Evan ap David *m. Joan*, dau. of William Llewellyn ddu.

William ap Evan, of Cayo, *m. Jenett*, dau. of David ap Gwilym; Evan ap William *m. Jane*, dau. of Rhys ap David, of Coedtren; Llewelyn ap Evan *m.* a dau. of Howel ap Rhys ap Morgan; William ap Llewellyn, of Llansawel, *m.* a dau. of Wm. Morris ab Einon, of Rhydydyn.

John Williams, D.D., Dean of Bangor and Principal of Jesus Coll., Oxon., *m. Joan*, dau. of Sir Walter Price, Kt. of Newton; James Williams *m. Jane*, dau. and heiress of George Jones, of Abercothy, High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire 1664.

John Williams, High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire 1681, *m. Joyce*, dau. of Richard Herbert, of Kerry, Montgomeryshire. His heiress,—

HESTER WILLIAMS, *m.*, 1712 (*d. 1749, aged 74*), *Thomas Evans*, Esq., of Acheth, as already shown. John, no issue; George *m. Anne*, dau. of Walter Jones, —their dau. *d.* without issue; James *d.* without issue; Herbert *d.* at siege of Namur; Jonathan *d. 1764*, no issue; Jane, no issue; Joyce, no issue.

Note.—The mansion of Highmead was built in the year 1777 by Herbert Evans, Esq., near the house of

Lowmead (used by his father, John Evans, as a hunting-lodge), on part of the Llanfechan estate, which belonged to his mother; the remainder of that property having been sold, was rebought thirty years since by the present owner's father, and is now part of the Highmead estate.

There are three ancient encampments on this property, and in the grounds of Llanfechan a monumental stone with Latin inscription, also distinctly marked with Ogham characters (see pp. 137, 155).

The family of Evans, as above observed, were formerly possessed of large estates in the Vale of Towy, of which at present but one farm, Ty'n-y-ffordd, remains in their hands. Forming part of the Highmead estates are the following places, once occupied by families of respectability in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire:—*Dolwolph*, family of Jenkins, from Lloyd of Castell-Howel; *Bwlchmawr*, family of Lloyd, a branch of the Fair-dref house; *Gellyfraith*, Lloyds, afterwards Phillips, Tylywth Saer y Cwm.

EVANS, John, Esq., of Lovesgrove, Cardiganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Cardiganshire; son of Griffith Evans, Esq., Tymawr, Merionethshire, and of Mary, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Tavalwern, Montgomeryshire; *b.* 1803; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *m.*, 1830, Eliza, dau. of Lewis Pugh, Esq., of Aberystwyth, and has issue four sons and two daus.

Heir: Rev. John Pugh Evans, Rector of Efenechtyd, Ruthin.

Residence: Lovesgrove, Aberystwyth.

Arms: On three snakes, nowed vert and or, a raven proper, collared or.

Crest: A raven as in arms.

Motto: Duw geidw'r brain, "God provides for the ravens."

LINEAGE.

From Meurig, prince of Dyfed, was descended *Lewis Owen*, Esq., called "the Baron," Sheriff of Merionethshire 1546 and 1555, in which last year he was killed. He was the son of Owen ap Hywel, by Gwenhwyfar, dau. of Meyrick ap Ifan, tracing descent from *Ednwenen ap Bradwen*, founder of one of the fifteen tribes. He *m.* Margaret Puleston, who was of the ancient and honourable family of the *Pulestons of Emral*, amongst whom Sir Roger Puleston and Sir Richard Puleston, lieutenant to Edward I. in Wales, are names well known. Her father was Robert Puleston, M.A., Rector of Gresford.

John Lewis Owen, his son, Sheriff of Mer. 1566, 1573, 1590, *m.* Ursula, dau. of Richard Mytton, Lord of Mawddwy. In direct descent in the third generation was Lewis Owen, Esq., of Erwgoed, who, by his wife Jane Vaughan, had a dau., Catherine Owen, who *m.* Evan Jenkin, "the Bard," of Tymawr. His son,—

Griffith Evan, Esq., of Tymawr, *m.* Ann, dau. of Robert Jones, Esq., of Aber-llefeni, or Aberllifefeni, in Mer.; and his son,—

Griffith Evans, Esq., also of Tymawr, *m.* Mary, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Tavalwern, and had issue—

JOHN EVANS, now of Lovesgrove, as above, who by his wife Eliza had issue as under:—

1. John Pugh Evans, Clerk, Rector of Efenechtyd.

2. Lewis Pugh Pugh, Esq., J. P., &c. (see *Pugh of Abermaide*).

3. Griffith Humphrey Pugh.

4. David Pugh Jones.

5. Elizabeth, *m.* to Rev. H. P. Edwards, of Caerleon, Mon.

6. Mary Margaret.

GWYNNE, Alban Thomas Jones, Esq., of Monachty, Cardiganshire.

Is the eldest and only surviving son of the late Alban Lewis Thomas Jones Gwynne, capt. in the 62nd Regiment, of Monachty, by his wife Jane Crawshay, dau. of Crawshay Bailey, Esq., of Llanfoist House, Abergavenny, formerly M.P. for the Monmouthshire boroughs; *b.* at Monachty, 4th February, 1852; *ed.* at Harrow School; has sisters living,—

Gertrude Jane Gwynne,

Agnes Gwynne,

Edith Gwynne;

s. on the death of his father, 1865.

Residence: Monachty, Ciliau Aeron, Card.

Arms: Az., three stags' heads, proper, on a fesse a mullet.

Motto: Conabimur.

LINEAGE.

The ancient family of Gwyn, of Monachty, traced their descent from Gronw Gôch, Lord of Llangathen (*Dale Castle MS.*, ed. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.). Gruffydd in the seventh descent was of Cilgwyn. His son Lewis had a grandson of the same name, and he a son,—

Morgan Gwyn of Monachty (Sheriff of the co. of Cardigan 1613), who *m.* a dau. of Rhys Gwyn, of Monachty, and came thither to live. His grandson,—

Lewis Gwyn of Monachty, living 1704, Sheriff of the co. of Cardigan 1702, *m.* Mary, dau. of John Prys of Rhandir. The youngest of five sons, Charles, alone surviving (Sheriff of co. of Cardigan 1744), *m.* Bridget, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Tyglyn (Sheriff for the co. of Cardigan 1728), by whom he had several children, sons and daughters, who all *d. s. p.*, and the estate was devised by will of his last surviving son (*d.* 1805) to the mother's family of Tyglyn for the term of the natural life of the then representative,—

The Rev. Alban Thomas, of Newcastle Emlyn, who assumed the name Jones on marrying his cousin Susannah Maria Jones, h. of Tyglyn. On their death the estates passed by will to her husband's son by a former wife,—

ALBAN THOMAS JONES, who added to his own the name GWYNNE, thus restoring the name *Gwynne* to Monachty, and founding the second and present family of Gwynnes. By his wife, Anne Vevers, a lady of Herefordshire, he had several sons and daus., the eldest son and heir being the late—

ALBAN LEWIS THOMAS JONES GWYNNE, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Monachty, as above. Other sons were Edward Henry, in holy orders, of St. John's Coll., Cambr., B.A. 1839; and William Cust, M.D., both surviving.

Note.—For a notice of Monachty, with *illustration*, see p. 132.

HEYWARD, John Heyward, Esq., of Cilbronnau, Cardiganshire, and Crosswood, Mont.

Is a Barrister at-law; M.A.; Major in the Royal Montgomeryshire Militia; J. P. and D. L. of the said co.; High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1861; in the Commission of the Peace for the co. of Cardigan. He assumed the surname of Heyward in lieu of Jenkins in 1854; *b.* 4th March, 1824; the only son of the late Rev. John Jenkins, M.A., Vicar of Kerry, Montgomeryshire, Prebendary of York and Brecon, and J. P. for the co. of Montgomery, by Elizabeth his wife, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Jones, Vicar of Berriew, Montgomeryshire, and niece of the late Edward Heyward, Esq., of Crosswood, aforesaid.

He inherited Cilbronnau after the death of his said father, and *m.*, June 14th, 1860,—

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Jones, Esq., of Deuthyr, Montgomeryshire, by Martha, dau. and co-h. of Rice Pryce, Esq., of Rhosbrynba.

Residences: Cilbronnau, Cardigan; Crosswood, Mont.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, argent, on a cross sa., 5 crescents or; in the dexter canton a spear's head erect, gules—for *Sir Griffith ap Elydur Goch*: 2nd and 3rd quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, 3 boars' heads, cabossed, sa.—for *Cadwgan*: 2nd and 3rd gu., a lion rampant, regardant, or, for *Elystan Glodrydd*—for JENKINS.

Crest: A dexter arm, embowed, holding a club, all proper.

Motto: Da yw ffon amddiffyniad.

LINEAGE.

The ancestors of this family in the *female* line have for several centuries owned Cilbronnau. In 1583 Rhydderch ap Meredydd of Cilbronnau, the grandson of Daydd Ddu ap Dafydd ap Jean of Llwyndafydd, Cardiganshire, descended in direct male line from Tudwal Gloff, Lord of Uchel Gwenydd, son of Rhodri mawr, King of Wales, who purchased several farms in the vicinity. His grandson, Griffith ap Dafydd ap Rhydderch, *m.* Margaretta, dau. of Jenkyn ap Thomas of Pantyrilis. His granddau., Ellen, and heiress of her father, Jenkyn ap Griffith, *m.*, in 1700, Griffith Jenkins of Duffryn, Aberporth.

Elystan Glodrydd, A.D. 933, the son of Cyhylyn, Lord of Builth and Melnydd, deduced from Cadwaladr Wenwynwyn, A.D. 676 to 703. His mother was the Lady Rhiengar, dau. and heiress of Gronwy, eldest son of Tudor Trevor, Earl of Whittington, Chirk, Oswestry, &c., founder of the tribe of the Marches, lineally descended from Cadell Deyrnllwg, King of Powys, A.D. 447. Elystan was ² about A.D. 933, and was named, it is said, after King Athelstan, his godfather; the appellation of Glodrydd—illustrious—he acquired by his personal achievements. He *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Eimon ap Howel Dda, King of Wales. He was slain in a broil about 1010 at Cefnddugoll, Montgomery-

shire. Elystan was the founder of the fourth royal tribe.

Cadwgan, eldest son of Elystan, 1035, was Lord of Melienydd. He *m.* Joan, dau. of Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Blegored.

Idnerth ap Cadwgan, second son, 1080, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and h. of Iorwerth (slain A.D. 1109) ap Bledydd, King of Powys from A.D. 1068—1073.

Gwrgeneu ap Idnerth, 1120, *m.*, and had issue.

Gwrgeneu Vychan *m.* Ellen, dau. and co-h. of Rhys ap Aaron, Lord of Llangathan.

Elydur Goch, Lord of Llangathan, 1200, *m.* a dau. of Trahaiarn of Rhyd-odwen, descended from Idio Wylt, Lord of Llywel and Earl of Desmond, *d.* 1090, son of Sutrick, King of Dublin (A.D. 1036), by Nest, dau. of Tudor Mawr.

Sir Griffith ap Elydur, 1240, *m.* Gwenllian, the dau. of Rhys Vychan ap Rhys Grug ap the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales.

Owen ap Sir Griffith, 1270, was Esquire of the body to King Henry III. He *m.* Joan, dau. of Evan ap Rhys ap Lawdden, third in descent from Edwyn, Lord of Tegeingl.

Llewelyn Ddu ap Owen, 1320, *m.* Elinor, dau. of Gwilym ap Gwrward ap Gwilym of Cemaes, by Gwenllian, dau. of David Moethe ap Griffith Voel, from Gwaithwoed, Lord of Ceredigion.

Llewelyn Voethus, Lord of Llangathan 1360, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Evan of Kilsant ap Madoc.

Griffith ap Llewelyn Voethus, 1400, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Rhydderch of Gogerthan, son of Jean Llwyd of Glynæron, from Griffith Voel.

Rhys ap Griffith, 1440, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of the second Sir William Clement of Caron, Card.

Rhudderch ap Rhys, 1475, *m.* Lleiky, dau. of Walter ap Jean ap Llewelyn of Penllwyn-du.

Jean, second son of Rhudderch, 1510, called Jean Gwyn, *m.* Elen, dau. and heiress of Morgan ap Gwilym of Gelli-cwm, Carm., descended from Rhodri Mawr.

David, second son of Jean, 1535, *m.* Catherine, dau. of Rhys ap David Lloyd of Neuadd Trewavr.

John ap David, 1560, *m.* Maud, dau. of William ap David ap Rhys of Llanvynydd.

Griffith ap John, 1585, *m.* Jane, dau. of Griffith, brother of David Rosser of Allt-y-Bwla.

Thomas ap Griffith, 1608, *m.* Crisley, dau. and heiress of Jenkin Lloyd of Rhos-y-Gilwen ap Thomas Lloyd ap Jenkin Lloyd of Clynfiew, ap Owen of Pencelly in Cenarth, grandson of Jenkin Lloyd of Cemaes, who *m.* Eva, dau. and h. of Meredydd ap Thomas of Trefgarn, ap Llewelyn, called "the last Lord of South Wales" (from the Lord Rhys), who *m.* the Lady Eleanor, granddau. of Edward I. Thomas settled at Pantyrlys in the parish of Llandigwydd, Card., which he purchased from the elder branch of the family.

Jenkyn ap Thomas of Pantyrlys, 1624, *m.* a dau. and co.-h. of John ap Rhudderch of Penwenallt.

Griffith, second son of Jenkin, 1649, settled at Dyffryn, Blaenporth, Card., which he purchased, as also, A.D. 1649, Penrallt, Aberporth, Card.

Jenkin ap Griffith of Dyffryn, 1675, *m.* Maud, dau. of John ap David of Pantir.

Griffith Jenkins, eldest son, *m.*, A.D. 1700, Ellen, dau. and h. of Jenkin ap Griffith ap David ap Rhudderch of Cilbronnau, ap Meredydd, descended from Tudwal Gloff, through David Ddu of Llwyn Davydd, Card.

Jonathan, eldest son of Griffith Jenkins (*d.* 1770), *m.*, in 1738, Elizabeth, dau. of John Lewes, Esq., of Tredefed, Pemb.

Griffith, only son of Jonathan (*d.* 1781), *m.* Mary, dau. of John Morris of Bach-hendre, in the

parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw, Pemb. (see *Trevigyn*), and had issue five sons:—

1. John, M.A., Vicar of Kerry, Montg., *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Edward Jones of Berriw, Mont. (see *Crosswood*).
2. Jonathan, *m.* Adeliza, dau. of Major Gower, and had issue.
3. Thomas, a Commander in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Maritime Service, of Penrallt, Aberporth, co. Cardigan, *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Morris, Esq., of Bach-hendre and Trevigin, Monnington, Pemb., and had issue (see *Penrallt*).
4. Jeremiah, M.D., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, *m.* Eliza, dau. of—Yonge, Esq., of Caynton Hall, and had issue.
5. Griffith, *m.* Ann, dau. and co-heiress of Richard Jones, Esq., of Pantirion, St. Dogmael's, Pemb., and had issue (see *Pantirion*).

JENKINS, Lieut.-Col. Alexander, of Pen'rallt, Cardiganshire.

Is Lieut.-Col. in the Madras Staff Corps; son of the late Capt. Thomas Jenkins of Penrallt (of whom see below); *s.* by devise on the death of his father in 1853; *m.* Mary, dau. of General Pinson, of the Madras Army, and has issue—

Thomas Griffith Morris.
William Morris.
Agnes.
Malcolm.
John Ellington.
Alexander Cadwgan.

Residence: Pen'rallt, Cardigan.

Arms: (For *Arms* and *Crest*, see *Trevigyn*, Pemb.).

LINEAGE.

For general *Lineage*, see *Cilbronnuau*, Pembroke-shire.

The portion of the genealogy pertaining to *Pen'rallt* is as follows:—

CAPTAIN THOMAS JENKINS was the third son of GRIFFITH JENKINS, Esq., of *Cilbronnuau*, by Mary his wife, dau. of John Morris, Esq., of Bach-hendre, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Penbedw, Pemb. He entered the Maritime Service of the H. E. I. C. at an early age, and served with considerable distinction during the war. He *m.*, in 1806, Jane, only dau. of Thomas Morris, Esq., of Bach-hendre and Trevigin, and had issue 5 sons and 5 daughters:—

1. THOMAS ASKWITH, a Major, late of the Madras Army. (See *Trevigyn*, Pemb.).
2. GRIFFITH, a Captain in the late Indian Navy, and a Companion of the Bath; he *m.* Jane, youngest dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Deythur, Montgomeryshire.
3. JOHN JAMES, a Major-General, H.M. Indian Army.
4. ALEXANDER, as above.
5. JAMES, in Holy Orders, Vicar of Blakesley, dio. Peterborough, Northamptonshire. He *m.* Ellen Kathleen, dau. of C. J. Woods, Esq., of Godmanchester, and has issue—
Griffith Wight, and—
Constance Kathleen.

The daus.:—1. Jane, *m.* to J. Reid, Esq. 2. Hannah Mary. 3. Ellen, *d. s. p.* 4. Anne, *m.* to the Rev. John Williams, and had issue. 5. Elizabeth, *d. s. p.*

Note.—The house was built in 1814 by the late Captain Thomas Jenkins; it commands an extensive view of the coast of Cardigan Bay, and mountains of North Wales. The property, however, was purchased, as the family records show, in 1649, by an ancestor, Griffith Jenkins, of Dyffryn Blaenporth, co. Card., second son of Jenkin ap Thomas, of Pantyrils, in the parish of Llandigwydd, co. Card.

JONES, John Inglis, Esq., of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Cardigan; served in the Royal Dragoons and Royal Horse Guards; is now in the Gloucestershire Hussars; son of J. I. Jones, Esq., and Charlotte Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Jesson, Esq., of Hill Park, in the co. of Kent; *b.* 15th July, 1829, at 44, Portland Place, London; *ed.* at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford; *m.*, 16th Aug., 1860, Lady Elizabeth Mallet Vaughan, eldest dau. of the Earl of Lisburne; *s.* 1835; has issue two sons and one dau. (See further, *Lineage*, below.)

Heir: Herbert Inglis.

Residence: Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire.

Town Address: 7, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

Arms: Arg., a chevron between three boars' heads, coupé, sa.

Motto: Mur fydd cydybod lan, "A pure conscience a wall of defence."

LINEAGE.

Ednowain Bendew, Lord of Tegeingl, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, bore, arg., a chevron between three boars' heads, coupé, sa. He lived A.D. 1079. From him are descended "the Bethels and the Hammers," and many other chief families, and in direct line the Joneses of Sandford. Of these last,—

Thomas Jones, son of Richard, *m.* Margaret Lloyd, and in 1672, leaving the county of Denbigh, settled in Cardiganshire. He had one son, who *m.* Anne Morgan, and by her had a dau., Anne, who *d.*, and Richard Jones, who *m.* Elizabeth Lloyd; they had one son,—

John Jones, who *m.*, 1761, Hannah Smith, dau. and h. of Andrew Smith, Esq., of Gustove House, Herts. and by her had John and Richard, who died when at Cambridge; Hannah, who *m.* Rhys Powell of Craignys Castle, in the co. of Brecon; Elizabeth, who *m.* Rev. Richard Board, of Pax Hill, Sussex; Catherine, who *m.* Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.; Henrietta, who *m.* James Paterson, Esq., of Stirling. His third son and heir,—

JOHN JONES, *m.* Charlotte Elizabeth Jesson, by whom he had one son and three daus.,—

JOHN INGLIS (as above).

Isabella Catherine *m.* Robert Emilius Wilson, Esq., of Knowle, Warwick; *d.* 1857.

Charlotte Seymour *m.* Edmund Probyn, Esq., of Longhope, Gloucester, and has issue.

Eugenia Elizabeth *m.* William Hawker, Esq., of Ashford, Hants, and has issue.

J. INGLIS JONES, now of Derry Ormond, Esq., has issue—

1. HERBERT INGLIS, *b.* 1865.

2. Wilmot Inglis.

3. Mary Gwendolen Inglis.

Note.—The name of this mansion is doubtless derived from *deri*, "oaks," and means Ormond's Oaks. The house (see *engraving*, p. 135) was rebuilt in 1822 by Cockerell; architecture, Grecian. St. David's Tower, at Derry Ormond, is 200 feet in height. On the estates are Fort Farm; ancient Roman camp in the parish of Llanfair; Godregarth, site of one of the earliest monastic houses before the time of St. David; Brynmarn Druidical remains.

JONES, Thomas, Esq., of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; has been several times Mayor of Aberystwyth; an alderman; a Commissioner of the town of Aberystwyth; was for many years shipowner and merchant; son of the late Thomas Jones, Esq., of Aberystwyth; *b.* 1803; *ed.* at Aberystwyth and Liverpool Schools; *m.*, 1827, Anne, dau. of David Jenkins, Esq., and has surviving issue 2 sons and 6 daus.

Residence: 1, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.

JONES, William, Esq., of Glandenys, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. for cos. Carmarthen and Cardigan, and D. L. for the latter county, of which he served the office of High Sheriff in 1860; is Lord of the Manor of Cellan, and joint patron with the Hon. G. Vaughan of the livings of Llanfair Clydogau, and Llangibby (Llan-Gybi); son of the late John Jones, Esq., of Blaenôs, Carmarthenshire, by Mary, his wife, dau. of William Jones, Esq., of Ystradwalter, in the same co.; *b.* at Llwynyberllan, near Llandovery, the ancient residence of the Williamses, his maternal ancestors; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and Wadham College, Oxford; is *unm.*

Heir presumptive: J. Jones, Esq., M.P., Blaenôs, his brother.

Residences: Glandenys, and Plâs Llanfair, near Lampeter.

Arms: Gu. a chevron arg., thereon a falcon, ppr., between 3 stags' heads, erased, of the second.

Crest: A bull's head bezantée.

Motto: Da ei ffydd, "Of good faith."

LINEAGE.

This family derives from the same origin as the family of Pantglas and Blaenôs, in the county of Carmarthen. David Jones, Esq., of the former place, was M.P. for the co. of Carmarthen for the space of nearly twenty years, and resigned his seat in 1868. John Jones, Esq., of the latter place, was chosen to succeed him, and is the present representative (1872). (See *Jones, Blaenôs.*)

At Llwynyberllan, the home of Mr. Jones's maternal ancestors, and where he himself was *b.*, nine representatives of the name of John lived in succession, the last of whom *d. s. p.*; the property was inherited by his brother, Col. Williams of Henllys. A cadet of this family was the founder of the Williamses of Castle Hill, co. of Cardigan.

Note.—Among distinguished members of this family in past time was the above-named Col. Williams, of Henllys, near Llandovery, who distinguished himself in India during the governorship of Warren Hastings, who was his personal friend; and he assisted in paying the law costs when Hastings was prosecuted by Mr. Burke and other members of the House of Commons.

Ruins of Ancient Cromlechs, &c.—The *Gaer*

is on the farm of Gellydewi-ucha, in the parish of Pencarreg, Carmarthenshire; and in this manor of Cellan on the mountains are to be seen vestiges of the *Roman road* from Llanio, or Loventium, leading through Cayo to Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, near Llandovery; on a circular tumulus is the immense stone called *Llech Cynon*; there are cistvaens, cromlechs, an entrenchment called *Gaer Morys*, and an encampment called *Lluist Cadwgan*. There is likewise upon the estate of Llanfair, in the adjoining parish, a valuable mine consisting of silver and lead ore, supposed to be one of the richest in the county, which in the year 1806 was worked by Mr. Jones's uncle, Mr. Williams, of Llwynyberllan.

JONES, William, Esq., of Llwyn-y-Groes, Cardiganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for Cardiganshire; Commissioner of Income Tax; Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Lampeter, for fourteen years up to 1870; son of William Jones, Esq., of Hafodau, Llanbadarnfawr, Cardiganshire; *b.* at Hafodau, 1828; *ed.* at the Liverpool College; *m.*, June, 1854, Margaret Jones Hughes, dau. of Thomas Hughes, Esq., D. L., of Neuadd-fawr, Lampeter; *s.* 1840; has issue 7 sons and 2 daus.

Heir: William Hughes Jones.

Residence: Llwyn-y-Groes, Lampeter.

Note.—This family has been resident at Hafodau since early in the sixteenth century.

JONES, Archd. William Basil, of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire.

Archdeacon and Prebendary of York; Vicar and Rural Dean of Bishopthorpe, co. York; Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; J. P. of co. Cardigan; formerly Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford; Proctor, Examiner in Theology, Classical Moderator, and Select Preacher in that university; and sometime Prebendary of St. David's. Author of "Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd" (1851), "The History and Antiquities of St. David's" (jointly with E. A. Freeman, Esq.), (1856), "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles" (1862), "The New Testament, illustrated, with a Plain Explanatory Commentary for Private Reading (jointly with Archdeacon Churton), (1865), "The Peace of God," "Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man" (1869), various Pamphlets, Papers, Sermons, and Charges. Son of the late William Tilsley Jones, Esq., J. P. and D. L. co. Cardigan, and High Sheriff of that county 1838, by his first wife, Jane, dau. of the late Henry Tickell, Esq., of Leytonstone, co. Essex; *b.* at Cheltenham, 1822; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and Trinity College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1844, M.A.

1847; *m.*, 1856, Frances Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, M.A., Vicar of Croxall, co. Derby; *s.* to estates on decease of his father, 1861. Patr. of living of Mexbrough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Heir: His half-brother, Everard Whiting Jones.

Residence: Gwynfryn, near Aberystwyth.

Arms: Argent, a cross-flory sable, between 4 Cornish choughs, proper.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant, proper.

Motto: Mors mihi lucrum.

LINEAGE.

The descent of the family since the latter part of the seventeenth century will be found in Burke's Dict. of the Landed Gentry, ed. 5 (1871), vol. i., p. 711.

William Jones (gr. gr. grandfather of the present proprietor) *m.*, circa 1720, a dau. of Thomas Griffith, Esq., of Penpompren, co. Cardigan, of an ancient family which was settled at that place for many generations. The family is now represented by Boscawen Trevor Griffith, Esq., of Trevalyn Hall, co. Denbigh. His son,—

William Jones, *m.*, 1749, Jane, younger dau. and co-h. of Evan Watkin, Gent., of Kynmillmawr, co. Cardigan. Her elder sister and co-h. *m.*, and carried the estate of Kynmillmawr to Hughes, of Castell-du, in the same county, and is now represented by T. Hughes, Esq., of Noyadd and Castell-du. His son (the grandfather of the present proprietor),—

William Jones, *m.*, 1780, Mary, dau. of the Rev. William Tilsley, of Llywydcoed, co. Montgomery, Vicar of Llandinam and Rector of Penstrowed in that county (of a family settled for some generations at Llywydcoed, but claiming descent from the distinguished Royalist Sir Thomas Tyldesley, of Tyldesley, co. Lancaster), by his wife, a dau. of D. Parry, of Caerfallwch, co. Flint, of an ancient family which became extinct on the death of her brother, Captain Parry.

A part of the estate, now reclaimed from the tide, was included in the Traeth Maelgwn, the scene of the legendary election of Maelgwn Gwynedd to the chief sovereignty of Wales in the middle of the sixth century. The parish church of Llangyfelwyn, which stands almost within the grounds of Gwynfryn, was founded in the same century by Cynfelyn (of the race of Cunedda Wledig), who is said to have lived as a hermit on Ynys Cynfelyn, on which the mansion stands, and which is chiefly included in the estate. There is also the site (with foundations) of an ancient chapel long disused on a farm belonging to the estate, in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr.

The present mansion-house of Gwynfryn was built by the late Captain Jones in 1814. It occupies the summit of a low, isolated hill, called Ynys Cynfelyn (in the parish of Llangyfelwyn, co. Cardigan), rising out of the great plain of Cors Fochno. The house commands a magnificent view over the vale of the Dyfi, and the mountains of Merionethshire and Cardiganshire.

JONES-PARRY, Capt. Sidney Henry, of Tyllwyd, Cardiganshire.

Late Captain in the 84th Regiment; J. P.

for Cardiganshire; High Sheriff 1871; served in the Burmese war in 1852, in the Crimean war, and during the Indian mutiny, including the two reliefs and capture of Lucknow; is son of Capt. Jones-Parry, R.N., and J. P. and D. L. for co. of Denbigh, of Llwyn Onn, Denbighshire, and Aberdunant, Carnarvonshire, by his wife Margaret, only child of Vice-Admiral Lloyd of Tregaiian, Anglesey; *b.* at Carnarvon, 28th April, 1830; *ed.* at Royal Naval School, New Cross; *m.*, 10th August, 1857, Dorothea Anna, only child of Charles Arthur Prichard, Esq., of Tyllwyd, and gr. dau. of the late Col. Vaughan of Brynog, co. Cardigan. By this marriage two distant branches of one ancient family were reunited. Has issue 1 son and 3 daughters.

Heir: Charles Arthur Jones-Parry (his son).

Residences: Tyllwyd, Newcastle Emlyn.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Vide *Madryn* and *Llwyn-Onn*.

Crest: Demi-lion rampant, or, on cap of maintenance, a horse's head, sa.

Motto: Gofal dyn Duw a'i gwerid.

LINEAGE.

This family is amongst the most ancient in Wales, and traces its honourable descent with as much certainty as any of the Derbys or Percys. The full pedigree will be found under *Jones-Parry*, *Madryn*.

Mrs. Jones-Parry of Tyllwyd represents the Prichards of the *Graig*, Monmouthshire, and John and Griffith Jones of Cardigan, after whom she inherits estates in the cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan. Tyllwyd was bought from the Vaughans of Greengrove and Brynog.

Note.—Capt. Jones-Parry is not a sound believer in "Welsh pedigrees;" but he admits his descent from "our common ancestor, Adam"—an origin far too recent to satisfy some of our modern men of science. Whether the Welsh have come from Adam is a question settled in the shortest way by the "bards," who have learned from the *Arwen* that Adam spoke the pure *Cymraeg*. On the whole, we rather trust to the matter-of-fact, though prosaic way of proving descent step by step, by means of carefully compiled pedigrees; and our confidence in the general fidelity of the chief genealogical documents of Wales has of late, through careful examination, been confirmed.—Ed.

LASCELLES, Rowley, Esq., of Penraig, Cardiganshire.

Studied for the law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple; was employed on the Public Instruction Commission, Ireland; is son of Francis Lascelles, Esq., late of the 3rd Dragoons (King's Own); son of General Lascelles, who was brother to the 1st Earl of Harewood; *b.* at Eccles, Dumfriesshire, 4th February, 1807; *ed.* at a private school; *m.*, 3rd

December, 1835, Mary Albinia, only dau. of T. Hastings, Esq., late of 4th Dragoons, and has issue 3 daus. and 4 sons.

Hair: Rev. Rowley Lascelles, Vicar of Elson, Hampshire.

Residence: Pencraig, Cardigan.

Town Address: Inner Temple.

Arms: Sa., a cross flory, within a bordure, or.

Crest: A bear's head, coupé, erm., muzzled, gu.

Motto: In solo Deo salus.

LEWES, Colonel John, of Llanllyr, Cardiganshire.

Lieut.-Col., retired from the army, served in the Crimea, West Indies, and Central America; holds the Crimean, Turkish (2), and Legion of Honour Medals; commands the Carmarthenshire Volunteers; is a J. P. for cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen, and D. L. for Cardiganshire; served the office of High Sheriff in 1865; son of John Lewes, Esq., of Llanllyr, third son of the late William Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd and Llanllyr, and formerly a captain in the army (Waterloo medal); *m.* Mary Jane, dau. of the Rev. C. Griffith, and has issue. (See further *Lineage* below.)

Residence: Llanllyr.

Arms: Gu., 3 snakes nowed, arg.

Crest: An eagle displayed, a snake bent round the body, proper.

Motto: Sine dolo.

LINEAGE.

The family of Lewes is of long standing in the cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan, tracing back with unbroken continuation to EDNOWAIN AP BRADWEN, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, lord of parts of Merioneth, *circa* A.D. 846. The ruins of his house, *Llys-Bradwen*, in the township of Cregegan, Mer., were visible some years ago. Ednowain ap Bradwen is as historical a name as Owain Gwynedd or Anlaf the Dane.

In direct descent from Ednowain was Lewis ap Dafydd ap Meredydd of Abernant-bychan (1543), whose third son, David ap Lewis, was of Gernos (1590), and his third son, John Lewes, is the first called of *Llysnewydd* (1620), which has continued the seat of the family down to this day (see *Lewes, Llysnewydd*). He *m.* Janet, dau. and co-h. of William Lloyd of Glandewely, and had a second son, John, also of Llysnewydd, who, by his wife Anne, dau. of Stephen Parry, Esq., of St. Dogmael's and Cwmtty-du, had a third son, David Lewes, who *m.* Magdalen, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd. His gr. grandson,—

WILLIAM LEWES, Esq., of Llysnewydd and Llanllyr, *m.* Joan, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, and had issue four sons,—

1. William (see *Llysnewydd*).

2. Thomas Lewes, Clerk, Rector of Great Barrington and Taynton, Oxfordshire.

3. JOHN LEWES, a captain in the army, of Llanllyr.

4. Price Lewes, Esq., of Gwastod, barrister-at-law.

Captain John Lewes, of Llanllyr, third son, *m.* Mary Anne, dau. of J. V. Lloyd, Esq., of Brynrog and Green Grove, and had issue,—

1. JOHN LEWES, Lieut.-Col., now of Llanllyr (as above), who has *m.* Mary Jane, dau. of the Rev. C. Griffith, and has issue *John Lewes* (1871).

2. Thomas.

3. Price, Lieut., R.N.

4. Mary Anne, *m.* to Robert Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Nantgwilt.

5. Louisa Jane, *m.* to Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., of Gogerddan.

Note.—*Llanllyr*, situated in the pleasant and beautiful Vale of Ayron, was originally a Cistercian nunnery, and by Leland (in his attempt to imitate the Welsh sounds) named *Llan Clere*. The nunnery was a cell to Strata Florida Abbey. No remains or even ruins are now in existence, although the burial-place is well known, where human bones are found at little depth. A large monumental stone was here found some years ago, with a Latin inscription, now through age illegible; and little now remains to mark a holy spot of ancient times. Llanllyr originally belonged to the family of Lloyds of Fosybleddiaid (through that of Castell Howell), and passed into the hands of the present owner through an ancestor, who purchased Llanllyr from his cousin, John Lloyd.

LEWIS, Mrs., of Llanayron, Cardiganshire.

Mrs. Lewis is the widow of the late John William Lewis, Esq., of Llanayron, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan, and dau. of the Rev. George Mettam, of Barwell, in the co. of Leicester; was *m.* to the late John William Lewis, Esq., in the year 1841, and on his death *s.* to the estate of Llanayron. No children.

Residence: Llanayron, near Aberayron.

LINEAGE.

This family is ancient, having resided on the same spot for several hundred years. The first settled surname, when Wales adopted the system of surnames, was *Parry*, beginning with Thomas, the son of Harry, called in Welsh ap Harry, or *Parry*. The place also in the olden time was *Uwch-aeron*, and jointly with the church close to the grounds was often called *Llan-uwch-aeron*, and corrupted into *Llanerchaeron*. Now the approved form is *Llanayron*. It is a venerable spot, and as beautiful as venerable. (See *engraving*, p. 133.)

THOMAS PARRY of Uwch-aeron (Llanayron), of the same descent with the Parys of Neuadd, Card., and St. Dogmael's, Pemb., traced to *Rhys Chwaith* (in the ninth generation), who is said to have been Esquire of the Body to King Edward I., and through him to Peredur Beiswen, Lord of Ceredigion, and on to "*Gwyddno Garanhir*, Lord of Cantref y Gwaelod."

John Parry, second son of Thomas, had by his wife, Gwenllian, a son named Thomas Parry of Pentref (*Dale Castle MS.*, ed. by Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart.), who *m.* "Elen, dau. of — Gruffis, Parson of Llanbedr Welfre," Pemb. His gr. grandson, Stephen Parry, living, according to the same authority, in 1704, *m.* Anne, dau. of Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Pfoeshelig (Sheriff of Card. 1681). The Lloyds of Pfoeshelig were a branch of the *Lloyds of Castell-Howel*. Stephen Parry had a dau. and co-h., Mary, who *m.* Lewis Parry, Rector

of Llanarth, her cousin. John Parry, their heir, *m.* Ann, dau. of Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Peterwell (see *Lloyd, Peterwell*), and *d. s. p.* He devised his estate to his uncle,—

JOHN LEWIS, Esq. (the first of that name at Llanayron), who *m.* a dau. of — Griffiths of Erryd, and had issue a son, John, who by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Dolaucothi, left a son, William Lewis. He *m.* Corbetta Williama, dau. of Dr. Powell of Nanteos. The issue of this mar. was *John William Lewis, Esq.*, of Llanayron, as above.

LISBURN, Ernest Augustus Vaughan, Earl of, Trawscoed, Cardiganshire.

Creation: Earl of Lisburne 1776; Viscount Lisburne, Lord Vaughan, and Baron of Fethers, 1695. Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; High Sheriff 1851; *b.* October 30th, 1800; *s.* as 4th Earl of Lisburne 18th May, 1831; *m.*, 1st, 27th August, 1835, his cousin Mary, 2nd dau. of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., *d.* 23rd July, 1851; 2nd, 5th April, 1853, the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta Harriet (formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide), dau. of the late Col. Mitchell and his wife Lady Harriet, dau. of 5th Duke of Beaufort; has had issue,—

1st marriage:—

1. ERNEST AUGUSTUS MALET, Lord Vaughan, *b.* 26th June, 1826; *m.*, June 24th, 1858, Gertrude Laura, third dau. of Edwyn Burnaby, Esq., of Baggrave, Leicestershire, and by her, who *d.* 29th March, 1865, has had Arthur Henry George, *b.* 30th July, 1862; Ida Constance; Enid Maud Rose; Lucy.

2. Hon. Wilmot Shafto, *b.* 1839, *d.* 1853.

3. Lady Elizabeth Malet, *m.*, 1860, to Inglis Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire.

4. Hon. Edward Courtenay, *b.* 23rd October, 1841.

2nd marriage:—

5. Lady Gertrude Dorothy Harriet Adelaide, *b.* 1855, *d.* 1869.

Residence: Trawscoed, Cardiganshire.

Arms: Sa. a chevron, between 3 fleurs de lis, arg., the ensigns of Collwyn ap Tangno, Lord of Eifonydd.

Crest: An armed arm, embowed, ppr., holding a fleur de lis, arg.

Supporters: Dexter, a dragon, regardant, wings endorsed, vert, gorged with a collar, sa., edged, arg., and charged with 3 fleurs de lis, of the last, thereto a chain, or; sinister a unicorn, regardant, arg., armed, maned, tufted, and unguled, or, collared and chained as the dexter.

Motto: Non revertar inultus.

LINEAGE.

This noble family stands in the first rank of ancient Cymric houses, and is almost without a parallel for prolonged undisturbed possession of the original seat and estate. The manor and mansion of Trawscoed came into the Vaughan family by the marriage of Adda Vychan with Tudo, dau. and h. of Ievan Gôch, of Trawscoed, A.D. 1200, and have never since been alienated, nor, it is believed,

ceased to be occupied by the possessors. The pedigree is deduced by well-ascertained steps of descent from *Collwyn ap Tangno*, founder of the fifth noble tribe of North Wales, Lord of Eifonydd, Ardudwy, and part of Llein, and said to have had his residence at one time in a stronghold (part of which still remains) on the site of Harlech Castle.

Sir Howel y Fwyall (Sir Howel of the axe), the hero of the battle of Poitiers, under the Black Prince, A.D. 1356; the *Wynnes of Gwydir*, the *Wynns of Glynllifon*, and many other noted houses, were descendants of Collwyn ap Tangno.

About the wife of Collwyn there is a difference of record in the MSS., some saying she was a dau. of Cynan ap Gwaithfoed, Lord of Tegeingl; others that she was Rhanwen, dau. of Einion, Lord of Mochnant in Powys.

Cadifor was son of Collwyn, and Einion his grandson (but the South Wales heralds held that Einion was son of Collwyn, and omitted Cadifor from their genealogies—see *Dale Castle MS.*, ed. by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., p. 18), who, in the time of the Norman Conquest, or soon after, had a lordship given him in the county of Glamorgan (*Gwlad-Morgan*) by Robert Fitzhamon, the Norman Lord Marcher who conquered that part. (See *Fitzhamon*.) Einion had a son, Gruffydd, and he a son Llewelyn, called *Fychan* (the short in stature), and he a son,—

ADDA AP LLEWELYN FYCHAN (*circa* A.D. 1200), the first to settle at Trawscoed. All authorities agree that Adda *m.* the dau. and h. of Ievan Gôch (the red-haired), of Trawscoed, but they vary in the spelling of her name, some making it *Tudo*, and others *Dido*. His son—

Meredydd, by his wife Eva, had a son Adda, of Trawscoed, who *m.* Gwerfyl, dau. and h. of Llewelyn Gôch, and had issue—

Llewelyn ap Adda, of Trawscoed, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Thomas Fychan ap Thomas David Gruffydd, of Llangathen, deriving from Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales (*d.* A.D. 993).

Ieuan ap Llewelyn, of Trawscoed, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Gruffydd ap Ieuan Meredydd, &c., of Gneu'r-glyn.

MORUS FYCHAN AP IEUAN, of Trawscoed—now the name Fychan (Vaughan) became an established surname—*m.* Angharad (*Dale Cast. MS.*), dau. of David ap Llewelyn ap Ievan Blaen (Evan the Plain)—some MSS. say it was Tanglwyst, dau. of the same person.

Richard Fychan, of Trawscoed, son of Morus, *m.* Maud, dau. and h. of Rhys ap David ap Llewelyn ap Gwilym Lloyd, of Ffoeshelig (of the Castell-Howel Lloyds), and had a son,—

Morus Fychan, of Trawscoed, who *m.* Ellin, dau. and h. of Ieuan ap Jenkyn ap Ieuan ap Rhys Gôch, and was *s.* by his son,—

Ieuan, or Evan, Fychan, of Trawscoed, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of David Lloyd (Llwyd) of Berthlwyd, Mont.

Edward Vaughan, of Trawscoed, his son, by his wife Lettice, dau. of John Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida Abbey, was *s.* by his eminent son,—

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, Kt., who by Charles II. was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, A.D. 1668. He represented both the bor. and co. of Cardigan in Parl. (see *Members of Parl. for Card.*). His wife was Jane, dau. and co-h. of John Stedman, Esq., of Cilcennin, by Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Johnes, of Abermarlais, by whom he had a son, his successor,—

EDWARD VAUGHAN, Esq., of Trawscoed (see

Memb. of Parl. for Card.), who *m.* Letitia, dau. of Sir William Hooker, of London. He, dying several years before his father, was followed by his son,—

JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq. (cr., 1695, *Lord Viscount Vaughan, Baron of Fethers, &c.*), who *m.* the Lady Malet, dau. of John, Lord Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. He *d.* 1720, and was *s.* by his eldest son,—

JOHN, 2nd Viscount Vaughan, who *m.*, 1st, a dau. of Sir Thomas Bennett, Bart.; 2nd, a dau. of Capt. Hill; but dying without issue male, the title and estates devolved upon his 2nd brother,—

WILMOT, 3rd Viscount Vaughan (A.D. 1741). He had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Watson, Esq., by whom he had 2 sons and a daughter.

1. WILMOT, 4th Viscount (s. A.D. 1766).

2. John, a Major-General in the army.

3. Elizabeth, who *m.* Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Abertrinant.

WILMOT, 4th Viscount Vaughan, was created *Earl of Lisburne* 18th July, 1776; *m.*, 1st, Elizabeth, only dau. of Gascoyne Nightingale, Esq., of Mamhead, Devon, and had issue a son, WILMOT; 2nd, Dorothy, eldest dau. of John Shafto, Esq., of Whitworth, Durham, and had issue by her, JOHN, *b.* 1769, who entered the army; Dorothy Elizabeth, who *m.*, 1792, Sir Lawrence Palk Palk, Bart.; and Malet. Lord Lisburne *d.* A.D. 1800, and was *s.* by his eldest son,—

WILMOT, as 2nd Earl. His lordship *d.* A.D. 1820, *unm.*, and his brother John became the third Earl.

JOHN, 3rd Earl of Lisburne, *m.*, 1798, Lady Lucy, dau. of William, 2nd Viscount Courtenay, and had issue,—

1. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, present Earl of Lisburne.

2. Hon. George Lawrence, *b.* 1802; entered the army; *m.*, and has issue Edmund, Malet, &c.

3. Hon. John Shafto, *b.* 1803.

4. Hon. William Malet, *b.* 1807, *d.* 1867.

5. Lady Lucy Harriet, *b.* 1809, *d.* 1867.

His lordship *d.* 18th May, 1831.

LLOYD, Sir Thomas Davies, Bart., of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire.

Baronetcy *cr.* 1863. By ancient descent and tenure Lord of Kemeys (*Cemmaes*); J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen; High Sheriff for Cardigan 1851; was in the army; eldest son of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (*d.* 1845), of Bronwydd and Kilrhue, by Anne Davies, dau. of John Thomas, Esq., of Llwyd-coed, co. Carm. (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1820; *s.* 1845; *m.*, 1846, Henrietta Mary (*d.* 1871), 4th dau. of Geo. Reid, Esq., of Bunker's Hill and Friendship estates, Jamaica, and Watlington Hall, Norfolk, by Louisa, dau. of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., and has issue (see *Lineage*); *ed.* at Harrow School, and Christ Church, Oxford; elected M.P. for co. Cardigan 1865, and on retiring in 1868 from the co. representation was elected for the Cardigan boroughs, which he continues to represent.

Hair: Marteine Owen Mowbray, *b.* 1851.

Residence: Bronwydd, near Cardigan. Postal address, Bronwydd, Carmarthen.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Az., a wolf salient, arg.

Crest: A boar chained to a holly tree, ppr.

Motto: I Dduw bo'r diolch, "To God be thanks."

LINEAGE.

The descent of the ancient house of Bronwydd is paternally *Cymric* and maternally *Norman*, tracing in the latter line without interruption from *Martin de Tours*, the Norman conqueror of *Cemmaes*, in virtue of which descent and the tenure of the barony, the representative of the Bronwydd House is inheritor of the title Lord or Baron of *Cemmaes*, the last Lord Marcher title now subsisting. The following genealogical table gives, first, the maternal lineage from *Martin de Tours* through the Owens of Henllys to Anne, the last of that line, who *m.* Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, the gr. grandfather of the present Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., by which marriage the purely *Cymric* line of Lloyd was joined to the *Normano-Cymric* line of Henllys. Of the "Barony of *Kemeys*" account will be given under *Pembrokeshire*.

Martin de Tours (as we learn from the *Baronia de Kemeys*, printed from the MS. of George Owen of Henllys in the archives of Bronwydd), came over at the time of the Conquest from France,—it is supposed from his name that he came from *Tours*, conquered the *Cantref de Cemmaes* (*Pemb.*), and settling down at Newport built there a castle, after the manner of the Lords Marchers. Whom he *m.* is not known, but he had a son, Robert, his successor, who *m.* Maud Peverel, and his son, William *Martin*, *m.* Angharad, dau. of the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales (as the conclusion of much bloody conflict), and had by her a son, William, Lord of *Cemmaes*, who was *s.* by a son,—

NICHOLAS, Lord of *Cemmaes*, who *m.* a Norman lady, Maud, dau. of Guy de Brien. His dau. Nesta *m.* Richard de Hoda, grandson of Lucas de Hoda, of *Cemmaes* [probably one of *Martin de Tours*' companions in arms]. His son, Philip ap Richard de Hoda, *m.*, like his ancestor William, a lady of the Welsh princely House of Tewdwr, Nesta, dau. of Llewelyn ap Rhydderch of Henllys. This was the introduction of the Norman stock to *Henllys* as a residence. The son of Philip and Nesta was—

Philip *Fychan* ("the little," being of smaller stature perhaps than his father) of Henllys, whose son—

Philip *Ysgolhaig* ("the learned"—vide *Cartas Antiquas de Henllys apud Bronwydd*, 1858) *m.* Lleyky (Lucy), dau. of Gwrgeneu ap Rhys Chwith, Esq. of the Body to Edward I.

Jevan ap Philip of Henllys *m.* Dyddgu, dau. of Gwilym Jordan, of Berllan.

Gwilym Ddu ap Jevan, of Henllys, *m.* Lleyky, dau. of Rhys ap Rhydderch, of Penybenglog.

Owen ap Gwilym, of Henllys, *m.* Lleyky, dau. of Perkin de Hoda.

Jevan ap Owen, of Henllys, *m.* Alice, dau. of Meredydd ap Jevan, of Iscoed, descended from Cadifor ap Dinawal, and bearing his arms.

Owen *Fychan*, his son, of Henllys, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Jevan ap Gruffydd ap Madog.

Rhys ap Owen, of Henllys, *m.* Jane, dau. of Owen Elliott, of Earewere.

William Owen, of Henllys, Lord of *Cemmaes* (the surname *Owen* now becomes fixed), *m.* Eliza.

beth, dau. of Sir George Herbert, of Swansea [descended from the great House of Herberts, of Colebrook, Pembroke, Powis, &c.], and had a son,—

George Owen, Esq., of Henllys, Lord of Cemmaes [the well-known antiquary], who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of William Phillipps, Esq., of Picton, grandson of Sir Thomas ap Philip, who was son of *Philip* ap Meredydd, of Cilsant [this is the origin of the old family of Philips, now Phillipps, and Philipps], of the line of Cadifor Fawr, thus,—

CADIFOR FAWR, Lord of Blaencych and Cilsant (*d.* A. D. 1084), had a son, Bledri ap Cadifor, who *m.* Clydwen, gr. gr. dau. of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, and had issue Rhys, Lord of Cilsant, from whom, in the fifth generation, came the above-named *Philip*, Lord of Cilsant. The above—

George Owen, Esq., was *s.* by his son, Alban Owen, Esq., of Henllys, and Lord of Cemmaes (A. D. 1591), whose wife was Joan, dau. of William Bradshaw, Esq., of St. Dogmael's, by whom he had a son,—

David Owen, Esq., of Henllys, Lord of Cemmaes, who by his wife Anne, dau. of Robert Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, Mer., left a son, William Owen, of Henllys (*d.* 1721), whose issue terminated in a son, William, who *d. s. p.*, and a daughter,—

Anne Owen, who *m.* Thomas Lloyd, Esq., who, in her right as h. of Henllys, &c., became Lord of Cemmaes, and was *s.* by his son, William of Henllys and Pempedwast, co. Pembroke; and he by his dau. and h., *Anne*, who bestowed her hand and the lordship of Cemmaes upon—

THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., of Bronwydd.

By this mar. the Cymric line of Bronwydd and the Normano-Cymric line of Henllys are united.

THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., of Bronwydd, traced his lineage from a very ancient stock, whose chief seat in early time was *Crynfryn*, and still earlier Cilycwm, Carm., whose Lord, Cadifor of Cilycwm, was son of Selyf, Prince of Dyfed, and through him from Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales in the ninth century. Cadifor, Lord of Cilycwm, flourished about the time of the Norman Conquest, and his descendants for five or six generations sustained the same position (see *Dale Castle MS.*, ed. by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., under *Crynfryn* and *Bronwydd*).

David ap Rhys, of Crynfryn, was twelfth in descent from Cadifor, Lord of Cilycwm, and lived about the end of the sixteenth century. He was "under-sheriff to David Lloyd ap Jevan, of Llanfair-clydogau." His eldest son, *David Lloyd*, the first called *Lloyd*, had a son, John Lloyd of Crynfryn, who was Sheriff of Cardiganshire 1638; and the 2nd son (of David ap Rhys) was *Thomas Lloyd*, clerk, "Parson of Llangunllo," who by his wife, a dau. of George Bruine, or Brwyn, of Pant-dafydd, had a son,—

RHYS LLOYD, Esq., of *Bronwydd*, who *m.* a dau. of John Parry, of Blaen-y-Pant. His son *Thomas m.* Magdalen, dau. of Col. John Robinson; and his son *Thomas m.* Bridget, dau. of James Johnes, Esq., of Dalaucothi. The next h. of Bronwydd was—

Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (Sheriff of Card. 1707), who *m.* Anne, dau. and h. of Lewis Wogan, Esq., of Wiston, Pemb., and had a son,—

THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., of Bronwydd, named above, who became Lord of Cemmaes, &c., by marrying Anne, dau. and sole h. of William Lloyd of Henllys and Pempedwast.

The issue of this mar. was as follows:—

1. THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., the heir.
2. Owen, colonel in the army, who *m.* Mary, dau. and h. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Abertrinant, by Elizabeth, sister of the first Earl of Lisburne, and had issue Elizabeth, who *m.* Thomas Davies, Esq., of Nantgwyllan.
3. Mary, who *m.* William Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd.
4. Beatrice. 5. Louisa. 6. Bridget, who *d. unm.*

THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., of Bronwydd, the second of that place who was Lord of Cemmaes, a colonel in the army, *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of John Jones, Esq., M. D., of Haverfordwest, and by her, who *d.* 1830, had issue (besides James and Sarah Mary, who *d. s. p.*)—

THOMAS LLOYD, Esq. (*d.* 1845), of Bronwydd, and third Lord of Cemmaes of that name; *m.*, 23rd July, 1819, Anne Davies, dau. of John Thomas, Esq., of Llwydcoed, Llanon, co. Carm., and had issue,—

1. THOMAS DAVIES LLOYD, now a baronet, of Bronwydd, fourth Baron of Cemmaes of that name, but *twenty-third* baron in continuous succession, who *m.* as above, and has issue *Martine Owen Mowbray*, *b.* 1851.
2. James John; entered the army; *m.*, and has issue.
3. Rhys-Jones (the Rev.), Rector of Troed-yr-aur, Cardiganshire; *m.* Anna, dau. of the late Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Nantgwyllt, Radnor, and has issue.
4. Owen William. 5. George Martin.

LLOYD, Charles, Esq., of Waunifor, Cardiganshire.

Now (1871) a student of Oriel Coll., Oxford; son of the late Rev. Charles Lloyd and his wife Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. G. Green, of Court Henry, co. Carm.; *b.* at Bettws Bledrws Rectory, May 20th, 1850; *ed.* at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, and Oriel College, Oxford; *s.* to estates on the death of his father, 1867.

Residence: Waunifor, Maeserygiau, S. Wales.

Arms: Sable, a spear-head, imbrued, between three scaling-ladders arg.; on a chief, gu., a castle triple towered, of the second.

Motto: Sic itur ad astra.

LINEAGE.

This family, which, like that of *Gilfachwen*, of which it is a branch, having come down through a long line of Cardiganshire ancestors, and intermarried with the Brereton family of Norfolk, the Bowns of Waunifor, Cornwallis of Abermarlais, &c., traces its pedigree to Cadifor ap Dinawal, Lord of Castell-Howel and Gilfachwen.

For the descent from Cadifor (A. D. 1155), through the Castell-Howel and Llanfechan line to John Lloyd, Esq., the common ancestor of the two families, see the pedigree under *Lloyd, Gilfachwen*.

John Lloyd, Esq., of Gilfachwen, had two sons, both clergymen, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, the elder, of Gilfachwen, and the Rev. Charles Lloyd, the younger, of Waunifor, their mother being Jane, dau. of Thomas Bowen, Esq., of the latter place.

The Rev. Charles Lloyd *m.* as above stated, and had, with other issue,—

CHARLES LLOYD, Esq., now of Waunifor.

LLOYD, John, Esq., of Gilfachwen, Cardiganshire.

Is in practice as a solicitor; eldest son of

the late Rev. Thomas Lloyd, M.A., of Gilfachwen, J. P. for the co. of Cardigan, by his wife Maria Alicia, youngest dau. of Richard Llewelin, Esq., of Tremains, Glamorganshire; *b.* 12th November, 1835; *ed.* at Cowbridge Grammar School, Glamorganshire; is unmarried; *s.* to the Gilfachwen estate on death of his father, 25th July, 1868.

Residence: Gilfachwen, Llandysil, Cardiganshire.

Arms: Sa., a spear-head, imbrued, between three scaling-ladders, 2 and 1, arg.; on a chief, gu., a castle triple towered, of the second.

Crest: A lion rampant.

Motto: Sic itur ad astra.

LINEAGE.

Along with several others of the old families of Cardiganshire, the Lloyds of Gilfachwen trace their descent from Cadifor ap Dinawal, Lord of Castell-Howel and Gilfachwen.

Rodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great, Prince of Wales, who began his government of Wales in the year 843, *d.* 876, falling in a battle against the Danes. One of his sons, Tudwal Gloff, *m.* Helen, dau. of Aleth, ruler of Dyfed, and from them in the sixth generation came—

Cadifor ap Dinawal, or *Dyfnwal*. He, as well as Rodri Mawr, can be taken as an historical personage, having left in the annals of his country a mark which cannot be obliterated. Cadifor lived when the Normans were harassing Wales, and won renown and a coat of arms by taking, by escalade, the Castle of Cardigan from the Earl of Clare and the Flemings (A.D. 1155). His arms, given him for this achievement by "Lord Rhys" ap Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, were—sable, a spear-head, imbrued, between three scaling-ladders, argent; on a chief, gules, a castle triple towered, of the second. He *m.* the Lord Rhys's dau., Catherine, and was Lord of Castle Howel, Gilfachwen, and Pantstrymon.

From Cadifor, in the fifth descent, came the *Lloyds of Castle Howel and Gilfachwen*. Gwilym Llwyd, the first bearing the name, *m.*, as his third wife, Eva, dau. of Griffith Gethin ap Meredith ap Llewelyn ap Hoedlew, of Rhydodyn, or Rhyd Edwyn, or, as others say, of Iskerdin Gwenwydd.

Then came Llewelyn ap Gwilym Llwyd, of Castell Howel and Llanfechan, and his son David ap Llewelyn Llwyd, of Castell-Howel, and Llewelyn ap David Llwyd.

Llywelyn ap David Llwyd, of Castell Howel, had four sons,—David (who remained at Castell Howel); Hugh, who founded the Llanllyr family (see *Lloyd of Castell-Howel*, and *Do. of Llanllyr*); John, who settled at Gwern-Maccwy; and—

GWION, second son, who founded the family of Llanfechan. From Gwion, and not from John, as stated by Meyrick (*Hist. Card.*), are descended the Lloyds of Gilfachwen, of whom we now treat.

Gwion Lloyd (Llwyd), living 1566, left, with other issue, an eldest son, David, Sheriff of co. Cardigan 1600, who *m.* Ellen, dau. of Sir James Williams, Kt. His son, Jenkin Lloyd, of Llanfechan, Sheriff for co. Card. 1616 and 1640, had a son David, of Llanfechan (will dated 1606), whose eldest son,—

Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Llanfechan (the second

son being Edmund, of Rhydybont, grandfather of Elizabeth, wife of John Evans, Esq., gr. gr. grandfather of the present Major Evans, of Highmead, who from this relationship now possesses Rhydybont, and to whose search among old family records we are indebted for much of this information), whose name is on a bell at Llanwenog Church, dated 1667, *m.* Catherine, dau. of Olive Lloyd, Esq., of Ffoesybleidiaid. He had two sons, David, the eldest, and John. David *d. s. p.* 1714, "leaving his estate to his nephew and in tail to his cousins, children of his uncles Edmund and Griffith."

John, the second son, was of Castell-Howel, and *m.* Mary (widow of William, second son of John Lewis of Gernos), dau. of Sir Francis Cornwallis, of Abermarlais. He had a son, Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Llanfechan, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of David Lloyd, Esq., of Ffoesybleidiaid. The next representative, David Lloyd, who *m.* Mary, dau. of William Brereton, Esq., of Norfolk, sold Llanfechan, and settled at Cardigan. His son,—

John Lloyd, Esq., of Gilfachwen, *m.* Jane (or Mary), dau. of Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Waunifor, and had a son,—

Thomas Lloyd, clerk, late of Gilfachwen, whose son,—

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., of Gilfachwen, is now (1872) living (see above).

LLOYD, Thomas Edward, Esq., of Coedmore, Cardiganshire.

Is a Barrister of the Middle Temple, and has chambers at New Square, Lincoln's Inn, his practice being mainly at the Chancery bar; is a J. P. for the co. of Cardigan; son of the late Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore (who was Lord Lieut. of the co., and High Sheriff 1816), by Charlotte, dau. of the late Captain Longcroft, R.N. (*d.* 1859); *m.*, 1850, Clemena Frances, dau. of the late Rev. David Daniel, and Clemena, dau. of the late Major Lyons, and has issue.

Residence: Coedmore, Cardigan.

Town Address: 3, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Crest: A lion rampant, arg.

Motto: Fide et fortitudine.

Note.—The Lloyds of Coedmore (*Coed-mawr*) are one of the ancient families of Cardiganshire. They trace to Elystan Glodydd, but settled at Coedmawr in the seventeenth century by marriage of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., with an h. of the family of Lewis, who had for many ages possessed the place, and are known as the *Lewis of Abernant-bychan*. This family came to Coedmawr by exchanging for it with Rowland Mortimer the domains of Castell-llwyd, near Laugharne. (See p. 169, *Mortimers of Coedmor.*)

LOXDALE, James, Esq., of Castle Hill, Cardiganshire.

Is J. P. for the cos. of Stafford, Salop, and Cardigan; High Sheriff for the co. of Cardigan 1867; son of the late Joseph Loxdale, Esq., of Shrewsbury, by Anna Maria Wood, dau. of William Wood, Esq., of

Bayston, Salop (see *Lineage* below); *b.* at Kingsland, in the parish of Brace Meole, in the co. of Salop, Oct. 7, 1797; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *grad.* at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823; *s.* to the Castle Hill estate on the death of his sister, Sarah Elizabeth Williams, widow of John Nathaniel Williams, Esq., of Castle Hill, Oct. 14, 1862.

Heir presumptive: His brother, John Loxdale.

Residences: Castle Hill, near Aberystwith; Kingsland, near Shrewsbury.

Town Address: United University Club.

Arms: Ermine, on a chief, sa., three lions rampant.

Crest: An ox's head, couped, proper.

Motto: Æquitatem colas.

LINEAGE.

Robert Loxdale lived at Mere Town, parish of Forton, co. Stafford, on his own estate by inheritance, sufficient in extent to be made the subject of settlement on his marriage, and resided on by himself and his descendants for three centuries. He *m.* Joan Underwood. His son,—

Michael, of Mere Town (*bur.* April 6, 1594), *m.*, 1559, Alice Gretbache (*bur.* 18th July, 1604). With one other son and 3 daus., he had—

Robert, of Mere Town (*bapt.* Dec. 15, 1564), who *m.* Winifred (*bur.* 26th Sept., 1624), and besides 3 daus., had a son,—

Thomas, of Mere Town (*bapt.* 19th Sept., 1599), whose wife was Sarah Worthington (*bur.* July 22, 1655). He had issue, with 2 other sons and 7 daus.,—

John, of Mere Town, *b.* 1643; *d.* Feb. 15, 1710; *m.* (Christian name of wife does not appear in any of the family papers, but in his will, dated Aug. 3, 1710, John makes a bequest to his wife). His children were (with 2 other sons and 2 daus.)—

Thomas, of Trin. Coll., Camb., M.A., *b.* Oct. 3, 1675, Vicar of Seighford and Rector of Forton, which he resigned in 1721, and became Vicar of Leek, which he resigned in 1735, and became Rector of Tixal. "A man of learning, and fond of antiquarian researches," author of "Parochial Antiquities of Staffordshire," and other local histories in MSS., cited and referred to in Shaw's "Staffordshire," Harwood's ed. of "Erdswicke's Survey of Staffordshire," &c. *m.* Elizabeth Eld, dau. of Francis Eld, of Seighford, Esq., but *ob. s. p.*

Richard, *b.* Oct. 7, 1680. He was the first of the family who settled in Shrewsbury, where he practised as a solicitor. He was an ensign in "the artillery regiment raised voluntarily by the inhabitants, in the year 1715, in opposition to the rebels," under the Lord Viscount Newport. *D.* Jan. 7, 1732, *s. p.*

Joseph, *b.* 8th Jan., 1682. Lived at Stafford; was alderman, and in 1745 (the year of the Rebellion) Mayor of Stafford (*d.* May 6, 1756). *m.* Mary Thorley (*b.* 1695; *d.* Jan. 1, 1768). She was of kin to William of Wykeham, the founder of New Coll., Oxon. He had issue (besides a younger son, Joseph, *d. s. p.*, and a dau., Ann, who *m.* R. Watson, of Stafford) a son,—

Thomas, *b.* 29th July, 1720; Mayor of Shrewsbury 1774 (*d.* April 29, 1793); *m.* Hannah Skitt (*bapt.* Feb. 11, 1728; *d.* May 16, 1805), and had issue—

Mary (*b.* 19th May, 1754; *d.* Nov. 26, 1785), *m.* Rev. Thos. Eden, M.A., Rector of Alvescott, Oxon., and Ilmington, Warwick, and had issue William Henry Lonsdale, who *m.* Harriet Letitia Payne, and *d. s. p.* Dec., 1868.

Ann (*b.* Sept. 6, 1755; *d.* Dec. 5, 1813, *s. p.*), *m.* Rev. Thomas Coke, of Jesus Coll., Oxon., D.C.L., author of a commentary on the Bible, and personal friend of the Rev. John Wesley, and an active and influential member of the Wesleyan Conference and Association.

Thomas (*b.* 3rd April, 1757; *d.* 25th Jan., 1842), a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the co. of Salop; *m.* Deborah Warren, his cousin, who (*d.* Feb. 20, 1850) had issue Anne (*b.* 1st Jan., 1799; *d.* July 10, 1848, *s. p.*); *m.* John Loxdale, her cousin.

Sarah (*b.* 13th Dec., 1760; *d.* 2nd Dec., 1847), *m.* Rev. Thomas

Hill, of Alceston Manor, parish of Acton Scott, co. Salop, Curate of Crosby, and Domestic Chaplain to Clodius, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Richard (*b.* March 5, 1769; *d.* April, 1847), *m.* Jane Jeffreys, sister of George Jeffreys, of Glandyn, co. Card., High Sheriff 1819, and had issue 4 sons.

JOSEPH, the second son (*b.* Aug. 12, 1759; *d.* April 2, 1846), Mayor of Shrewsbury 1797, and for many years High Steward and Deputy Recorder of the borough of Shrewsbury, *m.* Anna Maria Wood, dau. of William Wood, of Bayston, co. of Salop, yeoman, and had issue—

Thomas Wood, *b.* March 9, 1791; *d. s. p.* 5th Jan., 1837.
Anna Maria (*b.* April 7, 1792; *d.* June, 1863), *m.* Rev. Frederick Holmes, of St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., Professor in Bishop's Coll., Calcutta, and had issue 3 sons and 1 daughter.

Joseph, *b.* 19th Aug., 1793; Mayor of Shrewsbury 1830; *d.* March 12, 1838, *s. p.*

Sarah Elizabeth (*b.* Dec. 23, 1795; *d.* Oct. 14, 1862, *s. p.*), *m.* John Nathaniel Williams, Esq., of Castle Hill, co. Card., High Sheriff for Cardiganshire 1815; *d.* Jan. 25, 1832.

John, *b.* Aug. 29, 1799; Mayor of Shrewsbury 1840, and again in 1859; *m.*, 1st, his first cousin, Anne Loxdale, who *d.* without issue, July 10, 1848; 2nd, Anna Rice Watson, dau. of John Watson, D.D., Vicar of Ringstead-cum-Denford and Great Dodington, co. Northampton; *d.* Jan. 21, 1860, and had issue John Watson, Mary Jane, Geoffrey Walter Peele, Reginald James Rice; 3rd, Jane Phillips Bradley, widow of Benjamin Bradley, of Lombard Street, London.

Henrietta Sophia, *b.* April 3, 1802; *ob. s. p.* March 21, 1842.

George Henry, *b.* March 12, 1804, *m.* Sarah Bagot, dau. of his Honour George Bagot, High Sheriff of British Guiana, and had issue John Nathaniel, and 2 other sons and 5 daus.

Charlotte Emilia, *b.* Jan. 22, 1806; *ob. s. p.* Dec. 20, 1831.
Richard Skitt, *d.* an infant. Emma Louisa, *b.* Feb. 1, 1809; *d. s. p.* April 7, 1869. Louisa Matilda, *b.* 22nd April, 1811; *ob. s. p.* Oct. 11, 1829.

JAMES, third son, now of Castle Hill, *b.* Oct. 7, 1797, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Cardigan; High Sheriff for Cardiganshire 1867; succeeded to Castle Hill by devise, on decease of his sister, Sarah Elizabeth, Oct. 14, 1862.

MORGAN, Thomas Owen, Esq., Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Is a barrister, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; author of a *Guide to Aberystwyth*, the *Guide to Aberdovey*; joint Secretary and Editor of the *Powys-Land Club*, and contributor to various journals of articles on the topography and antiquities of Wales; eldest son of the late Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Aberystwyth, banker and solicitor, and Catherine, his wife; *b.* at Aberystwyth, 1800; *ed.* at a private school and at Harrow; *ent.* at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, but did not *grad.*; *m.*, 1861, Jane, youngest dau. of Lewis Morris, Esq., of Machynlleth; *s.* to estates 1830.

Residence: Aberystwyth.

MORRIS, Thomas, Esq., of Blaenywern, Cardiganshire.

Is J. P. for the county of Cardigan; son of the late Rev. Ebenezer Morris, of the same place (*b.* 1769, *d.* 1825), an eminent minister in the Calvinistic Methodist connection, who took a leading part in the secession of that body from the Established Church in 1811, and whose father, Dafydd Morris, was also a prominent preacher in the same connection. Both are buried at Troedryaur. Mr. Morris is *unm.*

Residence: Blaenywern, Newcastle Emlyn, Cardiganshire.

Note.—Dafydd Morris, above named, known throughout the Principality as *Dafydd Morris, Lledrod*, was almost as popular as an evangelizing preacher as his more powerful son. Notwithstanding the aspect of hostility to the Established Church which the labours of these men and their coadjutors in the religious movement of that age had, it is well known and at present universally acknowledged that they were impelled by religious rather than party motives, and the might of their moral influence has operated in a reflex manner most beneficially upon the higher life of the Establishment itself.

PHILLIPS, The Rev. Evan Owen, M.A.,
Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Vicar of Llanbadarn-Fawr 1861; Vicar of Aberystwyth 1861; Rural Dean; Surrogate; Proctor in Convocation; formerly Fellow of Corp. Chr. Coll., Cambridge; Warden of the Welsh Coll. Institution, Llandovery, 1854—1861; youngest son of William Phillips, Esq., of Trecwn, co. of Pembroke, by Margaret, his wife; *b.* at Trecwn, near Cardigan, April 27, 1826; *ed.* at the Cardigan Grammar School and by private tuition, and at Corp. Chr. Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* Wrangler 1849, B.A., M.A., 1854; *m.*, April 30, 1866, Margaret Eleanor, only child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hayward, Esq., of Maenol, Llanidloes, and has issue 1 son and 1 dau.,—

Charles Hayward, *b.* May 7, 1867.

Ellen Margaret Phillips, *b.* Sept. 23, 1869.

Heir: Charles Hayward Phillips.

Residence: The Vicarage, Aberystwyth.

Town Address: United Hotel, Charles Street.

Arms: Lion rampant, chained.

Motto: Bydd gyfiawn ac nag ofna, "Be just and fear not."

PHILIPPS, John Allen Lloyd, Esq., of Mabws,
Cardiganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. Cardigan and Pembroke; Major in the Royal Cardiganshire Militia; formerly Captain in the 44th and 82nd Regiments; son of John Philipps Allen Lloyd Philipps, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Dale Castle, co. of Pembroke; *b.* at Aberystwyth, 24th Sept., 1824; *ed.* at Salisbury School; *m.*, 1845, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Richard Jones, Esq., Surgeon in the Royal Navy; and has had issue 2 sons, both deceased, and 2 daus. living.

Heirs: Two daughters, co-heiresses.

Residence: Mabws, Cardiganshire.

Arms: A lion rampant, sa., ducally gorged and chained, or.

Crest: A lion rampant.

Mottoes: Ar Dduw y gyd; and, Ducit amor patriæ.

LINEAGE.

The head of this ancient family at present is J. P. Allen Lloyd Philipps, Esq., of Dale Castle, Pem-

broke, under whose name the pedigree of the house will be found.

Note.—The mansion of *Mabws* is one of the truly old dwellings of Cardiganshire. It was erected in the year 1600, by Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Ystrad-Teilo, in the parish of Llanrhystyd, at which time the family removed from Ystrad-Teilo, where they had resided for centuries. The house, which is built of greystone, stands high, overlooking park-like grounds with surrounding woods, and the river Wyrë running through them.

POWELL, Col. William Thomas Rowland, of
Nant-Eos, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; was Captain in the 37th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. in the Cardigan Militia; and M.P. for the co. of Cardigan from 1859 to 1865; eldest son of the late William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, M.P. for co. of Cardigan from 1816 to 1854, and for many years Lord Lieut., by Laura Edwina, dau. of James Sackville T. Phelp, Esq., of Coston House, Leicestershire; *b.* at Swansea, 4th August, 1815; *ed.* at Westminster School; *m.*, 1839, Rosa Edwyna, dau. of George Cherry, Esq., of Buckland, Herefordshire, and has surviving issue one son, GEORGE ERNEST J. POWELL; *s.* on the death of his father, 1854.

Heir: George Ernest John Powell, *b.* 1842.

Residence: Nant-Eos, Aberystwyth.

Town Address: Senior United Service Club.

Arms: Arg., between four Cornish choughs, proper, armed, gu., a cross fleury, engrailed sa.—the arms of EDWIN AP GRONW. On a canton, sa., a chevron, arg., between three spear-heads of the second.

Crest: A talbot's head, proper, collared.

Motto: Inter hastas et hostes.

LINEAGE.

It is recorded in the *Dale Castle MS.* (following the *Book of Faerdref*) that this ancient family is of the line of EDWIN AP GRONW of Tegeingl in North Wales, one of the founders of the fifteen noble tribes. His son Owain's dau., Angharad, was the wife of Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of North Wales (*d. A.D. 1137*).

LLEWELYN CAPLAN, Lord of Aberaeron (end of thirteenth cent.) was sixth in descent from Edwin, through his other son, *Ychtryd*.

LLEWELYN LLWYD, whom Burke makes a son, was a grandson of Llewelyn Caplan, and son of Llewelyn *Goch* (the red-haired); and his sister Gwerfyl *m.* Adda ap Meredydd, the third possessor of Trawscoed of the line of Fychan (Vaughan, now represented by the Earl of Lisburne,—see *Trawscoed*).

Gruffydd, the son of Llewelyn, had two sons, Dafydd *Gwyn* (the light-complexioned), ancestor of the old Gwyns of Monachly, and *Feuan*, whose son HYWEL *m.* Elen, dau. and h. of Rhys Dafydd Meredydd of Llan-y-gorwyddon; and his grandson,—

Dafydd ap Philip ap *Hywel*, was the first mentioned as of Llechwedd-dyrus, the first seat of the

Powels of Nanteos. With this *Hyrwel* began the name, for after him was his son Philip called *Aphyrwel* = Powel; and the surname became fixed with the next representative,—

John Powel, Esq., of Llechwedd-dyrus, who was father of the celebrated—

SIR THOMAS POWEL, Kt., “Serjeant-at-law” (1688), and one of the “Barons of the Exchequer,” *temp.* James II. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and h. of David Lloyd, Esq., of Aber-brwynen, and had issue—

William Powel, Esq., who by his wife Avarina, dau. of Cornelius Le Brun, Esq., “a German, or so reputed” (*Dale Castle MS.*), and his wife Ann, dau. and co-h. of John Jones, Esq., of *Nanteos* (this is the first connection of the Powels with Nanteos), had with other issue a son,—

The Rev. WILLIAM POWEL, LL.D., whose wife was dau. and co-h. of Athelstan Owen, Esq., of Rhiwsaeson, Mont. Dr. Powel’s dau. *m.* W. Lewis, Esq. (see *Llanaron, lineage*); and his son and heir,—

Thomas Powel, Esq., *m.* Eleanor Corbet, of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, Mer., and had with other issue a son,—

WILLIAM EDWARD POWEL, Esq., for many years Lord Lieut. of Cardiganshire, and representative of that co. in Parliament. He *m.*, 1st, in 1810, Laura Edwina Phelps (see above). He *m.* a second time, but had no issue. By his first wife he had two sons,—

1. WILLIAM THOMAS ROWLAND, now of Nanteos, and—

2. Cornelius Le Brun.

Note.—The mansion of Nant-eos (see *illustration*, p. 130) was built 1739. On the estate are various antiquities, the most interesting being the remains of *Strata Florida Abbey* (see p. 164). It is said by Meyrick (note on *Dwnn*, i., 7) that “a pedigree of the Powell family of Nant-eos,” written on parchment by the celebrated genealogist, *Thomas Stion*, alias *Twm Shon Catti*, “is still among the archives of that place.” We have not seen it.

PRYSE, Col. Edward Lewis, of Peithyll, Cardiganshire.

Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire; Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Royal Cardiganshire Militia; was M.P. eleven years for Cardigan boroughs; was formerly Captain in 6th Dragoon Guards; son of the late Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, and Buscot Park, Berkshire, who was M.P. for Cardigan boroughs from 1818 to time of his death, 1849; *b.* at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, another seat belonging to his father, Pryse Pryse, Esq.

Residence: Peithyll, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

Town Address: Army and Navy Club.

Arms, &c.: Same as *Pryse of Gogerddan*.

Note.—For *lineage* and distinguished members of this ancient family, see under *Pryse, Gogerddan*. Peithyll is a plain mansion, chiefly noticeable for its investiture of modern farm buildings, adapted for an improved system of agriculture and rearing of stock.

PRYSE, Sir Pryse, Bart., of Gogerddan, Cardiganshire.

A Baronet by revived creation, July 28,

1866; former Baronetcy created 9th August, 1641. Sir Pryse is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; High Sheriff of the same in 1861; Col. of the Royal Cardiganshire Militia; son of the late Pryse Pryse (afterwards Pryse Loveden), Esq., of Gogerddan, J. P. and D. L. for Cardiganshire, and M.P. for Cardigan boroughs 1847—1856, by Margaret, dau. of the late Walter Rice, Esq., of Llwyny-brain in the co. of Carmarthen; *b.* at Gogerddan, 15th January, 1838; *m.*, 23rd Feb., 1859, Louisa Joan, youngest dau. of Col. John Lewes, of Llanllyr, co. Cardigan; *s.* to the estates on death of his father in Feb., 1855; has issue 5 sons and 2 daus. :—

1. PRYSE PRYSE, *b.* 1859.

2. Edward John, *b.* 1861.

3. Lewis Thomas Loveden, *b.* 1862.

4. Richard Humphry Edmund, *b.* 1867.

5. George Rice, *b.* 1869.

1. Margaret Joan, *b.* 1860.

2. Florence Mary, *b.* 1868.

Heir: PRYSE PRYSE.

Residence: Gogerddan, Aberystwyth.

Town Address: Brown’s Hotel, Dover Street, W.

Arms: Or, lion rampant regardant, sa.—

PRYSE (the ancient arms of Gwaithfoed, see

Lineage), quartering also the arms of LOVEDEN.

Crest: Lion rampant regardant, in paws a fleur-de-lis, or.

Motto: Duw a’n Bendithio.

LINEAGE.

This ancient and eminent family has been settled at Gogerddan (more properly *Gogarth-an*, see *Note* at end of *Lineage*) for many hundred years. Its twofold lines of descent show each a princely origin—the paternal purely Welsh, coming down from Gwaithfoed Fawr, Lord of Cardigan (eleventh cent.); the maternal through a series of female links descending through Lord Berkley and the Dukes of Norfolk from Edward I. From the following pedigree it is seen that the point of junction of the two lines was in the marriage of John Pryse, of Gogerddan, with Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Perrot, of Haroldstone, whose wife, Mary, was gr. grand-dan. of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who was himself gr. gr. grandson of Edward I., King of England. When *Lewys Dwnn* in 1588 visited Gogerddan, (Sir) Richard Pryse, “Lord of Geneu’r-Glyn a Thregharon,” was the possessor of Gogarthan; a pedigree was then drawn up by the Deputy Herald, who “received off RICHD. PRYSE 10s.,” the signature, of which a fac-simile is given in Meyrick’s ed. of *Dwnn*, being in the bold and legible hand of Sir Richard himself. Dwnn also, according to a useful habit he had, gave the arms of the Pryse family as then recognised, and as they are of historic interest they are here reproduced (translated).

The arms of Risiart Pryse, Esq. [afterwards knighted], are these:—

1. The coat of Gwaithfoed: that is to say,—or, a lion rampant, regardant, sa., armed and langued, gu.

2. Sa. a lion rampant, arg., armed and langued, gu., for *Teithualch*, Lord of Ceredigion.

3. The coat of Ynry [or Ivor], King of Gwent [father-in-law of Gwaithfoed], i.e., per pale, az. and sa. 3 fleurs-de-lis, or.

4. Or, a griffin, vert, for *Elfin ap Gwyddano* [the legend makes him the finder (6th cent.) of the child *Taliesin*].

5. Gu., a griffin, or, for *Meredydd ap Llewelyn*.

6. Ermine, a saltier, gu., for *Desmond*.

In pale this achievement is—

1. Sa., three nags' heads, erased, arg., for Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powys.

2. The coat of Robert, Lord of Cydwain,—arg., a lion salient, crowned, or, armed and langued, gu.

3. Einion ap Cynfelyn. 4. Elystan (Glodrydd), King of Ferlys [between Severn and Wye, 12th century].

5. The arms of Brochwel ap Aeddan.

6. The eagle of Robert ap Owain Gwynedd.

These are all quartered by Richeart Frye, Esq., and the escutcheons of Thomas ap Rhys ap Morus, Esq. [Richard Pryse's father-in-law], quarterly and in pale attached to the whole achievement,—“Gwedi quarterly ac yn in pal wrth yssiffment oll,”—not a very clear way of describing it—but Dwnn's language had no rules.

It will be noticed that the present Gogerddan escutcheon bears only the first of the above—the coat of *Gwaethfoed*, Lord of Cardigan.

This pedigree, which is originally and carefully drawn, and is more complete than any Gogerddan pedigree ever before published, gives first the Welsh, or male descent, and secondly the Norman, or female descent.

Gwydir (or Gwyrid), son of Caradog (of the sept of *Cynedda Wledig*), “a man of worship in Wales,” *m.* Morfydd, dau. and sole h. of Owain ap Tythwalch, Lord of Cardigan (tenth cent.). In her right he was Lord of Cardigan and Gwynfai. He *d.* in the time of Athelstan, King of the Saxons. Arms attrib. to Morfydd: sa., a lion rampant, arg.

GWAEATHFOED, Lord of Cardigan and Gwynfai (*d.* 1057), lived in the time of Harold the Saxon; *m.* Morfydd, dau. of Ivor (or Ynyr), King of Gwent, and one of his hs. [her arms were—per pale az. and sa. 3 fleurs-de-lis, or], and had issue by her—

Cadifor ap Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan (*temp.* William the Conqueror). He *d.* 1099, having *m.* Joan, a dau. of Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlys, between Severn and Wye.

Ifor ap Cadifor (of Iscoed), Lord of Cardigan, *m.* Lleikey (Lucy), dau. of Cadifor ap Dinawal, Lord of Castell-Howel and Gilfachwen, the ancestor of the clan *Lloyd* of Cardiganshire, and had issue—

Gruffydd ap Ifor, Lord of Castell-odwyn and Glyn-aeron, who *m.* Agnes (Annes, or Ann), dau. of Robert ap Madog, Lord of Cedewen, or Kedewin, and had a son,—

Jevan (or Evan) ap Gruffydd Voel (the bald) Esq., of Castell-odwyn and Glyn-aeron, who *m.* Elin, dau., and one of the hs. of *Meredydd* ap Cadwgan fantach ap Caradog.

Jevan Llwyd, Esq., of Glyn-aeron, *m.* Angharad, dau. of Richard ap Einion, Esq., a man paternally descended from Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlys.

RHYDDERCH AP JEVAN LLWYD, Esq., of Glyn-aeron (the well-known *bard*, called in the *St. Mark's Coll. MS.* “of *Geneu'r-glyn*,” which may be taken as equivalent to Gogerddan), *m.* Maud, dau. of Gruffydd *Gryg* (the hoarse), from whom he had issue as under. He again *m.* a dau. of Sir William Clement.

The Clements were of Norman origin, and exchanged Coedmore for *Geneu'r-glyn* with Roger *Mortymcr*. (See p. 169.)

Dafydd ap Rhydderch *m.* Ellen, dau. of Richard ap Owen ap Richard, of Uwch-aeron, “a man paternally descended from Llawdden.”

David Lloyd (Llwyd) of Gogarthan *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and h. of *Meredydd* ap *Llywelyn* ap *Jeuau*, of Penybery. She bore—or, a lion rampant, gu.

Rhys ap David Lloyd, of Gogarthan, *m.* Catherine, dau. of Rhys ap David Lloyd, of Newton, of the race of Elystan Glodrydd [the Dale Castle MS. says that she was his second wife, and that his first

was “Elen, dau. of Morgan ap Llewelyn, Abbot of Strata Florida”]. By the former he had—

SIR RICHARD *ap Rhys*, or PRYSE, Kt. [this is the beginning of the name Pryse], of Gogarthan, *d.* Feb. 7, 1662, *temp.* James I. [this is a mistake, and must refer to the death of the next Sir Richard], who *m.* Ellen, dau. and one of the hs. of William ap Jenkin ap Iorwerth, Esq.; she bore—ermine, a saltier, gu. [see “Arms,” above].

JOHN PRYSE, of Gogarthan, Esq., one of the council of the Marches of Wales, and M.P. [for the co. of Cardigan 1553-4-5, under Philip and Mary; see *Mems. of Parlt. for Card.*]. He *m.*, 1st, *Elizabeth*, dau. of Sir Thomas Perrot, Kt., of Haroldstone, in the co. of Pemb.; 2nd, Bridget, dau. of James Price, of Monachdy.

Here, in the mar. of John Pryse with Elizabeth Perrot, is the union of the Welsh with the Anglo-Norman line from Edward I. This latter is brought down thus:—

Henry II. (Plantagenet), King of England (cr. 1154), Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, son of the Empress Maud, and gr. grandson of William the Conqueror, *m.* Eleanor of Aquitaine, eldest dau. and h. of William, the fifth of that name, but ninth Duke of Aquitaine.

John, their son, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, surnamed *sans-terre* (cr. 1199; *d.* 1216); *m.* Isabel of Angoulême.

Henry III., King of England, &c., surnamed “of Winchester,” cr. 1216; *m.* Eleanor of Provence, dau. and co.-h. of Raymond Berengar, Count of Provence. Their son was—

EDWARD I., King of England, surnamed *Longshanks*, cr. 1272; *m.* 1st, Eleanor of Castile, and 2nd, Margaret, dau. of Philip III., “the hardy” King of France. By his 2nd wife, Margaret, he had a son—

Thomas (called “of Brotherton,” because born there), Earl of Norfolk, who *m.* Alice, dau. of Sir Roger Hales, of Havre. They had a dau.,—

Margaret, whose first husband was John, Lord Segrave, by whom she had a dau.,—

Elizabeth, who *m.* John, Lord Mowbray. Their son,—Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, *m.* Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, sister and co.-h. of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. Their 2nd dau.,

Isabella Mowbray, *m.* James, Lord Berkeley.

Maurice Berkeley, their son (who *d.* 1507), *m.* Isabella, dau. and h. of Philip Mead, of Bristol, and had issue—

Sir James Berkeley, Kt., Esquire of the Body to King Henry VII., who *m.* a dau. and co.-h. of —Vyell.

Mary, dau. and h. of Sir James Berkeley, *m.* Sir Thomas Perrot, Kt., of Haroldstone, in the co. of Pemb., and their daughter—

ELIZABETH became the first wife of John Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan.

The issue of this junction of the two lines were—

1. SIR RICHARD PRYSE, Kt., the heir of Gogarthan, of whom hereafter.

2. THOMAS PRYSE, Esq., of Glanfréd: Will dated 11th Sept., 1623. He *m.* Bridget, dau. of T. Griffith, Esq., of Glanfréd, and had issue—1, Edward, *m.* Mary, dau. of John of Caethle (*d. s. p.*); 2, James; 3, Thomas, who *m.* and had issue, which became extinct *circa* 1743.

4. Walter Pryse, Esq., of Tunahir, co. Mont. (second son), who *m.* Ann, only dau. and h. of John Pugh, Esq., of Glamerny, co. Mont., and had issue,—

1. Thomas Pryse, Esq., eldest son, *b.* 27th Feb., 1644, of Tunahir, who *m.* Mary, dau. of —Evans, of co. Mont., and had a son,—

John Pryse, Esq., of Glamerny, who by his wife Mary, dau. of David Lewis, Esq., of Dolhaid, co. Carm., had a son,—

Thomas Pryse, of whom hereafter, as heir of Gogerddan.

2. Richard Pryse, Esq., second son of Tunahir, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. William Edward, “a great loyalist,” *temp.* Charles I., and had a son,—

Walter Pryse, Esq. (living 1743), of Painswick, Gloucestershire, and of St. Andrews, Holborn, London, who *m.*, 1st, Mary, dau. and co.-h. of John Sewell, Esq., of Heany, Essex (son of Robert Sewell, Esq., of London), *d.* 25th Nov., 1717; 2nd, Elizabeth, gr. dau. of Sir William Lewis, Bart., of Borden, co. Hants, and of Llangorse, co. Brecon, son of John Lewis, Esq., of Abernant-bychan, co. Card. She *d.* 17th May, 1734, leaving a grandson (by her dau. by her first husband), George Lewis Langton, who *d.* at Rome, 22nd Aug., 1738, upon his travels, leaving all his estates to the said Walter Pryse of Painswick. Walter Pryse, by his first wife, had issue,—

1. *Lewis Pryse*,—of whom again, as eventual heir of Gogerddan.

² Elizabeth Pryse, *b.* in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, *d. unm.*, and was buried at Gloucester.

³ Elizabeth Pryse, *b.* in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, *d. unm.*, and was buried at Gloucester.

Sir Richard Pryse, Kt., aforesaid (*d.* 6th Feb., 1622), *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and sole h. of Thomas Price ap Morus ap Owen ap Evan *Blaen* ["the plain"]; *Dwnn* has "D. Blene;" *Dale C. MS.*, "D. blayn"; of Aberbychan, Mont., and had, with other issue, a son,—

Sir John Pryse, Kt., who succeeded him at Gogarthan, but was called at first of Aberbychan; he *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Bromley, Kt., of Shradon Castle, Salop. Sir John *d.* in the lifetime of his father, leaving with other children, amongst whom was *Edward*, a son,—

RICHARD PRYSE, his h., created a baronet 9th Aug., 1641; *m.* Hester, dau. of Sir Hugh Middleton [of Ruthin, Denb., the celebrated projector of the New River, London; she was the second of four daughters], and had issue,—

1. Sir Richard Pryse, 2nd Bart., *d. s. p.* [*m.* Dorothy, dau. of Col. John Robinson, of North Wales].

2. Sir Thomas Pryse, 3rd Bart., *d. s. p.* 1682.

3. *Carbury Pryse*, Esq., third son, who *m.* Hester, dau. of Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, Kt. [of the Council of State under Cromwell], and had a son,—

SIR CARBURY PRYSE, 4th Bart. [see *Memb. of Parl. for Card.*], upon whose death without issue, 1694, the title became extinct. Speaks of "Uncle Edward," who enjoyed the estates till 1699, when they passed to the already-named *Thomas Pryse*, Esq.

THOMAS PRYSE, Esq., of Gogarthan, a scholar of Westminster School 1728, M.P. for borough of Cardigan 1741-45; *d.* 2nd June, 1745 [see *Hughes' Parl. Repr.*, *Co. Card.*]; *m.* Maria Charlotte, dau. and h. of Rowland Pugh, Esq., M.D., of Mathafarn, Mont., by Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Robert Salesbury, Esq., of Rhug, Mer., and had a son,—

John Pugh Pryse, Esq. (aged 5 years in 1743), who represented the cos. of Cardigan [1761-68] and Merioneth in Parl.; *d.* unmarried, at Gogarthan; buried at Llanbadarn-fawr, 1774, when the estates passed to his kinsman,—

LEWIS PRYSE, Esq., aforementioned, son of Walter Pryse, Esq., of Painswick, and himself of the borough of New Woodstock, co. Oxford; *b.* in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, Dec., 1716; *m.* Margaret, dau. of Edward Ryves, Esq., of the borough of Woodstock; *b.* at Woodstock, *d.* 1798, *bur.* at Llanbadarn-fawr. Mr. Pryse had issue a son, Lewis Pryse, who *d.* unmarried at Gogarthan, and was buried at Llanbadarn-fawr; and a dau.

MARGARET PRYSE, sole h. to her brother, *b.* at Woodstock; *m.* at Pershore, Wor., 1773; *d.* 30th Jan., 1784; *bur.* at Buscot. Her husband was Edward Loveden Townsend, of Buscot, in the co. of Berks, Esq.; took the surname and arms of Loveden by royal licence in 1772; *b.* at Cirencester, 1750; was M.P. for Abingdon, co. Berks. The issue of this mar.—besides Margaret; Jane Elizabeth, *b.* at Buscot, *d.* 1855, and *bur.* at Llanbadarn-fawr; Edward; Walter; Jane, *d.* infants—was—

PRYSE LOVEDEN, Esq., only surviving son, *b.* at Buscot, 1774; became Pryse Pryse, 1798, by royal licence; M.P. for Cardigan 31 years (1818-49); *d.* at Gogerddan, *bur.* at Llanbadarn-fawr, 1849. He *m.*, 1st, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, second dau. of Lord Ashbrooke, who *d. s. p.* 1813; 2ndly, Jane, dau. of Peter Cavallier, Esq., of Stepney, and gr.

niece of Jean Cavallier, a leader of the Camisards, who *d.* Governor of Jersey, 1740, and by her had issue,—

1. PRYSE PRYSE, Esq., his successor, of whom hereafter.

2. *Edward Lewis Pryse*, M.P. for Cardigan 1857-68; Lord Lieut. of Cardiganshire (see *Pryse, Peithyll*).

3. John Pugh Pryse, Esq. (see *Pryse, Bwlchbychan*).

PRYSE PRYSE, Esq., assumed by royal licence, 1849, the surname LOVEDEN; was M.P. for Cardigan; *d.* 1st Feb., 1855, and was *bur.* at Llanbadarn-fawr; he *m.* Margaretta Jane, dau. of Major Rice of Llwyn-y-brain, co. of Carmarthen, who, surviving her husband, *m.*, 2ndly, Henry C. Fryer, Esq., of South Lytchett, Dorset. Mr. Pryse-Loveden had issue,—

1. PRYSE PRYSE (now "Sir") of Gogerddan; took the name of Loveden May 14, 1855; afterwards Pryse Pryse, by royal licence, July 2, 1863; created a *baronet*, by the revival of the ancient title, in 1866. For mar. and issue see above.

2. Margaret Pryse, *b.* at Lodge Park, June, 1842; *m.*, Oct. 13, 1869, Thomas Holford, Esq., of Bitteswell, co. of Leicester.

3. Caroline Agnes Loveden, *b.* at Gogerddan.

Note.—The old form of the name, *Gogarthan*, is doubtless more correct than the modern *Gogerddan*, *garth* being an ancient Celtic word meaning an enclosure (hence *gardd*, a garden), and *garthan* an entrenchment or encampment. *Gogarth* is not an uncommon name in N. Wales, applied to ancient residences and positions. The particle *go* sometimes gives an intensive meaning to the word to which it is prefixed, but generally expresses similitude. For an *illustration* of this mansion see p. 126.

PRYSE, John Pugh Vaughan, Esq., of Bwlchbychan, Cardiganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. Cardigan; third son of the late Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, co. of Cardigan, many years M.P. for Cardigan boroughs; *b.* at Gogerddan September 10th, 1818; *ed.* at home; *m.*, 1st, November 19th, 1844, Mary Anne, 2nd dau. of J. W. Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney, co. of Carmarthen (she *d.* 1851); 2nd, October 12th, 1853, Decima Dorothea, youngest dau. of Walter Rice, Esq., of Llwynybrain, co. of Carmarthen, and has issue,—

1st mar., a dau., Mary Anne Emily Jane.

2nd mar., a son, *b.* April 5th, 1859.

Heir: John Carbery Pugh Vaughan Pryse.

Residence: Bwlchbychan, Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

Arms: The Arms of *Gogerddan*.

Motto: Duw a'n bendithio.

LINEAGE.

For lineage, see *Pryse, Gogerddan*, where the full family pedigree is originally and completely given.

Note.—The mansion of Bwlchbychan, in the plain Domestic style of architecture, was built 1849-51.

PUGH, Lewis Pugh, Esq., of Abermaide, Cardiganshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Cardigan; 2nd son of John Evans, Esq., of Lovesgrove, J. P. for co. of Cardigan, and Eliza, his wife, dau. of Lewis Pugh, Esq., late of Aberystwyth, deceased; *b.* at Aberystwyth, August 3rd, 1837; *ed.* at Winchester College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1859, M.A. 1861; *m.*, March 28th, 1864, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Veronica Harriet Hills, dau. of James Hills, Esq., of Nee Dinagapore, in the Presidency of Bengal; *s.* to the estate of his maternal uncle, the late Lewis Pugh, Esq., of Abermaide [anciently *Abermâd*], and took the surname of Pugh instead of that of Evans, under her Majesty's licence, in pursuance of the direction of his said uncle's will; has issue 2 sons and 1 daughter.

Heir: Lewis Pugh Pugh, *b.* April 16th, 1865.

Residence: Abermaide, Cardiganshire.

Town Address: 14, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Arms: Or, a lion passant, guardant, sa., between five fleurs-de-lis, 3 in chief, 2 in base, gu.

Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a lion rampant, arg., in dexter paw an escutcheon, or, charged with a fleur-de-lis, gu., dexter paw resting on a quatrefoil, or.

Pugh of Abermaide quarters the arms of Evans of Lovesgrove.

LINEAGE.

For *lineage*, see *Evans, Lovesgrove*, co. Cardigan, where it is shown that both on the paternal and maternal side this family is of an ancient Welsh descent.

Note.—The mansion of *Abermaide* is now (1872) in course of erection (see further ref., pp. 130 and 178), near the site of the very ancient house of *Abermâd*, long the seat of the Lloyds. The manner in which this beautiful old Cymric name has been corrupted to suit the ear of people unlettered in the Welsh language is an instance of how local names of significance and historic associations are oftentimes tortured into strange and unmeaning shapes. We have *Abermaed*, *Abermaid*, *Abermaide*, and *Abermayd*—none of which have sense—applied to this place. A little stream called *Mâd* (the pretty, the pleasant, the good) comes down at this spot from the south, and its junction with the *Ystwyth* has been called *Aber-Mâd* for 500 years at least, and from long possession as well as from its geographical significance has a right of continuance. Where the etymology is clear, the corruption of names of places should always be avoided, as an offence to truth.

RICHARDES, Captain Alexander, of Penglais, Cardiganshire.

Captain in the Royal Cardigan Militia; son of the late Roderick Eardley Richardes, Esq., of Penglais, J. P. for the county of Cardigan; formerly Ensign in 83rd Reg. of Foot; *b.* in London; is *m.*, and has issue 3 sons and 4 daus.

Heir: Eardley John.

Residence: Penglais, Aberystwyth.

Crest: A lion rampant.

RICHARDES, Capt. William Eardley of Bryneithin, Cardiganshire.

Is J. P. for the co. of Cardigan; entered the Royal Artillery, and served at Waterloo as lieutenant; son of William Richardes, Esq., of Penglais, J. P. for co. of Cardigan; *b.* at Penglais, 1797; *ed.* at Marlow, and Woolwich Academy; *m.*, 1829, Marianne Stephens, dau. of Hugh Stephens, Esq., of Cascob, Radnorshire, J. P. for co. Radnor, served office of High Sheriff, and was possessed of a manor in that county; and has issue 4 sons and 1 daughter.

Heir: Hugh Stephens Richardes.

Residence: Bryneithin, Cardiganshire.

Arms: "Lion rampant, 3 castles, 3 bears' heads, 3 fleurs-de-lis, 3 scaling-ladders."

Motto: Semper idem.

"The family is related to Sir Sidney Smith and Lord Nelson."

Note.—Capt. Richardes, eldest son, served with distinction in India during the mutiny, and received a letter of thanks from the Queen; the second son also served in India, and had the medal for Lucknow and Delhi.

ROGERS, John Edwardes, Esq., of Abermeurig, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. for the co. of Cardigan; only son of the late John Rogers, Esq., M.D., of Abermeurig, by Anne, his wife, dau. of Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llanio, near Tregaron, co. of Cardigan; *b.* 1826; *ed.* at Wadham Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1849; is *unm.*; *s.* to estates 1846.

Residence: Abermeurig, Talsarn, Cardiganshire.

Note.—The late Dr. Rogers of Abermeurig was for many years an eminent practitioner in this county, and will long be remembered for his marked benevolence towards the poor. As a professional man he was sought after from great distances. He lost his life in the sudden flood of a neighbouring stream, when returning home from visiting his patients.—ED.

VAUGHAN, Capt. Herbert, of Brynog, Cardiganshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan; late Capt. 68th Light Infantry; High Sheriff for the co. of Cardigan in 1862; eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, 98th Regiment; *b.*, 1833, at the Cape of Good Hope; *ed.* at Cheltenham College, and Dresden, Saxony; *s.* 1855; *m.*, 1862, Julia, dau. of the Rev. L. C. Dunes, of Ynyshir, Cardiganshire, and has issue 4 sons and 2 daughters.

Heir: John Lewis Vaughan.

Residence: Brynog, Cardiganshire.

Town Address: Army and Navy Club.

Motto: Non revertar inultus.

ANNALS, &c., OF WALES.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

(SIR GAERFYRDDIN.)

CARMARTHEN is one of those venerable names in the Principality whose etymology and signification have become obscured by length of age. No man who is not a poet can tell us the parts out of which the whole of this name has been formed. The imaginative and poetic, and those copiers of old-established superstitions, who possess neither imagination nor poetry, go straight to Merlin, and to his cave beyond Abergwili, for the solution of the point. *Caer* and *Myrddin*, they say,—nothing is plainer. But the truth is that there are several things plainer, and few things less plain. It is not common for a place to be called after the name of a person before that person was born; but Merlin, if born at all—and it is morally certain that he was,—must have been born in the course of the century after the Romans left Britain; and yet the name *Caer-mardin*, in its chief substance, was borne by this good old place at least 300 years earlier than this. Ptolemy, the geographer, in the first half of the second century, calls it *Maridounon*, or *Mouridounon*—*Μαριδουνον*, *Μουριδουνου* (copies vary); and the *Itinerary* of Antoninus, perhaps completed fifty years later, marks it as *Maridunum*. It is fair to argue that these early foreign appellations were based on a native name which had long distinguished the *din*, or “eminence,” on which the fragments of the castle and the county gaol of Carmarthen now stand.

The element *Caer* is plain; so is *din* at the end of the word. It is the intervening syllable, represented in all forms by *m* and *r*, whatever the vowel which joined them may have been, which forms the difficulty. The syllable now last in order in the word was doubtless the first historic element of the name. It was called a *din* before it was called a *Caer*, and only called by this latter when the *din* was artificially strengthened for warlike purposes. In other words, it was a *din* by nature, but a *caer* by art; and it was called *m-r-din*, to distinguish it as a *din* from some other. These letters, with their intervening vowel, could scarcely be *mawr*, for the hill, relatively to those around it, was too small to be called *mawr*. They might be *mor*—an old as well as modern word for “sea;”—for in early times it is more than possible that the tide filled the Vale of Towy for miles above Carmarthen, as it does now the space between Ferryside and Llanstephan, and the *din* would thus be on the *mor*. The stronghold, or caer, when built, might therefore be called *Caer-mor-ddin*.

Caer-myrdd-ddyn, the fortress of a thousand men—a derivation invented by the pseudo-Tyssilio, in his legend of Vortigern’s search “for the boy that had no father,”—is too palpably absurd to merit consideration, and is, moreover, like the Merlin derivation, liable to

the fatal objection that the name is known to be older than the age of Vortigern, or the Saxon conquest.

Caer-mur-ddin, "the fortress of the walled eminence," is a better guess than the last-mentioned; but, besides the objection that *caer* and *mur* would be tautological, we fear that *mur* is a Welsh term borrowed from the Latin *murus* (though this is by no means certain), more recent therefore than the Roman conquest, and more recent than the age of Ptolemy and the Itinerary. In addition to this it may be said that the Romans would scarcely imitate *mur-din* by *mari-dun*; while it is highly probable that they would substitute *mari-dun* for *mor-din*, as identical in sense and nearly equivalent in sound.

Caerfyrddin is a recent form, evidently imitating the name of *Myrddin Emrys*, the wizard, who was perhaps a native of these parts. In the Middle Ages this form was not known, as is proved by the chronicles, and by *Giraldus de Barri* (A.D. 1188). Giraldus always calls it *Caermardyn*, recognising, however, like a man who dearly loved the marvellous, the name of Merlin as the basis of the name. *Kermerdin* is a very common form in ancient documents. In the *Annales Cambrie* it occurs frequently; and we meet there also the forms *Cayrmardyn*, *Cayrmerdyn*, and even *Kermerd*.

On the whole, probability seems to favour the opinion that this place, when the Romans arrived and named it, was simply a *din*, *dinas*, or fortified point; that they called it *Mari-dun-um*, from its situation near the sea; and that the Britons, having become familiar with this name during the 400 years of Roman occupation, received it into their vocabulary, and prefixed to it their own *Caer*, dropping the Latin termination *um*, and called it *Caermardin*, which afterwards, under the influence of the Merlin romance, became *Caer-Myrddin* and *Caerfyrddin*. So much for the name: now we turn to the county.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

This county is oblong in form, running E.N.E. and W.S.W., measuring in extreme length, from the Carmarthen Bay at Marroes to the boundary line between it and Breconshire, beyond Ystrad-ffin, some fifty-four miles; and in extreme breadth, from Llwhwr Bridge to Cenarth, on the Teivi, thirty-three miles. It is the largest in superficial measurement of all the counties of Wales, containing 974 square miles, or 606,331 acres. Its population in the last five censuses was as follows:—

Total population in 1831	...	...	...	100,740;
Do.	1841	...	...	106,326;
Do.	1851	...	...	110,632;
Do.	1861	...	...	111,796;
Do.	1871	...	...	116,944;

showing a sustained increase, amounting in the five decades to 16,294.

Two conditions are essential to a perfect landscape—eminences and rivers; and in these two Carmarthenshire abounds. Next to Breconshire it possesses the highest hills, and in the Towy it possesses, without exception, the finest stream in S. Wales. These same two conditions determine the geographical outlines of a region. The hills form the watersheds,

and the valleys act as channels to guide the accumulated waters : along these latter, villages and towns start up, and roads are made ; population follows, and is nourished by the alluvial soil and shelter of the depressed and watered parts, and thus the vital as well as topographical *momenta* of a region are determined.

The great surface features of Carmarthenshire are the hills of the Precelly range, which travel up from Pembrokeshire to the N.E., from Llanfyrnach, by Allt-y-walis, and on to the Tregaron Mountains, forming the watershed for the Teivi on the west, and the Towy on the east ; and on the other side the eminences of the Black Mountains, Talysarn, and their continuing ridges penetrating Breconshire, forming the chief watershed of the Towy and Llwchwr on the west, and the Tawe on the east. Between these swellings of the surface comes the fine depression of the Vale of Towy, which from the earliest times must have been the chief seat of population. Indeed, even to comparatively recent times, *Ystrad Tywy* was the name by which all these parts were generally designated. To ravage Carmarthenshire was to ravage Ystrad-Tywy, &c.

This splendid stream, with the chains of landscape wreathings which on either side deck it forth in glory when summer gladdens the land, begins its course high up in the Tregaron



DIRLETON : THE SEAT OF ALAN JAMES GULSTON, ESQ. (*from a photo. by Allen*).

Mountains, in that general region, prolific beyond any other in Britain in streams, where the Severn and Wye, the Rheidol and Ystwyth, the Irvon and the Teivi have all their birth. It speedily gathers into its volume several contributories of like wild nature with itself, and rushes down with dancing and not noiseless pace through some of the most picturesque defiles in S Wales to the Valley of Cilycwm, where it first finds what may with propriety be called in figure a "bed," to lie upon. Here, flanked on either side by hills of moderate height, and accompanied everywhere by scenes of fertility and beauty to which its own virtue mainly contributes, it marches on by Llandovery and Llangadock, for, if possible, fairer

unfoldings of grandeur beyond Llandeilo-fawr. The Vale of Towy abounds in elegant residences. Above Cilycwm is *Neuaddfawr*, the mansion of W. D. H. Campbell Davys, Esq. ; near Llandovery stands Henllys, recently the seat of the Jones family ; *Tonn*, the seat of William Rees, Esq. (see *Rees of Tonn*) ; Blaenos, the seat of John Jones, Esq., M.P. (see *Jones of Blaenôs*) ; Llwyn-y-brain ; *Dolgarreg*, the seat of Charles Bishop, Esq. ; *Glansevin*, the seat of Captain Lloyd, and long-continued home of his ancestors (see *Lloyd, Glansevin*) ; *Cilgwyn*, the seat of J. P. W. Gwynne Holford, Esq., M.P. ; *Abermarlais*, the residence of Mrs. Price, and long ago the property of the well-known family of Johnes (see *Price, Abermarlais*) ; and *Dirleton*, formerly Llwynyberllan, delightfully situated near the margin of the Towy, in the neighbourhood of Llangadock (see *Gulston of Dirleton*).



DIRLETON, SIDE VIEW (*from a photo. by Allen*).

The river Towy, between Llangadock and Llandeilo, is of good volume, rolling along, especially in winter, with majestic force, and during floods, which are not of unfrequent occurrence, committing serious havoc on the alluvial soil of the valley. A great reach of hilly country is drained by the Towy and its numerous tributaries coming from the N.W. ; and when the westerly winds bring their heavy charges from the Atlantic and deposit them on the Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire heights, all that the earth drinks not in is ultimately taken in charge by the Towy for conveyance to the sea ; and then woe be to the fair meads and fertile corn-fields if the ordinary channel is too confined, or obstructions occur ! The proud and mighty flood, as if conscious of supernal strength, and master of a licence which sets all law at defiance, sweeps away bridges and embankments, effaces the boundaries of properties, converts the meadow into a field of pebbles, tangled brushwood, and gravel, and for days together extends its triumphant sway over the whole vale. Much of the best land is thus destroyed, the hay crop is often damaged, and the only compensation the mighty autocrat affords is the additional fertility which, during the periods of lawlessness,

it imparts to the soil. It often occurs to the beholder, after one of these devastating floods in the Vale of Towy, whether labour would not be well and profitably bestowed in maintaining the regularity of the channel, and strengthening the banks so as to guide the rushing current, and assist it in scooping out and perpetuating a deeper and smoother bed. It has been said that the division of property, and the difficulty of securing co-operation among owners, are generally the chief reasons for the delay of works of this kind.

But the Towy, like the sea, has its times of calm and quietude, and then no banks of river, with overhanging shady woods and gravelly pellucid margins, are more attractive. You meet with long reaches of broad and deep water, where, with boat or picturesque coracle, those who have leisure, and know how to turn the advantages of the situation to account, can enjoy the cool of the summer breeze ; and dancing shallows, where with rod and line you can tempt the trout. The Towy is famous for its salmon and its sewin, and is



ON THE TOWY : A PARTY IN CORACLES (from a photo. by Allen).

enlivened with more fishermen's coracles—the veritable national coracle, made of slender laths and wicker-work, and covered in orthodox fashion with a hide or tarred canvas—than any river in Wales.

The use of the coracle (*W. Corawg*) in Wales and Ireland is of great antiquity. It was probably the earliest, as it is likely to be the last kind of floating vehicle in these islands. Coracles, in form and portability, are now what they probably were 2,000 years ago. What they were 700 years ago Giraldus de Barri, himself a Welshman, born in the twelfth century, tells us. He crossed the Towy in A.D. 1188, when with Archbishop Baldwin he visited these parts preaching the Crusades, and possibly had the Towy coracle in view in the description he has recorded. "The boats which they" (the Welsh) "employ in fishing or in crossing the rivers are made of twigs, not oblong, nor pointed, but almost round, or rather triangular, covered both within and without with raw hides. When a salmon, thrown into one of these

boats, strikes it hard with his tail, he often oversets it, and endangers both the vessel and the man. The fishermen, according to the custom of the country, in going to and from the rivers, carry these boats on their shoulders, on which occasion that famous dealer in fables, Bledhercus, who lived a little before our time, thus mysteriously said :—‘ There is amongst us a people who, when they go out in search of prey, carry their horses on their backs to the place of plunder. In order to catch their prey they leap upon their horses; and when it is taken, carry their horses home again upon their shoulders ’” (*Topogr. Cambr.*, 17).



MAN WITH CORACLE, AND WOMEN (from a photo. by Allen).

The tributaries of the Towy, such as the Brân and the Cothi, vie successfully with their greater rival in scenes of picturesqueness and loveliness, and on their banks are situated some of the old historic houses. In the little valley of the Brân stands the ancient seat of the Gwynnes, *Glan-brân*. Having of late repeatedly changed hands, this mansion has fallen into partial decay; the fine trees of its extensive park have been cut down, and an aspect of desolation is presented where for 300 years luxuriance and plenty prevailed. On the banks of the Cothi—a beautiful stream which travels from the hilly parts to the west of Lampeter to meet the Towy—are situated *Dolau Cothi* (see *Johnes of Dolau Cothi*) and *Edwinsford*, the ancient *Rhydodyn*, or rather *Rhyd-Edwin*, the residence of Lady Drummond.

In passing the town of Llandeilo-fawr, the Towy, after travelling nearly due south, turns rather abruptly towards the west, rounding the base of the historic hill of Dinefawr, on the top of which are still some venerable fragments of the castle which for several hundred years was the chief residence of the Princes of South Wales. The seat of the present Lord of *Dinefawr*—now corrupted by an Anglicized orthography and accent into Dynevor—still retains the old name, although great efforts were made, when a separate mansion from the ancient castle was built, to baptize it with the name Newton. In the pedigrees and title-deeds for generations we find “Newton,” and the grand old name *Rhys of Dinefawr* becomes

the weak "Rice of Newton;" but on the living lips of the people the stranger has no place to rest—the historic *Dinefawr* alone is allowed there to play. The present residence, not many years ago rebuilt, is a square structure, standing in a rather depressed part of the park, decorated with turrets on the four corners, but out of harmony with the place. The park is of great extent, contains noble trees separately and in clumps, and gives the visitor who is not the victim of ignorance a sense of veneration as he gazes around him, for he feels that he is treading on ground made sacred by heroic deeds and long-continued struggles for the liberty and independence of Wales. To *Dinefawr* Castle further reference will be made in the section on *Antiquities*.

On the left bank is *Golden Grove* (the place where Jeremy Taylor for some years found a retreat, and wrote some of his valuable works), whose name, however inaptly the epithet "Golden" may be applied to a "grove," well corresponds with the choice and rare beauty of the surrounding scenery. It came as a gift to the first Earl Cawdor, grandfather



GRONGAR HILL.

of the present Earl, from a Vaughan who is said to have possessed more generosity than sense, but whom the freaks of fortune had made the largest landowner in Carmarthenshire. The Vaughans were a numerous race, and many of them had fewer acres than would well supply them with bread; but their kinsman bore them not in mind when he signed away the fairest of his lands to the fortunate Scotchman.

As the river marches onward through the riches of the vale below Llandeilo, it passes *Dryslwyn Castle*, noticed elsewhere, and *Aberglasney*, the birthplace and home of the poet Dyer (now the residence of Mrs. Harries), and laves the base of *Grongar Hill*—whose name has been made famous by that poet's verse, as the beauty of its figure, rising boldly in the vale, and the grandeur of the prospect commanded from its summit, make it the admiration

of every beholder. The seeker after the rich, soft, and varied in landscape beauty may go far before he encounters a finer view than is obtained from Grongar Hill. Equally manifold are the attractions of the scene, whether viewed from the eminence of Dinefawr, the top of Grongar, or the slopes of Golden Grove; but from each separate point—so multiplied are the features of the landscape—the beholder seems to himself to be viewing a distinct and different region. The view from the grounds above Golden Grove is perhaps the finest, for thence are seen to advantage on the right the venerable height of Dinefawr, with its ivy mantle carefully sheltering what remains of the ancient stronghold,—just in front the green slopes of Grongar, and at a little distance the ruin of Dryslwyn Castle; while below is the broad and quietly travelling Towy, the fertile meads, and snug cottage homes, and on either hand the wooded glades and retreating dingles leading the eye upwards and onwards to other scenes, which are ever various but never of impoverished aspect. One feels, in enjoying this perfectly delightful prospect, that every element of an exquisite landscape is laid under contribution in the composition of the whole, and that each element is in the proportion and position most desirable; water, meadow, hill, ruin, woodland, mansion, cottage,—they are all there, nigh at hand, distinct to the eye, yet separate and unobtrusive. To some such place did Dyer stray to view the hill he has so lovingly celebrated.

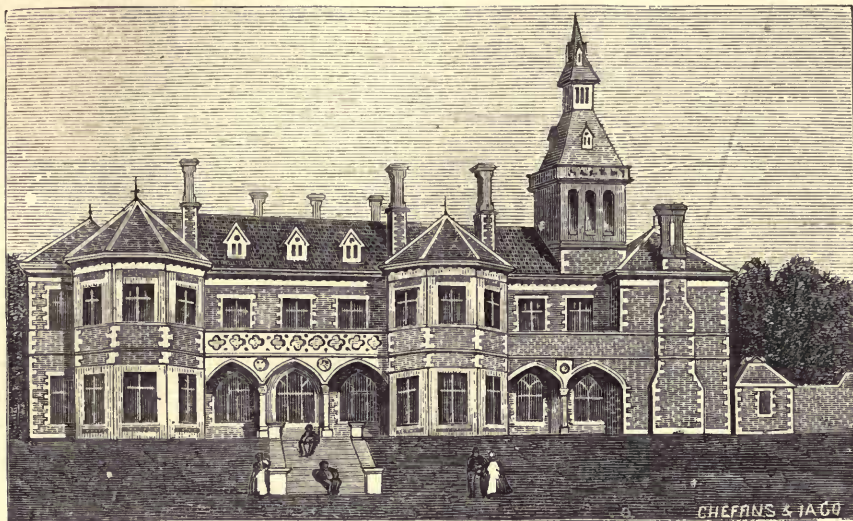
“ Grongar Hill invites my song :
 Draw the landscape bright and strong !
 Grongar, in whose mossy cells
 Sweetly musing quiet dwells ;
 So oft I have, the evening still,
 At the fountain of a rill,
 Sat upon a flowery bed,
 With my hand beneath my head,
 While strayed my eyes o'er Towy's flood,
 Over mead and over wood,
 From house to house, from hill to hill,
 Till contemplation had her fill.”

One poet has at all events been born in the Vale of Towy, and—what is not of common occurrence—made the scenes to him the most familiar the theme of his warmest and justest praise. Dyer's eulogy of Grongar Hill, though full of images, has scarcely an ideal addition supplied for the sake of effect. The glory of the scene is so composite and affluent, that the poet seems to feel as if he could heap vision upon vision endlessly without exhausting the store :—

“ Ever changing, ever new,
 When will the landscape tire the view ?
 The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
 The woody valleys warm and low ;
 The windy summit, wild and high,
 Roughly rushing on the sky !
 The pleasant seat, the ruined tower,
 The naked rock, the shady bower ;
 The town and village, dome and farm,
 Each gives each a double charm,
 As pearls upon an Æthiop's arm.”

On the high ground to the left of the Towy, as we move towards Carmarthen, are the noble mansion and grounds of *Middleton Hall* (see *Abadam*, of *Middleton Hall*), built some

years ago by Mr. Paxton, an Indian banker; and the tower, called after his name, but erected by him in celebration of the name and achievements of *Nelson*. On the right stands the new seat of *Allt-y-ferin* (see *Bath of Allt-y-ferin*).



ALLT-Y-FERIN: THE SEAT OF HENRY JAMES BATH, ESQ.

Passing Pont-ar-Gothi, the ancient house of *Ystradwrallt* is seen resting on the left in the quiet vale (see *Philipps, Ystradwrallt*); and further on, *Alltygôg*, with the romantic Merlin's Hill, Merlin's Cave, and Merlin's Chair, on the right; and modestly embosomed in thriving plantations on the high ground is *Bryn-myrdin* (see *Morris of Bryn-Myrdin*). At Abergwili is that "Palace" of the Bishops of St. David's which is now occupied by the learned prelate, Dr. Connop Thirlwall.

The hill of Merlin, let it be noted, is worth travelling a good way in order to ascend it. Not, however, under the guidance of the legend concerning *Merlin*, or *Myrdin*, to see his cave, and the rock pointed out as his "chair," but for the purpose of witnessing the uncommon loveliness of the surrounding landscape. It only wants a poet like Dyer to render this spot equal in celebrity with Grongar. Upwards through the vale, as far as the eye can reach, until fairly overpowered and dimmed by the multitudinous prospect; downwards with the windings of the sportive river, until it takes a turn southwards to seek the sea, and all around the scene is fair and lovely, and makes the sane beholder feel the better for it.

"Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,
And looking lively gratitude."

This is *Abergwili*, the junction of the *Gwili* with the superior flood of Towy; and the name of that smaller stream will always have a pleasant sound to him who has wandered a few miles along its banks. Close by is *Castle Pigyn*, and further on a mile or two the ancient home of the Philippses of *Cwmgwili* (see *Philipps of Cwmgwili*), a branch of one of

those long-continuing families which in different parts of Wales form such interesting links between the present and the long past. Further up, as far as Cynwil, and farther still, this narrow vale of the Gwili, a gorge rather than a valley, presents a succession of exquisite pictures such as the man of taste would like to carry home and hang up on his walls.



CASTLE PIGYN : THE SEAT OF WALTER OWEN PRICE, ESQ. (from a photo. by Allen).

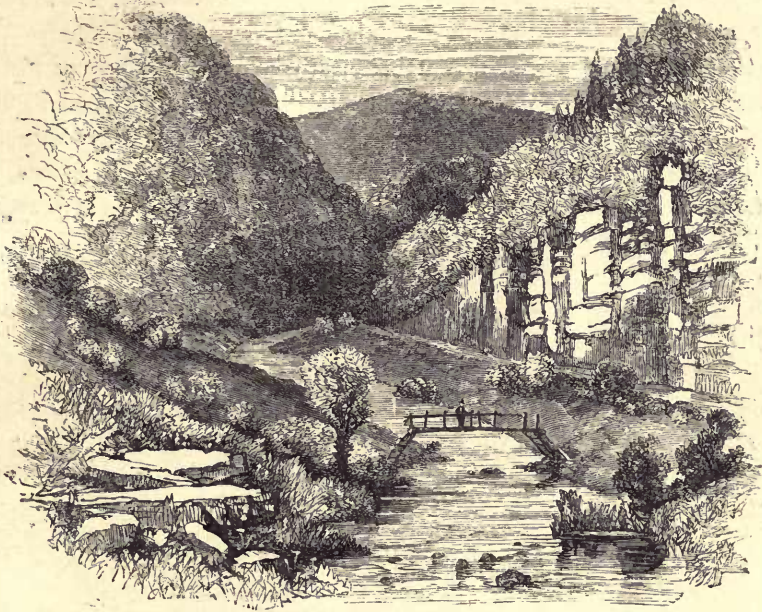
Compared with the streams of Carmarthenshire, the Towy, the Cothi, the Gwili, and others, we can venture to say,—

“ The Arno and the Tiber lang
 Hae run full clear in Roman sang ;
 But, save the reverence o’ the schools,
 They’re baith but lifeless, dowie pools.”

The following view in the Vale of Gwili, from the pencil of Mr. Coleman, gives a good specimen of its bold and romantic scenery, and is perfectly faithful to nature. This view records the labours of the Gwili. How long has it taken the ever-active stream to scoop out this deep and rocky channel? and whither has it carried the loosened materials? There was a time when the bed of the stream was level with those higher rocks which now flank the channel. The stone is of the hard Silurian strata. A generation shows no perceptible difference in the bed of the river: at its junction with the Towy its level has probably been about the same for a thousand years; and yet the work is being carried on day by day, and every hour sees some portion of the *débris* borne to the sea. Ten thousand years to come the bed of the Gwili will be perceptibly deepened from its present level, and every particle of the disintegrated rock will have contributed to the filling up of the sea depths.

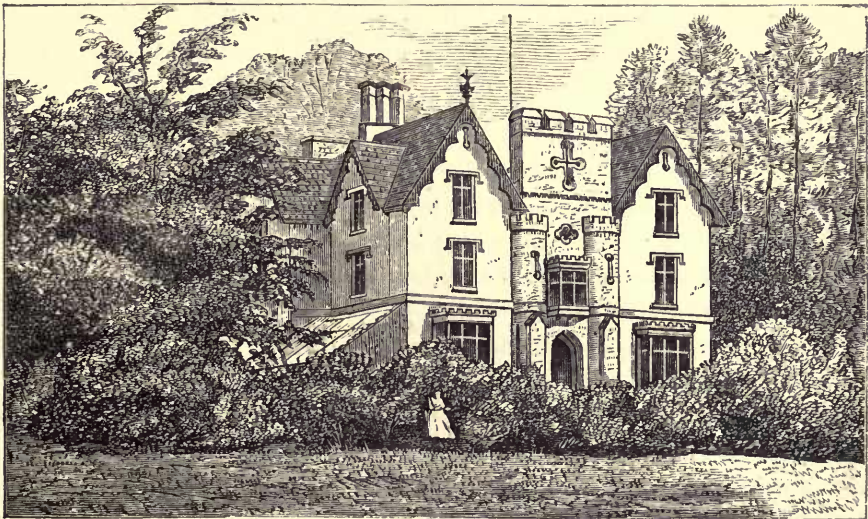
The western part of Carmarthenshire is a land of hills rather than mountains, and rills rather than rivers, though towards the north this region becomes wild and bold as it creeps up the rugged and bleak spurs of the Precelly range, about Capel Bettws and Llanglydwen.

This is literally a "broken country"—cut up by deep and abrupt gullies, with scarcely a mile of even ground, and intersected by a multitude of streamlets, all making their way



CWMGWILL.

down from the higher uplands just mentioned, rising in Pembrokeshire, but soon entering Carmarthenshire, for the trout-bearing *Tâf*, which ultimately carries the drainage of a large

DOLWILYM: THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. SCHAW PROTHEROE (*from a photo. by Allen*).

district by St. Clear's, near which it receives two or three tributaries, to the sea at Llacharn (Laugharne), after running a course of about twenty-seven miles. In the deep and narrow

valley of the *Tâf*, not far from Llanboidy, is the mansion of *Dolwilym*, in as sweetly sheltered a spot as home of peace and quiet could well be placed. And on the estate is a fine specimen of those mysterious monuments of antiquity called *cromlechs*, a faithful engraving of which, from a photograph by the same hand, is here given. This noble monument lies in so distant and unfrequented a spot that it has nearly escaped observation, and has never before, so far as known to the writer, been illustrated. We are indebted to Miss Schaw Protheroe for information concerning the *cromlech*, and for the photograph here engraved.

Near the village of Llanboidy is *Maesgwyn*, the seat of W. R. H. Powell, Esq.; and further down, on a contributory of the *Tâf* meeting it at Whitland, is *Whitland Abbey*, or



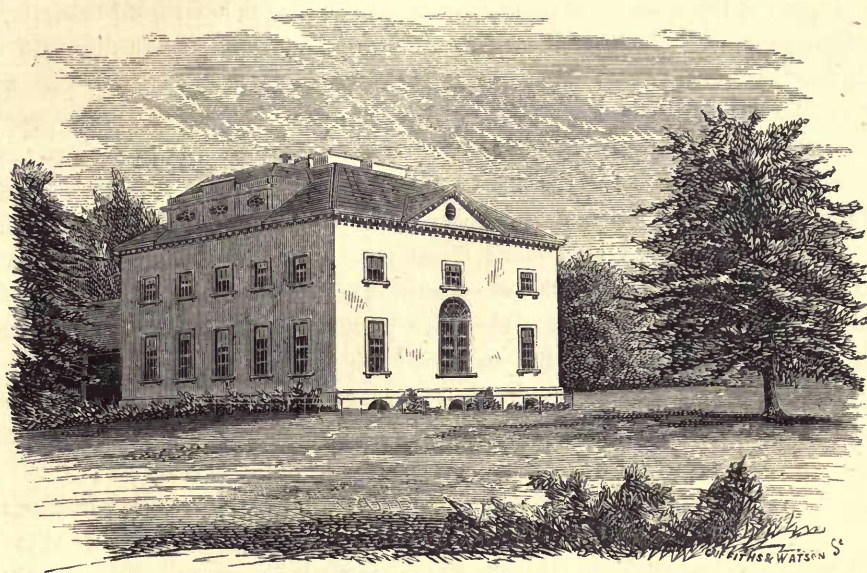
CROMLECH AT DOLWILYM.

rather, a new residence built near the site of the celebrated abbey (of which notice will hereafter be given), by the Hon. W. H. Yelverton.

On the N.W. Carmarthenshire claims the beautiful bank of the *Tēivi*, from Lampeter to the Cenarth falls, below Newcastle Emlyn; and in the latter part of this extent, for a distance of twelve or fourteen miles, the landscape is equal to that of the Vale of Towy, though on a scale somewhat more confined. Near the Cenarth falls is the well-known mansion of *Llysnewydd*, the seat of William Price Lewes, Esq. (See *Lewes of Llysnewydd*.)

The side of Carmarthenshire bordering on Glamorganshire is mainly distinguished for the bold eminences of the *Mynydd Du*, or Black Mountains (*Y Fan*—the highest point—2,596 feet above the sea), and the pretty valleys of the *Gwendraeth Fawr* and *Gwendraeth Fach*, the former rising in the hills near Llandebie, the latter near Penrhiw-goch. They enter the sea nearly together at *Cydweli*—a fine old name, meaning literally the junction of waters (*Cyd-gwy-lli*), which modern improvers have tortured into the meaningless “Kidwelly.” In the uplands above *Cydweli* is *Gellidŷ*, the seat of Richard Jennings, Esq., commanding a fine view of the Carmarthen Bay; near Llanstephan is the *Plâs*, once the residence of the Lloyds, but now of Sir James Hamilton, Bart.; and on the other side of the

Towy, *Iscoed*, the seat of J. W. Arengo Cross, Esq.; and *Upland*, the seat of E. Morris Davies, Esq. In the neighbourhood of Llanelly are *Llangennech Park*; *Westfa*, the residence of Charles Nevill, Esq.; *Penyfai*, the residence of James Buckley, Esq.;



LLYSNEWYDD : THE SEAT OF COL. WILLIAM PRICE LEWES.

Kilymaenllwyd, the seat of John V. Rees, Esq.; and *Stradey* (*Ystradau*—the flats), the abode of David Lewis, Esq., as well as many other prominent mansions of the leading merchants and manufacturers.

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The geological structure of Carmarthenshire has so little variety that its description is easy and brief. The whole field includes but four or five species of formation, none of which are of wide extent, except the lower Silurian of the Llandeilo group—called after that name by geologists from the town of Llandeilo-fawr, in the neighbourhood of which the typical rock prevails. Next to this comes the old red sandstone, and upon this is a thin bed of mountain limestone, in whose cavity is deposited that formation which transcends all the others in commercial value—the carboniferous group, or the Coal formation. Some slender strips of the Ludlow and Wenlock rocks complete the series, but these are so insignificant in quantity (though so interesting in the range of geological structure) as almost to escape notice. Modest and unassuming though they be, however, among the more dominant rocks of these parts, they never fail of asserting their place when sought after, for they form an invariable fringe upon the edge of the old red sandstone, all the way from the Eppynt Hills in Breconshire to St. Clear's in this county, passing a little to the north of Middleton Hall, and crossing the Towy some two miles south of Carmarthen.

The coal beds of South Wales, which in Glamorganshire are highly bituminous, become less and less bituminous as they travel westward, and the greater part of the coal of Carmarthenshire is so far freed from bitumen, probably by the action of heat, that it approximates pure carbon, attains a hard, brittle consistency, and burns nearly without flame or smoke. It goes by the name stone coal and *anthracite* coal,—the latter word being, however, very arbitrarily applied, for in reality it contributes nothing towards the definition of the mineral, meaning simply (from *ανθραξ*, coal) coaly coal. Still in practice the term answers all purposes by distinguishing the hard or stony mineral from the more inflammable.

This anthracite coal is the staple of the Carmarthenshire bed. As to the extent of the carboniferous strata included within the boundaries of this county, they may be said, in general terms, to cover the whole field included in the somewhat irregular triangle described by the lines of the rivers Llwchwr and Gwendraeth-fawr, with the sea as a base. The districts of Llanelly, Llandebie, and Gwendraeth Valley offer the most workable stores, the thickness of the superincumbent strata elsewhere presenting obstacles hard to be overcome. But the coal measures, whatever the quality of the mineral and character of the superimposed mass, cover the whole of this extensive area, amounting in superficial measurement to about 120 square miles. There is, therefore, in all probability a great store of mineral wealth in Carmarthenshire, which hitherto has been but partially developed.

To the N.W. of Cydweli (Kidwelly) a kind of escarpment or sharp declivity runs from the sea between that place and Ferryside, following the line of the Western Gwendraeth, and to the W. of that stream a good way inland. This marks the mountain limestone. The formation runs all round the South Wales coal basin through Breconshire, passing there south of the Beacons (as it does of the Carmarthenshire *Fan*), into Monmouthshire, turning round a little south of Abergavenny, approaching Pontypool, rejecting Newport and Llandaff, but including Llantrisant, touching on the limits of Bridgend, and claiming thence the whole land to the sea, except a portion of Gower, until it returns to its point of departure near Ferryside. It is a narrow strip, often not half a mile wide, but it never falters, and is never lost except when it plunges into the sea. It is, in fact, nothing less than the selvedge of the great pocket which holds in its ample embrace the whole of the Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecknock coal beds. It runs clean under the whole, and everywhere appears beyond their utmost limits.

The strata last mentioned, the mountain limestone, separate the carboniferous series from the still lower and older group named the old red sandstone. This great rock, after monopolizing nearly the whole of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and more than the half of Breconshire, makes a plunge under Glamorganshire and the southern part of Carmarthenshire, and shows itself in this latter county only in moderate quantity. It passes in a long strip, almost entirely unmixed with other rocks, and occupying on the whole the more elevated parts, from the Eppynt Hills and the Carmarthen *Fan*, of which it constitutes the mass, between Llandeilo and Llandebie, maintaining an average width of about four or five miles, its north-western limit nearly lying on the slopes of the Vale of Towy, and its south-eastern accompanying the line of the mountain limestone already described and the little Gwendraeth, and falling upon the lower Towy at about two miles below Carmarthen, both banks of which it then entirely monopolizes as far as Llansaint on the left side, and the Llanstephan headland on the right. It then passes on with narrowing dimensions to Laugharne and Narberth. This is the rock that is quarried below Pibwr-wen and at Ferryside.

Middleton Hall and Llanddarog stand upon it. It is widest between Carmarthen and Cydweli, and narrowest between Llandebie and Golden Grove. The soil it forms is often cold and unkindly, always stiff and heavy, but the productiveness of Herefordshire and Breconshire and the "red-soil" part of Pembrokeshire shows how valuable it often proves to the corn-grower.

All Carmarthenshire, from the Vale of Towy to its extremest western, northern, and north-eastern frontiers, is composed of the lower Silurian rocks. Not a handful of coal, not a bushel of lime, not a square foot of granite, is to be found in all this immense region. The rock is earlier and deeper than the old red sandstone, and has been brought to the surface from a depth of many thousand feet by some great convulsion which let dip the coal measures below the level of the red sandstone, and raised the primitive Silurian floor-rock of the earth's crust to the heights of Precelly, Penllyman (Plinlimmon), and the Tregaron hills.

The terrible nature of that catastrophe, whenever it occurred, is witnessed by the contorted forms and intermixed condition of the various groups of rock in many parts of the county. For though the great mass of the old red sandstone has kept together, and the Ludlow and mountain limestone, with the coal measures, maintain their relative positions, while at the same time giving clear indications of having been subject to a tremendous general disturbance, there are places in the upper parts of the Vale of Towy where the rocks of various formations have been tossed topsy-turvy, and now lie at right angles to the line of their original bed. In the barren Noeth Grûg, to the north of Llandovery, the red sandstone is in places carried right on edge, and so are the lower Silurian schists. Near Llangadock and Llandeilo-fawr the same phenomena are displayed.

The *fossil remains* of these rocks, once we pass the carboniferous, are comparatively few, and of low order. It was all but a dead world when the sea bottoms were filled with the mud which hardened into the Llandeilo and Caradog flags; and life was not much developed when those long ages rolled by which saw the old red sandstone deposited. The upper Llandeilo rocks in some parts abound in *graptolites*; its brachiopods are often identical with those of the Caradog sandstones; the shells of *orthoceratites*, *Pentamerus levis*, the cephalopods, *lituites*, pteropods, trilobites, in abundance are found. In the *lower* Llandeilo group there is greater scantiness of signs of life, and the species discovered are distinct in character from those of the upper Llandeilo, showing therefore some great and perhaps abrupt change of climate. We find here the *Lingula plumbea*, the *Æglina binodosa*, the *Ogygia Selwynii*, &c., as characteristic of the group (*Lyell*). The old red sandstone contains many species of fossil fish, peculiar and characteristic. Agassiz, as long ago as 1844, had described no less than sixty-five British species alone, and many more have since been added by Egerton, Huxley, and others. According to Huxley these Devonian fish contain the earliest assemblage of *vertebrate* animals of which we have any certain knowledge; for no reptiles, as *Lyell* says, have yet been found older than those of the coal, while the fish of the Silurian strata are confined to a few isolated specimens, affording a very scanty insight into the piscine fauna anterior to the old red sandstone. The fish of this group were classified by Agassiz into the two orders of *ganoids* and *placoids*. The number of *shell-fish* of the Devonian seas was very large. But in none of the Carmarthenshire rocks are there traces of *land animals* or *air-breathing animals*. Was there any dry land in existence then? Many

hundred ages have yet to elapse before a *bird* or a *mammalian* animal is brought into being.

Of *minerals*, beyond the coal measures, this county has little to offer. The heat which produced the sources of the mineral waters of Llanwrtyd and Builth was felt in the northern parts of Carmarthenshire, as the intrusive igneous rocks which yield the lead ores of *Nant y Mwyn* and the old Roman gold mines of *Ogofau*, not far from Llandovery, testify.

SECTION III.—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

All that we know of the pre-Roman history of these parts is that they were occupied by tribes of the Cymry called by the Romans *Dimetæ*, in imitation probably of the native name *Dyfedwys*. We have no proper *history* of the purely British period. The old Cymry, whether acquainted with the art of writing or not—and it is probable that there was amongst them a learned Druidic class that had the knowledge of this art,—attached small importance to the recording of their own annals, and converting the noble deeds of their ancestors into incentives to high achievements in the future. Strange that it should be so; for, in after times at least, no people were more careful to hand down the names, personal qualities, and deeds of their forefathers to posterity by means of the household bards and genealogists. But even in later, post-Roman times, when their knowledge of writing was perfect, and the utility of history was accepted, their memorials of the past were not a bare and sober narration of facts, so much as a mixture of fact and fable, subject to the influence of an Oriental mythological habit of thought which ever turned great men into heroes and demigods, and their deeds into preternatural phenomena. Hence it is that *history*, properly speaking, was not written in Wales, and that we are compelled to fall back for any reliable *facts*, and a true picture of things, however fragmentary, to the Roman writers.

1.—Roman Times.

Cæsar having never had a chance of seeing the parts now called Wales, we are deprived of the advantages which the descriptions of his graphic pen would have supplied. What Roman general conquered the *Dimetæ* it is hard to say. Nor are we informed of the nature of the so-called conquest. But it is certain that it proceeded so far as to make the native population tributary, and to establish among them in this very county, at Carmarthen (*Maridunum*), a *taxing* station. *Maridunum* was made one of the stipendiary cities (*stipendiariæ*) of the empire, of which, if the work called after Richard of Cirencester is reliable, there were only twelve in the whole of Britain. Their peculiarity was that the citizens were subject to a fixed money tribute, called *stipendium*, in contradistinction to the *vectigales*, who paid a certain portion of the produce of their lands.

That the sway of the Romans over *Dimetia* consisted mainly in its reduction to tribute payment is all but certain. Its princes were not dislodged, but made subordinate. Its laws, language, religion, were not interfered with. The Romans during their occupation of Britain, like the Britons themselves, became Christian. But that the Romans made the country a field of gain is witnessed by the fact that they constructed their permanent roads

through its length and breadth—from Caerwent, near Newport, Mon., to St. David's, with a chief station at Carmarthen; and from Carmarthen, inland, through the Vale of Towy to Brecon, or *Bannium*.

2.—*Saxon Times.*

In less than a hundred years after the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, the German freebooters overran and conquered parts of the territory of the Britons in what is now called England; but many hundred years passed, and seven Saxon and Anglican kingdoms were set up before they made their power felt in these western parts. Mercia harassed the north and east as far as Montgomeryshire and Breconshire, but Dyfed was left to its own quarrels, which probably were equally disastrous, and to the rule, such as it was, of the native princes, who, on the disappearance of the Romans, had resumed their independence.

If legends were history, we should say that Carmarthen, though itself unmolested, played a somewhat important part during the early Saxon troubles by producing Myrddin, or Merlin, the sage counsellor of the distressed Vortigern. The monkish story goes that Vortigern (*Gwrtheyrn*), having been compelled to yield up his kingdom in *Lloegr* to the Saxons, retired to the mountains of Wales to seek succour amongst his kinsmen, the Cymry. Driven to despair, he bethought him of building a castle, and selected a site in the Snowdon mountains, at *Dinas Emrys*. But he no sooner built than some demon power demolished his work. His foundations were engulfed. The necromancers, called by *Tyssilio's Brut* "the twelve chief bards," from whom he sought counsel, now advised him to find a boy who never had a father, mix his blood with the mortar, and thus make solid the castle foundations. The king sent forth messengers to search for such a boy, who, as might be expected, had to make a long and weary search, and had almost despaired of success—for the chronicler says that they had been to every place (*wedy cerdet pob lle*), when, coming to *Carmarthen*, they saw boys playing and quarrelling, when one was heard casting at the other these words,—“Cease thy contention, for I am well-born (*bonedic wyv i*) of father and mother, but thou hast no father.” Instantly the messengers seized the boy and brought him to Vortigern at *Dinas Emrys*. The mother was called. She declared herself to be a daughter of the King of Dyfed, and a nun at Caer Vyrddin (according to *Geoffrey*, at St. Peter's Church, Kaermerdin) when the prodigy happened. A bishop was called, who gave it as his opinion that such a thing was possible—probably, he said, through the agency of “Lucifer and his angels.” The boy revealed the cause of the king's difficulty. “Dig,” said he, “and you will find a lake, and at the bottom a chest, and in the chest two dragons asleep; these when they awake fight with each other, and through the commotion they cause the castle falls.” The “twelve chief bards” failed to dry the lake, whereupon the boy let it out in a running stream. He was called Myrddin, because he had been found at Caer Vyrddin—a statement somewhat contradictory to the tradition quoted by Giraldus, that Caer-fyrddin was called after him. The stone chest was brought out; the dragons, one red and one white, were awakened, and after their bent began to fight, when the white overcame the red. Vortigern asked Merlin the meaning of this; when Merlin answered and said, “Woe to the red dragon! for its calamity is drawing nigh; as to the white dragon, the caves will

protect it. The white means the Saxons, and the red the Britons. Therefore the mountains shall be levelled with the valleys, and the rivers in the valleys shall be streams of blood.'

This is the story of Merlin's beginning. How he proceeded and added to his fame as the adviser of Ambrosius, Uthyr, and Arthur, would be too long to relate, and moreover has little to do with history. In the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth his form is nearly as shadowy and preternatural as in the Laureate's Idylls. In the *Triad* he goes to sea in a vessel of glass, and is no more heard of.

The affairs of Carmarthenshire during the greater part of the space between the Roman period and the reign of Rhodri Mawr were generally identical with those of Ceredigion (Cardiganshire) already touched upon. As far as can be made out there was little continuance of fixed government. Petty lords and princes were generally bickering and fighting, until Rhodri, who is a genuine historical personage, witnessed to by all sides as a powerful prince, became King of all Wales by reducing the southern magnates to his own sway. On his death, by what turned out an unfortunate arrangement, he divided his kingdom between his three sons, Cadell taking the new kingdom of the south, with a residence at *Dinefawr*. This was in A.D. 876, the time probably when *Dinefawr* first became the settled seat of princely government. The three brothers soon began to quarrel, and Anarawd, the eldest, whose kingdom of Gwynedd had its head-quarters at Aberffraw, in Anglesey, in the character of umpire between his disputing brothers, Cadell and Merfyn, Prince of Powys, invaded S. Wales, and ravaged the Vale of Towy, A.D. 894. Cadell soon died (909), and was succeeded by his son *Howel Dda* (the Good), ultimately on the death of Anarawd (915) ruler of all Wales, chiefly known as the wise compiler of a code of laws which, in substance, continued to be administered till the time of the Tudors.

It is very important to notice, in connection with this period of the history of Wales, the state of feudal dependence in which the Welsh princes had already been placed by the English, or rather Anglo-Saxon kings. The usual history of Wales says nothing of this. But the fact is that in the time of the sons of Rhodri and of Howel Dda, the suzerainty of the English monarchs was recognised: the encroachments of the powerful Athelstan had brought about definitively this state of things. Mercia, the last established Saxon kingdom, had pressed hard upon N. Wales, and taken possession of the supreme power over the kingdom of Powys (*Annal. Cambr.*, A.D. 822) without actually dethroning the native prince for the time being; but Mercia was now itself paling away before the rising glory of Wessex. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 853, tells us that "Buhred, king of the Mercians, and his *Witan* (parliament) begged of King Ethelwulf (of Wessex) that he would assist him, so that he might make the N. Welsh obedient to him. This he did, and went with an army across Mercia among the N. Welsh, and made them all obedient to him." The reign of Rhodri the Great and his son Anarawd had somewhat improved the position of the Welsh princes in the North, and that of his grandson Howel Dda improved it in the South, but it is clear that this improvement did not amount to total independence of the growing power of Wessex. Alfred was in some sense acknowledged as king of Wales.

There is a most interesting passage in *Asser's Life of Alfred* which throws light upon this matter as regards S. Wales. Asser was a Dyfedian, and is allowed to be an honest and patriotic writer. He says, "At that time [when Asser was invited from St. David's to the court of Alfred, *circa* A.D. 884], and long before, all the countries on the right-hand side of

Britain [a phrase the exact equivalent of *Deheu barth*—"Britain" always being used by Asser for Wales] belonged to King Alfred, and still belong to him. For instance, King Hemeid [*Hyfeidd*, a petty prince of Dyfed], with all the inhabitants of the region of Demetia, compelled by the violence of the six sons of Rotri [Rhodri the Great], had submitted to the dominion of the king. Howel also, son of Ris, king of Gleguising [*Essyllwg*], and Brocmail and Fernmail, sons of Mouric, kings of Gwent, compelled by the violence and tyranny of Earl Ethelred and of the Mercians, of their own accord sought King Alfred, that they might enjoy his government and protection against their enemies." He then speaks of Helised, king of Brycheiniog, doing the same thing.

Thus we see plainly that about the end of the ninth century the jealousies and quarrels of the Welsh princes among themselves, the encroachments of Mercia and Wessex, north and south, together with the incursions of the Danes, which now became annoying, drove the Welsh to seek the friendship and protection of Alfred, and that this involved their subjection to him as lord paramount.

Alfred's son, Edward, A.D. 922, received from the Welsh of the North a like acknowledgment of nominal subjection (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*), and Edward's son, Athelstan, seems to have sealed the feudal degradation of the South Welsh by imposing upon them, after an invasion of the country, and the assembling of the princes of Wales at Hereford, a fixed tribute, according to *William of Malmesbury*, of "twenty pounds weight of gold, three hundred pounds weight of silver," cattle, hawks, dogs, &c., in great number, &c. Among other contributions from Carmarthenshire, according to the Welsh codes, were *four tons of honey* from *Dinefawr*, a ton to be eight loads of two men, carried on a pole. The *Sax. Chron.*, under the year 926, says of Athelstan that he "ruled all the kings that were in this island: first, Howel, king of the West Welsh," &c. This Howel was Howel Dda (the Good). And it will help us to conceive rightly of the nature of this early subordination of the Welsh princes to the King of England to remember that it was not of such a kind as to interfere with the power of the latter to govern their own subjects, to conduct their home wars, and to enact their own laws.

It was at this very time that Carmarthenshire witnessed the gathering, by Howel Dda, of that solemn conclave of wise men which gave forth the code of laws called after his name. Howel, by this time ruler (as a *regulus*) of all Wales, was in possession of three kingly palaces,—Aberffraw, Mathrafal, and Dinefawr; and we may presume, though history is very silent on the point, that he spent much of his time at Dinefawr. But it was at *Ty Gwyn ar Daf*, now Whitland Abbey, that this great revision of the laws of Dyfnwal Maelmud took place. Whether there existed here a college, or place of learning, or religious house before this time is uncertain; but it is known that as yet the abbey, which in after time was so celebrated, was not yet built. It is said that it was called *Ty Gwyn*, "the White House," from a summerhouse built of white willow twigs which the king had here; and it is probable that this circumstance, together with the legislative assembly of which we are now speaking, first gave *éclat* to the spot, and led to the subsequent erection of the Cistercian monastery and abbey. (See *Whitland Abbey*.) Next to the establishment of the royal residence at *Dinefawr*, and the earlier and subsequent seat of government and fiscal administration of Carmarthen, this jurisprudential conclave at *Ty Gwyn ar Daf* is the most important fact in the history of Carmarthenshire.

The preamble to the code, as promulgated, sets forth the object and character of the assembly. As usual, no date is given; to ascertain this point we must look elsewhere. When the conclave assembled is not so easy to tell; but the *Annal. Cambr.* and *Brut y Tywysogion* give reason for believing that the laws were completed A.D. 928, for it was in that year that Howel went to Rome, and that he went to Rome to have the code confirmed by the Pope the code itself declares. The introduction runs thus:—

“Howel the Good, the son of Cadell, prince of all Cymru, observing that the Cymry abused the laws, summoned six men from each Comot (Cymod) in the Principality [the words prince and principality, instead of king and kingdom, are significant as showing the relationship in which Howel stood to the King of England], four of them laymen, and two clerks, to the White House on the Tâf. The reason why the clerks were summoned was lest the laics should set down anything contrary to Holy Scripture. The time when they assembled was Lent; and this because in that holy season every one ought to be righteous, and refrain from wrong in the time of purity. And in concord and full agreement the wise men who came together deliberated upon the ancient laws; some of them they allowed to continue, some they amended, others they entirely annulled, and some new laws they enacted.

“And after they had laid down the laws they judged well to establish, Howel gave them the sanction of his authority, and commanded that they should be strictly kept. And Howel and the wise men who had assisted him pronounced their malediction, and that of all the Cymry, upon him who should not observe these laws, upon the judge who should undertake the function of judgment, and upon the lord who should confer it upon him, who had not an understanding of the three pillars of law, the value of the tame and the wild, and of everything pertaining to their use amongst men.”

These laws are invaluable, if for nothing else, as giving an insight into the constitution of society, the manners and customs of the people, the peculiar property held in land, the state of commerce, and the state of morals. A fourth of this code has reference to the court, and the officers and management of the prince's household—his “wife,” his “civil list,” servants, dogs, horses, and hawks. They indicate, on the whole, a firm spirit of justice, and, considering the times, a high moral tone in the enactment of law, with considerable degradation in the general tone of society. One of their chief virtues is their brevity; for the whole code can be read through in two hours, and mastered in a couple of days—a thing which can scarcely be said of any single act of our modern legislature.

After the completion of the code of Howel Dda, three copies of it were ordered by the prince to be written; one to be deposited at Dinefawr, one at Aberffraw, and the third to accompany the court in the administration of justice; and the code itself informs us that “Howel the Good and the Bishop of Menevia, the Bishop of Asaph, and the Bishop of Bangor, together with others, making thirteen in number, some doctors and some wise laymen, went so far as Rome to obtain the sanction of the Pope of Rome to the laws of Howel. And then the laws of Howel were read in the presence of the Pope of Rome; and the Pope approved of them, and gave them his authority.” This account was evidently appended to the code at some subsequent time, for it adds, “And from that time to the present day the laws of Howel Dda are in force.” They continued formally in force nearly 400 years, and virtually, where the exceptional laws of the Marchers did not overlay them, to the time of the Tudors.

The death of Howel Dda, "the chief and glory of the Britons," who had managed to maintain a measure of order and prosperity in his kingdom for a period of more than thirty years, was succeeded by a long continuance of strife and distraction. For a time we find no separate government of Dyfed, much less any connected history of Carmarthenshire. Howel died A.D. 948, somewhat more than a century before the Norman Conquest. The sons of Idwal, Howel's old rival in the north, set up against his sons Dyfnwal and Rhodri in those parts, and after ten years of almost incessant wars, both these princes in the meantime having fallen, gained the mastery.

Owain, one of the sons of Howel Dda, made good his footing in the South, but over what extent of territory, and with what changes of its borders, under the varying fortunes of war, we know not. He most likely had his seat at Dinefawr.

The country during his struggles to maintain power was sorely disturbed on every hand. The Danes, now becoming powerful rivals of the Saxon race in England, and preparing to seize upon the English throne, made frequent incursions into Wales, burning and pillaging whole districts. But the plague of the Danes was not so damaging as native dissensions. Owain was nobly seconded in all his labours by his energetic son, Einion, who seems to have held rule over a distinct territory in Brycheiniog. Owain died A.D. 988, and Einion three years earlier was killed by the men of Gwent, leaving a son, *Tewdwr*, who for some unknown reason was called *Mawr* (the Great). He continued only five years to attempt directing the storm, for he was slain at the battle of Llangwm, A.D. 993.

This was a sad and doleful time in Britain. England as well as Wales was a battle-field. The shedding of blood had no intermission. No throne or rule had a steadfast footing. The Danes in England, the Danes and the rival native princes in Wales, sowed desolation broadcast over the land.

It seems that during this interval two powerful princes from North Wales, Meredydd ap Owain, who had been driven from his patrimony by the Northmen of Scandinavia (see p. 11), and Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, both for a time obtained advantages in the South, and became temporary masters of much territory,—the former on the death of Owain and Einion, and the latter, his son-in-law, upon Meredydd's death. The former was engaged in terrible conflict with the "black pagans" (as the Danes were called), who ravaged the whole of South Wales, committing terrible havoc in Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire; while Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, during his brief occupancy of power, had to contend with a strange enemy, neither Welshman, Saxon, nor Dane, but a wily Scot, by name Reyn, who, taking advantage of the distracted state of the county, had set himself up as a son of Meredydd, and boldly claimed the principedom. Strange to say, this man was followed to the field by hosts of the men of South Wales. A great battle was fought at Abergwili A.D. 1022, when the pretender was defeated with great slaughter. The *Annal. Cambr.* say that this "Reyn Scotus" had succeeded in "obtaining" the South Britons, that he was slain at "hostio Guili," an error probably for *ostio Gwili*, the mouth or *aber* of the Gwili. The following year Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt was slain by Hywel, grandson of Einion above named, who along with his brother Meredydd, ruled unsteadily in these parts for several years. Hywel survived his brother, who was slain in battle A.D. 1032, but was himself slain A.D. 1042, when his brother Owain assumed power, and dying in the year 1064, was succeeded by Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, who having already obtained the kingship of all North Wales, was now sanctioned by

the paramount Edward of England, "the Confessor," in his ambition to rule also over the South.

How little has been heard of late of interference from the English monarchs in the affairs of South Wales! In the North they were not so quiet, but in the South they have allowed the native princes to commit the greatest excesses against each other, usurp territories, and set up petty dominions with impunity, seldom calling them to account. The reason is not far to search for. The Danes gave them work enough at home. In this short time the Danes have actually overturned the Saxon power, possessed the English throne, and have themselves been set aside by a greater power. The Norman invasion has already taken place, and a new epoch is opened in Britain.

And now the distracted country of the Cymry is to be visited by a new scourge. The age of the Lords Marchers opens. Glamorgan, Brecknock, Pembroke, Cardigan, with Montgomery, and other parts of the North, are to become scenes of violence and rapine under sanction of the Norman Court, whose brutality and wrong could only be eclipsed by enormities already committed and still committed in England. Strange to say, no Norman Lord Marcher established himself permanently in the fair Vale of Towy.

And it was just in this crisis that a brave and ancient prince of the old stock of Dinefawr had occasion to return from a foreign country to assert the rights of his house.

Rhys ap Tewdwr, son of Tewdwr Mawr above named, had been absent from Wales for the length of a good life. Whether it was the spirit of adventure, or the distracted state of his country, and loss of his hereditary lordship, or all together, that had caused him to exile himself while as yet young to Brittany, we know not; but it is probable that when he reappeared in Wales he was not short of eighty years of age, and this was about the length of the period of distraction and anarchy which had prevailed since the death of Owain, the son of Howel Dda. Rhys ap Owain, gr. grandson of Einion, and a scion of the Dinefawr family, having murdered the excellent King, Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, and usurped the government of Dyfed, had now (A.D. 1076) fallen in battle (*Annal. Camb.*), an event which led Rhys ap Tewdwr, the long self-exiled prince of the direct and senior line, to come and claim the throne of Dinefawr. He was welcomed with joy by his countrymen, and no resistance was offered by the Normans. Instantly the grey-headed soldier (who had a reputation for being as wise in counsel as he was brave in arms) had to encounter a storm which burst upon him from a jealous prince of N. Wales, Trahaiarn ap Caradog, who had hoped to add the South to the already usurped dominions of the North, which he held against Gruffydd ap Cynan, the rightful prince. The forces of battle were marshalled, Gruffydd and Rhys ap Tewdwr on the one side, Trahaiarn and his allies on the other, on the field of Carno—one of the most bloody in the annals of Wales,—and the event declared in favour of the former. This was in the year 1079.

3.—Norman Period.

No sooner was the storm in one quarter apparently dispersed than in another it began to gather. Jestyn ap Gwrgant, of Glamorgan, a plotting, gloomy man, had looked with a wistful eye on Dyfed, and had been frustrated in his hopes by the arrival of the venerable Rhys. Besides this, the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Madog, Cadwgan, and Rhyrid, enter-

tained hostile thoughts from the North. Both parties joined hands to crush Rhys, and the aged prince was compelled to retire to Ireland. Here, however, he collected a great force, and having received large reinforcements from his own dominions, met the allied army at Llechryd, A.D. 1088, and gained a complete victory. The *Annal. Camb.* make no mention of Jestyn, but name the three other princes, and give the battle-field under the name Pen-letheru, adding that Rhys, after the battle, "sold a huge number [ingentem censum] of captives to the Gentiles [which probably mean the Normans] and the Scots." *Brut-y-Tywysogion* calls the battle "Gwaith Llandudoch"—the battle of St. Dogmael's.

We wish to have little to do with Jestyn ap Gwrgant here, as the place to notice him specifically will be under Glamorganshire (see *Jestyn ap Gwrgant*). But so great an influence had his agency upon Carmarthenshire, that, although we have lived to be taught by some men that Jestyn was a myth, we are obliged to treat him with a passing word as a reality. Rhys ap Tewdwr had a quarrel with Llewelyn and Einion, sons of Prince Cadivor ap Collwyn, fought and overcame them, took their territory, and offered a price for the head of Einion. In his extremity this young prince fled to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, prince of Glamorgan, and through his counsel was induced to go to the court of William Rufus to solicit assistance. He was successful in his mission. William authorized certain knights to go, not so much to assist Einion against Rhys as to seize territories for themselves, and settle upon them. This was the very beginning of the Lords Marchers' invasion of S. Wales. Fitzhamon was the chief knight, and he became conqueror of Glamorgan, Jestyn's own territory (see *Fitzhamon*). Esterling, Turberville, Grenville, St. Quentin, and many other adventurers came. Jestyn ap Gwrgant joined the plunderers. They invaded Rhys's dominions, and the noble old prince went forth undismayed to give them battle. The hosts came in sight of each other on the hills bordering what is now called Breconshire; the invading army was led by Bernard Newmarch. A rather irregular conflict, suddenly begun in the broken ground near the ancient site of Brecon, called *Benni*, through the too impetuous onslaught of the patriots, soon came to a termination by their discomfiture. The aged Rhys ap Tewdwr fell near a spot still called "Ffynon Pen Rhys." Newmarch liked the valley of the Usk, on the verge of which he had won the field, and chose *Aberhonddu* as the site of a castle. This was the second Lord Marcher settlement in the South (A.D. 1091).

The fall of Rhys ap Tewdwr, though his reign was short, and he commenced it an old man, was felt to be a calamity of no common magnitude. His personal merits, talent, energy, unsullied patriotism, had won for him extraordinary respect and devotion. He was the founder of Whitland Abbey. He was the builder of Dinefawr Castle. His fall seemed to be the fall of his country. And coming at the crisis of the introduction of the Lords Marchers into the already enfeebled land, it gave an air of virtual truth to the strong statement of Florence of Worcester, who says that "from that day kings no longer reigned in Wales." It is more than probable that he was the last princely occupant, as he was the builder, of old Dinefawr Castle, although the place existed as a fortress much longer, having successfully stood against an attack by the English king, A.D. 1226.

Yorke (*Royal Tribes*) says, "With Rhys sunk the sun of South Wales, and all its glories, his son Gruffydd being styled lord only of that country.

"Queis inter agressis, occurrit Rhesus in armis ;
Undique concurrunt acies ; pugna aspera surgit.

Ingruit armorum rabies ; sternuntur utrinque ;
 Sternitur Haymonis pubes, sternuntur et Angli,
 Proque focis, Cambri, dum vos certatis, et aris :
 Acriter et pugnans, medio cadit agmine Rhesus,
 Cum quo totus honor cecidit, regnumque Silurum."

Pentarchia.

With Rhys ap Tewdwr fell also his two elder sons—Gronw, who was killed at the close of the above battle, and Cynan, who was drowned in Lake Cremlin in his flight. *Gruffydd*, his youngest son, was a mere boy, but was destined soon to play an important part. The daughter, Nest, Henry I. took to be his concubine, and afterwards gave as wife to Gerald de Windsor, constable and builder of Pembroke Castle. (See p. 146.) Yorke says Gruffydd was sent for security "to Ireland, where he remained till he was twenty-five years of age. He then came secretly to South Wales to visit his sister Nest. She was now married to Gerald de Windsor, by the favour of Henry, constable of Pembroke Castle. Gruffydd remained in South Wales till he raised the suspicions of Henry, who engaged [*Gruffydd ap*] Cynan, Prince of North Wales, father-in-law and gr. uncle to Gruffydd, to seize and imprison him. Gruffydd [having already taken shelter in Cynan's castle, hearing of this] fled to the church of Aberdaron, and Cynan, attempting to force the sanctuary, was resisted by the clergy, which gave Gruffydd time to escape and to reach the wilds of Ystrad Towy. Here he collected his friends, sallied forth, and destroyed the possessions of the English. He extended his ravages to Dyfed, attacked Carmarthen, demolished the town, and dismantled the castle ; but attempting Aberystwyth, was surprised, defeated, and again driven to the wilderness of Ystrad Towy [all the upper parts of Vale of Towy and surrounding country]. Henry once more attempted his destruction. I find him next restored to his favour ; but on a false accusation was ejected from lands which that prince had given him." (*Royal Tribes.*)

Giraldus tells us, referring evidently to these "lands," that Gruffydd "held under the king one comot or a fourth part of the cantred of Caeo,"—meaning Conwil Caio. But he was not satisfied with this narrow territory, and vassalage. The people of Ceredigion, A.D. 1114, invested him with the dignity of prince of their country. Henry formally divested him of all his inheritance in Dinefawr and Dyfed, whereupon he went to the North to seek aid. But while absent on this business his wife Gwenllian, "a woman of an high spirit," thinking that she saw a fair opportunity, collected her men, and with her sons entered Cydweli, the land which the ancestors of Maurice de Londres had taken, about the time of the death of Rhys ap Tewdwr (*circa* 1091), and ravaged them. She was, however, repulsed in "a bloody battle," wherein she and her son Morgan were slain, and her son Maelgwn made prisoner. The site of this battle is still called *Maes Gwenllian*.

To avenge this deed, Gruffydd, with his wife's brother, came down with powerful forces from the North, and dealt with great severity with the Norman castles of Aberystwyth, Caerwedros, and Dinerth in Ceredigion (*Annal. Camb.*, A.D. 1136). The same year they again invaded the South as far as Cardigan. The Normans now gathered all the troops which their Marcher castles—by this time built at Newport, Cardigan, Pembroke,—and all other places "from the river Severn to St. David's" could supply ; a pitched battle was fought near "Crug Mawr," on the right bank of the Teivi, with the result, after a most stubborn conflict, that 3,000 of the Normano-Flemish army were left dead on the field, and

the Welsh remained complete victors. *Giraldus Cambrensis* passed the spot some fifty years after, and mentions the circumstance :—"We proceeded on our journey from Cilgarran towards Pont-Stephan (Lampeter), leaving Cruc Mawr, *i. e.*, the great hill, near Aberteivi, on our left hand. On this spot Gruffydd, son of Rhys ap Theodor, soon after the death of King Henry I., by a furious onset gained a signal victory against the English army, which, by the murder of the illustrious Richard de Clare near Abergavenny, had lost its leader and chief" (*Itin.*, iii.). Gruffydd's stormy life was closed in 1137, forty-six years after the death of the patriarch prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, his father.

The next and greatest prince of Dinefawr was *Rhys*, the son of Gruffydd just mentioned. His career had even a brighter lustre than that of either Gruffydd or Rhys ap Tewdwr. He had the merit of even taming the Norman spirit and foiling the arts and measures of the Plantagenet kings. Dinefawr seems no longer to be the head-quarters of the princely family of that house, for we find Rhys ap Gruffydd—who soon came to be styled "*the Lord Rhys*," which title he has ever since borne in history—conquering from the Norman Lord Marcher the castle he had built at Aberteivi, totally demolishing and then rebuilding it for his own use, wherein for some time he maintained the style of a king of no mean pretensions. His life was a continued warfare—against his countrymen often, against the Normans always. On the submission of North Wales to Henry II., and the pacification which thence ensued, Rhys ap Gruffydd was not included : his stubborn spirit would not bend, and it was too strong to be broken. He fought until he obtained terms. Henry invaded South Wales with a great army, but failed to do much. Rhys, however, consented to do homage at Woodstock, and matters were a little smoothed. His enmity to the Lords Marchers was not, however, by this subdued, nor did he abate his claim to rule, in fealty to Henry, over the whole of Dyfed. Owain Gwynedd, in A.D. 1163, with all his sons, Cadwaladr his brother, and other men of the North, joined with Rhys for the expulsion of the Normans. Henry marched to Oswestry, and was rewarded with disaster, in revenge for which he committed the barbarous act of putting out the eyes of the Welsh hostages he held, among which were two sons of Rhys and two of Owain Gwynedd. Rhys was successful in South Wales.

In 1169, Henry being at Pembroke on his passage to Ireland, Rhys met him and made him a present of eighty-six horses, of which the king accepted thirty-six and returned the remainder. Peace was concluded. Henry visited him at *Ty Gwyn ar Daf*, restored to him his son Hywel, and gave him authority to rule over Cardigan, Ystrad-Towy, Arwystli (part of Montgomeryshire), and Elfel. On his return from Ireland, Rhys attended him at Talycarn, and was now appointed "Justice of South Wales," from which time he bore the style of "the Lord Rhys." It is observable that now the designation "Prince" is dropped by the house of Dinefawr, the aggression of the English king, and the submission of the Welsh princes as his vassals, having placed it in abeyance.

On the death of Henry II., A.D. 1189, the Lord Rhys renewed hostilities. He took the castles of St. Clear's, Llanstephan, and Abercorran (Laugharne), in which his son Maelgwyn, then in rebellion, was lodged. He pursued the war, and reduced all South Wales. But his sons turned against him, and for a time managed to imprison their father. Maelgwyn was now in possession of Dinefawr, which Rhys, having obtained his release, attacked and demolished. This was in A.D. 1194. In the following year he got his two sons, Meredydd and Rhys, into his hands, and put them in prison ; his other sons Madog and Hywel, a short

time before had been imprisoned by their brother Anarawd, and their eyes, by his orders, put out. Thus was the aged Lord Rhys, in the midst of constant conflict, afflicted by the violence and treachery of his sons, both towards each other and towards himself. His end was now approaching. He died of an epidemic ("plague") which visited the country in A.D. 1197, and was buried amid great lamentation in the cathedral of St. David's, where a beautiful monument to his memory still exists. He was lamented as—

" Spes patriæ, columen pacis, lux urbis et orbis ;
Gentis honos, decus armorum, fulmenque duelli ;
Quo neque pace prior, neque fortior alter in armis."

Pentarchia.

This, no doubt, is rather too strong ; but the tenor of the Lord Rhys's life, the loftiness of his character, and the magnitude of his labours for the honour and liberty of his country, make him a man whose memory should be cherished in Wales with pride and gratitude.

Gruffydd, his son, was the Lord Rhys's successor. His right was recognised by the English king, to whom he swore fealty. But no sooner was he vested in his chair of rule than his brother Maelgwyn—that plague of his father and of his brethren aforesaid—suddenly attacked him in his Castle of Aberystwyth, and succeeding in the surprise, took him prisoner, establishing himself as Lord of Ceredigion. *Gruffydd* by and by got the mastery, and for four years these brothers continued their strife, till *Gruffydd*, in 1201, died, when his lordship was divided between Maelgwyn and his brother Rhys Fychan, who had Llandovery and the Cantref-bychan as his share.

In A.D. 1204, Rhys, the last *Gruffydd*'s son, who took the Castle of Llangadock, and took Llandovery from his uncle, was in turn attacked by Maelgwyn, and deprived of them. Then followed retaliation and counter retaliation. Some years passed, filled up by the noisy and selfish contentions of these relatives.

There was need for some mightier hand to interfere, and before long it was stretched forth. The northern chieftain, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, son-in-law to the English King John, came down with a great army, overran Ceredigion, built anew and strengthened Aberystwyth Castle, laid siege to and demolished Carmarthen Castle, and restored to their inheritance the two sons of *Gruffydd*, ousting the usurper Maelgwyn from his ill-gotten possessions in Cardiganshire. He took the Castle of Cilgerran, and many other fortresses. After many battles, and after being subjected to two invasions of his territories in North Wales by King John without damage, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth with mighty vigour pushed on his interests in South Wales, evidently with the ambitious view of uniting the whole Principality under his own sway, despite the jealousy of the weak and crippled English monarch. In A.D. 1238 we find him at Ystradflur, receiving the homage, as lord paramount in Wales, of the Welsh princes. This was duly done. Fealty was sworn to Llewelyn in the holy place under solemn sanctions, and homage was done to his son David as his successor: for the great prince was now in old age, having governed Gwynedd through a stormy period of forty-six years, led and fought in four successive wars against England, been excommunicated by the Pope, made cause with the barons against John, defied at last the power of Henry III., and gathered the dislocated members of the Principality into one body under his own acknowledged headship, and he deemed it well to prepare for unity after his decease by having his son recognised as his successor. In 1240, Llewelyn the

Great, "the most valiant and noble," died; and true ever since are the words of Einion ap Gwgan, the bard,—

"His valour is the theme of every tongue,
In distant lands his victories are praised."

His son David, who succeeded him, seems to have chosen the Castle of Aberystwyth as his residence, from which he was speedily expelled by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. David died A.D. 1246, leaving no issue. The rule of the North now fell to *Llewelyn ap Gruffydd*, the last prince of Wales, and the influence of this brave and patriotic chieftain in the South was similar to that of his grandfather, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. In South Wales there was now no man who had the recognised dignity of a prince. Since the time of "the Lord Rhys," the highest title accorded by the English kings was that of "Lord" (*dominus*) of a prescribed territory; and even this dignity was held under the surveillance of the princes of Gwynedd, to whom both the princely title and the right to receive a kind of homage from the lords of territories in the South were conceded.

Llewelyn ap Gruffydd had soon occasion to lead his forces into the South. The territories of these parts were held by a number of petty lords, some Norman and many Welsh, and these were continually bickering and quarrelling, stealing each other's cattle, killing servants, burning castles, conspiring for vengeance and assassinations, and despoiling the land far and wide. The Norman Lords Marchers, however, enjoying the countenance of the "King of London" (Brenin Llundain), profited more from the disunion of the Welsh lords than the latter were able to regain by occasional and fitful alliances. All over Wales the Marchers were trenching upon the native holdings. Llewelyn had been compelled to sacrifice part of his lawful inheritance in the North to the rapacity of Henry III. and his servants the Marchers. A spirit of revolt, nursed by a sense of wrong, grew all over the country, and formed the cement whereby North and South partially cohered, and encouraged Llewelyn to raise the standard of open rebellion against Henry A.D. 1256. Having overrun and repossessed the territories now forming Denbighshire and Flintshire, he made his way to the South through Meirionydd, everywhere welcomed with great enthusiasm. He reached and took the Castles of Llanbadarn Fawr and Cardigan, and returned. These, along with the Castle of Carmarthen, had been given by Henry to his young son Edward, afterwards Edward I.

A.D. 1257, he turns his face again to the South. An event in Carmarthenshire was the chief occasion. The monastery and church of Ty Gwyn (Whitland) had been sacrilegiously violated by the Southern Lords Marchers. Nicholas, Lord of Cemmaes, Stephen Bauson, Patrick, Lord of Cydweli, the Lord of Carew, "with many armed men," had on the day after the Purification of the Blessed Mary broken open the portal of the White House (Alba Domus), entered the abbey, beaten the monks, spoiled both the abbey and the church, and in the cemetery killed one of the servitors (*Annal Cambr.*). Llewelyn came with a great army to the land of Cydweli, "Carnwallaun," and Gower, which belonged to the English, consumed them all, along with Abertawy, brought the Welsh of those parts into obedience to himself, and before Easter returned with joy to his own home (*Annal. Cambr.*).

But "Stephen Bauson," and his friends the "French," would not be quiet. For "on

the Wednesday after Pentecost," he, and "many barons, with a multitude of soldiers," marched to Carmarthen, where they passed the night, and on the following day, with great pomp and in battle array, proceeded to subdue and plunder Ystrad Towy, reaching as far as Llanthelou Vaur (Llandeilo-fawr). The Welsh of Ceredigion and Ystrad Towy, led by Meredydd ap Rhys Gryg, opposed their progress, and through a whole day annoyed them with javelins and arrows (telis armorum et sagittarum); the consequence being that a certain Rhys ap Rhys Michil, who acted unpatriotically as "conductor" of the invaders, left them in their strait and great peril (in angustia et in magno periculo), and with his few friends withdrew secretly into "his castle of Dinovour" (Dinefawr). Who he was, and how he had got this castle to be "his," it is hard to say. He may have been a spy employed by Llewelyn, for he led the "French" and the "crowds of Saxons" into danger, and there left them. They now determined to force their way to Cardigan for refuge, but the hail of javelins and arrows from the bushes would not cease; at "Coeth Llathen" they were compelled to abandon all their provisions, all their baggage-horses, and all their post-horses, "and the Welshmen on this account were joyful." Bad came to worse. About mid-day, at a place called "Kemereu," the Wallenses, "by the help of God," rushed upon them, hurled the "renowned Saxons" (inclitos Saxones) from their mailed chargers, and trampled them to death under foot of horses and men in bogs and trenches. So that more than 3,000 English fell in that one day, and only a few escaped. (*Annal Cambr.*, ann. 1257.)

How Matthew Paris got the speech which he says Prince Llewelyn made on hearing of this, we do not know; but imitating the manner of Livy and Tacitus, he gives it verbatim. "Hitherto," said he, "the Lord God of hosts hath assisted us. It is evident to all that this victory is to be ascribed, not to our bravery, but to the love of God, for He can fight with the few as well as with the many. How could we who are timid, unwarlike, and weak [we fear that Matthew Paris is here adding a little of his own] defy the English and their king if God were not with us? . . . But you must know that now and henceforth we are fighting for our lives: if we are taken prisoners we shall obtain no mercy: let us, then, stand firm together, for if we remain inseparable we are invincible. We see how the English king impoverishes and tyrannizes over his own subjects; how then will he treat us who oppose and provoke him to vengeance! His purpose is to blot out our name from the face of the earth. It is better for us to die, and depart to be with the Lord, than to live under the oppressions and die at last at the behest of our foes." Encouraged by these exhortations, the Welsh carried on the war with energy, gave themselves up to slaughter, incendiarism, and pillage day and night, and reduced the whole marcher country into a desert.

In Pembrokehire next year there was fierce fighting, the Welsh in Cemmaes obtaining another important victory, "the English backs (Anglica terga) being turned towards the Wallenses, leaving horses, arms, spoils, and many dead behind them." But Meredydd, son of Rhys Gryg, did homage to the English king—a circumstance which raised the ire of the Welsh and of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd to the highest pitch. Accordingly, with a great army, Llewelyn, and all the South Wales men, invade his territory of Ystrad Towy and take it; Cydweli is taken and burned, a great fight ensues outside of Cydweli, in which Meredydd's side is worsted, and is compelled to flee to Carmarthen, "Lord Meredydd at the bridge" receiving a serious wound. Dafydd ap Hywel, of Arwystli, fell in this battle, and was buried with much lamentation at Ystrad-fflur. (*Annal. Cambr.*)

The war was pursued by Llewelyn in different parts of Wales. King Henry had some months before conducted a great army into N. Wales in search of Llewelyn, but Llewelyn was in the mountains of Snowdonia, and Henry, to escape the approaching winter, had to lead his great army back again in diminished number, "having effected nothing." In 1275, while large transactions were being carried on elsewhere, a "gwerra" breaks out in "West Wales" between "the men of Ystrad Towy and the men of Cydweli," and Lord Herveus de Chauris is killed. Next year Edward I., now king, leads a great army into N. Wales, builds a castle at Rhuddlan, and Llewelyn, tired of fighting, meets him in peace, and a reconciliation and armistice are arranged. This gives a season of quiet to the patriots, but the season will prove very brief; the heart of the country is sick, despair and desperation stalk through the gloom; it is felt that with all the bravery, endurance, and new-born unity of the Welsh, an inexorable fate is preparing to crush their national life, and scatter to the winds the fragments of their rights and independence.

Of the condition of things in this particular part, now called the county of Carmarthen, we may form a pretty clear conception from the few authentic details above given. The vassalage of the "lords" of the different territories was complete. No descendants of the old princes and kings of S. Wales had now a shadow of right conceded them to rule any district, to maintain any castles, to call forth men-at-arms. Whoever affected these things must enjoy them as a rebel against the "king of London." Even *Dinefawr* was no longer the home, by right of inheritance, of the line of Rhys ap Tewdwr. More than once its sacredness had been invaded by Norman possessors. At Cydweli, Llanstephan, Laugharne, and other places, the Normans had a footing. The iron band was strong, and daily becoming tighter.

Once more the noble prince from the North comes down to Ystrad Towy—once more, and never returns. In this sketch of local events we have seen but a fraction of the margin of this wonderful man's life, and all but superhuman exertions for the independence and liberties of his country. The *Annales Cambriae*, the most reliable chronicle of Welsh annals existing, has a method of computation which generally places its occurrences two years farther back, or earlier than the time given in other records. Hence Llewelyn's last campaign, which in reality took place A.D. 1282, is placed by the Annals in 1280.

The peace made with King Edward at Rhuddlan was broken by Llewelyn. The men of Ystrad Towy were ready for the fray, for new grievances had sprung up as if on purpose. Rhys Fychan, Lord of Ystrad Towy, was incensed because the church of Llangadog had been used as a stable, and robbed, and the priest wounded at the altar; the church of Llandingad and other churches had also been attacked and burned. The war was already raging in the South. In the Vale of Towy, near Llandeilo, a great battle was fought between a miscellaneous Welsh host and the English and French (Normans) under the Earl of Gloucester, commissioned to ravage the South, wherein both sides suffered severely. Edward's plan of shutting Llewelyn up in the Snowdon mountains, where he now was safely entrenched, failed of execution. The prince slipped away to the South, followed by a powerful army, crossed Cardiganshire, and came to Ystrad Towy, to give a righteous castigation to Rhys ap Meredydd, the local vassal of the English king; and from Ystrad Towy passed on to Builth, where, without striking a blow, he was cut down in a lonely place near Builth (see p. 70). With the fall of Llewelyn and the promulgation of the *Statutes of Rhuddlan*, which

soon followed, ends properly the history of Wales. The country, now finally conquered and united to the English crown, has henceforth one history in common with England. It was by the *Statutes of Rhuddlan*, however, which put an end to a separate government in Wales, that the *county* of Carmarthen, properly so called, was brought into existence.

4.—*Sir Rhys ap Thomas and the Tudor Dynasty.*

While Anglesey was the cradle of the House of Tudor, and the castle of Brecon witnessed the concoction of the scheme which placed Henry VII. on the English throne, Carmarthenshire claims a chief hand in bringing that scheme to pass. This was done through the agency of the illustrious Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr.

How the family of Rhys ap Tewdwr had dwindled away, and possession of their lands in Carmarthenshire had passed to the line of Gruffydd ap Nicholas, and how feudal tenure under Norman and Plantagenet had been converted into something like *property* under Richard III., it is scarcely relevant here to inquire, even if space permitted. Dinefawr, after many changes, had settled down in this family, when the time had come for a Welshman to be placed on the throne of England, and Sir Rhys ap Thomas was the representative of that house (A.D. 1484).

This most remarkable man had contrived to attain a position of influence not much inferior to that of his princely predecessors of Dinefawr. He was owner of enormous tracts of country. His friendship was considered by the English king as of the greatest importance. Sir Rhys ap Thomas was also a man who valued popularity and power. He established an almost feudal government of his estates, but with the entire absence of force or fear. On his manors of Carew, Narberth, Emlyn (Newcastle), Abermarlais, &c., he adopted the plan of rearing horses, which he distributed as gifts among his tenants, coupling with the gift a kind of condition of military service. It is said in a biography of him, written *temp.* James I., that his tenants numbered "between eighteen and nineteen hundred, and all of them bound by their leases to be readie with a horse when he called upon them." He was "by report able to bring into the field 4,000 or 5,000 horse upon a verie shorte summons, which popularitie of his, had it happened in the time of a jealouse and umbragious prince, might easilie have wrought his confusion; but Edward IV. being well assured of the loiall intentions of his hart, thought himself happie in the strength of so powerful a subject." Then comes a curious passage:—"Neyther did the people suffer their desires here to rest (as if nott to goe forward in love were to goe backward), for as he gave them horses, soe they gave him certain patches of land within their estates, and that at their verie doores (as if in some doting or roving humour they intended to erect some newe tenure to envassall themselves unto him); and this they did nott onlie for his countenance and protection, butt to express likewise the interest he had in their hartes to love him, handes to fight for him, and in their fortunes to supplie all his occasions." So eminent was Sir Rhys ap Thomas in the estimation of his countrymen, that he was habitually called *Rhys fawr Cymry*; and the bard, *Rhys Nanmor*, did not inaptly describe the extent of his possessions and influence when he said,—

"Y brenin bia'r ynys,
Ond sy' o ran i Syr Rhys," —

the real purport of which, with allowable hyperbole, is—

“The island is divided in two pieces ;
The larger the king's, the other Sir Rhys's.”

When foul weather broke on the tyrant Richard, and rumours floated about that the Earl of Richmond was about to land and claim the throne, he lost no time in securing from Sir Rhys ap Thomas a definite avowal of loyalty. Commissioners were expressly sent to Carmarthen, where, it seems, Sir Rhys then resided, “to take of him an oath of fidelitie,” and further, “requiring his onlie sonne, Griffith Rice, as a gage for the true performance,” &c. The oath Sir Rhys ap Thomas “stood not upon,” though he gave, as seen below, clear indications of reluctance; but he demurred about his son, who was then only about four or five years of age, and, as he said, “his onlie sonne.” Sir Rhys wrote by the commissioners a long letter to the king, wherein, as well as in his oath, he promised more than he afterwards performed. The letter is very characteristic and little known, and is given below in full, with certain parts italicised. It was dated “Carmarthen Castle, 1484.”

“I have received letters mandatorie from your Majesty wherein I am enjoyned to use my best endeavours for the conservation of your royall authoritie in these partes, and to applie likewise my soundest forces for the safe guarding of Milford Haven from all forraigne invasion; especially to impeach and stopp the passage of the Earle of Richmond, if soe by anie treacherouse meanes he should attempt our coastes: and withall, Sir, an othe of allegiance hath benn tendered me in your Majestie's name by certaine commissioners, deputed (as it seemes) for that purpose, requiring alsoe my onlie sonne as an hostage and pledge of my fidelitie. Touching the first, Sir, nowe an enemy is declared, I hold myself obliged, without further looking into the cause, faithfullie to observe the same by a necessarie relation my obedience hath to your Majestie's commandes, to which I deem it not unseasonable to annex this voluntarie protestation: that whoever ill affected to the state shall dare to land in those partes of Wales where I have anie employments under your Majestie must resolve with himself to make his entrance and irruption over my bellie. As for any othe, Sir, in observance to your Majestie's will, which shall ever regulate mine I have (*though with some hart's griefe, I confesse, and reluctance of spirit*), as was required, taken the same before your Majestie's Commissioners, and if stronger trialls than eyther faith or othe might be layd upon me to confirm my most loyall affection, I should make no delay to enmannacle and fetter myself in the strictest obligations for your Majestie's better assurance. And here I beseech your Majestie give me leave without offence to disburden myself of certaine cogitations, whereby I am persuaded that *these pressings of vowes and othes upon subjects noe way held in suspect*, hath often times wrought even in those of soundest affections a sensibilitie of some injurie don to their faith: a thing which hearetofore hath binn prejudiciall to manie greate princes, whoe, while they shewed themselves distrustfull, and feared subtile dealing, have redd to some of fickle minds and unstable thoughts evil lessons against themselves. I speake nott this, Sir, as repining at what I have donn, but to give your Majestie to witt that I have feare some ill offices have bin done me which might [make] you thinke yourself unsure of my service without this manner of proceeding. Whatever, Sir, other men reckon of me, this is my religion, *that noe vowe can lay a stronger obligation upon me in anie matter of performance then my conscience*. My conscience binds me to love and serve my King and country: my vowe can doe no more. He that makes shipwrack of the one will (I believe) make little account of the other. For my owne part, Sir, I am resolutelie bent while I am, to spinn out my dayes in well-doing⁹; and soe, God willing, to conclude the last actions of my lief. And sure, Sir, could I find myself culpable of one single cogitation repugnant to the allegiance I owe to your Majestie, I should think the lief already I have lived, overlong.

“Nowe, Sir, for the delivering of my sonne to your Majestie's Commissioners as a gage of my fealty, I have as yett presumed on this shorte pause, nott in way of opposition to your commandes, but to fit myself with such reasons as shall I hope in noe sorte seeme discordant with your will. The yeares, Sir, my poore childe beares on his backe are butt fewe, scarce exceeding the number of foure, which I concealed mought well privilege him, being more fit for the present to be embosomed in a mother's care, then exposed to the world; nature as yett not having the leasure to initiate him in that first lecture of feeding himself. Againe, Sir, be pleased to consider, he is the onlie prop and support of my house nowe in being: and therefore may justlie challenge at my handes a more tender regarde then I can anie way expect he shall find among strangers, and in a place so far remote from his natural parents. And lastly, Sir, I may well call him the one half of myself, nay, to speake more trulie, the better parte of me, so that if your Majestie should deprive me of this comforte, I were then devided in my strength, which, united, might perhaps serve as most usefull weare I called to some waightie employments for the good of your service. I humbly beseech your Majestie to reflect upon these

necessities with an impartial eye, and in the meane while to be fullie assured *that without these hard injunctions*, I reallie am, and will, *how badlie soever I be entreated*, still continue, Sir, your most humble, most obedient, and most faithfull subject and servant,

“RICE AP THOMAS.”

The upshot of the matter was, however, that Sir Rhys ap Thomas, feeling the affront of suspicion from a quarter so despicable as King Richard's, nursed himself into positive discontent, the process being diligently assisted by Richmond's friends. Some of the most powerful clergy took the line of reform. The Bishop of St. David's and the Abbot of Talley gave advice—at first cautious, then open—in favour of Richmond. “The Lord's anointed!” exclaimed the former, in answer to Richard's plea, “the devill's rather! . . . You have a king who is a cruell tyrant, a bloodie butcher, a most unjust usurper, another Nero, under whom to doe ill was nott alwaies safe, alwaies unsafe to do well.” Sir Rhys was not displeased at these words. But he had faith in a bishop's virtue when an oath had to be got rid of. “I pray what thinke you of the othe I have taken?” The bishop “somewhat enlarged himselfe upon the nature of a vowe,” which, he concluded, is “to be broken or kept, as it is good or bad in its foundation;” “holie David vowed rashlie to Abigail, and yett David broke that vowe, and God and all good men allowed thereof for well donn.” But Sir Rhys had declared that no invader should land without having to pass over his body. The bishop had his reply:—“I shall never holde it for any disparagement to your humilitie, to lay yourself prostrate on the ground for the true and indubitate lord of us all [Richmond] to make an easie entrance over you!”

For a time Sir Rhys took counsel with himself, “busilie gnawing upon that hard and dangerous bone which the Bishop of St. David's and the rest had cast in his way.” He then convoked his friends, the bishop, the Abbot of Talley, Morgan of Cydweli, Arnold Butler, Richard Griffith, and John Morgan, “old and experienced soldiers,” from whose discordant counsels he gained but little satisfaction, some of them urging an immediate breach with Richard, and some a wily policy, according to the lines—

“Good riding at two anchors men have told,
For if the one fails the other may hold.”

Still, “all concluded to fixe on Sir Rice ap Thomas for their anchor-hold, directing their course by his compasse,” and follow his lead. An autograph letter came from the Earl of Richmond from Brittany, praying for Rhys's co-operation,—letters and promises of aid from several important quarters. Sir Rhys is now nearly ready, but he takes one more step of precaution: he consults his *prophet*, “Robert of the Dale,” and insists on knowing whether Richmond's cause would or would not prevail. He gets this answer,—

“Full well I wend
That in the end
Richmond, sprung from British race,
From out this land the boar shall chase.”

But Sir Rhys would see more of the future. Richmond might land and take the throne, but unless he landed at Milford Haven, and had to cross Sir Rhys's country, what scope would there be for Sir Rhys's action, and what hope of reward? He therefore flatly told the prophet, after a day's allowance to peer into futurity, that unless he made a clean breast of the

secret there and then, nothing but death awaited him. Upon this Robert of the Dale answered and said,—

“ Hie thee to the Dale, I'll to the vale
To drink gude ale, and soe I pre have a care of us all ; ”

which was interpreted to mean that Richmond would land at Dale, near Milford, and that the lives and fortunes of all the people were in Sir Rhys ap Thomas's hands.

Forthwith he comes to his resolution. He is joined by a number of magnates. Some come down from the North, notably the noble “ Robert Salisburie.” A hundred horse, well caparisoned, are brought out of his own stables. He mounts his charger, *Llwyd y Basc*, Grey-Fetter-Locks, and sets forth “ in most martial manner ” towards the Dale, a place not far from his castle of *Carew*. He was just in time to receive Richmond on landing, tendered him at once his service and the service of all his followers ; and, mindful of the bishop's lesson, laid himself prostrate on the ground and suffered the earl to step over him, “ soe to make good his promise to King Kichard,” and keep a “ good conscience ” !

The story of Richmond's march to Bosworth field, though short, is too long to be here detailed. Suffice it to say that Sir Rhys ap Thomas performed a distinguished part in the enterprise, and was bountifully rewarded when Henry mounted the throne. The king appointed him to the prefecture and chief government of Wales ; he was made Constable and Lieutenant of Brecknock, Chamberlain of South Wales in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, Seneschal of the lordship of Builth, Haverfordwest, and Rhos ; Knight Banneret, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councillor. “ With these honours and offices heaped upon him, Sir Rhys was commanded to go for Wales.”

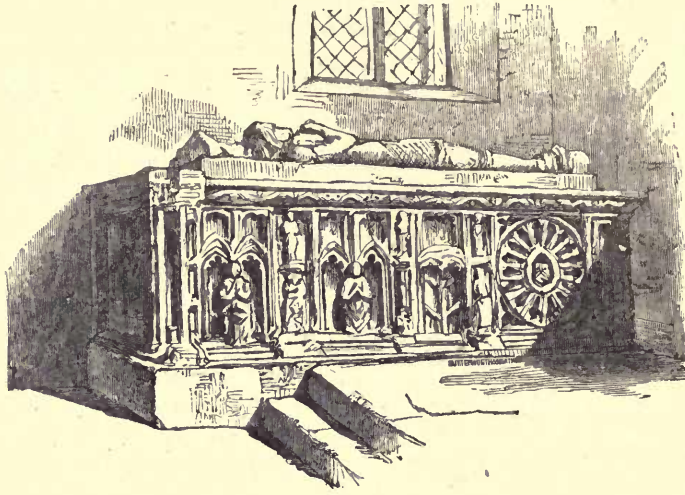
For many years he continued to fill the functions of these and other offices, and died A.D. 1527, at the age of 76. “ He was buried, as the tradition goes,” says his old biographer, “ first in the Fryars at Carmarthen, but was afterwards removed and re-interred in the easterne isle of St. Peter's Church, where his remains, together with those of his ladie, nowe reste under a statelie monument, which, to doe justice to his greate fame and honourable deservings, should have been *Ære perennius* ; but, sorrie am I to saie, is made of a sorte of freestone, of so softe a graine that it alreadie beares evident proofes of unfaithfulnesse to its truste, and in less than another centurie will be likelie to lose all traces of what it was at first intended to recorde.”

The editor of the *Cambr. Register*, A.D. 1796, says, in reference to this tomb, that the old biographer's prediction had long been “ literally verified, as the monument he alludes to, for above a century I should suppose, has ceased to exhibit any more marks of the sculptor's art or original design than were barely sufficient to distinguish the sex of the recumbent figures by. Of an inscription not the faintest vestige now remains, and every endeavour to retrieve it has proved fruitless.” We give an *engraving* of the tomb in the venerable form in which centuries had left it. It has recently been “ restored,” and now looks prim and fresh, but has lost thereby—

“ The pitted cheek and wrinkled brow,
Wise sentences inscribed by time,”

and therefore some of its power to carry the mind to the long past. Sir Rhys ap Thomas's

lady, who is also here commemorated, is said to be Eva, daughter of Henry ap Gwilym of Court Henry.



TOMB OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS.

Lewis Glyn Cothi, a contemporary poet, has a poem on Henry Tudor and Sir Rhys, the first part of which has been rendered thus:—

“Blood like that which flowed of old in the veins of Gruffydd Maelawr is the life-flood of Henry, Jasper, and Sir Rhys. In all alike it flows, enjoining like duties. To these kinsmen three has now the isle of Britain been committed. From Ednyfed Fychan the former two. The Goronwys and the Gruffydds stand by the race of Ednyfed. No longer will the line of Rhodri [the Tudors were of the line of Rhodri Mawr] be weakened: of all under heaven let them be strongest. Let the lands of the faith and of the heathen be subject to the race of Tudor: this island, by destiny of the stars and of song, was for the men of Gwynedd. For from Gwynedd has it been foretold from the towers of Idwal would come liberty. Heinyr the bard foretold the downfall of the Saxons, when from Môn a writing should issue, and a man of Gwynedd should be crowned, and from imperial kindred the race of Rhirid Flaidd, and a kingly origin, a raven should come forth, &c. Behold the Saxons’ rage failing—behold all Cymru filled with joy!”

The arms of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, as given by *Lewys Dwnn*, were—argent, a chevron sable, between three ravens. The bards of the time frequently speak of him as the “raven” and as “three ravens,” in allusion to his escutcheon.

5.—*The Chancery of S. Wales at Carmarthen. History of its Seal.*

The castles of Carmarthen and Dinefawr, being the residences of the S. Wales princes from the time of Rhodri Mawr’s partition of his kingdom between his three sons, Carmarthen became the chief centre of administration for the southern kingdom as it had been under the Romans. But on the conquest of Wales by Edward I. the administration, though not essentially the code of law, was altered by the establishment of new courts, and Carmarthen was made the seat of a court of chancery and exchequer, which had jurisdiction, probably, not only over the territory of the local Lords Marchers, but over the southern

half of the Principality. On the suppression of the marches and the introduction of the new courts and procedure by the 27th Hen. VIII., the chancery court of Carmarthen was abolished; and all remains of the Lords Marchers' privileges were swept away, A.D. 1689.

The history of the *seal* of the Carmarthen chancery* of the time of Henry V. is exceedingly curious. It is not known to the writer where this valuable relic is at present; perhaps it has once more been lost, to reappear, as it has already done on more than one occasion, after a century or two of concealment. In the year 1769 the antiquary, Dr. Pegge, wrote to the *Gentleman's Magazine* as follows:—

“A most transcendent rarity has lately fallen into the hands of Mr. Richard Green, of Lichfield, a gentleman who well knows how to put a just value upon it. 'Tis an original seal of our King Henry V., then Prince of Wales. The seal, which is of brass, and two inches and a half in diameter, is perfectly complete, and in the finest preservation. It represents the prince in armour on horseback, with his sword and shield, as going to strike, the horse galloping, caparisoned with the prince's arms, and ensigned with a noble tuft erect upon his head. This seal, I suspect, never had a reverse; however, if it had, the proprietor must have an extraordinary piece of good fortune, if ever he meets with it. As to the inscription, which is what must ascertain the seal and appropriate it to its true owner, it is very perfect, and runs thus:—S. HENR. PRINCIPIS WALL: DUC ACQUIT LANCASTR & CORNUB' COMES CESTR. DE DMIO DE KERMERDYNE. There is a mistake, you observe, of comes for comitis, and some little difficulty in the last words, which I shall here endeavour briefly to explain. The Princes of Wales, as we are informed by Camden, col. 746, had their chancery and exchequer for South Wales at Carmarthen, which was usually written at this time Kermerdyne; so that this seal was intended for the use of the district of South Wales, and for one of those officers,—dmio meaning dominio. Mr. Green was so obliging as to send me an impression of this curious cimelion, which, in the strictest propriety of speech, is really an unic; and I have prevailed with him to transmit a like impression, by the first conveyance, to you, sir, for the enrichment of your valuable Magazine; believing, and assuring him you will take care to do it justice by an accurate and elegant representation of it in one of your next copper-plates.”

The description of it is further given thus in the *Manchester Guardian*, at its second resurrection in 1855:—“We may add that it is not of ordinary brass, but of brass alloyed with white metal, so as to resemble bell-metal. It is 2¼ inches in diameter; and the arms of Prince Henry are displayed upon it no fewer than four times,—viz., upon the heater-shield he bears upon his left arm; upon the breastplate of his charger; upon the crupper, and upon the housings. The arms, which are remarkable for one peculiarity, we describe from the blazon on the prince's shield on this seal. It bears the arms of France and England quarterly, France first and fourth, three fleurs de lis; England second and third, three lions; over all a label of three points, as the mark of cadency borne by an eldest son during his father's lifetime; which alone (if other evidence were wanting) would fix the date of this seal as during the reign of Henry IV. Now that king bore the arms of France and England quarterly; but the coat of France was borne by himself (as by his predecessors, Edward III. and Richard II.) with the fleurs de lis semé; that is, sown or sprinkled over the shield in indefinite number; whereas this seal has only three fleurs de lis. And it is stated in Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, that Henry V., while Prince of Wales, in the sixth year of his father's reign (1405) bore the arms of France on his seal, fleurs de lis, not semé, as on his father's coins, but charged with three only. It is to this date, therefore, that the seal may be assigned; so that this relic has had an existence of four centuries and a half!

“The prince in this seal has the royal crest of England, a lion, for his helmet-crest; but his charger's head is adorned with an elaborate plume, as the peculiar badge of the Prince of Wales. Of the adoption of this badge, an old heraldic author thus writes of Edward III., the hero of Cressy and Poitiers:—‘The Black Prince having been victorious at the battle of Cressy, was presented with the helmet of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who was slain in that field. This helmet being ornamented with a plume of three ostrich feathers, and bearing the German motto “Ich dien” (I serve), in allusion to the King of Bohemia, who served the French king in person, as an auxiliary, the Black Prince thenceforward bore the feathers and motto, and they became the ensigns of the Prince of Wales.’

“We know nothing of the history of the seal, or, properly speaking, the metal matrix of Prince Henry from 1769, when it was in the possession of Mr. Richard Green, of Lichfield, till the other day, when it was found in a little box upon the shelf of a lumber closet, in a garret, at the seat of a peer in the neighbouring county of York. The finder, who has a just appreciation of the relics of the past, without any of the narrow selfishness that would keep them in jealous exclusiveness from the inspection of others, has permitted a few impressions in wax, leather, and gutta-percha to be taken of this unique seal, which is also to be electrotyped. The use of this seal would cease in 1413, when the prince ascended the throne as Henry V. It seems to have disappeared till June, 1769, and again till August, 1855; and now after two periods of obscurity it has fallen upon a time when its antiquarian value will insure its careful preservation.”

It is possible some of the local antiquaries have secured a copy of this seal of the Carmarthen chancery. But the notice it has excited has been small. The *Cambrian Quart. Journal* of 1856 called attention to it without, however, contributing further light. It may be observed respecting Dr. Pegge's difficulty about the inscription, that if "comes" is incorrect, "duc" is more incorrect, being no Latin word at all. The language of that day was often a strange mixture of Norman-French and Latin, or English, as the case might be, and there is nothing strange in the grammatical jumble of this inscription. It may be rendered—"The seal of Henry, Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine, Lancaster, and Cornwall, Earl of Chester, for the Carmarthen government."

Why the seal belonged to the *Prince of Wales*, and why he had jurisdiction at Carmarthen separately from the *king*, is explained thus. King Edward III., for the better maintenance of his son, the Black Prince, when he was created Prince of Wales, and Wales a Principality, gave him by charter, dated 12th May, A.D. 1334, the whole income of the royal castles, domains, lordships, lands, manors, &c., subsisting in the Principality. A survey was made in the fiftieth year of Edward's reign, when it was found that the total annual value to the Prince of Wales of the whole Principality was £4,681 12s. 5d.; and of the county of Carmarthen, £406 1s. 7d.; from which latter a deduction was to be made towards "perquisites and profits of sessions," and fee of the justices of South Wales.

The conquest by Edward did not annul the Welsh laws. Sir John Dodridge (*Gov. of Wales*, p. 33) says that Edward caused the Welsh laws (of Howel the Good) to be perused, "some whereof he did allow and approve, some others he did abrogate and annul, and in their place appointed new." The government of Wales was in the hands of the prince, "who used to hold," according to the same authority, "a Chancery and a Court of Exchequer in the Castle of Carnarvon for North Wales; . . . and the like courts of Chancery and Exchequer he held in the Castle of *Carmarthen* for *South Wales*, where he had a justice also called the Justice of South Wales, and the courts of their justices or judges so held within their several provinces were called the *Great Sessions* of those provinces; and sometimes these justices were itinerant, and sate in every of the several counties of his province."

The scope of these courts, therefore, included a fiscal and legal element; the former being charged with the survey and collection of the prince's income from the castles, manors, &c., the latter with the administration of justice. When Henry V. ceased to be Prince of Wales, by assuming the crown, the seal above spoken of would no longer be usable, but a new one must be provided for his son, the next prince and owner of the Principality.

SECTION IV.—ANTIQUITIES OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

1.—*Pre-historic.*

The finest *cromlech*, or pre-historic monument of any kind in Carmarthenshire, is that at Dolwilym, an engraving of which on p. 222 renders needless any description.

A *Druidic circle*, so called, known in the neighbourhood as *Buarth Arthur*, near the Cleddy, in Llanboidy parish; has suffered much from time and human hands, and possibly has altogether disappeared. Some few years ago there still remained fifteen upright stones

out of many more once completing the circle, several of which were from six to seven feet high. The diameter of the circle was about sixty feet. This great monument was approached, like others of the kind, by an avenue of upright stones. At the distance of two hundred yards were three huge blocks of rock.

Llanboidy and Llanglydwen parishes possess a large number of memorials of an ancient race. West of the Tâf, and close by Llanglydwen Church, is a *castell*; nearer the Cleddy, by Llwyn'rebol are the stones called *Meini Gwyr*. *Crug Elwyn*, near Rhydmaengwyn, was probably a British *castell*, or post of observation; and *Castell Mawr*, between the latter spot and Llanboidy, is reputed by the Government surveyors to have been a place of defence.

Near Eglwys Fair a Churig are *caers*, *castellau*, and *tumuli*; and close by Llanboidy village is seen a *tumulus* of great size, which evidently has never been disturbed, as well as a camp and entrenchments. Near Alltywalis, on the right of the road to Lampeter, are several *tumuli*; and among local names as we advance are *Gwr-grug*, *Crugiau Edryd*, *Maes-y-Crugiau*. There is *Bwlch-y-dommen*, near Penboyr; a *tumulus* at Pencader; and *Crug-y-bar* is a memorial of another in the parish of Cynwil Cayo. Such an accumulation of ancient remains forcibly suggest that these high grounds must have been in the long past of extraordinary importance both in a religious and a warlike sense. The circles and cromlechs which remain are doubtless few compared with what once existed. These, with the *Meini Gwyr* and other great stones, are properly pre-historic; but the *castellau*, *caers*, and *tumuli* may be places whose use had continued through many periods, from the earliest epoch when man inhabited the region, and engaged in warlike enterprises, down to the civil conflicts of the British chieftains and the raids of the Lords Marchers.

At the camp at *Bronyscawen* it is recorded that many years ago about two hundred Roman coins were found in leaden chests. Some of them were of the early date of Domitian's reign, A.D. 91. This would tend to show that the camp was used by the Romans; but its first formation and use are left in doubt and obscurity.

In the grounds of Dirleton, the residence of A. J. Gulston, Esq., is a huge stone called the *Druid Stone*, which is particularly marked in the Government survey, and a sketch of which has been obligingly sent by the proprietor. Not far from the same spot, at the entrance into the grounds of *Abermarlais*, is a *menhir* of stout proportions, which seems to have passed unnoticed. Neither of these stones bears any inscription; their age is probably longer than that of the art of writing, or of commemorating by inscriptions. In the long past, even after writing became known, men seemed to wish to erect monuments to their dead and temples to their gods which time could not destroy, and to consider the record of an inscription too evanescent to be used.

None of the above are noticed in *Camden* by Gough; but the shortcomings of *Camden* in Wales are well known.

2.—*Historic Antiquities.*

Carmarthenshire abounds in the more imposing monuments of this class—entrenched places, abbeys, and castles of the Middle Ages,—but possesses only a few of the humble

class of inscribed memorial stones, altars, villas, of the Roman period and of subsequent times.

The earliest great monument of the Roman people in this county is the Roman road—the *Via Julia*. This came down from Caerwent by Cardiff and Neath, and had a main station at Carmarthen, probably near the site of the castle. It is remarkable that while the Roman station at Carmarthen was one of great importance, being at the point of junction of the *Via Julia Maritima*, just mentioned, and the *Via Julia Montana*, which came to meet it from *Bannium* (old Brecon), no Roman bricks, tessellated pavement, baths, altars, or even much pottery, are recorded as having been found here. The road approached the town by Pensarn. It then proceeded westward for St. David's and Fishguard.

Although the Romans had a contempt of hills in making roads, generally choosing the shortest route, whether the most level or otherwise, the Vale of Towy was on all grounds their best line for Brecon. Beyond Llandeilo it divided, one branch proceeding across the mountains of Trecastell for Brecon, the other to Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, near Llandovery, where was a station, and thence by Cayo for Llanio (*Loventium*), near Tregaron, on the way for Conway and Carnarvon. The formation and maintenance of these great routes are proofs that the Romans had obtained not only a firm, but a remunerative footing in these parts.

The chief *inscribed stones* are the following :—On the lawn of Captain Davies's mansion of *Trawsmawr* is a stone (described in Gough's *Camden*) which bears the inscription, "SEVERINI FILII SEVERI," which is understood to mean the resting-place or *sepulchre* of *Severinus, son of Severus*. It is added that "by the name it should be Roman, though the form of the letters and the rudeness of the stone" would make one "suspect that it was the epitaph of a person of Roman descent, who lived later than their time." There are, however, abundant instances of Roman inscriptions with awkwardly cut letters, and on stones as rude as nature made them.

In the parish of Henllan Amgoed, on the farm of *Parkau*, is, or was, a stone mentioned by *Camden*, which bore an inscription, to be read downwards, CAH MENVENDANI FILII BARCVNI. "Both names are obsolete, and not to be found in any MS. genealogies."

At *Llanfihangel-ar-Arth*, at the west end of the church, a polished freestone, described by *Camden*, had the words—*Hic jacit Vulcacinus, filius Senomacili*. And another is mentioned in the same work as being in a field, called after it *Cae'r Maen*, not far from Aber Sannan, Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, which was inscribed with characters without obvious or even conjectural meaning, and are therefore "left to the reader's conjecture." The information, however, is given that "the *field* belonged, 1746, to Richard Dyer, Esquier."

The stone bearing the name *Paulinus*, at *Pant-y-polion*, Cayo, a local name supposed to be based on the name in the inscription, has frequently been made known. The full inscription is said to be "SERVATOR FIDEL, PATRIÆ SEMPER AMATOR, HIC PAULINUS JACIT, CULTOR PIENTISSIMUS AEQUI." The first location of this interesting monument was at *Maesllanwrthwl*, in the parish of Cayo, but it was carefully removed some years ago, for better preservation, to the grounds of *Dolaucothi*, the residence of J. Johnes, Esq.

The mediæval *Castles* of Carmarthenshire rank, after Carnarvon, Harlech, and Caerphilly, among the grandest ruins in the country.

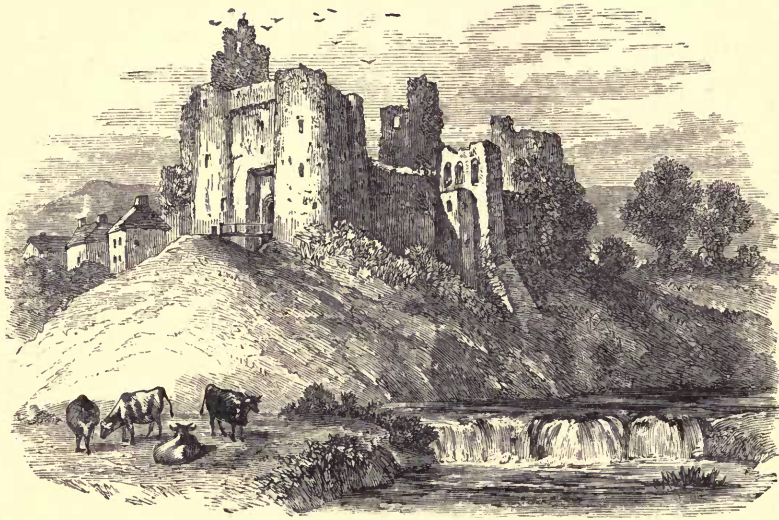
The *Castle of Carmarthen* was never a Norman fortress planned after the Norman model

for great operations ; its dimensions, judging from the site, were never large. In Speed's Map, 1610, it occupies the ground from Nott Square to Spilman Street, and from Queen Street to the declivity on the river. It has not been preserved with any care. A search is required to discover any of its remains. The first origin of this castle cannot be ascertained. It was a British place of strength before the Romans occupied it ; became a British place of greater strength after their departure ; was the seat of the Welsh princes of the South for many generations, first by itself, then conjointly with Dinefawr ; in the Norman period was at intervals occupied by one of the Marchers. About A.D. 1143 it was built—after having been destroyed by Owain Gwynedd—by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. On the conquest of Wales by Edward it became the home of government and of legal and fiscal administration, the property of the prince of Wales for the time being. In later times, when the Tudor dynasty was placed on the throne of England, this castle was, with several others, committed to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Owain Glyndwr took possession of it A.D. 1405. In the civil wars it was garrisoned for the king, but had to yield to the parliament forces commanded by General Laugharne. In 1648 the Cromwellian Committee held their sittings safely ensconced within the castle ; and Cromwell, then at Pembroke, and straining every nerve to reduce Pembroke Castle, writes to his “ noble friends ” the Committee of Carmarthen, under date 9th June, desiring their “ furtherance and assistance in procuring some necessaries to be cast in the iron furnaces in your county of Carmarthen, which will the better enable us to reduce the town and castle of Pembroke.” The principal things among the “ necessaries,” he says, “ are shells for our mortar-piece ; the depth of them we desire may be fourteen inches and three quarters of an inch.” As usual with Oliver, “ expedition ” was desired “ that so, if it be the will of God, the service being done, these poor wasted countries may be freed from the burden of the army.” In the next place “ we desire some D cannon-shot, and some culverin-shot may with all possible speed be cast for us, and hasted to us also. We give you thanks for your care in helping us with bread,” &c. (*Carlyle's Cromwell's Letters, &c.*, iii., 403). So the “ furnace ” was heated sevenfold hotter, and shot and shell from Carmarthen battered and burned Pembroke. The castle site is now the property of Earl Cawdor, and is nearly covered with the buildings of the county gaol, recently much augmented—nearly in the proportion, it is said, in which crime is diminishing.

Cydweli Castle is the finest ruin in this county, and in many respects equals any in Wales. It stands on an elevation on the right bank of the Gwendraeth Fach. Surveyed from one of the heights in the neighbourhood, it presents a stupendous pile, which in its silence and desolation speaks impressively to the beholder of the terrible activities and powers at work eight hundred years ago for the oppression of the people of Carmarthenshire. To the town and castle of Cydweli the words of old Leland will apply to-day as well as when he wrote them three hundred years back ; neither the one nor the other has ceased decaying, but neither seems inclined to disappear. “ The old town is nearly all desolated, but the castel is meately well kept up.” The Earl of Cawdor, who has also inherited this, like Carmarthen Castle, by gift to his predecessor from Vaughan of Golden Grove, sees that it is “ meately well kept up.”

Cydweli Castle is said to have been first built by William de Londres, one of the twelve adventurer Norman knights who assisted Fitzhamon to reduce Glamorgan. The date A.D. 1094 is usually given for its foundation, and this would be about the time when Fitzhamon,

having made good his footing at Cardiff, could spare his assistants to go forth and reduce lands for themselves. This William—why he was called “of London” it is difficult to say; possibly, like many others of his country, he had already sunned himself in that light of royal favour shown by Edward the Confessor to the Normans—had been located on a part of Glamorganshire called Ogmore (Aberogwr); but being ambitious of a wider field and greater power, he had pushed his way further west, pitched his tent, and then built his castle at the mouth of the Gwendraeth Valley.



CYDWELI CASTLE.

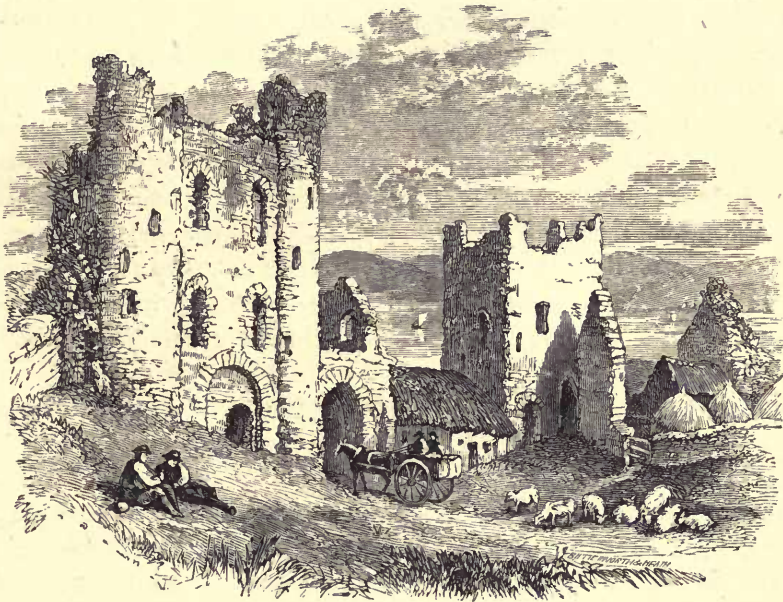
The view we give from the pencil of Mr. Coleman is happily taken, combining the situation and chief parts of the fortress; but, for this very reason, unable to render a distinct idea of the details, as multitudinous as beautiful, of this magnificent pile. On entering, and observing the immense space included within its walls, one recalls the remark of Johnson to Boswell, that “one of the castles in Wales would contain all he had seen in Scotland.”

An elaborate and careful description of the plan and dimensions of this castle has been published by G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais, who has confined himself to architectural work and detail, to the too great exclusion of historical comment. But it must be confessed that the unknown in relation to the subject is much more extensive than the known. That it has had an eventful history no one can doubt; but the circumstances of the times, the destruction of public documents, and the sullen disposition on the part of the wronged and oppressed Welsh to ignore and contemn what was so greatly to their disadvantage, conspired to spread a mist over the subject which no future efforts are likely to dispel. The language of the great ruin to-day may be compared to that which Shakspeare ascribes to the ghost of Robert of Normandy,—

“I could a tale unfold, whose lightest words
 Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
 Make thy two eyes like stars start from their spheres,
 And each particular hair to stand on end,
 Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.”

It could tell of many an innocent victim pining to death in its dungeons ; of mailed and stalwart warriors, by adverse fortune prisoners of war, cut down by the avenging sword ; of escalading and hurling from the ramparts down the steep into the flood ; of conflagration and overthrow, wild confusion, frantic terror, cries and wailings ; of the earth sodden with intermingled blood of Welshmen, Flemings, French and English, Irish and Scotch, and of courtyard and pleasance, ditch and rampart, and the bed of the chafing Gwendraeth filled with the dead bodies of men.

A few notices only are given in the old chronicles. Of the attempt of the brave but



LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE.

“ Oh, sadly shines the morning sun
On leaguere castle wall,
When bastion, tower, and battlement
Seem nodding to their fall.”—SCOTT.

rash Gwennlian, A.D. 1136, to put a stop to the Norman's settlement in this locality, notice has already been taken at p. 234.

The *Annales Cambriæ* record that in the year given for the founding of this fortress, Cydweli was devastated by the French ; and under 1153 inform us that Cadell, son of Gruffydd, “destroyed Cedweli ;” but as no specific reference is made to the castle, the desolating incursion may only have visited the town and district. Under 1214 it is said that Rhys ap Gruffydd, with the help of Maelgwyn (cum auxilio Mailgoni), conquered Cedweli and Kernawallan, turning thence in great force to Gower, where he consumed the land by fire, secured booty, burned and demolished castles, “not without detriment to human beings,”—a sagacious remark which it was scarcely necessary to make. Then we are told that, A.D. 1231, Llewelyn, prince of North Wales (the Great), having destroyed the castles of Montgomery (Mungumriam), Brecon, Hay, and Radnor, came down through Gwent,

reducing Caerlion to ashes, and "levelled with the ground (prostravit) the castles of Nêth and Kedweli."

Opposite the pretty village and watering-place of Ferryside, and keeping guard from on high over the village after which it is called, stands the sadly neglected but noble ruin of *Llanstephan Castle*. There are not in Wales two other castles occupying a grander site. Whether as a point of observation or an object to be observed, this ruin is equally interesting. To see it by moonlight, when its shadow falls on the tide, makes one feel as if in fairy-land. But its decay is permitted to go on without pity. Why not replace some of the fallen stones, fill the gaping walls, and help to hand down to ages coming the lessons which to all but the crassest of mankind these wonderful ruins are capable of teaching? The history of England, and of Wales emphatically, is told in its most impressive passages by feudal castles. They inform us of the fell oppression laid upon our forefathers, of long years of Egyptian bondage, and of the eventual fracturing of the iron chains by the growing Hercules of liberty.

The position of this castle at once explains its chief object. It was built to guard the entrance from the sea into the Vale of Towy and surrounding country. It was a guard upon Carmarthen and Dinefawr; when held by friends a powerful protection, when by foes a perilous menace. Its watch-tower swept the bay from Tenby to the coast of Devon and Somerset, and round to the headlands of Gower; while with its companion castles of Cydweli and Tal-Lacharn (Laugharne) it commanded the whole of the Carmarthenshire coast.

By whom or when Llanstephan Castle was first founded we are not able to gather from authentic records. It may have been a British entrenched camp, but it was not likely to be a post selected by the Romans. They cut straight through the country, planting their fortresses on the line of their roads, and seldom suffering the waste of diversion to distant lateral points. The princes of South Wales would not neglect such a favourable place for a stronghold in their internecine wars. But the ruins now on the Llanstephan headland possess no British features. No such castles were built in Britain before the Norman Conquest; the mode of warfare followed, the wandering predatory habits of armed hosts, as well as the state of the arts, rendered such structures impossible. The Tower of London, the first Norman castle in England, reflecting the models already frowning on the rivers and forests of Normandy, Brittany, and the upper Seine, was also the first great walled fortress of similar form and dimensions in Britain. Llanstephan Castle is in all its essential features a Norman citadel. The numerous openings, the Gothic arches, the great towers flanking the entrance, portcullises, ample courtyards for exercise, and space for men-at-arms, cattle, and provisions, all forbid the idea that it was of British execution.

But, as we are ignorant of the first founding of a castle at Llanstephan, so are we ignorant of the erection of what now remains upon the site, and which is depicted in the engraving. Some kind of castle was built here as late as the year 1138, by Uchtryd, Lord of Merioneth, but was soon taken by the Normans. Did they then build the present fortress? Whether it was so or not, we find that a few years afterwards, A.D. 1143, it was snatched from the Normans by Meredydd, Rhys, and Cadell, sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys of Dinefawr. This was probably the occasion referred to by the *Annal. Camb.* as occurring two or three years later (a discrepancy not unusual), when the brothers Meredydd, Cadell, and Rhys, "with the assistance of Howel ap Owain," having obtained possession of

“Castellum Kermerd” (Carmarthen Castle), took the castle of Llanstephan from the Normans.

The consequence of this success of the local lords was to rouse the Normans to earnest efforts to recover the castle. The story is thus told by Beattie:—“The daring exploit was instantly reported to the Norman legions beyond the frontier, who made all possible haste to vindicate the tarnished honour of the garrison, and, mustering all their available strength, soon made their appearance under the walls of Llanstephan. The consequence of this movement was a protracted siege, in the progress of which everything promised a successful issue to the Normans. At last, while the Cambrian garrison within did little more than regard their operations with passive indifference, the signal was given to scale the ramparts, and at the word every Norman flew to the assault. Meredydd, however, was well prepared to give his unbidden guests a Welsh welcome; and while the Normans, like swarming bees, were covering fosse and rock with their numbers, he ordered a wedge to be struck home, and no sooner was the hammer at work than an avalanche of rocks, suddenly let loose from the highest point of the ramparts, overwhelmed the invaders, and hurled the scaling party and their ladders into the ravine below. A shout of derision followed them from the garrison above, operations on both sides were suspended, and with their ranks thus suddenly thinned by a catastrophe as unseen as it was disastrous, the Normans sullenly withdrew.”

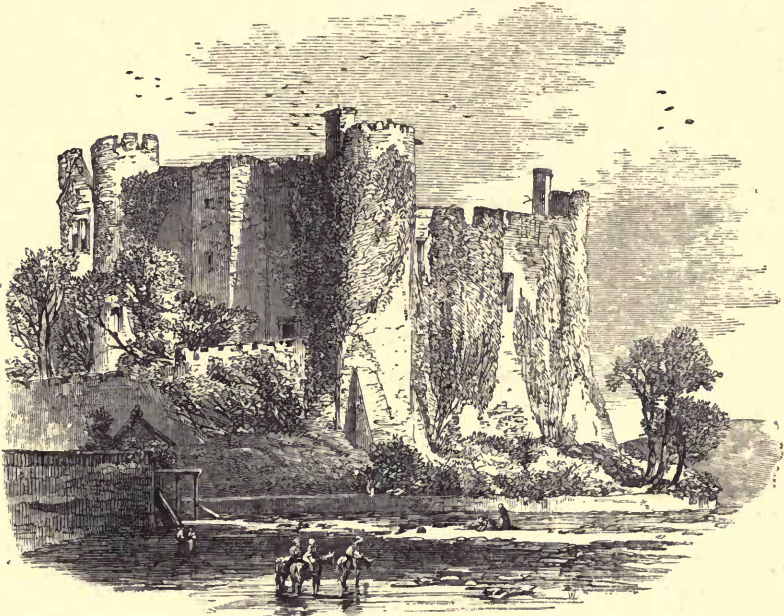
The siege was afterwards conducted in a more regular and systematic method. The Normans had recourse to all the appliances of military art. The warlike engines employed against stubborn fortresses were now called into perpetual action, and night and day the *butting* of the battering-ram continued to shake the ramparts, until here and there a stone dropping from the mason-work, the whole ramparts began to shake under the feet of the besieged. At length a breach being effected, the Normans poured in their best troops, and for a time the conflict was maintained with desperate fury. Foot to foot the assailants met, fought, and fell where they stood. Too proud to ask quarter, the fierce Cambrian rushed upon his adversary with a blind impetuosity that often placed him at his mercy; while the Norman, adroit in the management of his weapon, and bent on avenging his countrymen, was only stimulated to indiscriminate slaughter, and long before sunrise the Norman banner waved on the castle of Llanstephan.

A.D. 1214 we find (*Annal. Cambr.*) that Llewelyn the Great, of North Wales, paid a destructive visit to the Norman strongholds of these parts. He was joined by Wenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyfeiliog, of Powys, Maelgwyn, son of the “Lord Rhys,” and Rhys and Owain, of South Wales, and by their combined and irresistible force took the castle of Carmarthen, the Norman garrison succumbing not so much to the fortune of battle as to simple fear (non belli conflictu sed solo eorum timore); advanced and took the castle of Cydweli; then, crossing the Towy, took and demolished (ceperunt et everterunt) the castle of Llanstephan, and forthwith proceeded to deal the same measure to St. Clear’s, Trefdraeth (Tref-traid), Aberteivi, and Cilgerran Castles. This visit of the allied princes to Llanstephan was most desolating; it resulted in the almost total destruction of the place; one writer says that “to prevent its being turned again against the peace of the county they dismantled the walls, threw down the gates, filled up the ditches, and left its towers for a habitation of owls.”

So important a post, however, while a state of war continued, was not to remain a ruin.

It was again possessed and rebuilt by the Normans: for after the next Llewelyn (ap Iorwerth) had obtained a victory over the English at Dinefawr, A.D. 1257, he advanced to Llanstephan Castle, besieged, and took it.

The *Castle of Laugharne*, on a level site at the mouth of the little river Tâf, was once a powerful and extensive fortress, though of dimensions far more contracted than those of Cydweli and Llanstephan. This place is mentioned occasionally in the old chronicles as *Abercoran*, the name by which it was known in ancient times. It then came to be called, perhaps from the situation of the castle, *Tal-Llacharn*, the head or front of Llacharn; at last



LAUGHARNE CASTLE.

this was euphonized into Laugharne. Giraldus, A.D. 1188, has Talachar. Some have conjectured that the town was called by its modern name from General Laugharne, who took it for the Parliament in 1644; but to this the answer is sufficient that in Speed's map of 1610 its name is Llacharn.

Less is known of the history of this massive fortress than of Cydweli and Llanstephan. It has been said that it was first built in the eleventh century; it was taken by the Lord Rhys, A.D. 1189, under the name Abercorran Castle, and destroyed in 1214 or 1215 by Llewelyn the Great. A Norman Lord Marcher of an inferior grade, De Brian by name, afterwards took it up as his stronghold, and seems to have become an established resident of the place. Having by some means—probably the usual means of fire and sword—become possessed of lands in the district, a younger De Brian bequeathed at his death certain portions of them to the town, and granted the town a charter. This was about A.D. 1300. At the old church for ages they preserved a purple mantle which he used to wear, which possibly—since things of this kind generally have a more than natural durability in them—

is still there exhibited, though it can scarcely, being the garment of an interloper, be considered as having in it much virtue.

The end of this castle of Laugharne came when the town was taken, as mentioned, by the Parliamentary General. It was then, like Cydweli and Llanstephan, finally dismantled ; but the walls are in a better preserved state than those of the other fortresses.

At St. Clear's (St. Clare) there was also a Norman castle, about whose fortunes not very much is known, its life having probably been of brief duration as a Lord Marcher's residence, and distinguished by no extraordinary events. We can measure for it a duration of only about thirty years as a warlike stronghold. It was in existence in the year 1188, when Giraldus de Barri passed that way with Archbishop Baldwin preaching the Crusades, for he mentions it as the adjacent castle of St. Clare, giving at the same time a rather amusing account of a method of making evil-doers good servants of the Church :—" On our journey from Caermardyn to the Cistercian monastery, called Alba Domus (Whitland), the archbishop was informed of the murder of a young Welshman who was devoutly hastening to meet him, when, turning out of the road, he ordered the corpse to be covered with the cloak of his almoner, and with a pious supplication commended the soul of the murdered youth to heaven. Twelve archers of the adjacent castle of St. Clare, who had assassinated the young man, were on the following day *signed with the cross* at Alba Domus as *punishment for their crime.*" So they were marched off to fight the infidel !

The next year after this summary conversion of twelve archers of the castle into Christian soldiers, the Lord Rhys visited and took possession of the place. After this, Howel *Sais* became its occupant, who was compelled in the year 1195 to yield it up to the Norman De Breos. In 1214 it was captured and hardly used by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, of North Wales. Not a vestige of the walls is now to be seen ; the mound on which it stood, and which has partly grown out of its ruins, alone remains to mark the spot.

Dinefawr Castle, a few miles up the Vale of Towy, whose ample and well-wooded park reaches to the town of Llandeilo, though of greater celebrity historically than any fortress in Carmarthenshire, or, in some respects, in South Wales, has less to show of its remains than even Dryslwyn. It stood planted on a noble *din*, or eminence, commanding a wonderful view, in various directions, of valley and hill scenery of the choicest description. The variety of the scene is trebled by the intersection of hills nearly at right angles, and the junction with the Towy of two or three mountain streams. Mountains in the distance complete the picture. The castle stood near the edge of a steep of considerable depth, dropping down towards the Towy, from which direction it was well-nigh impossible to attack it ; but towards the interior the descent was gradual, and the enemy must be kept at bay by entrenchment and force. Of the plan and proportions of the ancient castle of Dinefawr it is now impossible to form a conception,—so little of it remains, and so completely has the effacing power of time disguised the site.

“ Yet time has seen, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow, —
Has seen this broken pile complete,
Big with the vanity of state ;
But transient is the smile of fate ! ”

It is said to have been of a circular outline, and surrounded by a double moat and rampart. The ruin is draped in the immortal green of ivy, fit emblem of the memory of Wales, which for many ages to come will not cease to cherish the name of Dinefawr. Stately trees have grown up, and remain like sentinels to guard the sacred spot. Some of these have died in service; others are decaying; each recalling to mind the lines of Henry Vaughan,—

“Surely thou didst flourish once amid many springs;
 Many bright mornings, much dew, many showers,
 Passed o'er thy head; many light hearts and wings
 Which now are dead lodged in thy living towers.

“And still a new succession sings and flies;
 Fresh groves grow up, and their green branches shoot
 Towards the old and still enduring skies,
 While the low violet thrives at their root.”

Dinefawr itself is a dead old tree “that once did flourish amid many springs.” Many bright mornings, many showers, yea, and many storms, passed over its head; and who can doubt that many light hearts and wings lodged in its towers? It witnessed the martial pomp of the royal Rhodri, and the graver dignity of the court of Howel the Good; probably the very walls, fragments of which still remain, rose up under the eye and command of the aged Rhys ap Tewdwr, and heard the shrill trumpet as he called to arms to meet the Norman; Gruffydd ap Rhys went forth from this spot to slay the 3,000 Flemings and French on the banks of the Teivi; the Lord Rhys called this seat his own when he confounded the Normans in their councils, scattered their forces, expelled their lords from half a dozen castles, and compelled Henry to yield him the title of Lord of South Wales. In later times “a new succession sings and flies,” for we see here the stalwart form of Sir Rhys ap Thomas mounting his war charger, and hear him summoning from his stables a hundred horsemen armed cap-à-pie to fight the fight of Bosworth Field, and win the throne of England for the Tudor earl. But now a fairer presence has come to bless these glades; peace has come; the lowly violet grows undisturbed, fresh groves grow up, and “the old and still enduring skies” look down on a scene grander in its tranquillity than it ever was in its martial glory and renown. The face of earth and the face of heaven, looking into each other, are ever the same, while the never constant stream of human things, like the Towy below, now in surging flood, now gleaming smoothly in the sunshine, passes on to the great sea.

Dryslwyn Castle, also in the Vale of Towy, is more remarkable for the boldness and beauty of its situation than for its size and strength as a fortress.

This castle was properly an appendage to Dinefawr,—a watch-tower to scan the vale up and down, and a place of strength sufficient to command the ford here crossing the Towy. It is probably of late origin in the history of Dinefawr, as no references are made to it in the chronicles before the Norman Conquest, and very few since. The *Annal. Cambr.* briefly intimate, under the year 1246, an investment of “Deresloyn by the seneschal of Cayrmardyn,” but the result is not mentioned. Under Edward I., A.D. 1287, the same chronicle informs us, Rhys ap Meredydd, Lord of Ystrad Towy, having a quarrel with Robert Tybetot, justiciary of “Karmardyn,” took the castles of Lanamdevery, Dynewr, and Carreg-Kennen, &c.,

and burned the town of Karmardyn to the very gates. But a strong body of English came and attacked his castle of "Deresloyn," and at length, by undermining the walls, took it.



DRYSLWYN CASTLE (from a drawing by Birket Foster).

"The fair mead, and downy hill
Crested with castle grey."

In this enterprise, however, they suffered heavy loss, for while the mining operations were in progress a part of the walls fell upon William Monthenesy, a baron, and many others, killing them on the spot.

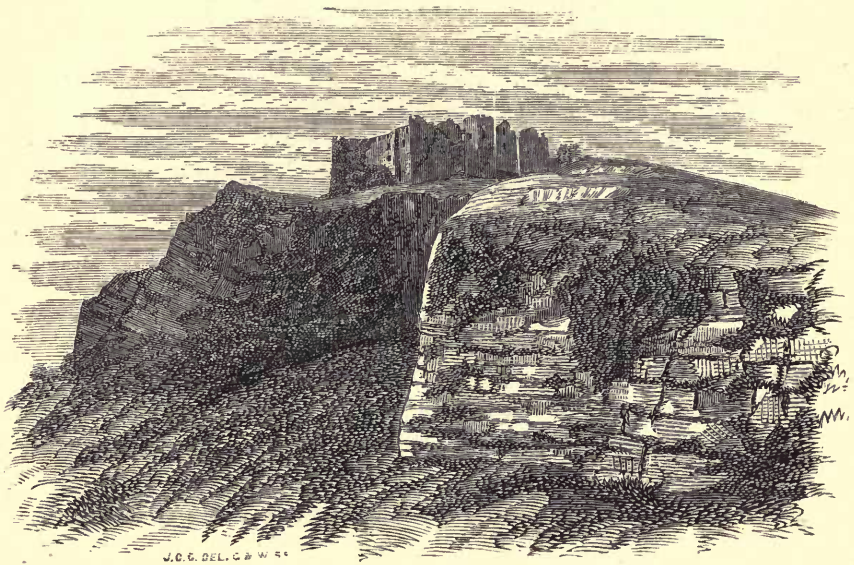
The venerable ruin which now crowns the hill at Dryslwyn has stood there for nearly seven centuries.

Carreg Cennen Castle, on the little stream Cennen, near Llandeilo, is one of those strongholds among the wild hills whose immemorial age and terrific aspect inspire the beholder with awe. Perched grandly on the summit of a broad and craggy eminence of solid limestone, 400 feet in perpendicular height, constructed of rude but solid masonry, with few openings, and of vast proportions, it is a place to defy and scorn assault,—the very *beau idéal* of a robber fortress of the wildest age of barbarism.

A visitor describes the scene thus :—"We left the road to the right up a steep track by the side of a romantic dingle, down the dark hollow of which a small cascade trickled with very good effect. In our ascent delightful views were obtained of the upper Vale of Towy, stretching from Llandeilo Bridge to the vicinity of Llandovery. The distant groves of Taliaris and Abermarlais Parks adorned this view, which was only inferior to that from Dinefawr Castle. As we advanced further, the rich prospect withdrew, and we found ourselves entering upon the dreary wilds of the Black Mountains; our track then became indistinct, and unenlivened by a single habitation or a human face. We mounted a pre-

cipitous hill, over a track which formed the bed of a torrent, and discovered the object of our search upon a bold rock a considerable distance on our right. On crossing the ruin through its stormy halls, we recoiled on finding ourselves upon the brink of a precipice, which, except on the side by which we ascended, encompasses the castle in a perpendicular rocky cliff upwards of 400 feet in height. Then climbing among the mossy fragments of the building, we discovered an aperture in the ground, connected with a long subterranean gallery, dug through the solid rock, and lighted by windows cut in the cliff, though not visible from any situation without. This recess terminated in a large gloomy cavern, which seemed to have led to some adjacent spot, forming a secret communication from the castle."

This gallery led to the well of the fortress, the descent being made not by steps, but by



CARREG CENNEN CASTLE.

a sloping mine cut through the living limestone. This passage is of varying dimensions, being in one place twelve feet in width, in another less than three, and at a medium height of ten feet. The whole descent through the rock is 150 feet in length. Notwithstanding all the labour here implied, the supply of water is so small as scarcely to be sufficient for a single family—the result perhaps of a more recent change of drainage.

The architectural features of this castle make it hazardous to assign it to any age; but it is almost certain that it could not have been built since the time or during the time of Edward I. It is far more likely to have been a bold imitation of some of the earliest Norman castles by the Welsh chieftains of these parts, the roughness of the masonry, with the absence of all ornamentation and of Gothic forms, pronouncing it British rather than Norman, and earlier rather than later than Henry I. But it is surprising how little is said

about a place of such magnitude and strength in our early annals. We have just sufficient evidence that it was in existence and occasionally held by the Welsh princes, and that is nearly all. In the year 1247, Rhys Fychan recovered it from the English, to whom his mother, out of hatred to him, had delivered it up. The *Annales Cambriae* make no mention of it till A.D. 1282. It was then, along with Llandovery and Llanbadarn-fawr Castles, taken by David, brother of Llewelyn, a very short time before the fall of the latter. David was acting on this occasion in combination with Rhys Fychan ap Rhys ap Maelgwyn, Lord of Is-cennen, Gruffydd and Conan, sons of Meredydd, and others. The fall of Llewelyn did not put a stop to disturbance and serious insurrection in Wales; hence we find in the same authority that, A.D. 1287, Rhys ap Meredydd, who had taken umbrage at the proceedings of Robert Tybetot, the Justiciary of Carmarthen, acting for the Prince of Wales, had rebelled against the king, collected a great number of followers, and taken Llandovery, Dinefawr, and Carreg Cennen Castles. It was after this disturbance that the attack above mentioned on Dryslwyn Castle was made by the English. The growing feebleness and obscurity of this branch of the House of Dinefawr probably led by degrees to the abandonment and dismantling of the fortress, whose distant and wild position never counselled its restoration. Carreg Cennen was among the gifts made by Henry VII. to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and on the disgraceful deprivation of his grandson, Rhys Gruffydd, of his estate, was given to Earl Carbery, of Golden Grove, and thence came to Earl Cawdor, the present proprietor.

Llandovery Castle, of whose origin no definite information is obtainable, most likely arose out of the troubles brought upon Wales by the Lords Marchers. It will be so even if we conjecture that it was first built by one of the native lords of districts, the Lord of Is-Cennen, *ex. gr.*, during the wretched broils which they kept up among themselves after the death of the "Lord Rhys;" for these disorders were indirectly owing to the presence of the Norman settlers. We hear nothing whatever of a castle at Llandovery before the tenth century. The old rock where the ruin now stands was doubtless there, and it is highly possible that a site so inviting for a British camp, or post of observation, near the meeting of several valleys and streams, had been from early times used for that purpose. But the generally admitted fact that no castle fortresses of this kind were built by the Britons prior to the Norman Conquest, coupled with the silence of the chronicles respecting anything of the kind at Llandovery, will justify the conclusion that before the eleventh century no castle existed at this place.

But that a castle did exist here in the year 1159 is probable. A certain Walter Clifford, doubtless a Norman, at this time *dominus*, or Lord of Cantref Bychan, fell upon the lands of Rhys ap Gruffydd (*Annal. Cambr.*), carried away booty, and slew some people, concerning which Rhys made complaint to King Henry as lord paramount (*ut domino*); but finding that the king did not feel inclined to rectify the matter, Rhys very naturally sought redress by action, and forthwith took the castle (*castellum*) of Llandovery. Four years later, A.D. 1163, we find from the *Annal. Cambr.* that he again acquired possession of this castle. Howel, son of Rhys, according to one text of the *Annales*, took it in 1192, and lost many men in the enterprise. Soon after this Meredydd, son of Rhys, had become Lord of Cantref Bychan, having, as it would seem, Llandovery as his chief town and home; but in the year

1201 his brother Gruffydd came upon him with a great force, expelled him from the castle, and took his land. This advantage he did not long enjoy, for, as if a judgment had visited him for so unnatural a conduct, in less than a month he sickened and died.

A.D. 1213, Rhys and Owain, sons of Gruffydd, son of the "Lord Rhys," aided by the French (Normans), took Llandovery Castle from their uncle, Rhys Fychan, Lord of Cantref Bychan, driving him out of his territory. It appears that King John, who favoured Rhys ap Gruffydd and his brother, had directed Fulk of Hereford to lead an army to his assistance. The combined forces fell first on Dinefawr, and then on Llandovery, taking both, but allowing the garrison holding them for Rhys Fychan to depart.

A period of nearly seventy years now elapses before we learn further the fortunes of Llandovery. A.D. 1282, however, David ap Gruffydd, of North Wales, brother of Llewelyn, the last prince, assisted by a number of the lords of South Wales, after taking the castle of Llanbadarn-fawr, comes with overwhelming forces and captures the castle of Llandovery and Carreg Cennen.

The subsequent history of Llandovery Castle lies in much obscurity. Like all other castles in Britain, it has, of course, had the honour of being demolished by Cromwell, but proof of the fact is not forthcoming.

Of the causes of such raids and surprises, expulsions, and murders as are above indicated, no information is given us. The imagination has room to play, and with its magic pencil fill in the shading which will give life to the picture. Our chroniclers never, or seldom, took the trouble to account for their facts, nor do they attempt such a concatenation of bare facts as would enable the reader to see the sequence, and comprehend, without being told, the reason of this or that. It is clear that Cantref Bychan and Ystrad Towy were districts constantly trembling with agitation and warlike conflict in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and that the little town of Llandovery, now so quiet, and always so pleasantly situated, bore a prominent part in the turmoil. Though always small, this has never been quite an obscure place. It was warlike in the Middle Ages. In the seventeenth century it held up a religious light to Wales through its immortal Vicar Rhys Prichard. In our own times it possesses one of the best grammar schools in the Principality, and has made itself a name in the circles of learning and literature throughout the kingdom, and beyond it, through the printing press of Mr. William Rees.

The town of Llangadock had once a *castle*, whose history was not eventful, and it possesses one of the oldest parish churches in the county. *Abermarlais*, when it formed one of the residences of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, was also a place of great strength, moated and fortified. On the Cothi, not far from its junction with the Towy, there were fortresses of a subordinate kind to guard the vale; but their operations were not distinguished; their builders are not known; their whole history is in their remaining ruins. One stands on the right bank of the Cothi, about two miles from Pontargothi, the other at the distance of half a mile from the left bank, and about the same distance behind the park of Pant-glas. *Castell Moel*, or Green Castle, on the road from Carmarthen to Llanstephan, is another ruin involved in much obscurity. The position, commanding a narrow gorge of the Towy, was one of advantage, and likely to be chosen from early times. We have nothing but a tradition of its erection by Uchtryd of Meirionydd, the reputed founder of Llanstephan Castle; but the masonry which constitutes the present ruin sufficiently testifies to a comparatively recent

origin, being probably nothing less than remains of the house of *Rudds* or *Ryds*, of Castell-Moel (see *Ryds*, or *Reads*, of *Castell Moel*).

The chief *Ecclesiastical Antiquities* of this county are the abbeys of *Talley* and *Whitland*. The Carmarthen Augustinian *Priory* exists only in history, a very small fraction of its ruin alone remaining; while its church, called after St. John the Evangelist, where Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr, and many other persons of distinction, had been buried, has long ago disappeared. Speed's map of Carmarthen, A.D. 1610, marks the priory as then standing nearly entire, with its "garden walled around." The church is said to have stood between it and the river, and at the lower end of the field called *Park y Berllan*.

Carmarthen had two or three other places for *les religieuses*,—a monastery of *Grey* (Franciscan) *Friars* in Lammas Street, still commemorated by a space called "Friars' Park," where at first Edmund Tudor, father of Henry VII., was buried, subsequently removed to St. David's Cathedral; *St. Mary's Chapel* stood just behind the present town hall; and a chapel named Prince Edward's Chapel, probably formed for the convenience of the Prince when he visited his "Chancerie and Castell of Kermerdyn." In fact, religion in Catholic times had a good space allotted to it in Carmarthen. Nor has this taste yet quitted the ground; for whether from the "militant" or the Christian point of view—and they are considerably different—the present inhabitants have provided more than sufficient places of worship to contain every man, woman, and child in the place, supposing that a concurrent disposition to "go to sermon" fell upon all at one and the same moment!

Talley Monastery, near the banks of the Cothi, founded before A.D. 1197 by "the Lord Rhys," was at one time a place of note. It stood on a pleasant mead, sheltered by surrounding hills, and looking down a pretty valley towards Taliaris and the Vale of Towy. Our monks were never foolish in choosing a locality. The chief attraction here at present is the notable mansion of Edwinsford, the ancient *Rhyd Edwyn*. The remains of the monastery of Tal-ley (properly *Tal-y-llychau*, or the head of the lakes—there being two considerable pools in the vicinity) are now much reduced from the proportions they exhibited a hundred years ago, but sufficient still remains to convey some idea of the extent of the buildings when in their full glory. This monastery was in full operation in the time of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, having at its head an abbot who was a man of so commanding an influence as to be called, along with the Bishop of St. David's, to the council of Sir Rhys on the matter of the candidature of the Earl of Richmond for the throne. He was the man who drew up Sir Rhys's answer to King Richard's letter, and never had letter more of the marks of a cautious and far-reaching mind upon it than that letter had (see p. 241). The monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII., son of that Earl of Richmond whom the abbot plotted to elevate to the place of power, and had at that time a gross yearly revenue of £153 1s. 4d.

Whitland Abbey, near St. Clear's, was in some respects the most celebrated in Wales. It was probably founded by Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales (see *Rhys ap Tewdwr*), who died A.D. 1091; but some have contended that its origin was so early as the fifth century, and that its founder was Pawl Hên, or Paulinus, a saint of the congregation of Illtyd of Llanilltyd-fawr. Powel, in his chronicle, says, "For the first abbey or friar-house that we read of in Wales, till the destruction of the noble house of Bangor [Iscoed], which savoured not of Romish dregges, was the *Tuy Gwyn*, built the year 1146, and after they

swarmed like bees through all the countrie" (p. 254). If Powel is correct as to this latter date, then they are right who attribute its foundation to Bernard, Bishop of St. David's. All these conjectures may have a basis of truth. A religious house of some kind may have been established here in the time of Pawl Hên (fifth century); Bernard of St. David's may have reorganized and subsidized this in the year 1146; and Rhys ap Tewdwr may have endowed it with lands and built the Cistercian monastery, whose ruins partly still remain, in the latter part of the same century.

Sir Richard Hoare, in his notes on Giraldus, is inclined to think it owed its foundation to Bernard, "as the date of his episcopacy concurs with Powel's account, and is corroborated by the following passage in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*,—'Anno 1143 ducti sunt monachi ordinis Cisterciensis qui modo sunt apud Albam Landam, in West Walliam, per Bernardum Episcopum.' [In the year 1143 the monks of the Cistercian order, who are now at Whitland, were brought to West Wales by Bishop Bernard.] Sir Richard further observes that Leland in his *Collectanea* says, 'Whitland abbat. Cistert. Rhesus filius Theodori, princeps Suth Walliæ, primus fundator.'" [Of the Cistercian Abbey of Whitland, Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, is the first founder.] We have no better data to judge by than the above.

In a former page it has been observed that King Henry I., about A.D. 1171, was entertained here by "the Lord Rhys," but this entertainment was not necessarily at the abbey or monastery, since, in the vicinity, the princes of Dinefawr had a summer residence, said to have been built of *white* willow rods, and for this reason called *Ty Gwyn*, "the White House." It was in the designation of this royal summer-house, or hunting lodge, that the monastery found its name. As a *Cistercian* monastery it could not have existed before the twelfth century, because that order of monks was only created a year or two before the expiration of the preceding century. It was called "on the Tâf," because the Tâf, which runs at some distance, is the largest stream near it, although not the nearest stream.

Fostered by the care of the Dinefawr princes, this monastery soon grew into great repute as a place of learning and piety. It stood in a confined valley, surrounded by hills of moderate height, which shelter the situation from the coldest winds, and which are even now covered with noble groves of timber. The ruins which remain on the ground describe an extensive area, but no part of them exhibits any fine specimens of architecture, the mullions and tracery, arches and quoins of the Gothic windows having probably been utilized in creating modern buildings. The area of the monastery seems to be the area of the Hon. W. H. Yelverton's kitchen-garden; parts of the ancient walls form the garden fence; and the new cowhouses, which that zealous agriculturist has built, stand exactly on the site of the ancient *abbey*. Mr. Yelverton explained to the writer that the bases of the nave columns were found in clearing the foundations, and that being considerably below the surface, they were left there and covered up. One would like to know where stood the veritable *Ty Gwyn*; still more where stood that building, if it was other than the *Ty Gwyn*, where Howel the Good assembled his wise men from every comot in Wales to revise and settle the laws of the country (see p. 229), the circumstance which, beyond all others, gave distinction and enduring celebrity to this spot.

Giraldus Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin, of Canterbury, visited Alba Domus in 1188, preaching the Crusades, and at least made twelve converts (see p. 255). Giraldus had

no love for monks of any order, and his *Itinerary* contains not a word respecting the place, except an implication that they spent the night there, and next day, after signing the twelve archers with the sign of the cross, proceeded towards "Haverford." (*Itin.*, x.)

The abbey and monastery of *Ty Gwyn ar Dâf* were dissolved by Henry VIII., and a great deal of seething idleness and corruption thereby brought to a desirable end. The yearly revenue of the place, as returned, was £153 17s. 2d.

SECTION V.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

A very large proportion of houses once prominent in the roll of this county have succumbed and disappeared. The lesson we learn from a survey of a particular district, such as a county, over a period of two or three centuries, is that the life of a house or family bears a strong analogy to that of the individual, and very often enjoys a continuance surprisingly brief. The causes which lead to this result, in addition to the natural inconstancy of human life, are various, and need not here be specified; but it seems more than probable that with the more elevated tone of society, and the more definite arrangements respecting property which distinguish the modern age, the continuance of households will become prolonged rather than curtailed.

Many of the names that stood foremost in Carmarthenshire many ages ago are still here, as subsequent pages in our inquiry will show; but many others have no memorial left except in marble, brass, and parchment. What inhabitant of Ystrad Towy, who lived at the time when the ironclad warriors of Rufus passed through these parts, would believe that the race of *Rhys ap Tewdwr* would ever cease? but there has been no known descendant of that illustrious house of Dinefawr in existence for 400 years! To descend to comparatively recent times, we inquire in vain for the race of the Earl of Carbery, or of any Vaughan of the direct Golden Grove line; of the baronets of Forest (*Lloyds*), and of Laugharne (*Crow*); of the knights of Llwyn-Ifan (*Fleming*), of Penbre (*Fychan*), of Llanwrda (*Powell*), of Pibwr (*Donne*), and of Pant-howel (*Williams*); and of the far more numerous untitled patricians, such as the *Morgans* of Furnace, *Lloyds* of Llangenech, *Lloyds* of Kilymaenllwyd, *Barrett* of Pendine, *Jones* of Llwyn-y-ffortun, *Gwyn* of Taliaris, *Gwyn* of Gwempa, *Lloyd* of Llanllawddog, *Fychan* of Trymsaran, &c.

Looked at from an *ethnological* point of view, the old families of this county displayed at one time a good sprinkling of foreign blood. We have ceased in our day to consider any as alien who share with us the land and the amenities of life, and notice national distinctions merely as matters of fact in history and science. Under Cardiganshire it is observable that few men of foreign nationality had in early times become owners of land and founders of families. In Carmarthenshire, the Norman Conquest, the rule of the Lords Marchers, the Flemish settlements, and other complications, brought in a slightly larger element of this class, of which, however, in our time but few traces remain.

Thus the *Barretts* of Pendine, and of Llandeilo Abercowin (same stock as the Barretts of Gelliswick), came first to Wales with Gilbert Strongbow, A.D. 1110, who was rewarded by Rufus with the lands of Cadwgan in Ceredigion (see *Cadwgan*). One of their number had

given him the lordship of Pendine, as shown in the Wiston records (*Dale Cast. MS.*). A descendant, Peter Barrett, Lord of Pendyne, *m.* Jane, a dau. of Sir William Langton, Kt., "Lord of Henllys and Gowerland." The Barretts continued Lords of Pendine for twelve or fourteen generations, and intermarried with the chief houses of the districts, such as those of Woodstock, Dinefawr, Cilsant, and Muddlescombe. The name at Pendine eventually became extinct (seventeenth century) through failure of issue male. When *Dwenn* visited the family as deputy herald, A.D. 1597, "Richard Barret" was then in possession; and he had four successors, the last of whom, William, left only a dau., Janet, who married Erasmus Saunders, "learned in the law," of Tenby.

The *Mortimers* of Castell-Llwyd were originally a distinguished Norman family who settled in Herefordshire, and from a junior branch, which in the Marchers' time obtained a lordship at Geneu'r-Glyn, removed to Coedmaŵr, or Coedmore, Cardiganshire, and thence came to Castell-Llwyd. (See *Mortimers of Coedmor*, p. 169.)

At *Llwyn-Ifan* (Llangenech) settled in later times the *Fleming* family, who had their first settlement in Wales in Glamorganshire, at Monckton, and then at Penlline. One of their number married a dau. and co-heir of Nicholas Evans of Llangenech. The first of the line, John, one of the knights of Robert Fitzamon in the conquest of Glamorgan, "had, as his share, the castle and manour of St. George."

The *Herberts* of Court Henry had their origin in John Herbert, a gr. gr. grandson of the well-known Sir Richard Herbert of Colebrook, Mon., and were of the same general sept as Herberts of Swansea, of Crickhowel, of Hafod (Card.), of Llanarth (Mon.), and of Powis Castle.

A person of the name of *Walter Winter* "came to Llangain" with Roger de Belesmo, Earl of Montgomery, "in the fourth year of King William Rufus." He obtained as wife Gwenllian, dau. of Gwilyn ap Aeddan, Lord of Castell-Gwyn, and under cover of this alliance secured a good footing in the surrounding country. Adventurous knights seldom failed of good fortune of this kind. The Winters were Saxon rather than Norman. They intermarried with the Perrots and Wogans of Pembrokeshire, and Barrets of Pendine. One of them became owner of Rhyd-y-gors, and the line terminated with his dau. Joan, sole h., who became wife of David Gruffydd of Llangathen.

One or two more instances of the like kind could be added; but the whole put together would exhibit a wonderfully small modicum of foreign settlement, considering that for two or three centuries the influence of the Normans was paramount, and that of the Lords Marchers very great in the parts now constituting Carmarthenshire.

Vaughans of Golden Grove.

The descent of this once powerful family, now possessing no recognised head and representative (although descendants of minor branches survive), is disputed by the genealogists, some saying that it comes through Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan (11th century); others, who are more correct, from Gwaethfoed of Powys.

In the third degree from Gwaethfoed was Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, the well-known Prince of North Wales, descended by his mother from Meredydd ap Owain, son of Howel Dda.

Bleddyn is the recognised founder of the 3rd royal tribe of Wales. Twelfth in descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn was Hugh Fychan of Cydweli, gentleman usher to King Henry VII., and assistant in the preparations for the establishment of that king upon the English throne. It is said that the old House of Golden Grove was built by this Hugh, and that he fought a duel with Sir James Parker in the lists at Richmond before King Henry VII., "concerning the arms and 'scutcheons of his family," killing Sir James at the first encounter. Here at least we get into "the land of dates—land seldom to be found in the *latitudes* of Welsh genealogy," as Yorke wittily and truthfully says.

John Vaughan of Golden Grove, son of Hugh, was father of Walter of the same place (High Sheriff of the co. 1585), whose son John, High Sheriff 1605, Mayor of Carmarthen 1603, became a powerful partisan of the Royal cause, and was created "Earl of Carbery" by Charles I. (*d. A.D.* 1634). The next Earl of Carbery had the merit of giving shelter to the eminent divine Jeremy Taylor, who under the shadow of Golden Grove kept school for several years in the neighbourhood, and wrote many of his celebrated works,—*ex. gr.*, his "Life of Christ," "Apology for Set Forms of Liturgy," "The Real Presence," "The Nature and Offices of Friendship," "Clerus Domini," "*The Golden Grove*" were all published during his retirement in this place.

The next and last Earl of Carbery, John, who *m.* Anne, dau. of George Saville, Marquess of Halifax, left no son. His only dau., Anne, *m.* Charles, Duke of Bolton, but died *s. p.*, leaving her estates to her kinsmen, the Vaughans of Ty'nycoed or Ty-ar-y-coed, and the Vaughans of Shenfield, who intermarrying brought the whole of the estates finally to the representative of the latter, John Vaughan, of Shenfield and Golden Grove, son of Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Shenfield, who *d.* 1728. John Vaughan last mentioned had a son Richard, who by his first wife, Margaret Philippa, dau. of Charles Phillips, Esq., had a son,—

John Vaughan, Esq., the last of Golden Grove, who *d. unm.*, and left his estates to the late Earl of Cawdor. He had a sister, Susannah Eleanora, who *m.* the Rev. Thomas Watkins, and had a large family, one of her sons being the late Col. J. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P. for Brecon.

The Earls of Carbery were all persons of some eccentricity. A curious account of Richard, Earl Carbery, is found in the *Cambrian Register*, i., 164. He was the person to whom the celebrated *Hirlas Horn*, now at Golden Grove (or Stackpool Court), was given. "There is a curious Parliamentary tract, printed 1646, entitled *the Earle of Carberry's Pedigree*, in which he is amply abused."—*Meyrick*. An account of the duellist, Hugh, of Cydweli, written by his great-grandson, the first Earl, is also a curious production, published in 1630, and entitled *The Newlander's Cure*.

Rudd of Aberglasney.

A family of Irish lineage, William Rudd, their ancestor being Lord of Meath. His son John is the first reported as having come to Wales, and this through his marrying a lady of Montgomeryshire. His grandson, Sir John Rudd, Kt., was of Ystrad Meurig, Card. He was called "Kt. of the Sepulchre," said to have been "killed in Austria, at the taking of

King Richard I., by Leopold, Archduke of Austria, on their return, as Meyrick says from Palestine (*Dwnn*, i., 43). He had *m.* Tanglwst, dau. of the Lord Rhys of Dinefawr.

We have no account of the first settlement of this family at Aberglasney, but the mansion is said to have been built by Bishop Rudd (Bishop of St. David's, appointed 1593, *d.* 1614). The probability is, therefore, that Aberglasney became the seat of the Rudd family about this time. How far they continued there is uncertain. Rice Rudd of Aberglasney was *cr.* a Bart. by Charles I. 1628, and was Sheriff 1619 and 1637. Sir Anthony Rudd, Bart., was Sheriff of the town of Carmarthen in 1686, and Mayor of Carmarthen 1702, which makes it probable that he was resident in the town; but he could scarcely be resident at Aberglasney, the place having by that time become the home of the *Dyer* family. Still, the Rudds were not yet extinct in the county; for Sir John Rudd, the last baronet, and son of Sir Anthony, only *d.* in 1739, when the title expired. Meyrick (notes to *Dwnn*) has confounded the Rudd family of Aberglasney with the *Reed* or *Ryd* family of *Castell Moel*.

Dyer of Aberglasney.

The name Dyer is so identified with the Vale of Towy through the poem on "Grongar Hill," that brief as the continuance of the family in the county roll must have been, it would be wrong in a work of the nature of the present not to make specific mention of them.

We have not discovered the time when the Rudd family quitted Aberglasney more exactly than mentioned above. Sir Rice Rudd, 4th bart., who was elected M.P. for the co. of Carmarthen in 1680, and *d.* 1701, is not called "of Aberglasney," and it is clear that by this time the *Dyer* family had settled there. Where they came from it is not so easy to determine. The county was not a stranger to the name many years before this, for we find Jeffrey *Dier* a mayor of Carmarthen in 1503, and Gwalter *Dier* filling the same office in 1514. These may have been of a different family. The space between them and the settlement of the *Dyers* at Aberglasney is wide, but the names and location are suggestive.

John Dyer, the poet, author of "Grongar Hill," "son of a respectable solicitor," was born at Aberglasney in the year 1700 (*d.* 1758). In 1735 Bennet Dyer of Aberglasney, probably brother of the poet, was High Sheriff of Cardiganshire; but no member of the family is found in the shrievalty for the co. of Carmarthen till 1776, when William Herbert Dyer of Aberglasney filled the office. The *Dyers* were succeeded by the Philippses of Aberglasney, Mrs. Harries, the present occupier, being dau. of the late J. Walters Philipps, Esq.

Ryd, or Reed, of Castell Moel.

We find in *Dwnn's Herald. Visit. of Wales* that in the year 1591 a family of this name was resident at Castell Moel, otherwise called Green Castle, near Llanstephan, the representative at that time being John Ryd, who *m.* a dau. of Sir John Vaughan, and his father Trahaiarn Ryd. They were descended from John Ryd, Esq., of Roch Castle,—not Roch Castle in Pembrokeshire, as Meyrick too hastily concludes, but most probably the old Roch Castle whose ruins are still visible not far from Castell Moel, and nearer Laugharne. A grandson of "John Red, of Roech Kastell, Esqwier," as *Dwnn* has it, was "Sir Thomas Red of Roech

Castell." A son of his, "Sir Rhys" (probably a clergyman,—parsons being in those days often styled "Sir"), is mentioned by Lewys Glyn Cothi as the grandfather of Nicholas Ryd of Castell Moel. The Ryds, or Reads (also spelt *Reed*), were numerous in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (see below), but Meyrick is mistaken in making the *Rudds* of Aberglasney to be of the same stock.

Reads of Carmarthen.

The Reeds or Reads (Dwnn, *Ryd*) of the town of Carmarthen were in the early municipal history of that borough prominent men, taking office in the mayoralty and shrievalty interchangeably with such men as the Higgons, Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr (who was mayor of Carmarthen the very next year after he had fought with such distinction at Bosworth Field), Sir Gruffydd ap Rhys, Philip Rhys ap Thomas, Sir Walter Devereux, Kt., &c. The residence of this family is not more definitely mentioned than "Carmarthen." William Reed was mayor in 1419, 1420, and 1430; Morris Reed, 1492; Richard Reed, 1507; William Read, 1541; Griffith Read, 1627. Other members of the family had been bailiffs, &c. From this date the name disappears from the official records. (See *Cal. of Sheriffs*, &c., Evans, Carmarthen, 1849.)

Morgans of Furnace.

At the "Furnace House," Carmarthen, lived for many generations a family of this name, a branch of the Morgans of Muddlescwm (Motlys-gwm, *Dwnn*), who by mar. of an heiress merged into the Mansels and Morgans of Tredegar, now Lords Tredegar.

Morgans of Cydweli.

These were the Morgans of Motlys-gwm (now corrupted into Muddlescombe), near Cydweli, a family of first rank in the county of Carmarthen before the Vaughans of Golden Grove had risen into notice. They were a branch of the Morgans of Tredegar (see *Lord Tredegar*), and are found to be zealous coadjutors with Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr in the great effort made in these parts to assist the Earl of Richmond to obtain the crown. In fact, Morgan of Cydweli, "a discrete man, and a cabanett close friend to the said Rhys," was the instrument used by the Tudor party to influence the powerful knight of Dinefawr, and bring him round to favour the "cause;" and when Sir Rhys sought counsel, and finally marched to join Henry at Milford Haven, Morgan was always the man nearest his side.

We are informed by Dwnn, who visited Cydweli A.D. 1596, when "Henry Morgan" was at the head of the family, that they traced their descent from Cadifor Fawr, Lord of Blaen-Cych and Cilsant—through Morgan ap Llywelyn ap Ifor, of Tredegar; moreover that "the first principal man of that time who became possessor of the lands of Motlys-gwm was Trahaiarn Morgan, Esq., and he was High Steward over the three comots of Cydweli under Henry VII. and Henry VIII., steward of Pembroke under the same kings, and lieutenant under Sir Rhys ap Thomas, because he was a man of learning and standing in the law of

England; and this Trahaiarn built the mansion at Llandeilo Abercowin." Trahaiarn was doubtless the "Morgan of Cydweli" who figured so prominently as Sir Rhys ap Thomas's friend and coadjutor. He *m.* Janet, dau. and co-h. of Harrie Donne (or Dunn) of Picton, by whom he had a numerous family.

The Henry Morgan above mentioned, Trahaiarn's gr. grandson, had but two daus.; the surviving one, Catharine, *m.* Francis Mansel, son of Sir Edward Mansel, Kt., whereby the name of Morgan of Cydweli ceased, and the estates passed to the Mansels.

Donnes of Cydweli.

This name assumed the various forms of Dwn, Dwnn, Don, Dunne, and Doon. The lineage is from Cadwgan Fawr, whose gr. grandson, Gruffydd Gethin, the first called *Dwn*, *m.* Ann, dau. of Cadwgan ap Jeuan ap Philip, of Rhyd-Edwyn (now Edwinstford). The first seat of this family cannot be discovered from any documents at our command, but they seem to have been located at *Pibwr* about the close of the sixteenth century, and were afterwards of Cydweli. A branch settled in Montgomeryshire, and it is said that *Lewys Dwinn*, the Deputy Herald, traced his lineage from this branch. They intermarried widely with chief families in the cos. of Carm., Pemb., and Glam., and some in England, such as Johnes of Abermarlais, Rhys of Newton (*Dinefawr*), the Bassets, the Perrots. Sir John Donne, Kt., *m.* a dau. of Lord Hastings, and Sir Edward Donne, his son, *m.* a dau. of Sir John Verney.

The name finally disappeared from this county in the seventeenth century, and is now, it is believed, represented only by *Nicholas J. Dunn*, Esq., of St. Florence, Pemb.

Johnes of Abermarlais.

The ancient sept of which this house was an offshoot is still represented at *Dinefawr* (Dynevor), *Dolau Cothi*, &c., but the family which so long possessed Abermarlais under the above name descended from John ap Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas, and became extinct in the seventeenth century. Into the shadowy land of *Urien Rheged* and *King Arthur*, whence it is usual to fetch the beginnings of this great house of Jones, it is quite unnecessary, and would be unsatisfactory, to enter. Sir *Elidyr Ddu*, Knight of the Sepulchre,—an historic personage, quite as much as his contemporary, Richard I., or any of the Knights of St. John,—stands remotely enough to satisfy the most ambitious of ancient lineage.

Nicholas ap Philip was grandson of Elidyr Ddu, and his son was Gruffydd ap Nicholas, of Newton (an English name given to *Dinefawr*—from an idea, perhaps, that it was an improvement), and a grandson of Gruffydd ap Nicholas, and brother of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, was John ap Thomas ap Gruffydd, of Abermarlais. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Vychan, of Bredwardine (see *Vaughans of Trêrtwr*), and had a son,—

Sir Thomas (ap John, or) Johnes, Kt. of Abermarlais and Haroldston, Sheriff of the co. of Carm. 1541, and Card. 1544, first Kt. of the Shire in Parliament for the co. of Pemb. He obtained Haroldston in the latter co. by his second wife, dau. and h. of James Berkeley, and widow of Thomas Perrot, Kt. of Haroldston. Sir Thomas Johnes was *s.* by his son, Sir Henry (Sheriff for Carm. 1574) who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of

Swansea, and had issue Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais (Sheriff for Carm. 1589 and 1603), who by his wife Jane, dau. and h. of Rowland Puleston, Esq., of Carnarvonshire, had a son,—

Sir Henry Johnes, Kt. (Sheriff of the co. of Carm. 1606; cr. a baronet by Charles I. 1643), who *m.*, 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery; 2nd, Martha, dau. of Roger Evans, King's Attorney at Ludlow, who after his death *m.* Thomas Williams, Esq., of Talley. He had a son,—

Sir Henry Johnes, Bart., of Abermarlais, who by his wife Margaret, dau. of Sir Henry Williams, of Gwernyfed, Brec., had issue an only dau., Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir Francis Cornwallis, Kt., of Suffolk, descended from Lord Cornwallis. Their grandson, Francis Cornwallis, Esq., of Abermarlais, was the last of this name. He *d. s. p.* from a fall from his horse in Abermarlais Park. The estate went to his four sisters, the eldest of whom, Letitia, gave hers away in charities, and *d. unm.* 1746.

The ancient mansion of Abermarlais was an entrenched place, fitted, when one of the residences of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, for military defence. The present mansion was built by Sir Thomas Foley, who purchased the estate from the successor of Francis Cornwallis, Esq. Over the entrance into the old house was an inscription to the following effect:—

“Urien Rheged, King of Rheged, in Ireland [error for Scotland], and King of Gwyr, in South Wales, Lord of Is-Kennen, Karnwyllon, and Kydwelly. He was in King Arthur's tyme, and married his sister by the mother's side, by whom he had Owen and Pasgen, with others. Urien was the fourth in descent of Coel, Emperor of Great Britain.”

Lloyds of Forest.

This family was long resident at Forest, and became extinct about 200 years ago. They traced from Rhodri Mawr through Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr, and brother of Rhys ap Tewdwr. Gruffydd ap Cadwgan, *circa* 1500, had a son, “Evan *Llwyd* ap Gruffydd, of the Forest,” who was the first (probably from his grey hairs) to give the surname to the line. His son, Gruffydd Llwyd, had a son, David Llwyd Gruffydd, who had a son, Gruffydd Llwyd, whose wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Davydd John William Thomas *Fychan* (Vaughan), of Llangathen. His son, David Llwyd, *m.* Jane, dau. of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orierton, Pemb., and the next Gruffydd, his son, *m.* Jane (a very common name in those days), dau. of John Wogan, of Stonehall, in the same co., Gruffydd's son.

Sir John Llwyd, of Forest, created a bart. in 1661 (*Dale Castle MS.*), *m.* a dau. of Arthur Ansley Viscount Valentia (*ib.*), and was succeeded by a son, Sir John Llwyd of Forest, Bart., whose only issue was a dau., Beatrice, with whom the name ceased, and the estate passed to her husband, Sir John Barlow, Kt. and Bart., of Slebech, Pemb.

Gwynn of Taliaris.

From the house of Dinefawr, by paternal descent, were the Gwynns of Taliaris, their ancestor being Dafydd, a natural son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Newton, who *m.* Agnes, dau. and co-h. of John ap Rhys David Thomas, of Blaen-trên. Their marriages were into

good families, for it is said that Sir Rhys made no distinction in the settlement of his children between the natural and the legitimate.

Rowland Gwynn, the sixth of this house, was also the last but one, having by his wife Frances, dau. of Sir Roger Lort, of Stackpoole, Bart., only two sons, William and David Gwynn, who *d. s. p.*, the latter giving his estate to his nephew, Richard Jones, of Tregib, Esq.

Vaughan of Plas Gwyn.

This family, members of which in 1643, 1660, and 1746, served the office of Sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen, were a branch of the Cydweli (afterwards Golden Grove) Vaughans, deriving from a 2nd son of John Vaughan (Sheriff of co. of Carm. 1643 and 1660), son of Hugh Fychan, of Cydweli. (See *Golden Grove*.)

Henry (2nd son) *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of David Philipps, of Cilsant (the cradle of all the Philippses), by whom he had a son, George Vaughan, whose wife was Anne, dau. and co-h. of David Bevan, of Carmarthen.

John Vaughan, of Plasgwyn, son of the last, *m.* Mary, dau. of — Brown of Bristol, and his son, John Vaughan of Plasgwyn, *m.* a dau. of Nicholas Williams, of Rhyd-Edwin. He had a son, Henry (Mayor of Carmarthen 1701), who *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, of Llanllawddog, Esq. (*Dale Castle MS.*)

There was a Henry Vaughan of Plasgwyn, Sheriff of Carmarthen (Bor.) 1718, and in 1746 Eugene Vaughan, of Plasgwyn, was Sheriff for the Co.; since which time we see no trace of this family in the public offices of either county or town. The connection of this branch of the Vaughans with Plasgwyn has long been broken, but the family is not extinct.

Powell of Llanwrda.

We have not the means of knowing how prolonged was the settlement of this family at Llanwrda, but the probability is that it extended over a long period. The man who gave the chief celebrity to the house was Sir John Powell, Kt., a pupil of Jeremy Taylor, and Justice of the King's Bench, presiding judge at the trial of the seven bishops.

The line of descent was from Rhodri, through his 4th son, Tudwal Gloff, Cadifor, Lord of Caio, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, of Ystradffin, and other well-known names. The name Powell had its root in *Hywel Dafydd dew* (*circa* 1500), whose son, ap Howel (Powell), *m.* Nest, dau. and h. of Dafydd ap Rhys ap Einion, of Rhyd-Edwin (Edwinstord); and his grandson, John Thomas Powel, *m.* Elinor Lloyd, dau. of Dafydd, natural son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Taliaris. Sir John Powell above named was his great-great-grandson. He *d.* 1696, *at.* 63. His son Thomas (by his wife, a dau. of Nicholas Williams, of Rhyd-Edwin) became also an eminent lawyer, and attorney-general of the Midland Circuit, and was made a baronet 1698. He was known as Sir Thomas Powell of Broadway, *d.* 1720, *at.* 56. His son, Sir Herbert Powell, Bart. (by 2nd wife, dau. of Sir James Herbert, of Coldbrook), *d. s. p.* 1721, the estate going to his sisters. The monuments of Sir John and Sir Thomas are in Laugharne Church.

Phillips of Dolhaidd.

This family, which sprung out of the *Havards* of Dolhaidd (see *Havard, Pontwilym*, and *Evans, Crickhowel*), traced paternally from Jenkin Llwyd of Cemmaes—the line of Gilligadrog and Glyn. Howel ap John, *circa* 1550, *m.* Maud, dau. and h. of Thomas Havard of Dolhaidd, who was the last of the name at Dolhaidd, by Maud, his wife, of the race of Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Dinefawr. His son, *Philip* Howel, was *s.* at Dolhaidd by his 3rd son,—

John Philip of Dolhaidd, and he by his son Howel Philips, whose son John, of the same place, *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of John Lewis, Esq., of Glascrug. His grandson, John Philips, Esq., of Dolhaidd, had a dau. (who was his h.), an infant, A.D. 1705. (*Dale Castle MS.*)

Vaughan of Cwmgwili.

The Vaughans, who dwelt at Cwmgwili before the Philipps family settled there, were possessed of the same blood of the Cilsant line with the latter, both having come through Rhys ap Bledri from Cadifor Fawr.

In the sixth generation from John ap Rhys of Cwmgwili, the female representative of the family, *Elizabeth*, dau. of Griffith ap Lewis, *m.* Charles Vaughan of Penybank Isaf, Abergwili (son of Walter Vaughan of Pembré), who was High Sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen, taking the place of Morgan John Harry of Tregib, deceased 1602. These were the Vaughans of Tre'rtwr and Bredwardine (*Dale Cast. MS.*). (See *Vaughan, Tre'rtwr.*) His son,—

Thomas, high sheriff 1635, had a son Charles, who *m.* Anne, dau. and h. of John Vaughan of Llanelly, one of the Golden Grove clan, and *d. s. p.* 1677, when the name *Vaughan* at Cwmgwili became extinct, and was succ., through a second mar. of the widow, by *Lloyd*, in the person of—

Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Llanarthney, a barrister, who in right of his wife became proprietor of the estate. Surviving his wife, he *d.* in 1713, and left the property by will to his nephew, Grismond Philipps. (See further, *Philipps of Cwmgwili*, and *Philipps of Ystradwrallt.*)

In addition to the above, mention must be made of the following once prominent families. Of the *Powels of Ystradwallter*, the first of that name was *Howel* ap Rhydderch, who *m.* a dau. of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Kt.; they intermarried with the Gwynns of Glanbrân, Herberts of Court Henry, &c. The *Gwyns of Cyngordy*, a branch of the Trecastell stock, began with Llewelyn Howel Fychan, but it was in the fourth generation after this that the first Thomas Gwyn settled at Cyngordy; he was succeeded by William Gwyn, Thomas Gwyn, William Gwyn, Thomas Gwyn, and William Gwyn, whose dau. Isabella was the last. They never used the form *Gwynne*, but adhered, like the Gwyns of Trecastell and Abercrave, and the present Howel Gwyn of Dyffryn, to the early name. Their line became extinct about 1720, with Isabella, dau. of William Gwyn. The *Lloyds of Gwern-maccwy* were a branch of the Lloyds of Castell-Howel, Card., and merged by marriage into the Parrys of Neuadd. *Morgan of Iscoed*: a Sutton of Haythog, *m.* a nat. dau. of Sir Rhys ap Thomas; and their dau. *m.* Owain, 2nd son of Trahaiarn Morgan of Motlys-gwm: they were at Iscoed for about six generations. *Williams of Hafodwen* became extinct *circa* 1704; claimed descent from Einion ap Owain, of the line of Elystan Glodrydd: the last was Nicholas Williams, Esq., who *m.* a dau. of the Rev. Dr. Bevan, of Carmarthen.

Note.—Thomas Jones, of Fountain-Gate.

(TWM SION CATTI.)

Born in Cardiganshire, traditionally a bandit in Carmarthenshire, historically a magistrate, and resident in Breconshire, it is difficult to assign this remarkable man and his family to any particular county. "Twm Sion Catti's Cave," near Ystradffin, being in the co. of Carmarthen, we may as well insert a brief notice of him here, and correct one or two popular misapprehensions respecting his character.

When *Lewys Dwnn* drew up his pedigree, A.D. 1588: Thomas Jones was of the rank of a respectable yeoman, or gentleman farmer, at Fountain-Gate, near Tregaron, and was esteemed a man possessing unusual knowledge of the history and genealogy of Wales. Dwnn gives him the title of "Gwr bonheddig," which meant a gentleman by birth, or what in modern phrase is termed a man of good family, and says that his armorial bearings were those of Gwaethfoed; and he mentions him among several other persons of leading position in South Wales who had given access to ancient records and books of the religious houses. The pedigree of Gogerddan was obtained by Dwnn out of Thomas Jones's "book," and was endorsed by "Thomas Jones, of Fountaen Gat," as well as by "Richard Pryse," under date "29th dai off December, 1588."

Fountain Gate, in Welsh *Porth-y-ffynon*, was in the parish of Llanbadarn Odwyn, near Tregaron, and this place seems to have been not only the birthplace of Thomas Jones, *alias Twm Sion Catti*, but his home in 1588. He is usually reported to have *d.* in 1630, at the age of sixty-one, a date and age which, if correct, would make him at the time when Dwnn consulted him and obtained his pedigree in 1588, a young man of only nineteen years of age. But his acquirements and position at that time would suggest a greater age.

It is not merely from Dwnn that we are assisted in forming an idea of Thomas Jones's character and extensive knowledge. Dr. John David Rhys, in his celebrated grammar, *Cambro-Brytannicae Cymraecaeve Linguae Institutiones*, published in the year 1592, makes an emphatic mention of him, which translated runs thus:—"Whoever claims the reputation of a Herald bard, must acquaint himself with the pedigrees of kings and princes under the direction of the three Chief Bards of the Isle of Britain, viz., Myrddin ap Morfryn, Myrddin Emrys, and Taliesin, Chief of the Bards. And in the Art of Heraldic Bardism, perfect knowledge of the true lineage, arms, dignity, and illustrious deeds of the nobility and gentry of Wales, *Thomas Sion, alias Moetheu*, of Porth-y-ffynon, close by Tregaron [*Thomas Jones, of Fountain-Gate*] is considered the most celebrated and accomplished, and that beyond all doubt,—and when he is gone the chance is very doubtful that he will for a long time be succeeded by an equal, or indeed by any genealogist who, in point of familiar knowledge of this science, can be at all compared to him." Dr. John David Rhys *d.* at Brecon, 1609, and as Thomas Jones also lived in Breconshire, and was a magistrate of that co., the above testimony to his proficiency in the lore of Wales was most probably the result of familiar personal acquaintance.

We think there is here sufficient reason to conclude that the character of *Twm Sion Catti* never belonged, in fact, to Thomas Jones of Porth-y-ffynon, but is an accretion which an age of superstition and ignorance has collected around his name by reason of his learning in what

	A.D.
David Griffith Leyson, Esq., of the Priory	1555
[He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. John, Kt.]	
Griffith Donne, Esq., of Carmarthen	1556
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Pembrey Court	1557
William Higgon, Esq., of Carmarthen	1558

ELIZABETH.

David Vaughan, Esq., of Cydweli	1559
Griffith Donne, Esq., of Carmarthen	1560
David Gwynne ap Howel ap Rhydderch, of Ystrad-Walter	1561
Rees William Thomas Goch, Esq., Ystrad-ffin	1562
John Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove	1563
[Son of Hugh Vaughan, of Cydweli.]	
Sir John Vaughan, of Whiteland	1564
Rees Thomas, Esq., of Aberglasney	1565
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Pembrey Court	1566
[Son of Walter Vaughan.]	
Griffith Rhys, Esq., of Newton	1567
[Son of Rhys Griffith, by his wife Katherine, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.]	
David William Parry, Esq., of Ystrad-Walter	1568
[Was nephew of Bishop Ferrar, and executed with Sir Gelly Meyrick, and others, for a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth.]	
Sir James Williams, of Panthowel	1569
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Pembrey Court	1570
George David Powell, Esq., of Ystrad-Walter	1571
Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Whiteland	1572
Rhydderch Gwynne, Esq., of Taliaris	1573
Sir Henry Johnes, of Abermarlais	1574
[See Johnes, Abermarlais.]	
Griffith Vaughan, Esq., of Trimsaran	1575
William Thomas, Esq., of Aberglasney, son of Rees, H. S. 1565	1576
Thomas ap Rees ap William, Esq., of Ystrad-ffin	1577
Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Forest	1578
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Llanstephan	1579
William Davies, Esq., of Ystrad	1580
George Devereux, Esq., of Carmarthen	1581
William Thomas, Esq., of Aberglasney	1582
Griffith Rhys, Esq., of Newton	1583
Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais, son of Sir Thomas	1584
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove	1585
[See Vaughan, Golden Grove.]	
Sir Walter Rhys, Kt., of Newton	1586
[Only son of Griffith, H. S. 1567. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam.]	
Griffith Vaughan, Esq., of Trimsaran, <i>died</i> , and Thomas ap. Rees ap Williams, Esq., of Ystrad-ffin, served in his stead	1587
Edward Donne Lee, Esq., of Abercover	1588
[He married Anne, daughter of Griffith Rice, of Newton. H. S. 1567.]	
Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais	1589
[Son of Sir Henry.]	
David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Rhys, Esq., of Llanllawddog	1590
[See Lloyd, Llanllawddog.]	

	A.D.
-Lewis Williams, Esq., of Panthowel, son of Sir James, H. S. 1543	1591
Thomas Rees ap William, Esq., of Ystrad-ffin	1592
William Gwyn, Esq., of Cynghorly	1593
Edward Donne Lee, Esq., of Abercover	1594
Sir Francis Mansel, Kt., of Muddlescomb	1595
[Afterwards Bart., second son of Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam, by Lady Jane Somerset. See Morgan, Muddlescomb.]	
Francis Jones, Esq., of Aberduar	1596
Alban Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast	1597
[He married Mary, daughter of W. Phillips, of Picton.]	
Rowland Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân	1598
James Prydderch, Esq., of Hawes Brook	1599
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Glyn	1600
David Lloyd ap Griffith ap Rhys, Esq., of Llanllawddog	1601
Morgan John ap Harry, Esq., of Tregib, <i>died</i> , and Charles Vaughan, of Cwmgwili, appointed	1602

JAMES I.

Sir Thomas Johnes, of Abermarlais	1603
[See 1589.]	
George Herbert, Esq., of Castle Pigyn	1604
Sir John Vaughan, Kt., of Golden Grove	1605
[He was created Baron Vaughan and Earl of Carbery. See Vaughan, Golden Grove.]	
Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais	1606
[See Johnes, Abermarlais.]	
William Davies, Esq., of Bettws	1607
Rhys Prydderch, Esq., of Laugharne	1608
[Son of James, H. S. 1599. He married Dorothy, daughter of Francis Laugharne, of St. Bride's.]	
John Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllawddog	1609
William Powel, Esq., of Trimsaran	1610
[He was of Castle Madoc, co. Brecon. He married Margaret, widow of Griffith Vaughan, H. S. 1587.]	
Francis Mansel, Esq., of Muddlescomb	1611
[See Mansel.]	
David Lloyd John, Esq., of Ynyswen	1612
Thomas William Lloyd, Esq., of Alltccadno	1613
Rees Williams, Esq., of Rhydodyn	1614
Morris Bowen, Esq., of Llechdwny	1615
Sir William Vaughan, Kt., of Ty'rycoed	1616
Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Glansowthly	1617
Morgan Thomas, Esq., of Baily-ficer	1618
Sir Rice Rudd, Bart., of Aberglasney	1619
Sir Henry Vaughan, Kt., of Derwydd	1620
Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Ynyswen	1621
John Gwynne, Esq., of Gwempa	1622
Sir John Philips, of Clog-y-fran, Bart.	1623
John Stedman, Esq., Lletty Gariad	1624

CHARLES I.

David Morgan Rees, of Llangadock	1625
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelly	1626
Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Forest	1627
John Williams, Esq., of Pant-howel	1628
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Dan-yr-allt	1629
Griffith Penry, Esq., of Llangennech	1630
Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Court Derllys	1631

	A.D.
David Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbran	1632
George Jones, Esq., of Abercothy	1633
Lewis Bevan, Esq., of Pen-y-coed	1634
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Cwmgwili	1635
David Vaughan, Esq., Trimsaran	1636
Sir Rice Rudd, Bart., Aberglasney	1637
Rowland Gwynne, Esq., Taliaris	1638
Sir Henry Jones, Bart., of Abermarlais	1639
John Harry David, Esq., of Coedygarth	1640
Sir Richard Philipps, Picton	1641
Philip Lloyd, Esq., of Wenallt	1642
John Vaughan, Esq., of Plasgwyn	1643
Henry Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall	1644
John Philips, Esq., of Wythfawr	1645
Charles Gwynne, Esq., of Gwempa	1646
Francis Jones, Esq., of Tregib	1647
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Danyrallt	1648

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

Henry Price, Esq., of Abergorlech	1649
Sir Erasmus Philipps, of Picton, Bart.	1650
George Gwynne, Esq., of Llwyn-Howel	1651
Walter Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-y-Fortune	1652
Thomas William Lloyd, Esq., of Allt-y-cadno	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Llangennech	1654
Humphrey Brown, Esq., of Green Castle	1655
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Llanllawddog	1656
Owen Brigstocke, Esq., of Llechdwnny	1657
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Danyrallt	1658

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelly	1659
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CHARLES II.

Rowland Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbran, was put out, and John Vaughan, Esq., of Plasgwyn, was put in	1660
Philip Vaughan, Esq., Trimsaran	1661
Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Muddlescomb	1662
Sir Edward Rice, of Newton	1663
George Jones, Esq., of Abercothy	1664
Nicholas Williams, Esq., Rhydodyn	1665
William Lloyd, Esq., of Allt-y-cadno	1666
James Jones, Esq., of Dolcothy	1667
Christopher Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall	1668
Owen Brigstocke, of Llechdwnny, 2nd time	1669
John Lloyd, Esq., of Wenallt	1670
Richard Gwynne, Esq., of Gwempa	1671
Rees William Howell, Esq., of Corngavar, Mydrim	1672
William Bevan, Esq., of Penycoed	1673
John Lloyd, Esq., of Llangennech	1674
John Bowen, Esq., of Swansea	1675
Morgan Jones, Esq., of Tregib	1676
John Scurlocke, Esq., Carmarthen	1677
John Philipps, of Lletherneuadd	1678

	A.D.
Rawleigh Mansel, Esq., of Ciley	1679
Sir Rice Williams, Esq., Rhydodyn	1680
John Williams, Esq., of Abercothy	1681
William Ball, Esq., Pembrey Court	1682
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelly	1683
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Allt-y-cadno	1684

JAMES II.

Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Penybank	1685
Richard Mansel, of Iscoed, afterwards Baronet	1686
John Philips, Esq., of Dolhaidd	1687
John Evans, Esq., of Treventy	1688
Edward Mansel, of Trimsaran, afterwards Baronet	1689

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Edward Jones, Esq., of Lletherneuadd	1690
Walter Thomas, Esq., of Bremenda	1691
Francis Browne, Esq., of Frwd	1692
Rowland Gwynne, Esq., of Taliaris	1693
Griffith Rice, Esq., of Newton	1694
Nathan Griffiths, Esq., of Mountain Hall	1695
William Dawkin, Esq., of Kilvrooch	1696
John Lloyd, Esq., of Llangennech	1697
Nicholas Williams, Esq., of Ystradwrallt	1698
Griffith Williams, Esq., Carmarthen, died, and Geo. Lewis, of the same, supplied	1699
Walter Morgan, Esq., of Glantowy	1700
Richard Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall	1701

ANNE.

Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Danyrallt	1702
Zachary Bevan, Esq., Laugharne	1703
John Morgan, Esq., Impropiator of St. Peter's, Carmarthen	1704
Morgan Jones, Esq., of Tregib	1705
David Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd	1706
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Allt-y-cadno, 2nd time	1707
Daniel Hughes, Esq., of Penymaes	1708
Richard Phillipps, Esq., of Lletty Gariad	1709
Matthew Hardbottle, Esq., of Hendrehedog	1710
David Gwynne, Esq., of Taliaris	1711
Stephen Walters, Esq., of Cellivor	1712
John Powell, Esq., of Lower Penybank	1713

GEORGE I.

Rees Edwards, Esq., of Llandclausant	1714
Grismond Phillips, Esq., of Cwmgwili	1715
Sir Charles Lloyd, Maesyfelin	1716
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Glyn	1717
Owen Edwardes, Esq., of Llanmillo	1718
Rowland Lewis, Esq., of Ty'rycoed	1719
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Berllandowyll	1720
David Lloyd, Esq., of Glynymarch	1721
John Griffiths, Esq., of Castle Pigyn	1722
Francis Price, Esq., of Erw-wastod	1723
John Allen, Esq., of Llanelly	1724
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Acheth	1725
John Lloyd, Esq., of Danyrallt	1726

	A. D.		A. D.
GEORGE II.			
Philip Jones, Esq., of Lletherneuadd	1727	John Davies, Esq., of Trawsmawr	1783
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Derwydd	1728	Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Esq., of Edwinsford	1784
Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Trimsaran	1729	William Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd	1785
Rawleigh Mansel, Esq., of Pembrey Court	1730	John Lewis, Esq., of Llwynyffortune	1786
Thomas Gwynne, Esq., of Gwempa	1731	Hugh Meares, Esq., of Llanstephan	1787
Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Lansevin	1732	Richard Thomas, Esq., of Clystanog	1788
Richard Lewis, Esq., of Troedyrhiw	1733	Walter Thomas, Esq., of Waunrhyddod	1789
Morgan Davies, Esq., of Cwm	1734	William Paxton, Esq., Middleton Hall	1790
Thomas Bevan, Esq., of Penycoed	1735	George Griffies Williams, Esq.	1791
William Penry, Esq., of Llanedy	1736	George Morgan, Esq.	1792
Samuel Hughes, Esq., of Llwynybrain	1737	John Williams, Esq., of Wenallt	1793
James Lewis, Esq., Cilgynydd	1738	William Clayton, Esq., of Alltycadno	1794
William Phillips, Esq., of Cilsant	1739	John Rees, Esq., of Kilymaenllwyd	1795
John Protheroe, Esq., of Llanvallteg	1740	John Williams Hughes, Esq., Tregib	1796
William Rees, Esq., of Capel Dewi	1741	David Saunders, Esq., of Glanrhyd	1797
Samuel Johnson, Esq., of Carmarthen	1742	John Morgan, Esq., of Furnace	1798
John Philipps, Esq., Coedgain	1743	Richard Mansel Philipps, Esq., Coedgain	1799
Lewis Price, Esq., of Glanyrannell	1744	Sir Gabriel Powell, Kt., of Capeltydist	1800
Hector Rees, Esq., of Twyn	1745	Edward William Richard Shewin, Esq., of Ystrade	1801
Eugene Vaughan, Esq., of Plasgwyn	1746	Thomas Owen, Esq., of Glasallt	1802
David Pugh, Esq., Coedmore	1747	John Johnes, Esq., Dolaucothy	1803
Hector Jones, Esq., of Coedtre	1748	John Simmons, Esq., of Llangenech Park	1804
John Lewis, Esq., of Llwynyffortune	1749	John Josiah Holford, Esq., of Cilgwyn	1805
Richard Davies, Esq., of Crynfryn	1750	George Price Watkins, Esq., Broadway	1806
Richard Jones, Esq., of Hendrehedog	1751	William Lloyd, Esq., Laques	1807
Walter Powell, Esq., of Glantowy, Llangadog	1752	Morgan Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin	1808
William Thomas, Esq., of Castlegorfod	1753	Richard Isaac Starke, Esq., of Laugharne Castle	1809
David Edwardes, Esq., of Rhyd-y-gors	1754	Colonel M'Clary, Manoravon	1810
Rees Price, Esq., of Clystanog	1755	Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., of Edwinsford	1811
Henry Penry, Esq., of Llanedi	1756	John George Philipps, Esq., of Cwmgwili	1812
Griffith Jones, Esq., of Pantyrhaidd	1757	Thomas Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney	1813
Rees Prydderch, Esq., of Cnwce Teilog	1758	Nicholas Burnel Jones, Esq., of Pantglas	1814
Arthur Jones, Esq., of Aberdwyllan	1759	George Mears, Esq., Plas Llanstephan	1815
		John Colby, Esq., of Ffynonau	1816
		George Lloyd, Esq., of Brunant	1817
		Lewis Price Jones, Esq., of Glanyrannell	1818
		David Heron Pugh, Esq., of Greenhill	1819
GEORGE III.		GEORGE IV.	
John Rees, Esq., of Pantyrewig	1760	Ralph Stephen Pemberton, Esq.	1820
Richard Gwynne, Esq., of Middleton Hall	1761	Walter Rees Powell, Esq., of Maesgwyn	1821
John Corrie, Esq., of Carmarthen	1762	John Howell Bevan, Esq., of Pengai	1822
David Bowen, Esq., of Pibor	1763	John Phillipps, Esq., of Crugiwen	1823
Woodford Rice, Esq., of Gellyfergam	1764	George Morgan, Esq., of Abercothi	1824
William Rees, Esq., of Laugharne	1765	David Jones, Esq., of Blaenôs	1825
Evan Griffiths, Esq., of Glanrhyd	1766	William Du Buisson, Esq., of Glynhîr	1826
Rees Prytherch, Esq., of Cnwce Teilog	1767	Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Derwydd	1827
Edward Parry, Esq., of Carmarthen	1768	William Chambers, Esq., of Llanelly	1828
Leonard Bilson Gwynne, Esq., of Gwempa	1769	Sir William Dundas, Bart.	1829
George Philipps, Esq., of Coedgain	1770		
Vaughan Horton, Esq., of Lletherlluesty	1771	WILLIAM IV.	
William Jones, Esq., of Dyffryn, Llandeibie	1772	Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., of Llanon	1830
Gwynne Vaughan, Esq., of Dolgwm	1773	Edward Hamlyn Adams, Esq., of Middleton Hall	1831
John Adams, Esq., of Peterwell, Cardiganshire	1774	John Llewelin Puxley, Esq., of Llethrlluesty	1832
Walter Rice Howells, Esq., of Maesgwyn	1775	David Lewis, Esq., of 'Stradua	1833
William Herbert Dyer, Esq., of Aberglasney	1776	Thomas Morris, Esq., of Carmarthen	1834
David Lloyd, Esq., of Alltyrodyn, Cardiganshire	1777	Edward Rose Tunno, Esq., of Llangenech	1835
Richard Le Davids, Esq., of Piborwen	1778	Richard Janion Nevill, Esq., of Llanelly	1836
Evan Protheroe, Esq., of Dolwillym	1779		
Thomas Howells, Esq., of Ffynonfelen	1780		
Sir William Mansel, Bart., of Iscoed	1781		
John Morgan, Esq., of Carmarthen	1782		

VICTORIA.		A. D.			A. D.
William Henry Wilson, Esq., of Penycoed	1837		John Jones, Esq., of Blaenôs	1854	
Howel Gwyn, Esq., of Blaensawdde	1838		Edward ap Adam, Esq., of Middleton Hall	1855	
John Edward Saunders, Esq., of Glanrhydwl	1839		George Watkin Rice, Esq., of Llwynybrain	1856	
John Lloyd Price, Esq., of Glangwili	1840		Charles Morgan, Esq., of Alltygôg	1857	
John Waters Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney	1841		William Morris, Esq., of Cwm, Carmarthen	1858	
William Philipps, Esq., of Carmarthen	1842		Richard Jennings, Esq., of Gellidêg	1859	
William Peel, Esq., of Taliaris	1843		Alan James Gulston, Esq., of Dirleton	1860	
Rowley Addenbrooke Mansel, Esq., of Llanddarog	1844		Arthur Henry Saunders Davies, Esq., of Pentre Col. Cowell-Stepney (now a Bart. and M.P.), of Llanelly	1861	
David Jones, Esq., of Pantglas	1845		Isaac Horton, Esq., of Ystrad	1862	
Sir John Mansel, Bart., of Maesdeilo	1846		Henry Lavallin Puxley, Esq., of Lleth-lluesty	1864	
Sir James Cockburn, Bart., of Dolgarn	1847		Edward Morris Davies, Esq., of Uplands	1865	
Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., of Edwinstford	1848		Thomas Charles Morris, Esq., of Bryn-Myrddin	1866	
Walter Price Powell, Esq., of Maesgwyn	1849		John Lennox Griffith Poyer Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Pemb.	1867	
William Davies Harris Campbell-Davys, Esq., of Neuadd-fawr	1850		Charles William Nevill, Esq., of Westfa	1868	
Timothy Powell, Esq., of Penycoed	1851		Henry James Bath, Esq., of Alltyferin	1869	
Charles Hamlyn Williams, Esq., of Derllys Court	1852		William Henry Foley, Esq., of Abermarlais	1870	
Hon. W. H. Yelverton, of Whitland Abbey	1853		William Du Buisson, Esq., of Glynhâr	1871	
			Astley Thompson, Esq., of Glyn Abbey [nom.]	1872	

SECTION VII.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

The first summons for the return of Knights of the Shire to Parliament from Wales was issued in the 27th of Henry VIII. ; but this Act did not include the County of Carmarthen. In the summons issued in the 33rd of the same King the Borough of Carmarthen was included ; but according to *Browne Willis (Notitia Parl.)* the *County* of Carmarthen was not included. * We give, 1, County Members ; 2, Borough Members.

1.—*Members of Parliament for Carmarthenshire, A.D. 1548—1660, or from Henry VIII. to the Restoration.*

HENRY VIII.		A. D.	ELIZABETH.		A. D.
No member summoned for the co. of Carmarthen.			Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais	1558	
			Sir Henry Johnes, Kt.	1563	
			John Vaughan, Esq.	1571	
			[The first Vaughan of Golden Grove, son of Hugh of Cydweli, the duellist.]		
			John Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove ; <i>died,</i> and <i>succ.</i> by—	1572	
			Walter Vaughan, Esq.		
			[Son of John ; Sheriff for co. of Carmarthen 1585 ; father of Vaughan, Earl Carbery.]		
			Walter Rice de Newton, Kt.	1585	
			[Sir Walter Rhys was son of Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Gruffydd, son of <i>Sir Rhys ap Thomas</i> . He <i>m.</i> Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam.]		
			Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais	1586	
			[Son of the last Sir Henry ; Sheriff 1589 and 1603 ; <i>m.</i> Jane, dau. of Rowland Puleston.]		
			Herbert Croft, Esq.	1588	
			[Place unknown.]		
			Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove	1592	
			Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove	1597	
			Sir John Vaughan, Kt., of Golden Grove	1601	
EDWARD VI.					
Sir Richard Trevor, Kt.	1548				
Henry Johnes, Esq., of Abermarlais	1553				
[Second of the name Johnes of that place, son of the first Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt.]					
MARY.					
Henry Johnes, Esq., of Abermarlais	1553				
[The same : he had <i>m.</i> Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea.]					
Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais, 2nd Parl.	1553				
PHILIP AND MARY.					
Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais	1554				
Richard Johnes, Esq., of Cwmgwili	1555				
[A brother of Sir Henry ; <i>m.</i> dau. and b. of Griffith Lewis Thomas John, of Cwmgwili.]					
Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais	1557				
[Son of Sir Henry.]					

JAMES I.

A.D. 1603
 Sir Robert Mansel, Kt.
 [10th son of Sir Edward, of Margam; became Vice-Admiral under Charles I.]
 Sir Robert Mansel, Kt. 1614
 [The same; lived principally at Greenwich.]
 Sir John Vaughan, Kt., of Golden Grove . 1620
 [Was created Earl Carbery 1634. See *Vaughans, Golden Grove.*]
 Richard Vaughan, Esq. 1623
 [He became 2nd Earl Carbery; to him was given the "Hirlas Horn." When "Cromwell snatched the government of this nation, this active Lord gained his acquaintance and favour, insomuch that Cromwell sent from the parks he then possessed near London, severall staggas unto him to furnish his park at Golden Grove in Wales."
 —State Paper, in *Camb. Reg.*]

CHARLES I.

Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Golden Grove . 1625
 [The same.]
 Sir Richard Vaughan, Kt. 1628
 [The same.]
 Henry Vaughan, Esq. 1640
 [Probably of Derwydd, afterwards Kt., youngest son of Walter Vaughan, of Golden Grove.]
 Henry Vaughan, Esq. 2nd Parl.
 [The same. "*Harry Vaughan*, John Vaughan, and John Vaughan of Derlys, are principled and actuated by their kinsman the Earl of Carbery, who ought to bear the blame or glory of their actions."
 "Harry Vaughan [is] anything for money, a proselyte and favourite to all the changes of times, a Sheriff for his late Majesty [Charles I.], afterwards for Cromwell, Justice of Peace under each, tyrant in power, mischievous by deceit: his motto, *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit vivere.*"—State Paper, *Camb. Reg.*]
 John Lloyd, Esq., chosen same year
 [Place unknown, but probably *Llangenech*. To him it is supposed the following "character" is given in the Paper in the *Camb. Reg.* already quoted:—"A Royalist of an even temper, quitted all offices in 1643, compounded for his delinquency, liveth a retired hospitable life," &c.]

COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

A.D.
 Seven Members for all Wales, Cromwell dismisses the "Long Parliament;" tells them, "Ye are no Parliament; some of you are drunkards, corrupt, unjust persons; I will put an end to your prating. Call them in!" referring to the guards . . . 1653
 In the Parliament now called, the "Barebones Parliament," no member is summoned to serve for Carmarthenshire, but seven members are called for all Wales, with no special constituencies. See names of seven members, p. 185 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Claypool, Esq. 1654
 [An unusual name—probably an unusual man. What if it should turn out that this co. had the honour of being represented, in this instance, by a son-in-law of the Lord Protector himself! His favourite daughter Elizabeth—"Betty"—was married to a gentleman, by name *John Claypole*, and that he was a member of the House of Commons is well known, but not so well known for what place. Cromwell had fewer friends in this co. than in the adjoining co. of Cardigan, but he had the powerful Richard, Lord Carbery, on his side; he had full military command of the district, having taken Carmarthen in 1648. He had therefore no difficulty in putting in his "dear son-in-law" to "serve" for the county in Parliament if he wished. John Claypole was Master of the Horse to Cromwell, and lived at Norborough, in Northamptonshire.]
 John Claypool, Esq. 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Thomas Hughes, Esq. 1658
 [Place unknown.]

CHARLES II.

 John Lloyd, Esq., of Llangenech 1660
 [The "Royalist of an even temper," or his son.]

2.—*Members of Parliament for the Borough of Carmarthen, A.D. 1542—1660, or from Henry VIII. to the Restoration.*

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1542
 Gruffydd Williams, Gent.

EDWARD VI.

William Parry, Gent. (?) 1542
 William Parry, Gent. 1553

MARY.

Griffith Higgon, Gent. 1553
 [Of Carmarthen; Sheriff of co. Carmarthen 1551.]
 William Awbrey, Esq. 1554
 [Probably the same with William Awbrey, M.P. for Cardigan, 1601. See p. 187.]

PHILIP AND MARY.

John ap Harry 1554
 [Place unkn.]

A.D.

William Wightman, Esq. 1555
 [Place unkn.]
 John Vaughan, Esq. 1557
 [The first Vaughan of Golden Grove; Member for the co. 1571.]

ELIZABETH.

John Harrington, Esq. (?) 1558
 John Harrington, Esq. 1563
 [Place unkn.]
 John Morgan, Gent. 1571
 [Place unkn.]
 Thomas Wigmore, Esq. 1572
 [Place unkn.]
 Edward Downley, Esq. 1585
 [Place unkn.]

	A. D.
Edward Downley, Esq.	1586
[Place unkn.]	
Collins Meyrick, Esq.	1588
[Place unkn.]	
Sir Thomas Baskerville, Kt.	1592
[Place unkn.]	
Sir Thomas Baskerville, Kt.	1597
Walter Rice, Esq.	1601
[Of Newton, son of Gruffydd ap Rhys; Member for co. 1585 (?)]	

JAMES I.

Walter Rice, Esq.	1603
Sir Robert Mansfield, Kt.	1614
Henry Vaughan, Esq.	1620
[Prob. of Derwydd. See Memb. for co. 1640.]	
Henry Vaughan, Esq.	1623
Henry Vaughan, Esq.	1625

	A. D.
Henry Vaughan, Esq.	1628
Francis Lloyd, Esq.	
William Davies, Esq. } A double return	1640

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.
 No member chosen 1653
 [See *Members for co.*]

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.
 Rowland Dawkins, Esq. 1654
 [Probably one of the Dawkins of Kilvrough.]
 Rowland Dawkins, Esq. 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL.

Rowland Dawkins, Esq. 1658

CHARLES II.

Not known 1660

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.

ABADAM, Edward, Esq., of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. of the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff of same co. 1855; eldest son of the late Edward Hamlin Adams, Esq., of Middleton Hall, High Sheriff 1832, and M.P. 1833, for co. of Carmarthen; by Amelia Sophia, dau. of John Macpherson, Esq.; *b.* 1809; *s.* on the death of his father, 1842; *m.*, 1836, Louisa, dau. of John Taylor, Esq., and has issue living, besides daughters,—

Conrad M. Macpherson (see *Abadam, Tymawr*).
Francis.

Residence: Middleton Hall, Carmarthen.
Arms: Arg., on a cross, gu., 5 mullets, or.
Crest: A demi-lion, affronté, gu.
Motto: Aspire, persevere, and indulge not.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Abadam, who has adopted this form of surname by prefixing to his paternal name the Welsh patronymic *ab*, is of a family of the name of Adams, which had its residence in the West Indies. The family came to Middleton Hall (a house of great magnificence, built by the late A. F. Paxton, Esq., a retired banker of Bengal, builder also of the "Paxton Tower") in the lifetime of the late Mr. Adams. The mansion, though protected by plantations, is situated in a comparatively high and bleak region, and has not the advantage of enjoying a view of the Vale of Towy, lying northward and close at hand.

ARENGO-CROSS, John William, Esq., of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; was formerly Capt. in 60th Rifles and 73rd Regt.; eldest son of the late Sir John Cross, sometime Chief Judge of the Court of Review, who *d.* 1842, by Margaret, dau. of Nathan Hyde, Esq., of Ardwick; *b.* 1807; *ed.* at the Charterhouse; *m.*, 1st, 1832, Maria Teresa, dau. and co-h. of Señor John Arengo, of Gibraltar, who *d.* 1861; 2nd, 1862, Mary Anne Martinet, only child of Thomas Johnson Richardson, Esq., of Greenwich, Kent; has, with other issue, by 1st marriage, a son, Alaric Edward, *b.* 1847, a lieutenant in 75th Regt.

Heir: His son, Alaric Edward.
Residence: Iscoed, Ferryside, Carm.
Crest: A castle in flames: an eagle displayed.
Motto: Sub cruce salus.

Note.—The property of *Iscoed* once belonged to the Morgans of Muddlescomb, and afterwards to the Mansels of the same place, who succeeded them. Sir William Mansel, Bart., lived at *Iscoed* in his old age. It subsequently became the property of the Pictons, and was the residence of General Sir Thomas Picton when he was summoned to take the command under the Duke of Wellington. The mansion is very pleasantly situated in full view of the Carmarthen Bay, and having quite opposite, across the Towy, the picturesque ruins of *Llanstephan Castle* (see *engraving*).

BATH, Henry James, Esq., of Alltyferin, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for cos. of Carmarthen and Glamorgan; High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1869; son of the late Henry Bath, Esq., of Swansea; *b.* at Swansea, Dec. 17, 1821; *ed.* at private schools; *m.*, 1846, Margarita Spears, dau. of Charles Lambert, Esq. Next brother, Edward Bath, Esq., *b.* at Swansea, Sept. 29, 1824; *ed.* at private schools; residing at Bryn-y-môr, near Swansea; *m.* Eugenie, second dau. of Charles Lambert, Esq.; issue 4 sons and 6 daughters. Third brother, see *Bath, Charles, Esq., of Ffynone, Swansea*.

Residence: Alltyferin, near Carmarthen.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club.

Arms: Gu., a chevron, paly of six, arg. and or, between three plates; on a chief, or, three wolves' heads erased, sa.

Crest: A wolf's head erased, sa., gorged with a collar vair, holding in the mouth a rose slipped ppr.

Motto: Habere et dispertire.

Note.—The mansion of *Alltyferin*, which has only been recently erected, stands in a wider part of the rich and delightful Vale of Towy. The *engraving* on p. 219 is a faithful fac-simile of a photograph of the place.

BISHOP, Charles, Esq., of Dôl-y-garreg, Carmarthenshire.

Clerk of the Peace for Carmarthenshire, and in practice as a solicitor; son of the late John Rees Bishop, Esq.; *b.* at Dôl-y-garreg, Aug. 12th, 1799; *ed.* at Harrow School; *m.*, Oct. 3rd, 1827, Eleanora Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Lewis Lewis, of Gwinfe, Carmarthenshire; *s.* to estate October 1st, 1831; has issue 7 sons and 5 daus.

Heir: John Bishop, *b.* 1830, Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple; J. P. of the co. of Carmarthen.

Residence: Dôl-y-garreg, Carmarthenshire.

Arms: Gu., three griffins rampant.

Crest: Split spread eagle.

Motto: Ung je serveray.

Note.—The mansion was rebuilt in 1842.

BUCKLEY, James, Esq., of Penyfai, Carmarthenshire.

Is son of the late Rev. James Buckley, and of his wife, Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Child, Esq., of Llanelly, and of Mary his wife; *b.* 11th Oct., 1802, at Bristol; *ed.* at Kingswood School; *m.*, 18th March, 1834, at Llanelly, Elizabeth, dau. of Joshua Thomas Wedge, Esq., of Penyfai, in that parish, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Roe, Esq., of Warwick, and has issue (see *Lineage*).

Residences: Penyfai, Llanelly; Castle Gorfod, St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire.

Arms: Sa., on a chev., betw. three bulls' heads cabossed, ar., as many mullets gu., for BUCKLEY; gu., a chev. erm. betw. three eagles close ar., for CHILD; ar., on a chev., betw. three wedges, sa., five mullets of the field, for WEDGE; ar. on a chev., az., betw. three trefoils, slipped, per pale gu. and vert, as many bezants, for ROE.

Crest: A griffin's head, gu., betw. two wings of the last, bezantée.

Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

LINEAGE.

Buckley is an old and widely spread name in the co. of Lancaster. Mark Buckley, of Sholver Moor, township of Oldham, by Alice, his wife, had with other issue a son,—

James Buckley (the Rev.), a distinguished minister in the Wesleyan connection, who *m.* Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Child, Esq., of Llanelly (a capt. in the Carmarthenshire militia), of the family of Child of Begelly, co. of Pembroke, and a man of influence in the town of Llanelly (*d.* March 25, 1824, *at.* 82), by Mary his wife, and had, with other issue, a son,—

JAMES BUCKLEY, Esq., now of Penyfai and Castle Gorfod, as above. Mr. Buckley's wife, Elizabeth, was dau. of Joshua Thomas Wedge, Esq., of Penyfai, co. of Carmarthen, whose wife Elizabeth was dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Roe, of Warwick. Samuel Roe was brother of Admiral Roe, John Roe, Esq., the artist, and Capt. Roe, R.N., whose wife was a Miss Wise, of the Warwickshire family of that name.

Mr. Buckley has issue as follows:—

1. Joshua Wedge, *b.* 14th Dec., 1834.
2. James, *b.* 4th Dec., 1838; *m.*, 14th Aug., 1867, Marianne Hughes, only child of Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., of Brecon (see *Joseph, Brecon*), and has issue James Francis Hughes, and Joseph Henry Prichard.
3. Henry Child, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., &c., *b.* 26th Oct., 1843; *m.*, 13th July, 1871, to Maria Isabella, eldest dau. of James Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., of Glen Avon, Bath, by his first wife, Maria, dau. of late Rev. James Buckley.
4. John Wedge, *b.* 26th Oct., 1848, law student; *d.* 2nd July, 1867.
5. William Joseph, *b.* 22nd Oct., 1850.
6. Maria, *m.* to William Roderick, Esq., of Llanelly.
7. Elizabeth Margaretta.
8. Mary Anne Roe.
9. Emily Anne.

CAMPBELL-DAVYS, William Davys Harries, Esq., of Neuaddfawr, Carmarthenshire.

Is a J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Brecon and Carmarthen; was High Sheriff for co. Carmarthen 1850; patron of the living of Cilycwm, Carm.; son of the late Rev. David Harries, M.A., Rector of Meline, co. Pembroke, and Mary his wife, dau. of William Davys, Esq., of Caio and Neuaddfawr; *b.* 1812; assumed the maternal surname Davys on succeeding to his mother's property in 1832; *m.*, 1847, Elizabeth Jane, only child of Peter Campbell, Esq., of Askomel, Kintyre (of the lineage of the Campbells of Auchinbreck, co. of Argyle), and on his mar. added the name of Campbell. The issue of this mar. is one son, Richard, and one dau., Katherine.

Heir: RICHARD CAMPBELL-DAVYS, *b.* 1849; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; a student of the Inner Temple; is a J. P. for cos. Argyle, Carmarthen, and Brecon.

Residence: Neuaddfawr, Llandovery.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Campbell-Davys traces his descent directly to Elystan "Glodrydd," or "of ruddy fame," Lord of Ferreg or Ferlys, an ancient lordship beyond the Wye, opposite Monmouthshire, and Elystan Glodrydd was a descendant in the distinguished line of Howel Dda, Lawgiver and King of South Wales, the grandson of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales. Elystan is otherwise called Athelstan Glodrydd, and is the reputed founder of the fifth royal tribe of Wales, probably because of the high distinction of his descendants. The MSS. say that the Saxon King Athelstan became his godfather, and that he thus was named Athelstan; and considering that the child was the grandson and heir of Tewdwr Trevor, Lord of Hereford, Yorke (*Royal Tribes*), not without reason, says of the godfather that he "was no kind gossip, for at Glodrydd's baptism he marched a strong army against Hereford, and imposed on the country a heavy tribute of twenty pounds in gold, three hundred pounds in silver, and a fine of 2,500 cattle, with a certain number of hounds and hawks." The descendants of Glodrydd were eminent in various parts, and have had representatives in many distinguished households down to modern times. The Owens of Rhewsaeson, the Prices of Newtown, and the Powels of Ednop and Worthyn, were of his stock.

Through Sytsyllt, Lord of Buallt (Builth), his gr. gr. son, and some ten more generations, mostly rulers of lordships in Radn. and Brec., Thomas Lloyd, Lord Lieut. of Brecon *temp.* Henry VIII., was a descendant of Elystan Glodrydd, Lord of Ferlys. He *m.* for his second wife Angharad, dau. of Morgan ap Jevan Llwyd, and their second son, John, was Esquire of the Body-guard to Queen Elizabeth.

Their eldest son, Rees Lloyd, had a son David, who was *s.* by his son Rees ap David Lloyd, who *m.* a dau. of David Howel Philip, of Trerhiccert. John ap Rees ap David Lloyd *m.* a wife, and *d.* 1683, and was *s.* by his son John Lloyd, of Dinas, near Brecon.

Rees Lloyd, of Dinas, son of the last John Lloyd, *m.* Elizabeth, a dau. of David Jones, Esq., of Danycrug, and was the ancestor of the present Lloyds of Dinas. His sister Mary *m.* Thomas Jones, Esq., of Dolycoed, and from them have proceeded the ancestry of Mr. Campbell-Davys, thus:—

Their second dau., Elizabeth, *hs.* of Dolycoed, *m.* William Davies, of Neuaddfawr, co. Carm., who *d.* 1816.

Mary, their dau., *m.* the Rev. David Harries, M.A., of Abernant, Rector of Meline, co. Pembr.; and the issue of that mar. was W. HARRIES CAMPBELL-DAVYS, of Neuaddfawr, as above.

CAWDOR, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Earl of, of Golden Grove.

(See Cawdor, Earl of, Stackpool Court, Pembr.)

COWELL-STEPNEY, Col. Sir John Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

Baronet by revived creation, 1871. First creation, 1621. Is a retired Lieut.-Col. of the Coldstream Guards, served in several campaigns, and was at Waterloo; was afterwards Col. of the Carmarthenshire Volunteer Corps; a J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff of same co. 1862; was elected M.P. for united boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelly 1868, which he has since continued to represent; is F.S.A., and member of other learned societies, and Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; is eldest son of the late General Cowell, of Coleshill, Bucks, by Maria Justina, his wife, youngest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., of Llanelly, in the co. of Carmarthen, whose surname of Stepney he assumed in addition to his own of Cowell; *b.* 1791; *m.*, 1st, 1820, Mary Anne, dau. of the Hon. Robert Annesley, son of the 2nd Earl of Annesley, of Castlewallan, co. Down; 2nd, 1823, Euphemia, dau. of Gen. John Murray, of Glenalla, co. Donegal, and has issue by both marriages.

First marriage:—

1. William Frederick, *b.* 1821.

Second marriage:—

2. James Charles, *b.* 1824, *d.* at Inkermann, 1854.

3. Arthur Keppel, *b.* 1833, Clerk in the Foreign Office.

Col. (now Sir) John Cowell-Stepney *s.* to the Llanelly estate in right of his mother, sister and co-h. of the last Sir Thomas Stepney (see also *Gulston of Dirleton*), that estate having been obtained by marriage of Sir Thomas Stepney, 4th Bart., with Margaret, dau. and co-h. of John Vaughan of Llanelly, one of the eminent family of

Vaughans of Golden Grove. (See *Vaughan of Golden Grove, and Earl Carbery.*)

Residence: Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

Town Residence: 5, St. George's Place, Hyde Park, W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu. a fesse checky, or and az., inter 3 owls arg.—STEPNEY. 2nd and 3rd, az. a lion rampant guardant, or: on a chief of the last 3 pallets gu., each bearing 3 bezants—COWELL.

Crests: A talbot's head erased, gu., in the mouth an antler—STEPNEY. A lion passant guardant, or—COWELL.

Motto: Facta probant.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Stepney of Llanelly*, formerly of Prendergast, Pembrokeshire, possess a lineage of the first distinction, and the elevation to noble rank of the present representative, Sir John S. Cowell-Stepney, Bart., is only a restoration of dignity which had been in abeyance since 1825. We have many families in Wales whose genealogical history proves them to be kin to the highest rank, even to royalty, and this is one of them. The following pedigree, throughout historically authentic, shows a descent without interruption from the Tudor King Henry VII. of England, and the Plantagenet Princess Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of King Edward IV. (For the Welsh and royal origin of Henry VII. see p. 30.) From the Princess Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., and wife of James IV. of Scotland, the descent is through well-known names to Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., the maternal grandfather of the present bearer of the name.

Owen Tudor, of Penmynydd, in Anglesey, by his wife, Queen Catherine, widow of Henry V., had a son, Edmund, Earl of Richmond (buried at the Friars' Church, Carmarthen, and thence removed to St. David's Cathedral), who by his wife Margaret, dau. of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was father of—

Henry, Earl of Richmond, who by the victory of Bosworth Field, achieved greatly through the aid of his Welsh kinsmen, among whom the most distinguished was Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr, was elevated to the English throne as *Henry VII.* He *m.* the Princess Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV., and representative of the House of York. Henry being maternally descended from the House of Lancaster, the two parties in the "Wars of the Roses" were by this alliance united. Henry VII., with other issue, had a dau.,—

Dorothea, *m.* WILLIAM RUTHEN, otherwise RUTHVEN, who was created Earl of Gowrie, Baron

Ruthven and Dirleton, 1581; executed at Stirling, 1584, under charge of treason, and left a fifth son,—

PATRICK RUTHVEN, called, after the decease of his brothers, James, John, Alexander, and William, 4th Earl of Gowrie (*d.* 1652). James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, under a charge of conspiracy against his life, which many have believed to be utterly false, put to death the two brothers, John and Alexander, attainted their blood, confiscated the estates of the family, and confined this youngest and only surviving brother in the Tower for a space of nineteen years. On being liberated in 1619 he *m.* Elizabeth Woodford, widow of Thomas, Lord Gerrard, of Abbot's Bromley, and had issue by her—

Lady Mary Ruthven, who was Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta, and *m.* the great painter, Sir Anthony Vandyck, otherwise Vandyke, and left, with four other children, a dau.,—

Justina Vandyke (*d.* 1688), who *m.* Sir JOHN STEPNEY, 3rd Bart., of Prendergast, co. of Pembroke. Their eldest son was—

Sir THOMAS STEPNEY, 4th Bart. (*d.* 1744), M.P. for Carmarthen; *m.* Margaret, dau. and co-h. of John Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelly, of the family of Golden Grove, by which alliance the Stepneys first obtained an estate at Llanelly. His son and successor,—

Sir JOHN STEPNEY, 5th Bart. (*d.* 1748), *m.* Eleanor, dau. and h. of John Lloyd, Esq., of Llangenech, by Mary, dau. of Morgan Herbert, Esq., of Havod, Card., and widow of David Evans, Esq., of Peterwell, a great Cromwellite. (See *Evans, Peterwell.*) Sir John was succeeded by his son,—

Sir THOMAS STEPNEY, 6th Bart., of Llanelly, who *m.* Elizabeth, only child and h. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Derwydd and Danyrallt, in the co. of Carmarthen. They had five children: the two sons, John and Thomas, successively baronets, *d. s. p.*; the eldest dau., Margaretta, *d. unm.* The 3rd dau., Elizabetha Bridgetta, *m.* Joseph Gulston, Esq. (see *Gulston of Dirleton*); the fourth dau., Justina, *m.*, 1st, Francis Head, Esq., of St. Andrew's Hall, Norfolk; 2nd, General Andrew Cowell, of Coleshill, Bucks, and had issue of the latter (besides a younger son, named—

William, who *d.* 1836, leaving an only child, a dau.) an elder son and heir,—

JOHN, now Sir JOHN STEPNEY COWELL-STEPNEY, Bart., of Llanelly, as above.

Notes.—Ray, in his *Itinerary, circa 1662*, refers to the Stepney mansion at *Prendergast*, near Haverfordwest, as “a faire place of Sir John Stepney's.” Now (1872) scarcely a trace of it remains. The family removed to Carmarthenshire after the marriage of Sir Thomas Stepney, 4th Bart., with the heiress of John Vaughan, of Llanelly, and seem never since to have held prominent connection with Pembrokeshire.

The *Earl of Gowrie*, who forms one interesting link in the above pedigree, was killed in his own castle by James I. (VI. of Scotland) and his retinue, was charged with conspiracy and treason on the sole testimony of James himself, and had his name degraded, and his family deprived of title and estate, by

the arbitrary decree of that testy and timid monarch. A mystery which seems impenetrable hangs over this act in James's life. The earl's father had been executed by sanction of James for treason. Revenge for this act, and hope of succeeding to the throne, were assigned as motives for the alleged conspiracy against the king's life. Mr. Bruce, in papers read before the Society of Antiquaries, assumes the charge to be correct; others, and among them Sir Cowell-Stepney, in a note on Mr. Bruce's papers (pub. 1867), think the conspiracy was an invention of the king's, as a pretext to get rid of the Ruthven family, and not a conspiracy on the part of the Earl of Ruthven, who was held by all who knew him as a most estimable and honourable man (see Bisset's *Historical Truth*, Longmans, 1871, where the subject is carefully investigated). The story is that the king, when going out one day to hunt, was met by Alexander Ruthven, brother to the Earl of Gowrie, whose father had been executed in 1684, who informed him that a person of suspicious appearance, with a large sum of money, had been arrested, and was detained at his brother's castle at Perth. The king instantly decided upon examining the prisoner himself, and set out for Perth with only a few attendants. He was conducted, he said, by young Ruthven, up a winding staircase, and through several apartments, the doors being locked behind him, and at last brought to a small study, where stood a man in armour with a sword and dagger by his side. Snatching the dagger from the man's girdle, Ruthven held it to the king's breast, and exclaimed, “Who murdered my father?” (pointing to the earl's picture on the wall). “Whose face is that? Is not thy conscience burdened with his innocent blood? Thou art my prisoner. Seek not to escape; utter but a word, and this dagger is in thy heart.” James, however, contrived to raise an alarm which brought up his attendants. Alexander Ruthven was killed; the earl, his brother, was killed. Several were afterwards executed. The title of the Earls of Gowrie was annulled, their estates confiscated, and the name of their abode, Ruthven Castle, changed into Hunting Tower. Sir John Cowell-Stepney has preserved at his house in London a relic of this historic castle—the window-shutters of one of its upper rooms, converted into the doors of a small bookcase.

Vandyke, who *m.* the granddau. of this murdered earl, was painter to Charles I., and it is said that the king had some hand in bringing about the marriage. The distin-

guished artist was a native of Antwerp (*b.* 1599), and a pupil of Rubens. Having visited Italy, he tried on his return to obtain an introduction to Charles I. of England, but failed. Soon after, however, the king invited him to England (1632), lodged him in Blackfriars, made him a knight, in the following year gave him a pension of £200 a year for life, with the title of Painter to his Majesty. As to his rate of remuneration for portraits, it is recorded that the king gave him £25 for a simple whole length. Walpole says Vandyke had £40 for a half, and £60 for a whole length. He was in England only nine years; *d.* 1641, soon after his marriage with the Lady Mary Ruthven.

DAVIES, David, Esq., of Trawsmawr, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. of Carmarthenshire, and of the borough of Carmarthen; was the last Mayor of Carmarthen under the charter of George III.; served as Lieut. in the Royal Marines from 1806 to 1827, and Capt. in the Royal Carmarthen Militia for forty-six years, and retired with full rank, June, 1861; chairman of the Board of Guardians for twelve years, from 1842 to 1854; son of the late David Davies, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Trawsmawr; *b.* at Llechdwny, Carmarthenshire, Oct. 2, 1790; *ed.* at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Carmarthen, — Rev. Robert Ferrier, Head Master; *m.*, 1831, Martha, youngest dau. of Thomas Taylor, Esq., J. P. of Penyrheol, Carmarthenshire, and formerly of Carmarthen, wine merchant; *s.* 1839; has issue one child, a dau., Martha Taylor, *b.* 1835; *m.*, 1861, to Capt. John Stephens, Royal Sherwood Rangers, M.A. and LL.B.

Heir: His dau. Martha.

Residences: Trawsmawr and Carmarthen.

Crest: Wolf rampant.

Motto: Lucem spero.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Richard Davies of Crynfryn, High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire 1750 (see *Shrievalty*). Among its distinguished members may be named Commander William Rees Davies, R.N., and Captain Francis Davies (surgeon), Pershore Volunteers.

Note.—On the ancient inscribed stone now on the lawn of Trawsmawr, see p. 248. A part of the Roman road from Dover to Fishguard, called *Watling Street*, passes at the back of the house. The present mansion was built 1777. Here was formerly a religious house called the Great Cross (Trawsmawr), belonging either to the abbey of Strata Florida, or that of Talley. The property was given by Henry VIII. to a favourite, Lady Anna Charlotta Hamilton, dau. of — ap Howell of Penybank, Abergwili.

DAVIES, Edward Morris, Esq., of Upland, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for co. of Carmarthen, and J. P. and D. L. for co. of Merioneth; High Sheriff for Carmarthenshire 1865; son of William Davies, Esq.; *ed.* at Swansea School; *m.*, Dec. 13, 1848, the only child of John Jones, Esq., of Upland, Carmarthenshire, and Ddolfawr, Merionethshire; and has issue three sons and one dau.

Residence: Upland, Carmarthen.

Arms: Gu., a spear-head between 3 scaling-ladders, arg., on a chief, a castle triple-towered of the second.

Crest: A lion rampant.

Motto: Gradatim per ardua ad astra.

Note.—Upland stands on elevated ground, as the name implies, enjoying an extensive view of the country on each side the Towy and towards the Carmarthen Bay. Here the band of old red sandstone which passes from Breconshire to Pembrokeshire supplies productive arable and pasture lands on both sides the river, continuing in breadth by Iscoed and Ferry-side to near Cydweli, where it dips beneath the South Wales coal basin, and reappears, directly east, in Monmouthshire.

DU BUISSON, William, Esq., of Glynhir, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff for the same co. 1871; son of the late William Du Buisson, Esq., of Glynhir, by Caroline, dau. of James Henckel, Esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey; *ed.* at the University of Oxford; *m.*, 1853, Mary, dau. of John Lawford, Esq., of Tottenham.

Residence: Glynhir, Llandeilo-fawr.

Note.—The Du Buissons have been resident in this country since about 1685. They are of French, or rather Gallic origin, and quitted France as fugitives after the revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*, being Protestants, or, as then called, "Huguenots" (Germ., *Eidgenossen*—confederates). That party, forming the cream of the population of Southern France, were protected in the free exercise of their worship by the *Edict of Nantes*, but upon its revocation by Louis XIV., in the year above named, they were exposed to the most fearful persecution, which drove 400,000 of them to seek refuge in England and other countries. The loss to the talent, industry, and moral tone of France was immense; the gain to arts, manufacturing industry, and quiet citizenship in England was great, for the Huguenots everywhere formed a leading element in these respects in our population. The manufacture of silk, glass, leather, jewellery, and paper, received a strong impulse from their presence. One of them became the maker of bank-note paper to our Government, and the same family has continued to make it to this day. Besides the Du Buissons, one other family, at least, of Huguenot origin, the Bosanquets of Monmouthshire, are resident in Wales.

Glyn-hir is a name descriptive of the situation. The mansion stands on the slope of a long narrow valley or ravine, scooped out by the Llwchwr coming down from the Black Mountains, and meeting its contributory below Cross Inn. It is a regular *glyn*,

and is unquestionably *hir* (long), being not less than seven miles. Near Glynhir the stream has a picturesque fall, and the scenery around is fine.

DYNEVOR, Right Hon. and Rev. Francis William, Baron, of Dynevor Castle, Carmarthenshire.

Title Baron Dynevor cr. 1780. Second but eldest surviving son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, who was uncle of the late Peer, George Rice Trevor, 3rd Lord Dynevor (who *d.* 1870); *b.* 1804; *m.*, 1st, 1830, Harriet Ives, dau. of the late D. Raymond Barker, Esq., and had issue (she *d.* 1854); 2nd, 1856, Eliza Amelia, dau. of the late Rev. H. Carnegie Knox, M.A., Vicar of Lechlade, and has issue; *s.* to the Dynevor entailed estates through failure of male issue in the elder line, 1869; *ed.* at Chr. Ch., Oxford; B.A. 1826, M.A. 1847; ordained Dea. 1828, Pr. 1829; Vicar of Fairford, Glouc., 1828 (Inc. £485 and house), where he continued until the above date of succession.

Residence: Dynevor Castle, Llandeilo-fawr.

Arms: The *Dynevor* arms—quarterly, 1st and 4th arg., a chevron between 3 ravens, sa. (the arms of SIR RHYSAP THOMAS, *temp.* Henry VII.); 2nd and 3rd gu., a lion rampant in a bordure, engrailed, or—*Talbot*.

Crest: A raven ppr.

Motto: Secret et hardi.

LINEAGE.

The present House of *Dynevor*—corrupted from the ancient and significant name *Dinefawr* (the great eminence or stronghold)—is not of the line of Tewdwr Mawr, Rhys ap Tewdwr, and the “Lord Rhys” of Dinefawr, of the Norman period, which line was from Howel Dda and Rhodri the Great; but of the next great family who came into possession of Dinefawr in the time of the Plantagenets, of whom Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Kt., the powerful partisan of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., is the best known. This distinguished race came into prominence early in the thirteenth century.

SIR ELIDYR DU, Knight of the Sepulchre, companion of Richard Cœur de Lion in his crusading expedition, was great gr. father of—

Gruffydd ap Nicholas of “Newton,” the absurd name given to the historic and venerable *Dinefawr* when the anti-national feeling engendered by the Norman subjugation was at its height,—but a name which has long ago been compelled to succumb,—not indeed to the noble old designation in its integrity, but to an apology for it, “Dynevor,” which belongs in its elements to no language known. The puissant—

RHYS AP THOMAS was grandson of Gruffydd ap Nicholas. His arms were—“arg. a chevron, sa., between 3 ravens ppr.” (see *Rhys ap Thomas*). Eighth in descent from Sir Rhys was—

Griffith Rice, Esq., of Newton, sheriff for the co. of Carm. 1694, and M.P. for the same co. 1702—10. He *m.* Catherine, dau. of Philip Hoby, Esq., of Neath Abbey. His grandson was—

George Rice, Esq., of Newton, M.P. for co. of Carm. He *m.* Cecil, dau. and only child of William, Earl Talbot, who was created Baron Dynevor, with remainder to his said dau. Cecil Rice, who on his death became Baroness Dynevor. George Rice, Esq., had issue by her,—

1. GEORGE TALBOT RICE, 2nd Baron Dynevor, who by his wife Frances, dau. of Viscount Sidney, had with other issue George Rice, recently deceased, third Lord Dynevor.

2. *Edward Rice, D.D.*, Dean of Gloucester, whose son is FRANCIS WILLIAM, present Baron Dynevor, as above.

GOWER, Robert Frederic, Esq., of Clyn Derwen, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; was High Sheriff of co. of Pembroke 1844; eldest son of the late Robert Gower, Esq., J. P. of Glandovan, in the same co.; *b.* in Dec., 1794; *m.*, 1832, Lillias Millar Stewart, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Kirkowan, N.B.; has issue one son, Capt. Erasmus Gower, of the 12th Lancers, *b.* 1833, and two daus., Grace Lillias, and Sarah Amelia Georgiana.

Heir: Erasmus Gower.

Residence: Clynderwen, Narberth Road, Carmarthenshire.

Town Address: Conservative Club, S.W.

Arms: Azure, three wolves' heads, erased, arg.

Crest: Wolf-head, erased.

Motto: Frangas non fractas.

LINEAGE.

The Gowers were originally from Staffordshire, and are said to be of the same descent as the Gowers, Dukes of Sutherland. They first settled in Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century, when Mr. W. Gower, of Ludlow, married into the family of Stedmans of Glandovan, Pembroke-shire.

Note.—Clynderwen was obtained by purchase, and the mansion is a modern structure. Glandovan, the venerable residence of the Stedmans, and before them of the Vaughans, is still the property of the Gowers, but inhabited by a tenant farmer.

Of this family, Admiral Erasmus Gower rose to distinction under Cornwallis, and was commander-in-chief of Newfoundland. (See Phillips's *History of Cilgerran*.)

GREEN, Francis, Esq., of Court Henry and Oatlands, Carmarthenshire.

Is in the Commission of the Peace for the co. of Carmarthen; eldest son of the late Rev. G. W. Green, M.A., of Court Henry; *m.*, 1852, Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Harding Harries, Esq., J. P., of Trevacoon, in the co. of Pembroke, whose father was Major Samuel Harries, of the same place, and of Cryg-glâs, in the same co.

Residence: Oatlands, Carmarthenshire.

Note.—Court Henry, in the Vale of Towy, is one of the ancient homes of Carmarthenshire. Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Dinefawr, *temp.* Henry VII., *m.* his first

wife from this place. She was the dau. of *Henry* ap Gwilym, after whose name it is supposed Court Henry was called. The grounds and surrounding woods bear an aspect of antiquity.

GRIFFITHS, The Rev. John, of Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

Doctor in Divinity; Vicar of Llandeilo-fawr; Rural Dean; Diocesan Inspector of Schools; member of the Council of the Carmarthen Training College, and Surrogate of the Diocese of St. David's; author of sermons and tracts of various kinds; *ed.* at St. David's College, Lampeter; *grad.* B.D. in 1859, and D.D. in 1869, which latter honour was conferred by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury as a mark of respect and recognition of his merits as a Welsh clergyman and theologian.

Residence: The Vicarage, Llandeilo, S. Wales.

Note.—The Rev. Dr. Griffiths is one of those representatives of the Established Church in Wales who constitute at once its grace and its strength; and it has been for some time naturally expected that his high character, eminent abilities as a preacher, and conciliatory and judicious behaviour, would lead to his appointment as one of the chief pastors of that Church. He is descended from that good old stock, the family of *James Howel*, the celebrated author of the *Epistole Ho-Elianae*, and many other works of great intrinsic interest (see *Howel, James*), and of Thomas Howell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bristol in the time of the Commonwealth. In times gone by, Wales not only found bishops of the type of Morgan, Parry, Goodman, Davies, for herself, but sent many of her sons to preside with distinction over English sees. Of the number were Howell, of Bristol; earlier, Williams, Abp. of Canterbury; later, Lloyd, of Oxford. For a long series of years the mistake has been committed of appointing Englishmen only to Welsh sees, as if that were a likely means of conciliating an already much estranged people to the Establishment. Barring the recent appointment of Bp. Hughes, there has been a sad want of comprehension of the genius, temper, and needs of the Welsh people. Dr. Thirlwall might do better at Canterbury than at St. David's; but he no sooner had the charge of this diocese placed upon him than he made earnest efforts to obliterate the wall which a different nationality and language had built between him and the people by learning their speech, and qualifying himself not only to perform rites and ceremonies, but to *teach, convince, and comfort*. Bp. Thirlwall has therefore by approaching gained the sympathy and affection of the Welsh, as he has by his learning gained the admiration of all men. It is known to all who know anything to purpose, that, other qualifications not being overlooked, scriptural learning and ministerial talent are chief requisites for a bishop in Wales. Schoolmasters, arithmeticians, annotators of Greek plays, may do in England; in Wales, divines and preachers are demanded, and the preachers should be men whose mother tongue is the speech of the people.

GULSTON, Alan James, Esq., of Dirleton, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen;

High Sheriff for the same co. in 1860; formerly a captain in H.M. 47th Regt. of Foot, and sometime Captain of the Llandeilo Volunteers; son of the late Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Derwydd, and Tygwyn, Carmarthenshire, and of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire; *b.* at Englefield Green, Surrey, on Christmas Day, 1813; *ed.* at Winchester School; *m.*, 22nd December, 1841, Augusta Catherine Giveen, eldest dau. and co-h. of Robert Giveen, Captain in 10th Royal Hussars, and of Cahill, co. Derry, Ireland; *s.* to attained titles, and estates of Tygwyn, Carmarthenshire, 24th March, 1841, and to Derwydd and Dirleton, Carmarthenshire, 18th August, 1843. Has issue 4 sons and 2 daus.

Heir: Alan Stepney-Gulston, J. P.; *ed.* at Harrow and Merton College, Oxford; Capt. in Royal Regt. of Carmarthenshire Artillery Militia.

Seats: Dirleton and Derwydd, Carmarthenshire.

Town Address: 3, Langham Place, Portland Place, W.

Arms (granted by Camden): Arg., two bars, nebulée, gu., over all a bend, sa., charged with three plates.

Crest (won on the field of the battle of Cressy): An ostrich wing of five feathers, three arg., two gu., over all a bend, sa., charged with three plates.

Motto: Crescit sub pondere virtus.

The "Stepney-Gulstons" quarter upwards of forty quarterings in their coat of arms, being the senior representatives of the families of "Gulston," "Stepney," "Lloyd," "Vaughan," "Ruthven," "Halyburton of Dirleton," &c., &c., &c.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Gulston of Dirleton* enjoys one of the most ancient and distinguished lineages in the Principality, having, like many others of the commoners of Wales and England, as clear a right to the rank and title of nobility as a well-ascertained descent can confer. The following pedigrees show kinship with past royal houses both of England and Scotland, and with several of the noble houses of both countries.

We give first the *Stepney-Gulston* pedigree, which goes up in direct line male to Sir Ralph Gulston, who was made a knight on the field of Cressy by the Black Prince, A.D. 1346, a pedigree which includes in its progress a large number of distinguished names.

The second pedigree shows the *royal descent* of the Gulstons, and the common derivation of this family and that of Stepney (see *Cowell-Stepney of Llanelly*) from the Ruthvens, Earls of Gowrie, King Henry VII. of England, and King Edward IV. of England,—the former through an elder, the latter through a younger daughter of Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart.

Mr. Gulston is senior representative of the families of Gulston of Wymondham, co. Leicester, of Widdihill, Herts, and of Knuston Hall, Northampton; of the Lloyds of Danyrallt; of Vandyke, the celebrated limner; of the unfortunate Earl of Gowrie, Ruthvens and Halyburtons of Dirleton, N.B.; of the

Vaughans of Derwydd, and of Sir Harry Vaughan of Ty-Gwyn, Carm.; and, as certified by Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, one of the representatives of the Vaughans of Golden Grove, Philipps of Picton Castle, Mansel of Muddlescomb, &c.

JOHN OF THE MEW-STONE, *circa* 1300, is the first Gulston on record (see "Parentalia Gulstoniana"); had many sons and daughters, several of whom settled near Aldenham, co. Herts. He *m.* Marjory —.

Sir Ralph Gulston, Kt., knighted and won his crest and received his motto at the battle of Cressy, 26th August, 1346. He *m.* Mary Crispin.

Edward Crispin Gulston, *b.* 1341, *m.* Mary Floyd.

Ralph Crispin Gulston, *b.* 1376, *m.* Jane Goldstone, dau. of Joseph Goldstone, whose son Thomas Goldstone was Prior of Canterbury Cathedral (see Gostling's "City of Canterbury," 8vo., p. 196).

Joseph Goldstone Gulston, of Leicestershire, *b.* 1402, *m.* Cicely Mowbray, and had issue 2 sons; the younger, Thomas Goldstone Gulston, *b.* 1442, *d.* 1517, known as "Prior Thomas Goldstone"—the second of that name—was Prior of Canterbury for twenty-four years eight months sixteen days (see Somer's "Canterbury"); sent by Henry VII. as ambassador to Charles, the French king (see Weaver's "Monasticon" and Gostling's "Canterbury," 8vo., p. 71, and "Glossary of Terms in Heraldry," p. 264. Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1847). The elder, —

John Goldstone Gulston, *b.* 1430, *m.* Maud Mowbray.

William Gulston, his son, *b.* 1453, *m.* Pricely Yatton.

Thomas Gulston, of Wymondham, in Leicestershire, *b.* 1475, *m.* Jane —, and had a son, —

William Gulston, D.D., Abbot and Rector of Wymondham 1538, *b.* 1495 (see Weaver's "Monasticon" and Nicholl's "Leicestershire"), *d.* 1560, *m.* Susan Morton.

Thomas Gulston, of Wymondham, in Leicestershire, *d.* 1581, *m.*, and had issue—

William Gulston, M.D., Rector of Wymondham in 1584; he *m.* Elizabeth —, and had issue, besides John, of whom hereafter, —

William Gulston, Rector of Wymondham, *d.* 1644 *s. p.*

A dau., who *m.* a gentleman named Stubbes (*i. e.*, St. Aubyn); Martha Gulston; Dorothy Gulston, wife of — Hill; Elizabeth Gulston, wife of — Allen.

Theodore Gulston, M.D., *d. s. p.* 1632, founder of the "Gulstonian Lectures," which continue to this day; he *m.* Helen (*d.* 1637), dau. of George Southerton. She endowed St. John's College, Oxford, with the living of Bardwell, co. Suffolk.

Nathaniel Gulston, D.D., *d.* 1647, *m.*, and had a son, —

Right Rev. William Gulston, D.D., *b.* 1636, Bishop of Bristol, *d.* 1684, who *m.* Anne Gulston, 2nd dau. of Joseph Gulston, *b.* 1642, and had issue Seymour Gulston, M.A., *d.* 1706 *s. p.*, and Mary Anne Gulston, *m.* Gilbert Budgett, D.D., co. Devon, and had issue—

Eustace Budgett, *b.* 1685, the well-known author; Rev. Gilbert Budgett; William Budgett, M.A., Fellow New Coll., Oxon., *d.* 1723; a dau., who *d. unm.*; and—

Elizabeth Budgett, *b.* 1738, *m.* in 1723, as second wife, Rear-Admiral Thomas Greaves (*b.* 1680), and had issue William Greaves, a Master in Chancery, and Thomas Greaves, R.N.; *m.*, 1771, Elizabeth Williams; creat. 1794, Baron Greaves of Gravesend, co. Londonderry, Ireland, and had issue (see "Burke's Peerage").

Jane Gulston, *m.* Dr. Addison (Lancelot), Rector of Melton Ambrosebury, Wilts, and had issue Jane Addison, *b.* 1671, *d.* young. Joseph Addison, *b.* 1672, *d.* 1719 (the "great and famous" author, *d.* at Holland House),

m. the Countess of Warwick, and had issue a dau., Addison, who *d. unm.* 1773. Gulston Addison, *b.* 1673, was Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. Dorothy Addison, *b.* May, 1674, *m.*, 1st, Dr. Sartre, Prebend of Westminster; 2nd, Daniel Coombes, Esq. Anne Addison, *b.* 1676, *d.* young.

Frances Gulston (*d.* 20th March, 1704), *m.*, 16th Sept., 1645 (see Lysons' "London," vol. ii., p. 502), Sir Ed. Atkyns, Baron of the Exchequer (2nd wife). Elizabeth Gulston.

The eldest son, JOHN GULSTON, Councillor at Law of Gray's Inn, and was of Widdial, co. Herts, had arms granted him by Camden (see Camden's MSS. at Herald's College, also Gwillim's "Heraldry"). He *m.* Jane Ketterich (*d.* 1630, *at.* 89), dau. of Richard Ketterich, of South Mimms, co. Middlesex, and had by her eleven children, —

Richard Gulston (*d.* 1686), *m.* Alice, dau. of William Meggs and his wife Judith, who was dau. of Sir Thomas Campbell, Kt., Lord Mayor of London, and had issue—

James Gulston, *m.* 1685, High Sheriff 1684, and J.P. for co. Herts, who *m.* Mary, dau. of John Rowley, Esq., of Berkway, and besides a son, Charles Gulston (*d. s. p.*), had a son Richard Gulston, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of the Right Rev. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely. His younger son, Edward Gulston, *d. s. p.* His elder son, Francis Gulston (*d.* 1724), *m.* Sarah, dau. of — Stebbing, of Barnardston (*d.* 1727, *at.* 24), had a younger son, Francis Gulston, Rector of Widdial, co. Herts, *d. s. p.*, and was succeeded by his elder son, — Gulston, who *m.* and had issue an only child, Miss Gulston, who *m.* — Biggs, who took the name and arms of Gulston. He left two daus., who *d. unm.* at Guildford.

Richard Gulston's second son, —

Sir William Gulston, Kt. (*d.* 1687, *at.* 47, *s. p.*), *m.* —

Fredwell, dau. of — Morris

Jane Gulston, wife of John Cooke, of Chiswell, Essex.

Judith Gulston, wife of Sir Robert Dicer, Bart., of Uphall, Herts.

Thomas Gulston, of Witham, co. Sussex (*d.* 1680), *m.* (1664) Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Grosvenor, of Witham, and had one dau., Elizabeth Gulston.

George Gulston, *d.* 1664 *s. p.*

Edward Gulston, of Fulsham Hall, co. Kent; William Gulston; Prudence Gulston, *m.* — Manning; Elizabeth Gulston, *m.* — Joscelyn, *d.* 1640; Anne Gulston; Catherine Gulston; Theodore Gulston.

JOHN GULSTON (*b.* 1562, *d.* 1615, *at.* 52), *m.* Clemence — (*d.* 1621), and had a son, —

Rev. JOSEPH GULSTON, D.D. (*b.* 1603), Dean of Chichester, Chaplain and Almoner to Charles I., attended the king throughout all his misfortunes, and was with him at his execution (*d.* 1669). He *m.* Anna — (*d.* 1684), and had issue, besides Joseph, of whom hereafter, —

Walter Gulston, *b.* 1st Nov., 1639, *d.* young, *s. p.*

Joseph Gulston, *b.* 21st May, 1646, *d.* 1648, *s. p.*

John Gulston, *b.* 1650, *d.* 1650.

William Gulston (*b.* 1652, *d.* 1736), *m.* Sarah, dau. of Ralph Bucknall (*d.* 1688), and had issue—

Joseph Gulston, "The Rio," *b.* 1682, *d.* 1757 *s. p.*; Ralph Gulston, *b.* 1684, *d.* 1738 *s. p.*; Mary Gulston, *b.* 1685, *d.* 1686; William Gulston, *b.* 1683, *d.* 1684; William Gulston, *b.* 1687, *d.* 1688.

Other children of Joseph Gulston, D.D., were— Elizabeth Gulston, *b.* 1648, *d.* 1678, *m.* — Neale; Anne Gulston, *b.* 1642, *m.* Bishop Gulston; Clemence Gulston, *b.* 1644, *d.* 1645; Clemence Gulston, *b.* 1648, *d.* 3rd Nov., 1740, *m.* John Piers, of Denton, Oxfordshire; Frances Gulston, *b.* 1651; Martha (or Margaret) Gulston, *b.* 1653, *d.* 1730, *m.*, 1st, Roger Jones, M.P. for Winchester, and was grandmother to the fourth Viscount Ranelagh, *a quo* "Ranelagh" (see Burke's "Peerage"); 2nd, Gab. Cheneay. The heir, —

JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq. (*b.* 1655, *d.* 1727), *m.* — Crawford, and had, besides his eldest son, Joseph, Anne Gulston, who *m.*, 1st, Roger Sim-

mondi, and had issue; 2nd, John Goddard; and Elizabeth Gulston, who *m.* — Brooke, and had issue; and a younger son, —

William Gulston, who *m.* a dau. of Rev. — Swindon, and had issue Edward Gulston, drowned at sea, *s. p.*; Charles Gulston, *d.* in the "Black Hole" at Calcutta; Dorothy Gulston, *m.* Rev. J. Penton; Susan Gulston, *m.* — Makin; Joseph Ralph, *d. s. p.*

JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq., the eldest son (*b.* 1694, in Portugal, *d.* 1766), of Ealing Grove, Middlesex, M.P. for Poole, in Dorsetshire, *m.* (1736) Mericas da Silva (*b.* 1715, *d.* 1799), and had issue an eldest son, Joseph, of whom again, and Mary, wife of Charles Colmore; John, *b.* 1750, *d.* 1764, at Eton; Betsy, *d.* young.

JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq., the heir (*b.* 1745, *d.* 1786), *m.* (1766) Elizabeth Bridgetta, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., *b.* 1750, *d.* 1780.

Note.—For Elizabetha Bridgetta Stepney's descent see second pedigree, "Royal Descent."

JOSEPH GULSTON, by Elizabetha Bridgetta, his wife, had a dau., Elizabeth Gulston, who was *b.* 1769, and *d. unm.* 1857, and a son and heir, —

JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq. (*b.* 1768, *d.* 1790), who *m.* (1787) Susannah Woodham (*d.* 1806), and was succeeded by his son, —

JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq. (*b.* 1788, *d.* 1841), who *m.* (1809) Anna Maria Knowles (*b.* 27th Sept., 1789, *d.* 23rd April, 1869), and had, besides his eldest surviving son and heir, Alan James, of whom hereafter, the following issue: —

1. Joseph Gulston, *b.* 4th Feb., 1810, *d.* March, 1810.

2. Josepha Heath Gulston, *b.* 1811, *d.* 15th Nov., 1859, *unm.*

3. Horatio Robert Maydwell Gulston (*b.* 1812, *d. s. p.* 1843), *m.* Alice Holford (*d. s. p.* 1859).

4. Justina Maria Stepney Gulston, *b.* 21st Feb., 1820, *m.* George Baring Browne Collier, eldest son of Admiral Collier, and has issue.

ALAN JAMES GULSTON, J. P., D. L., now (1872) of Dirleton (see above), *m.* Augusta Catherine Given, as stated, and has issue 4 sons and 2 daus., as under: —

1. ALAN STEPNEY-GULSTON, J. P., *b.* 16th May, 1844, *ed.* at Merton Coll., Oxford, living 1872.

2. Francis Stepney-Gulston, *b.* 19th Sept., 1845, Mag. Coll., Camb., capt. of London Rowing Club, living 1872.

3. George Augustin Stepney-Gulston, *b.* 21st Feb., 1847, living 1872.

4. Arthur Robert Stepney-Gulston, *b.* 2nd Feb., 1851, living 1872.

1. Horatia Augusta Stepney-Gulston, living 1872.

2. Lizzie Justina Stepney-Gulston, living 1872, *m.*, 3rd Feb., 1870, Molesworth Lionel Carteret Frederick Ellis, Esq., son of Col. Ellis, of Mount's Bay, Cornwall, *b.* 7th Oct., 1840, in Rue des Champs Elysée, Paris.

SECOND PEDIGREE.—"ROYAL DESCENT."

HENRY VII., King of England, *b.* 26th July, 1455; *cr.* 30th October, 1485; *d.* 21st April, 1509; *m.*, 18th Jan., 1486, the *Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet*, of York, dau. and h. of Edward IV., King of England; *b.* 11th Feb., 1466; *d.* 11th Feb., 1502, aged 36. Their dau., —

The Lady Margaret Tudor, Queen-dowager of Scotland, *m.*, as her third husband, Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, and had by him a dau., —

Lady Dorothea Stewart, who *m.*, 17th Aug.,

1561, William Ruthven, 1st Earl of Gowrie; *d.* 1584, leaving a son, —

Honble. Patrick Ruthven, *d.*, aged 68; *bur.* at St. George's, Southwark, 24th May, 1652. He was 5th son, and after the death of his elder brothers, who *d. unm.*, was called 4th Earl of Gowrie; and in the Tower of London, where he was confined for 19 years, released 1619, *m.* Elizabeth Woodford, an only dau., 2nd wife and widow of Thomas, 1st Lord Gerrard, of Abbot's Bromley, in Staffordshire. Lord Gerrard *d.* when President of Wales, 1617. She *d.* 1624, and had issue a dau., —

Lady Mary Ruthven, Maid of Honour to Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.; *m.* Sir Anthony Vandycck, the famous limner (*b.* 1598; *d.* 9th Dec., 1641, aged 43), a marriage arranged by procurement of Charles I. Their dau., —

Justina Vandycck, *b.* 1st December, 1641, *m.* Sir John Stepney, 3rd Bart., of Prendergast, co. Pembroke, and had issue a son, —

Sir Thomas Stepney, 4th Bart., M.P. for co. Carmarthen (*d.* 24th Feb., 1744), who *m.* Margaret, dau. and co-h. of John Vaughan, Esq., of Llanelly (of royal descent through Mary, dau. of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk). His son and successor, —

Sir John Stepney, 5th Bart., of Prendergast (*d.* 1748), *m.* Eleanor, dau. and h. of John Lloyd, Esq., of (Buckleithen) Llangenech, by Mary, dau. of Morgan Herbert, Esq., of Havod, and widow of David Evans, Esq., of Peterwell. His son, —

Sir Thomas Stepney, 6th Bart., of Prendergast (*d.* 1772), *m.* Elizabeth (or Eleanor), dau., only child, and sole heir of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Derwydd and Danyralt, co. Carmarthen (of royal descent from King Edward I.), and had issue —

Sir John Stepney, 7th Bart., *b.* 1743; *d.* 1811 *s. p.*

Sir Thomas Stepney, 8th Bart., *b.* 1760; *d.* 1825 *s. p.*

Margaretta Eleanor, *b.* 1760; *d.* 1793 *unm.*

Elizabetha Bridgetta, *m.* to Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire, Ealing Grove, Mid., and Knowle, Dorset, M.P. for Poole (see *pedigree* above).

Justina Maria, *m.*, 1st, Francis Head, Esq., of St. Andrew's Hall, Norfolk; 2nd, Gen. Andrew Cowell, of Coleshill, Bucks (see *Cowell-Stepney of Llanelly*).

Elizabetha Bridgetta, above, had issue —

1. Eliza Gulston, *d. unm.* in 1857, was heir to Sir John Stepney, 7th Bart., her mother's eldest brother, and was of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. The Stepney entailed estates passed to Sir Thomas Stepney, the 8th and last baronet, who dying without issue, the entailed estates passed to his eldest nephew, the next named, —

2. Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire, was in H.M. 63rd Regt.; *d.* aged 22 years and 4 months; *m.* Susanna Woodham, only dau. of the Rev. Mr. Woodham, and had a son, —

Joseph Gulston, Esq., of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire; he inherited the Stepney entailed estates of Tygwyn and of Derwydd, Carmarthenshire, and was of 20, Grosvenor Square, London; *d.* aged 53. He *m.* Anna Maria Knowles, eldest dau. of James Knowles, of Egham, co. Surrey, who was one of the claimants of the "Banbury Peerage;" *d.* 23rd April, 1869, aged 79, and had, with other children (see *pedigree* above), an eldest surviving son, —

ALAN JAMES GULSTON, Esq., now of Dirleton, Tygwyn, and Derwydd, Carmarthenshire. (For marriage, issue, &c., &c., see the *pedigree* and *introduction* above.)

Notes.—Among the spots of historic interest on Mr. Gulston's estates are Derwydd, an ancient mansion, renewed in time of Henry VII.; British and other graves at Llwynbeddau (the wood by the graves), near Carreg-cennen Castle; the Field (partly on estate) of the Battle of Rhyd-y-Saeson (the Saxons' Ford), between Edward I. and the Welsh; a Druid stone in the grounds at Dirleton; a barrow at Rhandir-ymryon, *i.e.*, the "spot or place of contention."

Among distinguished members of this family in past time may be named—

Sir Ralph Gulston, who was a "man-at-arms" at the battle of Cressy, and after the battle of Cressy held the helmet of the King of Bohemia, while the Prince of Wales took therefrom for his own crest the three ostrich feathers; he was knighted, and received as his crest the smaller feathers left in the helmet. As he rose up under the weight of new honours and of the king's heavy helmet, a learned man who was standing by, aiming at a pun (then as now common in many mottoes), exclaimed, "Crescit sub pondere virtus," which has ever since been the motto of the Gulstons. He was knighted on 26th August, 1346.

Thomas Goldstone Gulston, commonly called "Prior Thomas Goldstone," the second prior of that name; Prior of Canterbury twenty-four years eight months and sixteen days; *b.* 1442, and *d.* 1517; his tomb is in Canterbury Cathedral. See Somers' *Canterbury* for the following quotation:—"Thomas Goldstone was a man who had the Prince's favour; for Henry the Seventh sent him ambassador to Charles, the French king; he continued prior almost twenty-five years. Weaver has curtailed his epitaph."

Joseph Gulston, Dean of Chichester, and chaplain and almoner to King Charles I. "The Gulstons, through their thorough devotion to King Charles I. and to the Royal cause, and more especially by the attachment and constant attendance on King Charles I. by Joseph Gulston, his almoner; who also preached before him and was with him during his cruel imprisonment at Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight (J. Gulston, on Sunday, 12th Nov., 1648 preached to King Charles in Carisbrook Castle; his text was, 'You shall swear by me in truth, judgment, and righteousness'), through this devotion to the king, I say, the Gulstons lost all landed property and the greater part of their valuables; but the Rev. Joseph Gulston's son (also by name Joseph Gulston) did, by successful expeditions and honest and far-sighted ventures to foreign parts, restore the fortunes of his house" (see Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, 403).

Doctor Theodore Gulston, an eminent physician and author, A.D. 1596, *d.* A.D. 1632; was founder of the Gulstonian Lectures (anatomy, &c.), still continued at the College of Physicians.

Joseph Addison, the celebrated author (of the *Spectator*, &c., &c.).

George Stepney, *b.* 1663, buried in Westminster Abbey A.D. 1707, an author and well-known poet. In 1692 he was sent as envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg, and in the same character, the year following, to the Emperor; in 1694 to the Elector of Saxony, and two years after to the Electors of Mentz, Cologne, &c., and the Congress of Frankfurt; he was employed in several other embassies, and in 1706 to the States-General. He was very successful, which occasioned his constant employment in the most weighty affairs.

Joseph Gulston, M.P. for Poole, in 1768 began, and lived to complete, an unrivalled collection of books and prints, a collection famous to this day (see "Nicholl's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the XVIIIth Century*").

Sir John Stepney, 7th Baronet, sometime M.P. for the town of Monmouth, and First Minister to the Court of Dresden, and also to Berlin.

Sir Thomas Stepney, 8th Baronet. "By the death of Sir Thomas Stepney (see Millar's *Biogr. Sketches*) a vacuum will long be felt by that class of loungers of the old school who at the meridian hour daily saunter on the steps of Brooks's and its neighbouring pavement; and even the quiet, unknown, but observing pedestrian, who periodically perambulates the district of the Court, will for a time be sensible of the absence of this original and eccentric character, so totally unlike the cut of the present day, and whose constant habits had rendered his presence so familiar to him. This gentleman's person was as well known in St. James's Street as the golden cross on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, and it had not more variety in its appearance in winter or summer,—in a bleak frost or a burning sun it had the same thin covering."

Talbot Gwynne (Joseph Gulston), the well-known authoress of "School for Fathers," "Young Singleton," "School for Dreamers," "Silas Barnstarke," and many other novels.

GWYNNE-HOLFORD, James Price William, Esq., of Cilgwyn, Carmarthenshire.

Is the eldest son of the late James Price Holford, Esq., of Buckland, Breconshire, who assumed the name Gwynne, in connection with his name Holford, on his mar. with Anna Maria Elinora Gwynne, only child and h. of Roderick Gwynne, Esq., by his wife Eliza Ann Hughes (see *Gwynne-Holford, Buckland*), *b.* 1833. J. P. for cos. Carmarthen and Brecon; late an officer in the 16th Lancers. Elected, 1870, M.P. for Brecon, in succession to Lord Hyde, who was elevated to the House of Peers.

Residence: Cilgwyn, Llangadock, Carmarthenshire.

Town Address: 31, Grosvenor Square, W.

Arms: See *Gwynne-Holford, Buckland*.

Note.—For the maternal lineage of Mr. Gwynne-Holford, which is through one of the most ancient houses in South Wales, see, under Breconshire, *Gwynne-Holford, Buckland*.

PATERNAL LINEAGE.

Col. James Price Holford, of Cilgwyn, *b.* 1791, *d.* 1846, was the son of John J. Holford, Esq., son of Josiah Holford, Esq., of Hampstead, who *m.* Magdalen, dau. of William Price, Esq., who was h. of Cilgwyn. She *d.* 1812.

HARRIS, Mrs. Bridget Jane, of Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire.

Is eldest dau. of the late John Walters Philipps, Esq., J. P. and D. L. (High Sheriff of co. of Carmarthen 1841) of Aberglasney, son of A. G. Philipps, Esq., of Perthgeraint, co. of Card., by Ann, dau. of the late Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Waunifor, co. of Cardigan; *m.*, 1853, C. A.

Harris, Esq., of Llanunwas, co. of Pembroke.

The late Mr. Walter Philipps, of Aberglasney, had two other daus.—

Mary Ann, who *m.*, 1841, John Pugh Pryse, Esq. (see *Pryse, Bwlchbychan*), and Elizabeth Francis, who *m.*, 1851, Frederick Lewis Lloyd Philipps, Esq. (see *Philipps of Pentypark*).

Residence: Aberglasney, near Llandeilo-fawr.

LINEAGE.

For the descent of the ancient family of Philipps, see *Philipps of Dale Castle*, do. of *Picton Castle*, do. of *Ystradwrallt* and *Cumgwili*.

Note.—The mansion of Aberglasney stands at the foot of *Grongar Hill*, and was in its earlier history the residence of Bishop Rudd, and afterwards of the *Dyer* family, one of whom was the poet, who was born here.

HORTON, Isaac, Esq., of Ystrad, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff, 1843, for the same co.; son of the late J. Horton, Esq., of London; is married, and has issue.

Residence: Ystrad, Carmarthen.

Town House: 16, Clapham Rise.

Arms: Per saltire, or and gu., two stags' heads caboshed in pale, and as many bugles stringed in fesse, counterchanged.

Crest: A demi-stag, gu., semée of cinquefoils, or, resting the sinister foot upon a millrind.

Motto: Vigilo et spero.

Note.—The estate of Ystrad, which came to the present proprietor by purchase, was once the property of Mr. Jones, who for a long period represented the borough of Carmarthen in Parliament, 1821—1835, and the co. from 1837—1842, when he died.

HUGHES, John William Morgan Gwynne, Esq., of Tregib, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Carmarthen; was Capt. in the Light Dragoons; son of the late John William Hughes, Esq., of Tregib, by his wife, Margaretta Juliana Lloyd, 3rd dau. of Morgan Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin; *m.*, 1st, Mary, only child of William Howell, Esq., of Penyrheol, co. of Carmarthen; 2nd, Mary, dau. of John Lewis, of Llanelly, and has issue.

Residence: Tregib, Llandeilo.

Arms: Gu., a lion rampant, or.

LINEAGE:

This family is one of antiquity in Carmarthenshire, and derive their descent from Gwynfardd Dyfed. They were formerly of Penmaes, in the same county, and came to Tregib through the marriage of one of their number, about 1800, with a dau. of Richard Gwynne, Esq., of Taliaris and Tregib.

The predecessor of the present owner, his father, was—

John William Gwynne Hughes, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of this co., High Sheriff 1832, who *m.* as above, and had issue, besides Mr. Gwynne Hughes,—

2. Edward James, who was in the army, and *d.* at the siege of Lucknow, 1857.

3. William Garmons, also in the army, and *d.* abroad.

4. Richard Jones, Clerk, *m.*, and had issue; *d.* 1861.

5. Devereux David, entered the Royal Navy, and *d.* young.

6. Octavius Rudd.

7. George Henry, Capt. in the Welsh Fusiliers (23rd); *d.* in the Crimea, 1854.

8. An only dau., Eliz. Margaretta Catherine, now Mrs. Parkinson, living in London.

JENNINGS, Richard, Esq., of Gelli-deg, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for Carmarthenshire, and a. J. P. for Middlesex; was High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1859; author of "Natural Elements of Political Economy," and "Social Delusions;" eldest son of Richard Jennings, Esq., of Ridge, Herts, and 21, Portland Place, London, by Louisa, dau. of Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq., of Nethercote House, Oxon., and 64, Portland Place, London, and sister of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., of Sall Park, Norfolk; *b.* at 21, Portland Place, London, 1814; *ed.* at Eton, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1839; *m.*, 1844, Agnes, dau. of Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., of Trebinshwn, Brecknockshire, and Cumberland Terrace, London, by Frances, dau. of John Macnamara, Esq., of Llangoed Castle, Brecknockshire, and grand-dau. of Arthur Jones, Esq., an eminent barrister, who possessed lands in Carmarthenshire, which became vested in Richard Jennings, Esq., in right of his wife in 1851; has issue four sons and two daus.

Residence: Gelli-dêg, Cidweli, Carmarthenshire.

Town Residence: 21, Portland Place, London, W.

Arms: On a field, arg., a chevron, gu., between three plummets, sa.

Crest: A griffin's head bearing a plummet.

Motto: Honor virtutis premium.

Notes.—Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq., above named, was a distinguished classical scholar, and the author of a treatise on Euripides, and of other learned works. His father, Paul Jodrell, Esq., was appointed Solicitor-General to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his sister Elizabeth, who was *m.* to Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth, Herts, was the grandmother of the first Baron Lytton, the celebrated author and statesman, and of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, G. C. B., formerly Ambassador at Constantinople.

Admiral Sir W. Edward Hamilton, abovenamed, was distinguished for his gallant conduct in cutting out the *Hermione*, and for other naval exploits, and was created

a Baronet and K.C.B. He was the second son of Sir John Hamilton, R.N., who was created a baronet for his services at the siege of Quebec; he was the grandson of the Hon. William Hamilton, of Chilston, Kent, brother to the 6th Earl of Abercorn, who was lineally descended from the 2nd Earl of Arran, who was Regent of Scotland, and was declared next in succession to the crown of Scotland. He was the grandson of James, Lord Hamilton, of Cadzov, and of the Princess Mary, eldest dau. of King James II. of Scotland.

The mansion of *Gelli-dêg* ("the pleasant grove"), which is built in the Italian style of architecture, with a campanile and terrace garden, was renovated and enlarged in 1852. It stands on an elevated plateau, which commands picturesque views extending over a part of the Bristol Channel to the promontory of Gower.

JOHNES, John, Esq., of Dolau Cothy, Carmarthenshire.

Recorder of Carmarthen; Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple 1831; Chairman of Quarter Sessions of co. of Carmarthen; was Judge of County Court of that district, appointed 1847, resigned; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen, and J. P. for cos. of Cardigan and Pembroke; eldest son of the late John Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothy (J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Carmarthen, and Sheriff of the same in 1803), by his wife, Elizabeth Bowen (see *Lineage, infra*), b. 1800; ed. at Brasenose Coll., Oxford; grad. B.A. 1826, M.A. 1829; m., 1822, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. John Edwardes, of Gileston Manor, in the co. of Glamorgan, and has issue—

1. CHARLOTTE ANNA MARIA, m. Charles C. Cookman, Esq., of Monart House, co. of Wexford (deceased).

2. ELIZABETH.

Residence: Dolau Cothy, Llandeilo-fawr.

Town Address: Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

Arms: Arg., a chevron sa., inter 3 ravens ppr.; a bordure bezantée, invected, gu. With many quarterings.

Crest: Two battle-axes, crossed, gu.

Motto: Deus pascit corvos.

LINEAGE.

This family, in its various branches of *Abermarlais*, *Llanfair-Clydoge*, *Llanbadarn-fawr*, *Dolau Cothy*, and *Havod*, has for a long series of ages occupied in these parts a position of great and salutary influence. Derived from the old sept of Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Dinefawr, and branching off through John, a younger brother of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the first separate home of this particular House was *Abermarlais*, in the Vale of Towy, a place afterwards converted by Sir Rhys into a moated castle, where at intervals he held state, almost emulating the splendour of a kingly court. He was at the same time possessed of Dinefawr, Carew, and Carmarthen Castles, all of which he by turns occupied.

John ap Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas, of

Abermarlais, was fifth in descent from SIR ELIDYR DDU, Knight of the Sepulchre, who was one of the companions of Richard *Cœur de Lion* in his crusading expedition to Palestine against "the infidel" (see *Dynevor Castle*). He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Bredwardine (see *Vaughan of Trêrtwor*), and was succeeded by his son,—

Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of *Abermarlais*, said (see *Gilfach MS.*) to be the first Knight of the Shire in Parliament for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for Carmarthenshire 1541, and for Cardiganshire 1544; afterwards M.P. for Haverfordwest. He m., 1st, Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Sir Edward Dwnn, Kt., of Abercover; 2nd, Mary, dau. and hs. of Sir James Berkeley, Kt., and widow of Sir Thomas Perrot, Kt., of Haroldston, in the co. of Pembroke. His eldest son,—

Sir Henry Johnes, Kt., Sheriff for co. of Carmarthen 1574 and 1584, succeeded him at *Abermarlais*. His second son, Richard, was of Cwm-gwilli, and his third son,—

JAMES JOHNES, Esq. (Sheriff of co. of Cardigan 1586), was of Llanbadarn-fawr, which place he got in right of his wife, Anne, dau. of John Thomas (ap Harry—*Dale Cast. MS.*), Esq., of Cryngae and Dolau Cothy, and widow of James Lewis, Esq., of Llanbadarn-fawr. He left a son and heir,—

Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanbadarn-fawr and Dolau Cothy, Sheriff of co. of Cardigan 1618, who, having no issue by a first wife, m., secondly, Mary, dau. of James Lewis (David Meredydd—*Dale Cast. MS.*), Esq., of Abernant-bychan, and had a son,—

James Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothy, Sheriff of co. of Carmarthen 1667, and of co. of Cardigan 1670 (*Rees, Cascob, Transcript MS.*), who by his first wife (he m., secondly, Mary, dau. of Sir John Pryse of Gogerddan) had a son and heir,—

Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothy, Sheriff of Carmarthenshire 1673, who by his wife Elizabeth, dau. and hs. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau (whence sprang *Johnes of Havod*, which see), had, with other issue, a son,—

Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Llanfair-Clydogau, Sheriff of Cardiganshire 1705, who m. Anne, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Crynfryn (see *Lloyd of Crynfryn*), whose second son,—

James Johnes, Esq., was of Dolau Cothy and Penybont (*Cascob transcr. MS.*). He m. Mary Anne, dau. and co-hs. of Jeremiah Powel, Esq., of Cwmele, Rad., and had, besides his eldest son,—

Thomas Johnes, of Llanfair-Clydogau, and four daus.,—Elizabeth, who m. John Lewis, Esq., of Llanaeron; Mary Anne, who m. Thos. Hughes, Esq., of Tymawr, d. s. p.; Grace, d. unm.; Catherine, m. James Lewis, Esq., of Barnesfield, and had issue,—a second son,—

John Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothy, who m. Jane, dau. of Hector Rees, Esq., of Court Pembrey (of the Rees Kilymaenllwyd family), and having other issue, was succeeded by a son and heir,—

John Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothy, who m. Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John Bowen, Esq., of Maes-llan-wrthol. He d. 1815, leaving one son and four daus.:—

1. JOHN JOHNES, Esq., now of Dolau Cothy, as above.

2. Elizabeth, m. William Bonville, Esq., and has issue; 3. Jane, m. Capt. Beck, and had issue; 4. Mary Anne, m. Jer. Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Carmarthen, and had issue; 5. Charlotte, d. unm.

Note.—It will be noticed that the Dolau Cothy arms, excepting the bordure, are also the Dynevor arms, and have been so since the time of Sir Rhys ap

Thomas, *temp.* Henry VII. (see *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*), the two families having an identical origin.

On the estate of Dolau Cothy are the Gogofau gold mines, now resuscitated, once worked to a considerable extent by the Romans, and probably by the earlier Britons.

JONES, Alfred Campbell Halyburton, Esq., of Pantglas, Carmarthenshire.

Third child but eldest son of the late David Jones, Esq., of Pantglas, J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Carmarthen, and M.P. for the same for 17 years; *b.* 1849; is *unm.*

Residence: Pantglas, Llandeilo, Carm.

Arms: Gu., on a chevron arg., between 3 stags' heads erased of the second, a falcon ppr.

Crest: A bull's head erased, sa., bezantée.

Motto: Da ei ffydd, "Of good faith."

LINEAGE.

For a notice in part of this family, see *Jones of Glandenys*, and *Jones of Blaenôs*. Their ancestors had been settled in the co. of Carmarthen for many generations. David Jones, Esq., of Blaenôs, J. P. for the co., High Sheriff, 1825; founder of the Llandovery Bank of *H. Jones and Co., m.* Anne, dau. and h. of Rhys Jones, Esq., of Cilrhedyn, and niece and sole h. of the Rev. William Jones, of Gwalrhedyn, and of Jesus Coll., Oxf., and had by her two sons,—

1. Evan; *d. unm.*, 1820.

2. John; *m.* Mary, 2nd dau. of William Jones, Esq., of Ystrad-Walter, and niece of Col. Williams of Henllys, in the co. of Carmarthen, by whom he had issue as follows:—

1. DAVID JONES, Esq., of Pantglas, of whom hereafter.

2. William Jones, Esq. (see *Jones of Glandenys*).

3. John Jones, Esq., of Blaenôs (see *Jones of Blaenôs*).

David Jones, Esq., after the decease of his first wife, *m.*, 2nd, Catherine, dau. of M. P. Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin (see *Lloyd of Glansevin*), but had no issue by her.

DAVID JONES, Esq., of Pantglas, the eldest son (who, as above, represented the co. of Carmarthen in Parliament from 1851—1868, and ultimately resigning his seat was succeeded by his brother, the present Member), *m.*, 1845, Margaret Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Campbell, Bart., of Edenwood, and niece of the late Lord Chief Justice Campbell, sister also of George Campbell, K.C.B., now Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and had issue in the foll. order:—

1. Mary Eleanor Geraldine, *m.*, 1869, to Major Evans of Highmead (see *Evans, Highmead*).

2. Louise Madeleine, *m.*, 1871, to Rev. Donald Spence, M.A., of St. Mary le Crypt, Gloucester, and Exam. Chaplain to the bishop of that diocese.

3. ALFRED CAMPBELL HALYBURTON, of Pantglas, as above.

4. Gerwyn, *b.* 1857; *unm.*

Note.—*Pantglas*—a name signifying a green dingle or hollow—is a mansion of considerable magnificence, planted on an elevation commanding an extensive prospect of the vales of Cothi and Towy, and having immediately in front of it the pretty dingle which gave origin to the name, and whose little streamlet has been utilized for fish-ponds and ornamental water.

JONES, George, Esq., of Ystrad, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

Son of the late Stephen Jones, Esq., of the same place; *b.* at Ystrad, 1832; *ed.* at the Carmarthen Grammar School, and the College School, Gloucester; *m.*, 1863, Miss Walters, of Llanfair, Cardiganshire; has issue 1 son and 1 dau.

Residence: Ystrad, Llandovery.

JONES, John, Esq., of Blaenôs, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; Sheriff for same co. 1854; was elected M.P. for the co. of Carmarthen on the resignation of the seat by his brother, the late David Jones, Esq., 1868; was brought up to the Bar, but did not practise; third son of the late David Jones, Esq., of Blaenôs and Pantglâs (see lineage under *Jones of Pantglas*); *b.* 1812; *m.*, 1842, his cousin Anne, 2nd dau. of Major David Thomas of Wellfield, co. of Radnor. (She *d.* 1844.)

Residence: Blaenôs, Llandovery.

Town Address: 9, Park Place, S.W.

Arms: (Same as those of Pantglas,) Gu., on a chevron arg., between 3 stags' heads erased of the second, a falcon ppr.

Crest: A bull's head erased, sa., bezantée.

Motto: Da ei ffydd, "Of good faith."

Note.—The mansion of Blaenôs, situated on a gentle slope of the Vale of Towy, near Llandovery, though not of pretentious appearance, has all the expression of a home of elegance and ease. The grounds are tastefully planted, and as tastefully kept. The surrounding scenery is rich and luxuriant in the extreme, and the neighbourhood is studded with many mansions of the gentry. The etymology of this name is not clear; but with its obscurity it is a pretty designation. Perhaps in its earlier form it indicated some relation to *eos*, the nightingale; but the obscuration of so expressive an element by popular corruption is improbable. In Blaen-*é*os the accent would be on the penult, and would tend to perpetuate the syllable.

JONES, Rev. Latimer Maurice, of Carmarthen.

Vicar of Carmarthen; son of the Rev. Thomas William Jones and his wife Eleanor, dau. of the late — Mortimer, Esq., of Trewell-well, co. of Pembroke; *b.* at Newport, Pembrokeshire, July 8, 1833; *ed.* at Haverfordwest Grammar School, New Brighton College, and St. David's College, Lampeter, where he *grad.* B.D. 1864; *m.*

October 12, 1859, Elizabeth Anne Jones, dau. of Thomas Hughes, Esq., and his wife, Mary Hughes. This family was of Tynyllwyn, and of considerable antiquity. Has issue four daughters.

Residences: The Vicarage, Carmarthen: Pantygwyfol, Cardiganshire.

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant, gu.

Crest: The sun, rising, or.

Motto: Deus mihi sol.

Note.—The Mortimers are a Pembrokeshire family, and held to be of Norman descent.

LEWIS, Charles Bassett, Esq., of Gwinfe, Carmarthenshire.

Is a J. P. for the cos. of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and D. L. for the former co.; served in India with the 44th Regt., and in Great Britain and Ireland with the 25th Regt.; appointed Adjutant Royal Cardigan Militia on leaving the army in 1864; son of the late Lewis Lewis, Esq., of Gwinfe House, near Llangadock, a J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carmarthen; *b.* at Gwinfe House, near Llangadock, Carmarthenshire, Dec. 13th, 1831; *ed.* at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Jesus College, Oxford; passed final classical schools, but joined the army without taking his degree; *m.*, 29th January, 1863, Sarah Amelia Brown, second dau. of Samuel Brown, Esq., of Clifton, and has issue 2 daus. and 1 son.

Heir: His son, Albert Cornish Bassett.

Residences: Gwinfe House, near Llangadock; and 46, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.

Note.—There are many cromlechs and ruins of fortresses, with remains of Roman encampments, in the parish of Llangadock.

LEWIS, David Jones, Esq., of Llwynceilyn, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; son of the late Frederick Lewis, Esq., of Llwynceilyn, and grandson of the late David Jones Lewis, Esq., J. P. of Gilfach, Carmarthenshire; *b.* 1848; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *m.*, 1867, Elizabeth Marianne, only child of the Rev. Henry Jones Davies, Vicar of Caio Conwyl and Llansawel, Carmarthenshire, J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen, and nephew of the late John Phillips, Esq., of Crugiwen and Cadwgan, High Sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen 1823, and Captain of the Royal Carmarthen Militia; *s.* 1866; has issue a son, David Lancelot Henry Jones, *b.* 1868.

Heir: David Lancelot Henry Jones.

Residences: Llwynceilyn, and Gilfach, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4 az., a buck trippant, arg., bearing a royal crown between his horns; 2 and 3 az., a chevron, between 3 eagles' heads, erased, or.

Crest: A buck trippant and an eagle's head, as in the arms.

Motto: Byddwch gyfiawn ac nag ofnwch, "Be just and fear not."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Owen Gethin, grandson of Cradoc ap Gwilym, of Glyntawe, who received a grant of arms from King John.

LEWES, William Price, Esq., of Llysnewydd, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan; High Sheriff for the former co. in 1860, and for the latter co. in 1855; late a Lieut. in 96th Regt., and now Colonel Commandant of the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia; patron of the living of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, co. Carm.; son of the late William Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd, and of Eliza Williams, his wife, dau. of Col. Lewis, of Llanayron, Cardiganshire; *b.* 5th November, 1813; *m.*, 1837, Anna, dau. of William Beatty, Esq., of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh; has issue 2 sons and 3 daus.

1. William Price Llewellyn, *b.* 30th August, 1838; *ed.* at Rugby; Capt 51st Light Infantry.

2. Thomas Powell, *b.* 18th August, 1860.

1. Williamsa Susanna.

2. Elizabeth Joanna Cecilia, *m.* to Essex Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair, Pembrokeshire, and of Birkenhead.

3. Marianna, *m.* to Bowen Summers, Esq., Milton, Pembrokeshire.

Heir: W. P. Ll Lewes.

Residences: Llysnewydd, and Duffryn, Carmarthenshire.

Town Address: Militia and Yeomanry Club.

Arms: Gu., three serpents nowed, arg.

Crest: An eagle displayed with a serpent in its mouth.

Mottoes: 'Ως οφίς ὡς αἰετός, and *Sine dolo*.

LINEAGE.

This family is of ancient standing in the cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan; is known as of Llanllyr as well as Llysnewydd, the junior branch being at present in possession of the former, and the senior representative of the latter. (See *Lewes of Llanllyr*.) The Lewes descent is direct from *Ednowain ap Bradwen*, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, owner of a large district of country, called Lord of Meirionydd, Talybont, &c., and lived in the time of Gruffydd ap Cynan (9th cent.). The ruins of his house, *Llys-Bradwen*, in the township of Cregenau, were still to be seen some years ago. (See *Cambr. Reg.*, i., 153.) Ednowain ap Bradwen is an historical name. His gr. gr. grandson, Llewelpn ap Tudyr, lived in the time of Edward I., and was one of the lords of territories in Wales, who did him homage for their lands. The descendants of Ednowain have borne on their escutcheon—Gu., three snakes nowed, arg.

Llewelyn Dalran, of this tribe the first to come to South Wales, *m.* Jennet, dau. and h. of Gwilym ap Sityllt, Lord of Aberaeron, and laid the foundations of the Lewises of Abernant-bychan and Coedmawr, now extinct, and of the surviving houses of Llysnewydd and Llanllyr.

Lewis ap Dafydd, of Abernant-bychan and Gernos (A.D. 1543), had a third son, *John Lewes*, who is the first called of *Llysnewydd* (1620). He *m.* Jennet, dau. and co-h. of William Lloyd, of Glan-dewely, and had issue a second son. (See *Dale Castle MS.*)

John Lewes, also of Llysnewydd, who by his wife Ann, dau. of Stephen Parry, Esq., of St. Dogmael's and Cwm-ty-du, had a younger son,—

David Lewes, of Llysnewydd, who *m.* Magdalen, dau. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd. See *Lloyd of Bronwydd*. [Burke, by mistake, makes the line descend through Thomas Lewes, and takes David to be *son*, whereas he was *brother* of Thomas, who left no issue male.] David left a second son,—

John Lewes, of Carmarthen and Llanllyr, who *m.* Hester Beynon, of Castle-gorford. The eldest son, Thomas, of Llysnewydd, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Phillips, Esq., of Dolhaidd, and had a son, John, who *m.* Jane, a dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Colebrook, but left no heir. John Lewes, Esq., last mentioned, left a son,—

John Lewes, Esq., of Llysnewydd and Llanllyr, who by his wife, Rebecca Price of Dyffryn, left a son,—

WILLIAM LEWES, Esq., of Llysnewydd and Llanllyr, who became the progenitor of the two families now of these two places. He *m.* Joan, a dau. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, and had issue,—

1. WILLIAM, h. of Llysnewydd, of whom hereafter.

2. Thomas Lewes, Clerk, now Vicar of Great Barrington, Glouc., an^d Rector of Taynton, Oxf.

3. *John*. (See *Lewes of Llanllyr*.)

4. Price Lewes, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Gwastod.

The eldest son,—

WILLIAM LEWES, Esq., of Llysnewydd, an officer in the Blues, *m.*, 1812, Eliza Williama, dau. of Col. Lewis, of Llanayron, co. of Card., and had issue surviving,—

1. WILLIAM PRICE, now of Llysnewydd, as above.

2. Williama, *m.* to J. Boulbee, Esq., of Plás Gwernant, co. of Card., and has issue.

Note.—The mansion of *Llysnewydd* (see *engraving*, p. 223) is situated in one of the most picturesque spots in the Vale of Teivi, in the close neighbourhood of the beautiful "Henllan falls," which form one of the attractions of the grounds of the mansion.

LLOYD, Capt. Morgan Pryse, of Glansein, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; eldest son of the late Edward Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansein, J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Carmarthen, Sheriff of co. of Cardigan 1825, by his wife Anne, dau. of William Hughes, Esq., of Tregib, co. of Carmarthen; *b.* 2nd July, 1820; *m.*, 1843, Georgiana Caroline, dau. of Col. Gwynne, of Glanbrân Park, and has issue (see *Lineage*).

Heir: Edward Pryse Lloyd, *b.* 1847.

Residences: Glansein, and Mandinam, Llangadock.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg. a lion rampant, sa., langued, gu.; 2nd, gu. a lion rampant, or; 3rd, sa. a castle triple-towered, with scaling-ladder reaching top, arg. Capt. Lloyd quarters also the arms of Johnes, Devereux (*Hereford*), Lloyd, &c.

Crest: From a ducal coronet, placed on a helmet: a demi-lion rampant.

Motto: Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.

Note.—It is worthy of notice what were charges of the Glansein escutcheon nearly three centuries ago. In A.D. 1596 *Lewys Dwnn*, Deputy Herald of the College of Arms (see *Lineage*), visited the family, and has left in his *Her. Visit.* a description of the arms. His words translated are—"The arms of David Lloyd, son of Lewys Lloyd [the then representative]—quarterly: 1, the coat of Idio Wyllyt; 2, [that of] Caradog Freichfras, or the strong-armed; 3, a green dragon's head; 4, [the coat of] Sir Gruffydd Llwyd. And the crest is the lion of Idio Wyllyt, with a half-moon for difference." Probably in coming to Wales, Idio Wyllyt had adopted the arms of Tewdwr Mawr of Dinefawr, his mother's father, who bore on his silver shield a lion rampant, sable. His mother's brother, the illustrious Rhys ap Tewdwr, had varied his father's coat, and bore on a red shield a lion rampant, golden. We thus see the reason and history of the arms now borne by Capt. Lloyd in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarters of his shield. These same arms are blazoned on a monumental tablet in Llangadock Church, under date 1721. They are, therefore, the historic and genuine Glansein coat. They are simplified from the bearings described by Dwnn, but are related to them, and mark especially the descent from the Dinefawr sept.

LINEAGE.

The Lloyds of Glansein, Carmarthenshire, are amongst the oldest of the surviving families of the early race of Wales, being highly Celtic in both lines of descent, and also in both lines of princely origin, inheriting the blood of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Howel Dda, Edward I., and the noble house of Hereford.

The following pedigree is originally made out from recognised authorities, and from MSS. of known worth, collated with many other of less note, and finally from church monuments, oral testimony, and family documents. (See DALE CASTLE MS., art. "Rhyd Edwin.")

Alured, or Aflloed, Knight of Airian, or "Kirian" (*Dwnn*, i., 224), in Ireland, lived in the time of Hywel Dda, King of Wales (who *d.* A.D. 948). He *m.* Gwrnleth, dau. to Marhetta, King of Laginor (*sic*).

[Alured's coat is said to have been a lion's head, argent.—*Dwnn*, i., 224.]

Suthrick, King of Dublin and Desmond, *m.* Abire, dau. to Urien, king in the east of Ireland.

Glynfawr, or Alured, &c., *m.* Eva, dau. and h. to Dermont Mackmurg, King of Leinster.

Suthrick Kentrick, or Wygen (otherwise Suthrick, Lord of Desmond), *m.* Nest, dau. to *Tewdwr Mawr*, Prince of South Wales [and sister to Rhys ap Tewdwr, founder of the 2nd royal tribe of Wales],* who fell, 1091, opposing the Normans under Newmarch.

* The Lloyds of Glansein thus descend on the female side from Tudor the Great (*Tewdwr Mawr*) through his dau. Nest, and therefore from King Hywel Dda and Rhodri Mawr.

Idio Wylt, Earl of Desmond, who came to Wales to the assistance of Rhys ap Tewdwr against Bernard Newmarch, and for his good service had given him the lordship of Llywel. [Lewys Dwnn calls him "Eidio Wylt, Arglwydd Lliwel," *Heraldic Visitation*, i., 224. His coat was that of Alured, see *ib.*] He *m.* Elenor, dau. of Drympenog ap Maynarch, Lord of Cantref Selyf.

Idio Wylt is succeeded by—

Bywal ["Arglwydd Lliwel, Esqwier," *Lewys Dwnn*]; Goloff Goch ["Arglwydd Lliwel, Esqwier," *L. Dwnn*]; Mabren, or Mabron, ab Goloff Goch.

Thus far the Dale Castle MS., carefully collated. From this point Lewys Dwnn supplies the needful links. He begins, vol. i., 187:—

"Gwehlyth [lineage] David Lloyd of Llan Sevin." It will be observed that he starts with Cadwgan, the sixth from the above Mabren, inclusive.

(See Dale Castle MS., art. Myddfai.)

Cadwgan Goch, Esq., ap Gruffydd ap Cadwgan Hên ap Gruffydd ap Gwrgeneu ap Mabren *m.* Gwennlian, dau. of Cadivor ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Cadivor ap Dinawal (or according to *Dale Castle MS.*, with respect to the last, "Cadivor ap Selyf, Lord of Dyfed").

Gruffydd of Esgaircaib *m.* Gwennlian, dau. of Lewelyn ap Moreiddig Warwyn. He had a son,—

Morgan, who *m.* and was succeeded by his son,—

Cadwgan, who by his wife Gwennlian, dau. of David ap Rhys ap Thomas (*temp.* Henry VII.) of Blaentrên, Carmarthenshire, had a son,—

Morgan Llwyd (*Lloyd*, here the name *Lloyd* begins), who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Jeuan ap Rhys ap Gronwy ap Einion ap Llowarch, and up to Urien Rheged. His son,—

Cadwgan ap Morgan Llwyd (*temp.* Henry VIII.), *m.* Stoned Dwnn, dau. of Owain ap Meredydd ap Harri Dwnn (of the *Dwnns* of Cydweli and Pibor, which see).

John ap Cadwgan Lloyd *m.* Dyddgu, dau. of Enion ap Gwilym ap Llewelyn Ddu ap Arod ap Owen ap Rhydderch Ddu, Lord of Talyllyn, Brecknockshire.

Gruffydd ap John [ap Cadwgan], of *Lan Sevin, m.* Marged, dau. of Rhys Du ap Howel ap Morgan ap Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Fylib Fychan ap Gwilym ap Meredydd ap Rhydderch ap Bledri, Lord of Cilsant and Gwinfe.

David Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap John of *Glansevin m.* [as 2nd wife] Gwennlian, dau. of Jeuan Gwyn ap Morgan Gwyn ap Gwilym ap Llewelyn Ddu, as above [see Dyddgu, wife of John ap Kydwgan Lloyd], and had a son,—

Lewis Lloyd, who *m.* Blanche, dau. of David ap Rhydderch ap Rhys ap Philip ap David, Esq., and was succeeded by—

David ap Lewis Lloyd [living 1596], gent., of Glansevin. He *m.* Mary, dau. of James Johns, Esq. [of Llanbadarn-fawr, otherwise called of Dolau-cothi, co. of Cardigan].

Note.—The signature of this "David Lewys Lloyd" (*sic*) attests the pedigree of "Lan Sevin" as made out by Lewys Dwnn, Deputy Herald, at Glansevin in the year 1596. "An. R. R. Elsbeth 1596," beginning with "Kydwgan Goch" from Eidw Wylt, Lord of Llywel."

Dwnn also gives the *maternal descent* of "Mari" of Dolau-cothi, and "James Johns" of Dolau-cothi, thus:—

"The mother of Mary, dau. of James Johns, Esq., was Anne, dau. of John ap Tomas ap Hari, Esq., of Kryngae,—

"And her (Anne's) mother was Elen, dau. of Sir Richard Vachan (Vaughan) of Brodorddyn (Bredwardine, Herefordshire), a Knight of War.

"The mother of James Johns, Esq., was Mary Barkle, dau. and beirress of James Barkle, second son of L. Barkle. [Berkeley.]

"And her (Mary's) mother was Isabel, dau. and one of the heiresses of Thomas Mowbr(ay), Duke of Northfolk."

Here ends Dwnn with "Thomas Lloyd" and the year 1596. We now return to the Dale Castle MS., and find the continuing links as follows, under "Llansefyn." David ap Lewis, above named, had a son,—

Thomas Lloyd, who by his wife Bridget, dau. of James Lewis of Abernant-bychan, Esq., left a son and heir,—

Morgan Lloyd, who *m.* a dau. of Thomas Hawkwel, Esq., of St. Kenock's, Pembrokeshire.

Thomas, the eldest son, *d. s. p.* 1697, when—

Lewis Lloyd [2nd son] succeeded to Glansevin. He *m.* Anne, dau. and heir of Theophilus Thomas, 2nd son to Evan Thomas, Esq., of Trefimoedel. [Anne *d.* March 8, 1729, at the age of 48. Mont. in Llangadock Church.]

So far the Dale Castle and other MSS.; information is henceforth obtained from monuments and family documents.

Lewis Lloyd, last named, of Glansevin, *d.* May 2, 1721, aged fifty [mont. in Llangadock Church], leaving a son,—

Morgan Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin, who *m.* Bridget, dau. of David Lloyd, Esq., of Wern, Llanarth, co. Cardigan, by Mary, dau. of Edward Pryse, Esq., of Ystradffin. [Tablet in mem. of said Mary Lloyd in Cilycwm Church, erected by Edward Pryse Lloyd of Glansevin, next to be noticed, her grandson.]

Lewis, his eldest son, *d.* Jan. 28, 1723, aged six years [mont. Llangadock Church], and the estate devolved upon his brother,—

Edward Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin, who *m.* Martha, only dau. of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Northop Hall, Flintshire, by Florentia, dau. of George Herbert, Esq., of Oakley Park, Herefordshire, and left a son and successor,—

Morgan Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin (sheriff of co. Carm. 1808; *d.* Jan. 15, 1810, age 52). He *m.* Catharine, only dau. of Pryse Jones, Esq., of Glanhafren, Montgomeryshire, by the Hon. Bridget Devereux, eldest dau. of the 11th Premier Viscount Hereford. She *d.* 13th May, 1852, aged 90 years. [Mont. erected by their daus., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Lloyd Harries, and Mrs. Gwynne Hughes, in Llangadock Church.] Morgan Pryse Lloyd had issue besides *Edward Pryse*, his heir, of whom hereafter,—

1. Catherine Florentia Lloyd, Mandinam Villa, co. Carm. (*b.* 29th Aug., 1785; *d.* 12th Sept., 1870); *m.* to David Jones, Esq., banker of Llandovery.

2. Caroline Martha Lloyd (*b.* 20th Mar., 1788, *d. s. p.* 30th Dec., 1863); *m.* to David Lloyd Harries, Esq., of Llandingat House, co. of Carm.

3. Margaretta Juliana Lloyd (*b.* 31st Jan., 1796, *d.* 7th Oct., 1867); *m.* to John William Hughes, Esq., of Tregib, co. of Carm., and had issue surviving J. W. G. Hughes, Esq., now of Tregib; Elizabeth Margaretta Catherine, now Mrs. Parkinson, of London.

Edward Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin, *b.* 12th Oct., 1786, *d.* 19th June, 1868, aged 82, who by his wife, Anne, dau. of Col. William Hughes, of Tregib, co. of Carmarthen, had, with other issue, a son,—

CAPT. MORGAN PRYSE LLOYD of Glansevin, *b.* 1820, and now living (1872), who by his wife, Georgiana Caroline, *m.* 1843, dau. of Col. Sackville Gwynne of Glanbrân Park, has issue as follows:—

1. EDWARD PRYSE, eldest son, *b.* July, 1847.
2. Morgan Pryse, *b.* 15th Sept., 1848, *d.* (a twin).
3. Desmond David Herbert, *b.* 15th Jan., 1850, *d.*
4. Wyndham Pryse, *b.* 9th Sept., 1854.
5. Cecil Hugh Pryse, *b.* 11th Oct., 1855; } twins.
6. Marmaduke Francis, *id.* }
1. Catherine Mariana, *b.* 9th Aug., 1844, *d.*
2. Caroline Florentia Affleck, *b.* 30th March, 1846.
3. Anna Maria Eleanora, *b.* 15th Sept., 1848 (a twin), *d.*
4. Decima Gertrude Frances, *b.* 31st Aug., 1857.

SUPPLEMENTARY PEDIGREE.—ROYAL DESCENT IN FEMALE LINE.

In the above pedigree of the Lloyds of Glansevin it will be noticed that David ap Lewis Lloyd, of Glansevin, living 1596, *m.* Mary, dau. of James Johns (Johnes), Esq., of Llanbadarn-fawr. This gentleman traced his lineage from Edward I., King of England (as do the *Pryses* of *Gogerddan*), thus:—

Edward I., by Margaret, dau. of Philip, King of France, had a 2nd son, Thomas, called "of Brotherton," from his birthplace, who *m.* Alice, dau. of Sir Roger Halys, Kt., of Havre, and had by her a dau.—

Margaret, created Duchess of Norfolk 1398, *m.* John, Lord Seagrave, by whom she had a dau. and h., Elizabeth, whose husband was John, Lord Mowbray. Their son,—

Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk (*d.* 1400), *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Fitz-Alan, and sister and co.-h. of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. A 2nd dau.,—

Isabella Mowbray, *m.* James, 6th Lord Berkeley, *d.* 1463, leaving a son, Maurice, Lord Berkeley, who, by Isabella, dau. of Philip Meade, Esq., of Bristol, had issue—

Sir James Berkeley, Kt., Esquire of the Body to King Henry VII. He *m.* Susan, dau. and h. of William Fitzalan, of Bristol, and had issue a dau.—

Mary, who *m.*, 1st, Sir Thomas Perrot, Kt., of Haroldstone, co. of Pembr.; 2nd, Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais, co. of Carm., and by him became the mother of the said JAMES JOHNES, of Llanbadarn-fawr. See further descent, down to the present Capt. Morgan Pryse Lloyd of Glansevin, in *Lineage* above.

Note.—The ancient form of this place is *Lansevin*. In the legend of Marchell, Brychan Brycheiniog's mother, it is said that in her journey to Ireland with her escort of 300 men, she rested the first night at "Llansemin" (supposed to be this place), where from the excessive cold 100 of her men perished; the second night at Meidrym an equal number died. In *Dwnn* it is "Lansevin." Sometimes, in old documents, we find Llansevin, as if to mark a sacred place or church; but there is no tradition of a parish church in the locality, although it is said that some part of the farm buildings at Glansevin-isaf was once a chapel. The incipient G in the modern name, *Glansevin*, which would imply a situation near a stream called *Sevin*—by which name no local stream is called—is of recent use.

Mandinam, meaning "a place without blemish," is a name which fitly describes the spot. It is situated near the summit of a lovely knoll about a quarter of a mile from Glansevin, and is generally the residence of some branch of the family during a minority, or of the dowager on the succession of her son to the paternal estates.

This place was once the home of the eminent divine, Jeremy Taylor, who had married a lady to whom it belonged. Through his sojourn here he became acquainted with John Vaughan, Lord Carbery, of Golden Grove, who for some years sheltered him against the persecution he suffered from the adverse political party for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. Lord Carbery afterwards became a friend of Cromwell.

MANSEL, Sir John Bell William, Bart., of Maesdeilo, Carmarthenshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1621. J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; Sheriff for the same co. 1846; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; eldest son of the late Sir William Mansel, 8th Bart. of Muddlescombe (anc. *Motlys-gwm*), by Elizabeth, dau. of John Bell, Esq., of Harefield (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1806; *m.*, 1832, Mary Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, and has issue 3 daughters.

Heir: Pres., to entailed estates, his cousin Major Courtenay Mansel Phillips, whose father Richard, uncle of the present baronet, assumed the surname Phillips.

Residence: Maes-deilo, near Llandeilo-fawr.

Arms: Arg., a chevron, sa., between 3 maunches of the second.

Crest: A cap of maintenance, inflamed on the top, ppr.

Motto: Quod vult, valde vult.

LINEAGE.

This has been for many ages one of the most prominent families in South Wales, holding property and establishing its branches more especially in the two cos. of Carmarthen and Glamorgan. Its beginning was Norman, with Philip Mansel (or Mansfeld, or Mansfield), who was one of the followers of William the Conqueror; but the first arrival of the Mansels in Wales was in the time of Edward I., long after the conquests of the Lords Marchers in Glamorgan and Carmarthenshire. They seem first to have settled at Oxmuch, or Oxwich in Gower. A Hugh Mansel *m.* a dau. of Sir John Penrys, or Penrice, of Penrice Castle, and his descendant (not son)—

SIR RICE MANSEL, Kt., the first of *Margam* Abbey, *temp.* Henry VIII., performed important service in Ireland in suppressing the Kildare rebellion. When the abbey of Margam was dissolved a grant of the place with other lands was made to Sir Rice Mansel, and it has continued in his line ever since (now the possession of C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq.). By his 3rd wife, Cicely, dau. of William Drawbridgecourt, Esq., he had, with other issue,—

Sir Edward, his successor, of Margam, "a man of great honour, integrity, and courage," distinguishing himself "by many services in the reign of Elizabeth," who *m.* Lady Jane Somerset, 4th and youngest dau. of Henry, Earl of Worcester, by whom he had 11 sons, of whom Thomas, the eldest, was of Margam, and—

SIR FRANCIS, created a Bart. by James I. 1621, came to *Muddlescombe* by marrying, as his 1st wife, Catherine, dau. and h. of Henry Morgan (of the Cydweli and Tredegar sept), and had, with other issue, a son,—

Anthony, of Muddlescombe, who was slain at Newby, *temp.* Charles I. He *m.* Jane, dau. of William Price, Esq., of Briton-Ferry, and left issue—

Sir Edward, who succeeded to his grandfather's title, but dying without issue male the title and estates descended to his cousin,—

Sir Richard Mansel, Bart., whose mother was dau. and h. of Rees Morgan, of Isoעד. He *m.* a dau. and h. of Rees David, of Pentre-Estyll, Gla-

morganshire, and had 3 sons,—Richard, William, and Edward. The first, Sir Richard, *d. unm.*, and was succeeded by his brother,—

Sir William Mansel, of Iscoed, who *m.* Amy, eldest dau. of Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was followed by his eldest son,—

Sir Richard, who by his wife Rebecca Ware, of Tarranalough, co. Cork, had a son and heir,—

Sir William Mansel, Bart., who *m.* Mary, only dau. of John Phillips, Esq., of Coedgain, by whom he had several sons, the second being Richard, of Coedgain, who assumed the name Phillips, and was father of Major Courtenay Mansel Phillips, pres. heir presumptive to the estate, and the eldest,—

Sir William Mansel, Bart., *b.* 1766; *m.*, 1790, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John Bell, Esq., of Harefield, and left two sons,—

1. William John, in holy orders, *m.*; *d.* 1823, leaving 4 daus, co-hs., one of whom *m.* Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middlehill, Worc.

2. JOHN BELL WILLIAM, the present baronet, as above.

MORRIS, Thomas Charles, Esq., of Bryn-Myrddin, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Carmarthen; Sheriff of the same co. 1866; eldest son of the late Thomas Morris, Esq., of Carmarthen, J. P., Sheriff of the co. of Carmarthen 1834; *b.* 1808; is *m.*, and has issue; *s.* to paternal estate on the death of his father, and to a moiety of the estates of his uncle, the late David Morris, Esq., who for many years represented the united boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanely in Parliament, in 1864.

Residence: Bryn-Myrddin, near Carmarthen.

Note.—The mansion of *Bryn-Myrddin*, not many years erected, stands on a slope of the beautiful eminence called “Merlin’s Hill,” in the Vale of Towy, said by the monkish legend to have been the resort of the wizard Merlin Ambrosius, or *Myrddin Emrys*. (See *Myrddin*.) On the mind of the intelligent beholder the charm of the surrounding scenery will act more powerfully than that of the tradition, for this, next to the neighbourhood of Dinefawr and Grongar Hill, is perhaps the part of the Vale of Towy where Nature has most bountifully bestowed her attractions. The house is surrounded by thriving plantations, tastefully distributed.

MORRIS, William, Esq., of Cwm, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff for the same co. 1858; was M.P. for the united boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanely 1864—1868; 2nd son of the late Thomas Morris, Esq., J. P., High Sheriff 1834; *b.* 1810; *ed.* at the Carmarthen Grammar School; *m.*, 1847, Mary, dau. of Sackville Gwynne, Esq., of Glanbrân, co. Carmarthen, and has issue.

Residence: Cwm, near Carmarthen.

Note.—The mansion of *Cwm* has a name expressive of its situation, and means a vale or dingle. In obedience to a bad taste it has been disguised into the unmeaning form of *Coomb* or *Coombe*—a word belonging to no language, and devoid of the advantage even of prettiness. Local names in Wales have generally a significance, and should be respected.

NEVILL, Charles William, Esq., of Westfa, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff for same co. 1868; proprietor of extensive copper works; chairman for many years of the Llanely Board of Guardians; eldest son of the late eminent merchant and mining proprietor, Richard Janion Nevill, Esq., of Llanely; *b.* 1816; *ed.* at Rugby School; *m.*, 1841, Jane, dau. of D. Davies, Esq., of Swansea, and has issue.

Residence: Westfa, near Llanely, Carm.

PHILIPPS, Grismond, Esq., of Cwmgwili, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; was Capt. in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (23rd); eldest son of Grismond Philipps, Esq., of Cwmgwili, J. P. and D. L. of co. of Carmarthen, Lieut. in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, served through the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, represented Carmarthen in Parliament for several years, as did his grandfather, Griffith Philipps, Esq.,—by his wife Catherine (*d.* 1854), dau. of Thomas Warlow, Esq., of Castle-Hall, and niece of General Sir Thos. Picton; *b.* at Llanllwch, Carmarthen, 1824; *ed.* at King’s College, London; *m.*, 1854, Mary Anne, dau. of Major Bowen, of Pantyderi, co. of Pembroke, and has issue,—

1. Grismond, *b.* 1867.

2. Catherine Elizabeth.

3. John Picton, *b.* 1870.

Succeeded to estates on the death of his father in 1850.

Heir: Grismond Philipps, *b.* 1867.

Residence: Cwmgwili, Carmarthen.

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant, guardant, sa., ducally gorged and chained, or (with several quarterings).

Crest: A lion rampant, as in arms.

Motto: Gwell angau na chywilydd, “Better death than shame.”

LINEAGE.

A large number of families in South Wales, now distinguished, with a few prominent exceptions (the chief of which is Sir Thomas *Phillips*, Bart., of Middlehill), by the form of spelling *Philipps*, a form which has been in use since the 17th century,

may with propriety be termed the "Cilsant clan," for they all emanate from that prolific source, and enjoy a pedigree which is quite as familiar to the genealogist as that of the Duke of Norfolk or the Lord of Dinefawr. Among these is the family now, and since 1713, possessed of *Cwmgwili*, but formerly of Ty-Gwyn, Llandeilo, earlier of *Pentypark*, and earlier still of *Cilsant*. Another and the senior branch of the same family is at *Ystradwrallt* (senior in the sense of having as ancestor the elder brother of the late Capt. John George Philipps, R.N., of Carmarthen), while the *Cwmgwili* House is from the younger brother (the late Grismond Philipps, Esq., of *Cwmgwili*). The full lineage of the *Cwmgwili* family, therefore, in conformity with established custom, is put under *Philipps of Ystradwrallt* (see next article).

As to the comparative authority of the two forms of the name now belonging to two different branches, more distantly related, of the same general stock, "Philipps" and "Phillipps," there is nothing very definite to be said. Both forms and other forms have been used from very early times. The spelling of names before printing became common was subject to great irregularity. Different MSS. gave the same name differently; and the same MS. in one page often varied the same name. It is, however, certain that neither of these is the earliest form of this surname. At the first birth of the name it was called *Philip*; by *Dwnn* (who, however, gave names phonetically, and is no authority as to their orthography) it was spelt *Ffyllib*; in the *Dale Castle MS.* it is *Phelip*; in the *Bronwydd Papers, 1677*, it is *Philip*. In all it was first a Christian name,—*Philip*, or *Ffyllib*, ap *Meredydd*, Lord of *Cilsant*. His son was called *Sir Thomas ap Philip* by one, *Ffyllibs* by another, and in the next generation one gives the form *Phillipps*.

PHILIPPS, Vaughan Lloyd, Esq., of Ystradwrallt, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; Lieut. Royal Carmarthenshire Artillery Militia; son of John George H. Philipps, Esq., of Ystradwrallt, J. P. for co. Carmarthen, late Capt. 61st Regt. of Foot; *b.* at Sarnau House, Carmarthenshire, April 14th, 1848; *ed.* under private tutors; entered student of the Inner Temple, 18th of April, 1868; is *unm.*; *s.* to entailed estates, April, 1869, on death of his grandfather, the late John George Philipps, Esq., R.N., J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carm. (see *Lineage*).

Residence: Ystradwrallt, Carmarthen.

Arms: "Argent, a lion rampant, guardant, sa., ducally gorged and chained, or," with many quarterings.

Crest: A lion, as in the arms.

LINEAGE.

On the history of the name *Philipps*, see under *Philipps of Cwmgwili*. The present family of *Ystradwrallt* is an elder branch of the same, and the pedigree following, extracted and slightly varied from a longer one drawn up by Mr. Stedman Thomas, serves equally for both branches, commonly derived from the *Cilsant*, *Picton*, and *Pentypark* gens.

CADIFOR FAWR, Lord of Blaen-cych, in Dyfed, and by right of his wife, of *Cilsant*, *m.* Elen, dau. and sole h. of Llwhc Llawen Fawr, Lord of *Cilsant*. He is an historic person, lived in the 11th cent., and it is said was buried at Carmarthen Priory, A.D. 1089.

Bledri, his third son, was succeeded as Lord of *Cilsant* by Aron ap Rhys, Kt. of the Sepulchre, a distinguished soldier of the Crusades under Richard I.; *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Ednyfed Fychan, of North Wales.

Aron was succeeded at *Cilsant* by Gwilym, Madog, Jevan, Philip, *Meredydd* ap Philip, and—*Philip* ap *Meredydd*, with whose son,—

Thomas ap *Philip*, or *Philips*, the surname which, with varying form, has ever since been adhered to by his descendants, originated. He was called *Sir Thomas Philips, Kt.*, Lord of *Cilsant*, *m.* Jane Dwnn, dau. of Harri Dwnn, Lord of *Picton* (of the stock of Dwnn of *Cydwelli*), and became the progenitor of the three branches bearing the name at *Cilsant*, *Picton*, and *Pentypark*. The latter is our present line.

William Philips, 2nd son, *m.* as his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of *Sir James Bowen, Kt.*, of *Pentypark* and *Pentre-Evan*, and was succeeded by his son—

James, of *Pentypark*, who by his wife Jane, dau. of Edmond Griffith, of North Wales, had two sons: the elder, John, was of *Pentypark*; the younger,—

Griffith (first appearance of this name in the family), was followed by his son,—

Richard Philipps, Esq., who *m.* Catherine, dau. of William Lloyd, Esq., of *Llanarthney*. Her brother, Griffith Lloyd, Esq., barrister-at-law, becoming owner of *Cwmgwili* by mar. into the family of Vaughan of that place, devised it ultimately (1713) to Richard Philipps's grandson Grismond, son of John of Ty Gwyn, Llandeilo, who had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of *Grismond of Ludlow*.

Grismond Philipps, Esq., inheritor of *Cwmgwili* (*d.* 1740), *m.* Jane Stedman, dau. of Miles Stedman, Esq., of *Dolygaer*, co. of *Brec.*, and had, with other issue, a dau., Jane, who *m.* John Lloyd, Esq., of *Cwmwili*, and left issue, *Grismond*, 3rd son, who *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Miles Stedman the younger, of *Dolygaer*, and *d. s. p.* The second son,—

Griffith Philipps, Esq., of *Cwmgwili*, who was M.P. for the borough of Carmarthen (*d.* 1781), *m.* as his 2nd wife *Lucretia*, dau. of *Henry Folkes, Esq.*, of London, and by her had with other issue a son,—

John George Philipps, Esq., of *Cwmgwili*, Sheriff of co. of Carmarthen 1812 (*d.* 1816), who by his first wife, Anne, dau. of John Ball, Esq., of *Aberystwyth*, had issue besides John, George and *Grismond*, of whom hereafter,—
Griffith Philipps, d. s. p. 1807.

Eliza Catherina, *m.* Peatre Garland, Esq., and had issue.

Anne, *b.* 1788, *m.* W. Edwardes, Esq., of *Sealyham*, co. of *Pembr.*, and has issue.

Georgina Jeanetta, *d.* 1799.

Emma Louisa Mary, *m.* T. R. Williams, Esq., M.D., London; and—

Grismond Philipps, Esq., 3rd but 2nd surviving son, M.P. for the bor. of Carmarthen, to whom his father devised the *Cwmgwili* estates, *m.* Catherine, dau. of Thomas Warlow, Esq., of *Castle Hall, Pemb.*, and niece of *Sir Thomas Picton*, and had issue, besides several daus., a son—

GRISMOND, now living (see *Philipps of Cwmgwili*).

John George Philipps, Esq., the 2nd but eldest surviving son, *b.* 1783, Capt. R.N., J. P. and D. L. of co. Carm., residing at Carmarthen, was long employed in the public service during the wars in ships "Russell" and "Minotaur," was at battle of the Nile, 1798, at capture of Naples, Civita Vecchia, and Rome, in Egypt, at Barcelona, &c.; afterwards on the North American station, north coast of Spain and Baltic; *d.* 1869. Capt. Philipps, by his wife Frances Hawford, had issue—

1. JOHN GEORGE HAWFORD PHILIPPS, of whom hereafter.

2. Griffith Grismond, *b.* 1811, *m.* Georgiana, dau. of ——— Wilkinson, Esq., and has issue.

3. Emma Eliza, *m.* Jeffrey de Winton, Esq., of Maesdrwen, Brec. Other sons and daus.

JOHN GEORGE HAWFORD PHILIPPS, Esq., of Ystradwrallt (*b.* 1809, *d.* 15th Nov., 1864), *m.* Elizabeth, only child of Edmond James, Esq., R.N., granddaughter of the Rev. J. Roberts, Taliaris Parsonage, and had issue—

1. John George Philipps, *b.* 31st Aug., 1846, *d.* 22nd March, 1854.

2. VAUGHAN LLOYD PHILIPPS, J. P., now of Ystradwrallt, as above.

3. Elizabeth, *d.* an infant, 1849.

4. Emma Ellen.

5. Elizabeth Frances.

Note.—On this estate, and not far from the mansion, in the Vale of Towy, are six stones, standing at different distances, which have the appearance of remains of cromlechs, or perhaps are memorial stones, marking places of sepulture. The mention of these was inadvertently omitted from the section on *Pre-historic Antiquities*, but they are worthy of attention.

POWELL, Walter Rice Howell, Esq., of Maesgwynne, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke; sheriff for Carmarthenshire 1849; son of the late Walter Rice Howell Powell, Esq., of Maesgwynne; *b.* 1819; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; *m.*, 1st, Emily Anne, 2nd daughter of Henry Skrine, Esq., of Stubbings, Berks, and Warleigh, Somerset (*d.* 1846); 2nd, 1851, Catherine Anne, 2nd dau. of Grismond Philipps, Esq., of Cwmgwili, Carmarthenshire; *s.* 1834; has issue two daus., viz.,—

1st marriage, Caroline Mary.

2nd marriage, Emily Catherine.

Hair: Caroline Mary.

Residence: Maesgwynne, Whitland, S. Wales.

Arms: Wheatsheaf and two sickles.

Motto: Duw à Digon.

PRICE, Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq., of Glangwili, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; eldest son of the late John Lloyd Price, Esq., of Glangwili (J. P. and D. L., Sheriff, 1840, for the co. of Carm., *d.* 1862), by Sarah Anne, dau. of S. M. Phelps, Esq.; *m.*, 1869, Frances Sarah Walker-Jones,

and by her has issue (see further, *Lineage*, below).

Residence: Glangwili, Carmarthen.

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant, guardant, sa., langued, gu.: with many quarterings, from the Lords of Cilsant and Rhydderch ap Tewdwr downwards.

Crest: A wolf rampant, arg.

Motto: Spes tutissima coelis.

LINEAGE.

The following genealogical account of the ancient family of Lloyd, and Lloyd-Price, of *Glangwili*, *Laques*, and *Castle-Pigyn*, is abridged from a carefully drawn pedigree by Mr. W. G. Stedman Thomas. The omissions are mainly collateral lineages and historical notes which in substance are found in other portions of this work.

CADIVOR FAWR, Prince of Dyfed, *jure uxoris*, Lord of Cilsant, flourished about the period of the Norman Conquest, *d.* (*vide* Harl. MSS., No. 4181), and was buried at Carmarthen Priory, A.D. 1089. His arms were "argent, a lion rampant, guardant, sable, incensed, gules." He *m.* Elen, dau. and sole h. of Llwh Llawen Vawr, Lord of Cilsant, and one of the peers of South Wales ("Sa., a boar passant, arg., upon a mount vert, under a holly bush of the last"), and had issue—

Trahaïarn ab Cadivor Fawr, Lord of Castell Trayne, Laugharne, Llandilo-abercowin, Manor Gain, Tenby, who *m.* Agnes, dau. of Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd, founder of the 4th Royal Tribe of Wales. His son—

Howel, Lord of Panthowel, &c., &c., *m.* Angharad, dau. of Griffith Foel, of Castell Odwyn, whose arms were "Or, a lion ramp., regard., sa."

Llewelyn ab Howel, Lord of Panthowel, *m.* Agnes, dau. of Meilir Gryg; descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powis, the opponent of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, at the battles of Chester and Bangor, about the commencement of the seventh century. His son,—

Llewelyn Fychan, Lord of Panthowel—arms, those of Cadivor Fawr,—*m.* Joan or Jennet, dau. and h. of Griffith ab Griffith Goch ab Griffith Fychan; descended from David Ddu Taerus, "Sable, semée of trefoils slipped, arg."

Rhys ab Llewelyn, Lord of Panthowel, *m.* Lucy, dau. of Howel Fychan ab Rhys ab Iorwerth, of Caio and Cil y Cwm, derived from Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales.

Griffith ab Rhys, Esq., of Panthowel, *m.* Jane, dau. of Llewelyn Mortimer, Lord of Geneu'r Glyn, co. Cardigan (see *Mortimer*, &c., p. 169), second son of Roger Mortimer, Lord of Chirkland, Chief Justice of North Wales (by his wife Lucy, dau. and h. of Sir Robert de Wafre, Knt.).

David ab Griffith, Esq., of Panthowel, *m.* Gwyrvil, dau. (by his wife Jane) dau. of Stephen Langley, Lord of Coedmor, great-grandson of Sir Robert Langley, constable of Aberystwyth Castle, and Lieutenant of the co. of Cardigan under Edward III.

Einion ab David, Esq., of Panthowel, *m.* Jane, dau. of Howel ab Richard, Esq., ab David ab Meurig Hên. "Az., a wolf sal'ent, arg., langued gu." Derived from the ancient Lords of Caio and Cil y Cwm.

David ab Einion, &c., Esq., *m.* Nest, dau. of Llewelyn ab Meredydd Gam, of Dyfed, who bore "Sa., a boar passant inter 6 fleurs de lis argent;" descended from Bledri, Lord of Cilsant, 3rd son of Cadivor Fawr aforesaid.

Llewelyn ab David, Esq., *m.* Catherine, dau. and co-h. of David Dew ab Ieuan, Esq., ab David Fychan, of Ystrad Corwg, Llanllawddog parish, co. Carmarthen ("Gu. a lion ramp. or, within a bordure engrailed of the last").

Rees ap Llewelyn, of Ystrad Corwg, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Ieuan Lloyd, of Brechfa Cothi, Lloyds of Forest, co. Carmarthen, and of Woking, Surrey, Baronets. (See *Lloyd, Forest.*)

Griffith ab Rees, of Ystrad Corwg, *m.* Lleici, dau. of Thomas David Llewelyn ab Howel.

David Llwyd (the first of his family that assumed the name of *Lloyd*) ab Griffith, Esq., of Llanllawddog, served twice High Sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1590 and 1601. He *m.*, first, Jane, dau. of Sir James Wilyams, of Panthowel, Knight Banneret, by whom he had no issue; second, Catherine, dau. and co-h. of Sir Christopher Turberville, Knt., of Penlline Castle. David Lloyd by his second wife left, with other issue, an eldest son,—

John Lloyd, Esq., of Glangwili and Ystrad Corwg, who served High Sheriff for co. Carmarthen in 1609; *m.* his kinswoman, Lucy, 2nd dau. of Griffith Lloyd, of Forest, Glyn Cothi. His son,—

Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Glangwili and Ystrad Corwg, *m.* Eleanor, dau. of John Parry, Esq., of Blaenpant. Mr. Lloyd had issue—

Thomas Lloyd, of Glangwili, &c., Esq., High Sheriff for Carmarthenshire in 1656. [It is said that a writ signed by Cromwell for the election of members for the co., and addressed to this gentleman as sheriff, is still preserved at Glangwili.] He *m.* Anne, eldest dau. and co-h. of Henry Vaughan, of Plas Cilcennin, by Mary Stedman, dau. and co-h. of John Stedman, Esq., of Plas Cilcennin. She bore "Sa., a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis arg., with several quarterings." He had, with other issue, a son,—

John Lloyd, Esq., of Glangwili, &c., High Sheriff for co. Cardigan 1683, *m.* Anne, dau. of James* Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothi. (See *Johnes, Dolau Cothi*, &c.) He left issue two daus., his co-hs. at law, and ultimately co-hs. to their uncles, Sergeant Lloyd, and Thomas Lloyd, Esq., who *d. s. p.*; first the younger,—

Mary Lloyd, co-h. with her sister Anne of her uncle, Sergeant Lloyd, of the Llanllawddog estate. She *m.* Miles Stedman, Esq., of Dol y Gaer, High Sheriff for co. Brecon 1725. He *d.* in 1744, and his wife in 1731, and left issue but 2 daus., viz.,—

Jane Stedman, dau. and co-h., *m.* Richard Davies, Clerk of the Peace for the co. of Carm., from whom the Stedman Davieses of Maesgwyn, and thence the Evanses of Maesgwyn and Llangammarch.

Dorothy, dau. and co-h., *m.*, 1st, Grismond Philipps, the younger, of Cwngwili, Esq., who *d.* 1738 *s. p.* She then *m.* the Rev. Thomas Prothero, Vicar of Llywel, and afterwards of Llangammarch. He *d.* 1768. This lady *d.* 1793, *ex quo* Dorothy, the wife of Mr. William Thomas, of Carmarthen, merchant, and others. John Lloyd of Glangwili's elder dau.,—

Anne Lloyd, co-h. with her sister, *m.* Walter

Lloyd, Esq., of Olmarch, second son of David Lloyd, of Crynfryn, co. of Cardigan, afterwards of Glangwili. Anne Lloyd *d.* December, 1760, *æt.* 84, having issue besides 3 daus., who *d. unm.*,—

John Lloyd, Esq., of Glangwili, who *m.* Anne, dau. of Grismond Philipps, Esq., of Cwngwili, by Jane his wife, dau. of Miles Stedman the elder, of Dol y Gaer. John Lloyd *d.* 19th June, 1765, *æt.* 66, having had issue—

John Lloyd, Esq., *d. s. p.*; Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of Glangwili, *d. s. p.* 12th July, 1783, *æt.* 49; Anne, *d. s. p.* 1812, *m.* the Rev. Walter Owen, Vicar of Llandilo-fawr; and Jane, who *m.* Jeremiah Price, Esq., of Radnorshire, and left a son,—

Jeremiah Price, Esq., of Glangwili, J. P. co. Carmarthen (*d.* in 1819), who *m.* Jane, dau. of Daniel Lloyd, Esq., of Laques, Barrister-at-law, J. P. co. Carmarthen, and High Sheriff for Cardiganshire in 1768, and had issue, besides Anne and Thomas Lloyd, *d.* in infancy, Jane, who *d. unm.* 1822; Anne Price, *d. unm.* in 1866; Catherine Alicia; Henry Lloyd Price, of Ystrad Corwg, *d. s. p.* 1861; and Elizabeth; two sons: the younger,—

Walter Owen Price, Esq., now of Castle-Pigyn (see *Price of Castle-Pigyn*; *Price of Abermarlais Park*); the elder,—

John Lloyd Price, Esq., of Glangwili, High Sheriff for Carmarthenshire in 1840, J. P. and D. L. for same co., and J. P. for co. Cardigan; *d.* 1862, who *m.* Sarah Anne, dau. of Sparkes Martin Phelps, Esq., and had issue—

1. LLEWELYN LLOYD, of whom again.
2. John Lloyd Price.
3. William Sparkes Martin Price.
4. Walter Lloyd Price.

LLEWELYN LLOYD PRICE, Esq., now of Glangwili, J. P. and D. L. for the co. Carmarthen, *m.*, 4th November, 1869, Frances Sarah Walker-Jones, only surviving dau. of Frank Jones Walker-Jones, Esq., of Beddgelert, co. of Carnarvon, J. P. and D. L. of that co., and has issue—

Frances Ethel, *b.* August 26th, 1870.

PRICE, Meredydd Lewes Willy Lloyd, Esq., of Abermarlais Park, Carmarthen.

Is a minor; eldest son of the late Lloyd Price, Esq., of the same place (*d.* 13th April, 1871), who was a Magistrate for the cos. of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Cardigan, by Priscilla Willy Price, his wife (as below); *b.* in France in 1857; now (1872) at Harrow School. His father, Mr. Lloyd Price, was *ed.* at the College, Cheltenham, and *m.*, 1856, Miss Priscilla Willy Lewes, only child and h. of James Lewes, Esq., of Cwmhûar, in the parish of Llandyssil, co. of Cardigan, by Jane, his wife (previous to her marriage Jane Davies, spinster).

The said Lloyd Price and Priscilla Willy, his wife, had issue,—

1. The said Meredydd Lewes Willy Lloyd Price, eldest son.
2. Walter Owen Lloyd.
3. Gwendoline Mary Louise.
4. Gwladys Helen Priscilla.

* James Johnes, Esq., of Dolau Cothi, was a descendant maternally through the ancient families of Lewes of Abernant Bychan, and Wogan, of the knightly house of Wiston, from the Gamage family, Lords of Coity, representatives of the Turbervilles, and from that distinguished Welshman, Sir Edward Carne, of Ewenny Abbey, last Ambassador to the Pope, *temp.* Henry VIII., and who died and was buried at Rome,—*vide* Williams' "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen."

Residence: Abermarlais Park, Llangadock.

Arms: Paternal, same as Castle Pigyn—Arg., a lion rampant, guardant, sa., armed and langued, gu.; and the paternal arms of his mother—Az., 3 lions passant, armed and langued, gu.

Crest: A wolf rampant, argent, and a demi-lion on a ducal coronet.

Motto: Spes tutissima coelis.

LINEAGE.

For the descent of this family on the paternal side see the *Castle Pigyn* and *Glangwili* lineage. On Mrs. Priscilla Willy Price's side the descent is from Morydd, Lord of Cardigan A.D. 830. The ancient place of residence of the mother's paternal family was Dinas Cerdyn, in the parish of Llandyssil, in the co. of Cardigan.

PRICE, Walter Owen, Esq., of Castle Pigyn, Carmarthenshire.

Second son of the late Jeremiah Price, Esq., of Glangwili (*d.* 1819), and his wife, Jane, dau. of the late Daniel Lloyd, Esq., of Laques; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; *b.* 1825; *m.*, 1833, Eleanor, dau. and h. of John Evans, Esq., of Glanantcau, co. of Cardigan; is joint patron with his nephew, Llewelyn Lloyd Price, Esq., of Glangwili (see *Price, Glangwili*), of the perpetual curacy of Llanstephan, with Llangannock annexed, in the co. of Carmarthen, and sole patron of the District Church of the Holy Trinity in the parish of Llanstephan. Mr. Price has had issue as follows:—

1. Lloyd Price, *b.* 1st May, 1834; *d.* 13th April, 1871; *m.*, and left issue. (See *Price, Abermarlais*.)
2. Elliot Lloyd, *b.* 1st Aug., 1840; *m.*, 1861, Jane, dau. and h. of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Cardigan, and had issue a son, Morgan Ashby, *d.* 1868.

Residence: Castle-Pigyn, Abergwili, S. Wales.

Arms: Same as *Glangwili*—arg., a lion rampant, guardant, sa., armed and langued, gu.

Crest: A wolf rampant, arg.

Motto: Spes tutissima coelis.

LINEAGE.

The lineage of the ancient family of which Price of Castle-Pigyn is a branch, is given completely under *Price of Glangwili*, which see. Mr. Price's mother was Miss Jane Lloyd, dau. of Daniel Lloyd, Esq., of Laques, who inherited the blood of one of the oldest families in the county, tracing an unbroken descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, whose son, Cadell, became King of South Wales, with a residence at Dinefawr; while his father, Jeremiah Price of Glangwili, was a representative on his mother's side of the Lloyds of Glangwili, deriving ultimately from the same stock.

For the *Glangwili* descent we refer to *Price of Glangwili*, and here add the line of Lloyds of *Llanstephan* and *Laques*.

Ninth from Rhodri Mawr was Llewelyn Foel ap Moreiddig, and seventh in descent from Llewelyn Foel was—

Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Pwldryfach, the first of the line who settled at *Llanstephan*, who *m.* Agnes, dau. and co-h. of Wilcok Cradock, Esq., of Penycoed. His son was—

Morris Lloyd, Esq., of Llanstephan, a partisan of the Tudor Earl of Richmond, who as Henry VII. made him one of his Esquires of the Body. By his wife Jane, dau. of Sir Robert Long, he had a son,—

Jenkin Lloyd of Llanstephan, Esq., who *m.* a dau. of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and was succeeded by his son,—

Thomas Lloyd of Llanstephan, Esq. (sheriff for co. Carm. 1529), who *m.* his cousin, Catherine Lloyd, and had a son and successor,—

Rhys Lloyd of Llanstephan, Esq., who by his wife Joan, dau. of Griffith White, Esq., of Henllan Amgoed, co. of Pembr., had a son,—

Rhys Lloyd of Llanstephan, Esq., *m.* Eleanor, dau. of John Lloyd ap Jenkin, Esq., of Gilfachwen uchaf, co. of Card., and was succeeded by his son,—

Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Plâs Llanstephan, whose wife was Esther, dau. of William Bradshaw, Esq., of St. Dogmael's, co. of Pembr. He had issue, but his line terminated after four generations in an heiress, who *m.* Mr. Mears, in whose descendants the estate is still vested. Francis's only brother,—

Daniel Lloyd, Esq., of *Laques*, had a longer series of descendants. He *m.* Sarah, 2nd dau. of David Evans, Esq., of Llechwedd-deri, afterwards of *Peterwell*, co. of Cardigan (see *Evans of Peterwell*), and was succ. by his son,—

William Lloyd, M.A., Clerk, of *Laques*, Rector of Llansadwrnen and Vicar of Llanstephan. By his wife Susannah, dau. of J. Davies, Esq., he had a son,—

William Lloyd, Esq., of *Laques*, Barrister-at-law, *d.* 1747, who by his 3rd wife (*m.* 1731), Jane, dau. of John Davies, Esq., of Dolau Gwyrrddion, co. of Card., had issue several children, among whom was—

JANE LLOYD, bapt. 26th June, 1769; *m.* JEREMIAH PRICE, Esq., of *Glangwili*. (See further above, and under *Price of Glangwili*.)

PROTHEROE, Mrs., of Dolwilim, Carmarthenshire.

Is widow of the late William Garrick Bridges Schaw, Esq., Capt. in the 46th Regiment; J. P. for the cos. of Carmarthen and Pembroke (second son of the late Lieut.-Col. F. B. Schaw, of Weston Park, Surrey), who took the name of Protheroe on his mar., and who *d.* 1856. Is the only child and h. of the late Evan Protheroe, Esq., of Dolwilim, by Emma, dau. of Percival Hart, Esq., of Roxeth, Middlesex, and widow of David Garrick, Esq., of Hampton, Capt. in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons; *m.* 1819; has had issue,—

1. William, *d.* in infancy.
2. William Evan Garrick, *d. s. p.* abroad, 1865.
3. Edward Schaw, *m.*, 1859, Ellen A. Cecilia, second dau. of J. T. Beynon, Esq., of Trewern, co. Pembroke, and has issue.

4. Frederick Jones.
5. Emma Arabella Ellen Schaw.
6. David Garrick.

Residence : Dolwilim, Carmarthen.

Arms : Three ravens proper, for PROTHEROE ; 3 covered cups, shield supp. by naked savages, wreathed, for SCHAW ; wolf's head, erased, for JONES.

Mottoes : Deus pascit corvos—PROTHEROE ; I mean well—SCHAW.

LINEAGE.

This family derives from a very mixed origin, combining the Joneses of Pen'rallt, Cardiganshire, the Scottish family of Schaw (bringing in on the maternal side the blood of the Bridges of Kent, and of Garrick, the great actor), with the Protheroes of Dolwilim, who claim descent from Urien Rheged.

Note.—The mansion of Dolwilim (see *engraving*, p. 221), situated in the narrow and sheltered valley of the Tâv, is of recent erection, and of the Mixed Elizabethan style. The surrounding country is bold and picturesque, abounding in remains of antiquity, many of them monuments of a pre-historic race. (See *Antiquities of Carmarthenshire*.)

PUGH, David, Esq., of Manoravon, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and D. L. for Cardiganshire ; Chairman of Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions from 1843 to 1852 ; was M.P. for the co. of Carmarthen from 1857 to 1868 ; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple ; eldest son of the late Colonel Pugh, of Manoravon, and Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of William, second son of John Beynon, Esq., of Trewern, Pembrokeshire ; *b.* at Manoravon, Carmarthenshire, 1806 ; *ed.* at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford ; *grad.* B.A. at Oxford ; is *unm.*

Residence : Manoravon, Carmarthenshire.

Arms : A lion passant between 3 fleurs de lis.

Crest : A lion passant.

Motto : Sic itur ad astra.

LINEAGE.

This family was long settled at Coedmor, in the parish of Lampeter, Carmarthenshire, and previously in the parishes of Llanarth, Llandewi-brefi, and Blaenpennal, Cardiganshire.

D. Pugh, Esq., of Coedmor, Lampeter, in 1714 *m.* Rachel, dau. of Rhys Lloyd, Esq., of Alltrodyn, who inherited with her sister Jane the Alltrodyn estate, and had issue,—

1. David Pugh, of Coedmor, High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1747.
2. Philip, father of the above-named Colonel Pugh ; and—
3. John Pugh.

Philip Pugh, Esq., had a son,—

David Heron Pugh, of Coedmor and Manoravon, Lieut.-Col. of the Volunteer Corps (*d.* 1820). He *m.* at Carmarthen, 3rd Sept., 1803, Elizabeth, dau. of William, 2nd son of John Beynon, Esq., of Trewern, co. of Pembroke, and had issue,—

1. Elizabeth, *d.* an infant.
2. DAVID PUGH, Esq., as above.
3. John William Pugh, clerk, sometime Curate of Etingshall, co. of Stafford, afterwards Vicar of Llandeilo, co. of Carm., 1837—1852, when he *d.*

Note.—*Manoravon* stands in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the Vale of Towy, near the town of Llandeilo.

REES, John Van der Horst, Esq., of Kilymaenllwyd, Carmarthenshire.

A J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen ; served as Lieut., 40th Regiment, in the war with the Maories in New Zealand in 1861, where he was severely wounded ; was made Capt. in the Military Hospital, Chelsea ; eldest son of the late John Hughes Rees, Esq. (*d.* 1871), of Kilymaenllwyd, J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carmarthen, Chairman of Llanelly Petty Sessions, and of the Llanelly Harbour Commission, by Isabella, his wife, only child of the late Thomas Rutson, Esq., of Cobham House, near Uxbridge ; *b.* 1834 ; *m.* dau. of B. Jones, Esq., of Llanelly, and has issue ; *s.* to estates on decease of his father, Oct., 1871.

Mr. Rees has had three brothers and five sisters :—1, Elyder, *b.* 1838 ; 2, Mansel, *b.* 1840 ; 3, Richard Montague, *b.* 1844. Of the sisters, two, Isabella and Anna, were accidentally drowned while bathing, 4th July, 1855 ; Caroline *d.* 1855 ; Bertha *d.* 1869 ; sole surviving sister, Emily.

Residence : Kilymaenllwyd, near Llanelly, South Wales.

Arms : Three ravens proper, inter a chevron sa., for REES ; quartering a lion ramp., or, inter four fleurs-de-lis, in a true-love-knot, arg., for HUGHES.

Crest : A talbot.

Motto : Spes melioris ævi.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Urien Rheged, styled in the *Golden Grove MSS.* King of Cumbria, or "Rheged" in Scotland, Lord of Gower, Iscennen, Carnwallon, and Cydweli, in Wales. He is said to have built the castle of Carreg Cennen, near Llandeilo-fawr.

From the second son of Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Dinefawr, by name Owen ap Gruffydd (the eldest son being Thomas, father of Sir Rhys ap Thomas), was descended Rhys ap Owen of "Llechdwny, in Cydweli-land." His son was John ap Owen, *circa* 1599, and fourth in descent from John was—

Hector Rhys, Esq., *b.* 1683, of Pembré Court and Cilymaenllwyd. His son,—

John Rees of Kilymaenllwyd, *b.* 1724, *m.* Mary, dau. and sole h. of Arthur Hughes, Esq., of Penymaes, whose father, Daniel Hughes, was sheriff of co. Carmarthen 1708 (see *Shrievalty*), and had, with other issue, an eldest son,—

John Rees of Kilymaenllwyd, *b.* 1749, J. P. and D. L. for co. Carmarthen, *m.* Amy, dau. of Sir

William Mansel, Bart., of Iscoed, and had an eldest son,—

John Rees of Kilymaenllwyd, *b.* 1781, entered the navy, present at battles of Camperdown and Copenhagen; J. P. and D. L. of co. Carmarthen; *m.*, 1803, Anne Catherine, dau. of Elias Van der Horst, Esq., of South Carolina, Consul for America at Bristol; *d.* 27th May, 1843, and had issue, besides Charles Courtenay, Comm. R.N.; Arthur, clerk in holy orders; Harriet, *d. unm.*; Anne, *m.* Charles D. Williams, Comm. R.N.; Frances, *m.* Miles Smith, Esq.; Helen, *m.* Jean François (*d.* 1868), an eldest son,—

JOHN HUGHES REES of Kilymaenllwyd, *b.* 5th Nov., 1806, *ed.* chiefly at the colleges of St. Servan and Tours in France; J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carmarthen; *d.* Oct., 1871.

Note.—The mansion of Kilymaenllwyd, in the plain Domestic style, is of considerable age, but the date of its erection is not precisely known. It is situated on a slope commanding a wide view of the Burry Estuary and Carmarthen Bay; opposite are the Burry Holmes and Worm's Head, and to the west, Cady Lighthouse and Tenby, with a long stretch of the Pembrokeshire coast.

REES, William, Esq., of Tonn, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Brecon; known as a Welsh antiquary; Local Secretary for Carmarthenshire of the Cambrian Archæological Association; assisted Sir Samuel Meyrick, K.H., editor of the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, by Lewys Dwnn, in editing the pedigrees of the counties of Radnor and Montgomery; his notes enrich several of the works published by the Welsh MSS. Society, amongst others the lists of Bishops of Llandaff appended to the *Liber Landavensis*, the Legend of the Lady of the Lake prefixed to the *Meddygon Myddfai*, &c., &c.; third and eldest surviving son of David Rees, Esq., of Tonn, near Llandovery, by Sarah, dau. of Rice Rees, Esq., of Llandovery; *b.* at Tonn, July 8, 1808; *m.*, June 27, 1836, Fanny, dau. and co-h. of Geo. Farmer, Esq., of Cardiff; *s.* to paternal estates in 1846, and to the estates of his maternal uncle, Rev. W. Jenkins Rees, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Cascob, co. of Radnor, of which co. he was a Magistrate in 1856; has issue 4 sons and 2 daus. Of the latter, the elder, Sarah, *m.*, 1860, Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M.P.; and the other, Capt. C. B. Smith, Royal Marine Artillery.

Heir: George Arthur Rees, *b.* 1843; *unm.*

Residence: Tonn, near Llandovery.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., a chevron, sa., between three ravens, prr., for REES; 2nd and 3rd, a chevron, arg., between three spear-heads, imbrued, prr., for JENKINS.

Crest: A lion rampant, sa., crowned, gu.

Motto: Pietate et probitate.

LINEAGE.

The family derives its descent from *Bleddyn ap Maenarch*, Lord of Brycheiniog in the 11th cent., also from Rhytherch ap Rhys, of Llwynhowel and Tonn, a descendant from Brychan Brycheiniog, and ancestor of the Gwynnes of Cynghordy, Glanbrân, Trecastle, &c. Also from John ap Thomas of Abermarlais, in the co. of Carmarthen.

Note.—The mansion of Tonn is situated in the Vale of Towy, near Llandovery, in the midst of scenery of the most pleasant description. The house has been enlarged and improved by its present proprietor, and contains a library of above 7,000 volumes of printed works and MSS., a large portion of which relate to subjects connected with the Principality, and many are rare and unique. On the estate are various spots of interest. On the farm of Divlyn, three miles from Llandovery, there are remains of an old *earthwork*, or fort, near the river Towy, through which the road to Nantymwyn has been cut. Also between the old mansion of Divlyn and the Forest Hill there are traces of the Roman road from the station at Llanfairybryn, near Llandovery, to the lead mines of Rhandir Mwyn, which road can also be traced to within a mile of the town.

Historical Notes.—Maenarch ap Dryffin ap Hudd Hugan, 12th in lineal descent from Caradoc Vraichvras, whose wife is said to have been Gwenllian, dau. of Brychan Brycheiniog, was father of—

Bleddyn (ap Maenarch), *m.* Elinor, dau. of Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of S. Wales, and acted in combination with his wife's brother, Rhys ap Tewdwr, in opposing Bernard Neumarch, who was invading his territories. (See *Bleddyn ap Maenarch*, *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, *Breconshire*, &c.) *Bleddyn's* eldest son, Gwrgan, retained possession of Blaenllyfni, Aberllyfni, and part of Llanfihangel Tallyllyn.

His son, Trahaern Vychan, Lord of Llangors, *m.* Joan, dau. of Bleddyn, Lord of Cilsant, sister's dau. to Rhys ap Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales. He was treacherously murdered by William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock, in the year 1197. (See *Trahaern Vychan*.)

Rhys ap Howell, grandson of the above Trahaern, lived at Aberllyfni. In 1321 he entered the confederacy of the Lords Marchers, who took up arms against Edward II., and was, with them, attainted for high treason, and his property of Brynlllys, with Cantreselyf, confiscated, and given to Richard le Mareschal. He afterwards joined the party of Queen Isabella, and was principally instrumental in seizing the person of Edward II., when he was taken prisoner in the castle of Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, Nov. 16, 1326. His third son,—

Einion Sais, served Edward III. in the battle of Cressy in 1346, and of Poitiers in 1356. He became, by purchase, possessor of nearly the whole of what is now called the Hundred of Deynock. His great-grandson Llywelyn had seven sons, one of whom was Sir David Gam (see *David Gam*); another was Richard of Aberyscir, who *m.* a descendant of Sir Walter Havard, or De Havre. (See *Havard*, *Pontwilym*, &c.)

His son Richard, Lord of Slwch, near Brecknock, unfortunately killed by his uncle, David Gam, in an affray in the High Street at Brecknock, 1412 (which caused Sir David to leave the country and attach himself to Henry V.), had a grandson, Jenkin Madoc, of Slwch, and he had two sons, Thomas and William.

William *m.* a great-granddau. of Sir David Gam, and had several sons, one of whom, Jeffrey, of Cevenhosan, in Llywel, was an ancestor of the present Marquess of Camden. Another son, John, had issue William ap John William, who *m.* Jennet, dau. of Watkin, son of Thomas Gwyn of Trecastle, eldest son of Rhytherch ap Rhys, of Llwynhowel, near Llandovery, a lineal descendant from Brychan Brycheiniog, and from whom were descended the Gwynnes of Llwynhowel, Glanbrân, Trecastle, and Buckland, also the Williamses of Penpont. (See *Gwynne-Holford*, &c.)

Jenkin ap William had a son, Peter Jenkins, who had, by his first wife, a son, William, and by his second, another son, Morgan Jenkins of Cwmllythin, whose dau. *m.* Edward Jones of Neuadd, great-grandfather of the present Edward Jones, Esq., of Velindre, near Llandovery.

William, the eldest son, *m.* his relative Maud, one of the two co-hs. of William Williams, of Trallwm, Llanfairybryn, in whose family their landed estates had continued from time immemorial. William Jenkins *s.* to his wife's share, consisting of Penywaun, Maesygwaelod, Penrhwi, Troedrhiw, and Llan-

erch. The other sister, *m.* to John Jones, *s.* to Trallwm, Efel-fach, Gwarllwyn, and other farms adjoining. The celebrated Welsh hymn-writer, Williams of Pantycelyn, was of this family. After the restoration of Charles II., the Williamses, being Puritans, used to assemble stealthily at Castell Craig-yr-wyddon, a romantic and rocky place, near their estate, for divine worship, conducted chiefly by *Rees Prytherch*, of Ystradwalter; and when an Act was passed permitting chapels to be erected not less than five miles from a borough town, they erected *Cefn-Arthen* Chapel on their estate, to which *Rees Prytherch* was ordained minister in 1688, and continued its pastor till his decease in 1698. William Jenkins *d.* in 1745, leaving two sons and four daus.; one of the latter *m.* David Rees, of Llandoverly His eldest son,—

William Jenkins, was *b.* in 1705, and being *ed.* for the ministry, was ordained pastor of Cefn-Arthen Chapel, from whence he removed to Longtown, in Herefordshire, and afterwards became minister of the Independent Chapel at Ludlow. He *m.*, 1750, Sarah, dau. of Roger Williams, of Cevenrhosan, in Llywel, who was a distant relative, both being descended from William Jenkin, aforesaid. He and his wife *d.* at Ludlow in 1770, both aged 65 years. His death occurred suddenly when he was preaching on the intercession of Christ, when he exclaimed, "He is our Advocate! I feel and know that He is my Advocate now;" then dropped down, and in a few minutes expired. He left several daus., co-hs., one of whom, Sarah, *m.* her first cousin, Rice Rees, of Llandoverly, whose eldest son was the Rev. Wm. Jenkins Rees, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Cascob, who purchased the remainder of the property which had been divided between the co-hs., and *d.* *unm.* in 1855, aged 83 years. He was author of several works, and editor and translator of the *Liber Llandavensis*, and "Lives of Cambro-British Saints," published by the Welsh MSS. Society. Sarah, dau. of the above Rice Rees, *m.* her near relative, David Rees, of Tonn, descended from John ap Thomas, of Abermarlais, and had issue Rev. Rice Rees, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and Professor of Welsh at St. David's College, Lampeter, author of the "*Welsh Saints*;" David Rees; Sarah, *m.* Rev. P. Davies, Vicar of Tenynock; Theophilus Rees (all *deceased*), and their third son, and present representative of the family, WILLIAM REES, of Tonn, as above.

SARTORIS, Edward, Esq., Llangenech, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. of cos. Carmarthen and Hants; Lord of the Manor of Warneford, Hants; Patron of the Living of Llangenech, co. Carm.; elected, 1868, M.P. for the co. of Carmarthen; son of the late Urban Sartoris, Esq.; *b.* 1817; *m.*, 1842, Adelaide, dau. of the late Charles Kemble, Esq., and has issue.

Hair: His eldest son, Greville Edward.

Residences: Llangenech, Llanelly; Warneford, Hants.

Town House: 9, Park Place, St. James's St., S.W.

ST. DAVID'S, The Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire.

Son of the late Rev. T. Thirlwall, M.A., Rector of Bowers Gifford, Essex; *b.* 1797; *ed.* at the Charterhouse, and Trinity Coll., Camb., where he *grad.* B.A. 1818 (senior medallist), M.A. 1821, and D.D. 1840, on his appointment to the see of St. David's; Fellow of Trinity 1819; was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned the law, and devoted himself to the service of the Church; was Rector of Kirkby Underdale, Yorkshire; consecrated Bishop of St. David's 1840, as successor of Bp. Jenkinson, who had succeeded

the eminent Bp. Burgess; is author of "*The History of Greece*," and a large number of important *Charges* and *Sermons*; is Visitor of St. David's Coll., Lampeter; Member of the Council of the University of London; Fellow of the Geological Soc., and of many other learned societies; President of the Royal Society of Literature; Patron, according to the *Clergy List*, of about 140 livings; together with the 4 Archdeaconries of Carmarthen, St. David's, Cardigan, and Brecon; the Precentorship, Treasurership, Chancellorship, the Prebends (except the first Cursal) of St. David's, the Precentorship and Chancellorship of the Collegiate Church of Brecon.

Residence: The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen.

Town Address: 1, Regent Street, and Atheneum Club.

Arms of the See: Sa., on a cross, or, 5 cinquefoils of the field.

Note.—The see of St. David's was moved by the eminent man whose name it bears from Caerleon-on-Usk, its first location, and where it enjoyed the distinction of the primacy of the British Church, being located in the metropolis of the Roman province of Britannia Secunda. It came thus in after times to be called an archiepiscopal see, and the first in Britain, existing long before Austin came to preach to the Saxons and founded the see of Canterbury. Dewi, or St. David, is said to have been called to the office of bishop at a Synod of the Clergy at Llanddewi-brefi (see *Llanddewi-brefi*), when Dyfrig, the former bishop, resigned and retired to Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey. The extent of the bishopric of St. David's at first nearly corresponded with the cos. of Carmarthen and Pembroke, with part of Cardigan; but at that time it would seem that Llanbadarn-fawr enjoyed something like the dignity of an episcopal or superintending church in relation to the Christian congregations surrounding it, all of which, on the obliteration of the see of Llanbadarn, became merged in that of St. David's (see *Llanbadarn-fawr*). This see at present includes the cos. of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, and part of Radnor. The ancient name of St. David's was *Mynyw*—hence the Latin *Menevia*, and the title *Menevensis* used by the bishops of this see. The income of the bishop is now £4,500.

THOMAS, J. W. Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, Carmarthenshire.

Son of J. Thomas, Esq., of Bay's Hill, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, and Anne, dau. of the late William Jones, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for Carmarthenshire, and Capt. in the Yeomanry Cavalry of the same county, by his wife, Anne, dau. and h. of Griffith Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, Carmarthenshire.

The issue of the marriage of William Jones, Esq., and Anne Bowen, dau. of Griffith Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, were,—

1. Griffith Bowen Jones, Esq., *b.* 1793,

J. P. for co. of Carmarthen, who *d. s. p.* 1870.

2. William Walter, who *m.* Frances, dau. of Capt. Place, of Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, and had issue—

William Place Jones, who *m.* Susannah, dau. of Admiral Gardner, and niece of Lord Gardner.

Frances, *m.* 1st to Col. Ouseley, of the Indian Army, son of Sir William Gore Ouseley; 2nd to Sir Atwell Lake, Bart.

3. Anne, who *m.* J. Thomas, Esq., and was the mother of the present J. W. Bowen Thomas, Esq.

Mr. J. W. Bowen Thomas *m.*, 1865, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. D. H. T. G. Williams, of Llwynhelig, Carmarthenshire, and granddau. of the late Sir George Griffies Williams, Bart., of Llwynywormwood, in the same county.

LINEAGE.

The Bowens of Gurrey, near Llandeilo-fawr, are an ancient stock, descended in direct line from Rhodri Mawr, through Sir Marmaduke Lloyd of Maesyfelin, Lampeter, and in common with the Lloyds of Castell-Howel, &c., bear the arms of Cadifor ap Dinawal (see *Lloyds, Castell-Howel, Maesyfelin, &c.*), viz., “Sa., a spear-head imbrued between three scaling-ladders arg.; on a chief gu., a castle triple-towered of the second;” with a motto, Gwell angau na chywilydd, “Better death than shame.”

THOMAS, Rees Goring, Esq., of Llanon, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen, and formerly Lieut. in the Royal Carmarthenshire Rifles; is patron of the living of Llanon, co. of Carmarthen; eldest son of the late Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., of Isoed, and Caroline, his wife; *b.* at Clapham, Surrey, Nov. 21, 1824; *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; *gr.* B.A. 1847, M.A. 1850; *m.*, April, 1861, Emily, dau. of the late R. J. Nevill, Esq., of Llangennech, co. of Carmarthen; *s.* 1863; has issue one son and one dau.

Heir: Rees Goring Thomas.

Residences: Llanon, Carmarthenshire; and Tooting Lodge, Surrey.

Town Address: Union Club, Trafalgar Square.

Arms: Gu., on a chevron, or, between three herons, arg., four barrulets az. Quartering Goring, Radmylde, Camoys, Dyke, S. John, Covert, Gilbert, Skayfe, and Harris.

Crests: A heron's head, erased, gorged with a garland of roses, for THOMAS; a lion, guardant, sa., for GORING.

Motto: A Deo et patre.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir Hugh Trehearn, Kt., one of the Welsh lords who accom-

panied Edward the Black Prince to the battle of Poitiers, and was the owner of the Lletymawr estate, in the parish of Llanon, which is still in the possession of the family; and has intermarried with the Gorings of Kingston and Fradley, in Staffordshire, through whom Mr. Goring Thomas is seventeenth in direct descent from King Edward III.

VAUGHAN, Henry Gwynne, Esq., of Cyng-hordy, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Brecon, and J. P. for the co. of Carmarthen; Sheriff of former co. 1865; second son of the late Samuel Jones, Esq., of Llanvillo, Talgarth, co. of Brecon, by Jane, dau. of William Vaughan, Esq., of Pen-y-maes; assumed the surnames Gwynne Vaughan, instead of Jones, 1855, on coming into property at the decease of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Thomas Vaughan, of Brecon; *m.* Anne, dau. of the late David Pritchard, of Dolygaer, and has issue 10 children, of whom the eldest son is Thomas, and the second son Henry.

Residence: Cyng-hordy, Llandovery.

WATERS, Thomas, Esq., of Sarnau, Carmarthenshire.

Son of the late Thomas Waters, Esq., of Sarnau, co. Carmarthen, and Tutshill, co. Gloucester; *ed.* at Queen's College, Oxford.

Heir pres.: Edward Waters, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. Edin. and Ireland.

Residence: Sarnau, Carmarthen.

Note.—This family has been long settled in Pembroke-shire, and has given its name to Waterston, near Milford Haven.

WATKINS, Major George Watkins Rice, of Llwynybrain, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff for the same co. 1856, then as Rice; assumed the additional surname Watkins on succeeding to property after his gr. uncle, the late Col. Watkins, M.P., of Penoyre, co. of Brecon; is *unm.*

Major Watkins's predecessor and father, Walter Rice, Esq., of Llwynybrain, *m.* Mary Anne, dau. of Major Herbert Evans, of Highmead, in the co. of Cardigan, and had issue, besides the present Major Watkins,—

Walter, deceased.

Herbert Henry, deceased.

Mary Anne, *m.*, and deceased.

Margaretta Jane, *m.*, 1st, Pryse Loveden, Esq., of Gogerddan; 2nd, H. C. Fryer, Esq. (see *Pryse, Gogerddan*).

Decima Dorothea, *m.* John Pugh Pryse, Esq., of Bwlchychan (see *Pryse, Bwlchychan*).

Residence: Llwynybrain, near Llandovery.

WILLIAMS-DRUMMOND, Sir James Hamlyn, Bart., of Edwinsford, co. Carm., and Hawthornden, N.B.

Baronetcy created 1828; *s.* as 4th baronet 1866; is a minor; son of the late Sir James Williams-Drummond, 3rd Bart., of Hawthornden, Midlothian, and his wife Mary Eleanor, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., of Edwinsford, co. Carmarthen; *b.*, 1857, at Clovelly Court, Devonshire; *ed.* at Eton; *s.* 1866 (see *Lineage*).

Heir pres.: His brother, Hugh Henry John, *b.* 1861.

Residences: Edwinsford, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire; Hawthornden, Midlothian.

Arms: Or, a falcon, sa., belled, gu., between three roses of the last, leaves vert, for WILLIAMS. Or, three bars wavy, within a bordure gu., for DRUMMOND.

Crests: A demi-pegasus, ar., winged, or, for DRUMMOND; a swan, arg., collared gu., wings close, beaked and legged or, holding in the beak a birdbolt, sa., for WILLIAMS.

Mottoes: Mea virtute me involvo—*Williams*. Hos gloria reddidit honores—*Drummond*.

LINEAGE.

The Edwinsford genealogy takes us back to a remote period in the known annals of Wales. This place when first mentioned as the location of a family of importance was called *Rhyd-Edwin*, of which "Edwinsford" is a literal rendering; it afterwards for a long period took the form *Rhydodyn*.

The Williamses of Rhydodyn, as will be seen from the following pedigree, which has been drawn with care and tested by the collation of several recognised authorities, and MSS. of known accuracy, have descended from princely and royal blood, and have never, amid all the changes of time, fallen into an obscurity which threw into shadow any portion of their genealogy. Through Rhys ap Tewdwr they descend from Howel Dda and Rhodri Mawr, Kings of Wales, and through Ellen, wife of Llewelyn ap Philip, from Henry I. of England. The Drummond family carry a name of influence in North Britain; but the present article aims only at giving a complete and reliable account of the lineage of *Williams of Rhydodyn*, now Edwinsford, and of the united family of Williams-Drummond.

Alured, or Afloed, King of Curian (*Dwnn*, i., 224, has Kirian), in Ireland, living in the time of Hywel dda, King of Wales (who *d.* A.D. 948), *m.* Gwrmlth, dau. to Marhatta, King of Laginor. Alured's coat was "a lion's head arg."—*Dwnn*.

Suthrick, King of Dublin and Desmond, *m.* Abere, dau. of Urien, king in the east of Ireland.

Glynfawr, or Alured, &c., *m.* Eva, dau. and h. of Dermont, MacMurgh, King of Leinster.

Suthrick Centrick, or Wygen [otherwise Suthrick, Lord of Desmond], *m.* Nest, dau. of Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and sister to Rhys ap Tewdwr, the aged Prince of Dinefawr, who so nobly resisted the Normans in Wales, and fell, A.D. 1091, in a battle against Newmarch. He was founder of the 2nd royal tribe. The son of Suthrick and Nest,—

Idio Wyllt, Earl of Desmond, &c., came to Wales

to the assistance of his uncle, *Rhys ab Tewdwr*, against Bernard Newmarch, and for his good service had given him the lordship of Llywel. [*Dwnn* calls him "Eidio Wyllt Arglwydd Lliwell."—*Visit.*, i., 224.] He *m.* Elinor, dau. of Drympenog ab Maynarch, Lord of Cantref Selyf.

Trehaern (paternally descended from him, *viz.*, son of Hoedliw ab Rhiwallon ab Caradoc ab Madoc ab Gruffydd [see *Glansevin Lineage*, which here separates from *Rhyd Edwin*] ab Gwrgeneu ab Mabron ab Goloff goch ab Bywal ab *Idio Wyllt*) *m.* Joan, dau. and co-h. of Gruffydd ab Meuric goch of Rhyd Edwyn; see Powel of Lanwrda's descent. [*Mabus MS.*]

Philip ab Trehaern, of Rhyd Edwyn, *m.* Catherine, dau. of Gruffydd ab Ednyved Fychan, of North Wales.

Llywelyn ab Philip *m.* Elen, dau. to Llywelyn ab Owain, Lord of Isoed.

Davydd ab Llywelyn *m.* Angharad, dau. and h. of Sir Morgan Meredydd, Kt., Lord of Tredegar, widow to Llyw. ab Ivor: see Morgan of Machen's descent (ancestors of present Lords Tredegar).

Morgan ab Davydd *m.* Alice, dau. of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn Foethus.

Davydd ab Morgan *m.* Margaret, dau. of Einion ab Hywel Goch ab Morgan ab Einion, of Havod, ab Cynfrig ab Osbwrn.

Einion ab Morgan *m.* a dau. of William ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd Fychan ab Davydd Fongam.

Rhys ab Einion, Esq., *m.* a dau. of Gwilym Gwallter ab Evan ab Llywelyn ab Rhydderch ddu.

William ab Rhys, Esq., *m.* Eva, dau. of Gruffyddhir ab Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Gruffydd Fychan ab Davydd Fongam.

Rhys ap William, Esq., of Rhydodyn, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Hywel ab Morgan Fychan.

David ab Rhys ap William, Esq., of Rhydodyn, *m.* Jane, dau. of David Phillips Cilsant, Esq. (ancestor of the modern clan "Phillips" and "Phillipps"—see pp. 297, 298).

Rhys Williams, Esq. [here the surname, *circa* 1600, becomes settled], *m.* Jane, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Fychan, Esq., of Llether Cadfan, Llan-gathen. Rhys Williams was High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1614. (See *Shrievalty*, &c.) His son,—

Nicholas Williams, Esq., of Rhydodyn, *m.* dau. of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, Kt., of Maesyfelin, co. of Cardigan. He was High Sheriff of co. of Carmarthen 1665. He was succeeded by his son,—

Sir Rice Williams, Kt., of Rhydodyn, who *m.* Joan, dau. to Sir Roger Lort, Bart., of Stackpoole, Pembrokeshire. She *d. s. p.* He *m.*, 2ndly, Mary, dau. and co-h. of John Fychan (Vaughan), Esq., of Llanelly, co. Carmarthen. He served as High Sheriff for co. Carmarthen in 1680. His son, by 2nd wife, and successor, was—

Sir Nicholas Williams, Bart., of Rhydodyn, M.P. for the co. of Carmarthen for three successive Parliaments, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum for the co., Chamberlain of Brecon, Radnor, and Glamorgan. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Charles Cocks, Esq.; *d. s. p.* 1748. He had four brothers:—

1, John Williams, Esq., who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Johns, Esq., of Dolau Cothi and Llan-fair Clydoga, *d. s. p.* 1729; 2, Walter Williams; 3, Charles Williams; 4,—

Thomas Williams, Esq., of Rhydodyn, who held important offices as Chancellor and Chamberlain of the cos. of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and Custos Rotulorum of Carmarthen. He *m.*, 1st, Arabella, dau. and co-h. of John Vaughan, Esq., of Court Derllys (she *d. s. p.*); 2nd, Anne,

dau. of William Singleton, Esq., of London, and had issue, by the latter, two daus. :—

1. Bridget, who *m.* Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Esq., of Overton (and of Rhydodyn in right of his wife), who was Sheriff of Carmarthenshire 1784, and M.P. for Wareham, Dorsetshire; *d. s. p.* 1792.

2. Arabella, who *m.* Sir James Hamlyn, Bart., of Clovelly Court, Devonshire, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, and had issue, besides a dau. Arabella, who *m.* Ambrose St. John, Esq.,—

Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., who assumed the surname of Williams on the death of Lady Hamlyn, and *m.* Diana Anne, dau. of Abraham Whitaker, Esq., of Stratford, Essex. He was M.P. for Carmarthenshire 1802. He had issue,—

1. Sir JAMES HAMLYN WILLIAMS, Bart., of whom presently.

2. Charles Hamlyn, who *m.* Harriet, dau. of Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart., *d. s. p.*

3. Orlando Hamlyn, Clerk, Rector of Clovelly, *d. s. p.* 4. Diana, *d. s. p.* 5. Arabella, *m.* Charles Lord Barham. 6. Charlotte, *m.* Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

Sir JAMES HAMLYN WILLIAMS, Bart., the eldest son, of Clovelly Court, co. of Devon, and Edwinstord and Court Derllys, co. of Carmarthen, M.P. for Carmarthenshire 1831, *m.* Lady Mary Fortescue, fourth dau. of Hugh, 1st Earl Fortescue, and had issue,—

1. Susan Hester (*d.* 1869), *m.* Henry Edward Fane, of Avon Tyrel, Hants, Major 4th Lt. Dragoons, Lt.-Col. South Lincoln Militia, and M.P. for South Hants; *d.* 1868, leaving issue,—

1. Neville Hamlyn Batson, *b.* 21st Nov., 1858.
2. Edward Walter, *b.* 19th Nov., 1864, *d.* 1871.
1. Marion Elizabeth.
2. Eveline Harriet.
3. Christine Louisa.
4. Constance Edwina Adeline.

2. MARY ELEANOR, of whom hereafter.

3. Edwina Augusta, who *m.* John Davie Ferguson Davie, Esq., of Bittescombe Manor, co. Somerset, eldest son of Gen. Sir Henry Robert Ferguson Davie, of Creedy, co. Devon, Bart., M.P.

MARY ELEANOR, now Lady Drummond, *m.*, 1853, Sir James (Williams) Drummond, Bart., of Hawthornden, Midlothian; *b.* 1812; *s.* as 3rd Bart. 1844; assumed the surname Williams prefixed to his own on his marriage with Lady Williams Drummond. He *d.* 1866, having had issue,—

1. SIR JAMES HAMLYN WILLIAMS DRUMMOND, Bart., *b.* 1857, now living (1872).

2. Edwin Fortescue, *b.* 1858, *d.* 1864.

3. Hugh Henry John, *b.* 1861.

4. Francis Dudley.

1. Annabella Mary.

Note.—The Drummonds of Hawthornden, N.B., descended from the noble family of that name of Perth and of Carnock, are of an antiquity somewhat anterior to the Conquest. They had their origin, it is said, in the time of Malcolm Canmore, through whose favour the first Drummond, a native of Hungary, grew into note and great wealth.

YELVERTON, Hon. William Henry, of Whitland Abbey, Carmarthenshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carmarthen; High Sheriff of same co. in 1853; was for two years M.P. for Carmarthenshire; second son of the late William Charles, 2nd Viscount Avonmore (*d.* 1814), by Mary, dau. of John Read, Esq.; *b.* 1791, at Belle Isle, Ireland; *m.*, 1825, Elizabeth Lucy, dau. of the late John Morgan, Esq., of Furnace, Carmarthen (see *Morgan, Furnace*), and has, with other issue, a son,—

William Yelverton, *b.* 1840.

Residence: Whitland Abbey, Carmarthen.

Arms: The Avonmore arms—arg., three lions rampant, gu., a chief of the last.

Motto: Renascentur.

LINEAGE.

For the *Avonmore* pedigree, see the Irish *Peerage*.

Note.—The house now called *Whitland Abbey* is of recent erection, scarcely yet finished, built by the present proprietor. It stands on part of the site of the ancient monastery and abbey of *Ty Gwyn ar Daf*, *Alba Domus*, or White House, a name which is said to have originated in a summer dwelling formed of white osiers erected here by the princes of Dinefawr, and where at a subsequent period (12th century) an abbey was erected (see *Whitland Abbey*).

ADDENDUM.

(*Too late for insertion in the proper place.*)

HARRIES, Lieut.-Col. Edward Pryse Lloyd, of Llandingat House, Carmarthenshire.

Lieut.-Col. in the Indian Army; entered the army 1844, and served twenty-seven years; was with the troops on the Sutlej in 1846, present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Buddowal, and Allival, and in the operations against the Fort of Phillour; took part in the operations in Cashmere, 1847, under Sir Hugh Wheeler; appointed by Lord Hardinge, in 1848, Adjutant of 1st Sikh Infantry; took and demolished the Fort of Choky, in the Himalayas, in 1849, and was present at the attack on the enemy's position at Akrôt; in 1857, appointed by Lord Canning second in command, during the Mutinies of the Kamroop Regiment; 1858, appointed Assistant Commissioner of Assam, afterwards Principal Assistant to Governor-

General's Agent, N.E. Frontier, and then Deputy Commissioner, 1860; thanked twice by the Government of Bengal for services to the Bhootân Expedition under Sir Henry Tombs, V.C.; *m.*, 1849, at Simla, in India, Louisa Susan, youngest dau. of the late Isaac Pereira, of the Bengal Artillery, and had issue,—

1. Edward Pryse Lloyd (deceased).
2. *Tudor Lloyd*, Lieut. Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry.
3. Richard Gwynne Lloyd (deceased).
4. Florentia Anne Charlotte Lloyd.

Succeeded to the Llandingat property, and part of Maeslydan estate, 12th September, 1870, when he assumed, by injunction of the will of the late Mrs. Lloyd Harries, the surname Harries in addition to his own of Lloyd.

Residence: Llandingat House, Llandoverly.

ANNALS, &c., OF WALES.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

(SIR GAERNARFON.)

THE older name of that part of Wales now called Carnarvonshire was *Arfon*—over against, or near, *Mon* (Anglesey),—thus implying the greater antiquity and importance of the latter name. *Caer'narfon*—the stronghold in Arfon—was situated near or on the site of the present town of Carnarvon. No evidence exists that prior to the founding of the present Carnarvon Castle a *caer* or fortress of any kind existed on that site; and as the Romans availed themselves of all places of strength owned by the Britons, it is highly probable that the ancient *Caer-yn-Arfon* stood near Llanbeblig, and was identical in position with the Roman *Segontium*, and with the later Welsh *Caer-Seiont*.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

This county is in form a long and irregular triangle, having its base or broader end measuring about 22 miles, lying on Denbighshire in the east, from the Great Orme's Head along the Conwy River as far as Llyn Conwy; and its narrower end tapering almost to a point in the long and rugged promontory of Lley'n to the south-west. Its longest side runs from S.W. to N.E., bounded throughout by the sea, first by Carnarvon Bay, and then by the Menai Straits, and the bay between these and the Great Orme's Head. This side is nearly 55 miles in length. The other side, through the whole length of the promontory of Lley'n, lies on the Cardigan Bay, and the remainder of it is contiguous to the co. of Merioneth. The superficies of this triangle contains 544 square miles, or 348,160 acres. Owing to the extremely mountainous character of this county its population is comparatively small, but the growth of ports, slate quarries, and watering-places, has of late years developed a steady increase. The result of the last five censuses is as follows:—

Total population of Carnarvonshire in 1831	.....	.....	.....	66,500
Do. 1841	.....	.....	.....	81,093
Do. 1851	.....	.....	.....	87,870
Do. 1861	.....	.....	.....	95,696
Do. 1871	.....	.....	.....	106,122

—showing that the population in fifty years has nearly doubled.

The great convulsion, which gave to four-fifths of North Wales its broken, mountainous

surface, which tore the less agitated limb, now called Anglesey, away from the mainland, or at least left a hollow, which the never-resting tide at last wore into a channel, and which well-nigh exhausted its power, southwards, in the effort to raise Penllyman (corrupted "Plinlimmon"), erected the chief monuments to its power in the Snowdonian range, the loftiest point of which—*Y Wyddfa*—stands at an elevation of 3,571 feet above the sea level, the highest mountain in South Britain.

This is the point from which, in imagination, we shall survey the extent and various surface, the lower mountains, the lakes and streams, the sea limits and neighbouring lands of this grand and historic old county.



CAPEL CURIG LAKES AND SNOWDON (from a photo. by Bedford).

The name Snow-don is a literal translation into Saxon—*snaw-dun*, snow mountain—of the native name, *Eryri*, the snowy heights. The Welsh word must be allowed to be a somewhat irregular plural from *cira*, or *eiri*, snow, but its explanation is not more satisfactory if we take the theory of others who think the name comes from *eryr*, an eagle; for here again it would present neither a singular nor a plural form of the word. *Eiri rhi*, in early Welsh—"the snowy chief or eminence"—would probably be the nearest guess at its etymology; and it is scarcely to be doubted that the Saxon name was not only meant to be a proper rendering of the original and ancient name, but was applied from a knowledge of its signification. This height is crested for a good part of the winter with snow, and is surrounded by several companion mountains, of almost equal height and equal brilliancy, belonging to the same range.

Carnedd Dafydd and *Carnedd Llewelyn*, a little to the left as you look down the Lake of Capel Curig, are apparently as high as your own station on the apex of Snowdon; but they are a few score feet lower; the former failing to measure more than 3,429 ft., the latter 3,471 ft. But they are of the regal race, and are privileged to wear their mantle of crystal white along with Snowdon. The *Glider fawr* and *fechan*, nearer at hand in the same

direction, a spur of the former of which rises from the lake to the right of the man watching for the trout, are of less ambitious elevation; and so is *Moel Siabod*, to your own right (2,872 feet). As you gaze at Carnedd Dafydd, Great Orme's Head out yonder in the sea is almost in the same line, and the intervening space is crowded with the multitude of craggy heights and misty bluffs, with their branchings on either side, like ribs proceeding from the backbone of a monster, not unaccompanied by fearful chasms and precipitous steeps, which suggest a descent into Acheron. These end in the frowning bluff of *Penmaen-mawr*, which seems to repeat itself with increased dimensions a little farther on in the Great Orme's Head. You see the Conwy river rising from *Llyn Conwy* in the south, and running due north to the sea at Conway. You see Nant y Gwryd running through the Capel Curig lake, meeting Afon Llugwy beyond Capel Curig, and the two performing in junction the leaps of the Swallow Falls on their way to the Conwy, by the paradise of Bettws y Coed, and the Vale of



PENRHYN CASTLE: SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENRHYN (from a photo. by Bedford).

Llanrwst. In a contrary direction, less than a mile from the point where the Llugwy turns to meet the Capel Curig stream, you see the rivulet of Nant Francon making its way through Llyn Ogwen, and on amid the sublime desolations which crowd the chasm between Carnedd Dafydd and the Garn and Bwlch y Cywion, till, passing the Penrhyn slate-quarries and that town of slate-quarrymen, of Palestinian name, Bethesda, it reaches the sea at Bangor. This stream traverses a region not more marvellous for its physical grandeur than for its inexhaustible wealth. Here are developed in their most perfect condition the Cambrian strata, which yield the celebrated Penrhyn slates, known and sought after all the civilized world over. The great estate of Penrhyn Castle was of respectable value before the development of the Bethesda and Penrhyn slate quarries, but now the net income drawn out of these apparently exhaustless sources counts something like £200,000 a year.

Those fine slopes of Penrhyn have been the location of a prominent family from early times (see *Griffith of Penrhyn*). Here and at Cochwillan, in succession, wealth, hospitality,

and power reigned for ages. On the same site where this magnificent pile now stands, it is believed, stood the ancient palace or Llys of Rhodri Molwynog, ruler of North Wales, in the eighth century. In the time of Llewelyn the Great (twelfth century) this spot was given to Jarddur ap Trahaiarn, from whom it passed, by the marriage of an heiress, to the posterity of Ednyfed Fychan, the chief counsellor of Llewelyn. One of this line, a grandson of Jarddur, Gwilym ap Gruffydd, *circa* 1353, *temp.* Henry VI., made hereditary Chamberlain of North Wales and Great Forester of Snowdon, is said to have been the builder of Penrhyn Castle, such as it was before more recent alterations. Sir William Griffith, Kt., Chamberlain of North Wales in the time of Henry VIII., was with that king at the siege of Boulogne. *Pierce Griffith*, Esq., of Penrhyn, was the man who, when the Spanish Armada threatened to overwhelm our shores, fitted out and manned a vessel of war of his own to supplement Elizabeth's fleet, setting sail from Beaumaris 20th April, 1588. In fourteen days he reached Plymouth, and placed himself under command of Admiral Cavendish and Sir Francis Drake, and after the defeat of the Armada accompanied the latter on his voyage of discovery as far as the Strait of Magellan.

Pierce Griffith, however, carried his patriotism in a wrong direction, and conceived too violent an antipathy for the Spaniards; for after his return, and peace was concluded, with a tinge of the sea-rover spirit, and probably with the sentiment that so fine a vessel so bravely manned ought not to be idle, he continued to attack and destroy, when opportunity offered or could be created, the merchant vessels of the Spanish nation; and by these vagaries and love of adventure brought upon himself, under James I., such a series of prosecutions in courts of law, and such fines following, that he was compelled to sell his estates of Penrhyn to pay his debts. The well-known Archbishop Williams became the purchaser (see *Williams of Cochwillan*).

In his palmy days, Pierce Griffith, like his predecessors at Penrhyn, and the princes and lords of Wales generally, used to maintain a sumptuous style of conviviality and hospitality. Drinking constituted a good part of the entertainment of those times. Pierce Griffith had the regular number of drinking-horns, one of which, the *Corn hirlas*, has come down as an heirloom to our own time. It is the horn of an ox, chased with silver, and suspended by a massive silver chain. The Lord of Penrhyn had the legal number of *three* gradations of drinking-horns—*Corn y Brenhin*, "the King's horn;" *Corn Cyweithas*, "the social horn;" and *Corn y Pencynydd*, "the chief huntsman's horn." On great occasions—were they occasions of domestic rejoicing, religious solemnity, or warlike enterprise—the great horn, the prince's own horn, went round, overflowing with *metheglin* or strong *cwra*, and each had to drain it off, and blow it in proof of honest performance. In war-time madness and courage often rattled on arm in arm.

" Fill the horn with foaming liquor,
Fill it up, my lad, be quicker!
Hence away, despair and sorrow,
Time enough to sigh to-morrow.
Hear ye not their loud alarms?
Hark! they shout to arms! to arms!"

The old castle of Penrhyn was altered, decorated, and completed, nearly as it now stands, by the late Richard Pennant, 1st Baron Penrhyn (*d.* 1808), a man who not only made the

castle a habitation fit for royalty, but used his ample and rapidly increasing fortune for the improvement of the whole neighbourhood, both as it regarded the planning and cultivation of the estate, and the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants. He has been seconded in his schemes of improvement by the present Lord Penrhyn, and the result is that the country around Penrhyn Castle to some distance has good roads, good tillage, judiciously laid plantations, comfortable cottages and farmhouses, and a general aspect of happiness not often to be met with in such a region. But the means for the accomplishment of so noble a work have come forth a hundred times over from the rocks of slate!

Another mansion of historic interest photographed for our pages is that of *Gwydir*, near Llanrwst. This was the home of the Wynnes (see *Wynne of Gwydir*), and this building, or part of it, is said to have been erected about the year 1558 by John Wynne ap Meredydd,



GWYDIR HOUSE (from a photo. by Bedford).

whose initials used to be over the gateway. But there have been great alterations and changes, and it is perilous to say much of the date of the structure. The spot is redolent of antiquity and love of literature. Here Sir John Wynn, author of the *History of the Gwydir Family*, lived, mused, and wrote: here he died, A.D. 1626, at the age of 73, after a life of pain and labour. Of the race of Owain Gwynedd, and of large possessions, he was a man of great mark, and his family for generations before and after him were of great influence in North Wales. The name was transferred from Gwydir through John, the son of his tenth son, Sir Henry of Wynnstay, and lives still at Wynnstay and other places; but the direct line terminated in an heiress, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard, great-grandson of the great Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, who married Lord Willoughby, first Duke of Ancaster, and carried the Gwydir estates to that family (see *Aveland, Lord Gwydir*).

Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, was a true and unsophisticated Welshman—blunt, irascible, honest and simple, as the chief of his race. He made friends and made enemies. His

quarrel with Bishop William Morgan, of St. Asaph, is memorable, made sharp words on both sides, and, as may be supposed, had reference to "temporalities." The bishop would not confirm a lease of Church lands held by Sir John, and tells Sir John that his "motyves" that "the lease on the Rectory of Llan Rwst" should be "conffirmed" are "dyverse," substantially naughty, and not to be encouraged; for though he says he "had purchased the lease deere," that the "adjoyning of Tybrith" had cost him much, and that "the rent reserved was as much as the Rectorye was worth," and moreover that he hoped to find the bishop such to him as he had been to the bishop, &c., the bishop flatly declares, "You're request ys suche, that in grauntyng yt I shold prove myself an dishonest, unconscionable, and irreligious man, and ye a sacrilegious robber of my Church, a perfydiouse spoyler of my diocese, and an unnaturall hyndrer of preachers and good scholers. . . . I pray God that your greeffe of myssynge be not Ahab's greeffe for Naboth's vineard," &c.

Sir John Wynn was not the man to receive such ungentle thrusts without returning them. The fire burns within, and his utterances are hot. They begin in Latin, and for authority quote Scripture:—"Hominibus ingratis loquimini, lapides. The sower [I, Sir John] went out to sow, and some of his seede fell in stonie ground, where it wythered, because hitt could take noe roote. The seede (my kindness) was good, but the land naught. I may justly say soe by *you*. I have in all showed my selfe your ffreinde, in soe much as yf I had not pointed you the waye with my finger (whereof I have yet good testimonye) you had beene styll Vycar of Llanrhayder. You pleade conscience when you should geve, and make no bones to receive curtesie off your ffreindes." Then comes argument, then another thrust:—"Neither was the losse of the thyng that I regard a dodkyn, but your unkynde dealinge. Hitt shall lesen me to expect noe sweete fruite of a sower stocke. Your verball love [the bishop had ended his letter in sweet phrase] I esteeme as nothinge; and I make noe doubt (wth God's good favour) to lyve to be able to pleasure you as much as you shall me, *et e contra*. You byd me thanke God for His meny benefytts towards me. . . . In truth I did much thanke Him in mynde to see you preferred to the place you are in, as yf you had beene my owne brother: *but that I recall*, for I never expect good wyll of you, nor good torne by you.—*John Wyn*, of Gwyder, the house that did you and yours good. 24 Febr., 1603." To a friend, "Mr. Martyn," the bishop writes, in allusion to this letter, and especially to the taunt of patronage, "I confesse that Mr. Wyn thearein shewed greate love (as then I thought) to me; but (as nowe I fynde) to hym selfe, hopynge to make a stave of me to dryve preacher's partrydges to hys netts" (see Yorke's *Royal Tribes*, p. 139, &c.). Upon the whole, this unseemly passage of arms left little advantage to the Gwydir baronet.

Turning round towards the west, the view from Snowdon sweeps the whole of the isle of Anglesey, lying on the sea, cut off from the Arfon mainland by the mere streak of the straits; passes over Carnarvon, with its great castle, and yonder espies the finest church in North Wales, not excepting the two cathedrals—the church of Clynnog-fawr. In mid-distance the woods of *Glynllifon* cover a great patch of country, and remind us of another of the ancient Carnarvonshire householders. The present owner of Glynllifon is Lord Newborough.

Glynllifon, named from its situation in the *Glyn* or Vale of *Llifon*, is a superb mansion, with every appointment appertaining to a great house, situated in a spacious park surrounded by a ring-fence of several miles in circumference, and containing a *menhir*, a fort, a mausoleum, a museum of ancient armour, &c. The country is rather bleak and quiet, but in the near

neighbourhood of the sea, whose wholesome breezes are felt all around ; while the growth of trees, though retarded, is not prevented.

Glynllifon has been a place of note for four hundred years. In 1562 William Glyn, of this place, was High Sheriff of the county of Carnarvon, and in 1584 Thomas Glyn, his son, was High Sheriff of Anglesey. The family of Glyn continued till 1750, when it ended in an heiress who married Sir Thomas Wynn, of Bodeon, of the venerable line of Wynns of Bodfel and Gwydir, and ultimately of the stock of Collwyn ap Tangno, Lord of Eifonydd, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes. Ever since, the Wynns have dwelt at Glynllifon (see *Newborough*).



GLYNLLIFON : THE SEAT OF LORD NEWBOROUGH (from a photo. by Bedford).

Of Lleyn, Leland gives an accurate description when he says, "All Lene is as it were a pointe into the sea." It lengthens itself out towards the south-west as if to meet some other headland, which, they say (and geology seems to favour the tradition), once came to greet it from the Pembrokeshire coast. You pass the mountains of *Yr Eifl* (*Rivel*), the port of Nefyn, the anchorage of Porthdinllaen, cross Carn Madryn, which looks like a molehill in the distance, glide over Rhos Hirwaun and Mynydd Ystum, and out a little beyond the extremity of the promontory you descry the holiest island—if the monks are to be believed—on the coast of Britain. This is none other than *Ynys Enlli*—in English *Bardsey*, the island of the bards,—measuring about two miles long and one broad. For centuries it was the gathering-place of pilgrims, the home of eremitic monks, the burial-place of holy dead, from all countries of Christendom.

"Beyond Lhyn," says Giraldus Cambrensis, who, with Archbishop Baldwin, slept the night at Nefyn, where, on the following morning, the latter preached a sermon, and "induced many persons to take the cross" (to join the Crusade), "there is a small island inhabited by very religious monks, called *Coelibes*, or *Colidei* [celibates, or worshippers of

God]. This island, either from the wholesomeness of its climate, owing to its vicinity to Ireland, or rather from some miracle obtained [Giraldus greatly loved marvels] by the merits of the saints, has this wonderful peculiarity, that the oldest people die first, because diseases are uncommon, and scarcely any die except from extreme old age. Its name is *Enhli* in the Welsh, and *Bardsey* in the Saxon language; and very many bodies of saints are said to be buried there, and among them that of Daniel, Bishop of Bangor."

Pennant describes Bardsey thus:—"From the port of Aberdaron I took boat for Bardsey Island, which lies about three leagues to the west. The mariners seemed tinctured with the piety of the place; for they had not rowed far, but they made a full stop, pulled off their hats, and offered up a short prayer. After doubling a headland, the island appears full in view; we passed under the lofty mountain which forms one side; after doubling the further end, we put into a little sandy creek, bounded by low rocks, as is the whole level part. On landing, I found all this tract a very fertile plain, well cultivated, and productive of everything which the main land affords. The abbot's house is a large stone building, inhabited by several of the natives; not far from it is a singular chapel, or oratory, being a long arched edifice, with an insulated stone altar near the east end. In this place one of the inhabitants reads prayers; all other offices are performed at Aberdaron." Sir R. C. Hoare (Notes on Giraldus) says, "This island once afforded, according to the old account, an asylum to 20,000 saints, and after death graves to as many of their bodies, whence it has been called 'Insula sanctorum,' the island of saints. It would be much more facile to find graves in Bardsey for so many saints, than saints for so many graves. The slaughter of the monks at Bangor [Iscoed] about the year 607 is supposed to have contributed to the population of this island; for not only the brethren who escaped, but numbers of other pious Britons fled hither to avoid the rage of the Saxons. This island derived its name *Enlli* from the fierce current which rages between it and the main land. The Saxons named it *Bardsey*, probably from the bards who retired thither, preferring solitude to the company of invading foreigners."

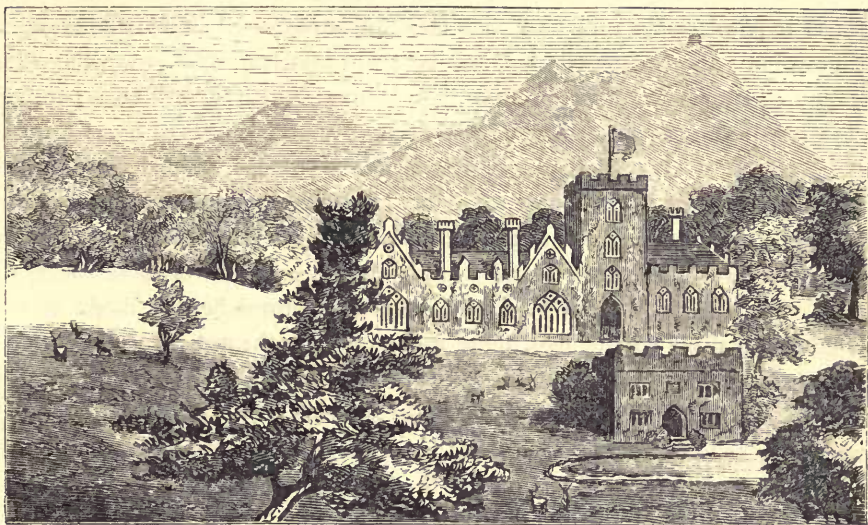
Dyfrig, Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon, the first metropolitan see, who resigned his office in favour of St. David, is said to have retired to Bardsey to spend the remainder of his old age in religious contemplation. Here he was buried A.D. 612, his grave forming an attracting point to pilgrims for five centuries, until his remains were removed in 1107 to the cathedral of Llandaff, of which place he had been the first bishop.

Withdrawing your view from the extremity of Lleyn, on the southern side you see the excrescent bifurcated headland, with various small projections, bearing the names *Trwyn Cilan*, *Trwyn yr Wylfa*, *Trwyn Carreg y tir*, &c.; and directly inland, nearly at mid-distance, is *Nanhoron*, the seat of R. Ll. Edwards, Esq. In the same direction, near the north-western bay, is *Cefn-Amwlch*, the seat of C. Wynne Finch, Esq.; while near the foot of *Carn Madryn* is *Madryn Castle*, the seat of Capt. T. Love D. Jones-Parry, M.P. This place has a venerable name and a long history. Its origin was probably in the stronghold, still in part remaining on the top of *Carn Madryn*, which forms a part of the estate, and which is seen together with the ruin which crests it in the view we give.

The castle of *Carn Madryn* was there, but of recent erection, when Giraldus traversed the country in the twelfth century. Along with another which attracted his attention at *Deudraeth* (probably in *Penrhyn Deudraeth*), he refers to it thus:—"We continued our journey over the *Traeth-mawr* and *Traeth-bychan* [now greatly changed through the

engineering labours of the late Mr. Madock, and the growth of trade], that is, the greater and smaller arm of the sea, where two stone castles have newly been erected; one called Deudraeth, belonging to the sons of Conan, situated in Eivionyth [the river Glaslyn was the division between the ancient comots of *Arduwly* to the south, and *Eifionydd* to the north: both the castles here mentioned were in the latter (in Carnarvonshire), but the situation of the castle then called Deudraeth is not now discoverable, unless it was the site of Criccieth Castle. Its site could not be on Penrhyn Deudraeth, unless the comot of *Eifionydd* reached as far as Traeth-bach], towards the northern mountains; the other named Carn Madryn, the property of the sons of Owen [Gwynedd], built on the other side of the river towards the sea, on the headland Lhyn."

Contracting our survey, we come back by Pwllheli, on the south coast—a good specimen of a Welsh market town in a distant region, which the coming of a railway must have considerably surprised, as well as improved. Near this place is the old demesne of *Bodegroes*,



MADRYN CASTLE: SEAT OF CAPT. T. LOVE D. JONES-PARRY, M.P.

once the home of the Griffith family; *Bodvel*, the birthplace of Mrs. Piozzi; and inland, on the road to Nefyn, is another venerable spot, *Boduan*. Nearer Criccieth we see *Broom-Hall*, the property of Mr. Evans; Hendre; Gwynfryn; and nearer still to Snowdon district, Bryn-Kir, Wern, Penmorfa, Glasfryn, Plas-hên, Tanyrallt, the residence of the late Mr. Madock, and *Aberdunant*, the residence of Mrs. Jones-Parry. This region from early times has been one of great celebrity. It constituted the heart of *Eifionydd*, and was inhabited by powerful and warlike clans, frequently in a state of turmoil and hostility. "The sons of Conan, and the sons of Owain," as Giraldus calls them, were for many ages distinct and separate, apparently never better pleased than when the cattle of one strayed into the territory of the other, or some boundary stone was set up on a disputed spot on the mountains, and a new pretext for feud and reprisals was originated. In later times, still times which are now to be classed with ancient things, the race of Owain Gwynedd were known as the possessors of *Cesail-Gyfarch* and *Ystum-Cedig*, *Brynkir* and *Cwmstrallyn*;

and who does not know that Collwyn ap Tangno's blood was at *Chwilog, Talhenbont, Gwyn-fryn*, and *Bronyfoel*?

We have now only to look over a sea of mountains from Tremadog to Llanrwst, constituting the south-eastern part of Carnarvonshire. We look down from Snowdon on Beddgelert and the two beautiful little lakes of *Llyn Dinas* and *Llyn Gwynant*, in the Vale of Gwynant, and, in a line slightly to the right of *Moel Siabod*, descry the lovely Vale of *Glyn-Iledr*, and that spot which will never cease to awaken a thrill in the heart of every Cymro—the castle of *Dolywddelan*, the mountain stronghold of Iorwerth Drwyn-dwn, and birthplace of the immortal prince, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

The *Geology* of Carnarvonshire is complex and instructive. It excites wonder, and overwhelms with a sense of mystery. The whole region is a wreck—the parts of a once symmetric crust of the earth of tens of thousands of feet in thickness, all cast into confused heaps, often greatly *altered*, calcined here, melted there, crushed and battered in many places to powder—the solid Cambrian rock, thousands of feet thick, canted on edge, as if it had been but a sheet of pasteboard, and by some mysterious power, which geology has scarcely yet comprehended, cloven into thin laminae, which admit of separation, not merely in plates thin enough for roofing-slate, but as thin as sheets of brown paper or tin. And one of the most mysterious phenomena is the enormous denudation to which this region has been subject. The contour of the Landeilo, and the bedded trap strata of Snowdon and Moelwyn, which rise to the surface at an angle of forty degrees, and are next discovered (as shown by Professor Ramsay in his elaborate section of these rocks) dipping at about the same angle in Aran Fowddwy, near Bala, proves beyond doubt that at one time, in the incalculably remote past, these rocks must, at the anticlinal point which they exhibited, have formed a mountain at least seven times the height of Snowdon, the whole of which, notwithstanding the hardness of the rocks of which it was composed—as hard then in all probability as they are at present—has been swept clean away into the ocean to the level of the table-land between Festiniog and Denbigh!

Nearly all the rocks of Carnarvonshire are of the lower Silurian and Cambrian systems. The *Cambrian* slate rocks are very extensive and massive. They constitute the material of the Festiniog slate quarries (Mer.), and after disappearing under ground for many miles, rise in enormous masses at Nant-francon, Llanberis, and Bethesda, yielding there the unsurpassable roofing slate for which those great quarries are so famed, and giving profitable employment to tens of thousands of industrious men. This same formation, as we have noticed under *Anglesey*, as it approaches the Straits of Menai, undergoes a marked *alteration* from igneous causes, exhibiting in Anglesey the metamorphic gneissic texture. Bosses of quartz and felspathic and porphyritic rock are intermixed with the unaltered Cambrian, supplying indubitable proof of the presence in such parts of intense heat.

Over the Cambrian, in natural order, come the lower Silurian strata, the first members of which are the Lingula flags, the depositories of the earliest forms of shell-fish, of trilobites, &c. Next comes the Landeilo group, which underlie the masses of the Snowdon mountains, and are exhibited along the slopes of Snowdon up to a considerable height. The Bala beds are also here in great abundance. "The general course of the lower beds of these formations," Professor Ramsay writes, "is easily distinguished by the great band of

igneous rocks, coloured red or green on all good geological maps, that circle round the Cambrian strata, from the country between the river Dovey and Barmouth, by Cader Idris, Aran Mowddwy, and Arenig, to Moelwyn near Festiniog, and from thence stretch northward to Snowdon, Llanrwst, and Conway on one side, and westward, by Pwllheli to Aberdaron on the other. These igneous rocks partly consist of greenstone dykes, but chiefly of bosses of felspathic porphyry, and great lines of interbedded felspathic lavas and ashes, the product of ancient Silurian volcanoes that poured or showered their material into the seas of the period; and thus it happens that the igneous masses alternate in beds with common stratified rocks, containing marine shells of the genera *Orthis*, *Strophomena*, *Lingula*, &c." The Bala limestone, rich in fossils, runs in a long broken band, from Aran Mowddwy to Dolwyddelan, and a great part of the igneous bedded masses of the upper heights of Snowdon, of Carnedd Llewelyn, &c., are of the same geological age. "The slate quarries near Festiniog are in strata just where the Llandeilo and Bala beds join."

No old red sandstone occurs in Carnarvonshire, nor any later rock. The signs of glacier action are frequent—as in the Vale of Gwynant, Nant Francon, the pass of Llanberis, &c.

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

I.—*History of Carnarvonshire.*

Of all the districts of Wales which have been distinguished for zeal and suffering in the defence of the "mother-land," Carnarvonshire, the rugged and mountainous, must be allowed to stand beyond dispute the foremost. All its chief passes have been, not once, but seven times over, the Thermopylæ of Welsh freedom and independence. It has not a mountain which has not been a stronghold, nor a valley or ravine which has not been the line of march both of hostile and patriotic hosts; a creek which has not sheltered an enemy's fleet, or a mile of level ground not converted into a battle-field. Against the sides of its adamant hills the waves of hostile armies have rolled many a time in vain, and in the recoil have been broken into foam, and disappeared. Suetoniuses, Henrys, and Edwards have here been foiled—the power of the Norman and the power of the Englishman been laughed to scorn; and the righteous defenders of home and life found an unassailable asylum.

Of the people which inhabited this part before the Roman conquest little is known beyond the general fact that they were of the Cymric race. Our surviving British histories, even the oldest chronicles, give no intelligible clue to the particular clans or heads of families dwelling in the region. The Cymric conception of history did not descend to such minutiae, supposing that the art of recording things in writing was known, or that memoriter bardic records were in practice. It was enough with them that *Ynys Prydain*, or whatever the name by which it was known, was the sole possession of their race, before whose time "wolves, dragons, and oxen with the high prominence" alone inhabited it, and that such and such demi-god or hero was king. We have nothing better than this even for many ages after the Roman culture and the examples of ancient historians had enabled the Cymry to put in tangible form the wild traditions of their forefathers.

The Romans gathered from the natives that the Cymry of these parts were called by a name which has been handed down by Ptolemy under the form *Καγκανου*, Cangiani, supposed by some to be a portion of the *Cangi* attacked by *Ostorius* after his defeat of the *Trinobantes*

in Southern Britain. But this is a mere conjecture; Welsh records contain no memorial of such a name. We are informed by *Richard of Cirencester*, whatever the authority attached to his work, that the people of the north of *Britannia Secunda*, on the side of Wales verging upon what is now Cheshire and Shropshire, were the *Ordovices*, and these same people were in all probability spread all over North Wales, including Carnarvonshire. The oldest native name we possess for the general region, excluding *Powys*, is *Gwynedd*, which the Romans fashioned into *Venedotia*.

The Romans under Suetonius and Agricola subdued all these parts to the extent of making them tributary, but their operations were mainly displayed in Anglesey, that being the most thickly inhabited northern district, the retreat of the boldest patriots and of the Druid priests. After the conquest they formed two roads approaching from the South, diverging from *Tomen-y-Mur*, near Trawsfynydd, for *Segontium*, or Carnarfon, on the one hand, and for *Conovium*, or Caerhun, near Conway, on the other. For further particulars respecting the Romans in these parts, see under *Anglesey*. During the Roman period of 300 years there exists little reason for doubting that the native princes were allowed to rule their districts as in former times, on condition only of acknowledging the supremacy of Rome and paying the stipulated tribute.

On the departure of the Romans native independence was resumed in its fulness, and along with it, we may well presume, native broils and wars, Irish raids and reprisals. The Saxons conquered England, or that part of Britain subsequently called by that name, absorbing the mass of its Cymric or Celtic population into their own body, who contributed by this great amalgamation to form a new race, "the British people," such for force and genius as the world had never yet seen; and after Mercia, the last of their small sovereignties, had been set up, we hear of their presence and depredations in North Wales. It was not Carnarvonshire, the region of mountains, so much as the fairer and more accessible districts of Denbighshire and Anglesey, they attacked, and Carnarvonshire lastly, as the citadel, which, whether to take or abandon in despair, was always a question of uncertainty and doubt.

Carnarvonshire, as part of *Gwynedd*, was almost always under the same rule as Anglesey. Nennius informs us that Einion Urdd ruled over Mon and "Guenedota" (*Gwynedd*) "one hundred and forty-six years before Mailcun (*Maelgwyn Gwynedd*) reigned." Caswallon Law Hir, his son, however, seems to have ruled over Anglesey only. *Maelgwyn Gwynedd*—that *Maelgwyn* concerning whom *Taliesin* expressed the kindly if not quite unselfish wish,—

"That ne'er may *Maelgwyn* lack inspiring mead,
Foaming, and pure, and bright, to gladden us;
Mead which the toiling bee makes but not drinks—
Mead distilled I praise—its praise is everywhere,"

became a wider ruler; a man of strong arm and great genius, though, like his predecessors *Caswallon* and *Cunedda Wledig*, surrounded by a thin veil of mythological mystery. In the seventh century we come forth into less doubtful light: the Angles of Northumbria under King *Edwin* are seen invading North Wales; *Caswallon* of *Gwynedd* submits; the attacks of the Danish sea-rovers, mainly directed against Anglesey, become frequent; *Rhodri Mawr* becomes king of all *Gwynedd*, and eventually, in a sense, of all Wales, North and South;

and on his death divides his kingdom between his three sons, *Anarawd*, the eldest, receiving the government of Gwynedd, with his residence at *Aberffraw*, in Anglesey.

Soon the quarrels of the brothers involve all Wales in confusion; and when their contentions are silenced in death, the caldron is kept boiling to the brim by their successors. Bleddyn ap Cynfyn has to cope with Rhys ap Owain; Gruffydd ap Cynan has to crush the usurper Trahaearn on the field of Carno; many other rivalries ensue, until the native princes are called to their senses by the new aggressions of the Normans. Already had Rufus made the princes of Wales tributary; now the Lords Marchers are seated at Chester, Shrewsbury, &c., and come to steal the land. Gruffydd ap Cynan is still alive, and bravely defies and fights them, but they manage to settle upon Anglesey in spite of him, and build Lleiniog Castle.

The whole country seems now to unite against the oppressions of the Norman. Gruffydd leads his hosts into the enemy's country; their towns are sacked, their castles overthrown, and Rufus in person comes to North Wales to stamp out the spirit of the nation, in A.D. 1095. This was his first attempt in Wales. The citadel he had to attack was *Snowdon*—a fortress such as he had never before seen, and a fortress he did not take. "And the king," says the *Saxon Chronicle*, "at length returned homewards, because he could do no more there that winter."

Henry I. made an expedition into North Wales A.D. 1114, but we have no proof that he came so far as Carnarvonshire. He was appeased by gifts and submission. "The Welsh came and treated with him; and he caused castles to be built" (*Angl.-Sax. Chron.*). But soon old Gruffydd ap Cynan and his confederates are again in the field, and Henry must march once more to Wales. In 1121 he led a great army in person as far as *Snowdon*—which may mean only the mountainous district of Snowdonia, and not the particular eminence now known by the name. We have no account of battles fought on this occasion. The king's preparations had been vast, and he had sworn with a great oath that he would exterminate the nation. But he led his army back again from Snowdon, having received, as the *Annales Cambriæ* inform us, ten thousand head of cattle ("datis decem millibus pecorum cum eo pacificati sunt") as a means of pacification.

Gruffydd ap Cynan, A.D. 1137, is succeeded by his mighty son Owain Gwynedd, whose life is a campaign, and whose character is that of a hero (*d.* A.D. 1169). Great disturbances continue between the sons of Owain,—Malgwyn, Dafydd, and Rhodri. Dafydd eventually succeeds in establishing himself at Aberffraw, but in 1194 is defeated and dethroned by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great), who now enters upon the great struggle with the Norman power, and the equally difficult task of uniting the resources of Wales in its own defence. Llewelyn vigorously attacked the Lords Marchers. The Earl of Chester had rebuilt Diganwy Castle, which Llewelyn had once demolished, and in return for this and other pieces of misbehaviour was attacked by Llewelyn in his own territory.

King John was now roused to activity. Though Llewelyn had married his daughter—that unchaste Joan whose life the prince had spared, but whose paramour the Norman De Breos he had with swift vengeance hanged—he was irritated by his unceasing hostilities, and in the year 1211 made up his mind not simply to crush Llewelyn, but "to destroy all that had life in the country." His son-in-law adopted the best tactics. Throwing out flying columns to hang on the flanks of the invading hosts, he withdrew his forces to Snowdon, directed the

inhabitants to carry their provisions and valuables into the same safe retreat, and left his dear father-in-law to fight with the elements and the roads. The plan answered all purposes. In a short time, John, who had reached as far as Diganwy near Conway, where he formed his camp, found his provisions failing him; his convoys from England were intercepted; his men were decimated by disease and skirmishing parties. He therefore beat a retreat into England. But before the end of the year, not without thoughts of the former humiliation (“non immemor prædicti opprobrii”), he resolved on another attempt, and again reached Conway with a mighty host. But now Llewelyn from Snowdon presented the olive branch, paid a fine to the extent, as the *Annales*, A.D. 1211, say, of 3,000 head of cattle, and did homage to John; whereupon the king, nothing loth, returned in triumph to London.

For nearly thirty years more Llewelyn ap Iorwerth reigned as regulus in Gwynedd, with palaces at Aber and Dolwyddelan in Carnarvonshire, and Aberffraw in Anglesey. In that time he fought many battles, gained many victories, extended his influence over Powys and the South, and being permitted by his suzerain, “the king of London,” to chastise and subdue the petty lords and princes in different parts of Wales, he received their homage as chief regulus of Wales, and brought the country almost into unity and repose under his own direction. In the year 1240, however, the career of this illustrious prince came to an end by death. Dafydd, his son, succeeded him at Aberffraw, and proved a brave and patriotic prince. But his reign was short and stormy. Having kicked against some injustice and made reprisals, another invasion of North Wales was determined upon, and once more Diganwy Castle was the place of rendezvous for the English. Henry III. was now King of England, and he in person, after vast preparations, led a great army to the field. He re-erected, enlarged, and fortified Diganwy Castle, or Gannock Castle, as it is often called—hence the tax to cover the expenses of this expedition was known as “the scutage of Gannock,”—and made it a place of great strength. But he was too slow in his operations, forgetting apparently that time and tide will wait for no man, not even for a king. Autumn came in, and winter—the sure deliverer of the Welsh—was seen hastening at its heels; so Henry, having built, provisioned, and garrisoned his castle, hurried with his army back to England, without striking a blow.

Matthew Paris has a curious passage, including an interesting letter, in reference to this fruitless and costly expedition of King Henry, and the building of Diganwy:—“The king had now been staying for nearly two months on the lower confines of Wales, near a river flowing between the mountains of Snowdon [the Conwy], where he was employed in building a castle impregnable in its walls and its position [of this castle of Diganwy scarcely a vestige now remains], and on the 28th of September a certain noble of his army, wishing to inform his friends who were anxious about this matter, wrote to them as follows [portions only are extracted]:—

“His majesty the king is staying here with his army at Gannock, for the purpose of fortifying a castle which is now built in a most strong position, and we are dwelling around it in tents, employed in watchings, fastings, and prayers, and amidst cold and nakedness: in watchings through fear of the Welsh suddenly attacking us at night; in fastings on account of a deficiency of provisions, for a farthing loaf now costs five pence; in prayers that we may soon return home safe and uninjured; and we are oppressed by cold and nakedness because our houses are of canvas, and we are without winter clothing. There is a small arm of the sea which flows and ebbs under the aforesaid castle; this arm of the sea lies between us and Snowdon, where the Welsh quarter themselves, and is at high tide about a crossbowshot wide. On Monday next before Michaelmas in the afternoon, a ship from Ireland, bringing provisions to us for sale, was coming towards the

entrance to the harbour [Conway], but being incautiously steered, as the sea receded it struck the ground under our aforesaid castle, but on the side next the Welsh, and there remained. The Welsh immediately rushed down to attack it. We therefore, seeing this proceeding, sent 300 Welsh, our borderers from Cheshire and Shropshire [so that Cheshire and Shropshire were at that time considered "Welsh"], to defend the ship. The Welsh hurriedly retreated to the woods and mountains. Our people then, like greedy and needy men, indulged in plunder, spread fire and rapine through the country on the other side the water, and amongst their profane proceedings, irreverently pillaged a convent of the Cistercians called Aberconwy [on the site of the present Conway Castle, not then built] of all its property, and even of all the chalices and books, and burned the buildings belonging to it. The Welsh, in the meantime having assembled a large host of their countrymen, suddenly rushed with noisy shouts on our men, who were laden with booty acquired by the most wicked means and impeded by their sins, and put them to flight, wounding and slaying many as they retreated towards the ship; some of our people, choosing rather to trust to the billows than to be slain by their enemies, threw themselves into the waves, there to perish. Some of our knights they took alive to imprison them, but hearing that we had slain some of their nobles, and above all Naveth, son of Odo, a handsome and brave youth, they also hung these knights of ours, afterwards decapitating and mangling them dreadfully. . . .

" ' Whilst we have continued here with the army, being in need of many things, we have often sallied forth armed, and exposed ourselves to many and great dangers, in order to procure necessaries. After one conflict we brought back in triumph to our camp the heads of nearly a hundred decapitated Welsh. At that time there was such a scarcity of all provisions, and such want of all necessaries, that we incurred an irremediable loss both of men and horses. There was a time, indeed, when there was no wine in the king's house, and indeed not amongst the whole army, except one cask only; a measure of corn cost twenty shillings, a pasture ox three or four marks, and a hen was sold for eightpence. Men and horses consequently pined away, and numbers perished from want.' "

If we are to believe Matthew Paris, the condition of the Welsh at the time of David's death—which took place A.D. 1246, at his palace at Aber—was most wretched. They were coping with an enemy who, though often foiled and kept at bay, was yet too strong for them, and had only to bide his time to arrive at ultimate victory. Having garrisoned, as already intimated, his great fortress on the height of Diganwy—now a bare hill-top between Conway and Llandudno,—Henry, before departing for England, ravaged and despoiled the whole country around, including Anglesey, with the sole purpose of reducing the inhabitants to a state of utter helplessness and starvation,—and in this he had been assisted beforehand by the plundering Irish. "He was now well convinced," says the old chronicler, "of the irreparable ruin of his enemies the Welsh; for on his arrival the Irish had ravaged the whole of Anglesey, which is, as it were, the protectress and place of refuge for all Welsh; and at his departure he cruelly put to the sword and reduced to ashes everybody and everything that remained there; so much so that the whole country seemed reduced to one vast and uncultivated desert. . . . He also prohibited, under pain of death, any provisions being brought for sale from the English or Irish provinces. The castle of Gannock, too, well supplied with men, provisions, and engines of war, was a thorn in the eye of the wretched—yea, most wretched Welsh, and they could not by any means pass into England without being intercepted by the castellains, who were by the king's order obediently followed by the whole country; nor could they stay in their own country, for want."

This was the state of things, or nearly so, when David died, and the leading men of Gwynedd chose *Llewelyn ap Gruffydd* and his brother Owain to be their chiefs. Llewelyn was living on his estate in Denbighshire, it is said at Maesmynan, with lands extending over Rhos, Dyffryn Clwyd, and Rhyfoniog. Owain was at Henry's court. They were to rule separate portions—Llewelyn his own patrimony and surrounding districts, and Owain the remainder of the North. A treaty was entered into between the new princes and Henry. A season of quiet ensued. The country began to recover. It is evident that Henry had work enough on his hands in his conflict with the English barons, and the ill savour of the "scutage of

Gannock" blunted his zeal for a renewal of attempts on North Wales. Owain, however, A.D. 1255, aided by his brother Dafydd, took measures to deprive Llewelyn of his rule. They came to blows; and Llewelyn, in a vigorous battle, succeeded in routing his brothers' forces, making both Owain and Dafydd his prisoners. For many weary years Owain was shut up in Dolbadarn Castle, the ruin of which is still seen hanging over Llanberis lake.

Llewelyn's power grew, and the country began to hope for better times. But the causes of irritation from the side of the Lords Marchers were now renewed. Raids were made on the lands of the Welsh. Oppressive measures were adopted by the agents of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.), who had now been made proprietor of the great castles of Rhuddlan, Montgomery, Diganwy, &c., and these measures were not discountenanced, but rather encouraged by the young prince. Llewelyn remonstrated with Henry; but his pleadings were not heeded. Heart-rending complaints continued to pour in upon him from all parts of unendurable exactions and cruelties; the spirit of the country was goaded to desperation; Llewelyn had no alternative, as "Prince of Wales and Lord of Snowdon," but to move and demand justice from the English king.

In A.D. 1256 Llewelyn unfurled the banner of rebellion. He found the enthusiasm of his subjects, whatever their resources, equal to the occasion. By quick and sudden action he overran and took possession of the whole country which had been conceded by the late treaty to the English king, including nearly all Denbighshire, Flintshire, &c., as far as Chester, expelling the servants of the Lords Marchers, and taking the castles of Rhuddlan and Diserth. He then extended his protecting arms towards the South—for by a glance at our sketches of the southern counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, &c., it will be seen that there also the spirit of revolt was ripe, the presence of the Lords Marchers being found unendurable. He also gained the Montgomery districts. The English came against him on the Severn, but fled when he rushed on to the attack, fearing the multitude and martial appearance of his host. Llewelyn now turned again to the South, whither we have followed him under *Carmarthenshire*.

Henry now (A.D. 1257) thought it time to revisit Wales; and to make clean work of it, he summoned assistance from all available quarters. The Scotch and the Irish sent contingents; all the force of England was mustered. He marched to North Wales. Llewelyn knew the strength of the storm that was gathering, and wisely sheltered himself in the never-failing rocks of Snowdonia. Winter again proved friendly. Not a blow was struck. Henry, after his great preparations, thinking he had by a grand display of power overawed the Welsh, marched his army back again. The conflict with his barons was now the chief care of the king. A truce was arranged with Llewelyn for a year, at a conference, or parliament, held at Oxford, at which envoys from Llewelyn attended under safe-conduct granted by Henry. The *status quo* was to continue, and each was to respect the territory of the other.

The deeds of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last to whom the title "Prince of Wales" was conceded by the suzerain kings of England, are too numerous here to recount. For *twenty-five* years after this he continued to battle and plead for his country, to suffer from treachery, to restrain indignation against wrong, to counsel and compel unity. In talent, in energy, in every martial quality, no king or general in England during his time, not even the redoubtable Edward, could for a moment be compared to him. He found Wales exhausted and prostrate; he raised her from the dust; and, with the resources and men which so small a territory,

often torn into fragments by personal ambitions and rivalries, could afford, he for five-and-thirty years now curbed, now defied, and now baffled the whole power of England, although that power was often aided by the Scotch and Irish, and by foreign friends. The sentiment of admiration lodged in the vulgar mind for this illustrious man, seldom based upon knowledge of his deeds, is yet a faithful though faint reflection of the vehement love and worship which his character and career excited in the generation which witnessed them. If he had only been *successful*, all nations and ages would sound his praise; but as he failed to accomplish the impossible, and died in the struggle, his name is already well-nigh forgotten abroad, and in his own country is only feebly and timidly honoured.

Henry once more (A.D. 1263) gathered a host to invade Wales. The truce was violated, it is believed, by the English of the borders; reprisals followed: the wrath of an injured people could not be curbed altogether, and the consequence was that the English king once more made vows and bound himself to "extermination." Prince Edward was prominent in this expedition. But the march this time fell short of Snowdon. Henry found that he must husband his strength to deal with his barons, so Edward was recalled. Llewelyn soon after this, according to the *Annales Cambr.*, destroyed the castle of Diserth, and closely laid siege to the great castle of Diganwy, succeeding at last in reducing, and, as some say, in destroying it. He was joined by the powerful Earl of Leicester, and by Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, of Powys. The castle of Mold, the castle of Builth, and others, were taken and destroyed. Henry became anxious. The end of this renewed insurrection was, that a treaty was concluded, whereby Henry conceded to Llewelyn, who was to pay a sum of money, the government of all North Wales and Powys,—in fact, although the feudal superiority of the English king was still acknowledged, Llewelyn had, by force tempered with policy, regained the virtual mastery of the northern part of the Principality. A formal peace was concluded at Montgomery, Henry and Llewelyn being there, with many lords and nobles, in September, 1267. Llewelyn was henceforth to be called "Prince of Wales," and all lords holding land were to hold under him as suzerain in Wales.

In A.D. 1272 *Edward I.* became King of England, and soon found that Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, "Prince of Wales and Lord of Snowdon," was not disposed to take the oath of fealty to him as his liege lord. Edward, on the other hand, in A.D. 1275, offered insult to Llewelyn by intercepting his intended bride, Eleanor, daughter of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, on her way from France to Wales. Many offences were given on either side. It would seem that Edward had an inclination for war, and Llewelyn, on his part, was resolved not to do homage. In A.D. 1276, therefore, the quarrel came to an open rupture; Edward declared Llewelyn a rebel, and instantly made preparation for invading Wales. This was the beginning of the end. Dafydd, Llewelyn's brother, sided with the English. With great pomp Edward marched from Chester about the end of June, halted at Flint and Rhuddlan, which he put in a state of defence, and advanced towards the forest of Snowdon, Llewelyn's retreat. Negotiations, however, were opened, articles of peace were drawn and signed, Llewelyn gave up portions of his territories, paid a sum of money, engaged to pay annual tribute, and Edward's great army was led back to London, like so many before it, without fighting a single battle.

Things went on indifferently for a brief season. Soon complaints became loud of violations of the peace by both parties. North and South the Welsh lords and tenants

brought against the English officials accusations of unlawful deeds, of failure of justice, of contempt of native law and custom, of depredations, robberies, murders, and the uselessness of asking redress. The spirit of revolt, scarcely ever laid, is everywhere stalking forth. Snowdon, it is evident, will have again to be visited by an English army. Yes! once more—and only once, before Llewelyn's brave life is ended, and the independence of Wales is for ever blotted out. But the strenuous prince makes one more violent effort, and seems for a time on the way to success.

It is the year 1282. Dafydd, Llewelyn's once faithless brother, is the first to unsheathe the sword. Quick as lightning Hawarden Castle is taken, and Clifford, its owner, carried off bodily to the mountains. North and South, as if by electric spark, the conflagration blazed. But we have now to do with Snowdonia. Edward was also prompt to act. He saw his castles engulfed in the raging flood. Rhuddlan, Flint, fall before Llewelyn. Edward called all men to aid him,—all Englishmen, all Scotchmen, all faithful liegemen in Wales, his own principality; he sent his summons to Continental states to further his aims in Wales. He commanded bishops, and priests of inferior grade, to say masses by the thousand for the success of his enterprise. A great army is soon on the line of march, Edward in person leading it. He came to Rhuddlan, the great place of rendezvous. The purpose to scale Snowdon is slow of accomplishment. The months of summer pass, and it is already on the verge of autumn. But he is successful in taking possession of Anglesey, and now means to scale Snowdon from the Carnarvon side.

The Romans had constructed a bridge across the Menai, and passed and repassed without disaster. Edward's generals and engineers were not so happy in their plans. But a bridge of boats is built, and a detachment of some hundreds cross from the Anglesey to the Arvon side, and find the bridge all that could be wished. They believe the timid Welsh to be all hiding in the crags and caves of Snowdon, and so they take a turn to see the country, and, perhaps, gather provisions. By and by they think of returning to the main body on the other side. But lo! when they approach the bridge they discover that the other end is far away from the beach—the tide has come in during the delay and widened the water; the Welsh, who have been all this time on the alert, see the predicament, rush down in countless multitudes from the thickets and rocks, and overwhelm the disconcerted strangers.

A dozen knights, among them John Fitz Robert, Roger de Clifford, William de la Touche, &c., and nearly the whole of their men, are instantly slain. Scarcely a man reaches the opposite shore. Joy and gladness, of course, pervade the mountain hosts when the news of this signal exploit is echoed from hill to hill, and they confidently calculate upon the speedy discomfiture of the foe.

Meantime a mediator, none less than the Archbishop of Canterbury, toils up the rugged sides of Snowdon to persuade Llewelyn to moderation and submission. He returns to Edward, and again mounts Snowdon. Llewelyn offers conditions; but Edward must have surrender without condition. At last, all efforts at an arrangement proving fruitless, Edward resolves upon resting over winter, and making further preparations against the coming spring, when he hoped to bring the war to a successful issue; probably also thinking, that amid the rigour of the ice and snow and biting winds of Snowdon, Llewelyn and his hosts, with scanty and precarious provisions, might conveniently perish. But Llewelyn is not disposed to such an end. Quick in conception and bold in act, he hurries away from Snowdon by passes

which evade the vigilance of the enemy to the Merioneth hills, and leads a portion of his army (leaving the main body under the command of his brother Dafydd) to join the movement in the South; but in a few weeks, by an untoward occurrence, is slain, unarmed, in a lonely place in the neighbourhood of Builth. (See p. 70.)

The war was now virtually ended. Edward proceeded to unite the Principality to England by the *Statutes of Rhuddlan*, whereby also Carnarvonshire was constituted a county. For years, however, the Welsh held out as best they could against the forced amalgamation, and Edward had to pursue a policy of firmness and costly sacrifice which cannot be said to have been redeemed by many signs of the quality of mercy or magnanimity. The enormous sums he spent in building the great fortresses of *Conway* and *Carnarvon*, of which we shall now give a brief account, prove at once both the stubbornness of the resistance still offered by the Welsh, and the tenacity of the king's purpose effectually to subdue them.

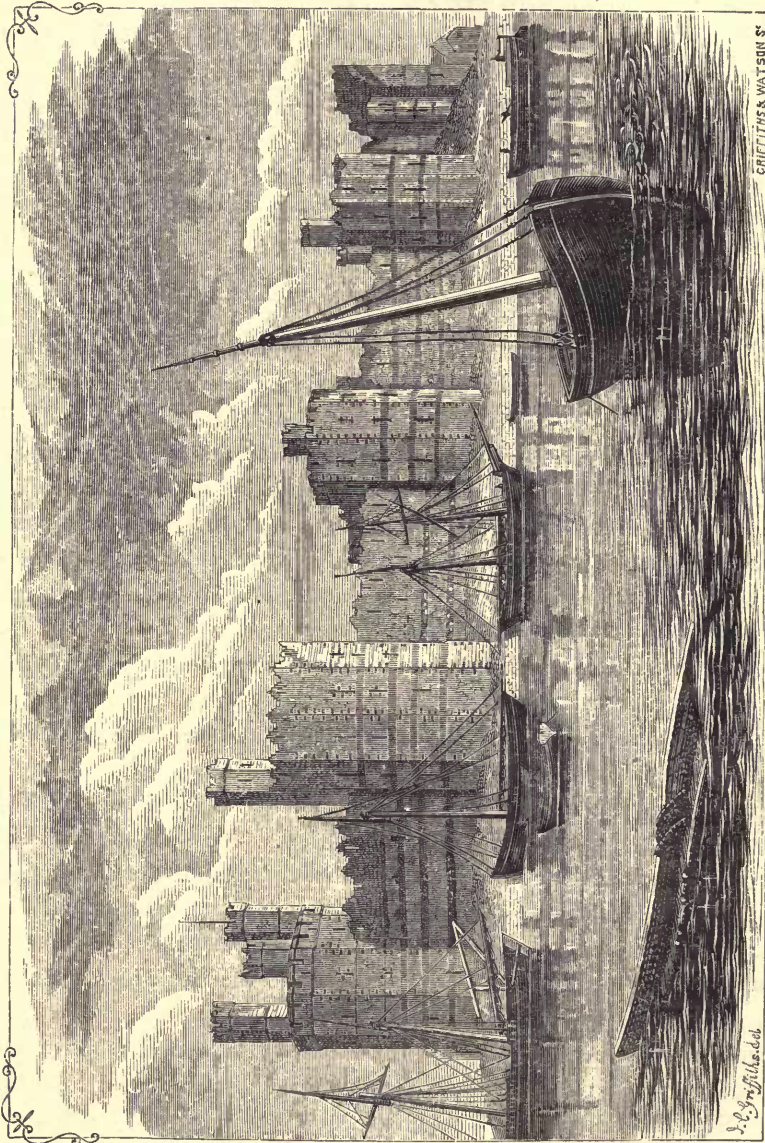
2.—*Antiquities of Carnarvonshire.*

The great fortress of *Carnarvon Castle*, which stands unrivalled in Britain for the grandeur of its ruin, was now soon to be erected. The fall of Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd took place in Dec., 1282, and the continuance of the war by Dafydd, his brother, lasted only till the spring of the following year, when that unhappy prince was taken and barbarously executed, the heads of both princes being subsequently exhibited together on the Tower of London.

The violence of the Welsh animosity, however, was well known; hostile bands lurked about the mountains, swooping down on Edward's convoys, and any detachments of his troops too unwarily marching from post to post, and guerrilla warfare threatened to be indefinitely prolonged.

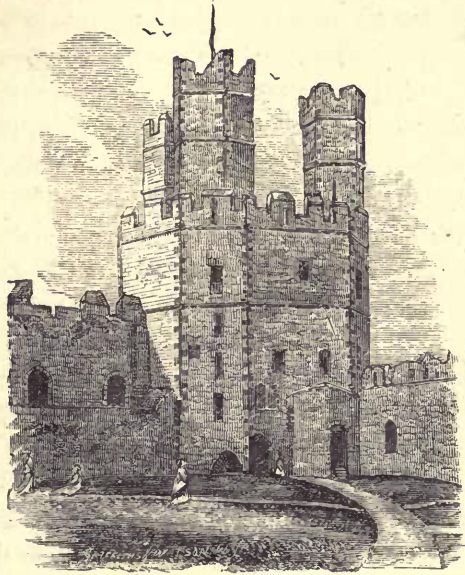
An idea of Edward's estimate of the power still remaining uncrushed in Wales, and of his deliberate resolution eventually to compass its total subjugation, may be formed from the great fortresses he now erected in the Snowdonia district—the chief of which was Carnarvon Castle, the building of which commenced in A.D. 1283.

The area enclosed by the walls is about three acres. The plan is oblong, the longest side being that towards the river, given in the large view. The walls are from eight to ten feet in thickness, and enclose a covered gallery with loopholes for the discharge of arrows and other missiles. In the circuit of the walls there are thirteen embattled towers with turrets; some are pentagonal, some hexagonal, and some octagonal, with finely wrought angles and embattled finishing. The principal entrance to the castle is from the town side, the moat along which had been for many years filled up, but has recently by the zeal and labour of Sir Llewelyn Turner, the Deputy Constable, and at considerable expense, been opened, discovering thereby the great depth of wall which had been buried, and showing the height of the fortress to advantage. The great gateway was originally defended by four portcullises, under a massive tower, on the front of which is a statue of Edward I., with a sword half drawn or half sheathed in his hand. Another entrance is called the Queen's Gate, from a tradition that Eleanor, the queen of Edward I., entered thereby when she was brought thither by Edward to give birth to the young prince, afterwards Edward II. The interior, both courtyards and apartments in the towers, are in a much more ruinous condition than the external walls.



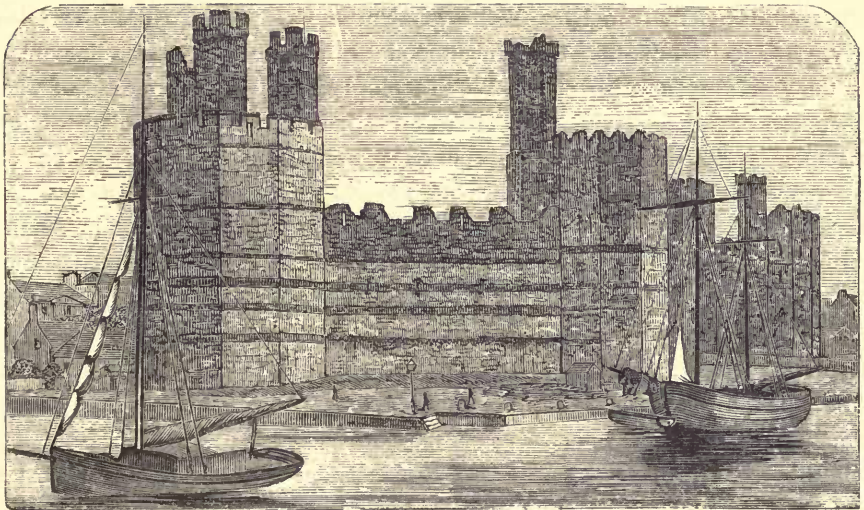
CARNARVON CASTLE, RIVER SIDE (from a photo by Bedford).

We have been favoured by Sir Llewelyn Turner, whose study and conservation of this superb castle has been for many years a labour of love, with some notes on its history and



CARNARVON CASTLE, THE EAGLE TOWER (*from the interior*).

erection, which we now incorporate in our account. It will be seen that the writer rather inclines to the old belief that the young prince was born in the Eagle Tower, shown in our



CARNARVON CASTLE, SIDE TOWARDS THE STRAITS (*from a photo. by Bedford*).

engraving, against the theory set up of late that it could not have been so, although he suspends decided judgment until further research has been made. The great rooms in the

upper story of that tower were built after the birth of Edward II., but that fact furnishes no disproof that he was born in the lower part already built.

“This magnificent castle has been described by high authorities as the finest specimen of castle architecture in Great Britain. It combines the elegances of a royal residence with the frowning grandeur of a majestic fortress. Its erection was commenced by King Edward the First in the year 1283, the eleventh year of his reign, and public records show that the works were carried on for a period of thirty-eight years, ending in the fifteenth year of the reign of Edward the Second. With the castle are connected the town walls, which are in most places in a state of great perfection. During the early years of its erection the castle was frequently visited by King Edward the First, who attached the highest importance to the position as a military post. Having sent his consort Queen Eleanor to Carnarvon for the purpose, she was confined there on the 25th of April, in the year 1284. Tradition points to a small room in the Eagle Tower as the room in which the prince was born—a proposition controverted by a gentleman of considerable research, who argues that because a large portion of the Eagle Tower was built by the second Edward, he could not have been born in it, and that had the queen’s confinement taken place in that tower, it would have been in one of the handsome apartments it contains. To this it is replied, that as the evidence produced proves the large rooms to have been completed in the time of Edward the Second, and as only a small portion of the castle could have been ready when the prince was born, the evidence affords a very good reason against the large rooms, but none for or against the truth of tradition as to the use of the small rooms, which it is fairly argued may have been the only part ready. We abstain from any expression of opinion on the subject, as the authorities of the castle are engaged in a very careful examination of all documents bearing on the subject, with no motive but the elucidation of the truth. At the time of Queen Eleanor’s confinement at Carnarvon the king was at Rhuddlan Castle, whence the news of the birth of a prince was conveyed to Carnarvon by a Welsh gentleman, Gruffydd Llwyd of Tregarnedd, in Anglesey, who received the honour of knighthood for the welcome message he bore.

“In the year 1295 a rising of the Welsh took place under the command of Madoc, an illegitimate son of Prince David. The attack on Carnarvon Castle took place during a fair, the constable was hanged, all the English put to the sword, and the castle, the walls of which had not attained anything approaching their full height, was set on fire. The revolt was soon suppressed, and the damage repaired. King Richard II., after his defeat in South Wales, passed some time in this castle. In the year 1402 it was besieged by Owen Glendower, who failed to make any impression upon it, and had to withdraw. The following spring he again attacked it with better ordnance, but no better result. The castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces in Cromwell’s day, and was surrendered to them, after which it was dismantled ; but it remains one of the most perfect, if not *the* most perfect ruin in the kingdom.”

The castle is the property of the Crown, and is under the control of the Constable, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Deputy Constable, Sir Llewelyn Turner : the latter lives in the neighbourhood, and has just completed the restoration of parts for a museum, the removal of many thousands of tons of rubbish from the interior, and the reopening of the moat for a length of nearly 500 feet, and an average depth of 23 feet. The west gate of the town was a few years ago restored by the same gentleman, and converted into a Royal

Welsh Yacht Clubhouse. The fine old walls of the town are almost entirely free from obstruction on the sea front; and were they cleared on the land side, Carnarvon would form one of the most striking and beautiful specimens of an old walled town to be found in Great Britain. The first Marquis of Anglesey was for many years Constable of this castle and Mayor of Carnarvon, in which offices he succeeded his father, the Earl of Uxbridge.

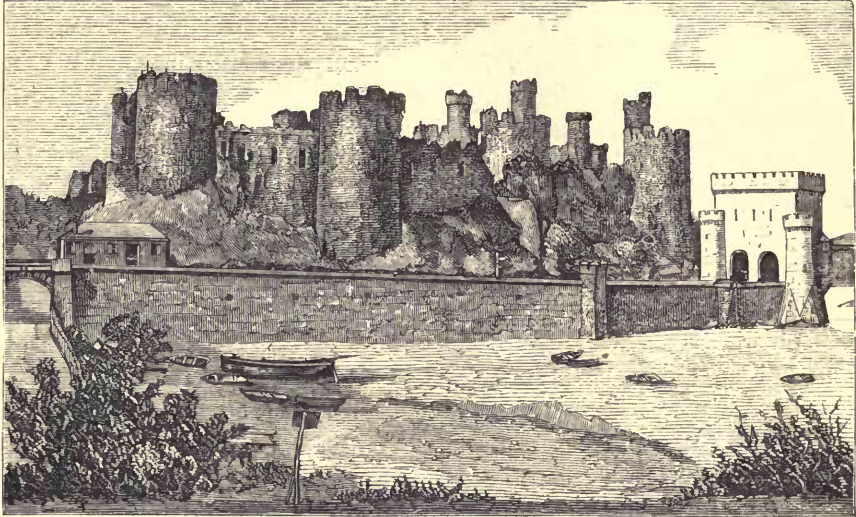
Under Conway Castle we shall give some particulars respecting the artificers employed, and their wages, which would equally apply to this castle—the erection of both having been begun in the same year. It is said that the excellent stone used in building Carnarvon Castle was brought from the old Roman Segontium, in part from Anglesey, and in part from Faenol, between Carnarvon and Bangor. The walls present courses of darker, perhaps slaty stones. If the name of the designer, or architect, of this castle were known, it would be mentioned with perpetual admiration. It is said that Henry Ellerton, or De Elreton, was the *master builder*, which probably meant in those times the architect; and the artificers were probably, as we shall see was the case at Conway, English workmen.

From whatever point of view this great pile is surveyed it presents an air of grandeur which infallibly wins admiration, while its dilapidation and decay excite a sense of sadness and regret. It is unquestionably beautiful beyond any other fortress of the Middle Ages in the United Kingdom. Even Rhaglan Castle, built much later, and a palace castle more than a warlike fortress, is not to be compared with it. And we much question whether any of the famous “castles of the Rhine” make a near approach to its sublimity. That of Heidelberg, on the Neckar, like Rhaglan, is too palatial in style, too limited, and too modern, to form any parallel. Carnarvon Castle, in a word, stands alone, and its nearest competitors are found in its own land of castles, at Harlech, Conway, Cydweli, and Caerphili.

Conway Castle, the next great monument of antiquity in Carnarvonshire to be mentioned, is of identical origin and of equal age with that of Carnarvon. Taken along with the unbroken investiture of town walls with which it is accompanied, this castle is, perhaps, the most interesting in its completeness of any in the kingdom, and renders Conway the finest example we possess of a walled town of the thirteenth century.

This fortress was commenced and nearly completed in the year 1283, the next year after the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales recognised as such by the English kings. It was, therefore, like its companion fortress at Carnarvon, built not for the purpose of aiding in the conquest so much as aiding in the retention of the conquest of Wales, already virtually accomplished. It was the heavy iron put upon the already captured foe, meant to tame his spirit and render him quiet through sickness of heart and despair. Defiant, proud, and contemptuous as was the Welsh nation towards its stronger and steadier rival, the English, it found in Edward a foe whose will was of iron, hard and tenacious enough to meet and curb it; and these great fortresses are a measure of the force and steadfastness of that will, as much as of the resistance which a small but brave and hardy nation offered to it. That people had been schooled in adversity. They had almost an affection for adversity; for if no foreign foe offered it as a gift, they forthwith created it by quarrels amongst themselves. But for nearly 800 years they had sustained an almost uninterrupted conflict with aggressors of Saxon, Danish, and Norman nationality, interpolating many bloody conflicts of a more domestic nature; and yet they are now found by Edward I., after the greatest armies that England could raise from all quarters had invaded Snowdonia itself

more than seven times, and after the last of their princely race had fallen, stubborn, sullen, contemptuous, dangerous. The fierce sallies from the mountains were distressing. The real conquest of Wales threatened to be a long achievement; but to Edward's mind an achievement it was to be; and he built his castles, made his roads, issued his edicts, like a man who had counted the cost and made up his mind.



CONWAY CASTLE (*from a photo. by Bedford*).

“Proud pile! thy tempest-beaten towers still rear
 Their heads sublime, and to the angry storm
 Bid bold defiance; though their aged brows
 Bear visibly the marks of strong decay.”

Conway Castle was planted on a projecting rock of no great height hanging over the estuary of the river *Conwy*, a spot selected by the far-seeing mind of Edward as superior to the site of the great castle of *Diganwy*, the other side of the estuary, which *Llewelyn* had some time ago demolished. On this *Conwy* site there used to stand the monastery or abbey of *Aber Conwy*, the inmates and priests of which had experienced a hard fortune during the recent wars, being frequently robbed and ill-treated, sometimes murdered by Normans or Welsh, as accident ordained. From *Matthew Paris* we learn that in A.D. 1245 the place had been sacked and partly burned by the English soldiery, who had crossed over from the castle of *Diganwy*; and it is possible it had been abandoned by the peace-loving *Cistercian* monks before Edward chose to claim it as ground for a military fortress. Be that as it may, in A.D. 1283 he laid there the foundations of a castle on a magnificent scale, and pushed on its building with all possible speed. He was determined to guard the two keys to the *Snowdon* district—the *Conwy* river here, and the *Seiont* at *Carnarvon*,—and with strong garrisons at these places to hunt out of their rocky retreats such of the patriot bands as might still have life in them.

It is curious to notice his method of proceeding—the men he employed, the wages he paid, and the total cost of certain parts of these great works. In the *Bag of Wales*, No. 46,

at the Westminster Chapterhouse, there are still found some of the actual account-sheets of the detailed payments on the works—more especially of payments made to quarrymen, hauliers, mortar-men, boatmen, &c., in the building of the great hall, called from motives of policy the hall of Llewelyn (*Aula Lewelini*). Edward from Conway issued his command to the Sheriff of Rhuddlan to send masons to Conway, the works on Rhuddlan Castle being probably now near completion. The men employed, judging from their names in the account sheets, were English and Normans, with the exception only of the more menial labourers, amongst whom we find an occasional Welsh name. The degradation of the conquered race is seen as clearly in the position and wages assigned to it in these operations as if defined and ordained by royal edict. It would seem that 3 pence per diem of the money of the time were the highest wages paid; 2 pence being more common, while the Welsh “hewer of wood and drawer of water” had only his penny per day. Thus in the first week’s operations we find John de Cantabr’, quarryman, receiving for the week’s work 15d.; Henry Brown, quarryman, 8d.; and poor Cadwgan ap Eignion, a porter, whose business it was to carry the stone from the quarry to the site, 4d. A whole batch is neatly put together thus; the reader will excuse the Norman-Latin:—

“Secunda Septimana.

In vadiis Radulphi de Golston Cementarii pro VI dies operabiles	18d.
Edwardo cementario	12d.
Johanni de Cantabr’. quar.	15d.
Henrico Broun quarrario	12d.
Cadwgan ap Eignion portori	6d.
Cuidam garcioni facienti mortarium	6d.
In carriagio arrenæ per aquam et terram	2s. 1d.
	Summa . . 7s. 10d.”

In the 18th week, which was the next before Whitsuntide (“septimana proxima ante Pentecostem”), wages are a little improved, for now Ralph de Golston gets his 2s. for the week, and so does Hugo de Derby, the plasterer, while John de Cantabr’, and Henry Broun, quarrymen, get 20d., and Willielmus de Thornton, Ythel de Angles, &c., porters, 9d.; the whole outlay of this eighteenth week on Llewelyn’s great hall being 9s. 6d. Then there was the cost of iron, and working it for the works prior to Whitsuntide, 15s. 8d.; for 23 quarters of lime, burnt and bought at *Aber*, at 3d. per quarter, 5s. 9d.; and for the carriage of the same from *Aber* to “Conewey,” 7s. 8d. In fine, the building of the magnificent “Hall of Llewelyn,” where Edward and succeeding kings held state and sumptuous entertainment for ages, cost in all the sum of about £40 or £50 of the money of the period.

The form of this enormous fortress is nearly rectangular, and is on two of its sides washed by a fork of the river Conwy and the tide. The Chester and Holyhead Railway passes under the archway seen to the right in the view, and further to the right is the Conwy suspension bridge. The side of the ruin farthest from the spectator, and looking out to the bay, is equally fine with that shown in the engraving. The walls are from 12 to 15 feet in thickness, flanked by eight massive *circular* embattled towers (those at Carnarvon being angular), each of which, when perfect, had a slender machicolated turret (three or four of which still remain) issuing from the top. The great entrance gate was at the north-west end, where a deep and wide fosse was spanned by a drawbridge. A postern gate communicated with the river by

a flight of steps cut in the living rock. The great courtyard was divided into two portions like that at Carnarvon, into which the great apartments looked. The principal of these was the "Hall of Llewelyn," already referred to, the outline of which in its desolation is still clearly traceable; and a few of the great Gothic arches, eight in number, which supported its solid masonry roof at the height of 30 feet, remain. These are the stones which poor Cadwgan ap Einion, and other Welsh "portorii," carried at a penny a day from the quarries; this is the mortar made by a certain *garcion*, too contemptible to have a name, but useful "facienti mortarium," at a penny a day; and mixed with it is the lime brought from Aber at 3d. per quarter in price, and a little more in "carrigium et portagium." This great hall is some 130 feet long and 32 feet broad, with a spacious fireplace at either end; six lancet windows looking out on the river, and three wider, more ornamental ones towards the inner courtyard. Underneath were extensive vaults for wine or arms, as necessity might dictate. The two towers on the left of our engraving, flanking the principal entrance, contained the king's and queen's apartments when staying at the castle, the farthest being the queen's. On the second floor is still to be seen an elegant Gothic recess, groined with six intersecting arches, held to be the queen's *oriel*. It looks out by several openings on the river,—a sweet place for contemplation, devotion, or the toilet. Eleanor, perhaps, attended to them all by turns:—

"In her oryall there she was
Closyd wel with royal glas;
Fulflyd it was with imagery;
Every window by and by
On each side had there a gynne
Sperde with many a divers pyune."

Of the history of Conway Castle after its erection not much is known, considering that it was used as a fortress 300 years. A.D. 1290, seven years after the erection, so turbulent did the Welsh still continue, Edward was himself besieged in this castle by Madoc, son of Dafydd, brother of Llewelyn, and reduced to so great a strait with all his garrison that famine had set in, and utter ruin would have befallen them but for the timely arrival of succour by sea. Here it was that Richard II. took shelter when he landed from Ireland, A.D. 1399, to oppose Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., and hence he was taken prisoner and deposed. In the civil wars the castle was garrisoned for the king by Dr. John Williams, a native of Wales, but Archbishop of York, whose influence was paramount in North Wales. Williams, however, when deprived of his command in these parts—for he was a "militant" prelate,—suddenly quitted Charles's interest, and joined the Parliamentary General Mytton in reducing Conway and taking its castle. The town was stormed in August, 1646, and the castle soon surrendered. "All the Irish among the prisoners were tied back to back and thrown into the river." The Parliament spared this noble fortress, but the roofs and floors were afterwards removed by the Earl of Conway, to whom it was granted after the restoration of Charles II. The town walls of Conway, nearly perfect, are strengthened by twenty-one towers, circular like those of the castle, besides two great towers flanking each of the three entrance gates. This place, as a whole, in its antique picturesqueness cannot be equalled in Great Britain. The town contains, besides a venerable church of great age, an interesting monument of antiquity in *Plas Mawr*, "the great house," an Elizabethan structure erected A.D. 1576, it is said by Robert Wynne ap Meredydd, of the Gwydir family. It was long the property of the Mostyns, but has recently been sold.

The *castle of Diganwy*, or *Gannock*, as it was called in Norman-English times, once so formidable a fortress, an account of whose erection we have given in past pages, has altogether disappeared. On the road to Llandudno from the Conway Junction, its *site* is seen on the high ground to the left, but no part of the fortress remains.

Dolbadarn Castle, otherwise *Llys Dinorwig*, a mere fragment of a ruin, near the junction of the two Llanberis lakes, was at one time a most important British stronghold. It stands in the centre of the wild Snowdon district, and is so situated as to command a wide view of the lakes and mountain passes. Here was the rendezvous of the patriots under the Llewelyns, whenever the stress of war drove them to the mountains. This castle was the prison-house of Owain, the unfaithful brother of the last Llewelyn, for twenty years. The character of the masonry indicates an age anterior to the Normans, and leaves little doubt that this is one of the few genuine British fortresses in Wales, fragments of which still survive.

The *castle of Dolwyddelan*, in the little valley of Glyn Lledr, between Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog, is a monument of surpassing interest as the ancient residence of the royal princes of North Wales. Here was born *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth* (the Great), a child of the mountains, who by reason of his longer life, but not more puissant spirit, proved a greater plague to the Plantagenet kings than even his grandson *Llewelyn ap Gruffydd*, the last Cymric prince of Wales. This is said to have been from early times the site of a British fortress. The present ruin is of an uncertain age, but probably before the Norman Conquest. Recent inquirers have held the opinion that this was the last place in the North that held out against the forces of Edward I., and it would seem that its capture occurred in the year after the fall of Llewelyn, or A.D. 1283. What remains of the ancient fortress are two square towers of massive proportions, much dilapidated. It stands on a bold rock, inaccessible on one side, in a region of wildness and picturesque beauty, through which the river Lledr makes its way to join the Conwy.

The castle of the princes of Gwynedd, at *Aber*, has nearly disappeared. The date of its origin is entirely unknown. The mound on which it stood, close to the village, is visible, with traces of a moat surrounding it; fragments of clotted masonry lie about in the fences; but no walls remain, unless buried in the mound. On the top of the hillock is now a kitchen-garden, and the cottagers grow their potatoes about the foot of it, with happy unconsciousness that they are dealing too familiarly with an historic spot. This was the place where the Norman, William de Breos, was kept prisoner by Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and being found on too familiar terms with the Princess Joan, Llewelyn's wife, and daughter of King John, was summarily hanged by the outraged prince, and his body thrust into a cave in the mountains. The Princess Joan was buried at Llanfaes Abbey, and her sarcophagus is now preserved in Sir Richard Bulkeley's grounds at Baron Hill. The palace of Aber was used by the last Llewelyn, but was soon after destroyed.

The *castle of Criccieth*, on the shore of the Cardigan Bay, five miles from Portmadoc, is fixed on a rock of great boldness, and must have been a place difficult to assault. The dimensions of the castle were not large, but its walls were massive, and fitted to stand much battering. It has all the character of a Norman fortress, and is said to have been built by Edward I. three years after the founding of Carnarvon and Conway Castles. At the same time Criccieth was a British place of defence long before Edward's time; it probably had a walled fortress, and it is not without reason that some have argued that Edward only improved

and strengthened what he found on this site, making the earlier rectangular towers at the entrance, which are still square inside, circular outside by thickening the walls. Before this supposed rehabilitation the castle of Criccieth is held to have corresponded in style and expression with that of Dolwyddelan.

Of the castle of Criccieth in after times, that redoubtable hero, *Sir Howel-y-Fwyall*, was made governor by the Black Prince, who, on his being constituted Prince of Wales, had been presented by his royal father with all the castles and royal demesnes in the Principality. Howel was with the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, when the French king was taken prisoner, and did such execution with his poleaxe that the prince made him a knight, "and allowed a messe of meat to be served before his axe or partisan for ever in perpetual memory of his good service; which mess of meat after his death was carried down to be given to the poor for his soul's sake, and the said mess had eight yeomen attendants found at the king's charge, which were afterwards called Yeomen of the Crown, who had eightpence a day of standing wages, and lasted to the beginning of Queen Elizabeth. . . . Besides this he had the Constablership of the Castle of Criccieth, where he kept house, and the rent of Dee Mills at Chester, for the term of his life." (*Cambr. Reg.*, i., 148.) He was of the tribe of Collwyn ap Tangno, Lord of *Eifonydd*—the ancient comot in which Criccieth was situated; and there are many of his descendants still surviving in Lleyn.

Of *Roman antiquities* in Carnarvonshire we have several important traces, the chief being the remains of *Segontium*, in the parish and near the church of Llanbeblig, outside of Carnarvon; the traces of the station of *Conovium* at Caerhun, on the left bank of the Conwy, about five miles from Conway; and the Roman road (*Sarn Helen*), which, coming up from the south, divides at *Tomen y Mur*, near Festiniog, proceeding on the right by the Vale of Conwy to *Conovium*, and on the left, possibly by the Pass of Llanberis, to *Segontium*.

Looking to *British* times, we find in Carnarvonshire many remains of great interest, but of an age so remote that nothing definite can be said of their origin. *Braich y Ddinas*, on Penmaen-mawr, is a position of note: *Pen y Ddinas*, on the Great Orme's Head; *Castell Caer Seion*, near Conway; *Tre'r Ceiri*, on the summit of *Yr Eifl*, in Lleyn, are examples of ancient British camps. Besides these, *caers* and *castellau* in great numbers are found in all parts of the county, such as *Castell Caeron*, *Castell Odo*, *Pen y Gaer*, and others in Lleyn; *Craig y Ddinas*, and *Caer Engan*, on the *Ilyfni*; *Dinas Dinorwig*, and *Dinas Fawr*, near Carnarvon; *Pen-y-Gaer*, near Bethesda; *Dinas Emrys*, near Beddgelert; a *caer* on *Tal-y-fan*, a *castell* at *Pen-y-gaer*, and another at *Tal-y-Cafn*, near Caerhun.

Of *pre-historic* antiquities Carnarvonshire does not possess an abundance. Its *cromlechs* are remarkably few considering the near vicinity of Anglesey, where these monuments of an extreme antiquity are so numerous. The great *cromlech* at Aberdusoch, near *Clynnog*, is the finest in the county. Another stands near the church towards the shore. At *Four-Crosses*, on the *Pwllheli* road, is, or was, a *cromlech*. At *Cefn-issaf*, *Llanystumdwy*, there is still surviving a *cromlech* of moderate size, which a short time ago narrowly escaped destruction, the tenant who farms the land having begun boring it for powder, when some one of greater intelligence persuaded him to desist. Another *cromlech* on the farm of *Ystumcedig*, in the same neighbourhood, was recently demolished. Further on, in the peninsula of Lleyn, the

Tregwm cromlech, on Cefn Amwlch mountain, is still, we believe, in existence, and uninjured; but *Yr Allor*, "the altar," at Llangian, near the Cardigan Bay shore, and a neighbouring cromlech at Hendy, Llanbedrog, have long ago been thrown down, and perhaps by this time altogether destroyed. It is worthy of notice that all the cromlechs known in Carnarvonshire are located in the peninsular part of it, and, as is common in other counties in Wales, and throughout Britain and the Continent, not far from the sea-shore.

On the land of Mr. Ormsby Gore, near Bryn Coch, there was some years ago a fine *stone circle*; but in 1871 only one or two of the stones continued. Men living could remember another in the same locality which has altogether vanished. This is evidently an iconoclastic age; and if intelligence is always at the root of iconoclasm, the natives of Eifonydd need no more schools.

The *Meini Hirion* or *menhirs* of Carnarvonshire are not numerous. Among the crowd of antiquities on the ridge of *Penmaen-mawr* we find some menhirs; in the park of *Glynlifon* is another; the ordnance map gives one at Llangwnadl in Lley; and one used to stand at *Pen-prys*, near Nevyn, and others near Aberdunant.

The *tumuli* or *tomens* of this county, although many have been demolished, are still numerous. The probability that they are places of sepulture, where the remains of distinguished persons are enshrined, ought to give them sacredness; but in these days of clearance and "improvement" the possibility that they are mere artificial elevations made for the purpose of observation, or posts of defence, frequently suffices as an excuse for their destruction. The tumuli of Llandrillo in Creuddin, Penmaenmawr, Chwilog, Nefyn, Plas Llechidon, Dolbenmaen, are amongst the principal remaining.

SECTION III.—THE NOBLE TRIBES OF NORTH WALES.

Of the fifteen tribes (or clans recognising a common ancestor) called noble, in North Wales, the following were located in parts now included in the county of *Carnarvon*. Criticism has never been applied to the evidence upon which these divisions have been founded; but there seems little reason to doubt the general accuracy of the family traditions and recognitions of consanguinity, mostly fortified by written and monumental records, which were formally embodied in writing about the 15th century.

Collwyn ap Tangno, Founder of the Fourth Noble Tribe,

Is said to have been Lord of *Eifonydd*, *Lley*, and *Arduwgy*—these names indicating so many comots, the latter being in Merionethshire. The building of *Twr Bronwen*—the "Tower of Bronwen," in Harlech Castle—is attributed to him, and he is believed to have resided there for a time. This castle was of course earlier than the structure the ruins of which are now visible at Harlech (see *Harlech Castle*), although a part of those ruins are held by good judges to indicate an antiquity earlier than the Edwardite era. He lived in the 11th century. Asser, Meirion, and Gwgawn, sons of Merwydd, Collwyn's son, lived in the time of Gruffydd ap Cynan, prince of North Wales *temp.* William Rufus and Henry I.

(*d.* 1137). The old document often quoted (see *Cambr. Reg.*, i., 148) says that his children lived in *Llyn*. Collwyn's posterity "were always the best men in Eifionydd and Ardudwy." *Sir Howel y Fwyall*, companion of the Black Prince, was of this tribe (see *Criccieth Castle*). Collwyn bore on his escutcheon—"Sa., a chevron arg., between 3 fleurs-de-lis."

Cilmin Droetu, Founder of the (Fourth) Noble Tribe.

It is questioned by some whether Cilmin's clan should be called the fourth tribe. He was brother's son of Merfyn Frych, King of Man, and settled at Glynllifon in *Llyn*. His posterity "were wise and discreet men in all ages, and many of them learned in the laws, and judges under the kings and princes of Wales, as Morgeneu Ynad, and Cyfnerth his son, whose law-book is yet extant, fairly written on parchment; Morgeneu Ynad ap Madog, Morgan Ynad ap Meurig, and Madog Coch Ynad, Robert Meredydd ap Hwlwyn Llwyd, a wise gentleman in the time of Henry VII., and of him are descended the Glynnns of Nantlle, Sir William Glyn, Kt., of Glynllifon," &c. (*Cambr. Reg.*, i., 147.) Cilmin's coat bore—Quarterly: 1 and 4, arg., an eagle displayed with two heads, sa.; 2 and 3, three brands ragulé, gu.; over all, on an escutcheon arg., a man's leg, coupé à la cuisse, sa.

Nefydd Hardd, Founder of the Sixth Noble Tribe.

He was of Nant Conwy, or the upper part of the Vale of Conwy, and lived in the time of *Owain Gwynedd*, son of Gruffydd ap Cynan, and prince of North Wales (*d.* A.D. 1169). The family of Nefydd Hardd got into bad repute; for Owain Gwynedd, according to a custom of the country, having given him his son Idwal as a foster-child, to be brought up by him and properly protected, Nefydd's son Dunawd, with his father's complicity, slew Idwal at *Cwm Idwal*, in Snowdon, as they were hawking; "wherefore Nefydd and his posterity were degraded, and from being gentlemen were made bondmen." But Rhun, son of Dunawd, to atone for the murder, and as an equivalent of the degeneracy, gave land and property to the church of Llanrwst. "Madog Goch, son of Iorwerth, son of Gwrgeneu, grandson of Nefydd, was steward to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, as is recorded in the 'Book of Gruffydd Hiraethog.'" Dr. William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph, who assisted in the translation of the Bible, was lineally descended from Nefydd Hardd. Nefydd dwelt at Cryg-nant Llanrwst, and bore arms—"Arg., three spear-heads sa., imbrued, points upwards."

In the *Cambr. Register* (i., 149) it is said that Madog Goch's gravestone at that time (A.D. 1796) in the churchyard of Llanrwst bore this inscription in Welsh:—"Here I repose, Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Gwrgeneu, chief steward of the Lord of Cymru."

Maeloc Cwm, Founder of the Seventh Noble Tribe.

Maeloc was Lord of the comot of *Llechwedd Isaf* (the country about Conway) and *Creuddyn* (the promontory of the Great and the Little Orme's Head), and lived in the time of Prince Dafydd ap Owain Gwynedd, or about A.D. 1175, "as Sir Thomas William's

Book averreth" ("Llyfr, Wiliam Cynwal"). He was the ancestor of the Chaloners, who, though Welsh, took that name because Maelog had "lived in a town in France called Chaloner [Chalons?], from whence he took the name." He bore—"Arg., on a chevron sa., three angels, or."

Of the above four founders of houses in the district of Carnarvonshire, Collwyn ap Tangno greatly surpassed in importance and in the number and influence of his descendants the other three.

SECTION IV.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

This county has always possessed households of distinction comparatively in greater abundance than some other counties of Wales. So large a proportion of the surface is covered with mountains, that facilities for the settlement of great families and the formation of great estates were wanting; and therefore it is not strange that the genteel society of this district is sparsely distributed. The paucity of men of position in the olden time is strikingly illustrated by the list of sheriffs of the county hereafter given, in the earlier part of which it is seen that, owing to the fact named, the same person is at short intervals called to serve the office. Thus the names Bulkeley of Beaumaris, Wynn of Gwydir, Wynn of Bodfel, Williams of Cochwillan, Madryn of Madryn, Glynn of Glynllifon, often recur, and occasionally men from a distance, such as Mostyn from Flintshire, Herbert from Glamorganshire, are introduced.

Beyond comparison, the Wynns, Bulkeleys, Williamses, Glynnns, Gruffydds, and Bodvels were the leading houses in Carnarvonshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of these the Wynns, having their root at Gwydir, were the most widely ramified and influential. Most of these Houses have shown a wonderful vitality when we compare them with others of parallel standing in other counties; for, with the exception of the Gruffydds of Penrhyn and the Glynnns of Glynllifon, they have still living representatives in different parts of North Wales, albeit not always in the direct and male line.

The Bodvels of Bodvel.

In the table of sheriffs of this county this name appears frequently in the earlier stages. The family occupied a prominent position in the county circles, and in its public business. No representatives in the elder line are known now to exist; but it will be seen under the important pedigree of *Madryn* we publish, that Capt. Jones-Parry, M.P. of that place, represents the Bodvels in the younger branch. The house is now occupied by a tenant farmer, and is the property of Mr. Assheton-Smith of Vaenol.

The Bodvel were of the clan of Collwyn ap Tangno, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales. John Wynn ap Hugh of Bodvel, sheriff of his county A.D. 1551 and 1560, was a man of great note in his day, and had married, according to *Leveys Dwnn*, Elizabeth, daughter of "Sir John ap Sir John Pulsdon." In the *Memoirs* by Sir John Wynn of Gwydir we find the following particulars respecting him:—"The memorable services of Sir John Wynn ap Hugh, born at Bodfel in Llyn, whereof he was Lord, are not to be

forgotten. He was standard-bearer to John, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Duke of Northumberland, in the great field fought between him and Kett, and the rebels of Northfolk and Suffolk, near Norwich, in Edward the Sixth's time [August, 1594]; his horse was slain under him, and himself hurt, and yet he upheld the great standard of England; . . . for the which service the Duke of Northumberland bestowed upon him two fine things in Lynne, viz., the Isle of Bardsey, and the demesne house of the Abbot of Bardsey, near Aberdaron, called the Curtwith."

The name Bodvel, or Bodfel, was doubtless taken from the ancient seat of the family, for up to the time of John Wynn ap Hugh no fixed surname had been adopted, but the ancient Welsh method of calling a man after his father's first and only proper name was followed. John's son, Hugh Gwyn *Bodfel*, is the first we find called after this name (see *Lewys Dwnn*), and thenceforth the surname was continued. Hugh's son, Thomas Bodvel, was the representative of the house in 1602. His first wife was Lowri, daughter of Thomas Glyn of Glynllifon, by whom he had two daughters; his second wife was Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Owen ap Robert of Bodeon, by whom he had a son, John.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the male line became extinct, and the only representative, Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Bodvel, Esq., married Robert, Viscount Bodmin, son of John, Earl of Radnor.

Their arms were those of Collwyn ap Tangno,—“Sa., a chevron arg., between 3 fleurs de lis of the second.”

Glyns of Glynllifon.

This was another name derived from the place of abode. The name Llywd preceded the name Glyn in the same line. The sept was that of Cilmin Droetu, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes, living in the ninth century, having come from the north of Britain (Cumbria), and settled in the *Glyn*, or vale of the *Llifon*. We do not find Glyn as a surname until the two sons of Edmund Lloyd, Robert Glyn and William Glyn, assumed it. The standing of the family at this time (A.D. 1550) may be learned from the alliances made by these sons: the former married Agnes, daughter of John Wynne ap Robert Vaughan; the latter (sheriff of his county 1562) married, first, Angharad, daughter of Ellis ap Morus of Clenenneu; second, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Mostyn, by Jane, daughter of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn.

Thomas Glyn, Esq., of Glynllifon, was sheriff of his county in 1622, and M.P. for the same 1623-4. The line male became extinct in the seventeenth century, when the property vested in an heiress, Frances, “under age in 1695” (*Meyrick*), daughter of John Glynne, Esq., who married Thomas Wynn, Esq., of Boduan in Lley, created a baronet 25th October, 1742. Their grandson, Sir Thomas Wynn, Bart., was advanced to the peerage of Ireland 1766, as Baron Newborough, the present lord being the third. Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden, Flintshire, is lineally descended from Chief Justice Glynne, a younger son of the Glynllifon House, and bears the arms which *Dwnn* in 1558 ascribes to the Glynllifon family,—the arms, namely, of *Celmin Droetu*: Arg., an eagle displayed with two heads, sa.: arg. 3 brands, ragulé sa., fired, ppr.,” &c.

Judging from the arms borne by the Glyns of Ewell, Surrey, and Glyns of Gaunts, Somer-

set, these families claim relationship with the old sept of Glynllifon, for both have on their escutcheon "Arg., an eagle displayed with two heads, sa." In their case the original form of the name has been retained, or perhaps restored.

Williams of Cochwillan.

This was one of the greatest families in Carnarvonshire in its day. It was prominent in the sixteenth century, William Williams of Cochwillan being sheriff of county of Carnarvon in 1542, 1547, 1553; his son, of the same name and place, in 1592, and of Vaenol in 1599 and 1607. They derived their lineage from *Ednyfed Fychan*, of Anglesey, tenth in descent from Marchudd ap Cynan, and intermarried with first families, such as Wynn of Gwydir, Salesbury of Denbigh Castle ("Salbri o Gastell Dinbych"—*Dwnn*), Wynn of Faenol, &c. The male line ceased with Owen Williams, whose daughter and heiress married Henry Needham. Owen's father, Henry, sold the property to the Earl of Pembroke, who in turn sold it in 1620 to the Lord Keeper, Archbishop Williams, of the old stock.

See the interesting annals of this ancient and important family detailed in the Cochwillan pedigree under *Williams-Bulkeley of Cochwillan*. Sir Richard B. Williams-Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, is now the representative of the family. The mansion of Cochwillan has long disappeared, and nothing but a barn remains, which is said to be part of the old banqueting hall. It now belongs to Lord Penrhyn, and is situated not far from Penrhyn Castle.

Gruffydd of Cefn Amwlch.

An extremely ancient family, long ago extinct, but of no mean importance in the 15th and 16th centuries. It sprung from the venerable stock, *Tewdwr Mawr*, of *Dinefawr*, in South Wales. Rhys Glôff was grandson of the puissant prince, *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, the opponent of Fitzhamon and Newmarch, the Norman Lords Marchers, *temp.* William Rufus. Rhys Glôff's grandson, Trahaern Goch, is the first we have account of as residing in the promontory of Llyn; but the occasion of their settlement in the North is not known. Dafydd Gôch ap Trahaern, according to an old MS. at Rhug (Mer.), consisting of transcripts of ministers' accounts, &c., relating to Wales, was "firmar man"ii de Neugolf" in the co. of Carnarvon, in the 18th year of Edward II., and he was living 9th Nov., 1324 (*Meyrick*, on *Dwnn*). Jean ap David Gôch was one of the jury for taking the *extent* of the hundred of Cymythaen, A.D. 1352, *temp.* Edward III. Gruffydd ap Dafydd Fychan, of *Penllech* (before they were called of *Cefn Amwlch*), is named in "Ministers' Accounts," Chapterhouse, Westminster, in 1481. We find sheriffs of this family for the co. of Carnarvon in 1590 and 1604, and members of Parliament for the same co. in 1620 and 1625.

The last possessor of Cefn Amwlch in the male line of this ancient family, says Meyrick, "bequeathed his extensive property to his kinswoman, Jane, wife of the Hon. Charles Finch, second son of Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford. She was the eldest dau. and co-h. of Watkyn Wynne, Esq., of Voelas, in the co. of Denbigh. The Cefn Amwlch and Voelas estates are now vested in her eldest son, Chas. Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq., who has adopted the surname of his mother instead of his patronymic of Finch." The present representative (1872) is *Charles Wynne-Finch, Esq., of Voelas*, son of the above (which see). The Gruffydd

arms were those of Rhys ap Tewdwr :—" Gu., a lion rampant or, armed and langued, az., with a bordure indented of the second."

Jones of Castellmarch.

A family of some note in this co. in the 16th and 17th centuries, but of short continuance under the designation Jones. Sion ap Robert ap Ilywelyn ap Ithel, from whom William Sion, or Jones, afterwards Sir William Jones, Kt., and Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, who received *Lewys Dwnn* at Castellmarch in 1596, was the third in descent, and sheriff of the co. of Carnarvon in 1549. The last representatives were two heiresses, one of whom *m.* Sir William Williams, of Vaenol, the other a Price of Rhiwlas. Sir William Jones seems to have been the first to adopt the surname, and his son, Griffith Jones, was the last male heir. As there seems to be no lineal descendant of the family in existence, it must be considered as extinct. Castell-March is now an ordinary farmhouse, the property of Mr. Assheton-Smith, as part of the Vaenol estate.

This family claimed descent from Meirion Goch ap Merfyn, son of Rhodri Mawr, and bore on their shield the arms of Meirion,—“ Az., a chevron between three nags' heads erased.”

Brynkirs of Brynkir.

The age of this House, which has been extinct for a century, is not very remote. The name was doubtless taken from the place, the etymology of which is *Bryn*, a hill, and *Caer*, a fortification. *Dwnn*, however, probably indulging one of his odd conceits, calls it *Bryn-y-Ceirw*, Stags' Hill. The first called by the name *Brynkir* was Robert *Wynn*—the old name,—who certified *Lewys Dwnn's* pedigree of the family in 1588. He was sheriff of his co. in 1595. Early in the last century, says Meyrick, “the ancient seat and domains of the Brynkirs, upon the extinction of the elder branch, became vested in the Rev. Robert Brynker, rector of St. Breoc, in Cornwall. By him they were sold,—one part to William Owen, Esq., of Porkington and Clenenny; the other and more considerable, including the mansion, to William Wynne, Esq., of Wern. Mr. Wynne's portion was again sold about the end of the same century by his grandson, the late William Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth (Mer.). It has since been transferred by sale to Sir Joseph Huddart, Kt., who has erected near the old house a substantial modern mansion.” It must be said, however, that the modern mansion is as devoid of architectural taste as it is “substantial.” The place is occupied at present by a new family.

Saethons of Saethon.

This was a family of consequence in the 15th and 16th centuries. They intermarried with the Devereuxes, the Wynns, and Jones of Castellmarch. Saethon is in the parish of Llanfihangel, in Lleyn, and the property was held jointly for nearly a century by the Saethon and the Devereux families. At the time of the civil wars the Saethons were among the most considerable families of Lleyn, and, as appears by an original lieutenancy list of persons

entitled to bear arms (in the Mostyn collection), were so regarded by the lieutenancy. The property, like other Welsh estates, was "gavelled," and at the end of the last century, when it came into the possession of Mr. David Williams, the last descendant of the Saethons who owned it, consisted of little more than the large farm which now bears the name, and some smaller farms in Llaniestyn parish. Mr. Williams, who was father of the late D. Williams, Esq., M.P. for Merionethshire, sold Saethon proper to Col. Edwards, father of the present Lloyd Edwards, Esq., of Nanhoron, to whom it now belongs. The other farms are still the property of Mr. Williams' family.

Moryses of Clenenney, and Owens of Clenenney.

The Moryses of Clenenney (sometimes spelt Maurice and Moris) were of the sept of Owain Gwynedd and Gruffydd ap Cynan, princes of North Wales. The first sheriff of the co. of Carnarvon supplied by this family was William Morys, in 1582, and again 1596; but an ancestor, Elisau, or Ellis Morys, was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1541, and died in 1571. William Morys was knighted in 1603; was M.P. for his co. in the parliament which met in Nov., 1592, and in that of March, 1603; and for Beaumaris in the parl. of Oct., 1601. He was also one of the Council of the Marches of Wales. He died in 1622, and was buried at Penmorfa. Sir William Morys of Clenenney was succeeded by his son William, who had several brothers, but the estate of Clenenney vested in his dau. Ellen, who married—

John Owen of Bodsilin, Carn., who in right of his wife became the proprietor of Clenenney, and settled there *circa* 1595. She *m.*, after his death, Sir Francis Eure, Chief Justice of North Wales; but left by her first husband (with other children) an heir to Clenenney in the person of the celebrated Royalist, Sir John Owen of Clenenney, who died 1666. Fifth in descent from John Owen and Ellen Morys was Robert Godolphin Owen, Esq., of Porkington and Clenenney, whose niece Mary Jane, wife of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., carried the estate to the Gore family, where it now remains. (See *Ormsby Gore*.)

The arms borne by Morys of Clenenney were those of Prince Owain Gwynedd,—“Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse, or.”

Bodwrda of Bodwrda.

These were of the clan *Wyn*, and converted the name of their abode, Bodwrda, near Aberdaron, into a surname *circa* 1600. Hugh Gwyn, *temp.* Henry VIII., had not adopted this designation. His son, John Wyn ap Hugh, was sheriff of his co. in 1585. They were of the line of *Bodvel* (which see), deriving from Collwyn ap Tangno, and bearing the same arms as the Bodvels. The male line became extinct with Hugh Bodwrda, Esq., Sheriff of co. of Carnarvon in 1687, whose dau. and h., Mary, carried the estate to her husband, George Coytmore, Esq., of Coytmore, living 1723. Their granddau. and h., Mary Coytmore, *m.* Edward Philip Pugh, Esq., of Penrhyn, and had an only son, James Coytmore Pugh, Esq., Sheriff of co. of Carnarvon 1775, who *d. s. p.* Bridget, eldest dau., *m.*, 1766, Col. Glynne Wynn, brother of first Lord Newborough.—*Meyrick*.

Pulestons of Carnarvon.

This family was a branch of the venerable stock of the *Pulestons of Emral*, Flintshire (settled there since *temp.* Edward I.), still represented by Sir Richard Price Puleston, Bart., and others. It is said that the family derived their name from Puleston in the parish of Newport, Salop, where they settled *temp.* Henry III. This family were strong partisans of Edward I. in the conquest of Wales, and were entrusted by him with high offices. It does not clearly appear how this branch first came to reside at Carnarvon; but it was probably in connection with the governorship of the castle. Sir John Puleston was Constable of that castle, and died in 1551. John Puleston (the same?) was Sheriff of the co. of Carnarvon in 1544. They intermarried with the best Welsh families. This branch became extinct in the male line with Sir John, whose dau. and sole h., Jane (surviving, it is presumed, her brother Rowland, Sheriff of co. Carn. 1575), *m.* Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais, co. of Carm., and after his death, Sir Wm. Morys of Clenenney. (See *Puleston, Emral.*)

Hollands of Conway.

For this ancient family see *Holland, Plas Berw*, and *Conway-Griffith, Carreglwyd*, Angl.

Wynns of Gwydir.

See elsewhere, *Wynn of Gwydir, Aveland*, and *Willoughby D'Eresby*.

SECTION V.—SHERIFFS OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

HENRY VIII.		A. D.	ELIZABETH.		A. D.
Edmund Lloyd, of Glynllifon; he dying,			Dr. Ellis Pryce, of Plasiolyn		1559
Gruffydd ap Robert Fychan, Plashen	1541		John Wynn ap Hugh, of Bodvel		1560
William Williams, Cochwillan	1542		Robert Pugh, of Creuddyn		1561
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris	1543		William Glynn, of Glynllifon		1562
John Puleston, of Carnarvon	1544		William Griffith, of Carnarvon		1563
John Wynn ap Meredydd, of Gwydir	1545		Griffith Glyne, of Pwllheli		1564
Hugh Peak, Conway	1546		Griffith Davies, of Carnarvon		1565
			Sir William Herbert, Kt., of Swansea		1566
			Sir Rees Griffith, Kt., of Penrhyn		1567
			William Mostyn, of Mostyn		1568
			Thomas Owen, Plasdu		1569
			Morys Wynn, of Gwydir		1570
			Edward Williams, of Maes-Castell		1571
			Richard Mostyn, of Bodyscallen		1572
			Griffith Davies, of Carnarvon		1573
			Rees Thomas, of Carnarvon		1574
			Rowland Puleston, of Carnarvon		1575
			Richard Peake, of Conway		1576
			Edward Conway, of Bryneirin		1577
			Morys Wynn, of Gwydir		1578
			Richard Vaughan, of Llwyndyrus		1579
			Morys Cyffin, of Maenan		1580
			William Thomas, of Carnarvon		1581
			William Morys, of Clenenney		1582
			John Griffith, of Carnarvon		1583

MARY.

Gruffydd ap William Madog, of Llwyndyrus	1554
Morys Wynn, of Gwydir	1555
Griffith Davies, of Carnarvon	1556
John Wynn ap Meredyth, of Gwydir	1557
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris	1558

	A.D.
Sir Thomas Mostyn, Kt., of Mostyn	1584
John Wynn ap Hugh, of Bodwrda	1585
John Vaughan, of Penmaelmo	1586
Thomas Madryn, of Madryn	1587
John Wynn, of Gwydir	1588
Hugh Gwynn Bodvel, of Bodvel	1589
Griffith ap John Griffith, of Lleyl	1590
Robert Wynne, of Conway	1591
William Williams, of Cochwillan	1592
Rowland Puleston, of Carnarvon	1593
Richard Gwynn, of Carnarvon	1594
Robert Wynn, of Brynkir	1595
William Maurice, of Clenenney	1596
Hugh Gwynn, of Bodvel	1597
Thomas Vaughan, of Pantglas	1598
William Williams, of Vaenol	1599
Hugh Gwyn, of Penarth	1600
Richard Vaughan, of Plashen	1601
Maurice Lewis, of Festiniog	1602

JAMES I.

John Wynn, of Gwydir	1603
John Griffith, of Lleyl	1604
Robert Madryn, of Madryn	1605
Hugh Bodwrda, of Bodwrda	1606
William Williams, of Vaenol	1607
Sir William Thomas, Kt., Carnarvon	1608
Thomas Bodvel, of Bodvel	1609
Robert Pritchard, of Conway; he dying, William Glynn, of Glynllifon	1610
William Glynn, of Eiernion	1611
William Humphreys, of Pantdd	1612
William Vaughan, of Plashen	1613
Humphrey Meredydd, of Clynnog	1614
Griffith Hughes, of Cefn Llanfair	1615
William Griffith, of Carnarvon	1616
Simon Williams, of Wig	1617
John Griffith, Jun., of Lleyl	1618
John Wynn, of Penllech	1619
Robert Wynn, of Glascoed	1620
Robert Owen, of Ystymcedig	1621
Thomas Glynn, of Glynllifon	1622
Sir John Bodvel, Kt., of Bodvel	1623
Ellis Brynkir, of Brynkir	1624

CHARLES I.

Richard Evans, of Eiernion	1625
Sir Thomas Williams, Bart., of Vaenol	1626
Thomas Glynn, of Nantlle	1627
John Vaughan, of Pantglas	1628
Henry Humphreys, of Pwllheli	1629
John Bodwrda, of Bodwrda	1630
John Owen, of Clenenney	1631
William Vaughan, of Plashen	1632
William Madryn, of Madryn	1633
William Glynnne, of Eiernion	1634
John Wynn, of Conway	1635
Evan Wynn, of Saethon	1636
William Lewis Anwyl, Park	1637
William Thomas, of Aber	1638
Sir W. Williams, Bart., of Vaenol	1639

William Hookes, of Conway	1640
James Brynkir, of Brynkir	1641
Thomas Cheadle, of Beaumaris	1642
Thomas Madryn, of Madryn	1643
Robert Jones, of Castellmarch	1644
Sir John Owen, Kt., of Clenenney	1645
Ditto	1646
Thomas Williams, of Dinas	1647
William Lloyd, of Plashen; he dying, Thomas Madryn, of Madryn	1648

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

Thomas Madryn, of Madryn	1649
John Carter, of Kimmel	1650
Gruffydd Williams, of Penrhyn	1651
Henry Williams, of Maes-y-Castell	1652
Sir Owen Wynn, Bart., of Gwydir	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Sir W. Williams, Bart., of Vaenol	1654
Edward Williams, of Wig	1655
William Vaughan, of Plashen	1656
Richard Anwyl, of Hafodwrid	1657
Richard Wynn, of Gwydir	1658

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

John Williams, of Meillionydd	1659
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CHARLES II.

John Williams, of Meillionydd	1660
William Gruffith, of Lleyl	1661
Sir Gruffydd Williams, Bart., of Penrhyn	1662
Richard Cyffin, of Maenan	1663
Gruffydd Jones, of Castellmarch	1664
Richard Glynn, of Eiernion	1665
Thomas Madryn, of Madryn	1666
Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn	1667
William Lloyd, of Bodfan	1668
John Glynn, of Glynllifon	1669
Sir Robert Williams, Bart., of Penrhyn	1670
Evan Lloyd, Hafodlwyfog	1671
William Wynn, of Glanrafon	1672
William Wynn, of Llanwrda	1673
William Griffith, of Madryn isaf	1674
Sir John Wynn, Bart., of Wattstay	1675
Owen Wynne, of Ystymcedig	1676
Richard Wynn, of Glasinfryn	1677
Griffith Vaughan, of Plashen	1678
Thomas Wynn, of Glascoed	1679
William Lloyd, of Hafodlwyfog	1680
Edward Williams, Meillionydd	1681
William Arthur, Bangor	1682
George Twisleton, of Llenar	1683
Robert Coytmor, of Tymawr	1684

JAMES II.

Love Parry, of Cefn Llanfair	1685
William Wynn, of Wern	1686
Hugh Bodwrda, of Bodwrda	1687
Thomas Bulkeley, of Dinas	1688
Owen Wynn, of Penrhyn	1689

WILLIAM AND MARY.

	A.D.
Samuel Hanson, of Bodvel	1690
Hugh Lewis, Pontnewydd	1691
John Rowland, of Nant	1692
John Thomas, of Aber	1693
Richard Madfyn, of Llanerch	1694
James Brynker, of Brynkir	1695
Richard Edward, Nanhoron	1696
David Parry, Llwynynn	1697
Henry Vaughan, Pantglas	1698
Richard Vaughan, Plashen	1699
Pierce Lloyd, of Llanidan	1700
Edward Holland, of Conwy	1701

ANNE.

Arthur Williams, Meillionydd	1702
Simon Folkes, of Bodvel	1703
Lloyd Bodvel, Bodvan, and Griffith Wynn	1704
Thomas Roberts, Brynneuadd	1705
Richard Owen, of Peniarth	1706
Sir William Williams, Bart., of Llanforda	1707
Sir Griffith Williams, Bart., of Marle	1708
George Coytmor, of Coytmor	1709
John Griffith, of Aber	1710
Roger Price, of Rhiwlas	1711
Thomas Wynn, of Bodfean	1712
Hugh Davies, of Caerhun	1713

GEORGE I.

Thomas Ellis, of Wern	1714
Timothy Edwards, Cefnmain	1715
Lewis Owen, of Peniarth	1716
John Wynn, of Melai	1717
William Wynn, of Wern	1718
William Bodvel, of Madryn	1719
Edward Baily, of Gorswen	1720
Hugh Lewis, Pontnewydd	1721
Love Parry, of Wernfawr	1722
Thomas Rowland, of Nant	1723
William Wynne, of Llanwrda	1724
William Brynker, of Treborth	1725
Humphrey Roberts, Brynneuadd	1726

GEORGE II.

Hugh Wynn, of Vaenol	1727
William Wynn, of Llanfair	1728
Zaccheus Hughes, of Trefan	1729
Maurice Wynn, of Penybryn	1730
William Butler, of Llysaen	1731
William Price, of Rhiwlas	1732
John Wynn, of Glynllifon	1733
John Griffith, of Carnarvon	1734
William Wynn, of Wern	1735
Humphrey Owen, of Bodidda	1736
George Devereux, of Saethon	1737
Humphrey Meredyth, of Pengwern	1738
John Lloyd, Tyddynbychan	1739
Rice Williams, Glanrafon	1740
John Owen, Castellmai	1741
Hugh Williams, Pentir	1742
Edward Philip Pugh	1743

A.D.

William Brynker, Jun., of Brynker	1744
John Hoar, of Conway	1745
William Thomas, Coedhelen	1746
Robert Parry, Meillionen	1747
Christopher Butler, Llysaen	1748
Charles Allanson, Vacnol	1749
Owen Holland, Conway	1750
Charles Evans, Treveilir (Angl.)	1751
John Lloyd, Porthyraur	1752
Owen Hughes, Trefan	1753
Hugh Davies, Caerhun	1754
Samuel Stoddart, Diganwy	1755
Owen Wynn, Penybryn	1756
Robert Wynn, Llanerch	1757
Zaccheus Jones, Bryntirion	1758
William Smith, Vaenol	1759

GEORGE III.

Richard Lloyd, Tynewydd	1760
Robert Wynn, Farchwoll	1761
Hugh Hughes, Bodvan	1762
Love Parry, Waenfawr	1763
John Griffith, Garreglwyd (Angl.)	1764
John Griffith, Cefnamwlch	1765
Hugh Williams, Pentir	1766
Edward Lloyd, Pengwern	1767
Robert Howel Vaughan, Meillionydd	1768
Robert Godolphin Owen, of Clenenney	1769
William Archer, Llechan	1770
Rice Thomas, Coedhelen	1771
Richard Parry, Meillionen	1772
Ralph Griffith, Caerhun	1773
Hugh Assheton Smith, Vaenol	1774
Hugh Stoddart, Diganwy	1775
James Coytmor Pugh, Penrhyn	1776
Hugh Griffith, Brynodol	1777
John Rowlands, Bodaden	1778
Jeffery Prendergast, of Marle	1779
Robert Lloyd, Gwnys and Tregaian	1780
Edward Carreg, of Carreg	1781
Richard Pennant, of Penrhyn	1782
Thomas Assheton Smith, of Vaenol	1783
Robert Wynne, of Llanerch	1784
John Jones, Brynkir	1785
John Griffith, Tryfan	1786
David Jones, Cefnycoed	1787
William Peacocke, Tynycæ	1788
William Hughes, Plashen	1789
Robert Lloyd, Cesailgyfarch	1790
Thomas Lloyd, Hendrefeinws	1791
Edward Lloyd, Cefn	1792
William Owen, Pencraig Inco	1793
Richard Lloyd, Bronhaulog	1794
William Jones, Bodfordd	1795
William J. Lenthal, Maenan	1796
Sir Edward P. Lloyd, Bart., Pantglas	1797
Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Gloddaeth	1798
Evan Lloyd, Porthyraur	1799
Rowland Jones, Weirgloddfawr	1800
William Harvey, of Bodvel	1801
R. W. Wynne, of Llanerch	1802

	A.D.		A.D.
Gwilim Ll. Wardley, Wernfawr	1803	John Williams, Hendregadno	1839
O. Molyneux Wynne, Penmachno	1804	Hon. E. M. Ll. Mostyn, Plas-hên	1840
Richard Gamons, Pantdu	1805	David White Griffith, of Hafodydd-Brithion .	1841
William Williams, Llangystenyn	1806	John G. Griffith, Llanfair	1842
Hugh Rowland, Bodaden	1807	David Jones, Esq., of Bodfan	1843
R. T. Carreg, of Carreg	1808	John Price, of Cadnant	1844
William Griffith, Bodegroes	1809		1845
Humphrey Rowlands Jones, Ystymlyn . . .	1810	Charles Henry Evans, Esq., of Pont-newydd .	1846
Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn . .	1811	Thomas Wright, Esq., of Derwenfawr . . .	1847
G. Thomas Smith, Pendyffryn	1812	George Augustus Huddart, Esq., of Brynkir .	1848
John Griffith, Llanfair	1813	Samuel Owen Priestley, Esq., of Trefan . .	1849
Charles W. Griffith Wynne, Cefnamwlch .	1814	Isaac Walker, Esq., of Hendre-gadredd . .	1850
William G. Oakley, Bactrisaint	1815	John Williams, Esq., of Hafodyllan	1851
Thomas Burrows, Benarth	1816	Martin Williams, Esq., of Penamser	1852
John Lloyd, of Trallwyn	1817	[Appointed 2nd February.]	
Thomas Jones, of Bryntirion	1818	George Hammond Whalley, Esq., of Plas-	
G. Hay Dawkins Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle	1819	Madoc, Ruabon	1852
		[Appointed 5th March.]	
GEORGE IV.		Robert Vaughan Wynne Williams, Esq., of	
William Ormsby Gore, Clenenny	1820	Llandudno	1853
Sir James Huddart, Kt., Brynkir	1821	Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry, Esq.,	
W. L. Caldecot, Cottage	1822	of Madryn	1854
William Turner, Carregfawr	1823	Samuel Duckinfield Darbishire, Esq., of Pen-	
Sir David Erskine, Bart., Plas-isaf . . .	1824	dyffryn	1855
Hugh Davies Griffith, Caerhun	1825	Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, of Plas, Dwygy-	
Kyffin John William Lenthall, of Maenan .	1826	fylchi	1856
W. G. Griffith, Bodegroes	1827	James Edwards, Esq., M.D., of Benarth . .	1857
R. Watkin Price, Bronygadair	1828	John Nanney, Esq., Maesyneuadd, Mer. . .	1858
Daniel Vaudrey, Plasgwynant	1829	John Lloyd Jones, Esq., of Broom Hall . .	1859
		John Whitehead Greaves, Esq., of Tanyrallt .	1860
WILLIAM IV.		Henry McKellar, Esq., of Sugyn-fawr . . .	1861
John Williams, Bryntirion	1830	David Williams, Esq., of Castle Dendraeth .	1862
Rice Thomas, Coedhelen	1831	John Platt, Esq., of Bryn-y-neuadd	1863
John Rowlands, Plastirion	1832	Griffith Humphreys Owen, Esq., of Ymwllch .	1864
D. Price Downes, of Hendrerhwysgethin .	1833	Charles Millar, Esq., of Penrhos	1865
R. Lloyd Edwards, Nanhoron	1834	John Dicken Whitehead, Esq., of Glangwna .	1866
John Morgan, Wig	1835	Abram Jones Williams, Esq., of Gellewig .	1867
T. P. Jones-Parry, Aberdunant	1836	Robert Sorton Parry, Esq., of Tanygraig .	1868
		Rice William Thomas, Esq., of Coed-Helen .	1869
VICTORIA.		Hugh J. Ellis Nanney, Esq., of Gwynfryn .	1870
Hon. T. P. Lloyd, Plas-hên	1837	J. G. W. Griffith, Esq., of Plas Llanfair .	1871
Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., of Beaumaris	1838	Owen Evans, Esq., of Broom Hall (nom.) .	1872

SECTION VI.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

For the same reason that lists of *sheriffs* of counties are inserted in this work, viz., as illustrative of the families which at the time held prominence in the counties, lists of parliamentary representatives are given. It is true that the same names often occur in both; and yet in the knight of the shire chosen to appear for it in the senate of the nation, there are to be presumed qualities of a peculiar kind—public spirit, aptitude and taste for public affairs, and such freedom from local ties as permits occasional residence in the metropolis. The study of these lists will throw much light on the changes occurring in families; they are like the mercurial tube, indicating almost continual movement in accordance with the events of life, and the smiles or frowns of fortune.

I.—*Members of Parliament for the county of Carnarvon, A.D. 1542—1660, or from Henry VIII. to the Restoration.*

HENRY VIII.		A. D.			A. D.
Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris		1542	No name		1614
[Same year Sheriff of Anglesey. He was knighted 1534; <i>m.</i> Catherine, dau. of Sir W. Gruffydd of Penrhyn.]			John Griffith, Esq., of Cefn Amwlch, in Llŷn		1621
			[See "Old and Ext. Families," <i>Cefn Amwlch.</i>]		
			Thomas Glyn, Esq., of Glynllifon		1623
			[Sheriff for co. 1620.]		
EDWARD VI.			CHARLES I.		
John Puleston, Esq., of Carnarvon		1547	Thomas Glyn, Esq., of Glynllifon		} 1625-6
[See <i>Pulestons of Carnarvon</i> , in "Old and Ext. Families."]			[First Session.]		
John Wynn ap Hugh, Esq., of Bodvel		1553	John Griffith, Esq., of Cefn Amwlch		} 1628
[Sheriff 1550, 1560. Was Lord of Llŷn. See "Old and Ext. Families," <i>Bodvels of Bodvel.</i>]			[Second Session.]		
			John Griffith, Esq. (the same)		
MARY.			Thomas Glyn, Esq., of Glynllifon		} 1640
Maurice Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir		1553	[First Session.]		
[Sheriff for the co. 1554, 1569, 1577; was father of the celebrated Sir John Wynn, Bart., the historian of Gwydir.]			Richard Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir		
Maurice Wynn, Esq. (the same)		1554	[Second Session.]		
PHILIP AND MARY.			THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.		
David Lloyd ap Thomas, Esq.		1554	Six members for all Wales, without special constituencies, summoned after the "Long Parliament" was dismissed by Cromwell. But the Long Parliament held they had never been legally dissolved, and therefore continued, without meeting, to hold themselves the legitimate representatives of the people. See under 1658-9 1653		
Richard Gruffydd, Esq.		1555	The "Barebones Parliament." The members summoned for Wales are given at p. 185 1653		
[Of Cefn-y-firwen, Anglesey?]					
William Wynn ap William, Esq.		1557	OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.		
ELIZABETH.			John Glyn, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law 1654		
Maurice Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir		1558	Col. Sir Robert Williams, Bart., of Conway, and Henry Laurence 1656		
[Was member also in 1553.]			[The latter, "Lord President of his Highness's (Cromwell's) council;" Member for Westmoreland in the "Long Parl." Probably had no other connection with Wales; but being a soldier and partisan of the Protector, was put in. See also under co. Carmarthen for same year.]		
Maurice Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir		1563	RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.		
John Wynn, Esq.		1571	William Glyn, Esq. 1658-9		
[Probably who became afterwards Sir John Wynn, Kt. and Bart., of Gwydir]			[Prob. of the Clynnog branch of the Glynllifon House, living at Lleiar Clynnog. Four of the name of William in succession dwelt at Lleiar. See tombs in Clynnog Church. This member seems to be the last (<i>d.</i> 1660); he was succeeded by a dau. who <i>m.</i> Col. George Twisleton, from Yorkshire, who became member for Anglesey under the Protectorate, ann. 1654, <i>d.</i> 1667, and was buried at Clynnog, where his monument is still to be seen.]		
John Gwynne, LL.D.; <i>d.</i> , and succ. by	} 1572				
William Thomas, Esq.					
[Of Carnarvon, sheriff 1581; commanded a troop of Welsh in the Low Countries; fell at battle of Zutphen, 1586, same time as Sir Philip Sidney.]					
William Thomas, Esq., of Carnarvon (the same)		1585			
Sir John Wynn, Kt., afterwards Bart., of Gwydir		1586			
Hugh Gwyn, Esq., of Bodvel		1588			
William Maurice, or Morys, Esq., of Clenenny		1592			
[Knighted 1603. M.P. for Beaumaris 1601. See "Old and Ext. Families," <i>Morys of Clenenny.</i>]					
William Morys, of Clenenny (the same)		1597			
William Morys, Esq. (the same)		1601			
JAMES I.					
Sir William Morys, Kt., of Clenenny (the same)		1603			

2.—*Members of Parliament for the Borough of Carnarvon A.D. 1542—1660, or from Henry VIII. to the Restoration.*

	A.D.		A.D.
HENRY VIII.		Robert Wynn, Gent.	1588
John Puleston, Esq., of Carnarvon	1542	Robert Griffith, Gent.	1592
[Member for co. in 1547. See "Old and Ext. Families," <i>Pulestons of Carnarvon.</i>]		Nicholas Griffith, Gent., of Carnarvon	1597
		[Great gr. son of Sir Wm. Griffith, Kt. of Penrhyn.]	
		Nicholas Griffith, Gent. [the same]	1601
EDWARD VI.		JAMES I.	
Robert Puleston, Esq., of Carnarvon	1547	John Griffith, Esq.	1603
Griffith Davies, Esq., of Carnarvon	1553	Nicholas Griffith, Gent. [same as above]	1614
[Sheriff for the co. of Carn. in 1573.]		Nicholas Griffith, Esq. [the same]	1620
MARY.		Peter Mutton, Esq. [place unknown]	1623
Henry Robins, Gent., of Carnarvon	1553	CHARLES I.	
[This family came to Carnarvon from Fletleton Hall, Lancashire.— <i>Dwnn.</i>]		Edward Lyttleton, Esq. (first Session)	1625
Henry Robins, Gent. [the same]	1554	Robert Jones, Esq. (second Session)	1628
PHILIP AND MARY.		Edward Lyttleton, Esq.	1626
Henry Robins?	1554	John Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon	1640
Sir Rhys Gruffydd, Kt., of Penrhyn	1555	William Thomas, Esq., of Aber	1640-1
Robert Griffith, Esq.	1557	[This was the beginning of the "Long Parliament." After years of useless existence, and much debating, Cromwell "dismissed" it.]	
ELIZABETH.		COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.	
John Harrington, Esq.?	1558	Six Members summoned for all Wales	1653
John Harrington, Esq.	1563	OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.	
[Place and family unknown.]		Thomas Mostyn, Esq.	1654
John Griffith, Esq., of Carnarvon	1571	Robert William, Esq. [<i>Browne Willis</i>]	1656
[Of the Penrhyn family, 4th in descent from Sir Wm. Griffith of Penrhyn, Chamberlain of North Wales.]		RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.	
John Griffith, Esq. [the same]	1572	Sir Robert Williams, Bart., of Conway	1658-9
Edward Griffith, Esq.	1585	[See the <i>Cochwillan lineage</i> , hereafter.]	
[Second brother of the above John.]		The "Restoration" of Charles II.	1660
William Griffith, Esq., LL.D., of Carnarvon .	1586		
[Elder brother of John.]			

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF CARNARVONSHIRE.

ASSHETON-SMITH, George William Duff, Esq.,
of Vaenol, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon ; son of Robert G. Duff, Esq., of Wellington Lodge, Isle of Wight, by his wife, Mary Astley ; *b.* 1848 ; assumed the name Assheton-Smith in addition to that of Duff on succeeding to property on the decease of Mrs. Assheton-Smith, widow of his great-uncle, the late well-known Mr. Assheton-Smith, a great slate-quarry proprietor, of Vaenol.

Residence: Vaenol, near Bangor, N. Wales.

Note.—*Vaenol* was long ago a place of celebrity, as the residence of the family of *Williams*. William Williams, of Vaenol, was sheriff of the co. Carn. in 1599, 1608 ; Thomas Williams in 1627 ; and Sir William Williams, Bart., in 1640. His successor in the third degree, Sir W. Williams, Bart., by his will dated 25th June, 1695, bequeathed the estate of Vaenol to Sir Boucher Wrey of Tavistock and his sons, then unto King William III. Queen Anne gave the estate to the Right Hon. John Smith, M.P., and his son, Capt. W. Smith, gave it to Thomas Assheton, Esq., of Ashley, Cheshire, who assumed the name of Smith, in whose family it still remains. On the death of this Sir W. Williams in 1695 the baronetcy became extinct. (See *Williams of Cochwillan*.) The mansion stands in an extensive park (recently surrounded by a high wall), on the delightful banks of the Menai Straits.

AVELAND, Gilbert Henry Heathcote, Baron,
of Gwydir, Carnarvonshire.

Second Baron Aveland (cr. 1856) and 4th Lord Gwydir (cr. 1796). Only son of the late Gilbert John Heathcote, 1st Baron Aveland, by the Hon. Clementina Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Peter Robert, 19th Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and 2nd Lord Gwydir ; *b.* 1830 ; *ed.* at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambr. ; *m.*, 1863, the Lady Evelyn Elizabeth, dau. of the Marquis of Huntly, and has issue—

1. Evelyn Clementina, *b.* 1864.
2. Margaret Mary, *b.* 1866.
3. GILBERT, *b.* 1867.
4. Nina, *b.* 1869.

Succeeded to the Gwydir title and estates on the death of his late uncle, Alberic, 20th Baron Willoughby D'Eresby in 1870. The Barony of Willoughby

D'Eresby, heritable by heirs male and female alike, fell into abeyance on the death of the last named possessor, until in Nov., 1871, her Majesty the Queen was pleased to terminate the abeyance in favour of the Dowager Lady Aveland, mother of Lord Aveland and Baron Gwydir. This barony carries with it the hereditary Great Chamberlainship of England. Her ladyship's son, therefore, whose present titles are of recent origin, is prospective heir to one of the most ancient and honourable baronies in this kingdom, created by writ, A.D. 1313.

Residences: Gwydir, Llanrwst, N. Wales ; Normanton Park, Stamford.

Town Residence: 12, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Arms: Ermine, 3 pomeys, vert, two and one, each charged with a cross, or.

Crest: On a mural crown, az., a pomey, as in the arms, between two wings, displayed.

Supporters: A horse on either side, sa., gorged ducally, or.

Motto: Habere et dispertire.

Note.—In the Aveland escutcheon there appear, as yet, no traces of the arms of *Gwydir*.

THE GWYDIR LINEAGE.

The celebrated *Sir John Wynn of Gwydir* (see *Gwydir*, p. 313) was of the line of *Rhodri Mawr*, King of Wales (*d.* 847), through Owain Gwynedd, prince of North Wales. He was lord of a great district in the Snowdonian country, the original seat of the clan to which he belonged being in the comot of *Eifionydd*, of which Ystumcedig was a part. Meredydd ap Ifan ap Robert (*d.* 1525 ; see Mon. Llanrwst Church), removed from *Eifionydd* to Nant Conwy, resided at Dolwyddelan Castle, and bought Gwydir (said to be *Gwaad-dir*, "the bloody tract," from a battle fought there by Llywarch Hên, in the 7th cent.), and built a house there. His son was John, or Sion, and the clan of Nant Conwy, *Cesaigyfarch*, and Ystumcedig, went by the name of *Tylwyth Sion ap Meredydd*—"the household or clan of John ap Meredydd." John's grandson was Sir John Wynn, above named, Kt., and afterwards Bart., the well-known author of the *History of the Gwydir Family*, whose grandfather, John, seems to be in reality the first of the line to bear the name of *Wyn* (see *Dwnn*), although on the monument in Llanrwst Church his gr. father Meredydd has the name "Meredith Wyn, Armiger," given him.

Sir John Wynn *m.* Sidney, dau. of Sir William Gerrard, whom *Dwnn* denominates "Lord of Dawnsler, in Ireland," meaning probably "Downshire," and had issue several sons, the eldest of whom, John Wynn, *d.* before his father, and the title and estates fell to the second, Owen Wynn,

Bart., of Gwydir, who *m.* Grace, dau. of Hugh Williams, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,— Sir Richard Wynn, 4th Bart. He *m.* Sarah, dau. of Sir Thomas Myddelton, Bart., of Chirk Castle, Denb., and had issue, an only dau.,—

Mary Wynn, with whom the line of Wynn of Gwydir terminated. She *m.* Robert Bertie, Marquis Lindsay, afterwards Duke of Ancaster, and conveyed the Gwydir estates into that family.

Her son, Peregrine Bertie, 2nd Duke of Ancaster, and 10th Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, was succeeded by his son,—

Robert, 3rd Duke and 11th Lord Willoughby, who *d. s. p.*, when the title Duke of Ancaster became extinct.

He was succeeded in the estates and Willoughby title by his sister,—

Priscilla Barbara, by heritage Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby, who *m.* Sir Peter Burrell, Bart., created *Baron Gwydir* 1796, and had issue—

Peter Robert, Baron Willoughby D'Eresby, and 2nd Baron Gwydir, who by his wife Clementina Sarah, dau. and sole h. of James Drummond, 1st Lord Perth, had, with other issue,—

Alberic Drummond, Baron Willoughby D'Eresby, and 3rd Baron Gwydir, who *d.* August, 1870, having no issue, and the first title fell into abeyance until the abeyance was terminated as above stated in favour of his eldest sister,—

Clementina Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Aveland, whose son is—

LORD AVELAND AND BARON GWYDIR, as above.

Note.—For engraving and further notice of the mansion of *Gwydir*, see p. 313.

Bangor, The Right Rev. James Colquhoun Campbell, Bishop of.

Consecrated Bishop of Bangor 1859; was Rector of Merthyr Tydfil, app. 1844; Archdeacon of Llandaff, app. 1857; Second son of John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, co. of Argyle, N.B.; *b.* 1813; *ed.* at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839; *m.*, 1840, Blanche, dau. of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn, co. of Glamorgan, and has issue two sons and one dau.; is patron of the Deanery, Chancellorship, Treasurership, Canonries, &c., of the cathedral church of Bangor, 2 archdeaconries, and 70 livings.

Residence: The Palace, Bangor, North Wales.

Town Address: Athenæum Club.

Arms (the arms of the see): Gu., a bend arg., gutté de poix, between two mullets pierced of the second.

Note.—The see of Bangor had its origin in a college or fraternity of monks established here by Deiniol (after whose name the rectory of Bangor is still called), about A.D. 525. After some years the collegium was raised to the dignity of a principal church, having an over-seeing function in reference to other congregations, and Deiniol was called Episcopus (overseer, or bishop). This Bangor, formerly called Bangor-fawr, is not to be confounded with Bangor Iscoed, near Wrexham, the seat of the great college and monastery which withstood the assumptions of Austin, and experienced in consequence such cruel persecution at his hands. The cathedral church built by Deiniol was destroyed by the Saxons in 1071, but

was speedily rebuilt. The wars between the Welsh and the Henrys brought frequent injury upon the edifice; it was destroyed by fire in 1402, during the insurrection under Owen Glyndwr, and was for a long time in a state of ruin. The present tower, which is not of great height, and the nave, were built in 1532, by Bishop Skeffington; the choir had been built about 1500; further improvements were made by Bps. Warren and Majendie. The cathedral is now (1871) undergoing extensive repairs, owing to which we have been unable to obtain a photograph of it suitable for our purpose.

Vaughan, Bulkeley, Rowlands, Morgan, are names known among Bishops of Bangor who were natives of Wales. Bishop Campbell, though of Scotch origin, has learned the language of the country where he has been called upon to serve the Church. His immediate predecessors were Bethell (*d.* 1859), Majendie, Randolph, Cleaver (*d.* 1807).

BREESE, Edward, Esq., of Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire.

Clerk of the Peace of Merionethshire; Author of "*Calendars of Gwynedd*"; son of the late Rev. John Breese, by Margaret, 2nd dau. of David Williams, Esq., of Saethon, Carnarvonshire; *b.* 13th April, 1835, at Carmarthen; *ed.* at Lewisham, Kent; *m.*, 2nd June, 1863, Margaret Jane, 2nd dau. of Lewis Williams, Esq., of Vronwnion, Dolgelley; obtained by purchase the Dolfriog estate in 1862; has issue four sons and one dau.

Heir: His eldest son, John.

Residence: Morfa Lodge, Portmadoc.

Town Addresses: Thatched House Club, St. James's Street; Grafton Club, Grafton Street.

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4, az., a chevron between 3 dolphins, embowed, arg.; 2 and 3, gu., within a bordure indented, a lion rampant, or.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent maternally from the *Saethons of Saethon* (which see), who were lineally descended from, and bore the arms of Trahaiarn Goch, Lord of Lleyn (see Reynolds' *Display of Heraldry*).

Note.—The property of Dolfriog in the 15th century formed part of the lands of the celebrated Welsh poet, Rhys Goch Eryri, the friend and patron of Davydd Nantmor. He lived at the adjoining *Plasdy* of Hafodgarregog. It afterwards came into the possession of the Anwyls, a branch of the Anwyls of Park, one of whom, William Anwyl, of Dolfriog, served the office of sheriff for Merionethshire in the year 1694. The present mansion-house was built by the late owner, Mr. Jackson, about thirty years ago. It is now occupied by Dr. Arthur Farre, Physician-Accoucheur to the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. (See *Farre, Dolfriog*.)

EDWARDS, Rev. Henry Thomas, Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire.

Vicar of Carnarvon-cum-Llanbeblig 1869; was Vicar of Aberdare 1866; Author of "*The Victorious Life*," "*The Church of the Cymry*," and several Welsh pamphlets; son

of the Rev. W. Edwards, Vicar of Llan-gollen, co. of Denbigh; *b.* at Llanymowddwy, 1837; *ed.* at Westminster School and Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1851; *m.*, 1869, Mary, eldest dau. of David Davis, Esq., Maesyffynnon, Aberdare, co. of Glamorgan, and has issue one dau.

Residence: The Vicarage, Carnarvon.

Note.—The vicarage-house stands close to the site of the ancient *Segontium*, between the town of Carnarvon and the ancient church of Llanbeblig—the mother church. This spot was the ancient British *Caer yn Arfon*, and here the Romans had their station and *Castrum* at the end of the great road which the Welsh called *Sarn Helen*. This was the cradle where Carnarvon was nursed, and which eventually grew around the great fortress of Carnarvon Castle erected by Edward I. (See *Carnarvon Castle*.)

EDWARDS, Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Nanhoron, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carnarvon; Sheriff of same co. 1834, for Anglesey 1836, and for Denbighshire, 1847; son of the late Col. Richard Edwards, of Nanhoron, by Annabella, dau. and h. of Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Bronhaulog, Denbighshire; *b.* 9th April, 1806, at Chester; *ed.* at Westminster School; *s.* 1830; *m.*, Nov. 7, 1831, Mary, only dau. of J. Lloyd Wynne, Esq., of Coed-Coch, Denbighshire; and has had issue—

1. Richard Lloyd, *b.* 1832; Capt. 38th Regt.; *d.* 1855 (killed in the Crimea).
2. Francis William Lloyd; *m.*, June 24, 1869, Georgina Sarah, 2nd dau. of Henry Trench, Esq., Cangort Park, King's Co.
3. Timothy Lloyd.
4. Mary Annabella.
5. Catherine Agnes Lloyd.
6. Margaret Elizabeth Lloyd.

Heir: Francis William Lloyd Edwards.

Residences: Nanhoron, Pwllheli, Carn., and Monachty, Anglesey.

Arms: (see *Lineage* below).

Motto: Duw a diwedd da, "God and a good end."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from *Collwyn ap Tangno*, founder of the fifth noble tribe of North Wales (whose descendants were numerous in Llyn, Eifonydd, and Arduwy) through *Sir Howel y Fwyall*, the celebrated companion of the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. Sir Howel, as a reward of his valour, was knighted, and made Governor of Criccieth Castle; and in memory of the use he had made of his poleaxe was always afterwards called *Sir Howel y Fwyall*,—"Sir Howel of the Axe" (see *Criccieth Castle*). He bore as arms—sa., a poleaxe arg. between 3 fleur de lis, which were the arms attributed to Collwyn ap Tangno, except that the poleaxe arg. was substituted for a chevron arg., and to either of these arms his descendants are entitled.

Capt. Timothy Edwards, of Nanhoron, a distinguished commander of the Royal Navy, was son of

the Rev. W. Edwards, of Nanhoron, and was s. by his son,—

RICHARD EDWARDS, Esq., of Nanhoron, as above.

Note.—The mansion of Nanhoron, built about 1803, is a substantial erection of stone in the plain Domestic style, situated in the far distant and generally bleak country of *Lleyn*, but is judiciously planted upon a rising ground, which gives a pleasant and extensive prospect.

ELLIS, Benjamin Thomas, Esq., of Rhyllech, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; Chairman of Board of Guardians, Union of Pwllheli; son of John Ellis, Esq., and his wife Ann, dau. of—Constable, Esq.; *b.* at Newborough Place, Pwllheli, 7th June, 1823; *ed.* at Beaumaris and Ruthin Grammar Schools.

Residence: Rhyllech, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire.

Arms: Arg., 3 fleurs de lis, two and one ppr.; in chief a label of four points.

Crest: A fleur de lis.

Note.—The mansion of *Rhyllech* was rebuilt in 1860.

ELLIS, Rev. John Williams, of Glasfryn, Carnarvonshire.

Clerk in Holy Orders, A.B.; J. P. for the cos. of Carnarvon and Merioneth, and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; Rector of Llanaelhaiarn; formerly Incumbent of Beddgelert, cos. of Merioneth and Carnarvon; eldest son (and h.) of Rev. Thomas Ellis, A.M., Rector of Llanfachreth, Anglesey, Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral; sometime Moderator of University of Cambridge; *b.* 21st Jan., 1808, at Tanyrallt, Bangor, co. Carnarvon; *ed.* at the Friars' Grammar School, Bangor, and St. John's College, Cambridge; *grad.*, 1830, B.A.; *m.*, Feb. 21, 1831, Harriet Ellen, only child and hs. of J. H. Clough, Esq., of Plás Clough, co. of Denbigh, and has issue—

1. Thomas Parr Williams Ellis.
2. John Clough Williams Ellis.
3. Ellen Augusta Williams Ellis.

Heir: Thomas Parr Williams Ellis, *b.* 1832.

Residence: Glasfryn, near Pwllheli, co. Carnarvon.

Note.—*Plas Clough* is an old mansion near Denbigh, restored in Queen Elizabeth's reign. "Some of the bricks of which it was built were brought from Antwerp. Sir Richard Clough, the founder, *m.* Catherine de Berayne (*C. of Beren*), cousin and ward of the queen, and is the ancestor of many illustrious families in North Wales. The house contains an oak panel picture by Jansen, which was exhibited at the Exhibition of Historical Portraits at South Kensington." (See *Cloughs of Plás Clough*.)

On the estate of *Glasfryn*, the residence of the Ellis family, have been found from time to time ancient British stone querns, bronze belts, and a *Glain Neidr*, a ring of ancient glass formerly worn round the neck of judges, who, if not administering strict justice, were supposed to be immediately choked by the ring; also

relics of more modern times, such as an iron gauntlet and spurs. On this property are also remains of ancient fortifications.

On Broderw estate, in the co. of Merioneth, is situated on a commanding elevation, in the midst of splendid scenery, a very interesting *cromlech*, and surrounding it are numerous Celtic roundhouses (*Cyttiau Gwyddelod*). In the immediate neighbourhood, also, is a mound, called *Bryn yr Aur*, partly natural and partly artificial: from the top of this have been dug up some charred bones.

EVANS, The Ven. John, of Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire.

Archdeacon of Merioneth; Canon residentiary of Bangor Cathedral; Rector of Llanllechid, co. of Carnarvon, 1862; formerly Rector of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery; J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; eldest son of the late John Evans, Esq., of Tynycoed; *ed.* at Dublin University; B.A. 1841; *m.* Mary, eldest dau. of William Williams, Esq., of Brynberllan, Pwllheli.

Residence: Llanllechid Rectory, Bangor.

Note.—This family derives descent from *Collwyn ap Tangno*, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales. (See further, *Evans of Broomhall*.)

EVANS, Owen, Esq., of Broomhall, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; son of the late John Evans, Esq., of Tynycoed, co. of Carnarvon; *b.* 1816; *m.* Margaret, dau. of William Jones, Esq., of Broomhall, and sister and sole h. of John Lloyd Jones, Esq., of Broomhall, and has issue a son and heir; *s.* to the estate of Broomhall in 1869, upon the death of his wife's brother, John Lloyd Jones, Esq.; nominated High Sheriff for 1872.

Heir: Owen Lloyd Jones Evans.

Residence: Broom Hall, near Pwllheli.

Town Address: 24, Warwick Street, Regent Street.

Arms: Arg., under a tree vert, a stag trippant, ppr.

Motto: Goreu defawd daioni.

LINEAGE.

This family derives, through the line of Tanybwllch and Gwynfryn, from *Collwyn ap Tangno*, founder of the fifth noble tribe of North Wales.

Robert Evans, Esq., of Tanybwllch, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Wynne ap Cadwaladr of Rhiwlas, and was succeeded by his son,—

Ellis Evans, Esq., of Brenbwl, who by his wife Margaret, dau. of Owen Madryn, Esq., of Lanerchfawr, had a son,—

Evan Ellis, whose wife was Jane Glyn of Elerion. He had a son, Ellis Evans, who was succ. by a son, Evan Ellis, and he by his son,—

John Evans, Esq., of Abererch, who *m.* Jane Jones, of Graigion, and had a son,—

John Evans, Esq., of Tynycoed, who by his wife, Anne Owen of Cranant, had with other issue a son and successor,—

OWEN EVANS, Esq., now of Broomhall, as above,

Mr. Evans *m.* Margaret, dau. of William Jones, Esq., whose lineage was as follows:—

Owen of Eifionydd, descended from Madog Fychan of Llwyndyrus, had a son, Robert Owen of Cefn, who by his wife Elizabeth had a son and successor,—

John Griffith of Tanyrallt. Fourth in descent from him inclusive was—

John of Trygarn, who by his wife, Mary, had issue two sons: the younger,—

Rowland Jones, *m.* Elizabeth Brown, and by her had a son, Rowland Jones of Broomhall; the elder,—

William Jones, by his wife, Elizabeth Elias, had a son and successor,—

John Jones of Hendrewen, who by his wife, Margaret, had a son,—

William Jones, Esq., of Hendrewen and Broomhall. He *m.* Elizabeth, a dau. of John Lloyd Thomas of Dynannau, lineally descended from Richard ap John ap Grono of Rhosgyll-fawr, of the house of Gwynfryn and tribe of Collwyn ap Tangno, and by her had a son and dau.,—

John Lloyd Jones, and—

MARGARET JONES, now wife of Owen Evans, Esq., of Broomhall, as above.

Note.—The house of Broom Hall was erected during the minority of the late Rowland Jones, Esq., who died in 1856 at the advanced age of eighty-four. His personal property was sold by auction for the benefit of different legatees, and the collection of art and vertu being very extensive created a great sensation; the sale, which continued for twelve days, realized over £13,000.

GRIFFITH, Owen, Esq., of Cefn-Coch, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; *ex officio* Guardian of the poor; eldest son of the late William Griffith, Esq., of Cefn-Coch; *b.* at Criccieth in 1803; *ed.* at Chester; succ. to the estates on the death of his father in 1812.

Residence: Cefn-Coch, Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire.

Note.—This family has been resident upon this estate for four generations, the first of whom was Griffith Owen of Cefn-Coch. On the farm of Cefn-Coch-Ucha, adjoining Mr. Griffith's property, there existed a few years ago a Druidic circle of stones on end, enclosing a space of some twenty yards or upwards in diameter. This great monument of a remote antiquity has unfortunately gradually disappeared, the stones having been used for various agricultural purposes, so that only *one* now remains on the spot. The country around once abounded in pre-historic remains. It was favourable for the erection of megalithic structures, the drift boulders and other fragments of rock in great abundance being scattered over the surface.

JONES, John, Esq., of Ynysgain, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Carnarvon and Merioneth; son of Robert Jones, Esq., of Ynysgain, who *d.* 1814; *b.* 1803; *ed.* at Bangor

Grammar School, and Chester; *m.*, 1st, 1837, Jane, the dau. of Edmund Roberts, Esq., of Ucheldre, Holyhead; 2nd, 1850, Louisa Mary, dau. of Mr. Kensington, of island of Tobago; *s.* on the death of his father in 1814; has issue from the first mar. 2 sons and 2 daus., the eldest son being—

Robert Pugh Jones, *ed.* at Beaumaris School, and Caius and Gonville Coll., Cambridge; B.A. and Eighteenth Wrangler.

Residence: Ynysgain, Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.

Note.—Ynysgain has been in the possession of this family, without interruption, since the time of Charles I.

JONES-PARRY, Thomas Love Duncombe, Esq., of Madryn Castle, Carnarvonshire.

F.S.A.; J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carnarvon; High Sheriff for same co. 1854; late Captain, Royal Anglesey Militia; elected, in 1868, M.P. for the co. of Carnarvon, which he has continued to represent to the present time (1872); is eldest and only surviving son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Love Parry Jones-Parry, K.H. (*d.* 1853), of Madryn Castle, by his second wife, Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Thomas Caldecot, Esq., of Holton, co. of Lincoln, and niece of the late Lord Feversham; *b.* 1832; *ed.* at Rugby School and University Coll., Oxford; *s.* to estates 1853. (See further, *lineage* below.)

Residence: Madryn Castle, Pwllheli.

Town Address: 59, Jermyn St.; Reform Club.

Arms: (1) Quarterly: 1st and 4th arg., a fesse between 3 lozenges, az. (*Moroiddig o'r Dyffryn aur*)—PARRY. 2nd and 3rd, quarterly: 1 and 4, ermine, a lion rampant, sa. (*Cynric ap Rhwal-lon*). 2 and 3, per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant, or (*Tudor Trevor*)—JONES.

(2) Ermine, a lion rampant, sa.—JONES.

(3) Arg., a chevron sa. on a chief of the second, three martlets fesseways of the first.—WYLDE OF BERSHAM.

(4) Arg., a fesse between 3 lozenges, az.—PARRY.

(5) Vert, a hart trippant, arg., attired and unguled, or—HUGHES OF CEFNLLANFAIR.

(6) Gu., a Saracen's head erased at neck, wreathed round temples, or—WYNN OF WERNFAWR.

(7) Quarterly: gu. and or, four lions passants, guardants, counterchanged—PRINCE LLEWELYN AP IORWERTH.

(8) Quarterly: 1st and 4th sa., a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis, arg.; 2nd and 3rd arg., a chevron az. between 3 nags' heads erased, sa.—MADRIN OF MADRYN.

(9) Sa., a chevron between 3 fleurs de lis, arg.—WINN OF PENARTH-FAWR.

(10) Gu., a chevron ermine between 3 Saxons' heads—EDNYFED FYCHAN.

(11) Or, a corbeon (raven), ppr., a crescent gu. in middle chief for difference—CORBET.

(12) Gu., semée of crosses pattées fichées, and a lion rampant, or—HOPTON.

(13) Or, a lion rampant regardant sa., a crescent gu. for difference in middle chief—PRYSE OF GOGERDDAN.

(14) Ermine, a saltire gu., thereon a mullet arg.—WINN OF YNYS-Y-MAENGWYN.

(15) Gu. between 3 lioncels rampant, a chevron or—LEWIS OF LLYSDULAS.

(16) Vert, 3 eagles, displayed in fesse, or—PRINCE OWAIN GWYNEDD.

Crests: 1. On a torse arg. and az. a sheaf of Danish axes, 3 paleways and 2 in saltire, environed with a wreath of laurel ppr., hafts gu., heads ppr.—PARRY.

2. On a chapeau gu., turned up ermine, a demi-lion rampant, or—JONES.

3. On a torse, arg. and vert, a hart trippant, arg., attired and unguled, or—HUGHES.

4. On a torse, arg. and sa., a nag's head erased of the second—MADRIN.

Mottos: Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon—PARRY. Gofal dyn Duwa'i gwerid—JONES.

Nil desperandum—HUGHES.

(See the full *Escutcheon* after p. 364.)

LINEAGE.

This is one out of several of the ancient families of Wales which are entitled, as far as a distinguished and venerable lineage can render them so, to a place, not only amongst the *honesti*, but amongst the *nobiles* of the realm. From the Cymric side the descent is both patrician and royal, being lineally through Tudor Trevor Vortigern and Howel Dda, with many contributories of princely and noble rank. From the Norman and Plantagenet side the following lineage discovers four maternal links of connection. We give first the paternal derivation, and afterwards the royal and noble descent.

PATERNAL DESCENT.

Ynyr ap Gadforch, Lord of both Maelors, Oswestry, and Whittington in Powys, one of the barons of that kingdom, *m.* Rhiengar, dau. and sole h. of Lludoca ap Caradoc Freichfras, Lord of Hereford, &c., in South Wales. His son,—

Tudor Trevor (so called because born and nursed at Trefor), Lord of Hereford, Whittington, and both Maelors, and founder of the Tribe of the Marches, *m.* Angharad, dau. of Howel Dda, King of South Wales, A.D. 907 (*d.* 948), the great law-giver of Wales.

Dingad ap Tudor Trevor, 3rd son, *m.* Cicely, dau. of Severus ap Cadivor ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys.

Rhiwallon ap Dingad *m.* Lettice, dau. of Cadwaladr ap Peredur Goch.

Cynrig ap Rhiwallon, Lord of Whittington, Maelor Cymraeg, &c., in Powys (slain A.D. 1073), *m.* Judy, dau. of Ivor Hên, Lord of Rhôs. His son Ninnian ap Cynrig had a 3rd son,—

Jeuaf ap Ninnian, who *m.* Efa, dau. of Einion ap Howel ap Jevan, Lord of Arwystli, derived from Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlys (*Fferyllwg*).

Torwerth Fychan ap Jeuaf of Llwyn-Onn (the first named as of Llwyn-Onn), co. of Denbigh, eldest son, *m.* Mali (Mary), widow of David ap Rhys, fifth Lord of Cymmerin in Edeirnion (Vale of the Dee), co. Mer., by third dau. of Jevan (living

ann. 6 Henry II.), son of Einion ap Gruffydd of Corsygedol, co. Mer.

Gruffydd ap Iorwerth, of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Rhys Fychan, son, by Ellen, dau. of Madog Meredydd, last prince of Powys, of Rhys Michil (vide *Annal. Camb.* 1257), (*d. temp.* Henry III.,) son of Rhys Gryg, son of Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales.

Iorwerth ap Gruffydd, of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Anne, dau. of Owain ap Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael in Powys, godson of Madog ap Meredydd.

Llewelyn ap Iorwerth of Llwyn-Onn, eldest son, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Madog ap Ednyfed Goch, of Bersham.

Howel ap Llewelyn, of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Margaret, dau. of David ap Ednyfed Gam, of Pengwern, and sister of Edward ap David (*d.* 1488), derived from Tudor Trevor.

Edward ap Howel, of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Margaret, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Wyld, of Bersham.

Robert ap Edward, of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Margaret, dau. (by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Hugh Calveley, Kt., of Ley) of John Eyton, Esq., of Rhuabon, co. of Denbigh.

John ap Robert, of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Jane, dau. of John Almer, of Almer. He was succeeded by his son,—

Robert ap John, anglicized *Jones*, with whom this surname began. He *m.* Margaret, dau. (by Jane, sister and h. of Sir Edward Hanmer, of Hanmer, Kt., co. of Flint) of Sir Roger Puleston, Kt., of Emral, co. of Flint, son of Robert Puleston, Esq., of Emral, by Janet his wife, dau. and h. of Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., of Ayton, co. of Chester, son and heir of Sir William Bulkeley. His son,—

Roger Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn, *m.* Margaret, dau. of John Trevor, Esq. (younger son of John Trevor, Esq., of Brynkinallt, co. of Denb., derived from Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the Tribe of the Marches), by Anne, dau. of Randle Broughton, Esq., of Broughton, co. of Salop (Margaret was sister of John Trevor, Esq., of Trevallyn, co. of Denb.). By her he had a son,—

John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn (1576), who *m.* Dorothy, dau. (by Margaret, dau. and co-h. of John Almer, Esq., of Almer) of Edward Puleston, Esq., second son of Sir Edward Puleston, Kt., of Emral, co. of Flint. He had a son,—

Roger Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn (living 1604), who *m.* Margaret, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Rydley, and by her left a son,—

Randolph Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn. His wife was Mary, dau. of Thomas Goldsmith, Esq., of Wrexham, co. of Denbigh, by whom he had a son,—

Roger Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn, who by his wife Catherine, dau. of John Griffiths, Esq., of Wyddwyd, Rhuabon (*d.* 28th Nov., 1679), had a second son and eventual heir,—

John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn (aged 15, A.D. 1657), who *m.* and had issue—

John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn. His wife was Sarah, dau. of Thomas Jones, Esq., of Churton Hall, co. of Chester, by whom he had a son,—

John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn, who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Love Parry, Esq., M.P., of Penarth and Rhydolion, co. of Carnarvon, by Rachel his wife, dau. and co-h. of Vincent Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-maengwyn, co. of Mer., sixth in descent from Sir Richard Corbet, Kt., of Moreton Corbet, by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Sir Henry Vernon. His son,—

Thomas Parry Jones, assumed the additional surname Parry on his mar., 9th Feb., 1780, with Margaret (his cousin), dau. (and co-h. with her sister) of Love Parry, Esq., of Penarth, Rhydolion, Wernfawr, and Madryn (by Sidney his wife, dau. and co-h. of the Rev. Robert Lewis, of Llysdulas, Anglesey, and Madryn, co. Carnarvon, Chancellor of Bangor), lineally descended through the Bulkeleys and Talbots from King Edward I., thus :—

Edward I. of England *m.* Eleanor of Castile; his dau., the Princess Elizabeth, *m.* Humphry de Bohun. Thence through the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and Bulkeleys of Beaumaris, was descended the above *Sidney Lewis*, whose mother was dau. of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris, Chamberlain of North Wales, M.P. for Anglesey 1554-5 and 1562-3.

The above marriages—also of John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn, with Catherine, dau. of Love Parry, Esq.; and of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, Esq., with his cousin Margaret (in virtue of the *Parry* as well as of the *Lewis* lineage) —connect the Madryn house with the Plantagenet and Norman royal line. An approaching mar., that of Lieut.-Gen. Jones-Parry with Elizabeth Caldecot, effects the same connection through another maternal source and other intermediate channels (see below, *Royal and Noble Descent*).

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Love P. Jones-Parry, K.H.. of Madryn, Penarth, Wernfawr, Rhydolion, &c., *b.* 1781; High Sheriff of Anglesey 1840; twice M.P. for Horsham, Sussex, and subsequently for the co. of Carnarvon (*d.* 23rd Feb., 1853); *m.* first, 1806, Sophia, dau. of Robert Stephenson, Esq., by whom he had issue three daus. :—

Eliza Maria, *m.*, but *d. s. p.* 1838

Ellen Georgina, *m.* 1856 to Rev. G. E. Tate.

Mary Gertrude, *m.* to Archdeacon Crawley, *d.* 1854.

Gen. Sir Love Jones-Parry *m.* secondly, 15th Dec., 1826, Elizabeth, only dau. of Thomas Caldecot, Esq., of Holton, co. of Lincoln, and niece of the late Lord Feversham, by whom he had—

1. THOMAS LOVE DUNCOMBE JONES-PARRY, now of Madryn Castle, F.S.A., J. P. and D. L. of co. of Carnarvon; M.P., &c. (see *Introduction* above).

2. Henry Slingsby Powell Jones-Parry, *b.* 1834; *d.* 1849.

3. Sarah Elizabeth Margaret, *m.*, 1853, to Abram Jones Williams, Esq., of Gellewig, co. of Carnarvon.

THE ROYAL AND NOBLE DESCENT OF THE JONES-PARRY FAMILY, OF MADRYN CASTLE.

EDWARD I., King of England, son of Henry III., surnamed Longshanks, of the line of the Conqueror, by Margaret, dau. of Philip III., King of France, and Mary of Brabant, had a dau., the Princess ELIZABETH, who by her husband, Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, &c., was mother of the Lady Eleanor, who *m.* James Butler, Earl of Ormonde. The granddaughter of James Butler, 2nd Earl, their son, was the Lady Elizabeth Butler, who *m.*—

JOHN TALBOT, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, and had by him a dau., the Lady Anne Talbot, who by her husband, Sir Henry Vernon, left a dau., Elizabeth Vernon, who *m.*—

SIR ROBERT CORBET, Kt., of Morton Corbet, from whom was lineally descended—

VINCENT CORBET, Esq., of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, co. of Mer. (*d.* 1723), who *m.* Anne Vaughan, of Corsygedol, co. of Mer., and by her had a dau. and co-h., Rachel Corbet, who became the wife of—

LOVE PARRY, Esq., of Rhydolion, Wernfawr, &c., co. of Carnarvon, of the ancient line of the Parrys of Poston, Herefordshire, often called Parrys of Golden Vale, who derived their descent from Moreiddig Dyffryn Aur, or Moreiddig of Golden Vale—a family which has wide ramifications both in Wales and England, one of the latter being F. C. Parry, Esq., now of Allington, Wilts. From this alliance with the Corbet line, maternally from the Plantagenet Edward I. there was a numerous offspring, which entered into a twofold relation with the family of *Jones of Llwyn-Onn* (see *Lineage* above).

1. *Catherine Parry*, the only dau., *m.* John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn.

2. *Love Parry*, Esq., the eldest son and heir, had a dau., Margaret, who *m.* her cousin Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn, son of the above Catherine and John Jones.

From these united lines sprung, with other issue (see *Lineage*),—

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LOVE PARRY JONES-PARRY, K.H., father and predecessor of—

THOMAS LOVE DUNCOMBE JONES-PARRY, Esq., M.P., &c., the present possessor of Madryn, &c.

The next connecting link in the lineage of the Jones-Parrys of Madryn with the line of the Plantagenet and Norman kings occurred in the mar. of Lieut.-Gen. Love P. Jones-Parry of Madryn with Elizabeth Caldecot (see *Lineage*), and applies only to the surviving issue of that marriage.

ROLLO the Dane, conqueror of Normandy (*d.* A.D. 920), was ancestor in the sixth degree of—

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1st Norman King of England, who through maternal ancestors was more a *Celt* than Norman. From William; through his 2nd son (succeeding his brother Rufus),—

Henry I. of England, and Henry's dau.,—

The Empress Maud, by Geoffrey *Plantagenet*; their son,—

Henry II. of England, by Eleanor of France was descended.—

John, King of England, whose grandson was—

EDWARD I., King of England; the conqueror of Wales; builder of Carnarvon Castle, and nearly all the chief castles of Wales; who by his Queen Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand, King of Castile, was father of—

Edward II., *b.* at Carnarvon Castle A.D. 1284 (*d.* 1327), who by his Queen Isabella, dau. of Philip, King of France, was father of—

Edward III., King of England, father of *John of Gaunt*, and *gr. gr.* father of—

Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset (*d.* A.D. 1445), grandfather, through his dau. Eleanor, of—

Henry Algonon Percy, 5th Earl of Northumberland (*d.* 1527), whose *gr.* grandson (by Mary, his granddau., and Sir Francis Slingsby) was—

Sir Henry Slingsby, knighted by Queen Elizabeth; from whom was descended in direct male line and in the 4th degree—

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven. His dau. Mary became the wife of—

Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, High Sheriff of his co. 1728, and left a son,—

Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park, who by his wife Isabel left a dau., who *m.*—

Thomas Caldecot, Esq., of Holton, of the ancient line of Caldecots of that place, deriving ultimately from Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, son of King Edward III. (Their arms

were—Per pale, or and az., on a chief gu. 3 leopards' faces, or.) His dau. *Elizabeth m.*—

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LOVE P. JONES-PARRY, K.H., of Madryn Castle, &c., and by him was mother of—

THOMAS LOVE DUNCOMBE JONES-PARRY, F.S.A., M.P., &c., now of Madryn Castle, as above.

Note.—*Madryn Castle*, with the exception of some additions and alterations of subsequent times, is a structure of the age of Henry VII.; the old gate-house in front and other parts are of this type. The original castle mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis (A.D. 1188), to which reference has been made in a prior page, is still commemorated by certain remains at the back of the present mansion (see *engraving*, p. 317), in the shape of a piece of wall 14 feet broad which once formed part of the outer wall of the place, and joined the *gate-house*, till from dilapidation it was cleared away from the front of the house in the time of T. P. Jones-Parry, Esq., grandfather of the present possessor. The castle was a place of strength, the outer wall referred to being furnished at its angles and at intervals along its circuit with round towers, only one of which now remains. This was a different castle from the *Caer* on Carn Madryn, and doubtless of a subsequent date.

KNEESHAW, Richard, Esq., of Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire.

D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; son of the late Richard Kneeshaw, Esq., of Whitby, co. of York, by Catherine, eldest dau. and co-h. of Henry Stonehouse, Esq. (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1797; *m.*, 1829, Mary, dau. of Joseph Addison, Esq. (she *d.* 10th March, 1870), and has had issue,—

1. Joseph, *b.* 13th July, 1830; *d.* 26th Oct., 1856, *s. p.*

2. Richard, *b.* 14th Jan., 1833; *d.* 21st May, 1854, *s. p.*

3. HENRY, his heir, *b.* 31st July, 1839, late Capt. Royal Carnarvon Militia; J. P. for co. of Carnarvon.

1. Mary, *b.* 31st May; 1837; *d.* 30th March, 1838.

2. Margaret, *d.* in infancy.

Residences: Plás-Celyn, Penmaenmawr, Carn.; and 2, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool.

Arms: Gu. a dove, volant, arg.

Crest: Out of an Eastern crown, a dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping a dagger.

Mottoes: Sublimiora petamus; and, Forte manu.

LINEAGE.

This family of Kneeshaw, or *Knoeshör*, trace their descent from the ancient Danish royal house of *Knoc*.

Joshua Kneeshaw, of London (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1798), *m.* Lucy (*b.* 1739, *d.* 1824), only dau. of John, *eld.* son of Sir Henry Dabling, of Pickering, co. of York, and had issue besides,—

1. RICHARD, of whom hereafter.

2. Mary, *b.* 1767, *d.* 1805; *m.*, 1793, Archibald Goodall, Esq., *b.* 1764, *d.* 1815, leaving issue two daus., Lucy and Elizabeth.

3. Elizabeth, *b.* 1769, *d.* 1859; *m.*, 1801, William

Hutchinson, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, co. of Durham, *b.* 1766, *d.* 1841, and had issue Elizabeth Lucy, *d.* 1807; William; *d.* 1826, and—

Joshua, Capt. R.N., *b.* 1809, *m.* Hannah, dau. of Jonathan Lacy, Esq., of Larpool, co. of York, and had issue—

Elizabeth Lucy, *d.* 1838.

Emma, *b.* 1839; *m.*, 1861, Edward John Harrison, Esq., and has issue.

William, *b.* 27th June, 1842, Lieut. R.N.; *m.*, 12th Oct., 1869, Frances Charlotte, dau. of Rev. Michael Lloyd Apjohn, of Linfield, co. Limerick (*b.* 12th Dec., 1842, *d.* 18th Aug., 1870), and has issue a dau., Frances Charlotte Isabel, *b.* 3rd Aug., 1870.

Albert Edward, *b.* 1843, *d.* 1865.

Mary, *b.* 9th July, 1845; *m.*, 25th April, 1869, Lieut. James Sandys Bird.

Louisa Domville, *b.* 4th Feb., 1848, *m.* Capt. Stratford Like, R.N., and has issue.

Catherine Hyde, *b.* 3rd Nov., 1854.

4. Martha, *b.* 1771, *d.* 1772.

5. Joshua, Capt. R.N., *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Clarke, Esq., *b.* 1775, *d.* 1848, and had issue—

Rose, *b.* 1810, *d.* 1843.

Jane Harman, *b.* 1813.

Mary (*d.* 1861), *m.*, 4th Apr., 1853, Arnold Loxley, Esq., of Norcourt, co. of Herts, *d.* 1858, and had issue.

Mary Jane Smart Loxley, *b.* 25th November, 1854.

6. John, *b.* 1775, *d.* 1776.

7. Lucy, *b.* 1779; *m.* 24th May, 1827; *d.* 5th April, 1866, *s. p.*

8. Ann, *b.* 1781, *d.* 1783.

9. Samuel, Lieut. R.N., *b.* 1787, *d.* 10th May, 1825.

RICHARD KNEESHAW, Esq., of Whitby, co. of York; *b.* 29th April, 1766; *d.* 24th Sept., 1796; *m.*, 11th July, 1792, Catharine, eldest dau. and co-h. of Henry Stonehouse, Esq., by his wife, Ann, dau. and h. of George Shafto, Esq., by Mary, only dau. of T. Richardson, Esq., of Whitby (she *d.* 1813), and had issue—

1. Henry Kneeshaw, *b.* 6th Nov., 1783, *d.* 28th Nov., 1813.

2. Mary Kneeshaw, *b.* 15th March, 1795.

3. RICHARD KNEESHAW, as above.

4. Lucy Kneeshaw, *b.* 6th Jan., 1800.

LLOYD, John Ellis, Esq., of Trallwyn, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; formerly Capt. in the Royal Carnarvonshire Rifles; son of John Lloyd (formerly Ellis, but assumed surname Lloyd on succession to estates on death of his grand-uncle, Rev. W. Lloyd), J. P. and D. L. for co. of Carnarvon; High Sheriff for same co. 1817; by Jane, his wife, dau. of Rev. Griffith Jones; *b.* 10th May, 1819, at Trallwyn; *m.*, 21st Aug., 1845, Eleanor, dau. of John Sothern, Esq., of Liverpool; *s.* 1854; has surviving issue 4 sons and 2 daughters, viz.,—

Charles Henry, *b.* 1847.

William, *b.* 1857.

Hugh Gwynn, *b.* 1859.

Francis Longueville, *b.* 1861.

Annie Elizabeth.

Mary Ellen.

Heir: Charles Henry Lloyd.

Residence: Trallwyn, Carnarvonshire.

Arms: Az., on a chevron, or, between three

spear-heads, arg., a torteau between 2 bulls' heads, caboshed, sa.

Crest: A lion rampant, arg., gutté de sang, surmounting 2 spears in saltire, ppr.

Motto: Instanter perfectus.

LLOYD, Thomas Edward John, Esq., of Aberdunant, Carnarvonshire.

Is a minor; only son of the late Robert Lloyd Jones-Parry, Esq., of Aberdunant, who was born at Carnarvon, July 15th, 1816; *ed.* at Jesus Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1837, M.A. 1839; called to the bar 1842; *m.* Mary Isabella Owen Snow, only dau. of the late Ed. Owen, who assumed his wife's surname of Snow, according to injunctions of her father's will, and had issue surviving,—

1. Mary Evelyn Maitland, *b.* in Rome, Jan. 24, 1852.

2. Mabel F. F. B., born at Macerata, Feb. 27, 1854.

3. THOMAS EDWARD JOHN LLOYD, as above, *b.* 1856, who assumed the surname Lloyd on succeeding to property after his gr. grandfather, Admiral Lloyd of Tregaian, Anglesey, 1870. Born at Villa Santa Croce, Macerata, Italy, July 29th, 1856; *ed.* by a private tutor (Ed. Lloyd).

Residences: Aberdunant, Carnarvonshire; and Tregaian, Anglesey.

Arms: Gu., a chevron ermine, between 3 Saxons' heads.

Crest: A Saracen's head erased, ppr.

MATHEW, Major Edward Windus, of Wern, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; and in the Commission of the Peace for co. of Merioneth; appointed Captain 4th Corps of Carnarvonshire Rifle Volunteers, March, 1860; and Major of Battalion, Oct., 1868; son of the late Nathaniel Mathew, Esq., by his wife, Mary, dau. of E. W. Windus, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex; *b.* at Tottenham, 1812; *m.*, 1st, 1848, Charlotte Isabella, 2nd dau. of the late Abraham Thompson, Esq., of Bewdley, Worcestershire; she *d.* 1863; 2nd, Charlotte Anne, younger dau. of the late A. E. B. Windus, Esq., of Lewes, Sussex; has issue,—

1. Nathaniel Edward Arthur.

2. Charles James Windus.

Residence: Wern, Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire.

MILLAR, Charles, Esq., M.D., of Penrhos, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; High Sheriff for same co. 1866; son of Matthew Millar, Esq., of Knutsford, Cheshire, by Hannah, his wife; *b.* at Knuts-

ford, 9th Sept., 1811; *ed.* at University College, London; *grad.* M.D. at the London University; *m.* 1st, 1840, Mary, dau. of George Hall, Esq., London (no issue); 2nd, 1854, Harriet, dau. of John Cook, Esq., of Tetbury, Gloucestershire; *s.* to the Inglesham Manor estate, Lechlade, Wiltshire, 1858; has issue by the 2nd mar. 2 sons and 2 daus.

Residence: Penrhôs, Carnarvon.

Crest: A lion couchant.

Motto: Nil desperandum.

MORGAN, Rev. John, of Llandudno, Carnarvonshire.

Rector of Llandudno (1857), Surrogate, Dio. of Bangor; J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; formerly held the Curacies of Llanrhaidr-yng-himmeirch, and Clocaenog; son of Joel Morgan, Esq., of Aberystwyth, and Ann, his wife; *b.* at Aberystwyth, 1816; *ed.* at private schools, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1843; *m.*, 1857, Katharine Anwyl, dau. of Rev. William Anwyl Roberts, descended from the Anwyls of Plâs-y-n Rhôs, who claim descent from one of the royal tribes of Wales. Has issue 1 son and 2 daus.

Residence: The Rectory, Llandudno, North Wales.

Note.—In this parish are the ruins of Gogarth Abbey, a rocking-stone, and cromlech, St. Tudno's Church on the Great Orme's Head. There are three churches,—St. Tudno's, A.D. 1200; St. George's, 1841; Holy Trinity, 1866.

NANNEY, Hugh John Ellis, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; High Sheriff for same co. 1870; son of the late Owen J. Ellis Nanney, Esq., of Gwynfryn (*d.* 1870), J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon, by Mary (*d.* 1849), dau. of Hugh Jones, Esq., of Hengwrtuchaf, Mer.; *b.* 1845; is *unm.*

Residence: Gwynfryn, Pwllheli.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or a lion rampant, az.—NANNEY; 2nd, arg. a cross between 4 arrows, sa.—JONES; 3rd, gu. a chevron between 3 lions rampant, or—ELLIS.

NEWBOROUGH, Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, 3rd Baron, of Glynllivon, Carnarvonshire.

A Baron in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet; Barony cr. 1776; Baronetcy cr. 1742 (*Meyrick; Dawnn*, ii., 148); J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; High Sheriff for same co. 1859, and for Anglesey 1847; 3rd son of Thomas, 1st Baron Newborough; *b.* in Portland Place, London, 1803; *ed.* at Rugby

School, and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1824; *s.* his brother in title and estates 1832; *m.*, 1834, Frances Mary (*d.* 1857), dau. of the Rev. Walter De Winton, of Hay Castle, Breconshire; and has issue surviving,—

1. Hon. THOMAS JOHN, *b.* 1840.
2. Hon. Charles Henry, *b.* 1847; *s.* to the Rhûg estate by will of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart. (See *Wynn of Rhûg*.)
3. Hon. Frederick George, *b.* 1853.
1. Hon. Frances Maria, *b.* 1835.
2. Hon. Emily Annina, *b.* 1837.
3. Hon. Ellen Glyn, *b.* 1839.
4. Hon. Catherine, *b.* 1842.
5. Hon. Isabella Elizabeth, *b.* 1844.

Heir: Thomas John Wynn.

Residences: Glynllivon, The Abbey, and Bodvean Hall, Carnarvonshire.

Town Address: Athenæum, Pall Mall.

Arms: Sa.; three fleurs de lis, arg.

Crest: A dexter arm embowed, armoured, holding a fleur de lis, or.

Supporters: Two lions gu., the *dexter* gorged with a collar or, charged with 3 fleurs de lis; the *sinister* gorged with a collar arg., charged with 3 crosses pattées, gu.

Motto: Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.

LINEAGE.

This noble family traces its lineage through the ancient line of *Wyn* (to which belong the Wynns of Gwydir, Wynns of Wynnstay, Wynnes of Voelas, Wynne of Ystumcedig and Wern, as well as Wynns of *Bodvean*, the ancestors of the present Glynllifon House) up to *Collwyn ap Tangno*, Lord of Llyn, Eifionydd, and Arduwy—the former two comots forming parts of what is now called “Carnarvonshire,” and the last in “Merionethshire,” but all forming a continuous line of country from Lley to Barmouth. *Collwyn ap Tangno* was considered the founder of the fifth of the 15 noble tribes of North Wales, and flourished a little before the Norman Conquest. He left several children, among whom his lands, according to the ancient Welsh law of gavelkind, were divided, and the comots of Lley and Eifionydd have ever since been in great part possessed by his descendants.

The Wynns of Bodvean (or Boduan) had been for many ages seated at that place (property still retained in the Newborough family), while the ancient possessors of Glynllivon were the *Glyns* (see *Glyn of Glynllivon* in Sect. on “Old and Ext. Families”), and the two houses were united by the marriage of the heiress and sole representative of Glynllivon to Thomas Wynn, of Bodvean, created a baronet 1742; and it was their grandson, Sir Thomas Wynn, who was created 1st Baron Newborough in 1776. When *Lewys Dawnn*, as Deputy Herald, visited Glynllivon in 1588, and made out the pedigree of the Glyn family, William Glyn was its representative; his son Thomas was High Sheriff of the county in 1622, and M. P. in 1623.

In direct line from *Einion ap Gruffydd ap Fewan*, younger brother to the celebrated Sir HOWEL V FWYALL, of the tribe of *Collwyn ap Tangno*, was—

JOHN WYNN, Lord of Bodvel in Llyn, Sheriff of co. of Carnarvon in 1551 and 1560, a soldier,

standard-bearer to the Earl of Warwick at the battle near Norwich, 1594 (see *Bodvels of Bodvel*). He *m.* a dau. of the house of Puleston, and had, with other issue, a younger son,—

Thomas Wynn, of Boduan, in Llyn (now altered into Bodvean, in Lleyln), whose gr. gr. grandson, also of Boduan, was the—

THOMAS WYNN above named (1st Bart.), who *m.* Frances, sole hs. of Glynllivon. He was Sheriff of co. of Carnarvon 1713, and was *s.* at Glynllivon by his eldest son, Sir John Wynn, Bart., of Glynllivon, Sheriff of his co. 1734; and he by his son, Sir Thomas Wynn, Bart., of Glynllivon, created Baron Newborough in the peerage of Ireland 1776, M.P. for the co. of Carnarvon. He *m.*, 1st, 1766, Catherine, eldest dau. of John, Earl of Egmont, and had by her a son,—

John Wynn, who *m.*, but *d. s. p.*

His lordship *m.*, 2ndly, Maria Stella Patronilla, reputed dau. of Lorenzo Chiappini, but claiming herself to be the dau. of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, stating in a book which she published, and which "created some sensation at the time in Paris," that when an infant she had been secretly exchanged by her parents for a male child of an innkeeper in Florence, for the purpose of securing a male h., and that the male h. was the then King of the French, Louis Philippe (see note in Burke's *Peerage*), and had issue,—

1. Thomas John, 2nd Baron Newborough, who *d.* 1832, *unm.*

2. SPENCER BULKELEY, who *s.* his brother as 3rd Bart., as above.

Note.—A megalith in Glynllivon Park which has been described by some antiquarians as a *menhir*, is thought by others to be the remains of a *cromlech*. The mansion of Glynllivon was rebuilt, after being burnt, in 1836, by the present possessor (see *engraving*, p. 217). The residence of *The Abbey* is a stone structure, on the site of an old monastery; it was rebuilt about 1855. *Bodvean* (anc. *Boduan*) is very old, of a date quite unknown.

PARRY, Richard, Esq., of Nantgwynant.

(See *Llwynnyn*, and *Llanrhaidr Hall*, Denb.)

PENRHYN, Edward Gordon Douglas-Pennant, Baron, of Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire.

Creation 1866. Lord Lieut. of the co. of Carnarvon; was Col. in the Grenadier Guards, and has been Hon. Col. of the Royal Carnarvonshire Militia; son of the late Hon. John Douglas, and brother of the Earl of Morton; *b.* 1800; *m.*, 1st, 1833, Juliana Isabella Mary, eldest dau. and co-h. of the late George Hay Dawkins Pennant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle (she *d.* 1842); 2ndly, 1846, Lady Maria Louisa Fitzroy, 2nd dau. of Henry, 5th Duke of Grafton, and has issue surviving.

By 1st marriage:—

1. HON. GEORGE SHOLTO, Major Commandant of 1st Carn. Rifle Vol.; *b.* 1836; *m.*, 1865, Hon. Pamela Blanche, 2nd dau. of Sir Charles R. Rushout, Bart., and has issue.

2. Hon. Archibald Charles Henry, Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards; *b.* 1837; *m.*, 1865, Hon. Harriet Ella, 2nd dau. of Robert, Lord Gifford, and has issue.

1. Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Emma, *b.* 1834; *m.*, in 1857, Lt.-Col. Jas. McN. Hogg.

2. Hon. Emma, *b.* 1835.

3. Hon. Eleanor Frances, *b.* 1847.

By 2nd marriage:—5 daus.

Heir: Hon. George Sholto Douglas-Pennant.

Seat: Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire.

Town House: Mortimer House, Halkin Street, S.W.

Arms: The Pennant arms, quartered with those of the Earl of Morton,—1st and 4th per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, a canton sa. for difference—PENNANT; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly: 1st and 4th arg. a human heart, gu., ensigned with an imperial crown, ppr., on a chief az. a mullet of the field; 2nd and 3rd arg. 3 piles depending from chief, on the exterior ones a mullet of the field—DOUGLAS.

Crests: 1. Out of ducal crown an antelope's head arg., maned and tufted, or, charged with a cross crosslet, or, sa.—PENNANT. 2. A wild boar in the cleft of an oak tree, a chain and lock fastening it, all ppr.—DOUGLAS.

Supporters: Two antelopes ppr., collared and chained, or.

Mottos: *Æquo animo*; and, *Lock sicker*.

LINEAGE.

The Scotch descent of Lord Penrhyn is found in all the peerages (see in Burke, *Morton, Earl of*). It is more to our purpose to give the ancient Cymric descent of that distinguished family of Penrhyn, through marriage with the last representative of which his lordship came into possession of so historic and opulent an estate. The history of that family will, in part, be found in a genealogical form in the article *Williams-Bulkeley of Cochwillan*, hereafter, and under the notice of *Penrhyn Castle* at p. 311). Here it will be sufficient to exhibit the connecting links in the chain of changes through which it went, and its final extinction, through the failure, more than once, of heirs male. In a preceding section, "Old and Ext. Families," *Williams of Cochwillan*, it has been shown that the sept from which sprang the Penrhyn House was *Ednyfed Fychan*, of Tregarnedd, in Anglesey, himself descended from Marchudd ap Cynan.

The article *Williams Bulkeley of Cochwillan* shows the gradations of the descent from Ednyfed; the formation of the *Griffith* family of Penrhyn, so distinguished in its day; the alienation of the Penrhyn property by its sale to the Earl of Pembroke, and its repurchase by Archbishop Williams, a member of the old family. In Williams's *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, and *Pennant*, an account of the Penrhyn family is given, and *Meyrick*, in his notes on *Dwnn*, has reproduced particulars illustrative and corrective of the Deputy Herald's pedigrees.

The lord keeper, Archbishop Williams, who re-secured Penrhyn for his family after its temporary alienation through the expensive adventures of his cousin, Pyrs Griffith (see p. 312), *d. unm.* 1650, and bequeathed Penrhyn and Cochwillan to his nephew,—

Sir *Griffith Williams*, who was made a baronet. He was a Williams of Cochwillan; but he was also a Griffith of Penrhyn, his grandfather, William

Williams of Cochwillan, having *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Sir William Griffith, Kt., of Penrhyn. He *m.* Gwen, dau. of Hugh Bodwrda, Esq., of Bodwrda, in Lleyl, Carn., and was *s.* by his eldest son,—

Sir Robert Williams, of Penrhyn, whose 1st wife, by whom alone he had issue, was Frances, dau. of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice Glynne; by her he had 2 sons and 3 daus. The first son, Sir *John*, *d. unm.* 1683; the second, Sir Griffith, likewise *d. unm.*, and the estate of Penrhyn accordingly vested in the elder sister,—

Frances, wife of Lord Edward Russell. She also *d. s. p.*, and Lord Russell left the Penrhyn estate to her two sisters, namely,—

Anne, wife of Thomas Warburton, Esq., of Winnington, Cheshire, and—

Gwen, wife of Sir Walter Yonge, of Escot, Devon. Mrs. Warburton's share descended to her son's dau., Susannah Anne Warburton, who *m.*, 1765,—

RICHARD PENNANT, Esq., afterwards created LORD PENRHYN, by whose father the moiety of the estate of Penrhyn belonging to the Yonge family had been purchased.

Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, and Lady Pennant, the only survivor of the ancient race of Penrhyn, *d.* without issue. They bequeathed the Penrhyn estate to—

GEORGE HAY DAWKINS, Esq. (gr. grandson, by a dau., Elizabeth, of Edward Pennant, of Jamaica, of the line of *Pennants* of Holywell, Basingwerk, and Downing), who assumed the additional name of Pennant. He *m.* the Hon. Sophia Mary Maude (*d.* 1812), dau. of Cornwallis Maude, Viscount Hawarden, in the peerage of Ireland. He rebuilt Penrhyn Castle, and made it almost what it is at present, amplifying at the same time his large wealth by the spirited development of the great slate quarries by which Penrhyn is now almost more distinguished than it is by its magnificent baronial castle, and its wide and richly cultured domains. This great estate Lord Penrhyn left to his eldest dau.,—

Juliana Isabella Mary, who became the wife, in 1833, of—

COL. THE HON. EDWARD GORDON DOUGLAS, now BARON PENRHYN, as above.

Note.—An engraving of *Penrhyn Castle*, recently taken by Bedford, is given at page 311.

PLATT, Henry, Esq., of Gordding, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for Carnarvonshire; Capt. Royal Carnarvon Militia; eldest son of John Platt, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Oldham, by his wife Alice, dau. of Samuel Radcliffe, Esq., of Oldham; *b.* at Oldham, December 26th, 1842; *ed.* at Cheltenham College, Friedrich Wilhelm's Real-Schule, Berlin, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; *m.*, January 22nd, 1868, Eleanor, dau. of Richard Sykes, Esq., of Edgeley, Stockport, and has issue—

Henry John Heylyn.

Residence: Gordding, near Bangor.

Town Address: Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

Arms: Or, fretty platter, sa. and arg.

Crest: Demi-lion rampant, holding a silver plate.

Motto: Virtute et labore.

Note.—The present house of *Gordding* was completed in 1869, close behind the site of the old house of that name, and is of Elizabethan architecture. (See also *Platt of Bryn-y-neuadd.*)

PLATT, John, Esq., of Bryn-y-neuadd, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for cos. of Carnarvon and Lancaster; D. L. for Lancashire; High Sheriff for the co. of Carnarvon 1864; elected M.P. for Oldham in 1865, and has continued to represent it to the present time (1872); son of Henry Platt, Esq., of Oldham, and Sarah his wife, dau. of J. Whitehead, Esq., of Saddleworth; *b.* at Dobcross, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, 1817; *m.*, 9th March, 1842, Alice, dau. of Samuel Radcliffe, Esq., of Oldham, and has issue 7 sons and 6 daus.

Heir: Henry Platt, *b.* 1842 (see *Platt, Gordding*, Carn.).

Residences: Bryn-y-neuadd, near Bangor; and Werneth Park, Oldham.

Town Address: Reform Club.

Arms: Or, fretty platter, sa. and arg.

Crest: Demi-lion rampant, holding a silver plate.

Motto: Virtute et labore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from ancestors living on their own lands in Saddleworth, at Platt Lane, where are several dates with their initials over doors two centuries back. Also mentioned in the earliest registers and other old parochial documents, poll-books, &c.

Note.—*Bryn-y-neuadd* mansion, which stands not far from the shore, at the base of the Carnarvonshire mountains, near Llanfair-fechan, is a structure which, with its appurtenances, tastefully planted grounds, and magnificent surrounding scenery, is one of the most pleasing residences in the Principality. It was commenced about 40 years ago by Mr. J. Wynne, and finished in 1860 by the present owner, since which time the whole neighbourhood as far as Mr. Platt's estate extends has undergone a marked improvement.

A *cromlech* was some time ago opened on the *Gordding* lands belonging to Mr. Platt. The neighbourhood abounds in historic spots and monuments of antiquity.

THOMAS, Rice William, Esq., of Coed-Helen, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; eldest son of the late Rev. Rice Robert Hughes, M.A., brother of W. B. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P., of Plas-Coch, Anglesey (see *Hughes, Plas-Coch*), by Charlotte, his wife, dau. of the Very Rev. John Warren, M.A., Dean of Bangor; *b.* 1841; assumed the surname Thomas instead of Hughes on succeeding to the Coed-Helen estate on the death of his maternal ancestor, the late Rice Thomas, Esq., of that place,

who *d.* in 1853; *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

Residence: Coed-Helen, near Carnarvon.

TURNER, Sir Llewelyn, Kt., of Parkia, Carnarvonshire.

Received the dignity of knighthood 1871. Deputy Constable of Carnarvon Castle; Vice-Commodore of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club, of which he is the founder; served the office of Chief Magistrate of Carnarvon for eleven years, ending the 9th of November, 1870; in 1863 received thanks of Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for services in connection with Reserve Forces of Royal Navy; son of the late William Turner, Esq., of Parkia, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in the year 1823, and subsequently that of the co. of Merioneth; *b.* at Parkia, in the co. of Carnarvon, on the 23rd of February, 1823; *ed.* by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Owen, Rector of Trefdraeth, at Beaumaris; is *unm.*

Residence: Parkia, near Carnarvon.

Crest: A lion with cog-wheel.

Motto: Uterque vicissim.

Note.—Sir Llewelyn Turner has for many years been an active promoter of improvements in the town and harbour of Carnarvon; has given great attention to the subject of tidal navigation; as chairman of the Harbour Trustees has succeeded in effecting very great changes and improvements in the Menai Straits, by the removal of old obstructive piers, the erection of new quays, &c. As Deputy Constable of Carnarvon Castle he has been indefatigable in the preservation and clearance of that magnificent ruin (see *Carnarvon Castle*).

TURNER, Thomas, Esq., of Plas Brereton, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. for the co. of Carnarvon; son of the late William Turner, Esq., of Parkia, Carnarvonshire, High Sheriff for that co. in 1823, and for co. of Merioneth in a subsequent year; *b.* at Parkia; is *m.* and has issue.

Residence: Plas Brereton, Carnarvon.

VINCENT, The Very Rev. James Vincent, Dean of Bangor, Carnarvonshire.

Fellow Jes. Coll., Oxford; appointed Dean of Bangor 1862; formerly Vicar of Llanfair-fechan; Rural Dean 1842; Hon. Canon of Bangor Cathedral 1851; Proctor in Convocation for diocese of Bangor; author of "Christian Unity," Tracts and Sermons on various subjects, &c.; son of Capt. J. Jones (who afterwards took the name of Vincent from his mother's family), late of 62nd Regt., dangerously wounded

at Saratoga; *b.* at Bangor, Oct. 4, 1792; *ed.* at Bangor and Oswestry School, and at Jesus Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; *ord.* 1816; *m.* Margaret Matilda Crawley, eldest dau. of Capt. J. Crawley, R.N., of Gordding, Carn., and had issue 5 sons.

Residence: Deanery, Bangor.

Arms: Three eagles displayed, or.

Motto: Ffyddlon heb wyro.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the same stock as the Anwyls of Park, Corbets of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, and Parrys of Cefn in Lleyn.

WILLIAMS, Abram Jones, Esq., of Gellewig, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; High Sheriff for same co. 1867; son of the late David Williams, Esq., of Saethon, co. of Carnarvon; *b.* 1818; *ed.* at University Coll., London; *grad.* M.D.; *m.*, 1854, Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Love Jones-Parry, Kt. of Han., of Madryn Castle, in the same co. (see *Jones-Parry of Madryn Castle*). Mr. Williams' eldest surviving brother was the late David Williams, Esq., M.P., of Deudraeth Castle, co. Merioneth.

Residence: Gellewig, near Pwllheli.

WILLIAMS-BULKELEY, Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill (formerly Cochwillan).

For the *Bulkeley* descent of this family, see *Bulkeley of Baron Hill*; the paternal and Cymric lineage of Sir Richard B. Williams-Bulkeley is here given under the ancient abode of *Cochwillan*.

LINEAGE.

The Williamses of Cochwillan, subsequently of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, are now represented by Sir R. B. Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, Anglesey, who is one of the few gentlemen in Wales who can claim descent in direct *male* line from the ancient British kings, and by marriage of some of his ancestors from the old English kings.

Sir Richard, the present baronet, traces his pedigree from EDNYVED VYCHAN (tenth in descent from Marchudd ap Cynan, one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales) of Tregarnedd, Anglesey, chief councillor, chief justice, and general of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales 1194—1240; by Gwenllian, his second wife, dau. of

Rhys ap Gruffydd, of Dinefawr, Lord of South Wales.

Ednyved Vychan was ancestor of Sir Owen Tudor, or Tudor, of Penmynydd, grandfather to Henry VII., King of England. Ednyved Vychan, by his first wife, Tangwystyl, dau. of Llywarch ap Brân, Lord of Menai, had with other issue a son,—

Sir Tudor ap Ednyved Vychan, who was one of the commissioners for the conclusion of peace between Edward the First and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. By Adlais, or Alice, dau. of Richard ap Cadwaladr, second son of Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of North Wales, he had a son,—

Heilyn ap Sir Tudor, grantee in a charter of Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, dated Dolwyddelen, 1281; *m.* Agnes, dau. of Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, Denb., 3rd son of Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion, 10th in descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales 843—877, by whom he had, with other issue,—

Gruffydd ap Heilyn, who *m.* Gwenhwyvar, dau. of Jevan ap Gruffydd, of Englefield, co. of Flint. His son,—

Gwilym ap Gruffydd, of *Cochwillan*, living 1353, *m.* Efa, dau. of Gruffydd ap Tudor of *Cochwillan* ap Tudor ap Madoc, Lord of Penrhyn, co. of Carnarvon, and grandson of Jarddur ap Cynddelw, Lord of Llechwedd-uchaf, great forester of Snowdon, by whom he was father of two sons:—

1. Gruffydd, of whom presently.
2. Bleddyn ap Gwilym, ancestor of the Morgans, Golden Grove ("Golgfref"—*Dwnn*), co. of Flint.

Gruffydd ap Gwilym, of Penrhyn and Cochwillan, by Generis, his wife, dau. and h. of Madoc ap Grono, or Gronwy, Fychan, of Penmynydd, Anglesey ("ap Gronwy ap Ednyfed Fychan"—*Dwnn*), had three sons and two daus.:—

1. Gwilym ap Gruffydd, who had Penrhyn by his second wife, Janet, dau. of Sir William Stanley, Kt., of Hooton, Cheshire, relict of Judge Pavis, Chamberlain, of North Wales and Chester, was father of—

William Gruffydd, or Gwilym Vychan, ancestor of the Griffiths of Penrhyn, Plasnewydd, Carreglwyd, Pencraig, and Carnarvon. (See *Conway-Griffith of Carreglwyd*.)

2. Robin ap Gruffydd, of whom presently.
3. Rhys ap Gruffydd, of Nant, co. of Flint, whose representatives maternally are Wynne-Finch of Voelas, and the Wynne Conways of Nant. (See *Wynne-Finch of Voelas*.)

Robin ap Gruffydd, the second son, had *Cochwillan*. By Lowry, dau. of Gronw ap Jevan of Eifionydd, his second wife, he had a son,—

Thomas, who *m.* Gwerfyl, or Gwenhwyfar, dau. of Davydd ap Jevan ap Robin ap Meilir. This Thomas ap Robin, *temp.* Edward IV., with Jevan ap Meredydd made a partition of the lands of Cefnyfan and Kesailgyfarch, between Jevan ap Robert ap Meredydd and John ap Meredydd ap Jevan. He was beheaded near Conway Castle by Lord Herbert in 1466, for attending Edmund, Earl of Richmond, into France.

Robin ap Gruffydd by his first wife, Angharad, dau. and h. of Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Gronw, of Llanllechid, had, with other issue, a son,—

Gruffydd ap Robin, his successor. In 1461 he, with Lewis ap Howel ap Llewelyn, was to make an award of certain tenements in Eivionydd, between John ap Meredydd and Jevan ap Robert. He *m.* Mali, or Malt, dau. of Gruffydd Derwas, brother of Howel Peli, Lord of Nannau, co. of Merioneth, by whom he had, with a dau. Angharad, a son, his successor,—

WILLIAM AP GRUFFYDD, of *Cochwillan*, who, at the head of a troop of horse^s of his own retinue in the battle of Bosworth Field, had his share of the honour of establishing Henry, Earl of Richmond, on the throne of England as Henry VII., by whom he was appointed, by patent, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire for life.

His name is found as witness to a deed, 12th January, 1485.—*Meyrick*. He was living 2nd November, 1486. By Angharad his wife, dau. of Davydd (Constable of Harlech Castle against Edward IV.) ap Jevan ap Einion ap Gruffydd, who on her mother's side descended from Griffith Hanmer, Esq., son of Sir David Hanmer, Kt., who *m.* Gweryll, dau. of Tudor ap Gronw (of Penmynydd) ap Tudor ap Gronw ap Ednyfed Fychan, he had 5 sons and 7 daus.:—

1. *William*, his heir, of whom again.
2. Thomas ap William, or Thomas Gethin, LL.D., living 1536, and left issue.
3. David ap William, or David Williams, whose representatives maternally are Lord Robartes, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and Mr. Ormsby Gore, of Porkington.
4. Robert ap William, or Robert Williams, Esq., of Conway, living May, 1546. He had lands bequeathed him by his father in Llanbedr, Penvro, Castell, Glynn, and Gronant, in the Comot of Isaf, co. of Carnarvon; *m.* and left issue.

5. Morgan ap William, living in 1546.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., of *Cochwillan*, the first who adopted the surname of *Williams*, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1542—47, and 53, *m.* Lowry (Laura), dau. of Henry Salusbury, Esq., of Llanrhaiadr, second son of Thomas Salusbury Hên, Esq., of Lleweni, co. of Denb., descended by her grandmother from Sir John Done, of Whittington, Cheshire, Kt., and Sir Piers Dutton, of Dutton, Cheshire, Kt., by whom he had 6 sons and 5 daus.:—

1. William, his successor, of whom presently.
2. Thomas Williams (3rd son), had lands in the Comot of Isaf, was Sheriff of Anglesey 1556, living 1569. By Jane, his wife, dau. of William Stanley, Esq., of Hooton, Cheshire, he had, with other issue,—

William Williams, Esq., of Vaynol, who was created a baronet of England 15th June, 1622. His gr. gr. grandson, Sir W. Williams, Bart., by his will, dated 25th June, 1695, bequeathed the Vaynol estate to Sir Bourcher Wrey, of Tavistock, co. of Devon, and his sons, for the term of their natural lives, then unto King William III. Queen Anne gave this estate to the Right Hon. John Smith, M.P. for Andover, Speaker of the House of Commons 1705-8. His son Capt. W. Smith

bequeathed it to Thomas Assheton, Esq., of Ashley, Cheshire, who assumed the name of Smith, in whose family it still remains. Sir W. Williams, Bart., *d.* the latter end of 1695, when the baronetcy became extinct.

3. Edward Williams, Esq., 4th son, of Maes-y-Castell, co. of Carnarvon, Sheriff for that co. 1571, living in 1601, *m.* Grace, dau. of John Owen, of Garthymedd, Abergelge, and had issue, all of whom *d.* young.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., of Cochwillan, the eldest, called sometimes W. Wynn Williams, Esq., M.P. for the co. of Carnarvon January to November, 1571, by Dorothy, his wife (who *m.* secondly Robert Wynn, Esq., of Conway, third son of John Wynn ap Meredydd), fourth dau. of Sir William Gruffydd, Kt., of Penrhyn, co. of Carnarvon (by Jane, his wife, gr. dau. of Sir Henry Stradling, of St. Donat's, co. of Glam., whose father, Sir Edward Stradling, Kt., *m.* Jane, dau. of Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, grandson of Edward III.), had 9 sons and 3 daus. :—

W. Williams, Esq., of Cochwillan, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1592. He *m.*, 1st, Agnes, dau. of John Wynn ap Meredydd, of Gwydir, by whom he had issue.

Owen Williams, Esq., who was disinherited. He *m.* Mary, dau., of John Leigh, Esq., of The Bridge, co. of Chester, and had a dau. Margaret, who *m.* Henry Needham, Esq., of Berkshire, leaving issue.

W. Williams, Esq., *m.*, 2nd, Barbara, sister of John Lord Lumley, and widow of Humphrey Llwyd, Esq., M.P. for Denbigh 1562—67, the Welsh historian, by whom he had, with other issue,—

1. Henry Williams, Esq., of Cochwillan, who sold the estate to the Earl of Pembroke. He was ancestor of the Williams of Ystumcolwyn, co. of Montgomery.

2. Edmund, 5th son, of whom hereafter.

3. Arthur Williams, 7th son, of Meillionydd, Llein, co. of Carnarvon, M.A., Precentor of Bangor, Rect. of Llanllwchaearn, *d.* 3rd July, 1621; from him descended Ann Williams, hs. of Meillionydd and Ystumcolwyn, who *m.* Sir Robert Howel Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau, Merionethshire. Meillionydd estate was sold in 1843 to the present Lord Penrhyn.

Edmund Williams, Esq., of Conway, fifth son of W. Williams, Esq., of Cochwillan—living in 1601,—by Mary, his wife, dau. of Owen Wynn, Esq., of Eglwysfach (she died in 1585), had, with other issue,—

1. Robert, his heir.

2. Rev. John Williams (5th son), D.D., *b.* at Conway, 25th March, 1582; *ed.* at Ruthin Grammar School; at the age of 16 removed to St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Dean of Salisbury and Westminster; member of the Privy Council 18th June, 1621; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal July 10th, 1621; Bishop of Lincoln 3rd August, 1621; translated to the Archbishopric of York 4th December, 1641. He was in great favour with James I. and Charles I. The archbishop bought

Cochwillan of the Earl of Pembroke, in 1621, for £10,000, also Penrhyn of Evan Lloyd, of Yâl, and Sir Richard Trevor, in 1622; thus Penrhyn and Cochwillan came back to the old line of possessors. His Grace bequeathed all his estate to his nephew, G. Williams, and *d.* at Gloddaeth, 25th March, 1650; his remains were removed to Penrhyn, and buried in Llandegai Church.

3. Dorothy, who *m.* Capt. Hugh Williams, of Weeg. Her grandson, Rev. John Dolben, D.D., was appointed Archbishop of York in 1683; from him descended the Dolbens of Finedon, baronets, now extinct.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. (son and h. of Edmund aforesaid), of Penrallt, Conway, was living in 1606. He *m.* Elizabeth (who *d.* in 1608), fourth dau. of Gruffydd ap John (by Catherine, his wife, dau. of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Kt., of Beaumaris), of Cefnamwlch, Carnarvonshire, by whom he had, with two daus., Ellen and Catherine, a son,—

GRUFFYDD WILLIAMS, who succeeded to the estates of Penrhyn and Cochwillan, left him by his uncle, the Archbishop of York; Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1651 and 1662; created a baronet of England 17th June, 1661; and was designated of Penrhyn. By Gwen, his wife, dau. of Hugh Bodwrda, Esq., of Bodwrda, Carnarvonshire, he had 19 children, 12 of whom lived to maturity. Sir Gruffydd *d.* in 1663, and was *s.* by his eldest son,—

1. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, second baronet of Penrhyn, &c., M.P. for co. of Carnarvon 1656—58, and the Carnarvonshire Boroughs 1658—59; Sheriff of the co. 1670.

He *m.* Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Sir John Glynne, of Henley Park, Surrey, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, ancestor of Sir R. Stephen Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. He married, 2ndly, widow of Col. Whyte, of Friars, Angl., but had no issue.

Sir Robert died in 1678, and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

1. Sir John Williams, 3rd Bart. of Penrhyn; he died before he came of age, in 1683, and was succeeded by his brother,—

2. Sir Griffith Williams, of Penrhyn, 4th Bart. He also died before he came of age, unmarried, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his uncle, and in the estate by his sister Frances, who was twice married, but had no issue. She was succeeded in the estate by her sister Anne, who *m.* Thomas Warburton, Esq., of Winnington. This fine estate is now in the possession of Lord Penrhyn. (See *Penrhyn of Penrhyn Castle.*)

2. SIR HUGH WILLIAMS, of Marle, near Conway, *s.* his nephew as fifth baronet. From a tablet found in Conway Church, long covered over, it appears that Sir Hugh *d.* 22nd March, 1686, aged 58. By Anne, his wife, dau. and co-h. of Henry Vaughan,

Esq., of Pantglas, co. of Carnarvon, he had a son,—

SIR GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, of Marle and Pantglas, who *s.* his father as sixth baronet; Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1707, and Carnarvonshire 1708. He *m.*, in 1697, Catherine, only dau. and h. of Owen Anwyl, Esq., of Penrhyndeudraeth, co. of Merioneth, second son of Robert Anwyl, Esq., of Park, by whom he had a son and dau. Lady Williams *d.* in 1726, and Sir Griffith *d.* in 1734, and was *s.* by his only son,—

Sir Robert Williams, of Marle, Pantglas, and Park, 7th baronet; he *d. unm.* in 1745, when the title devolved on his kinsman, Hugh Williams, and the estates to his only sister,—

Anne, *m.*, 1st, Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., of Galway, Ireland, Postmaster-General in Ireland, who sold part of the estate; 2ndly, Capt. Terence Prendergast, who sold another portion of the estate. Marle at present is the property of Col. T. Peers Williams.

3. Edmund, of whom hereafter.
4. John Williams, Esq., of Brynmor; *d.* in 1706 *s. p.*, and is buried at Conway.

5. Roger Williams, Esq., of Penrallt, &c., near Conway, and Merchant Taylors', London; *m.*, 1674, Mary, dau. of Norton Curtis, Esq., of Morden, Surrey, by whom he had two sons,—

1. Rev. Griffith Williams, who left a dau., Mary, living in 1769.

2. Roger Williams, Esq., of Blackfriars, London. EDMUND WILLIAMS, Esq., of Eirianws, near Conway, by Mary, his wife, dau. of William Woods, of Tallylyn, Anglesey, had a son,—

Griffith Williams, Esq., of Eirianws. He *m.*, in 1715, Mary, dau. of Robert Williams, Esq., of Roe, by whom he was father of—

SIR HUGH WILLIAMS, eighth baronet of Caerau, Anglesey, and Nant, Carnarvonshire. Born 1718, *s.* his kinsman 1745; Lieut.-Col. in the army upon half-pay 11th February, 1761; M.P. for Beaumaris 1768—80, and 1785—94; also Mayor of same 1776, 1777, 1787, and 1793. He *m.*, in 1760, Emma, Viscountess Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, Anglesey, and had by her with other issue—

Sir Robert Williams, ninth baronet, who, on the death of his mother, the viscountess, *s.* to her estates. He *m.* Anne, dau. of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel, Denb., and had by her, with other issue,—

RICHARD BULKELEY WILLIAMS, now the Baronet of Baron Hill. (See further, *Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Angl.*)

WILLIAMS, John Vincent Hawksley, Esq., of the Friars, Bangor, Carnarvonshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; Major of Carnarvon Militia 1858; 2nd son of John Williams, Esq., of Treffos, Anglesey, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Capt. William Goddard, R.N.; *m.* Phebe Susanna, dau. of Rev. Richard Howard, D.D., late rector of Beaumaris, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

Residence: The Friars, Bangor.

Crest: Cornish chough ppr.

WILLIAMS, Rev. St. George Armstrong, M.A., of Cefn, Carnarvonshire.

Rector of Llangybi-cum-Llanarmon, in the diocese of Bangor; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon; formerly Vicar of Pwllheli; Author of "Life of Rev. Eliezer Williams, M.A.," and Editor of "Williams's English Works;" son of Rev. Eliezer Williams, M.A., Vicar of Lampeter, Cardiganshire, Vicar of Caio and Llansawel, Carmarthenshire, Prebendary of St. David's, and Chaplain to the Earl of Galloway; *b.* at Chadwell Rectory, Essex, Jan. 1, 1806; *ed.* at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1827, M.A. 1831; *m.*, Nov., 1827, Anne, only surviving child of Thomas Jones, Esq., of Castellmai, near Carnarvon; has issue one son (surviving) and four daus.

Heir: St. George Armstrong Williams, Capt. in the S. P. Steam Navigation Company.

Residence: Cefn, near Pwllheli.

Arms: Az., nine estoils, arg.; gu., 3 dexter arms vambraiced in armour arg., hands ppr.

Crest: A boar's head erased, ppr., a dexter arm, vambraiced in armour arg., hand ppr.

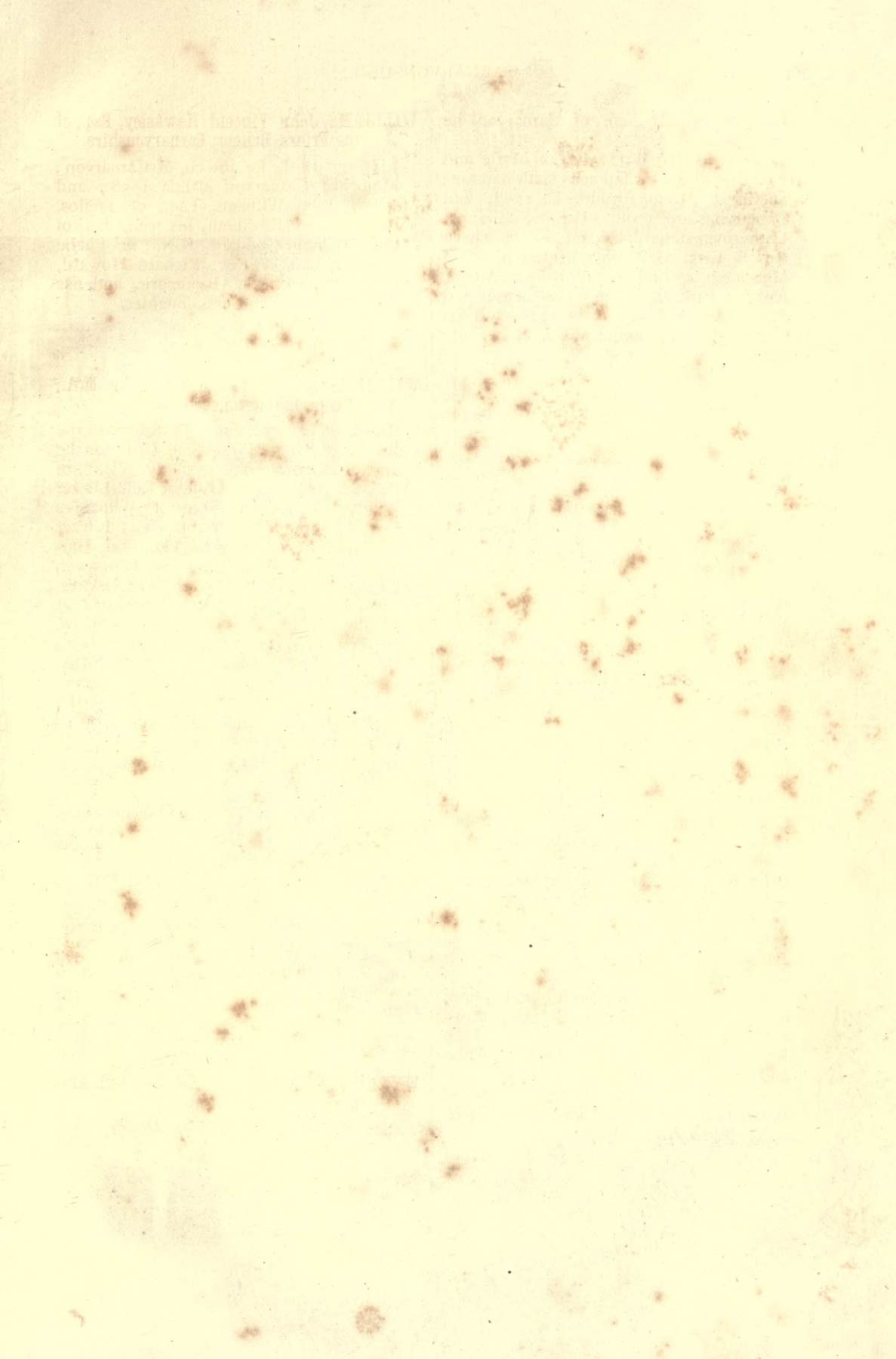
Mottoes: Quid clarius astris. Vi et armis.

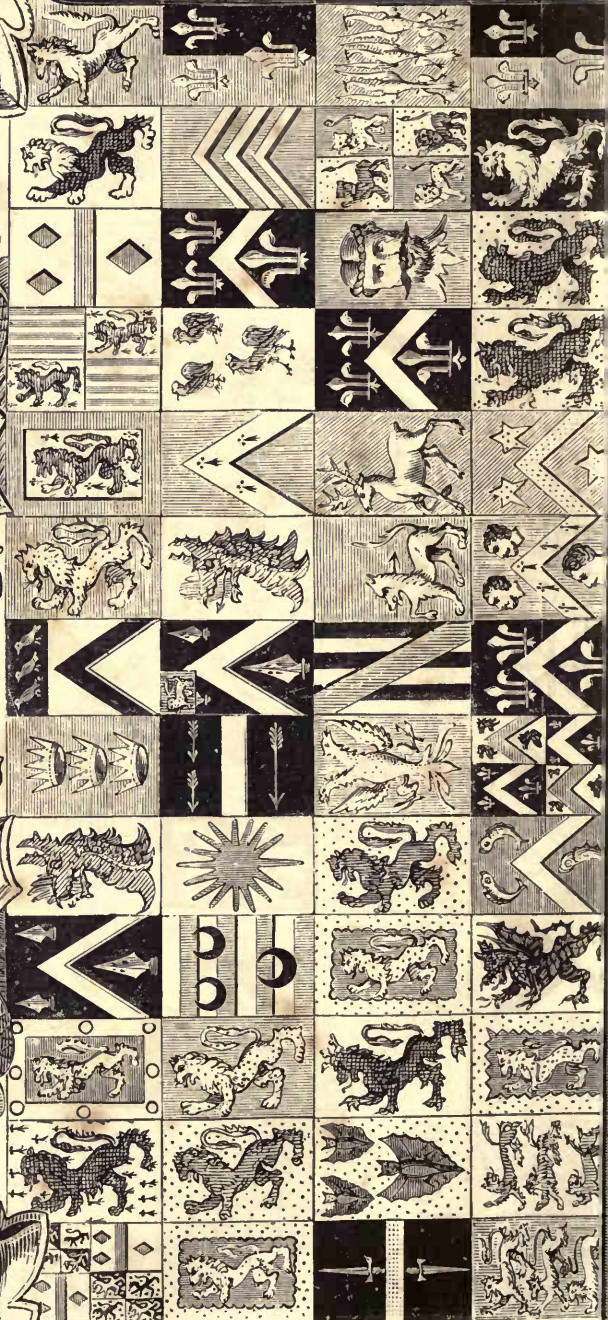
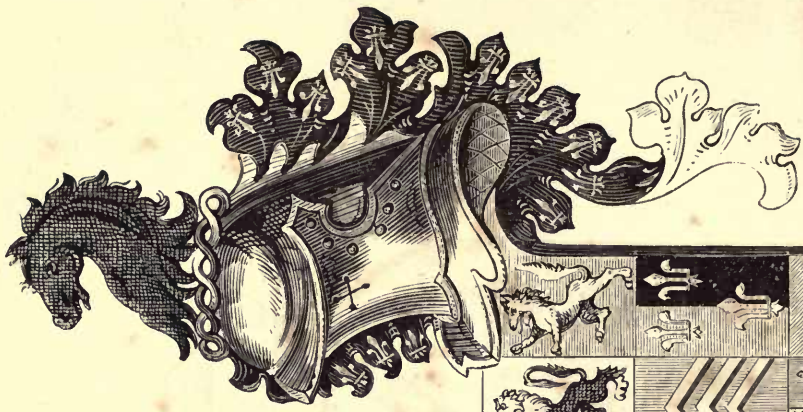
LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Baileys of Plasnewydd paternally, and the Armstrongs of Garry Castle, and the Nugents of Westmeath maternally. Among its distinguished members in past time may be named Rev. Peter Williams, author of Welsh Annotations on the Bible; and Col. St. George Armstrong, Annaduff House, Drumsna, Ireland.

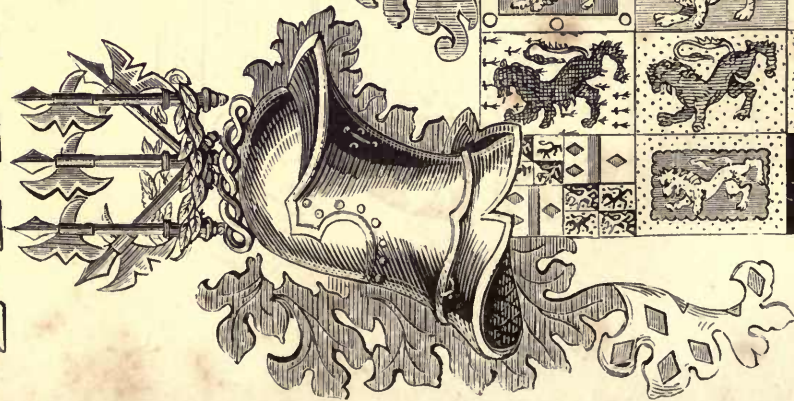
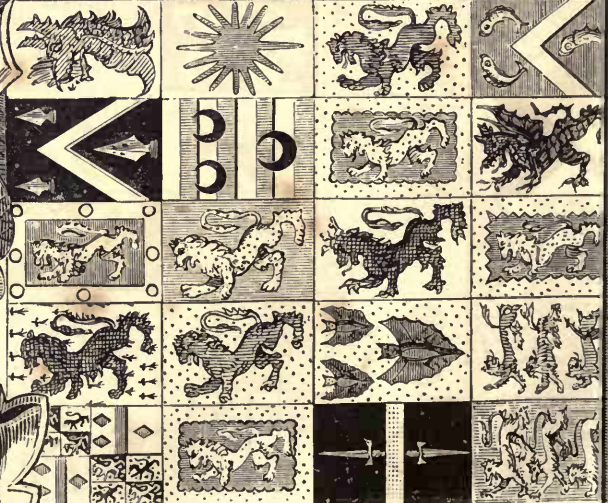
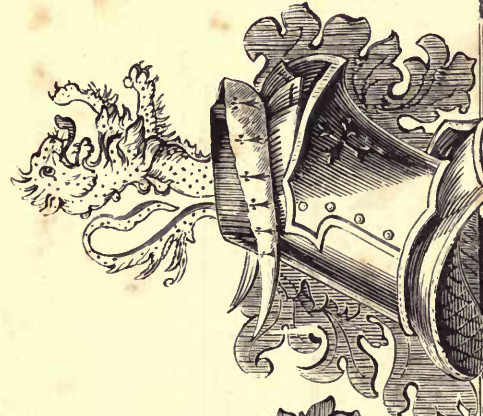
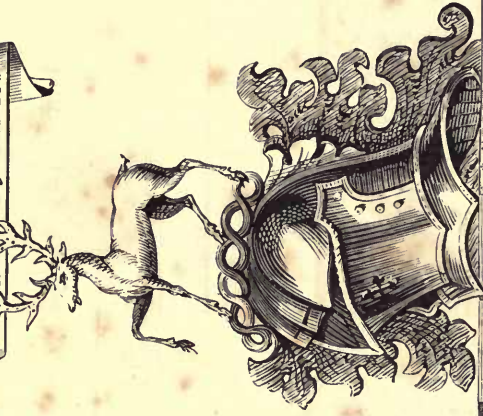
WYNNE-FINCH, Charles, Esq., of Cefn-Amwlch, Carnarvonshire.

(See *Wynne-Finch of Voelas, Denb.*)





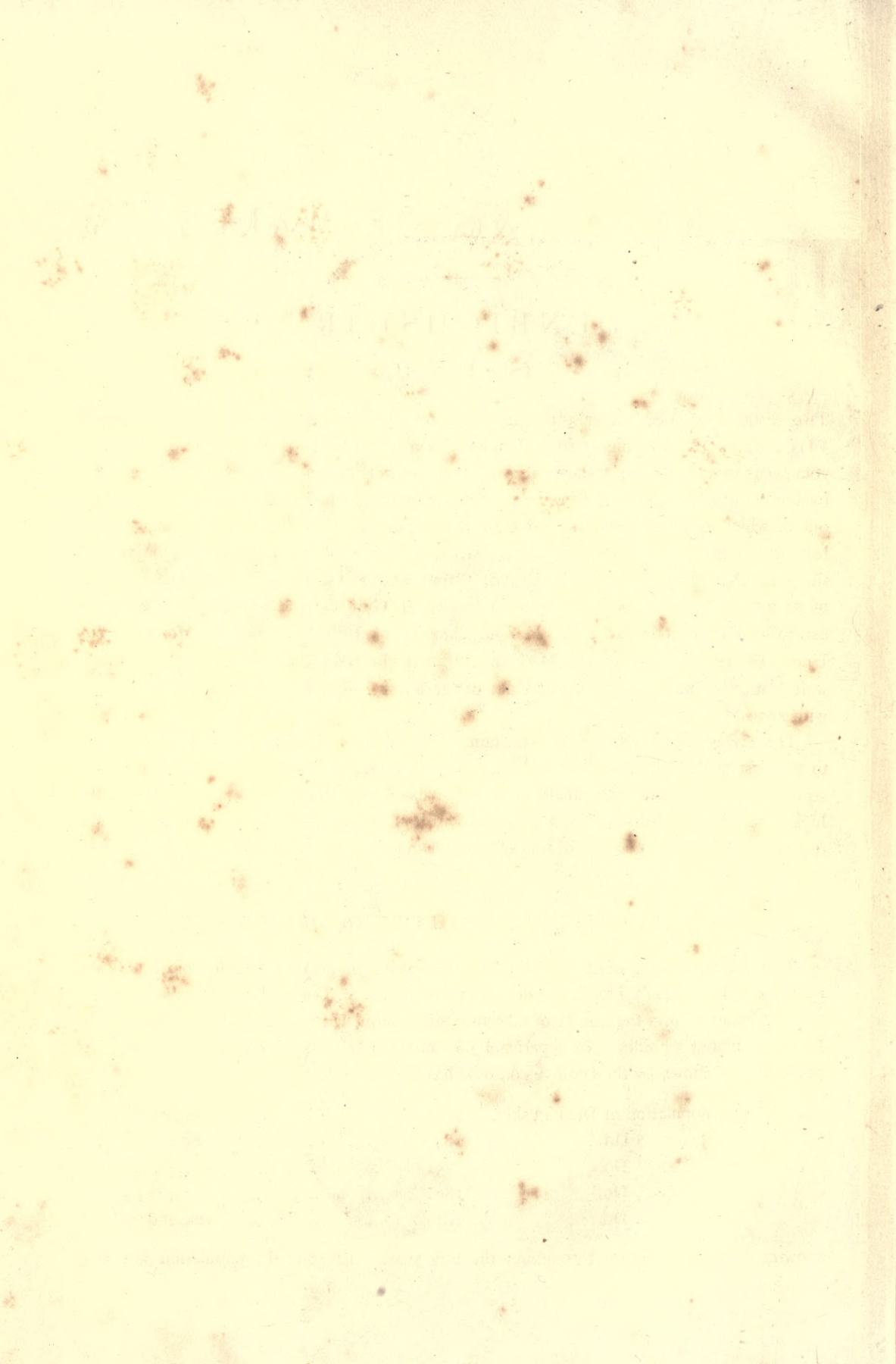
RIL
DASHARARDUM



nebdum
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Arms of Captain Robt Jones-Parry, of Mynydd Castle, M. P.



ANNALS, & c., OF WALES.

DENBIGHSHIRE

(SIR DINBYCH).

THE district included under this name was constituted a county by the 27th Henry VIII., A.D. 1536. Denbighshire is therefore, as a *county*, about two and a half centuries younger than its neighbours, Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, which were made counties by the *Statutes of Rhuddlan*, A.D. 1283. Even Flintshire, which stood nearer the lordships out of which Denbighshire was formed, had been made a county by those same statutes, leaving the intermediate lands of *Perveddwlad*, or the "four cantrefs" of Rhyfoniog, and the Hiraethog hills, the Vale of Clwyd, Ystrad, and Rhôs, which had been the subject of so much contention between Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and the English king, in an exceptional condition, under the Marcher families of Lacy, De Spencer, Mortimer, &c. Under Henry the lands of the Marchers all along the borders, as well as these cantrefs, were put under new regulations, and out of the latter Denbighshire was created a county, with *Denbigh* as chief town.

The etymology of *Denbigh* is uncertain. The Welsh form, *Din-bych*, although clear as to the first syllable (*din*—a hill, or high place of strength), leaves some obscurity on the second. It is probably *bach*, small, to mark the size of this eminence as compared with the higher surrounding hills of Moel Fammau, Moel Enlli, &c.—an idea confirmed by the modern popular pronunciation of this syllable—*Dinbach*.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

This county is of a most irregular form, measuring in greatest length, from Llandrillo, near the Little Orme's Head, to Llangedwyn on the river Tanat, about 41 miles; and in greatest breadth, from the border of Cheshire, near Eaton Hall, to its extreme margin near Llanfyllin, about 30 miles. In superficial measurement it contains 635 square miles. Its population as shown by the last five censuses has been as follows:—

Total population of Denbighshire in 1831	...	...	...	82,800;
Do.	1841	...	...	89,291;
Do.	1851	...	...	92,582;
Do.	1861	...	...	100,785;
Do.	1871	...	...	104,266;

showing a steady increase throughout the fifty years. In 1801 the population was only

60,352, and in 1821, 76,511; so that in the present century the population has nearly doubled.

The great surface features of this county are the Vale and River Clwyd, and the investiture of hill ranges which surrounds them. In ancient and in modern history the *Hiraethog* mountains, stretching as an irregular range of moderate eminences from the sea at the Orme's Head, forming the watersheds to the Conwy on the west, the Elwy and Aled (which flow together from Pont-y-gwyddel towards the Clwyd, joining it near Pengwern) and other smaller streams on the east, to Corwen and Llangollen, have been famous. The principal summits are Llan Elian, Moel Eithin (1,660 ft.), Cader Ddinmel, &c. On the other side of the Vale of Clwyd, separating it from Flintshire, a chain of mountains, also commencing near the sea, near Mostyn, travels up towards the Llangollen hills, exhibiting on the way considerable eminences at Tremeirchion, Moel y Parc, Moel Arthur (1,491 ft.), *Moel Fammau* (1,845 ft.), Moel Enlli; and stopping near Llandegla, allows there a passage for the little river Alun, on its way to water Flintshire, and for the high road from Chester to the west. On the other side of this passage they are confronted by the bold eminence of *Cyrn y Brain* (1,858 ft.), part of a range which crosses this narrow part of Denbighshire nearly at right angles with the axis of the Vale of Clwyd, and meets the Hiraethog range towards Corwen. The whole of these series of hills may be considered as forming a horse-shoe boundary and protection to the great and fertile basin of the Clwyd and its accompanying districts—the ancient comots of Dulas, Aled, Llanerch, and Rhuthyn,—lands which the rapacious Lords Marchers were not loth to appropriate, or Prince Llewelyn prepared to yield up without a pang. To the S.E. of the curve of our horseshoe we have the mineral district of Rhos and Rhuabon, with the fair and productive country stretching thence to Wrexham and Holt, along the river Dee, whose course from Llangollen to Holt, a distance of some forty miles, is marked by scenes of fertility and beauty not often surpassed.

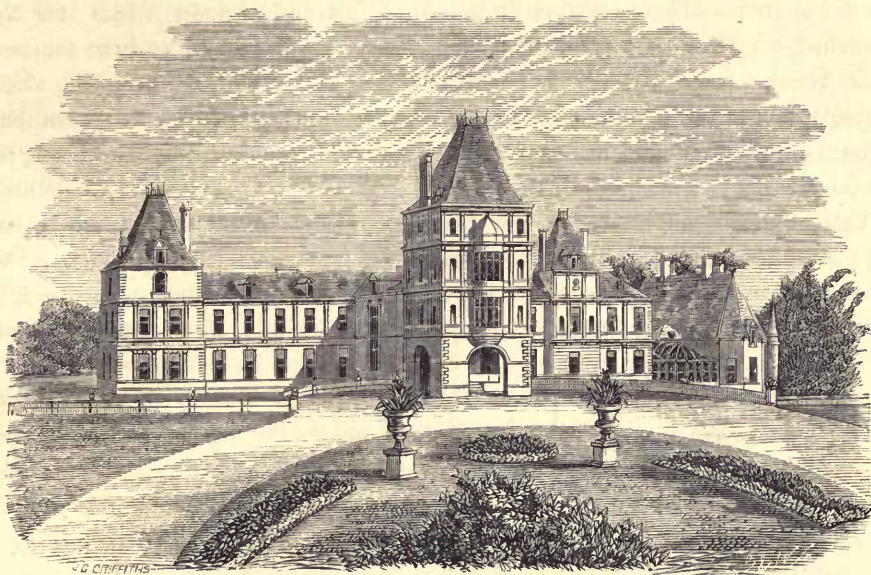
This part of Denbighshire, as well as the Vale of Clwyd, has been famous in all times for residences of the chief gentry. Here is the great demesne of *Wynnstay*, the new mansion of which, scarcely yet finished, replaces the noble structure destroyed by fire in 1858, when a large amount of valuable property, articles of art and vertu, MSS. and books perished. The splendidly wooded park of Wynnstay, some eight miles in circumference, one of the finest for situation and tasteful ornamentation in the country, is washed on the southern side by the Dee, passing here through scenes of the richest luxuriance. The park contains many magnificent specimens of elm, chestnut, and oak, one of the last of which measures some forty feet in girth, and is reputed the oldest in the Principality. An avenue above a mile long, flanked by a variety of these stately trees, leads up from the chief entrance gates at Rhuabon to the mansion. From a great distance the "Waterloo Column," 100 feet high, commemorating the great battle, and the fall of a son of Wynnstay who was present in it, and bearing the striking inscription—

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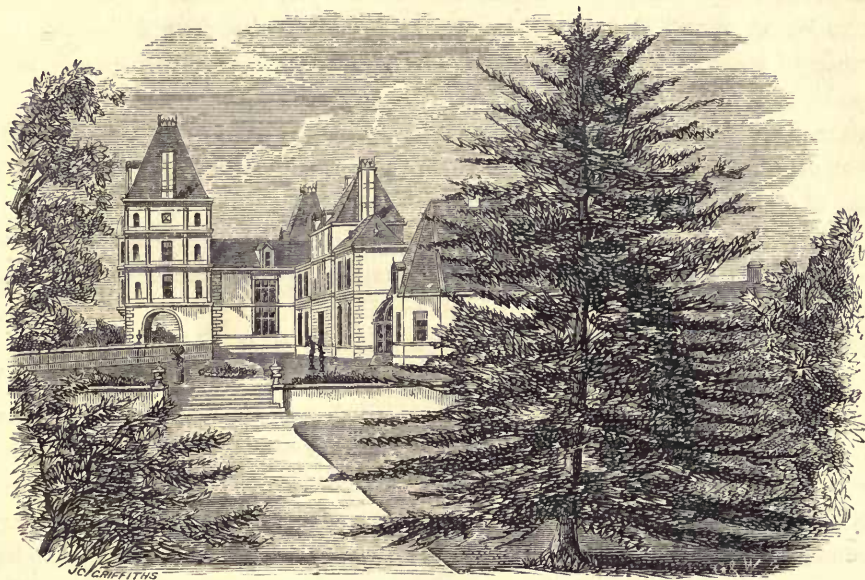
MATER EHEU! SUPERSTES,

is a visible object; and from the top of that column, reached by a spiral staircase, the prospect of hill, dale, and river, distant mountain and near woodland, glade, lake, and

parterre, is truly enchanting. The Berwyn range terminates the view to the west, cut through by the rapid and majestic Dee, with its rocky and wooded valley.



WYNNSTAY—FRONT VIEW: THE SEAT OF SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, BART.
(from a photograph by Mr. J. Owen).



WYNNSTAY—SIDE VIEW.

The new mansion, replete with all the appointments of a sumptuous residence, is a costly edifice in the Renaissance style, combining in its external outline some of the features of a

French château, and in its spacious stateliness is in keeping with the history and station of the noble family whose name has been so long associated with Wynnstay. (See further, *Williams Wynn of Wynnstay*.)

To the south of Wynnstay is situated *Brynkinallt*, the seat of Lord Arthur Hill Trevor, who succeeded to it on the death of the late Viscount Dungannon when he assumed the name of Trevor. Brynkinallt was the home of the ancient family of *Trevor*, among whom the somewhat eccentric and notorious Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls, Keeper of the Seal, and Speaker of the Commons under Charles II. and William III., is the best known, though not of most respected memory. (See *Trevor of Brynkinallt*.) At this place, Wellington, when young, often spent his vacations, his mother, the Countess of Mornington, being a Trevor. The mansion is situated on a finely wooded slope, commanding extensive views.

Historically more distinguished than any of the surrounding residences is *Chirk Castle*, on the brow of a hill of the Berwyn range, admirably situated, not only for defence in the



CHIRK CASTLE: SEAT OF COL. ROBERT MYDDELTON BIDDULPH (*from a photo. by Bedford*).

“Built in dark times of war and dread,
The old and the new meet in these halls;
Manners, thoughts, aims new—old hoary fortress walls—
Works of the living shrined in work of the dead.”

warlike times when it was first erected, but for rich and picturesque landscape, combining the softest sylvan scenes with the boldest crags and mountain eminences. The site rises between two depressions of equal beauty—the exquisite valley of the Ceiriog to the south, and the wider and grander valley of the Dee to the north, the demesne of Chirk Castle, intersected by *Offa's Dyke*, reaching from the one to the other.

The proprietor of this historic and splendid estate, Col. Myddelton Biddulph, has been

so obliging as to furnish authentic particulars of its history, drawn in great part from old MSS. in his possession.

The present Chirk Castle is erected on lands anciently called "Tref y Waun," on the site of an old Welsh fortress called *Castell Crogen*, built it is believed about A.D. 1011. The position is so elevated as to command a view of several counties on both sides the borders. The valley of the Ceiriog, under the castle, was the scene of a great battle, A.D. 1165, between David, son of Prince Owain Gwynedd, and the forces of Henry II., on the second fruitless expedition of that monarch into Wales. "On the assieging of a bridge," says Powel, "the king was in no small danger of his life, for one of the Welshmen, shooting directlie at him, had persed him through the bodie, if Herbert de St. Clerè, Constable of Colchester (perceiving the arrow coming), had not thrust hymselfe betwixt the king and the same arrow, whereby he saved his master, and died himselfe for him presentlie." We are informed by Pennant that the territory around Castell Crogen, under the name of *Tref y Waun*, was the property of the Lords of Dinas Brân; and that it continued in their possession till the death of Gruffydd ap Madoc, the strenuous partisan of Henry III. and Edward I. The lands next passed by gift of Edward to the Mortimers, in the person of Roger Mortimer, who is said to have built the present Chirk Castle, and subsequently to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Sir William Stanley (by whose attainder they were escheated to the Crown), the Fitzalans, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite. In 1595 Chirk Castle was bought by Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., Lord Mayor of London.

In 1612, Sir Thomas Myddelton, says an old MS. at Chirk Castle, settled Chirk Castle on his eldest son, Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., upon his marriage, who was chosen to represent the county in Parliament. This Sir Thomas took the side of the Parliament against Charles I.; his castle was therefore seized by the king, and Sir John Watts placed there with a garrison. In 1644 Chirk Castle was besieged by its lawful owner, but was not taken. In 1645, Charles I. passed two nights at the castle on his way to and return from Chester. In the following year Sir John Watts delivered up the castle to Sir Thomas Myddelton's daughter for her father's use.

After this Sir Thomas Myddelton, changing his affections to the royal side, became a warm partisan of Charles II., and was once more besieged in his castle, but this time by the Cromwellian forces under General Lambert. After a day or two of resistance he capitulated, observing that it was to no purpose for one man to oppose the whole kingdom when all other persons appeared to be subdued. It was agreed that he "shd. on the 24th of Aug. (1659), by ten o'clock in the morning, deliver up the castle of Chirck, all arms, ammunition, &c., into the hands of the Lord Lambert, or whom his lordship shall appoint to receive the same for the use of the Parliament." It was now resolved to demolish the castle; but the speedy restoration of Charles II. prevented further ill consequences. The sacrifices of Sir Thomas Myddelton during four years were estimated at £40,000, and the injury done to his castle and property at another £30,000. After a stormy life he ended his days in peace in his restored castle, A.D. 1666, at the age of eighty. His son was created a baronet by Charles II., for his services to the Stuart cause. In the gallery of Chirk Castle is still preserved an inlaid cabinet of ebony and tortoiseshell, richly ornamented with silver chasings and paintings on copper from Rubens, the gift of the same monarch. This castle is in

an excellent state of preservation. The interior is richly furnished, and decorated with many valuable works of art, and the grounds are kept in the most perfect order. The restorations and repairs effected by Col. Myddelton-Biddulph have been done with a careful view to the preservation of the architectural and antique character of the castle, which is likely to be handed down to coming ages as one of the most interesting specimens existing of the baronial halls of our country.

Sir Hugh Myddelton, the celebrated constructor of the New River, was brother of the first Sir Thomas. He was a citizen and goldsmith of London, and proprietor of lead mines in Cardiganshire, and laid out the ample fortune he had amassed in the beneficent enterprise of bringing from a distance of twenty-two miles a supply of good water to the metropolis. He expended £500,000 on the works; found himself at their completion a "ruined man;" was rewarded with the "empty honour," as Pennant observes, "of seeing himself attended by the king and his court;" but the noble self-sacrifice was not fruitless, for besides providing a perpetual source of wealth to the fortunate shareholders, it secured for the teeming population of London a priceless and never-ending blessing.

Nearer Rhuabon is *Plas Madoc* (see *Whalley of Plas Madoc*), a spot of considerable antiquity and interest, whose grounds adjoin those of Wynnstay. Tradition has connected this place with *Madoc*, the reputed discoverer of America in the twelfth century, on which tradition Southey, Mrs. Hemans, and Lady Marshall have built poetic structures.



ERDDIG: THE SEAT OF SIMON YORKE, ESQ.

Following towards Wrexham the line of the vallum of Watt's Dyke, which traverses Wynnstay Park (and from which the ancient name of that place, *Watstay*, is said to have been taken), we come upon another venerable mansion, *Erddig*, the residence at one time of Philip Yorke, Esq., author of *The Royal Tribes of Wales*, 1799 (see *Yorke of Erddig*), which stands on a delightful knoll in a well-wooded picturesque neighbourhood, about a mile from Wrexham. The interior of this fine old mansion is enriched with antique furniture and paintings, of great value and interest, and is characteristically decorated with the

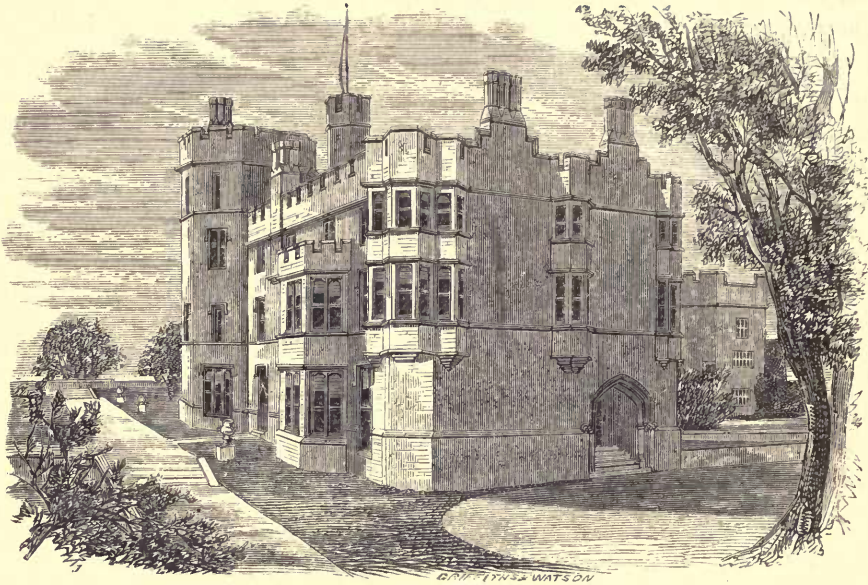
armorial ensigns of the royal tribes. Watt's Dyke runs through this property: there are traces of other military works, and in the near vicinity was fought a great battle, in which Owain Cyfeiliog of Powys was victorious over the English, A.D. 1161. As to this remarkable Dyke—how its name originated is very uncertain. *Wattstay* was doubtless associated with the same person. Who was he? *Wattstay* was itself a new name, which replaced the more ancient *Rhiwabon* in the seventeenth century. Did it originate in the Col. Watts who held *Chirk Castle* in 1644? Two or three miles to the west of *Wrexham* is *Plas Power*, seat of T. Ll. Fitzhugh, Esq. (see *Fitzhugh of Plas Power*). To the north, and near the town, is *Acton Hall*, the seat of Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart., once the home of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, who was born there; and three miles in the same direction is *Gwersyllt Park*, the seat of Michael Humble, Esq. (see *Humble of Gwersyllt Park*). In this fertile district are many other genteel residences, such as *Marchwiell Hall*, the residence of J. P. Hope, Esq.; *Stansty Hall* (Richard Thompson, Esq.), *Trevallyn Hall* (Captain Boscawen Griffith), *Erbistock Hall* (W. Brancker, Esq.); *Llwyn-Onn*, the ancient residence of the Jones family (see *Jones-Parry of Llwyn-Onn*); also *Llanerch-rhugog Hall*, the property of Thomas Jones, Esq. Also in the near neighbourhood, but beyond the *Dee*, and belonging to Flintshire, are *Bryn-y-pys*, *Broughton Hall*, and *Emral*.

The picturesque "Vale of Llangollen" is studded with many elegant and some historic mansions, among which may be noted *Plas Newydd*, once the residence of the somewhat eccentric but benevolent Irish ladies, the Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, who in early life, under a vow of celibacy and friendship, selected that spot for their future home, built the house, and lived there in elegant retirement and the practice of homely virtues, until a good old age brought them to a peaceful end. *The Tower*, now the residence of J. Price, Esq., who will be found noticed under *Llanrhaiadr Hall*; *Llantysilio Hall*; *Plas Berwyn*, the residence of Col. Tottenham (see *Tottenham of Plas Berwyn*), situated in the storied land of Owen Glyndwr, to which further reference will be made in our historical and antiquarian sections; *Plas yn Yale*, the residence of W. Corbet Yale, Esq.; further on towards *Corwen* we reach *Rhagatt*, and just beyond *Corwen Rhug* and *Plas Issa*; but these are situated in Merionethshire, and will receive further notice under that county.

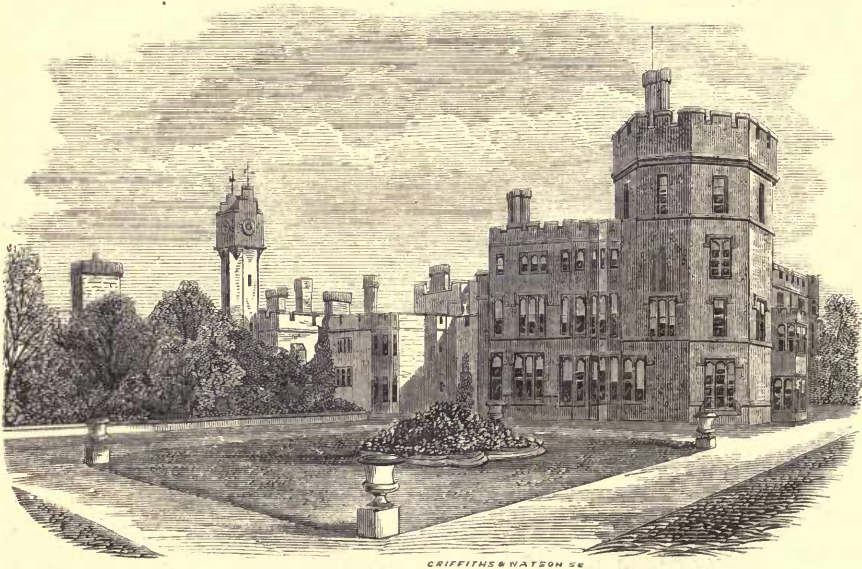
Crossing a part of Merionethshire which projects itself irregularly into Denbighshire, we enter, on the way from *Corwen* to *Ruthin*, the region of the Vale of Clwyd, as famous for its fair landscapes as for the stirring story of its past events. Before *Ruthin* is reached, after passing *Bryn-y-ffynon*, the pleasant residence of Mrs. Tayleur, we approach the ancient demesne of *Llwyn-Ynn*, now occupied by J. F. Preston, Esq., to which reference will again be made.

We next descry, near the *Alyn*, the house of *Gelligynan* (J. C. Jones, Esq.); nearer *Ruthin*, *Eyarth*, late the seat of Major Wynn, now of James Goodrich, Esq.; *Plas Newydd* (once the property of the Parrys of *Llwynynn*); *Cefn Coch*, the seat of Gabriel Roberts, Esq.; and *Llanbedr Hall*, the seat of J. F. Jesse, Esq.

Ruthin is mainly remarkable for the excellence of its situation, on rising ground, in the midst of the Vale of Clwyd, its possession of a good grammar school, and of an historical and residential castle. This castle is almost as prominent an object in the annals of mid-age Denbighshire as that of *Chirk*, although it has both the advantage and the drawback of having been nearly entirely renovated in modern times.



RUTHIN CASTLE: THE SEAT OF W. CORNWALLIS WEST, ESQ.
(from a photograph by Bedford).



RUTHIN CASTLE—SIDE VIEW *(from a photograph by Bedford).*

It is believed that the town of Ruthin had its cradle in the great fortress built here, either by Edward I., or Reginald de Grey, the king's justiciary in the "four cantrefs," to whom he gave the lordship, or by both. The Welsh gave it the name *Rhudd-ddin*, the brown or red hill, or fortress—a name the reason of which was found in the colour of the new red sandstone on which it stood, of the stone of which it was built, and, possibly, emblematically to the minds of the natives, in the sanguinary measures adopted by their conqueror, its builder. That a British place of strength had existed here before the Edwardian conquest is probable, but not certain, while evidence is strong in favour of the opinion that the *Castell Coch* (Red Castle), expressly so called, was the stronghold in which De Grey established himself. The castle of Ruthin passed successively into several hands, was purchased by Henry VII., and subsequently given to Dudley, Earl of Warwick. It then reverted to the Crown. During the civil wars the king garrisoned it, but General Mytton succeeded in bringing the garrison to terms, and received the thanks of Parliament for capturing so strong a place. In Camden's time (*circa* 1599) the walls were in so good a state that he describes it as a "stately and beautiful castle;" and Churchyard the poet (16th cent.) says of it,—

"This castle stands on rocke much like red bricke ;
 The dykes are cut with tool through stonie cragge ;
 The towers are hie, the walles are larg and thicke :
 The work itselſe would shake a ſubject's bagge,
 If he were bent to buyld the like agayne."

See further in subsequent section on "History and Antiquities."

The castle had become a deplorable ruin when the late Hon. Frederick West built on the ground, preserving certain parts of the old fortress, the superb castellated mansion which now bears the name of *Ruthin Castle*, two views of which, successfully engraved by Griffiths and Watson, from good photographs, are given opposite. The mansion is sumptuously furnished, and contains a large collection of works in the various departments of the fine arts.

We resume the notice of *Llwynnyn*, already mentioned on p. 371, and furnish, along with an illustration of the building, some account of the family once owning it as well as the neighbouring *Plas Newydd*.

The manor-house of *Llwynnyn* is of the early Tudor period, and curious not only as an excellent specimen of the domestic architecture of that time, but as having retained its exterior and interior character apparently unchanged to the present date. The old hall and other rooms, with their panelled walls and low ceilings, contain oak woodwork and furniture of great age; while the quaint terrace, the sundial, and iron gates are evidently very ancient. The situation and long winding approach of about a mile to the house are very picturesque. The date 1672 under the coat of arms over the doorway refers, according to accounts in the family, to the period when the house underwent repairs, and a portion of it was pulled down on ceasing to be the principal residence of its owners. *Llwynnyn* is remarkable as having continued in the same family (Parrys of *Llwynnyn*, *Llanrhaiadr*, and *Plas Newydd*, and latterly of *Warfield Hall*, Berks) from the 16th century to the present period. Its first possessor of that name was Richard Parry, Bishop of *St. Asaph* (*d.* 1623), who came to *Llwynnyn* on marrying *Gwen Price*, heiress of that property, at the close of the 16th

century, and whose descent is traceable from Owen ap Edwyn, Lord of Englefield A.D. 1103. The last Richard Parry, of Llwynynn, who *d.* about 1833, devised this ancient patrimony to his nephew, Col. Haygarth, of the S. F. Guards, the present possessor and representative of this portion of the family estates.



LLWYNNYN, NEAR RUTHIN (*from a water-colour drawing*).



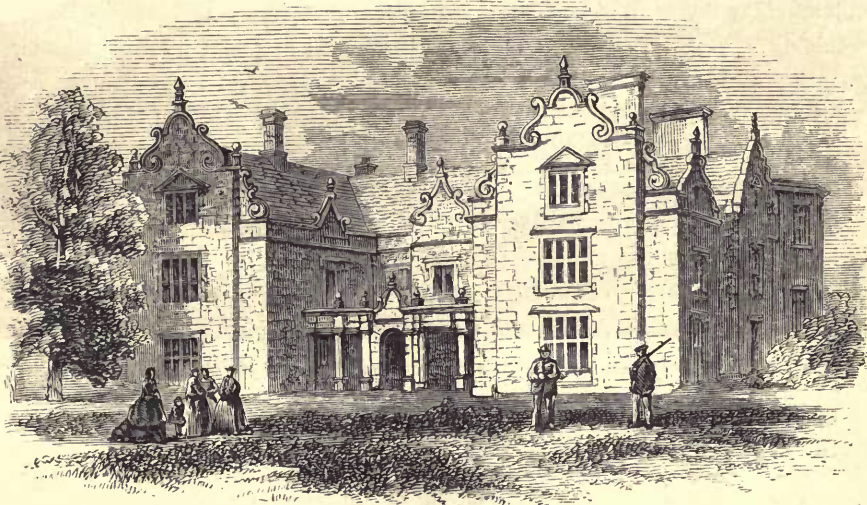
ARMS OF PARRY OF LLWYNNYN.

More than halfway between Ruthin and Denbigh is *Llanrhaidr Hall*, a place worthy of notice both for its intrinsic merits as a Tudor building, and for its history, as at one time forming part of the patrimony of Parrys of Llwynynn.

It came into their possession, together with the smaller property of Plas Newydd, by the marriage, early in the 18th century, of the heiress of both these estates with Humphrey

Parry, of Pwllallog and Llwynynn. Its last owner of that family, Richard Parry, sold it about eighty years ago, on inheriting the property of Warfield, in Berkshire, through his mother, Marylandia Hart-Cotton, of Warfield, whose father was Governor of the province of Maryland under Queen Anne.

Llanrhaiadr Hall is a good specimen of later Tudor architecture. It is approached by a handsome avenue, and the park still contains some fine old timber, for which it was once famed. The modern part of the house was added at the end of the last century by its last possessor of the Llwynynn family, the late Mr. Parry, of Warfield Hall. Llanrhaiadr Hall now belongs to John Price, Esq., J. P., whose family obtained it by purchase.



LLANRHAIDR HALL: THE SEAT OF JOHN PRICE, ESQ. (*from a photograph*).

The Parrys of Llwynynn, Llanrhaiadr, and Plas Newydd, and more recently of Warfield, whose coat of arms we give under *Llwynynn*, were the owners of considerable property in North Wales up to the present generation, inherited from very remote times. Their descent, which is of antiquarian interest, springs in the male line from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales, founder of one of the five royal tribes of Wales, and through Bleddyn's grandson, Madock ap Meredith, lord of half Powis, who died 1160. A note in the family pedigree by Randal Holme, A.D. 1626, says that "Bleddyn in y^e time of William the Conqueror, after he had governed Wales worthylye 13 yeares, was traytörously murdered by Rees ap Owen ap Edwyn and the gentilmen of Ystrad Tywy, in anno 1073." Bleddyn's mother was Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ap Owen ap Howel Dda, who was Prince of North Wales, and died A.D. 998. She was sole heir of her brother, Cadwallon, who died before his father, A.D. 992, without issue.

Thus—as is made plain by the curious illuminated pedigree above referred to, drawn up and signed by Randal Holme, Deputy Herald of the city of Chester, in the possession of one of the descendants of the family, and from which we have partly taken these particulars—the present representatives of the Parrys of Llwynynn can trace back their descent uninterruptedly to the eleventh century, from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, founder of the second royal tribe

of Wales, and further on maternally from Howel the Good, King of South Wales, and subsequently of all Wales, who died A.D. 948, after conferring great benefits on the Principality, among which his code of laws remained a monument of his enlightenment and his beneficence. On the rich shield of arms of the Parrys of Llwynynn, given on p. 374, may be traced some of the alliances of the family in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the Mostyns of Mostyn (or Moston, according to *Doomsday Book*), and of Talacre, with the Pulestons, Bagots, Herberts, Bulkeleys, Goodmans, and at an earlier date with the Salusburys, Wynns, &c.

The following are the names of some of the tribes and noble families of Wales represented by the quarterings on the shield, as far as we have been able to give them—omitting reference to the details of the shield as applied to present times, and the families whose arms they still specially represent:—1, Cynric Efell; 2, Gwaethfoed; 3, Ednowen Bendew, Lord of Englefield; 4, Tudor Trevor; 5, Caradog Freichfras; 6, Elidyr ap Rhys Sais; 7, Jestyn ap Gwrgant; 8, Hanmer and Powis; 9, Brochwel Ysgythrog; 10, Edwin of Englefield; 11, Ednyfed ap Tudor ap Grono; 12, Howel Dda; 13, Ithel Fychan of Northop; 14, Madoc Gloddaeth; 15, Goodman; 16, Marchudd.

This family first began to quarter the arms of Tudor Trevor about the middle of the sixteenth century, through the marriage of Ellen, heiress of that lineage, with John ap Harry ap David ap Howel, whose mother was a Mostyn of Mostyn, and who was the first of his line who assumed ap Harry, contracted into *Parry*, as his surname. His eldest son, Richard Parry, became Bishop of St. Asaph, and was a good and learned divine. He died in 1623, leaving a numerous family by Gwen, heiress of Llwynynn, and daughter of John ap Rees ap Wyn, of Llwynynn, who first called himself *Price* (contracted from ap Rees), and was of the tribe of Ednowen Bendew, and in lineal male descent from Owen ap Edwyn, Lord of Englefield, who died 1103. *Gwen* introduced the arms of her lineage, as well as the property of Llwynynn, into the family of her husband and his descendants, by whom they are both still retained. Their eldest son, Richard Parry, living in 1626, married Anne Mostyn, of Mostyn, and left a numerous issue, whose alliances with some of the chief families of Wales we need not give.

As illustrating the different properties held for so many generations by this family, we find Henry Parry of Maesglâs, and of the tribe of Cynric Evell, Sheriff of Denbighshire in the year 1585; William Parry, of Llwynynn, Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1668; David Parry, of Llwynynn, Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1695; Humphrey Parry, before mentioned, of Pwllalog and Llwynynn (and first of Llanrhaiadr and Plas Newydd), Sheriff of Denbighshire 1735, and of Flint 1736; Robert Parry, of Llanrhaiadr (who married Marylandia Hart-Cotton, of Warfield), Sheriff of Merioneth in 1746; of Carnarvon 1747; of Flint 1757. He *d.* 1759. His brother David (*d.* 1793) was Governor of Barbadoes in the reign of George II., married Catherine Jane, daughter and heiress of Edmund Okeden, of Little Critchell, Dorset, by ——— Charlton, of Apley Castle, Salop. Hence the family of Parry-Okeden, now established in Dorsetshire.

Robert Parry's eldest son, grandfather of the present owner of Llwynynn, was the late Richard Parry, of Llwynynn, Llanrhaiadr, and Plas Newydd, co. Denbigh, and of Warfield Hall, Berkshire, where he died in the year 1828. He was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1771, of Carnarvon (called in the Sheriffs' list, of Meillionen) in 1772, of Denbigh in 1775. He married Mary, daughter of the Very Rev. Hugh Thomas, Dean of Ely, by whom he had two sons and several daughters. His brother Edward, who left no male issue, married a

sister of Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Exchequer *temp.* George III., and daughter of Henry Vansittart, of Shottesbrooke Park, Berkshire, who was Governor of Bengal, and was lost on his passage home on board the *Aurora*.

At the death of the late Richard Parry, Esq., of Warfield, &c., the latter property was sold by his unmarried daughters, to whom it was left, to the late General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., Governor of Bombay, &c. The Llwynynn estate descended to his eldest son, Richard, who died unmarried, and left it, as previously stated, to his nephew, Colonel Haygarth, Scots Fusilier Guards (severely wounded at the battle of the Alma), who married Blanche, daughter of the Right Hon. Colonel George Lionel Dawson-Damer.

The present direct male representative of this family is Richard Parry, Esq., of Nant-Gwynant, &c., Carnarvonshire, late Captain of the Scots Greys, who is the possessor of one of the oldest though diminished portions of the family estates much antecedent to their possession of Llwynynn. He married a daughter of General Sir Richard England, K.C.B., and has one son, born 1856, Llewelyn Sydney England Parry.

We are now in the richest and most luxuriant part of the famous *Vale of Clwyd*, which supplies the eye in abundance with every object which can enter into the composition of landscape magnificence. This valley is the widest in Wales, extending in parts to three and four miles in breadth, and interspersed with rising knolls and gentle swellings on the surface, which partly disguise its character as a valley, and contribute greatly to the variety and grandeur of the scenery. The eastern side is flanked by the embattled range of the Clwydian hills, which at intervals shoot up to abrupt elevations sufficiently high to give effect to the scene, and yet so near as to present every tiny ravine and gully worn on their sides by the rains of ages, and every cosy farmstead and cot in clear definition. On the gentle slopes between the wilder mountain side and the champaign of the vale, and also on the level floor of the valley, the eye observes many residences of the gentry, and these are found on the Denbigh side, in the less abrupt and broken but rolling country which spreads between the Clwyd and the Hiraethog range to the west, in almost equal abundance.

On the eastern side, and in mid-valley, are *Glany-wern*, the residence of Mr. Humbertson; *The Grove*, the residence of Ignatius Williams, Esq.; *Pontryffydd*, the residence of Miss Mesham; and the historic old mansion of *Lleweni*, one of the most remarkable spots in Wales, now, however, in a state of comparative neglect, being half farmhouse, half mansion. This was the place where resided Marchweithian, founder of one of the noble tribes; here dwelt the distinguished family of Salusbury; here was the home, as the wife of Sir John Salusbury, of that remarkable woman, *Catherine of Beren*; and here abode the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, who, about 1780, established here extensive works for the bleaching of Irish linen, paid in kind for rent by his Irish tenants.

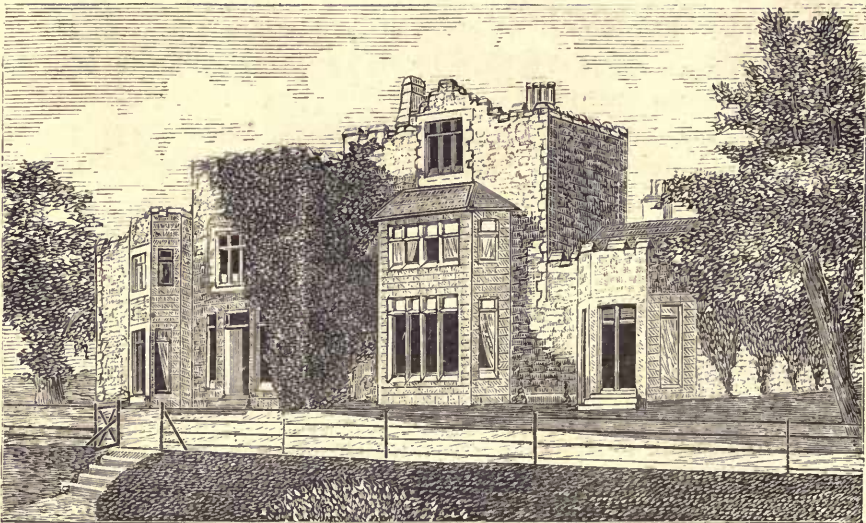
On the western side of the vale, and near Denbigh, are *Gwaenynog*, the seat of the Rev. Robert Myddelton, M.A., an ancient property of his family, where Dr. Johnson was wont occasionally to spend a holiday with his friend Dr. Myddelton, and where a monument erected to his memory in the park describes it as a "spot often dignified by the presence of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., whose moral writings, exactly conformable to the precepts of Christianity, gave ardour to virtue and confidence to truth;" *Eriviatt*, the seat of Major J. C. Foulkes; *Llysmeirchion*, the beautiful seat of P. H. Chambres, Esq.; *Plas Heaton*, the seat

of J. R. Heaton, Esq. ; and *Gallfaenan*, the residence of Townsend Mainwaring, Esq., late M.P. for Denbigh boroughs. Nearer the town of Denbigh is *Plás Clough*, a very ancient



PONTRYFFYDD, VALE OF CLWYD : THE RESIDENCE OF MISS MESHAM.

residence of the Clough family, but not now occupied by a representative of the old possessors. Lower down the vale is the mansion and demesne of *Llanerch*, the residence



LLYSMEIRCHION : THE SEAT OF P. H. CHAMBRES, ESQ. (from a photo. by Bedford).

of Whitehall Dod, Esq., from early times an important place, but chiefly known, some six generations ago, as the abode and estate of Robert Davies, the eminent antiquary and

collector of a valuable library of books and MSS., many of which are still carefully preserved at Llanerch—the present proprietor being maternally his descendant. *Brynybella*, under the Tremeirchion heights, the seat of Pennant Pennant, Esq.; *Bronwylfa*, the classic residence of Mrs. V. Nanney, once the abode of the eminent Mrs. Hemans; the episcopal *palace* of St. Asaph (Bishop Hughes); *Bodelwyddan*, the fine castle and demesne of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.; *Pengwern*, the ancient seat of the Mostyns, now of the Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd; *Bodrhyddan*, the venerable seat of the Conways—lately possessed by the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, deceased, although in the Vale of Clwyd, and some of them west of the river, are all in the county of Flint, and will be further noticed under the families of that county.

The arrangement which in early times fixed the boundaries of Flintshire, following, it may be presumed, the limits already assigned to the ancient Tegeingl, took for that county a good slice of the marsh and fertile slopes to the west of the Clwyd, including the demesnes of Pengwern and Bodelwyddan, as well as the town and district of St. Asaph; but it left to the cantref of *Rhyvoniog*, ultimately a part of Denbighshire, the valuable manor of *Kinmel*, now the seat of Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., who succeeded at Kinmel and Dinorben the late Lord Dinorben. (See *Hughes of Kinmel Park*.)



PENTREMAWR-ABERGELE: THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. JONES-BATEMAN.

Near Abergele is *Pentremawr*, surrounded by extensive and park-like grounds, the property and residence of Mrs. Jones-Bateman; and on the higher slopes in the immediate vicinity is the spacious park of *Gwrych Castle*—a castellated mansion of peculiar and imposing outline, built among the craggy steeps of Cefn Ogof. (See *Hesketh of Gwrych Castle*.)

To the interior, in the heart of the ancient *Rhyvoniog*, and in the ancient comots of Uwch Aled and Is Aled, are *Garthewin* (see *Wynne of Garthewin*); *Dyffryn Aled* (see *Yorke of Dyffryn Aled*); *Hafodunos* (H. R. Sanbach, Esq.); *Coed Coch* (see *Wynne of Coed Coch*); and at a distance to the south, near the river Conwy, is the ancient mansion of *Voelas*, the seat of Charles Wynne-Finch, Esq. Between the pleasant region of Voelas and

the equally delightful Dyffryn Aled lie the bleak heights and extensive heaths and moorlands of the *Hiraethog* mountains—traversed by few roads, a *terra incognita* even to the cockney summer tourist, less disturbed by the intrusive stranger than in the long past time when patriot armies made them marching tracts and sheltering-places. This whole country between the Conwy and the Clwyd, and south-eastwards as far as the Dee, was often fought for, won and lost, in the contest between the Llewelyns and the Plantagenets.

SECTION II.—THE GEOLOGY OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

Speaking in general terms the rocks of Denbighshire are of five different kinds. Beginning with the oldest, they occur in the following series:—the Llandeilo and Caradoc (lower Silurian group), the Wenlock (upper Silurian), the old red sandstone, the carboniferous limestone, and the trias, or new red series. We find no development of igneous rocks, granite, lias, nor any of the newer tertiary rocks. Three-fourths of the area of this county—taking that area as included within the rivers Conwy, Clwyd, and Dee—are composed of one rock, the Wenlock. Skirting the Conwy from the sea inland, spreading into greater width into the Hiraethog hills after passing Llanrwst, reaching its greatest breadth between Pont-y-Clettwr and the base of Pen-yr-Orsedd, we find the Caradoc rock. Between this line (which in the main corresponds with the western slopes of the Hiraethog mountains) and the margin of the Vale of Clwyd, described by an imaginary line drawn from the heights above Gwrych Castle by Moelfre, Llanefydd, Eriviatt, to Efenechtyd, near Ruthin, the whole country consists simply of the prevalent Wenlock shale and grits. It then takes a curve first to the east, near Nantclwyd and Bryn-y-ffynon, across the river Clwyd, then strikes directly north, forming the mass of the Clwydian hills as far as the heights of Diserth. That part of Denbighshire which extends between Ruabon and Wrexham, and about Rhôs, Minera, and Brymbo, belongs to the carboniferous series, rich in mineral, which extend thenceforward northwards through Flintshire, along the Dee, as far as Mostyn, constituting more than two-thirds of the rocks of that county.

The Vale of Clwyd presents the most interesting geological phenomena to be observed in this county. The whole of this basin, with very slight exceptions, is composed of the new red sandstone. From above Ruthin to the sea, and from side to side of the vale, widening at the lower end, from Abergele to Prestatyn, the whole area is triassic, without a square foot of the neighbouring limestone, or Wenlock schists. It is only around the edges of the valley—and here not without interruption—there runs a thin band of bluish carboniferous limestone, very visible and prominent in the Denbigh rocks, and all the way from Denbigh by *Cefn*, St. Asaph—where it yields bone containing fissures, *Cefn Ogof*, Abergele—where it is highly cavernous, and on to the Little and Great Orme's Head. This is simply the rim of the dish of limestone, which contains the new red or triassic group, running right under the whole of the Vale of Clwyd, and only appearing as it crops up on either side. What is most worthy of notice and wonder is that at one time, in the remote past, the floor of the Vale of Clwyd was on a higher level than the crests of the Moel Fammau and Moel Enlli; or, which is the same thing, the crests of these hills were on a lower level than the present valley,—for the new red sandstone, if there is any truth in geology, is of later

formation than the Wenlock shale and carboniferous limestone. The Clwydian hills and the Hiraethog wastes were at one time overlaid by the same material that now yields the rich soil of the Vale of Clwyd. How the difference of level was brought to pass, and how the superincumbent mass of triassic deposit, which has disappeared, was removed, imagination alone can declare. But the mind can see the action of tremendous forces, lifting the hills of Flintshire into the shape of a backbone, and the table-land of Mid-Denbighshire and the Hiraethog hills, while letting drop to a deeper level the fine depression of the Vale of Clwyd, for the production of physical beauty, and sustenance for man and beast. It is to be noted also that as the new red is a more recent formation than the carboniferous strata, and is in these parts—Denbighshire, Flintshire, Shropshire, and Lancashire—associated with the latter, there is good reason for expecting that coal may be lying under the Vale of Clwyd, although possibly at so great a depth as to make its profitable working problematical. The Vale of Clwyd is the only patch of new red, and the newest bit but one of geological formation found in Wales—the newest of all being the *lias* of Glamorganshire.

The old red sandstone is not entirely absent from Denbighshire. In an exceedingly narrow strip, between the carboniferous limestone and the Wenlock shale, it shows itself almost continuously from about a mile north-west of Ruthin to the Little Orme's Head.

SECTION III.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

Through the British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman periods the history of this part is substantially identical with that of Carnarvon and Anglesey already summarized. It is only under the later Norman period, and under the Plantagenet kings, that we find the district now designated Denbighshire standing forth with somewhat of distinct individuality, possessed of fortunes and interests separate from the surrounding regions, and capable of separate treatment. The plains and plateaus of Denbighshire, especially the Vale of Clwyd, were above all others the skirmishing grounds between the contending Welsh and English; and thus while the fortunes of this county were one with those of *Gwynedd* generally, it often suffered more in their defence than the more unassailable Snowdonia, and distant sea-girt Mona. How many times did the Henrys and the Edwards march to Denbighshire and the border of Snowdonia on purpose to stamp out the spirit of the Welsh, and no further! How many times did the Lords Marchers, settled by authority of Rufus at Chester and Shrewsbury, do the same, with the like result!

Already, under Carnarvonshire, Anglesey, and Carmarthenshire, we have briefly detailed the struggles between the princes of Wales and the Norman and Anglo-Norman kings; and it has been seen that Edward I., long before he had obtained the full mastery through the fall of the last Llewelyn, had succeeded in wrenching from that noble prince the territory called the "four cantrefs," and by the Welsh *Perfedd-wlad*, or "the interior land." These terms marked in a general way the country now included under the designation Denbighshire, with, perhaps, a part of Flintshire. The south-eastern part of this region, from Ruthin towards Wrexham, Oswestry, &c., had been the territory of *Powys*, won and lost more than once by the princes of Gwynedd in the mad and suicidal contentions which so often took place between rulers of the same nationality. The remaining parts formed the

main bulk of *Perfedd-wlad*, or the four *cantrefs* of *Rhos*, *Rhyfoniog*, *Ystrad*, and *Dyffryn Clwyd*—the whole country between the Conwy and Clwyd rivers as far to the interior as Pentrevoelas and Ruthin.

This whole country was ceded more than once to the English kings before the rise of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd—the noblest and last of the Welsh princes. It was ceded to him by Edward I., A.D. 1267, and ceded by him to Edward “for ever,” in A.D. 1276. It was now that Reginald de Grey was settled as Justiciary at Ruthin Castle, by whose exactions and *hauteur* the next insurrection of Llewelyn was in a great measure excited, and the re-acquisition of this territory was one of the objects he was resolved to accomplish when death put a sudden stop to all his enterprises.

From this time forth the territory of Denbighshire was parted between favourites of the English Court, who, in the capacity in effect of Lords Marchers, holding lands in fee from the English king, were allowed the power of governing their respective lordships almost according to their own will. At *Denbigh* Henry de Lacy built his castle, and ruled the Vale of Clwyd and Rhyfoniog. After him, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Hugh de Spencer, Roger Mortimer Earl of March, Montacute Earl of Salisbury, and, lastly, Dudley Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth’s favourite, in succession possessed the lordship. But before this last change, the rule of the Lords Marchers had come to an end by the new arrangements under Henry VIII., whereby the March lands of the four cantrefs were constituted a county.



DENBIGH CASTLE—ENTRANCE GATE (from a photo. by Bedford).

Denbigh Castle, as planned by Henry de Lacy, was a stupendous structure, combining the ornamentation of the baronial hall and the strength of a warlike fortress. Its builder anticipated the troubles of attacks and sieges, and built accordingly. The walls were of unusual thickness—*double* walls, in fact, with a space between, filled in with concrete grouting

of hot mortar and small stones, tying together the outer and inner wall into a solid and impenetrable mass. Over the great entrance was a figure in stone of the founder, Henry de Lacy, part of which still remains. The courtyard, now neatly laid out as a bowling-green and properly kept, was spacious enough to give room to many men-at-arms and horses, with proper lodgings and offices. A chapel of great beauty was among the great apartments. The entire brow of the little hill (*Din-bach*) was occupied by this frowning den of an alien oppressor—the external walls abutting upon the steep declivities which ran all round the hill except on the entrance side.

During the War of the Roses, the Yorkist, Edward IV., was besieged in this castle by the Lancastrian, Henry VI., but managed to effect an escape before the castle surrendered. Refuge was sought here also by the unfortunate and vacillating Charles I., on his flight from the disastrous battle of Rowton Heath, 1645. The castle capitulated to the parliamentary forces after a siege of two months. After the restoration of Charles II. it was dismantled, the apartments gutted, and the great outer walls blown asunder with powder.

At *Ruthin*, as already said, Edward placed Reginald de Grey as his Justiciary to administer the laws, and restore order after the fall of Llewelyn. The castle was built either by him or his master (see *Ruthin Castle, antea*). He was succeeded in the lordship of Ruthin by his son, John de Grey, and his grandson, Roger de Grey, who is sometimes but erroneously named as the first of the family, and builder of the "Red Castle." Roger was a man of note, and favourite of Edward II., by whom he was summoned to a conference at Winchester, before the departure of the king for Aquitaine. He was in the parliament held in 1324, at York, under the title Lord Grey de Ruthyn. How far the power of these earlier owners corresponded with that of the Lords Marchers, strictly so called, is not known; in substance it was probably the same, though not in form. It is certain that they exercised the right of granting charters to the town of Ruthin; they held courts, pronounced summary judgment, and held sway over a large district of country.

Judging from the drawing of old Ruthin Castle in the British Museum, copied in Mr. Newcome's "Account of the Castle and Town of Ruthin," this fortress was of large dimensions and powerful construction, flanked with seven circular embattled towers, like those of Conway, and entered from the southern side by drawbridge and portcullis gate, guarded by two additional and smaller towers. The walls were hollow, enclosing passages, communicating between all the towers, and loopholed for the use of bow and arrow. In the middle of the courtyard stood the chapel, and nearer the entrance the well, sixty feet deep. The lord's apartments, hall of justice and entertainment, &c., were on the northern side. In other parts, and under ground, were stables, stores, rooms for the men-at-arms and servants. Mr. Newcome says that there are fields adjoining which are still called *Perllan yr Arglwydd*—"the lord's orchard," a place called *Llyn yr Arglwydd*—"the lord's fish-pond," and a path nearly coinciding with the Corwen road, called "Lord Grey's Walk." The lord's "deer park" is said to have been the present demesne land of Bathafarn. He had forests for the chase extending over the mountains, "wherein did lie both redde and fallow deere, over which mountains doth growe by estimation thousands of oaks worth to be sold a hundred marks sterling." The lord of the castle had also the tolls of fairs and markets.

Before this time the whole system of Lords Marchers, and the exceptional state of things in the Vale of Clwyd, had been swept away by the 27th Henry VIII. (A.D. 1536), which

formed the district we have been treating of into a county, and consummated the union of Wales with England, establishing the use of the English laws, and conferring, professedly, the full privileges of English subjects on the Welsh people. "His Highness, of a singular zeal, love, and favour," that he bore "towards his subjects of his said dominion of Wales," with the purpose "utterly to extirpate all and singular sinister usages and customs," and to bring about "an amicable concord" between English and Welsh, incorporates Wales with England, and amongst other provisions creates Denbighshire into a county with the limits now belonging to it.

The course of things seems to have run rather smoothly at Ruthin Castle for a century or more. The Welsh, fatigued by the incessant struggles of preceding ages, and cowed by the iron hand of the Norman, had sullenly submitted, until the great insurrection of Owen Glyndwr threw this whole district into a state of excitement, and brought into requisition the strong walls and embattled towers of Ruthin Castle. Owen, Lord of Glyn-dwr-dwy, or of the Valley of the Dee, Squire of the Body to Richard II., and knighted by him, had long had disputes with the Greys of Ruthin Castle about some lands adjoining their respective estates. By legal process Owen had established his rights, but when his friend King Richard fell, De Grey seized the lands by force, and traduced his rival as a disloyal man. In the year 1400 Owen flew to arms, raised a great army, and with higher ambition than merely to extinguish the Ruthin oppression, before the end of the year was proclaimed Prince of Wales—a dignity to which his lineage gave him a colour of claim. He surprised and plundered De Grey's town of Ruthin; De Grey, returning the attack, was worsted, and taken prisoner; his ransom from Glyndwr's hands cost him the sum of 10,000 marks, and he was compelled, as part of the bargain, to marry Jane, Owen's daughter!

Except in the feuds of the Thelwalls of Ruthin (friends of the De Greys, and, like them, of Teuton origin) with the clan of Gruffydd Gôch, when they took refuge in the castle, no further stirring events are recorded in connection with the place till the period of the civil wars. The last De Grey, Earl of Kent, having reduced himself to poverty, sold the castle to Henry VII., about 1520. As already stated, it was given by Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Warwick, as had also Denbigh Castle been given to his brother Dudley, Earl of Leicester. In the civil wars Sir Thomas Myddelton, with General Mytton, attacked the King's garrison here and reduced it. In 1646 the castle of Ruthin was delivered up to General Mytton "without any dismantling, demolishing, or defacing of the same, or any workes now in or about the same;" all "armes and amunition, bagge and baggage, were to be surrendered to Major-General Mitton, and the Irish to be left to be tryed according to the ordinance of Parliament." We fear it went hard with the poor "Irish." The condition of the castle buildings at this time may be judged of from Mytton's letter to Speaker Lenthal, dated from Ruthin, 8th April, 1646, in which he says, "The reducing of this castle of Ruthen hath cost me more time and ammunition than I expected when I first laid siege to it. At last, having a mine almost in readiness to spring, and batteries prepared for a demi-cannon and culverin to play upon it, it was this day agreed to be surrendered upon the conditions in the enclosed Articles, which I am willing to accept, having perfect information, by some that escaped out of the castle, that there was in it provision sufficient for two months longer, which now I find to be true. And if I should have forced it, I must have hazarded many men and made the place unserviceable, which is of very great use to the reducement of this

country, it being the most convenient place for a garrison in all North Wales, as things now stand with us."

It appears from the same letter that Denbigh Castle was still in the king's possession, and frequently annoyed Mytton while sitting down before Ruthin, and that Holt Castle was at the same time besieged under Mytton's orders. We have already seen that *Chirk Castle*, which had been held by Charles I. against its owner, Sir Thomas Myddelton, had been, in February of the same year (1646), abandoned and restored.

The great *British* fortress of *Castell Dinas Brân*, whose ruins are still seen cresting "in awful majesty" the hill above Llangollen, had no great share in the trouble of these later times, although it has been said that Owen Glyndwr fortified and used it. Its age was earlier, and probably terminated about the time of the Edwardian conquests. The situation is so lofty and precipitous as to intimate its selection in early times, but it is doubtful whether the masonry which remains, and the style of architecture it develops, do not betray an age posterior to the Norman Conquest. Gruffydd ap Madoc, the great Lord of Dinas Brân, also styled Lord of Bromfield, so notorious, and so obnoxious to his countrymen on account of his strenuous partisanship of Henry III. and Edward I. (although he subsequently resumed his allegiance to Llewelyn), is described as dwelling in this castle, but whether he was its builder is uncertain. If he was, the great labour of its erection was not repaid, for its continuance of service to his family was brief. Gruffydd ap Madoc married a Norman or perhaps German lady, Emma, daughter of James, Lord Audley, who bare him four sons, Madoc, Llewelyn, Gruffydd, and Owen. He is said by Powel to have died [A.D. 1270] while his children were still young, whereupon, shortly after, ensued the destruction of two of them; for King Edward gave the wardship of Madoc, who had for his part the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and the said *Castell* of Dinas Brân, with the reversion of Maelor Saesneg, or "English Maelor" (corresponding with Emral, Flintshire, the other side of the Dee from Wrexham parish, while Maelor *Gymraeg*, or Welsh Maelor, was in the latter parish), after his mother's decease, to John Earle Warren; and granted the wardship of Llewelyn (to whose part the lordship of Chirk and Nanheudwy came) to Roger Mortimer, third son of Roger, the son of Ralph Mortimer, Lord Mortimer of Wigmore. These guardians, forgetting the service done by the father of the wards to the king, "so guarded their wardes with so small regard that they never returned to their possessions!" Pennant, quoting a MS. from the Bodleian, says they were drowned under Holt Bridge. "And as it might happen," is the language of Yorke (*Royal Tribes*), "the wardes were missed, and no more found." "And shortly after," continues Powel, "the saide guardians did obtain the same lands to themselves by charters of the king (Edward I.). This John Earle Warren began to build Holt Castell, and William his son finished the same. The lordship of Bromfield and Yale continued in the name of the Earls Warren three descents. The last dying without issue, the said lordship, together with the said earldome of Warren, descended to Alice, daughter to the said William, Earle Warren, which Alice married Edmund Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell, in which house of Fitzalan it remained three descents after the said Edmond and Alice."

There is no further reference to the castle of *Dinas Brân* after the lands of the youthful heir, Madoc, had been seized by his guardian, Earl Warren. The probability, therefore, is

that it was allowed to fall into decay, and never after inhabited, except, at occasional intervals, for purposes of war.

Holt Castle, once a powerful place, was first built, as we have seen above, by John and William, Earls Warren. Under the curious old bridge of Holt, of ten arches, the builders of the great castle are said to have caused the young heirs of Castell Dinas Brân and Bromfield, and *Tref y Waun*, or Chirk, to be drowned; and there, among those narrow Norman arches especially under "the lady's arch," the inhabitants used to see (as they thought) on moonlight nights the forms of two young fairies fitting about. Holt Castle was garrisoned under Charles I., and taken for the Parliament by General Mytton; but the time which has elapsed since the Commonwealth has been so disastrous to its remains, that there is scarcely a vestige of this castle left.

Owen Glyndwr (Glendower).

While touching upon the history and antiquities of the Vales of Clwyd and Dee, it is impossible to refrain from further reference to Owen Glyndwr—the most remarkable man born in Denbighshire for the last 500 years. Between Llangollen and Corwen, in that delightful valley, the resort in our day of strangers from all lands, is situated the spot where this patriotic and talented chieftain resided. The mansion or castle was called *Sycharth*—the site alone now remaining—"etiam periere ruinæ!" His ancestral domain, which had descended in his family seven generations from his distinguished though vacillating forefather, Gruffydd ap Madoc, Lord of Dinas Brân, above referred to (through Gruffydd, the third son he left behind him), extended along *Glyndyfrdwy*, or the portion of the valley of the Dee just mentioned, and which still goes by that name, about seven miles, and up far into the hills on either side. It lay in the parishes of Llangollen, Llandyssilio, Llansantffraed, and Corwen. Owen's father was Gruffydd Fychan; his mother was of the race of *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, Prince of South Wales. The year of his birth is uncertain, but Pennant inclines to A.D. 1354. After times declared it a year of prodigies, and Shakspeare has embodied the popular tradition in a declaration by Owen himself,—

"At my birth
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes;
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely clamorous in the frightened fields.
These signs have marked me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do show
I am not in the roll of common men."

Whether Owen was born at Sycharth, his father's castle, or, as some have held, at Little Trefgarn, in Pembrokeshire, in the house of Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owain, is also uncertain and of no consequence. He was educated in the law; but he reversed the doctrine,—

"Cedant arma togæ, concedant omnia linguæ,"

and turned his attention to arms, following the desperate fortunes of King Richard II., who made him one of his body-guard. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir David Hanmer, of Hanmer, Flintshire. He had many children—several sons, grown up when his insurrection broke out, and all supposed to have fallen in war; five daughters, who all married well,

except the fourth (already alluded to under *Ruthin Castle*), whom her father married, *per force*, to De Grey, Lord of Ruthin.

How the terrible rebellion, headed by Owen Glyndwr, originated, we have already briefly described. How it was carried on, grew, and for a long while prospered, it would be too long here to detail. He foiled De Grey, his first insolent oppressor, and Edmund Mortimer, general of King Henry IV. ; drew into his counsels both Mortimer, the Percy (Hotspur), and the Scotch Earl Douglas ; was proclaimed Prince of Wales ; opened a parliament at Machynlleth, A.D. 1402, only two years after the first outbreak ; and maintained the enterprise with such consummate skill and heroism for fifteen years, that at the end of that period Henry V. opened negotiations with him, proposing terms of peace. Owen, however, suddenly fell ill and died at his daughter's house in Herefordshire, and the insurrection came to an end.

The forces of England were beyond all proportion to the troops that Owen could at any time bring to the encounter, but neither Henry nor any of his generals could exhibit the martial talent, energy, and skill of this intrepid man, who single-handed, backed by the soreness of mind of a defeated and maltreated nation, more than by the ridiculous superstitions which so-called historians, one quoting the other, have always loved to assign as the causes of his success, brought under his standard noble and gentle, rich and poor, and obtained the willing suffrages of a whole principality. He could say with truth and lawful pride, as Shakspeare makes him boast,—

“ Three times hath Harry Bolingbroke made head
Against my power ; thrice from the banks of Wye
And sandy-bottomed Severn have I sent
Him bootless home, and weather-beaten back.”

So wonderful was the spell he exercised over his countrymen and his troops, that he might be excused the conceit ascribed to him by the poet,—

“ I can call spirits from the vasty deep ; . . .
Why, I can teach you, cousin, to command the devil ! ”

It was not his fault either that he had undertaken a task too heavy for his resources, or that he aimed at restoring an independence to Wales which Wales never knew, while possessing it, how to use or how to maintain, and would only again imperil and lose through the inspiration of her evil genius of a quarrelsome and restless spirit. He was simply goaded to action by insufferable wrong, and urged forward by the cries of others' sufferings. The proud spirit of his nation, of his high-born house, sprung to the sword without pausing to calculate chances, and spent in fifteen years a long age of heroic action. He failed of success, though he deserved it.

Valle Crucis Abbey, in the immediate vicinity of Owen Glyndwr's lordship, situated as abbeys usually are, in a lovely secluded spot, was founded A.D. 1200 as a church and monastery of the Cistercians. Its founder was Madoc, Lord of Dinas Brân, father of Gruffydd, the last lord of that castle—whose history has been briefly told above,—and ancestor in direct line of Owen Glyndwr. The church was cruciform : it is sadly desolated ; but a good part of the nave and western front remains. The architecture, judging from what arches and mouldings are left, was at once massive and highly beautiful—in keeping with

the impressive grandeur and loveliness of the scenes around ; and the influence of the monkish society of the place through many ages was, from all accounts, very great. The monastery of "the valley of the cross" was one of the first dissolved by Henry VIII., A.D. 1535.

There was at Ruthin a "college" of *White Friars*; something of the kind also existed at Denbigh and Wrexham ; at *Maenan*, near Llanrwst, a home was found by Edward I. for the monks of Conway, when he converted that place into a fortified town. The stone coffin of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (the Great), who had been buried at Conway Abbey, was also removed to Maenan, and on the dissolution of the monasteries, to Llanrwst Church, where it still remains.

The *pillar of Eliseg*, in the same Vale of the Cross, is an object of interest not without a hue of mystery. It is a reduced pillar, supposed to have been once the shaft of a *cross* (from which the valley is said to have been called), some twelve feet high, but now from seven to eight feet only, having been broken and thrown down. It originally stood, and has been re-erected, on a small tumulus a few feet in height. Edward Lhwyd, the eminent antiquary, found upon it an inscription (now totally illegible) to the following effect :—*Concenn filius Cateli, Cateli filius Brochmail, Brochmail filius Eliseg, Eliseg filius Cnoillaine, Concenn itaque pronepos Eliseg edificavit hunc lapidem proavo suo Eliseg*. From this it would appear to be a memorial stone to Eliseg, erected by his great-grandson Concenn—the same who was defeated in the battle of Chester, A.D. 607. The tumulus, some years ago, was opened and found to contain bones, protected by flags ; but the examination was too carelessly conducted, and resulted in little addition to real knowledge.

The great ramparts of *Watt's Dyke* and *Offa's Dyke*—though neither of them is peculiar to Denbighshire—present in this county a fine development, and as a double parallel rampart are nearly confined within its limits. There is nothing in Great Britain of the works of early ages to be compared in magnitude to these marvellous dykes. Offa's Dyke, built by the king of Mercia of that name (A.D. 785 or 790) to restrain the incursions of the Welsh under the renowned Caradoc (*d.* 795), extended in almost unbroken continuation from near Prestatyn in Flintshire to the Bristol Channel—a length of above 100 miles.

The stupendousness of the undertaking is an index to the power of the people it was intended to keep in check, and to the value of the possessions it was intended to shelter. Offa followed herein the example of the Romans, for they also had built walls and ramparts from sea to sea, to hem in the brave Caledonians ; but the wall of Severus, though of solid masonry, was only seventy-four miles in length. Offa's Dyke was a great embankment of earth raised to a formidable height, with a deep ditch on the side towards Wales, and strengthened at intervals with stations and watch-towers. It entered Denbighshire from the south at *Brookside*, on the *Ceiriog*, crossed *Chirk Castle* Park, passed close to the west of *Rhuabon*, where both ditch and vallum are still distinctly traceable, and used in many instances as divisions between fields ; thence by *Plas Power* and *Brymbo Hall* into Flintshire. *Watt's Dyke* is a parallel vallum, a second line of defence, in that region where the onset of the Welsh was most frequent and destructive—for they naturally made for the productive lands of Shropshire, parts of the ancient kingdom of *Powys*, which Offa and his predecessors had stolen. This second line of defence stood back to the eastward a distance of two or three miles, and is traceable all the way from *Oswestry*, crossing the *Shrewsbury* and *Chester Railway* near *Gobowen* station, proceeding along the eastern margin of the *Brynkinallt* Park,

and having for about two miles converted the Dee into a substitute, enters at the same time Denbighshire and the grounds of *Wynnstay*, passes near Rhuabon on the eastern side (as Offa's Dyke does on the western), intersects the ground of *Erddig*, passes west of Wrexham, crosses the Alyn under the woods of *Gwersyllt Hall*, and running parallel to that river on its eastern bank, enters Flintshire near Caergwrle. Offa's rampart traverses twenty-five miles of Denbighshire, and Watt's rampart in the same county cannot be short of fourteen miles. The country lying between the two is said by some historians to have been observed as neutral ground, where the hostile nations during intervals of peace met for purposes of commerce. These marvellous works, considering the time when they were built, in their scale outstrip most of the undertakings of modern times, and are full of suggestiveness respecting the political and military affairs of the eighth century. These old mounds and trenches have witnessed many exciting scenes. Over them rolled the tide of battle for 500 years. Danes here fought with Rhodri the Great, and marched southward to meet Alfred. William the Conqueror drove back over these ridges the Welsh of Chester and its territory. Hugh, Earl of Chester, many a time crossed and recrossed them in his raids on Wales. They saw the whole Lord Marcher system grow and vanish. They witnessed the deeds of the two Llewelyns, and seven invasions of North Wales by the Henrys, John, and Edward. And lastly they were made to feel the heavy tramp of Owen Glyndwr and Cromwell.

The *pre-historic* antiquities of Denbighshire, in the form of *cromlechs*, *menhirs*, *tumuli*, and *caers*, are numerous. The great cromlech at *Capel Garmon*, near Llanrwst, is the finest of its kind in this county. It lies on the farm of Tynycoed, the property of the Hon C. Wynne Finch, Esq., of Voelas. The capstone of this beautiful monument, fourteen feet by twelve feet, and fifteen inches in average thickness, has never been disturbed, and great part of the tumulus by which it was at one time covered still remains. The tomb is opened at one end, and is entered by a passage four yards long, flanked with stones, at one time doubtless covered in with flags. The sepulchre has been utilized into a stable! The great capstone has a small perforation in the centre, which excites the suspicion of an attempt to blast it. Perhaps it was the innocent work of a farmer with advanced ideas, who wished to ventilate his stable!

The fine *maenhir* of Garneddwen, Pentrevoelas, was destroyed some years ago by some ignorant tenant. Fortunately, landowners are beginning to turn their attention to the preservation of such monuments, and it may be hoped the Vandalism of the ill-informed will by degrees diminish. The word *Garnedd-wen* was itself the name of a *carn* (or heap of stones gathered over the bodies of fallen heroes), which is specifically named in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's charter, A.D. 1198, granting certain lands to the abbey of Aber-Conway. The *carn* has long ago disappeared. The people wanted stones to build their mountain boundaries; it was easier work to demolish sepulchral heaps of a thousand years' continuance, and scatter the bones of the dead, than to quarry for materials. The ancient burial *cists* were exposed and rifled, and Garneddwen was no more.

A few miles from Pentrevoelas is the site of the *Tre-beddau* graves, where the *Brochmael stone* was discovered—an inscribed post-Roman monument of difficult interpretation. Mr. Westwood was inclined to read it, "*The body of Brochmael lies here, and his wife Canne,*" &c.; but this meaning can only be got by supposing that the stone-cutter had blundered in his work, cutting some characters which are no characters, and repeating others without sense—

a theory which endangers the reliability of the whole. But of the great antiquity of the monument no doubt can exist.

SECTION IV.—FOUNDERS OF NOBLE TRIBES IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

The district of the “four cantrefs,” lying within the limits of the present Denbighshire, was possessed, as will appear from this and the succeeding section, by a considerable number of powerful families, heads of clans, and their branching descendants, whose names are familiar to many, and concerning whom some details may not be unacceptable.

Marchudd ap Cynan, Founder of the Eighth Noble Tribe.

He was Lord of Abergele, dwelling at Brynffanigl, and was a contemporary of King Rhodri Mawr, who died A.D. 876. He was styled the Chief of Armies in the North—an office afterwards hereditary in his house,—for the old Britons were highly aristocratic in their government, and their children to this day are imbued to the core with the same deference to rank and recognised leaders. The hero-worship of the nation is proverbial. Ednyfed Fychan was of the lineage of Marchudd, and he, as inheritor of the dignity, was chief general to Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (twelfth century). Ednyfed having led the armies of Gwynedd against Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and routed them, killing three of their chief leaders, on his triumphant return received as arms from his prince, “gu., a chevron ermine between three Saxons’ heads,” whereas his former coat, “the coat of Marchudd,” was “gu., a Saracen’s head erased, proper,” borne to this day on the escutcheon of the Lloyd-Mostyns of Mostyn, who are of his clan. From this sept, through Ednyfed, was Owen Tudor, of Penmynydd Môn, ancestor of the royal house of Tudor. (See *Owen Tudor*.) The old writings commonly say that “from this chieftain, Marchudd, were derived the chief noble houses of North Wales.

Hêdd Molwynog, Founder of the Ninth Noble Tribe.

In the central parts of Denbighshire, between the Hiraethog hills and the Vale of Clwyd, or between Llanrwst and Denbigh, notwithstanding the general wildness of the region, there are lands made pleasant by running streams and sunny vales. Here are the streams Aled and Elwy, not sweeter in name than the valleys and glades they enliven; and here was the territory of Hêdd (pron. Hêdh) Molwynog. He was called Lord of Upper Aled, Llanfair Talhaiarn, and the Vale of Elwy. The lands of the present *Garthewin* correspond to a good part of his patrimony. Descendants of Hêdd Molwynog were prominent in the War of the Roses. Rhys ap Ievan ap Llewelyn Chwith, of Chwibren, was Esquire of the Body to King Edward IV., and with his cousin-german, David Jenkyn, was “very unruly in the Lancastrian war” (*Camb. Reg.*, i., 150). Meurig Llwyd, of Llwyn-y-Maen, near Oswestry, was “a valiant captain under the Earl of Arundel, who by his prowess achieved a very noble coat of arms, viz.—“Arg., an eagle displayed, with two heads, sa.” (*ib.*). Of this tribe was also Iolo

Gôch, Owain Glyndwr's bard, whose mother was the Countess of Lincoln ; and Tudur Aled, another well-known bard. The arms of this tribe are "sa., a hart passant arg., attired or."

Marchweithian, Founder of the Eleventh Noble Tribe.

From the *Extenta* of North Wales, made 8th Edward III. (A.D. 1335), it appears that the lands forming the lordship of Marchweithian, who was called Lord of *Is-Aled*, or "the lower (river) Aled," included districts called Dincadfael, Prees, Berain, Gwytherin, and Llyweni in the Vale of Clwyd. At that period *Cynric Fychan*, ninth in descent from Marchweithian, was living, "whereby some aim may be made of the time when the head of this tribe flourished." He probably died about the end of the eleventh century, and is said to have resided at Llyweni. From him was descended the celebrated *Catherine of Berain* (see *Salisbury of Llyweni*), Wynne of Voelas, Ellis Prys of Plâs Iolyn, Vaughan of Pant-glâs, &c. To Marchweithian are ascribed as arms—"gu., a lion rampant arg., armed az."

Efnydd, or Eunydd, Founder of the Fourteenth Noble Tribe.

He is commonly called "Efnydd, the son of Gwenllian," who was only child of *Rhys ap Marchen*, lord of seven townships in the upper Vale of Clwyd, or Ruthin-land. These townships were named Tref Pen-y-coed, Efenechtyd, Groes-lwyd, Pant Meigen, and three others. Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (*d.* 1073) was King of North Wales at the time, and is said to have been instrumental in bringing to pass a marriage between Efnydd's father (who was his kinsman) and Gwenllian, and to have given the bridegroom on the occasion six or seven other townships, viz., Almor, Tref-Alyn (Trevallyn), Gresford, in Bromfield ; Lleprog-fawr, Lleprog-fechan, and Tref-y-nant, in Tegeingl (see *Englefeld*). Efnydd, some say, had an only daughter, Hunydd by name, who became the wife of Meredydd ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. The herald-bards do not hesitate, notwithstanding the early period at which he lived (the time of the Norman Conquest), to give him a well-charged escutcheon. It is to be admitted that simple devices were used by the Normans at the time of their settlement in Britain, but that the science of blazonry had then been born is more than could be asserted. Unless, therefore, it be contended that the Welsh had forestalled the Normans in the knowledge and practice of heraldry, it must be allowed that Efnydd's coat was one invented and used by his family after his lifetime, rather than one actually worn by him, an anachronism not uncommon. It is usually described as "az., a lion rampant or," quartering his mother's arms, "az., a fesse or, between three nags' heads erased arg."

SECTION V.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

Among the great families which took the lead in Denbighshire two and three hundred years ago, and are now altogether or well-nigh extinct, the *Salusburys* of Lleweni, *Trevors* of Trevalyn, *Thefwalls* of Plas y Ward, *Hollands* of Kimmel, *Parrys* of Ruthin, *Tudors* of Berain, *Lloyds* of Henllan or Foxhall, *Edwards* of Chirk, may be considered chief ; while others of similar standing, and still in existence, are the *Wynns* of Voelas, *Myddeltons* of

Chirk and Gwaenynog, Ials of Plas yn Iâl, Lloyds of Bodidris, Eytons of Rhuabon, Heatons of Plas Heaton, Cloughs of Plâs Clough, Parrys of Llwynynn, &c.

Salusburys of Lleweni.

The long standing and distinguished alliances of the Salusburys of Lleweni, in the Vale of Clwyd, and the high character borne by several of the line, render them a notable house, and awaken regret at their disappearance. The name is spelt differently in early writings—Salisbury, Salesbury, Salsbury; *Dwnn*, almost always adopting the phonetic method, spells this name "Salsberie." They were of *Lleweni* and *Machymbyd*. At what time they first came to Denbighshire, or how the surname originated, is not known, but it is believed that their origin was Welsh. John Salusbury, the third of the name known to us, was the founder of the Priory of White Friars at Denbigh, and died A.D. 1289. He must therefore have witnessed the great struggle of Llewelyn and Edward, which was very hot in these parts. His grandson, William Salusbury, was M.P. for Leominster 1332, long before members were appointed for Wales. William's grandson, Sir Harry Salusbury (*d. circa* 1399), was a Knight of the Sepulchre, and his brother John was Master of the Horse for Edward III., and suffered death in 1388. Sir Harry's grandson,—

Sir Thomas Salusbury, Kt., the first mentioned in the pedigrees as of *Lleweni*, was a man of great note as citizen and soldier. His consort was Jonet, daughter and heir of William Fychan of Caernarvon. He took a distinguished part in the battle of Blackheath (1497) against Perkin Warbeck's insurrection, for which he was rewarded by Henry VII. with the order of knighthood. He died 1505, and was buried at the White Friars, Denbigh (Whit-church). Sir Roger, his son, married a Puleston of Emral, and was followed by Sir John of Lleweni, who married a Myddelton of Chester, of the Gwaenynog line. He was constable of Denbigh Castle in 1530, and served in several parliaments for the county of Denbigh. Died 1578. His son, John Salusbury, Esq., of Lleweni, was the member of this house who married the celebrated *Catherine Tudor of Berain*; and his son by Catherine, Thomas Salusbury, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of Morys Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir, but had no male issue; his second son, John, married Ursula, dau. of Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, and was succeeded by his son Sir Henry Salusbury, Bart., who married Hester, daughter of Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., of Chirk Castle. His line terminated with his grandson Sir John, whose daughter and sole heir married Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., of Combermere, Cheshire, from whom the *Combermere* family are derived. *Cotton-Hall*, named after the Cottons, was the birthplace of the great General, Lord Combermere. The Lleweni estate was sold by Sir Robert Cotton to the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice.

The Bachymbyd or Machymbyd line originated in John, fourth brother of Sir Thomas of Lleweni, who was succeeded by his eldest son, Pierce Salusbury, Esq., who by marriage became possessor of Rhûg, Mer., and had a son, Robert, and a grandson, John, who married a dau. of Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni, and was succeeded by his third son, William Salusbury, Esq., of Rhûg. This William was governor of Denbigh Castle, repaired it at his own expense, garrisoned and defended it with vigour for Charles I., but at last capitulated to General Mytton. (See *Denbigh Castle*.)

The arms of the Salusburys had many quarterings, including among others those of Mande-

ville, Ednyfed Fychan, Marchudd ap Cynan, Caradoc Freichfras, Cynedda Wledig, Myddelton, Marchweithian, and Rhirid Flaidd. In *Lewys Dwnn's* pedigrees, Sir Roger Salusbury, Kt., of Machymbyd is said to have borne—1, the arms of Salusbury with a mullet for difference; 2, Llywarch Holbwrch; 3, Courteis; 4, Marchweithian; 5, Argent and rose gules; 6, Owen Brogyntyn; 7, Trevor; 8, Sandde; 9, Rhiwallon.

The escutcheon of Sir John Salusbury, Bart., of Lleweni, exhibited—"Gu., a lion rampant arg., crowned or, between three crescents of the last."

Tudyr of Berain.

"Catherine of Berain," the most noted of her race in this county, was of the clan or tribe of Marchweithian, and was left sole heiress of Berain. She married four husbands, each of a high and honourable house, and had such a numerous offspring that the name was given her of *Mām Cymru*, "the mother of Wales." Her first husband was John Salusbury, Esq., of Llyweni, and her estate of Berain was inherited by her children gotten by him. The second was Sir Richard Clough, of Denbigh, Kt. of the Sepulchre, who made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; the third, Morys Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir; and the fourth, Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Plas-y-Ward. (See *Thelwall*, &c.)

Catherine of Berain's father was Tudyr ap Robert ap Ievan ap Tudyr ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Heilyn Frych, which Heilyn Frych was ninth in descent from Marchweithian, Lord of Isaled, founder of the eleventh noble tribe (see *Marchweithian*). Tudyr's arms, like Marchweithian's, were "gu., a lion rampant arg." These became prominent in the Lleweni coat.

The portrait of Catherine, given in Yorke's *Royal Tribes*, marks a person of firmness and intelligence, and these qualities, added to her estate and numerous alliances and offspring, supplied her with a charm which the bardic heralds of the time knew not how to resist; they spared no pains, accordingly, to provide her with a lineage whose antiquity would comport with their idea of her merits. Tudyr was carried back to Urien Rheged, and he of course to Coel Godebog, who, although a reputed contemporary with Herod the Great, was vouched by the bards to have a full-blown heraldic coat—"Arg., an eagle displayed with two heads, sable." Coel was in the twelfth degree from *Beli Mawr*, King of Britain 72 B.C., who bore, they said, "az., three crowns or in pale;" and he was about the fiftieth from *Brutus*, who, as the bards believed, came to Britain about B.C. 1136, bearing, along with his father *Sylvius*, an escutcheon charged thus:—"Quarterly: 1, or, a lion rampant passant gu. 2, az., three crowns or in bend"!

Lloyd of Foxhall.

The beginning of this family was from Henry Rosindale, who came from Rosendale, near Clitheroe, Lancashire, when lands in Denbighshire, or rather Rhyfoniog, had been given him by Lacy, Lord of Denbigh A.D. 1287. He had a son also named Henry, and his son, called Wilcock Llwyd ap Harri Rosindale, *m. a dau.* and heir of Harry of *Foxhall*, or *Fowk's Hall*. From this time they continued the surname *Lloyd*. But it would seem doubtful whether the name of the place (which is now a farmhouse occupied by a highly respectable yeoman) was not of subsequent date, having had its origin in *Fowke* Llwyd, about

the eighth in descent from Wilcock, and sheriff of the co. of Denbigh in 1555 and 1567. Of this family, and son of Robert Llwyd, a younger son of John Llwyd of Foxhall, was "our learned countryman," the accomplished antiquary, *Humphrey Llwyd*, who himself resided in youth at Foxhall. He studied for the medical profession; sat in Parliament for the borough of Denbigh; lived for a while in the castle of Denbigh, and practised his profession in the town; died at the age of forty-one, and was buried at the parish church (Whitchurch), "with a coarse monument, a dry epitaph, and a psalm tune under it." "He made the map of England for his friend Ortelius, to whom he dedicates his *Comment. Britannicæ* and his *Ep. de Mona Druidum Insulâ*. He left a *Chronicon Walliæ a Rege Cadwaladéro*, and *The History of Cambria, now called Wales*, in MS. [since published]. He printed a Latin paper, *De Armamentario Romano*, and turned some medical treatises from Latin into English. He collected many curious books for Lord Lumley (whose sister he married), which form at this time a valuable part of the library in the British Museum" (Yorke, *Royal Tribes*, p. 117). Yorke uses the words "a psalm tune" rather awkwardly. The reader may judge of the "tune" from the first couplet of the "dry epitaph:"—

"The corps and earthly shape doth rest here, tomy'd in your sight,
Of Humphrey Llwyd, Master of Arts, a famous worthy wight."

The Lloyds of Aston, Salop, are the lineal representatives of the Lloyds of Foxhall. The Foxhall arms were—"Or and az., two roebucks passant, counterchanged of the field," with quarterings.

Thelwalls of Plas-y-Ward.

For a long period the Thelwalls were a prominent family in the co. of Denbigh. We believe the last male representative was the Rev. Edward Thelwall, Rector of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, lately deceased (1870). Sir John Wynn, in his *History of Gwydir*, says, "The Thelwals of Ruthyn, being ancient gentlemen of that country, who came into it with the Lord Grey, on whom King Edward I. bestowed the country of Dyffryn Clwyd [see *Ruthin Castle*], were in contention with a septe or hundred of that county called the family of Gruffydd Gôch. These being more numerous than the Thelwals, although the Thelwals carried the whole offices of the country under the lord there, the Lord of Kent [one of the Greys], then Treasurer of England, drave the Thelwals to take to the castle of Ruthyn for their defence, where they besieged them, until the siege was raised by John ap Meredydd, his sons and kinsmen, to whom the Thelwals sent for aid."

The name *Plas-y-Ward* was from an earlier possessor called *Ward*, into whose family the first Thelwall (John) married.

The Thelwalls (who were also of Llanbedr Hall and Plas Côch) married, after a few generations, into the best Welsh families of North Wales, such as Griffith of Penrhyn, Sir John Donne, the Salusburys, and the Wynns. Judging from the name, the Thelwalls were of English origin, although the favour in which they were held under the Plantagenets has caused some to consider them Normans, as it was once the fashion to consider all the older houses. Their arms in *Dwnn's* time were—"Gu., upon a chevron arg., three trefoils sa., between three boars' heads, erased, of the second," with quarterings.

Parry of Ruthin.

Richard ap John *ap Harri*, of the lineage of Cowryd ap Cadfan, of Dyffryn Clwyd, the son of Gaelawg Cawr, was representative of this family in the sixteenth century. Richard Parry *m.* Margaret, dau. of John Prys of Dderwen, and his brother Thomas *m.* a grand-dau. of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn. Their alliances were generally good, but we cannot trace them far down. Their arms were—"Arg., three boars' heads sa., couped, armed or"—from Cowryd ap Cadfan, who was descended from Cadell Deyrnllwg.

Goodman of Rhuthin.

This family was of gentle descent and connection. About 1550 William Goodman *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir William Brereton of Brereton, and their dau. Ursula became wife of Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn (living 1597), one of the King's Council for the Marches. Edward Goodman, gr. father of the bishop, *m.* Cicely, dau. of Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, and the bishop's sister *m.* a Salusbury of Rûg. The family was not of long continuance, and before the disappearance of the name some of its members appear to have become reduced. The name is handed down mainly through two of its members,—Gabriel Goodman, who was Dean of Westminster, and founder at Rhuthin in 1590 of an "hospital," for which he obtained from Elizabeth a charter of incorporation under the designation "The President and Warden of Christ's Hospital in Ruthyn;" he endowed it with the tithes of Llanrhudd and Rhuthin. To him also the grammar school at this town owes its origin, founded in 1595, and endowed with a moiety of the tithes of Llanelidan. The other was Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, nephew of the former, who further endowed this school by founding two exhibitions, available for either of the universities. He rendered also valuable aid to Dr. Morgan in his Welsh translation of the Bible, afterwards improved by Bp. Parry and Dr. Davies. He left in his will a large number of bequests, and amongst them two tenements in Carnarvonshire, called *Coed-mawr* and *Ty-du*, to the care of trustees, among whom, he says, are "the heirs of brother Gabriel, who is now William Salusbury of Rûg; . . . and I desire all the lands may be at the letting out and disposal of them in this manner. . . . Fifteen pounds thereof may be paid for the binding out two apprentices, yet that they may not be bound within the principality of Wales, *where we have not any working trade in its full perfection*; and for the other twenty pounds I desire that choice may be made of some gentlemen who shall desire to travel, and shall undertake within the compass of two years to live two months in Germany, two months in Italy, two months in France, and two months in Spain," &c. This shows the state of trade and the arts in the Wales of that day, and the good bishop's shrewdness and largeness of mind in seeking to draw his countrymen out into the open world.

Thomas Goodman, of Plasucha, Llanfair, was sheriff for his co. in 1613. The Goodman shield was charged thus:—"Per pale, ermine and sa., an eagle displayed, with two heads or, a canton az. a martlet of the third."

Trevor of Trev-aly.

Trev-aly, "the abode on the river Alyn," now called Trevallyn Hall, is an ancient place, which was long the seat of one of the most venerable families in Denbighshire. Its descent

has been obscured by failure of male issue, but it is not extinct. They were of the same sept as Trevors of Brynkinallt, and of Hope, Flintshire. John, the first of *Trev-alyn*, gr. gr. grandson of John Trevor of Brynkinallt (*d. circa 1480*; see *Hill-Trevor of Brynkinallt*), *m.* Annes or Agnes, dau. and heir of Pyrs Camber; and his gr. gr. grandson, John Trevor of Trevalyn (*d. 1589*), had a son, Sir Richard Trevor, Kt., who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Roger Puleston, Esq., of Emral (see *Puleston of Emral*). The issue of this marriage, among others, was Sir John Trevor, whose name, together with that of his distinguished son and grandson, raised the reputation of his family to the highest elevation. The son John, knighted by Charles II., was made a principal Secretary of State, was sent on an embassy to France, in 1668 was made Privy Councillor, and *d. 1672*, at the early age of 47. His second son, Thomas, by his wife, a daughter of *John Hampden*, of Great Hampden, Bucks, was in 1692 made Solicitor-General, then Attorney-General, and on the accession of Queen Anne was raised to the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1711 he was created Baron Trevor of Bronham, in 1725 Lord Privy Seal, in 1727 Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, and in 1730 Lord President of the Privy Council. He *d. 1730*, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, ancestor of the late Lord Viscount Hampden, at whose decease in 1824 the title became extinct. The estates passed to John Trevor, Esq., *eldest* son of the last-mentioned Sir John; and with his son, John Morley Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn, the surname ended through failure of issue male. One daughter *m.* Edward Rice, Esq., of Dynevor Castle, Carm., and was gr. grandmother of the late George Rice Trevor, Baron Dynevor, lately deceased, who assumed the name *Trevor* in compliance with the will of the late Lord Hampden (*Note on Dwnn*). Another daughter of John Morley Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn, Gertrude, *m.* the Hon. Charles Roper, eldest son of Lord Teynham, and had issue Charles Trevor Roper, 18th Lord Dacre, and a dau., Gertrude, who succeeded her brother in the title. For the present representative of this branch of the Trevors, see *Charles James Trevor-Roper*, of Plas-Têg.

Wyn of Moel-iwrch.

From Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, founder of one of the five royal tribes, was descended through *Einion Efell*, Lord of Cynllaeth, Morys Wyn, or Gwyn, ancestor of the Wynns of Moel-iwrch, who was son of Llewelyn Wyn (*d. 1534*), and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis Wyn, at Moel-iwrch, and in a moiety of his other property about Chirk and Oswestry. The other moiety, and Llys Dynwallawn, became, according to Meyrick, the property of Morys's half-brother, Thomas ap Llewelyn, lineal ancestor of John Edwards, Esq., of Ness Strange, in the co. of Salop. The Moel-iwrch arms were those of Einion Efell, viz., "Party per fesse, arg. and sa., a lion counterchanged."

Other Families.

In the long roll of ancient Denbighshire houses we also find the following:—*Holland of Kimmel*, noticed elsewhere; *Lloyd of Llanrhaidr Mochnant*, of the sept of Rhirid Flaidd; *Lloyd of Rhiwlas*, Llansilin, descended from the royal line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, and bearing his coat—"Or, a lion rampant gu.;" *Conwy of Llys-bryn-Euryn*, Llandrillo Uwch

Dulas (a mansion built by Ednyfed Fychan, and eventually burnt down by Owain Glyndwr), a branch of the Conwys of Bodrhyddan; *Lloyd of Hafodunos*, of the line of Hedd Moelwynog, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes (see monuments of the Lloyds in Llangerniw Church); *Ashpool of Llanddyrnog*, from a long line of ancestry of uncertain nationality; *Brereton of Bersham*, of Shropshire origin, the first mentioned being Sir Robert Brereton of Malpas,—the line ended recently at the decease of Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq.; *Almer of Pant Iockyn*, Gresford, deriving from Gwaethfoed, Lord of Powys—the origin of the surname being unknown—intermarried with the Pulestons and Egertons; *Powels of Horsley*—Sir Thomas Powel, Kt., derived from Sandde Hardd, and the family intermarried with those of Gwydir, Emral, and Egerton; *Meredydd of Gresford*, tracing from Efnydd through Einion ap Ithel, intermarried with the Pulestons; *Sonley*, or *Sonlli*, of Upper Eyton, and Marchwiel, surname replaced that of *Eyton*, intermarried with the Pulestons, Salusburys, Kynastons; *Powel of Rhuabon*—Rev. Dr. David Powel, translator and annotator of Caradoc of Llancarvan's Chronicle, or "History of Wales,"—its head somewhat contradictorily styled by Dwnn "David Powel, Squire, Doctor of Divinitie." There were also *Lloyds* of Erethlyn, *Lloyds* of Plas y Clawdd, *Wynns* of Caerddingog, *Pries* of Derwen, and *Edisburys* of Erddig, all holding good positions in society.

The last-mentioned family is not extinct in Denbighshire, its present representative being Mr. James T. Edisbury, of Bersham Hall, who *m.*, 1867, Minnie, dau. of T. C. Jones, Esq., J.P. Joshua Edisbury was sheriff of co. of Denbigh in 1682. Edisbury Hall, in Cheshire, bears the name of the family. They afterwards lived at Marchwiel, and a monument in memory of Robert W. Edisbury, of that place, is to be seen in Chatham Church, Kent (*d.* 1610), with another of his sons, Kenrick Edisbury, of Bedwell, Marchwiel, surveyor of the King's navy (*d.* 1638). Richard, a son of the latter, is mentioned as being taken prisoner, along with Sir Gerald Eyton, by General Mytton. John, another son, came to Pentre Clawdd, near Wrexham, and purchased the estate of Erddig. His son Joshua, in 1678, built the mansion. He was the high sheriff of 1682. He resided at the place till 1715, when the estate was sold, under a decree in Chancery, to John Mellor, Esq., of Chapel Mellor, Derbyshire, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Simon Yorke, Esq., in whose family it still remains. It seems that Joshua Edisbury was an ardent Royalist during the Civil War of the seventeenth century, and lost his property in those troubles. He retired to live at Bersham Hall, which he built in 1698, which has passed in succession from father to son down to the present representative of the name, as above.

Hughes, Baronet, of East Bergholt.

Although the connection of this family with Wales has for many ages been broken off, and their intermarriages have mainly been with the English, they claim descent from one of the noble tribes of Wales, and an original seat in the Vale of Clwyd, Denbighshire. This is shown in an elaborate pedigree which was drawn up in 1619 for Sir Thomas Hughes, Kt., of Wells, Recorder of Bath, by Jacob Challoner. The pedigree is heraldically emblazoned with about 150 coats of arms, and has been continued down to the present time.

From *Eunydd*, or *Efnydd*, founder of the fourteenth noble tribe of North Wales (see p. 391), was descended in about the twelfth degree Hugh ap John ap Jenkyn ap Alyn ap Gruffydd, of Dyffryn Clwyd, and his grandson was the above-named—

Sir Thomas Hughes, Kt., of Wells (son of Thomas *ap Hugh*), since whose time the surname has continued. He was knighted 4th November, 1619; *m.* Frances, dau. of Nicholas Myun, Esq., and had issue. His gr. grandson was Sir Henry Hughes.

Sir Richard Hughes, 2nd Bart., a commissioner in the R.N., *m.* Joane, dau. of William Colyear, Capt. R.N., and had issue, but his children *d. s. p.*; the title devolved upon his brother,—

The Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, 3rd Bart., who *m.* Gratiana, dau. of Thomas Mangles

Esq. Sir Robert *m.* a second time, but the succession lay first in his eldest son by first mar., Richard, then in the second son by same mar.,—

The Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, who *m.* Judith, dau. of Robert Porteous, Esq., and dying, was succeeded first by his eldest son, Rev. Sir Robert, 6th Bart., and then by his second son,—

SIR FREDERICK HUGHES, the present and 7th Bart. of East Bergholt. The arms of this family are—"Az., a lion rampant or,"—the ancient arms ascribed to *Eunydd* of the 12th cent.

SECTION VI.—THE HIGH SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE, A.D. 1541—1872.

It seems clear that in the county named Denbighshire by the statute of 27th Henry VIII., uniting Wales more formally to England, the *power*, if not the *name* of sheriff, had been exercised from the conquest of A.D. 1282. But as in the country of the Marches the king's writ did not always run, but the Lords Marchers administered justice, and even in instances enacted laws, by grant of the sovereign, in their own names, it is just possible that in the four cantrefs, although their rule was not strictly of the nature of that of the Marchers, regular sheriffs were not appointed. Strictly speaking, before a *shire*, a *shire-reeve* could not exist (see *sheriff*, pp. 31 and 103), but a joint jurisdiction was possible. The real legislative and administrative powers of the De Greys and De Lacys are as yet but obscurely understood. Future research among our public records may solve this difficulty. In many of our counties sheriffs were appointed from the Edwardian era, although records concerning them have not been preserved, or have not yet been unravelled.

HENRY VIII.		A.D.	PHILIP AND MARY.		A.D.
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni		1541	Edward Almer, Esq., of Almer		1554
[Chamberlain of Denbigh, and M.P. for the co. in several parliaments. (See <i>Salusbury, Lleweni</i> .)]			Foulk Lloyd, Esq., of Henllan		1555
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni		1542	[See Lloyd Rosendale of Foxhall.]		
Sir John Puleston, Kt., of Bersham		1543	Thomas Bellot, Esq., of Burton		1556
[Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and Chamberlain of N. Wales; <i>d.</i> 1551.]			Ellis Price, Esq., of Plâs Yolyn, Doctor		1557
John Puleston, Esq., of Tir Mon		1544	[See under 1550. He was sheriff for co. Carn., twice for Anglesey, and several times for Denb.]		
John Owen, Esq., of Abergeley		1545			
Roger Salusbury, Esq., of Bachymbyd (or Rûg)		1546			
[See Salusbury of Lleweni and Bachymbyd.]					
EDWARD VI.			ELIZABETH.		
John Edwards, Esq., of Chirk		1547	Edward Almer, Esq., of Pant Yokin		1558
Cadwalader Maurice, Esq., of Voelas		1548	Robert Puleston, Esq., of Bersham		1559
Robert Wynne ap Cadwalader, Esq., of Voelas		1549	[Of a junior branch of Pulestons of Emral, through Madoc, second son of Robert Puleston, and Lowry, sister of Owen Glyndwr.]		
Ellis Price, Esq., of Plâs Yolyn		1550	Robert Fletcher, Esq., of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd		1560
[Doctor of the Civil Law; one of the Council of the Marches; M.P. for co. Mer. under Mary and Elizabeth; seven times sheriff for Merionethshire.]			Thomas Morris, Esq., of Ruthin		1561
John Lloyd, Esq., of Yale. [See <i>Yale of Yale</i>]		1551	Robert ap Hugh, Esq., of Creuddin		1562
William Mostyn, Esq., of Maes Glâs		1552	Jeffrey Holland, Esq., of Eglwysfach		1563
[Entered Maes-Glas, through mar. with Ann, co-heir with Harri ap Thomas <i>ap Harri (Parry)</i> , and impaled her arms with the Mostyn coat. Ap Harri wore the insignia of Ednowain Bendew.]			[Of the Hollands of Kimmel.]		
			John Thomas ap William, Esq., of Glan-Conway		1564
			Edward Conway, Esq., of Bryn Eithin		1565
			Hugh Puleston, Esq., of Bersham		1566
			[See H. S. for 1559.]		
			Foulk Lloyd, Esq., of Henllan		1567
			Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Yale		1568
			Ellis Price, Esq., of Plâs Yolyn		1569
			[See under 1557.]		
MARY.					
Robert Massey, Esq., of Macsmynan		1553			

	A.D.
Robert Puleston, Esq., of Bersham . . .	1570
Edward Almer, Esq., of Pant Yokin . . .	1571
Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs-y-Ward . . .	1572
[See <i>Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward</i> , "Old and Extinct Families."]	
Ellis Price, Doctor, of Voelas . . .	1573
[See under year 1557.]	
Robert Wynne ap Cadwalader, Esq., of Voelas	1574
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni . . .	1575
[See <i>Salusbury of Lleweni</i> ; and H. S. 1541, 1542. He d. 1578.]	
Edward Jones, Esq., of Cadwgan . . .	1576
John Wynne ap William, Esq., of Meley . . .	1577
Pierce Holland, Esq., of Abergele . . .	1578
[Of the Hollands of Kinnel.]	
Thomas Maurice, Esq., of Ruthin . . .	1579
[Qy. whether of the family of Edward Maurice, H. S. for 1638.]	
John Price, Esq., of Derwen . . .	1580
Owen Brereton, Esq., of Borrass . . .	1581
[See <i>Brereton of Bersham</i> .]	
Edward Hughes, Esq., of Holt . . .	1582
Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Yale. [See <i>Yale of Yale</i>]	1583
Pierce Owen, Esq., of Garthymedd, Abergele	1584
Henry Parry, Esq., of Maes Glâs . . .	1585
[See H. S. 1552, and <i>Parry of Maes-glas</i> .]	
William Wynne, Esq., of Meley . . .	1586
Thomas Almer, Esq., of Pant Yokin . . .	1587
Owen Brereton, Esq., of Borrass . . .	1588
Edward Eyton, Esq., of Watt-stay . . .	1589
[Now Wynnstay.]	
Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs-y-Ward . . .	1590
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley . . .	1591
[Was knighted. See <i>Powell of Horsley</i> .]	
Fouk Lloyd, Esq., of Henllan . . .	1592
[See <i>Lloyd of Foxhall</i> .]	
Henry ap Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Hafodunos . . .	1593
Griffith Wynne, Esq., of Llanrwst . . .	1594
[Of the Wynnes of Voelas. See <i>Wynne-Finch of Voelas</i> .]	
Thomas Wynne ap Richard, Esq., of Llanrwst	1595
David Holland, Esq., of Kinnel . . .	1596
Sir Robert Salusbury, Kt., of Bachymbyd . . .	1597
[See <i>Salusbury of Lleweni and Bachymbyd</i> .]	
Edward Brereton, Esq., of Borrass, <i>d.</i> , and suc-	} 1598
ceeded by—	
Robert Sontley, Esq., of Sontley . . .	
Thomas Price, Esq., of Spytty . . .	1599
William Myddelton, Esq., of Gwaenynog . . .	1600
Owen Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth . . .	1601
David Holland, Esq., of Abergele . . .	1602

JAMES I.

Edward Eyton, Esq., of Watt-stay . . .	1603
John Lloyd, Esq., of Vaynol Rûg . . .	1604
Cadwalader Wynne, Esq., of Voelas . . .	1605
Sir John Wynne, Kt., of Gwydir . . .	1606
[See <i>Wynne of Gwydir</i> .]	
Evan Meredith, Esq., of Glan-Tannat . . .	1607
Morgan Broughton, Esq., of Marchwiell . . .	1608
Hugh Gwyn Griffith, Esq., of Berth Ddu . . .	1609
Sir Richard Trevor, Bart., of Trevalyn . . .	1610
[See <i>Trevor of Trevalyn</i> .]	

	A.D.
Robert Sontley, Esq., of Sontley . . .	1611
Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs-y-ward . . .	1612
Thomas Goodman, Esq., of Plâs-ucha', Llan-	} 1613
fair-D.-Clwyd . . .	
William Wynne, Esq., of Meley . . .	1614
Richard Williams, Esq., of Ruthin . . .	1615
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley . . .	1616
Thomas Needham, Esq., of Clocaenog . . .	1617
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Berth Ddû . . .	1618
Fouk Myddelton, Esq., of Llansilin . . .	1619
William Vaughan, Esq., of Eyton . . .	1620
Hugh Meredith, Esq., of Wrexham . . .	1621
Sir Edward Trevor, Kt., of Bryn-Kinallt . . .	1622
[See <i>Hill-Trevor of Brynkinallt</i> .]	
Fouk Lloyd, Esq., of Henllan . . .	1623
Thomas Price Wynne, Esq., of Geeler . . .	1624
Sir Richard Grosvenor, Kt., of Eyton . . .	1625

CHARLES I.

George Bostock, Esq., of Holt . . .	1626
Edward Price, Esq., of Llwyn-Ynn . . .	1627
Sir Henry Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni . . .	1628
Edward Meredith, Esq., of Stansty . . .	1629
William Robinson, Esq., of Gwersyllt . . .	1630
[See <i>Gwersyllt Park</i> .]	
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Voelas . . .	1631
William Dolben, Esq., of Denbigh . . .	1632
John Parry, Esq., of Plâs-yn-Rhal . . .	1633
Roger Holland, Esq., of Abergele . . .	1634
[See <i>Holland under Hughes of Kinnel</i> .]	
Hugh Lloyd Rosindall, Esq., of Denbigh . . .	1635
[See <i>Lloyd and Rosindale of Foxhall</i> .]	
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Fox Hall . . .	1636
William Wynne, Esq., of Meley . . .	1637
Edward Maurice, Esq., of Glan Cynllaeth . . .	1638
[Ancestor of James Maurice, Esq., now of Ruthin.]	
Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., of Horsley . . .	1639
Richard Langford, Esq., of Allington . . .	1640
John Vaughan, Esq., of Henllan . . .	1641
John Bellot, Esq., of Morton . . .	1642
John Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs Coch . . .	1643
Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Yale . . .	1644
Ditto ditto . . .	1645
Ditto ditto . . .	1646
John Kynaston, Esq., of Ruabon . . .	1647
Robert Sontley, Esq., of Sontley . . .	1648

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq., of Pickhill . . .	1649
Richard Myddelton, Esq., of Llansilin . . .	1650
William Wynne, Esq., of Garthgynan . . .	1651
Thomas Ball, Esq., of Burton . . .	1652
John Edwards, Esq., of Chirk . . .	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

William Edwards, Esq., of Eyton . . .	1654
John Jeffreys, Esq., of Acton . . .	1655
[Father of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, <i>b.</i> 1648.]	
Sir Owen Wynne, Bart., of Gwydir . . .	1656
Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., of Horsley . . .	1657
Robert Price, Esq., of Geeler . . .	1658

A. D.
 RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.
 Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth . . . 1659

CHARLES II.

Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth . . . 1660
 Charles Salusbury, Esq., of Bachymbyd . . . 1661
 Watkin Kyffin, Esq., of Glascoed . . . 1662
 Roger Puleston, Esq., of Emral . . . 1663
 Robert Wynne, Esq., of Voelas . . . 1664
 Sir John Carter, Kt., of Kimmel . . . 1665
 Charles Goodman, Esq., of Glanhespin . . . 1666
 [See *Goodman of Ruthin.*]
 Morris Gethin, Esq., of Kernioe . . . 1667
 William Parry, Esq., of Llwyn Ynn . . . 1668
 [See *Parry of Llwyn Ynn.*]
 Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Fox Hall . . . 1669
 Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Plas-y-Ward . . . 1670
 [See *Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward.*]
 Mytton Davies, Esq., of Llanerch . . . 1671
 John Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs Côch [see 1670] . . . 1672
 Edward Maurice, Esq., of Lloran [see 1638] . . . 1673
 Sir John Wynne, Bart., of Wattstay . . . 1674
 John Lloyd, Esq., of Gwrych . . . 1675
 David Maurice, Esq., of Pen-y-bont . . . 1676
 John Langford, Esq., of Allington . . . 1677
 Edward Brereton, Esq., of Borrás . . . 1678
 Hedd Lloyd, Esq., of Hafodunos . . . 1679
 Thomas Holland, Esq., of Tyrdan . . . 1680
 William Edwards, Esq., of Chirk . . . 1681
 Joshua Edisbury, Esq., of Erthig . . . 1682
 [See *Edisbury of Bersham Hall.*]
 Griffith Jeffreys, Esq., of Acton . . . 1683
 Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley . . . 1684

JAMES II.

Robert Griffith, Esq., of Brymbo . . . 1685
 William Ravenscroft, Esq., of Pickhill . . . 1686
 Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch . . . 1687
 Sir Richard Myddelton, Bart., of Chirk Castle . . . 1688

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Roger Mostyn, Esq., of Brymbo . . . 1689
 William Robinson, Esq., of Gwersyllt . . . 1690
 Thomas Wynne, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled . . . 1691
 Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Llanbedr Hall . . . 1692
 David Williams, Esq., of Ty-newydd, Llansilin . . . 1693
 Humphrey Kynaston, Esq., of Bryn-gwyn . . . 1694
 David Parry, Esq., of Llwyn-Ynn . . . 1695
 [See *Parry of Llwyn-Ynn.*]
 William Williams, Esq., of Plâs-y-Ward . . . 1696
 John Hill, Esq., of Sontley . . . 1697
 Sir Edward Broughton, Bart., of Marchwiél . . . 1698
 Thomas Jones, Esq., of Carreghofa . . . 1699
 Sir Nathaniel Curson, Bart., of Coed-marchan . . . 1700
 John Lloyd, Esq., of Bryn-lluarth . . . 1701

ANNE.

Eubule Thelwall, Esq., of Nantclwyd . . . 1702
 Maurice Jones, Esq., of Plâs-newydd, died, and
 Thomas Roberts, Esq., of Llanrhudd, served
 the office . . . 1703

A. D.
 Elihu Yale, Esq., of Plâs Gronow . . . 1704
 John Roberts, Esq., of Hafod-y-bwch . . . 1705
 Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Dinerth . . . 1706
 Thomas Holland, Esq., of Tyrdan . . . 1707
 David Lloyd, Esq., of Bodnant . . . 1708
 John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio . . . 1709
 Ambrose Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs Côch . . . 1710
 [The Thelwalls have now quitted their first home,
Plas-y-Ward. See also 1692.]
 Edward Wynne, Esq., of Llanyfydd . . . 1711
 John Wynne, Esq., of Meley . . . 1712
 John Chambres, Esq., of Plâs Chambres . . . 1713
 [See *Chambres of Llys-meirchion.*]

GEORGE I.

Sir Thomas Cotton, Bart., of Lleweni . . . 1714
 John Williams, Esq., of Plâs Isa, Llanyfydd . . . 1715
 William Carter, Esq., of Kimmel . . . 1716
 John Lloyd, Esq., of Trevor . . . 1717
 John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Ynn . . . 1718
 Eubule Lloyd, Esq., of Pen-y-Lan . . . 1719
 John Lloyd, Esq., of Fox Hall . . . 1720
 Thomas Pryce, Esq., of Glynn . . . 1721
 Henry Roberts, Esq., of Rhydonen . . . 1722
 Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Penbedw . . . 1723
 John Puleston, Esq., of Hafod-y-Wern . . . 1724
 [See H. S. for year 1559, and *Puleston of Emral.*]
 Henry Powell, Esq., of Glan-y-Wern . . . 1725
 Edward Salusbury, Esq., of Galltaenan . . . 1726

GEORGE II.

Humphrey Brereton, Esq., of Borrás . . . 1727
 William Wynne, Esq., of Rhôs . . . 1728
 Maurice Wynne, Esq., of Llwyn . . . 1729
 Robert Morris, Esq., of Ystrad . . . 1730
 Thomas Salusbury, Esq., of Erbistock . . . 1731
 Robert Ellis, Esq., of Groes-newydd . . . 1732
 Robert Price, Esq., of Bathafarn Park . . . 1733
 Richard Williams, Esq., of Penbedw . . . 1734
 Humphrey Parry, Esq., of Pwllalog . . . 1735
 Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Plymmog . . . 1736
 Edward Williams, Esq., of Pont-y-Gwyddel . . . 1737
 John Jones, Esq., of Isgwinant . . . 1738
 Cawley Humberston Cawley, Esq., of Gwersyllt . . . 1739
 John Williams, Esq., of Plâs Uchaf . . . 1740
 William Myddelton, Esq., of Plâs Turbridge . . . 1741
 John Edwards, Esq., of Gallt-y-Celyn . . . 1742
 Aquila Wyke, Esq., of Marchwiél . . . 1743
 Edward Jones, Esq., of Ddôl . . . 1744
 Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch . . . 1745
 Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Fox Hall . . . 1746
 Robert Williams, Esq., of Pwll-y-Crochon . . . 1747
 Robert Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio . . . 1748
 John Mostyn, Esq., of Segroit (Segrwyd) . . . 1749
 Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llantisilio . . . 1750
 John Holland, Esq., of Tyrdan . . . 1751
 John Jones, Esq., of Llwyn-Ynn . . . 1752
 Kenrick Eyton, Esq., of Eyton . . . 1753
 Edward Maddocks, Esq., of Froniwiw . . . 1754
 Watkin Wynne, Esq., of Voelas . . . 1755

	A. D.
Maurice Jones, Esq., of Gelligynan . . .	1756
John Lloyd, Esq., of Hafodunos . . .	1757
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled . . .	1758
Hugh Clough, Esq., of Glan-y-Wern . . .	1759
Griffith Speed, Esq., of Wrexham . . .	1760

GEORGE III.

Pierce Wynne, Esq., of Llanychan . . .	1761
Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Blaen Yale . . .	1762
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Henllan . . .	1763
William Dymock, Esq., of Wrexham . . .	1764
Thomas Kyffin, Esq., of Maenan . . .	1765
Evan Vaughan Lloyd, Esq., of Bodidris . . .	1766
John Davies, Esq., of Llanerch . . .	1767
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Trevor . . .	1768
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Garthewin . . .	1769
[See <i>Wynne of Garthewin</i>]	
Richard Price Thelwall, Esq., of Bathafarn Park . . .	1770
John Vaughan, Esq., of Groes . . .	1771
Peter Davies, Esq., of The Grove . . .	1772
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Royden Hall, <i>d.</i> , and succeeded by	} 1773
Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart., of Pengwern . . .	
[See <i>Lloyd of Pengwern.</i>]	
William Jones, Esq., of Wrexham Fechan . . .	1774
Richard Parry, Esq., of Llanrhaidr . . .	1775
[See <i>Parry of Llwyn Ynn.</i>]	
John Humberston Cawley, Esq., of Gwersyllt . . .	1776
Robert Foulkes, Esq., of Gwernygron . . .	1777
John Foulkes, Esq., of Eriviatt . . .	1778
[See <i>Foulkes of Eriviatt.</i>]	
David Roberts, Esq., of Kimmel . . .	1779
William Thomas, Esq., of Bryn-caredig . . .	1780
The Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, of Lleweni . . .	1781
[See <i>Lleweni.</i>]	
Sir T. Jones, Bart., of Carreghofa, <i>d.</i> , and suc- ceeded by	} 1782
Richard Clough, Esq., of Glan-y-Wern . . .	
[See <i>Clough of Plas Clough.</i>]	
Charles Goodwin, Esq., of Burton . . .	1783
John Ellis, Esq., of Eyton . . .	1784
John Twigge, Esq., of Borrás . . .	1785
Philip Yorke, Esq., of Erddig . . .	1786
[See <i>Yorke of Erddig.</i>]	
Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton . . .	1787
[See <i>Cunliffe of Acton Park.</i>]	
Richard Wilding, Esq., of Llanrhaidr Hall . . .	1788
Charles Brown, Esq., of Marchwiel Hall . . .	1789
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn . . .	1790
John Jones, Esq., of Cefn Coch . . .	1791
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llantisilio Hall . . .	1792
Edward Eyton, Esq., of Eyton Hall . . .	1793
Bryan Cooke, Esq., of Hafod-y-Wern . . .	1794
John Wynne, Esq., of Gerwin-fawr . . .	1795
John Hughes, Esq., of Horsley Hall . . .	1796
Robert Hesketh, Esq., of Gwrych . . .	1797
[See <i>Hesketh of Gwrych Castle.</i>]	
John Jones, Esq., of Pen-y-bryn, Ruabon . . .	1798
John Wilkinson, Esq., of Brymbo Hall . . .	1799
John Lloyd Wynne, Esq., of Coed Coch . . .	1800
[See <i>Wynne of Coed Coch.</i>]	

	A. D.
John Meredith Mostyn, Esq., of Segroit (Se- grwyd) . . .	1801
Daniel Leo, Esq., of Llanerch-y-Park . . .	1802
Henry Ellis Boates, Esq., of Rose Hill . . .	1803
Robert William Wynne, Esq., of Garthewin . . .	1804
Samuel Riley, Esq., of Marchwiel Hall . . .	1805
Richard Jones, Esq., of Belan Place, Ruabon . . .	1806
Simon Yorke, Esq., of Erddig . . .	1807
[See <i>Yorke of Erddig.</i>]	
Richard Harry Kenrick, Esq., of Nantclwyd . . .	1808
Joseph Ablett, Esq., of Llanbedr Hall . . .	1809
Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Bronhaulog . . .	1810
John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio . . .	1811
William Edwards, Esq., of Hendre House . . .	1812
Thomas Murrall Griffiths, Esq., of Wrexham . . .	1813
Edward Rowland, Esq., of Gardden Lodge . . .	1814
Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq., of Voelas . . .	1815
Edward Edwards, Esq., of Cerrigllwydion . . .	1816
Pierce Wynne Yorke, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled . . .	1817
[See <i>Yorke of Dyffryn Aled.</i>]	
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Berth, near Ruthin . . .	1818
John Chambres Jones, Esq., of Bryneisteddfod . . .	1819

GEORGE IV.

John Lloyd Salusbury, Esq., of Galltaenan . . .	1820
John Madocks, Esq., of Fron-iw . . .	1821
Samuel Newton, Esq., of Pickhill . . .	1822
Sir David Erskine, Bart., of Pwll-y-crochon . . .	1823
Richard Myddelton Lloyd, Esq., of Wrexham . . .	1824
William Egerton, Esq., of Gresford Lodge . . .	1825
Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Esq., of Plás Power . . .	1826
[See <i>Fitz-Hugh of Plás Power.</i>]	
John Price, Esq., of Plas Côch, Llanychan . . .	1827
Lloyd Hesketh Bamford Hesketh, Esq., of Gwrych . . .	1828
William Lloyd, Esq., of Bryn-eistyn . . .	1829
John Hanmer, Esq., of Bodnod . . .	1830

WILLIAM IV.

Wilson Jones, Esq., of Gelligynan . . .	1831
[See <i>Jones of Gelligynan.</i>]	
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn . . .	1832
William Parry Yale, Esq., of Plas-yn-Yale . . .	1833
Francis Richard Price, Esq., of Bryn-y-pys . . .	1834
[See <i>Puleston of Emral.</i>]	
Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton . . .	1835
[See <i>Cunliffe of Acton Park.</i>]	
John Robin, Esq., of Tan-y-graig . . .	1836
John Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton . . .	1837
[See <i>Heaton of Plas Heaton.</i>]	

VICTORIA.

Samuel Sandbach, Esq., of Hafodunos . . .	1838
Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan . . .	1839
[See <i>Williams of Bodelwyddan.</i>]	
Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., of Marchwiel Hall . . .	1840
Col. Henry Ellis Boates, of Rose Hill . . .	1841
Col. Thomas Molyneux Williams, of Penbedw . . .	1842
John Townshend, Esq., of Trevalyn Hall . . .	1843
Henry Walter Meredith, Esq. . . .	1844

	*A.D.		A D.
Charles Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio	1845	Lieut.-Col. Charles John Tottenham, of Plas	
Brownlow Wynne Wynne, Esq., of Garthwin	1846	Berwyn	1861
Richard Lloyd Edwards, Esq., of Nanhoron,		[See <i>Tottenham of Plas Berwyn.</i>]	
Carn.	1847	Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan . .	1862
Simon Yorke, Esq., of Erddig	1848	John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhagatt	1863
Thomas Griffith, Esq., Trevalyn Hall	1849	[See <i>Lloyd of Rhagatt.</i>]	
John Burton, Esq., of Minerva Hall	1850	Boscawen Trevor Griffith, Esq., of Trevalyn	
Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Ystrad	1851	Hall	1864
Francis James Hughes, Esq., of Acton	1852	John Lloyd Wynne, Esq., of Coed Coch	1865
Peirce Wynne Yorke, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled .	1853	Robert Bamford Hesketh, Esq., of Gwrych	
Richard Jones, Esq., of Bellan Place	1854	Castle	1866
Henry Robertson Sandbach, Esq., of Hafo-		Philip Henry Chambres, Esq., of Llysmeirchion	1867
dunos	1855	[See <i>Chambres of Llysmeirchion.</i>]	
John Jesse, Esq., of Llanbedr Hall	1856	Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park	1868
[See <i>Jesse of Llanbedr Hall.</i>]		Charles Wynne-Finch, Esq., of Voelas Hall . .	1869
John Edward Madocks, Esq., of Glanywern .	1857	[See <i>Wynne-Finch of Voelas.</i>]	
John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, Esq., of Eriviatt . .	1858	John Richard Heaton, Esq., of Plas Heaton . .	1870
Thomas Lloyd Fitzhugh, Esq., of Plas Power	1859	Samuel Pearce Hope, Esq., of Marchwiell Hall	1871
[See <i>Fitzhugh of Plas Power.</i>]		William Cornwallis West, Esq., of Ruthin	
James Hardcastle, Esq., of Penylan	1860	Castle	1872
		[See <i>West of Ruthin Castle.</i>]	

SECTION VII.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF DENBIGHSHIRE, A.D. 1542—1660,
OR FROM HENRY VIII. TO THE RESTORATION.

Henry VIII., as has already been explained, has the credit of having constituted Denbighshire a county, and given it the various privileges of self-government which a county of the empire enjoys. With all the severities of his enactments towards Wales—the country whence he derived his origin—it cannot be doubted but that, with the rough and despotic energy of his nature, he had a lingering love for the Welsh, and meant by hard schooling to make them as wise and perfect as he considered himself. He, at all events, was the man who gave regular parliamentary representation to Wales. In the thirty-third year of his reign (A.D. 1542) the co. of Denbigh was summoned to send a knight of the shire, and the borough of Denbigh a burgess, to represent the population in Parliament. The *franchise* in those days was not narrow. In *boroughs* it would seem that residential household suffrage, unchanged from the time of Edward III. in England, was uniformly conceded to Wales. The following, for the first 120 years, were the men sent to St. Stephen's from the new county of Denbigh.

HENRY VIII.		A.D.	PHILIP AND MARY.		A.D.
John Salusbury, Esq., of Lleweni, for the co.	}	1542	Sir John Salusbury, Kt., for co. } 1st session	}	1554
[Was knighted in the same year. Sheriff of co.			John Salusbury, for Denbigh		
1541, 1542.]			Sir John Salusbury, Kt., for co. } 2nd session		
Richard Myddelton, for the borough of Denb.			No name recorded for Denbigh		1554
EDWARD VI.					
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni, for co. . .	}	1547	No name recorded for county	}	1555
Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs-y-Ward, for the			John Jevan, Gent., for Denbigh		
borough of Denbigh			No name recorded for either county or borough		
Robert Puleston, Esq., of Bersham, for the co.					1557
Simon Thelwall, Esq., for the borough of Denb.					
MARY.					
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni, for co. . .	}	1553	ELIZABETH.		
Simon Thelwall, Gent., of Plâs-y-Ward, for			Robert ap Hugh, of Creuddyn, for county	}	1558-59
Denbigh			[Sheriff for 1562.]		
			Humphrey Llwyd (?), for the borough	}	1563
			Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Plas-y-Ward, for		
			the county		
			Humphrey Llwyd, Esq., for the borough		

	A.D.
Robert Puleston, Esq., of Bersham, for county	} 1571
Simon Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs-y-Ward, for the borough	
William Aylmer, Esq., for the county	
[Probably of Pant-Iokyn, Gresford; more correctly Almer; were a family of note; intermar. with the Pulestons, &c.; were of Welsh descent; how they adopted the name Almer is uncertain.]	} 0000
Richard Cavendish, Gent. [place unkn.], for the borough	} 1585
Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Yale, for the county	
Richard Cavendish, Gent., for the borough	
Richard Salusbury, Esq., of Rûg, for the co.	
Robert Wrote, Esq. [<i>Browne Willis</i>], for the borough	} 1586
John Edwards, Esq., of Chirk Castle, for the county	} 1588
[A temporary occupier of Chirk Castle. In this year its owner, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, died; the estate was then resumed by the Crown; became the property of Lord St. John; and was sold in 1595 to Sir Thomas Myddelton, Lord Mayor of London 1614.]	
John Turbridge, Esq. [of Dogfeilin, Llanrhudd], for the borough	} 1592
Roger Puleston, Esq. [prob. of Emral], for the county	
Simon Thelwall, Esq. [of Cefn-Coch], for the borough	
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni [Sheriff 1575], for the county	} 1597
John Panton, Esq., for the borough	} 1601
[Probably of the Pantons of Flintshire, and afterwards of Plâs-Gwyn, Angl.]	
Sir John Salusbury, Kt., for the county	} 1601
John Panton, Esq., for the borough	

JAMES I.

Sir Peter Mytton, Kt., of Llannerch, for the co. [He was Chief Justice of North Wales. His dau and h. Anne, m. Robert Davies, of Gwasaney.] (See <i>Dod of Llannerch</i> .)	} 1603
Roger Brereton, Esq., for the borough	} 1614
Sir John Trevor, Kt. [of Trevalyn], for the co.	
Hugh Myddelton, Esq., for the borough [The projector of the New River, London; was created a baronet 1622; represented Denbigh in six parliaments.]	
Sir John Trevor, Kt. [of Trevalyn?], for the co.	} 1620
Hugh Myddelton, Esq., for the borough	} 1623
Eubulus Thelwall, Esq., for the county [Of the Plas-y-Ward family; son of Simon Thelwall. Was Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, 1621-30; also styled Master in Chancery.]	
Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., for the borough	

CHARLES I.

Sir John Myddleton, Kt., of Chirk [He was the second Sir Thomas, son of the purchaser of the estate. (See <i>Chirk Castle</i> .)]	} 1st session 1625
Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., for the borough	

	A.D.
Eubulus Thelwall, Esq., for the county	} 2nd session 1625
Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., for the borough	
Eubulus Thelwall, Esq., for the county	} 1628
Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., for the borough	
Sir Thomas Salusbury, Bart., for the county	} 1st session 1640
John Salusbury, jun., Esq., for the borough	
Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., of Chirk Castle, for the county	} 2nd session 1640
Simon Thelwall, jun., Esq., for the borough	

[This parliament, "the Long," continued to sit at intervals till 1648. On Monday, 4th Dec., says Carlyle, "the house for the last time 'takes into further debate' the desperate question—whether his Majesty's (Charles I.) concessions in that treaty of Newport are a ground of settlement. Debates it all Monday, has debated it all Friday and Saturday before. Debates it all Monday, 'till five o'clock next morning;' decides it *yea*, by a majority of 46. . . . The army chiefs and the minority consult together in deep and deepest deliberation through that day and night, not, I suppose, without prayer, and on the morrow morning this is what we see. Wednesday, 6th Dec., 1648, Col. Rich's regiment of foot were a guard to the Parliament; . . . and in Col. Pride's hand is a written list of names—names of the chiefs among the 129, and at his side is my Lord Grey, of Groby, who, as this member after that comes up, whispers or beckons, 'He is one of them; he cannot enter? and Pride gives the word, 'To the Queen's Court;' and member after member is marched thither, 41 of them this day, and kept there in a state bordering on rabidity, asking, 'By what law?' and ever again, 'By what law?' . . . Hugh Peters visits them; has little comfort. . . . Confesses, 'It is by the law of necessity.'" This was called "Pride's purge."]

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

The "rump" of the Long Parliament, notwithstanding the king's execution, continues to meet, but now is made to vanish. They are above a hundred in number; about the best of them is Sir Harry Vane, and of him Cromwell said, "The Lord deliver me from thee, Sir Harry Vane!" April 20th, 1653, Cromwell enters the House, the guards outside; makes a speech; takes the mace from the table, and exclaims, "What shall we do with this bauble? Take it away!" and looking at Mr. Speaker, orders, "Take him down!" They all depart, for the guards have been called in; and thus ends the Long Parliament: . . . 1653

The "Barebones Parliament" is called. Six members summoned for all Wales; no special constituencies 1653

A. D.

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Col. Simon Thelwall [of Plâs-Coch?], for the co. }
 Col. John Carter } 1654

[Of Kinnel. He is the Sir John Carter, friend of the Protector (who visited him at Kinnel—see *Hughes of Kinnel*, notes), an officer in the Parliament army, who married *Catherine Holland*, co-heiress with her sister of the estate of Kinnel. Wales was strongly Royalist, and we find that under the Protector officers of his army were almost everywhere put in as members.]

Col. John Jones, place unknown, for the co. }
 Col. John Carter, as above, for the borough . } 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Sir John Carter, Kt., of Kinnel, for the co. }
 John Manley, Esq., of Bryn-y-Ffynon, for } 1658-9
 the borough }

[This parliament met Jan. 27, 1658; met with an interruption and ceased sitting Oct. 13; reassembled Dec. 26, and on March 16 passed a vote, not only dissolving themselves, but the parliament of Nov. 3, 1640, and summoning a new parliament for April 25, 1660.]

A. D.

The Restoration of Charles II. 1660

Note.—It is known that as early as the reign of Edward II. a kind of parliamentary representation was established in the Principality, but whether based on anything of the nature of a suffrage it is difficult to say. From *Dugdale's Summon. ad Parl.* we learn that Roger de Mortuo Mari (Mortimer), Lord of Chirk, held in some sense the character of a representative in Parliament during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and that Gilbert de Middelton, under Edward II. and Edward III., held a similar character. We have seen also that Roger de Grey, of Ruthin, was present in the Parliament held at York in 1324. It is probable that such attendances were in obedience to the command of the sovereign more than in the character of a delegation; and that the lord was summoned to give account of his government and receive new instructions, rather than in the light of a representative. The *people* in those days had more duties than rights.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF DENBIGHSHIRE.

BARNES, James Richardson, Esq., of Brookside, Chirk, Ruabon, Denbighshire

Captain Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry; J. P. for Denbighshire; J. P. for the Borough of Oswestry; son of Thomas Barnes, Esq., of The Quinta, Salop, and Limefield, Farnworth, Lancashire, J. P. and D. L. for Lancashire, late M. P. for Bolton, and Chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co., by his wife, Anne, dau. of the late W. Richardson, Esq.; *b.* 8th Dec., 1839, at Summerfield, near Bolton; *grad.* at London University B.A. 1858; *m.*, Oct., 1864, Ellen, second dau. of John Cheetham, Esq., Eastwood, Staleybridge, Lancashire, late M. P. for Salford.

Residence: Brookside, Chirk, near Ruabon.
Town Address: Reform Club, Pall Mall.

Note.—Near Brookside the vallum of Offa's Dyke crosses the Ceiriog, passing thence northward through the parks of Chirk Castle and Wynnstay to Wrexham. Near here also was fought a severe battle between the forces of Henry II. and the Welsh, A.D. 1164, when the English were defeated with great loss. The dead were buried in the fosse of Offa's Dyke, at a place which has ever since been known as *Adwy'r Beddau*—"the pass of the graves." (Yorke, *Royal Tribes*, p. 54.)

CHAMBRES, Philip Henry, Esq., of Llysmeirchion, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; second son of the late William Chambres Chambres, Esq., of Plâs Chambres, Denbighshire, by his wife Mary Ann, dau. of Major James Gordon, and granddau. of the late Sir John Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire; *b.* 29th September, 1822; *m.*, 1st, 1850, Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Chambres Chambres, Esq., of Llysmeirchion, Denbighshire, by whom he had issue; 2nd, 1862, Louisa, youngest dau. of Richard Lloyd Williams, Esq., M.D., of Denbigh; has issue 4 sons and 2 daus.

Heir: Henry Chambres Chambres, *b.* 1851.

Residence: Llysmeirchion, near Denbigh.

Arms: Per pale; dexter, gu. and az. two lions passant in fesse, or; sinister, issuant, an armed

arm embowed or, holding a rose gu. slipped, leaves vert.

Crest: A greyhound's head arg., collared az., leashed or.

Arms: A fyn Duw a fydd, "God's purpose will come to pass."

LINEAGE.

This family has been settled in Denbighshire since the 13th century. John de la Chambres, the first ancestor to whom they trace their lineage, was a member of one of the first Anglo-Norman families who settled in Wales. The year of his settlement is given as 1239, *temp.* Henry III. In the Civil Wars the family were strong adherents of the royal cause, and after Denbigh Castle had surrendered to the parliamentary forces (see *Denbigh Castle*), a Mr. Chambres, along with a Mr. Dolben, with sixty cavaliers, made an attempt to surprise it.

Note.—The mansion of *Llysmeirchion*, which has been recently restored (see *engraving*, p. 378), is one of the ancient residences of the country, the date of its foundation being placed between seven and eight hundred years ago. It belongs, therefore, to the British period, and has seen all the great changes which have passed over the land from the time when the native princes still ruled through the conquest by the Edwards, the great rebellion under Owen Glyndwr, and the more recent settlement of Wales and its closer junction with England under the Tudor, Henry VIII. The house presents many of the features of a place of strength built in troublous times, and has doubtless witnessed many exciting scenes around its precincts.

CHAMBRES, William, Esq., of Dolben, Denb., and Mosslands, Cheshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Chester and Denbigh; Major 1st Battalion Cheshire Rifle Volunteers 1861 to 1869; son of the late William Chambres Chambres, Esq., and Mary Ann, dau. of Major Gordon, and granddau. of Sir John Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire; *b.* at Plas Chambres, Denbighshire, March 9, 1820; *m.*, 2nd of Oct., 1849, Louisa Mellis Maddock, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Maddock, of the 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry; *s.* to the estates of the Rev. Hugh Totty, D.D., in the year 1866; has issue 2 sons and 5 daus.

Heir: Reginald Gordon Chambres, *b.* Aug. 8, 1854.

Residences: Mosslands, Cheshire; Dolben, Denbighshire.

Arms: Per pale, dexter gu. and az., two lions

passant in fesse, or; sinister, issuant, an armed arm embowed, or, holding a rose gu. slipped, leaves vert.

Crest: A greyhound's head arg., collared az., leashed or.

Motto: A fyn Duw a fydd, "God's purpose will come to pass."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from John de la Chambres, a member of one of the earliest Anglo-Norman families, who settled in Wales about the year 1239. (See also *Chambres*, *Llysmeirchion*.)

CUNLIFFE, Sir Robert Alfred, Bart., of Acton Park, Denbighshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1759. Is 5th Baronet, son of the late Robert Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service; *b.* 1839; *s.* his grandfather, General Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, of the Bengal Army, 4th Bart., 1859; was Capt. in Scots Fusilier Guards; High Sheriff of Denbighshire 1868; *m.*, 1869, Eleanor Sophia Egerton, eldest dau. of Major Egerton.

Residence: Acton Park, Wrexham.

Arms: Sa., three conies courant, arg., two in chief, one in base.

Crest: A greyhound, sejant, arg., collared sa.

Motto: Fideliter.

Note.—Acton Park, in close proximity to the town of Wrexham, has undergone improvement and alteration at various times, but the site is historically interesting chiefly as the birthplace and early home of "Judge Jeffreys," whose elevation to the bench was one of the characteristic acts of James II. The estate passed from his family to that of Col. Robinson of Gwersyllt, and from them to the Cunliffes.

DOD, Whitehall, Esq., of Llannerch, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff, Flintshire, 1853; was Capt. in 6th Dragoons; son of the late J. Whitehall Dod, Esq., of Cloverley, Shropshire, J. P. and D. L. for that co., by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. George Allanson, of Broughton and Llannerch; *b.* Sept. 2nd, 1823, at Cloverley, Shropshire; *m.*, August 24th, 1852, Emma Matilda Vavasour, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Vavasour, Bart.; *s.*, 1841, to estate of Llannerch on the decease of his grandmother, who was last representative of the Davies family of Llannerch, and previously of Gwasanau, Flintshire.

Residence: Llannerch, St. Asaph.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: The Cloverley arms—Arg., on a fesse gu., between two colises sa., wavy, 3 crescents or, with many quarterings.

Crest: A serpent ppr. issuing from a garb or.

Motto: In copia caritas.

LINEAGE.

This family is derived from the Dods of Edge, Cheshire, whose designation Dod has continued unchanged from the time of Cadwgan Dod, the first of the line who settled at Edge, *temp.* Henry II. Among distinguished members of the family in past time may be named Sir Anthony Dod, knighted on the field of Agincourt; Robert Davies, linguist and antiquary, *b.* 1684, *d.* 1728, grandson of Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwasanau (who obtained Llannerch *jure uxoris*, with his wife Anne, eldest dau. and h. of Sir Peter Mutton, of Llannerch), was ancestor, on the Cymric side, of the family. He collected the valuable library of books and MSS. for which the place was celebrated, and a good part of which still remains carefully preserved. John, gr. grandson of the antiquary, dying unmarried in 1785, the estates of Gwasanau and Llannerch were divided between his two surviving sisters, Letitia and Mary, the former inheriting Llannerch.

Note.—The mansion, which stands in an extensive deer park, combines ancient and modern parts. The place was rebuilt by Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Llywelyn Fychan, of Llannerch, a celebrated bard and linguist, 1470—1520; the quaint terraces and gardens (the latter now removed) were added by Mutton Davies, Esq., 1662. Of the gardens, Yorke says (*Royal Tribes*, p. 98), "The old gardens at Llannerch are within my memory; they were made by Mutton Davies in the foreign taste, with images and water tricks. Among the rest you were led to a sun-dial, which as you approached spouted in your face." It was new-roofed and modernized by John Davies, 1772; repaired and restored by the present owner, 1864; formerly Elizabethan, now Italian roof.

FFOULKES, John Jocelyn, Esq., of Eriaviatt, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; J. P. for the co. of Flint; High Sheriff co. Denbigh 1858; Major Royal Denbigh Rifle Militia (resigned 1862); son of Lieut.-Col. John Powell Ffoulkes, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Eriaviatt, Royal Denbigh Rifle Militia, by his wife Caroline Mary, dau. and h. of Robert Jocelyn, Esq., Capt. R.N., of Stanstead Bury House, Herts, by his wife Elizabeth (*d.* 1854), dau. and h. of John Salusbury, Esq., of Bryn-y-Barcut, co. of Denbigh, of the lineage of Salusburys of Lleweni (see *Salusbury of Lleweni*); *b.* at Eriaviatt, Sept. 16, 1813; *ed.* at Shrewsbury and private tuition, and at Jesus Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1835, M.A. 1841; *m.*, 1843, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park, Norfolk; has issue 6 daus.; *s.* to estates 1826.

Residence: Eriaviatt, Denbighshire.

Arms: Gu., three boars' heads erased in pale, arg.

Crest: A boar's head erased, arg.

Motto: Jure non dono.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage to *Marthudd ap*

Cynan, Lord of Abergele, founder of the eighth noble tribe of N. Wales, whose seat was at Brynffianigl. He lived in the time of Rhodri the Great, ninth cent. (see *Founders of Noble Tribes*); *Pencâd Gwynedd oedd efe*—"he was commander of the armies of Gwynedd" (North Wales); and this office was "hereditary in his descendants." The Eriviatt line is from a younger branch, through Gronw Llwyd, son of Penwyn. The alliances of this family have been with some of the best households, such as those of Lloyd, Bishop of Bangor, Clough of Plas Clough, &c.

Note.—Among objects of antiquarian interest there are two tumuli on part of the estate, near Bwlchau Church, parish of Henllan. The mansion of *Eriviatt*, a name whose etymology is obscure, though likely to be Welsh, was rebuilt 1856. It had been enlarged in 1732, but the date of its original erection is not known.

FINCH, Charles Wynne-, Esq., of Voelas, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon, and J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff of co. Denbigh 1869; M.P. for the Carnarvonshire Boroughs 1859—1863; is eldest son of the late Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq. (*d.* 1865), of Voelas and Cefnamwlch, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon (who assumed his mother's surname of Wynne in place of his own of Finch), by Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Henry Hildyard, of Manor House, Stokesley, co. of York; *b.* June 14, 1815; *ed.* at Eton and Chr. Ch., Oxford, where he *grad.* B.A. and M.A.; *m.*, 1st, 1840, Laura Susan, dau. of the late Richard Pollen, Esq., of Rodbourne, Wilts (she *d.* 1851), and had issue; 2ndly, 1863, Jamesina, relict of H. S. Le Strange, Esq., of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, and dau. of John Stuart, Esq., of Belladrum, Inverness; *s.* 1865, and resumed the patronymic Finch in addition to Wynne; has issue by 1st marriage,—

1. Charles Arthur, *b.* 1841, Capt. in Scots Fusilier Guards.

2. Heneage Edward, *b.* 1842.

3. John Seymour, *b.* 1845.

Mr. Wynne-Finch is patron of the livings of Pentrevoelas, Denb., and Nefyn and Bryn Croes, Carn.

Heir: Charles Arthur Wynne.

Residences: Voelas, Llanrwst; Cefnamwlch, Pwllheli.

Town Address: 4, Upper Brook Street, W.

Arms: Gu., a lion rampant arg., armed and langued az. (the arms of Marchweithian, 11th cent.).

Motto: Aperto vivere voto.

LINEAGE.

The Wynnes of Voelas and Cefnamwlch are among the most ancient families of North Wales, deriving ultimately from *Marchweithian*, 11th cent. (see *Founders of Noble Tribes*), whose arms were—

"Gu., a lion rampant arg., armed and langued

az." (not *gu.*). *Marchweithian* was lord of a great part of the Vale of Clwyd, and of the country about the lower Aled, between Denbigh and Llanrwst, having his abode at Lleweni, a place which has maintained its distinction down to comparatively recent times. In the time of *Lewys Dwnn's* visitation (*temp.* Elizabeth), Robert Wynne ap Cadwaladr, fifteenth in descent from *Marchweithian*, was head of the family at Voelas. He had *m.* Grace, dau. of Sir Roger Salusbury, of Lleweni. The Salusburies were now the owners of that place. His *gr.* grandfather was the celebrated *Rhys ap Meredydd*, of Voelas, also called "Rhys Fawr," by reason of his great stature, who was entrusted by Henry VII. with the standard of England at the battle of Bosworth Field, after the former standard-bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. He was buried at Ysppyty Church, where alabaster effigies of himself and wife are still to be seen.

Robert Wynne, by his wife, Grace Salusbury, had, with other issue, a son and succ.—

Cadwaladr Wynn, of Voelas, and from him was descended—

Watkin Wynne, Esq., of Voelas, whose dau. and co-h., Jane (*d.* 1811), *m.* the Hon. Charles Finch, 2nd son of Heneage, 3rd Earl of Aylesford, and inherited *Cefnamwlch*, Carn., by the will of her kinsman, the last possessor of that place of the ancient family of Gruffydd. (See *Gruffydd of Cefnamwlch*.)

The Hon. Charles Finch, by his wife, Jane Wynne, had, with other issue, an eldest son and successor,—

Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq., of Voelas, *b.* 1780 (who assumed surname of Wynne); *m.*, 1812, Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Henry Hildyard, and had several sons and daus., the eldest son and h. being—

CHARLES WYNNE-FINCH, Esq., now of Voelas and Cefnamwlch, as above stated.

Note.—The present mansion of *Voelas*, rebuilt 1865—8, replaced a very ancient structure. *Cefnamwlch* is an old house whose origin is uncertain, but contains parts added at various times. Both mansions are situated in districts abounding in remains of antiquity.

FITZ-HUGH, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Plas Power, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for Denbighshire 1859; formerly in the Grenadier Guards; son of the late Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Esq., of Plas Power, by Philadelphia Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Godfrey, Esq., of Old Hall, Suffolk; *b.* at Plas Power 1819; *ed.* at Harrow; *m.*, 1847, Mary Emily, dau. of the late George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote Park, Warwickshire; *s.* 1856.

Residence: Plas Power, Wrexham.

Town Address: 2, Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair.

Arms: Ermine, on a chief *gu.*, three martlets or.

Crest: A martlet, *ppr.*

Motto: Moderation is my glory.

LINEAGE.

The Fitz-Hughs came to Plás Power from the south of England, through the marriage of Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Esq., with Mary, heiress of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Plás Power, about the year 1768. The issue of that mar. (with other children) was Thomas Fitz-Hugh, the heir, father of the present owner, THOMAS LLOYD FITZ-HUGH, Esq., as above.

Note.—The mansion of Plás Power was rebuilt in 1757, and is in the classic style. It stands in an extensive and well-wooded park. Offa's Dyke runs for a mile and a half through part of the property from north to south—perhaps the most perfect specimen of it existing.

GOODRICH, James Pitt, Esq., of Eyarth House, Denbighshire.

J. P. for co. of Gloucester; served as Lieut. in the 83rd Regt.; son of William Goodrich, Esq., of Energlyn, Glamorganshire, and Harriet Pitt, his wife, only child of James Pitt, Esq., of Maisemore Court, nr. Gloucester; *b.* at Maisemore Court, 1811; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *m.*, 1839, Mary, only child and heiress of the late Major Richard Miles Wynne, of Eyarth House (*d.* 1871); *s.* to Maisemore Court and Energlyn in 1845; patron of Brimpsfield and Cranham, Gloucestershire; has issue 7 sons and 5 daus.

Residence: Eyarth House, Ruthin.
Crest: Lion, with a cross crosslet.
Motto: Summa constantia.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Bishop Goodrich, of Ely, *circa* 1547.

GRIFFITH, Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Wrexham, Denbighshire.

M.D. and F.R.C.S.; J. P. for Borough of Wrexham and D. L.; son of the late Thomas Griffith, Esq., of Wrexham and Pen-y-Nant, and of Mary, eldest dau. and co-h. of William Tandy, Esq., of Littleton House, Worcestershire; *b.* at Wrexham, Dec. 11, 1795; *ed.* at Wrexham; *m.*, April 17, 1827, Anne Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Robertson, of Keavil, co. of Fife, N.B., and has issue 2 sons.

Heir: Thomas Llywelyn Griffith, Rector of Deal, Kent.
Residences: Wrexham; and Penynant, near Ruabon.
Arms: Ermine, a lion rampant, sable.
Crest: A leopard statant, ppr.
Motto: Serva fidem.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Cynric, son of Tyngad, 3rd son of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, Whittington, and Bromfield.

Note.—In the valuable library collected by Dr. Griffith the following MSS. and rare books, with many others of like nature, are found:—*Llyfr du Basing*, or "Black Book of Basingwerk;" a copy in MS. on vellum of Caradawg's History of Wales, by Gruffyn Owain, 1461; *Dosparth Edeyrn Davod Aur*, or the Ancient Welsh Grammar, in vellum MS.; a folio MS. on paper, pp. 173, containing (in Welsh) an introduction to heraldry, and the genealogy of families in Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Montgomeryshire to 1694, by *Sion Gryffydd* (John Griffith), of Cae Cyrriog; a verbatim copy of this MS. in folio, pp. 242, by Thomas Taylor Griffith, gr. gr. grandson of John Griffith; Humphrey Llwyd's *Breviary of Britain*, 1573; Dr. Davies' Grammar of Welsh Language in Latin, 12mo., 1621; and his Latin and Welsh Dictionary, folio, 1632; Drayton's *Polyolbion*, fol., 1612; &c., &c.

HEATON, John Richard, Esq., of Plas Heaton, Denbighshire.

Was Lieut.-Col. in the army; J. P. and D. L. of Denbighshire; High Sheriff for same co. 1870; eldest son of John Heaton, Esq., and Elizabeth, dau. of John Jones of Cefn Coch; *b.* at Plás Heaton, 29th May, 1816; *ed.* at Rugby and Sandhurst; *s.* 1855.

Heir: His brother, Charles Wilson Heaton, B.D., Rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks.
Residence: Plás Heaton, near Denbigh.
Crest: A buck's head, arg.

HESKETH, Robert Bamford, Esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire.

J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for the same co. 1866; son of the late Lloyd Hesketh Bamford Hesketh, Esq., of Gwrych Castle (High Sheriff for co. of Denbigh 1828), by Lady Emily Esther Anne, youngest dau. of William, 1st Earl Beauchamp; *b.* 1826; *m.*, 1851, Eleanor, dau. of the late John Jones-Bateman, Esq., of Pentre-mawr, co. of Denbigh, by his wife Marianne, dau. of William Burleton, Esq., of Wykin Hall, Leicestershire (see *Jones-Bateman of Pentremawr*), and has issue.

Residence: Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire.
Arms: Or, on a bend sa., between two torseaux, three garbs of the field.
Crest: A garb or, on it a cross pattée.
Motto: In Deo mea spes.

Note.—Gwrych Castle stands on the precipitous side of a hill of limestone, overlooking the sea, and is so built as to offer a most imposing outline of towers and turrets, extending four hundred yards in length. The slopes between the hill and the sea are converted into an extensive park, which is well wooded, and enclosed along the high road to Conway by a high wall, which is pierced by two castellated entrances at about a mile distance the one from the other. The entrance at the western end of the park is near the spot called *Tan-yr-ogof*, where the land between the mountain and the sea contracts, forming a narrow pass which has been for ever immortalized by more than one battle of a bloody character between the Welsh and invading armies, both English and Norman. Here it was that Harold

was met and defeated by Gruffydd ap Llewelyn. Here Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, slew a thousand Welsh who withstood his progress to invade Anglesey. Here Owain Gwynedd confronted Henry II., and repulsed his hosts with great slaughter. Near this pass Richard II., inveigled by the Percy from Conway Castle, was surrounded and conveyed to Flint Castle, and there betrayed into the hands of the usurper, Bolingbroke. These and other historic facts are recorded on tablets in the towers abutting the great entrance to Gwrych Castle.

HUGHES, Hugh Robert, Esq., of Kinnel, and Dinorben, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Denbigh and Flint; High Sheriff of Anglesey in 1854; was Major in the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry; son of the late Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., of Bache Hall, co. of Chester, by his 2nd wife, Anne, dau. of Thomas Lance, Esq., of Wavertree Hall, co. of Lancaster; *b.* June 11, 1827; *m.*, 18th April, 1853, Florentia Emily Liddell, 2nd dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd and present Lord Ravensworth, by Isabella Horatia, dau. of the late Lord George Seymour; *s.* in 1852 to the family estates on the death of his 1st cousin, Wm. Lewis, 2nd Lord Dinorben; is patron of the living of Kegidoc, or Llansant-Sior (St. George), in Denbighshire; has issue two sons and five daus.:

1. Hugh Seymour Bulkeley Lewis, *b.* 10th July, 1862.
2. Henry Bodvel Lewis, *b.* 24th Dec., 1864.
1. Elizabeth Bronwen.
2. Mary Florentia.
3. Frances Anne.
4. Horatia Maria.
5. Anne Gwendolen.

Heir: Hugh Seymour Bulkeley Lewis, *b.* 10th July, 1862.

Residence: Kinnel Park, St. Asaph; and Glan y Wern, Denbigh.

Town Address: White's Club, and Carlton Club.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu., two lions passant; in chief a rose, arg., for HUGHES. 2nd and 3rd, gu., a chev. between three lions rampant, or, for HWFA AP CYNDELW, Lord of Llysllifon, in Anglesey, founder of the 1st noble tribe of North Wales, living in the 12th century.

Crest: Out of a baron's coronet, a demi-lion, ramp. arg., holding between the paws a white rose, ppr.

Motto: Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon.

LINEAGE.

The Lewises of Llysdulas in Anglesey claimed descent from *Hwfa ap Cynddelw*, possessor of the lordship of Llysllifon in Anglesey, and in the ancient books described as founder of the first of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales (see *Hwfa ap Cynddelw-Presaddfed*, &c.). His seat was at Presaddfed, and

at the ceremony of coronation it was his privilege to bear the prince's coronet and place it upon his head. He lived in the 12th cent., and was contemporary with Prince Owain Gwynedd. At the time of Dwnn's visitation of Anglesey in 1588, the possessor of Presaddfed, and certifier of the family lineage in the Deputy Herald's book, was—

William Lewis, Esq., lineally descended from *Hwfa ap Cynddelw*, through Hugh Lewis, gr. gr. son of Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn, in the 8th degree from the founder of the tribe. He was M.P. for Anglesey, sheriff for same co. several years; bore on his coat—"gu., between 3 lioncels rampant, a chevron or," and with these he quartered the arms of Lloyd of Bodsilin, and of Llywarch ap Brân.

William Lewis of Presaddfed was forefather of Rev. Robert Lewis, of Llysdulas, Chancellor of Bangor (see *Jones-Parry, Madryn*), one of whose three daus. and co-heirs, Mary, *m.*, 1765,—

Rev. Edward Hughes, M.A., of Kinnel and Dinorben, co. of Denbigh (see also *Neave, Llysdulas*), derived from the sept of Gruffydd ap Cynan, king of North Wales, and had issue,—

1. William Lewis, his heir, cr. Baron Dinorben 1831; *m.*, 1804, Charlotte Margaret, dau. of Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth, Northumberland, and by her had, with other issue,—

William Lewis Hughes, eldest surviving son, who *s.* as 2nd Baron Dinorben, but *d. unm.*, whereupon the title became extinct, and the entailed estates passed to his cousin, as under. (For the 1st Lord Dinorben's 2nd mar., see under *Neave, Llysdulas*.)

2. HUGH ROBERT, 2nd son, *b.* 1774, of Bache Hall, co. of Chester, *m.*, 1st, Barbara, dau. of John Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., of Red Hill, Anglesey, and had issue 4 daus.; he *m.*, 2ndly, 1826, Anne, dau. of Thomas Lance, Esq., of Wavertree Hall, co. of Lancaster, and had an only surviving son,—

HUGH ROBERT HUGHES, now of Kinnel Park and Dinorben, as above, who *s.* to the entailed estates, of his cousin, the 2nd Baron Dinorben. Mr. Hughes left also a dau., Adelaide Elinor, who *m.*, 1856, the Hon. Walter Bouchier Devereux, Capt. R.N., a younger son of Henry, 14th Premier Viscount Hereford, and has issue.

Notes.—Kinnel Park is beautifully situated on the side of a wooded hill overlooking the Irish Channel, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. It is a place of considerable antiquity, its earliest recorded possessor having been seated there about the commencement of the 12th cent., and after eight generations adopting the surname of *Lloyd* (Llwyd). Their arms, "sa. a chevron between three mullets or," are still to be seen over a fireplace in the fragment which remains of the old hall. Alice, the dau. and heir of Gruffydd Lloyd, conveyed it by marriage to Richard ap Evan ap Dafydd ap Ithel Fychan, from whom it passed, with her dau., Katherine, to her husband Pys Holland, who *d.* 1552. He was the second son of *John Holland* of Faerdref, an ancient mansion in an adjoining township, where his family had been seated for several generations. The hall of this house still exists, occupied by a farmer.

The great-grandson of Pys and Katherine Holland, *David Holland* of Kinnel, left two daus., co-heiresses,—Mary, who *m.* William Price of Rhiwlas, a col. in the King's army, and Catherine, who *m.* Col. Sir John Carter, Kt., one of Cromwell's officers. His detractors said that before enlisting in the Parliamentary army Carter had served behind a draper's counter; hence, when he married the rich heiress of Kinnel, a local wag is said to have observed that he had displayed an excellent judgment in selecting the best piece of

"Holland" in the country. Within the old hall of Kinnel there was a room called "Oliver Cromwell's parlour," which, according to a local tradition, was occupied by the Protector during a visit paid to his friend and comrade, Sir John Carter. As a memorial of this visit, a spur, which according to the same tradition belonged to Oliver, has ever since been preserved at Kinnel, and is now in the possession of Mr. Hughes.

In 1720, Thomas Carter, a descendant of Sir John, sold the property to Sir George Wynne, of Leeswood, co. of Flint, from whom it was purchased by Mr. David Roberts, who shortly afterwards sold it to the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Llysduelas, Anglesey. In 1790 Mr. Hughes erected a new house in the Grecian style, from designs by Wyatt. In 1840 this house, with the exception of the main walls and a portion of the offices, was destroyed by fire, and was restored by the first Lord Dinorben; but the arrangements made at that time were so inconvenient that the present owner finds it necessary to make extensive alterations, which are now in course of completion, under the superintendence of the eminent architect, Mr. W. E. Nesfield, of London.

Near Kinnel is the eminence of *Parcymeirch* (the park of the horses), which, originally a Roman, and possibly an ancient British camp, was last used for military purposes by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, when he successfully resisted the further progress of Henry II. into the interior of the country, and obliged him to retire to England. Under the perpendicular side of this hill, beneath a great accumulation of *débris*, was discovered some years ago a collection of bronzes, chiefly buckles and bosses, apparently belonging to horse furniture; and two sets of jingles, very curious and unique, which Mr. Franks, of the B. Museum, thought as early as 200 B.C. In another spot the workmen discovered a great mass of human bones, probably the remains of the combatants, but it was impossible to determine from their condition whether they belonged to the Middle Ages or were coeval with the bronzes. Adjoining Kinnel Park is the village of Kegidoc, or Llan Sant-Siôr (St. George), the latter name derived from a well, the water of which is said to possess a miraculous power of curing the diseases of horses, whose patron saint is said to be St. George.

HUGHES, Thomas, Esq., of Ystrad, Denbighshire.

Steward of the Crown for the lordship of Denbigh by letters patent, 1850; High Sheriff 1851; J. P. and D. L., and Chairman of Quart. Sess., co. Denbigh; J. P. for co. Flint; son of John Hughes, Esq., of Llainwen, co. Denbigh, and Mary Matthews, dau. and co-h. of John Matthews, Esq., of Willington; *b.* at Denbigh, 7th Dec., 1799; *ed.* at the Grammar School, Manchester; *m.*, Nov. 20, 1827, Margaret, only dau. of Robert Williams, Esq., of Pentremawr, co. Denbigh; *s.* to estates 1830; has issue an only son and 3 daus.

Heir: Hugh Robert (*b.* 1835), M.A., of Exeter Coll., Oxon., and barrister-at-law, Captain Royal Denbigh Rifle Militia, and J. P. for cos. Denbigh and Flint.

Residence: Ystrad, near Denbigh.

HUMBLE, Michael, Esq., of Gwersyllt Park, Denbighshire.

J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; son of the late Michael Humble, Esq., of Shooter's Hill, Yorkshire; *b.* 20th May, 1795; *m.*, in 1835, Bridget, dau. of the late Thomas Tobin, Esq., J. P. of Liverpool; and has issue two daus. :—

1. Harriet, *m.* to Rev. E. A. P. Campbell, eldest son of Rev. Aug. Campbell, M.A., Rector of Liverpool.

2. Esther Blanche, *m.* to Capt. James Swetenham, of the 54th Regt., son of Clement Swetenham, Esq., of Somerford Booths, Cheshire, and has issue.

Residence: Gwersyllt Park, Wrexham.

Arms: Sa., a stag trippant or, on a chief dancetté, arg., a trefoil vert.

Crest: A demi-stag, ppr., horned, or.

Motto: Be ruled by reason.

LINEAGE:

This family is of the same origin, through a junior line, with the Humbles, Barts., of London, in whom the title became extinct with the death without male issue of Sir John Humble, in 1745. The first of the family traced to was William Humble, of Humbleton, Yorkshire, from whom William Humble, Esq., of London, who, in consideration of assisting Charles II. with a sum of £20,000, was created a baronet in 1660, the year of that king's restoration.

Note.—The mansion of *Gwersyllt Park* (W. *Gwersyllt*—a camp) is a noble stone building located in the fertile district which used to be famous as the lordship of *Bronnfield*, or Welsh Maelor, of which Tudor Trevor was lord, as he was also of Hereford and Whittington. There are remains of old British encampments in *Gwersyllt Park*, and Watt's Dyke passes very near.

At the mansion of Upper *Gwersyllt* resided Col. John Robinson, who distinguished himself in the civil war of the seventeenth century. "The grounds command a fine view of the Hope Mountains, and of Caergwrle Castle; and the walks by the side of the river *Alyn*, which runs near, are romantically beautiful."—(Lewis.) Tradition says that Col. Robinson's house was surrounded by Cromwell's troops, who were going to hang him on an old oak in front of the house, and that though in the disguise of a gardener he managed to escape, the place has ever since been haunted by him. There are in the grounds some fine specimens of oak and elm trees; and in the principal apartments of the mansion a collection of valuable paintings by old masters.

JAMES, Rev. Enoch Rhys, Llangollen, Denbighshire.

B.D., Vicar of Llangollen, and Surrogate for the Diocese of St. Asaph; son of the Rev. Enoch James, Vicar of Llandyssil Dio., St. David's; *b.* at Llandyssil Vicarage, 1833; *ed.* at Cowbridge School and St. David's College, Lampeter; appointed, 1868, to the Vicarage of Llangollen; *m.*,

April 30th, 1862, Anna Maria Lovell, dau. of John Lovell, Esq., of Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire; has issue two sons and four daus.

Residence: The Vicarage, Llangollen, Denb.

JESSE, John Fairfax, Esq., of Llanbedr Hall, Denbighshire.

Son of John Jesse, Esq., F.R.S., of Llanbedr Hall, J. P., High Sheriff of co. of Denbigh 1856, and author of various works in *Natural History*, by his 2nd wife, Eliza, dau. of Edward Milne, Esq., of Manchester; *b.* at Mount Severn, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, 30th June, 1851; *s.* to estates on the death of his father, 24th November, 1865; has sisters living,—

1. Sarah Margaret.
2. Eliza Stephenson.

Heiresses presumptive: His sisters.

Residences: Llanbedr Hall, Ruthin, North Wales; and Bathafarn Park, do.

Arms: Three dog-fishes.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its descent from Thomas Jesse, of Manchester (*circa* 1660), whose father's brother was Harry Jesse, the "godly preacher to his Highness Oliver Cromwell."

JONES-BATEMAN, Mrs., of Pentre-Mawr, Denbighshire.

Marianne Jones-Bateman, widow of John Jones-Bateman, Esq., late of Pentre-Mawr (who in 1834, by royal licence, assumed the surname Bateman in addition to his own of Jones), grand-nephew of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Rector of Llanverres, and afterwards Vicar of Gresford, Denbighshire (*d.* 1812), whom he succeeded in the estate; dau. of William Burleton, Esq., of Wykin Hall, Leicestershire, and Donhead Lodge, Wilts (by Sarah, sister of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the poet, Canon of Salisbury), and through her maternal descent, one of the nearest descendants of Sir Isaac Newton. John Jones-Bateman, Esq., *d.* 1849, leaving issue, and leaving his widow his successor in the estate.

Residence: Pentre-Mawr, Abergele.

Town Residence: 37, Great Cumberland Place, W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4, or, a lion rampant gu., armed and langued of the first; 2 and 3, arg., a chevron sa., between three boars' heads of the second.

Crest: A lion's head, ppr.

Motto: Spes non fracta.

LINEAGE.

The family of Jones-Bateman (lately known by the surname Jones only) is of ancient origin, being descended from Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and a younger branch of the Joneses of Trewythen, in the co. of Montgomery. In or about the year 1685, Judith, dau. of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Rector of Llangar, and granddau. of Wythen Jones, of Trewythen, *m.* Humphrey Williams, Esq., the owner of Pentre-Mawr, which after her death and failure of issue devolved to her nephew, the Rev. Hugh Jones, Rector of Llanverres, and subsequently Vicar of Gresford, through whom, in the year 1812, it became vested in his great-nephew, JOHN JONES-BATEMAN, Esq., as above.

Note.—The mansion of Pentremawr (see *engraving*, p. 379) was partly destroyed by fire in 1860, and afterwards rebuilt. It contains many interesting specimens of works of art, and among them several family portraits, valuable as being painted by Wilson, and one by Beechey of Barbara Lisle Bowles, the great-great-niece of Sir Isaac Newton.

JONES-PARRY, Thomas Parry, Esq., Llwyn-Onn, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh, and J. P. for bor. of Wrexham; eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, Capt. R.N., of Llwyn-Onn, co. Denbigh, and Aberdunant, co. Carnarvon, J. P. and D. L. for co. Denbigh, by Margaret Hooper, only child of Robert Lloyd, Vice-Admiral R.N., D. L. and J. P. of Tregaian, Anglesey. Capt. Jones-Parry was the 2nd son of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, Esq., of *Madryn* and *Llwyn-Onn*, by Margaret, dau. and co-heiress of Love Parry, Esq., of *Madryn*; *b.* 1st September, 1828; *ed.* at the Royal Naval School; *m.*, 1863, Lucie Maria, eldest dau. of James Oldham Swettenham, Esq.; *s.*, 1845, to the Llwyn-Onn estate in the cos. of Denbigh and Flint, and in 1858, upon the death of his mother, to the Gesail estate, in the cos. of Carnarvon and Anglesey. Has issue 1 son and 4 daus.

Heir: Eldest son, Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, *b.* 1869.

Residence: Llwyn-Onn Hall, near Wrexham.

Town Address: Windham Club.

Arms: Same as *Jones-Parry* of *Madryn Castle*.

Crest: Do.

Motto: Do.

LINEAGE.

For the long lineage of this family see the full details in the pedigree under *Jones-Parry* of *Madryn Castle*.

Note.—The date of erection of Llwyn-Onn mansion is unknown. It is recorded that the present house is the third which has been erected on or near the same spot; the second is said to have been destroyed by fire, with the exception of a small portion still remaining, and now used as a farmhouse. It is a popular idea that Charles I. occupied a room in the part of the house still in existence.

MAINWARING, Townshend, Esq., of Galltfaenan, Denbighshire.

J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for same co. 1840; was M.P. for the Denbigh boroughs 1857—68; second son of Rev. C. Mainwaring; *b.* 1807; *m.*, 1837, Anna Maria, dau. of the late J. Lloyd Salusbury, Esq., of Galltfaenan, and has issue 2 sons and 2 daus.

Heir: Charles Salusbury.

Residence: Galltfaenan, near Denbigh.

Arms: Arg., two bars gu.

MAURICE, James, Esq., Ruthin, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; four years in succession Mayor of Ruthin; for upwards of twenty years Chairmān of the Ruthin Board of Guardians; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 1853; contested the Denbighshire boroughs in 1857 (polled 302 votes against 364); son of the late Thelwall Maurice, Esq., of Marlborough, M.D.; *b.* at Marlborough, 1800; *ed.* at Marlborough School; appointed Treasurer of the co. of Denbigh 1869.

Heir pres.: His brother.

Residence: Ruthin, North Wales.

Arms: Per fesse, sa. and arg., a lion rampant counterchanged of the field, armed and langued gu.

Crest: A lion, as in the arms, within a fetterlock or wreath, sa. and arg.

Motto: Nil admirari.

LINEAGE.

This is a family which, under the different forms of Morus, Morys, and Maurice, has been of very long continuance in North Wales, tracing its origin to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and for many centuries resident at Lloran Ucha and Penybont, or Glan Cynllaeth, Llansilin, Denbighshire. "The house of Lloran," says Yorke (*Royal Tribes*, p. 114), "was rebuilt in 1230." The Maurices owned considerable estates also in the cos. of Salop and Montgomery, to which Pryse Maurice, Esq., Recorder of Ruthin, succeeded as heir-at-law in 1732, on the death *s. p.* of his cousin, Edward Maurice, of Lloran.

The said Pryse Maurice was elder brother of Thomas Maurice, Esq., of Ruthin, who was gr. grandfather of—

JAMES MAURICE, Esq., now of Ruthin, as above, and of his brother,—

PRICE MAURICE, Esq., of Bath.

Note.—Of this family was the Rev. Thomas Maurice, the well-known author of "Indian Antiquities," *d.* 1824 in his rooms at the British Museum; also Andrew Maurice, Dean of St. Asaph 1634, and his brother, Edward Maurice, Sheriff of Denbighshire 1638, and of Mont. 1640. The dean was a zealous partisan of Charles I., and was ejected from his deanery and all his preferments. He and his brothers, sons of Morys ap Meredith, were the first to assume the permanent surname *Maurice*. Another member of this family was David Maurice, of Lloran Ucha, Sheriff of co. of Denb. 1676, and of Mont. 1677, who was suspended from the Commission of the Peace for his persecution

of the Nonconformists, by whom it was said that by God's judgment "the wicked persecutor" was drowned in crossing the river Tanat immediately below his own house at Pen-y-bont.

From a monument in the aisle of Llansilin Church we find that Penybont or Glan-Cynllaeth was the share of the third branch of the Maurices' Lloran Ucha, when the paternal estate was divided between eight sons, *circa* 1560; and this was the sixth division of the Lloran estate between brothers, on the principle of gavelkind, since the year 1200. The Lloran and Glan-Cynllaeth estates became again united in Pryse Maurice, Esq., of Ruthin, above mentioned, in 1732.

MESHAM, Miss Margaret Elizabeth, of Pont-ryffydd, Denbighshire.

Dau. of the late Robert Mesham, Esq. The family of Mesham were formerly settled at Ewloe Hall, near Hawarden, Flintshire. Miss Mesham's brother, the late Rev. Arthur Bennett Mesham, M.A., Rector of Wootton, Kent, and Rural Dean; *ed.* at Corp. Chr. Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. 1833; was male representative of this family, and was succeeded by his son, Capt. Mesham, who now stands in that capacity. Miss Mesham is patron of the livings of Baschurch and Weston Lullingfield, Salop.

Residence: Pont-ryffydd, Denbigh.

Note.—The mansion of Pont-ryffydd, recently erected (see *engraving*, p. 378), is of elegant design and execution, situated in a most pleasant part of the Vale of Clwyd, near Bodffari, and near the junction of the Wheeler (*Chwiler*) river with the Clwyd. This neighbourhood is an historical one. Close by was the Roman station of *Varis*, or *Varia*. The ancient mansions of Lleweni, seat of the Salusburies, Glanyern, Brynybella, Plas Clough, and Gwaenynog, are all nigh at hand.

MOULSDALE, Robert Owen, Esq., of Bryndyffryn, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon; son of the late John Mouldsdale, Esq., of Bryndyffryn, Llanrwst; *b.* 17th Oct., 1805; *m.*, 1841, Jane Hester, dau. of William Hughes, Esq., of Madryn, Amlwch, Anglesey, and has issue—

1. Robert Owen, B.A., of Oxford; Barrister at Law; J. P. for the co. of Denbigh.

2. Margaret Sarah, *m.*, 1866, to John Blackwall, Jun., Esq., of Oaklands, Llanrwst.

Heir: Robert Owen Mouldsdale.

Residence: Bryndyffryn, Llanrwst, Denbighshire.

MYDDELTON-BIDDULPH, Col. Robert, of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire.

Lord Lieut. for the co. of Denbigh; Colonel of Denbigh Militia; A.D.C. to the Queen;

represented the co. of Denbigh in Parliament as a Liberal for twenty years, 1832—1834, 1852—1869; J. P. for the cos. of Denbigh and Hereford; is patron of the living of Burghill, co. of Hereford; eldest son of Robert Myddelton-Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury (*d.* 1843), by Charlotte, eldest dau. (co-h. with her two sisters) of the late Richard Myddelton, Esq., of Chirk Castle, M.P. for Denbigh; *b.* in London, June 20, 1805; *ed.* at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford; *m.*, May 31, 1832, Fanny, second dau. of William Mostyn Owen, Esq., of Woodhouse, Salop, descended from the ancient family of Mostyn; *s.* to the estates in 1843; has issue 2 sons and 3 daus. :—

1. Richard, *b.* 1837.
2. Gilbert Hugh.
1. Fanny Charlotte.
2. Alice.
3. Mary Caroline.

Heir: Eldest son, Richard Myddelton-Biddulph.

Residences: Chirk Castle, Denbighshire; Burghill House, Hereford.

Town Address: 35, Grosvenor Place, S. W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, vert. an eagle displayed arg., armed and langued gu., for BIDDULPH; 2nd and 3rd, argent on a bend, vert. three wolves' heads erased of the field, for MYDDELTON.

Crests: Out of a ducal coronet a right hand proper, for MYDDELTON; a wolf salient arg. for BIDDULPH.

Motto: In veritate triumpho.

LINEAGE.

The Myddeltons of Chirk Castle derive in right paternal line from *Rhirid*, surnamed *Flaidd* (the wolf), Lord of Penllyn, Pennant, and Bryn, in Merionethshire (and as some say of eleven towns in Shropshire), founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, contemporary with Henry II. and Richard I. (see *Rhirid Flaidd*). The Biddulphs of Ledbury are descended from the Biddulphs of Elmshurst and Biddulph (*circa* 1550).

Rhirid Flaidd, of Penllyn, was succeeded by his son Madoc, whose wife Eva, of the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, became by him mother of Rhirid *Fychan* (the little, or the younger), who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of David Fychan ap Cadwalader, of Nannau, and from this marriage were derived several families in Mer. who retain the name of Vaughan (*Fychan*), such as Vaughans of Nannau, Rhûg, &c.

David, son of Rhirid Fychan, a brave soldier in defence of his country against Edward I., *m.* Margaret, dau. of Gruffydd ap David, of the race of Prince Owain Gwynedd, by whom he had a son,—

Rhirid, who *m.* Cicely, dau. and h. of Sir Alexander Myddelton, Kt., Lord of Myddelton, in Shropshire, whose ancestor, Sir Richard de Myddelton, was Lord Chancellor of England *temp.* Henry III. (*d.* A. D. 1271). Rhirid's son,—

David Myddelton, *m.* *Elyn*, dau. of Sir John Done, of Utkington, Cheshire, and had six sons: Roger, the eldest, became ancestor of the Myddel-

tons of Gwaynynog (see *Gwaynynog*), and Foulk, the third, Governor of Denbigh Castle under Henry VII. and Henry VIII., by Margaret, his wife, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Chester, became progenitor of the line of which we are now treating. His son,—

Richard, also Governor of Denbigh Castle, *m.* Jane, dau. of Hugh Dryhurst, Esq., of Denbigh, and had nine sons and seven daus. He and his wife are buried in the porch of Whitchurch, Denbigh, and *d.* 1575 and 1565 respectively. Their most distinguished sons were—

Capt. William Myddelton (*Gwilym Ganoldref*), the poet.

Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., fourth son, alderman and merchant in London, of whom again.

Charles Myddelton, fifth son, succeeded his father at Denbigh Castle.

Sir Hugh Myddelton, Kt. and Bart., sixth son, projector of the New River, London.

Sir Thomas, the 4th son, made a large fortune, purchased Chirk Castle, in which he placed his eldest son,—

Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., on his marriage with his first wife, Margaret, dau. of George Savile, Esq., of Wakefield. See further concerning his active public life under *Chirk Castle*. His eldest son and successor was—

Sir Thomas Myddelton, Bart., of Chirk Castle, who by his 2nd wife, Mary, dau. of Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal, left an eldest son,—

Sir Thomas Myddelton, the fourth of that name, and 2nd Bart. (*b.* 1651, *d.* 1684), M.P. for co. of Denbigh 1678, *m.* as 2nd wife, 1677, Charlotte, dau. of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Kt. and Bart., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; had several sons, who all *d.* young, and, by his 2nd wife, one dau., Charlotte, who *m.*, 1st, the Earl of Warwick, and 2nd, Addison, the poet. Sir Thomas was *s.* in the title and estate by his brother,—

Sir Richard Myddelton, 3rd Bart., *b.* 1654, who to his inherited estate added by purchase the lordship of "Ruthin land." He was M.P. for co. of Denbigh until he *d.* in 1716, having had a long and distinguished parliamentary career. By his wife, Dame Frances, eldest dau. and co-h. of Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., of Buildwas, Salop (she is in the gallery of beauties in Hampton Court, painted by Kneller), he had a son,—

Sir William Myddelton, 4th Bart., *b.* 1694, *d.* 1718, at the age of twenty-four, *unn.*, when the title became extinct. The estates now devolved upon—

Robert Myddelton, Esq., eldest son of Richard Myddelton, Esq., of Llysvasi, himself the 3rd son of the old soldier, Sir Thomas, of Chirk Castle. Robert, however, *d. s. p.*, and was *s.* by his brother, John Myddelton, Esq., whose son Richard was M.P. for the borough of Denbigh, and *m.* Anne Rushout (sister of Lord Northwich), by whom he had a son, Richard Myddelton, Esq., who *d.* 1796 *unn.*, leaving his three sisters (the youngest of half-blood) co-hs. The eldest,—

Charlotte Myddelton, whose share was Chirk Castle, and the portion of the estate lying in Chirk and Llangollen parishes, *m.* Robert Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, Herefordshire, and Cofton Hall, Wor., who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Myddelton in addition to his own. She had, with other issue,—

1. ROBERT MYDDELTON-BIDDULPH, now of Chirk Castle, as above.
2. Sir Thomas Myddelton-Biddulph, K.C.B., *b.*

1809; *ed.* at Eton; Major-General in the Army; was Master of the Household to the Queen 1851—66; Joint Keeper of the Privy Purse; Receiver-General of Duchy of Cornwall; Equerry to the Queen; *m.*, 1857, Hon. Mary Frederica, eldest dau. of F. C. W. Seymour, Esq., gr. son of 1st Marquis of Hertford, K.G.

MYDDELTON, The Rev. Robert, of Gwaynynog, Denbighshire.

M.A. of Cambridge; J. P. for Denbighshire; son of the late Rev. Robert Myddelton, D.D., of Gwaynynog, by his wife, Mary, dau. of Capt. James Ogilvie; *b.* at Saxby, Leicestershire, 23rd Sept., 1795; *ed.* at Harrow and Clare Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821; *m.*, 8th Jan., 1823, at St. John's, Chester, Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir George William Farmer, Bart.; *s.* 1823; had one son, Robert, *b.* 22nd Oct., 1823, *d.* 21st Nov., 1858, *unm.*

Residence: Gwaynynog, near Denbigh.

Arms: Az., on a bend vert, three wolves' heads erased of the field.

Crest: A dexter hand out of a ducal coronet.

Motto: In veritate triumpho.

LINEAGE.

The descent of this family is the same with that of Myddelton-Biddulph of Chirk Castle. The Myddeltons of Gwaynynog have their lineage in the senior line from Roger, eldest son of David Myddelton *Hên* (or the aged), *temp.* Edward IV., who settled at Gwaynynog, from whom the late—

Rev. Robert Myddelton, D.D., was 9th in descent, and all of that place. His son is—

THE REV. ROBERT MYDDELTON, now of the same place, as above. See further on this ancient family and its celebrated members, under *Chirk Castle*.

Note.—The mansion of *Gwaynynog* is very ancient, the date of erection quite unknown. It is situated in the beautiful Vale of Clwyd, about a mile from Denbigh. Elsewhere it will be seen that Dr. Johnson used to spend an occasional holiday at this place, in the company of his friend Dr. Myddelton.

OLDFIELD, John Edward, Esq., of Ffarm, Bettws yn Rhos, Denbighshire.

Son of the late Thomas Oldfield, Esq., of Bettws; *b.* at Bettws yn Rhôs; *ed.* at Oriol Coll., Oxford.

Residence: Ffarm, Bettws, Abergele.

Arms: In pale, vert, three garbs or.

Crest: Upon a garb or, a dove az. close, holding in its mouth a wheat-ear.

Motto: Pax et copia.

PRESTON, James Franklin, Esq., of Llwynynn, Denbighshire.

Educated for the army; son of William Preston, Esq., Birchfield, near Liverpool; *b.* in 1818; *ed.* at the College of Geneva;

m., 1st, 1839, Ellen, only child of Lewis Jones, Esq., by Margaret, dau. of Rev. R. Roberts, Rector of Llanrwst; 2nd, Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Gabriel Roberts, Esq., of Cefn Coch, J. P. for co. of Denbigh; and has issue 1 son by 1st marriage, and 4 sons and 3 daus. by 2nd; *s.* to principal landed estate obtained by purchase, and situated at Llanwddyn, in the co. of Montgomery; is joint patron of the Vicarage of St. John's, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Residence: Llwynynn.

Motto: Si Dieu veult.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Prestons of Cockerham, and of Holkar, Lancashire, who traced their origin to the De Prestons of Furness Abbey, *temp.* Henry VI. Of this family was Bishop Preston, D.D., of Ferns, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambr.; *d.* 1789.

Note.—For a notice of *Llwynynn*, with an engraving of the mansion, see p. 373. It is situated in an extensive park, with large and venerable oak and ash trees. On this property is the Roman encampment of Caerddynan, which is supposed to have been connected by road with Caerwys. The mansion of Llwynynn bears on the door and gateway the date 1672.

PRICE, John, Esq., of Llanrhaiadr Hall, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for the same county 1827, and for Flint 1828; is Lord of the Manor of Llanrhaiadr; son of the late John Price, Esq., by Anne, his wife; *b.* at Llanrhaiadr, June, 1804; *ed.* at Oswestry under Dr. Donne, afterwards with Bishop Sandford, in Edinburgh; *s.* 1825; *m.*, 21st January, 1828, Harriet, only surviving dau. of John Wynne Griffith, Esq., of Garn, Recorder of Denbigh, Lieut.-Col. Denbighshire Militia, and sometime M.P. for the Denbigh boroughs, and has had issue—

1. John Griffith Price, Major in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who *d.* at Lucknow, in the year 1858.

2. Robert Wynne, Capt. in 15th Foot, *m.*, 1863, Laura Fitz Roy, dau. of the late Samuel Cartwright, Esq., of Nizells House, Kent.

3. Harriet Jane.

4. Anne Eliza.

5. Augustus William, in the 89th Foot.

6. Frederick Richard.

Heir: Robert Wynne Price.

Residence: Llanrhaiadr Hall, near Denbigh.

Arms: Per pale, dexter gu., charged with a lion rampant or; sinister arg., 3 pallets sa.

Crest: A greyhound couchant, prr.

Motto: Nid yn y llew yr ymddiriedaf, "Not in the lion is my trust."

Note.—For an illustration, description, and history of the fine old Elizabethan mansion of Llanrhaidr Hall, which came to the Price family by purchase, see p. 375. It was repaired and great part rebuilt in 1842.

ROBERTS, Gabriel, Esq., of Plas Gwyn, Denbighshire.

J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; son of the late Ffoulk Roberts, Esq., of Llandyrnog, co. Denbigh, by Ellenor, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hughes, Esq., Pentremawr, Llandyrnog; *b.* at Llandyrnog, 1786; *ed.* at Ruthin Grammar School; is patron of Ryton Rectory, with Shifnal, co. of Salop; *m.*, 1819, Margaret, dau. of late Gabriel Davies, Esq., of Bala, co. Merioneth, and by her, who *d.* 1864, has issue,—

1. Gabriel Lloyd, in Holy Orders; M.A. St. John's Coll., Cambr.; Rector of Ryton, co. of Salop, and J. P. co. of Denbigh; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 1863, Mary Jane, dau. of the late Henry Tayleur, Esq., Brynyffynnon, near Ruthin, co. Denbigh, and has issue one son and one dau.

2. Anne Elizabeth, *m.* to J. Franklin Preston, Esq., of Llwynynn, Ruthin.

3. Ellinor.

Heir: His son, Gabriel Lloyd.

Residence: Plas Gwyn.

TOTTENHAM, Lieut.-Col. Charles John, of Plas Berwyn, Denbighshire, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel, commanding Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Royal Merioneth Militia; late Capt. 2nd Life Guards; High Sheriff of Merioneth 1853, co. Wicklow 1859, and co. Denbigh 1861; J. P. for Wicklow, Merioneth, Wexford, and Denbighshire, and D. L. for co. of Merioneth; contested the co. of Merioneth in 1870; son of the late Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Lord Bishop of Clogher (2nd son of Charles, first Marquess of Ely), by the Hon. Alicia Maude, third dau. of Cornwallis, 1st Viscount Hawarden; *b.* in Dublin, June 27th, 1808; *ed.* at the Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1830; *m.*, 11th Sept., 1839, the Hon. Isabella Jane, dau. of Cornwallis, 3rd Viscount Hawarden; *s.* 1850; has issue—

1. Charles Robert Worsley, *b.* 1845.
2. Adelaide Alicia.
3. Emily Anna.
4. Florence Isabella Maude.

Heir: Charles Robert Worsley Tottenham, Captain R. Merioneth Militia, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxon.

Residences: Plas Berwyn, Llangollen, Denb.; Woodstock, co. Wicklow; Tottenham Green, co. Wexford.

Town Address: White's and Carlton Clubs.

Arms: Gu., three bars dancettée arg. (with several quarterings).

Crest: Lion rampant, or.

Motto: Ad astra sequor.

LINEAGE.

The Tottenham family were known in Cambridgeshire *temp.* Henry VII. They became prominent in Ireland in the 17th cent., and the name of Sir John Tottenham, Bart. (*cr.* 1780), of Tottenham, co. Wexford, is celebrated. He *m.*, 1736, Elizabeth, dau. of Lord Viscount Loftus, sister and co-h. of Henry, Earl of Ely. His eldest son was—

Sir Charles Tottenham, who, succeeding to the Loftus estates, assumed the surname Loftus, and became Lord Loftus and Marquess of Ely.

The Marquess's eldest son,—

John, *s.* as 2nd Marquess; and the 2nd son,—

Robert Ponsonby, became Lord Bishop of Clogher. His son,—

LIEUT.-COLONEL TOTTENHAM, is now the head of the family of that name, his grandfather, Sir Charles Tottenham, Bart., having assumed the name of Loftus only, when he *s.* to the estates of the Loftus family and became Marquess of Ely.

The family of *Loftus* is said to have been of consideration since the time of Alfred. The Rev. Adam Loftus accompanied the Earl of Essex, Viceroy of Ireland, as private chaplain, was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh 1562; was Lord Keeper of Great Seal 1573; Lord High Chancellor of Ireland 1578; and first Provost of Trin. Coll., Dublin. Adam Loftus, his nephew, an eminent lawyer, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1619, and *cr.* Viscount Loftus 1622.

Note.—Charles Tottenham, M.P., was a standing toast among certain patriotic Irish families in the early part of the last century, he having ridden nearly sixty miles from Tottenham Green to Dublin, and arrived just in time to give the casting vote in favour of his country on a very important constitutional question. Not having had time to change his travelling dress, he was obliged to pay a fine of £500, the order of Parliament at that time being that every member should appear in full "court dress," under a penalty of £500.

Plas Berwyn is a modern building situated in the most beautiful part of the Vale of Llangollen, and the property includes a portion of the ancient lordship of Owen Glyndwr, and adjoins the site of that celebrated chieftain's palace.

Woodstock, built by Lord St. George, is situated in a richly wooded park, having a view of the Irish Channel, near the most romantic part of the county of Wicklow.

TREVOR, Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-, of Brynkinallt, Denbighshire.

Third son of the late Arthur, 3rd Marquess of Downshire, in the peerage of Ireland, K.P., by Maria, dau. of Other, 5th Earl of Plymouth; *b.* 1819; assumed the surname Trevor in addition to his patronymic Hill on succeeding in 1862 to the estate of Brynkinallt, co. of Denbigh, on the decease of his kinsman, Viscount Dungannon, whose title became extinct; has been since 1845 M.P. for co. Down; Major of North Shrop-

shire Yeomanry Cavalry; J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Denbigh, Salop, and Down; *m.*, 1st, 1848, Mary Emily, eldest dau. of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.; 2ndly, 1858, Mary Catherine, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Curzon. He has issue surviving,—

1. Arthur William, *b.* 19th Nov., 1852.
2. George Edwyn, *b.* 1859.
3. Charles Edward, *b.* 1863.
1. Gertrude Mary, *b.* 1850.
2. Edith Maria, *b.* 1861.
3. Nina Emily, *b.* 1862.

Heir: Arthur William.

Residence: Brynkinallt, near Rhuabon.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant, or—TREVOR; 2nd and 3rd, sa., on a fesse arg., between three leopards passant, guardant, or, as many escallops gu.—HILL. (See the Dungannon Arms.)

Crest: A wyvern, sa. (Dungannon crest).

Motto: Quid verum atque decens.

LINEAGE.

The Hill-Trevor family originated in the mar. of Michael Hill, of Hillsborough, Ireland, with Anne, dau. of Sir John Trevor, Kt., of Brynkinallt, Speaker of the House of Commons, Keeper of the Great Seal, &c., *temp.* James II. and William III. (a man of great ability, but "expelled for corruption"), of the lineage of *Tudor Trevor*, founder of the tribe of the Marches. The eldest son by this mar., Trevor, founded the house of Downshire; the second son, Arthur Hill Trevor, succeeded to Brynkinallt, and was created Viscount Dungannon in 1765. His grandson, Arthur, succeeded as 2nd Viscount; *m.*, 1795, Charlotte, dau. of Charles, Lord Southampton, by whom he had a son, Arthur, 3rd Viscount, 1837, who *d. s. p.* 1862, devising the estates to his kinsman, the present possessor as above. (See further *Trevor of Brynkinallt*, in section on "Old and Extinct Families.")

WHALLEY, George Hammond, Esq., of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.

M.P. for Peterborough since 1852 (see Debrett's "House of Commons." 1871); J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Denbigh, Montgomery, and Merioneth; High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1852; a Captain of Denb. Yeomanry Cavalry; was called to the Bar 1839; author of "The Law of Tithe Commutation," "Early British History," &c.; son of the late James Whalley, Esq., and of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morse, Esq., of Gurshill, Gloucestershire; *b.* 23rd of January, 1813; *ed.* at University College, London; *m.*, January, 1846, Anne Wakeford Attree, the daughter of Richard Attree, Esq., of Blackmore, Selborne, Hants; *s.* on death of his mother in 1838 to Plas Madoc estate; has surviving issue—

1. George Hampden Whalley, *b.* 1851, an officer in the R.N.
2. Fanny Anne Jones.
3. Frederica Eleanor.

Heir: George Hampden Whalley.

Residence: Plas Madoc, Rhuabon.

Town Address: 15, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

Arms: Three whales' heads, erect, sa.

Crest: Whale's head, erect, sa.

Motto: Press through.

LINEAGE.

The Whalley family is paternally descended from Edward Whalley, a cousin of Oliver Cromwell, whose signature to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. stands next after that of "O. Cromwell" (see Noble's *Protectorate House of Cromwell*). The Hammonds were also related by mar. with the Hampden family, who were related to the Cromwells. Richard Whalley, an ancestor of Edward, was a person of great wealth and influence connected with the court of Edward VI., and a patent creating him Earl of Nottingham was only prevented from taking effect by the death of the king. Edward Whalley, after the restoration of Charles II., was excluded from pardon, and when hunted out of England, took up his abode in America, where he still displayed the intrepidity and force of his character in various acts of daring and generosity. On one occasion, as described in Scott's *Pevelev of the Peak*, he rescued a whole village from massacre by the Indians. There is a baronetcy in this family, originally conferred on the Gardiner family, 1600; fell into abeyance in 1783; revived afterwards in the person of John Whalley, M.P. for Northampton, who thereupon assumed the name of Gardiner; and has again failed through the death, in 1869, of Sir John Whalley Gardiner.

On the maternal side this family comes from the Morses of Lydney, co. of Gloucester, who held considerable property in the Forest of Dean, where they had proprietary rights under the Crown. Richard Morse, Mr. Whalley's maternal grandfather, *m.* Sarah Williams, descended from the same Glamorganshire stock with the Williamses, ancestors of Cromwell (see Noble's *Protectorate*).

WEST, William Cornwallis, Esq., of Ruthin Castle, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Denbigh; Capt. Ruthin Volunteers; called to the Bar; son of Fred. Rich. West, Esq., M.P., of Ruthin Castle; *b.* at Florence in 1835; *ed.* at Eton; has sisters living:—

1. Georgiana Theresa Ellen.
2. Florence.
3. Theresa Lucy Sophia Elphinstone.

Succeeded to Ruthin Castle on the death of his brother, Fred. Myddelton West, Esq., J. P., in 1868.

Residence: Ruthin Castle.

Town Address: 49, Eaton Place.

Arms: Arg., a fesse dancettée, sa. (quartering the arms of *Myddelton*).

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a griffin's head az., beaked and eared or.

Motto: Jour de ma vie.

LINEAGE.

The Wests trace their origin to a period coeval with the reign of Edward II., with whom Sir Thomas West was in much favour. The direct line of the house of Delawarr, several of whose members had won favour both in the council and in the camp, terminated with the life of Thomas La Warr, who, forsaking the profession of arms, became a priest, and was for some time Rector of Manchester. The ancient barony of Delawarr (cr. 1568; earlier creation by writ, 1342) then devolved upon Sir Reginald West, and the title of Earl was conferred upon one of his descendants in 1761. The Wests were strong supporters of the House of Hanover, in acknowledgment of which fact this peerage was bestowed by George III. They have intermarried with families of high rank—the Bedfords, Cecils, and Stanleys, the most recent event of this kind being the marriage (1871) of Edward Henry, Earl of Derby, with Mary Catherine, Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, who is a dau. of the 5th Earl of Delawarr.

Mr. Cornwallis West belongs to a junior branch of this house, being the great-grandson of John, 2nd Earl Delawarr. His paternal grandmother was Maria, dau. and co-h. of Richard Myddelton, of Chirk Castle. On the maternal side he is descended from the Whitbys of Cresswell Hall, Stafford, his grandfather on the maternal side having been Capt. John Whitby, R.N., one of eleven children. His sister Lucy married E. Berkeley Portman, father of the present Lord Portman.

John West, 2nd Earl Delawarr, a peer of the United Kingdom, had a third son,—

Hon. Frederick West, who *m.* as his second wife (1798) Maria, dau. and co-h. of Richard Myddelton, Esq., of Chirk Castle (see *Myddelton-Biddulph, Chirk Castle*), and had a son,—

Frederick Richard, *b.* 1799; *m.*, 1820, Lady Georgiana Stanhope, dau. of the 5th Earl of Chesterfield; he *m.*, 2ndly, Theresa, only dau. of John Whitby, Esq., as above, and by her had,—

1. Frederick Myddelton, *b.* 1830, *d.* 1868 *unn.*

2. WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, now of Ruthin Castle, as above shown.

Note.—Ruthin Old Castle, part of the ruins of which still exist, has already been noticed in the descriptive notes on Denbighshire (pp. 371, 383). The modern castle was partly erected by Frederick R. West, Esq., in 1850-1, and has been completed by his successors.

WILLIAMS, Edward, Esq., of Wrexham, Denbighshire.

M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.; J. P. of the borough of Wrexham; son of John Williams, Esq., of the Abbey, Denbigh, J. P. for that borough; *b.* at the Abbey, Denbigh, 6th Jan., 1812; *ed.* at Dublin, London, and Paris; *grad.* M.D., University of St. Andrews, 1850; *m.*, 17th July, 1838, Sarah, youngest dau. of Jos. Cooper, Esq., of Wrexham, and has issue,—

1. Edward Trevor, *b.* 5th Jan., 1841; *d.* 18th April, 1865.

2. Joseph Llewelyn, *b.* 8th Aug., 1844; *grad.* M.B., M.C. Edin., M.R.C.S.E. Lond.

3. Charles Owen, *b.* 4th Oct., 1845;

Civil and Mining Engineer; *ed.* at Jermyn Street School of Mines, London.

4. Mary Alicia Sarah.

Heir: Eldest son.

Residence: Holt Street House, Wrexham.

WYNNE, Brownlow Wynne, Esq., of Garthewin, Denbighshire.

J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for same co. 1846; was called to the Bar by the Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple, 1841, but has not practised; is son of the late George Cumming, Esq., M.D., of Denbigh, by his wife, Lucy Margaret, dau. of the late Philip Yorke, Esq., of Erddig (author of the *Royal Tribes of Wales*), by his wife, Diana Wynne, of Dyffryn Aled; *b.* 1815; *m.*, 1836, Mary, dau. of John Waring, Esq.; *s.* to the estate of Garthewin 1842, according to provisions of the will of his kinsman, Col. Robert William Wynne, of Garthewin (whose father was first cousin of Diana Wynne, and who *d. s. p.*), and thereupon assumed the surname Wynne in place of his own patronymic.

Residence: Garthewin, near Abergele.

Arms: The Garthewin ancient coat was that of Marchudd ap Cynan, viz., "Gu., a Saracen's head erased, ppr."

LINEAGE.

When the Deputy Herald, *Lewis Dwnn*, made his visitation of Wales (*temp.* Elizabeth, the forefathers of the Garthewin and Dyffryn Aled family were called of Llanfair Dolhaiarn (now Talhaiarn) and Melai, then represented by "William Wyn, sonne and heire to William Wyn, Esquier," and so on through David Llwyd ap y Penwyn, &c., to Enethan ap Jasset, in all seventeen generations. William's grandfather, John of Melai, had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Puleston, and widow of Sir John Salusbury, of Lleweni, which indicates the high standing of the family at the time.

William Wyn, or in more modern form, Wynne, of Melai, had *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of Sir Richard Clough, of Plas Clough (with whom he had Maenan Abbey), and had by her a son, John Wynne, whose 2nd son,—

Robert Wynne, of Garthewin, an officer in the service of Charles I., *m.* Margaret, only dau. and h. of Robert Price, Esq., of *Garthewin*, whereby that property was brought to the Wynnes. He was grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Wynne, of Garthewin, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Hugh Lloyd Rosendale, Esq., of Segrwyd.—*Meyrick*. Dr. Wynne's grandson,—

Robert Wynne, Esq., of Garthewin, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and sole h. of William Dymock, Esq., of Acton, and by her had a son and successor,—

Robert William, of Garthewin, col. in the army, who *d. s. p.*, and left his estates to his kinsman,—

BROWNLOW WYNNE WYNNE, Esq., now of Garthewin, as above.

WYNNE, John Lloyd, Esq., of Coed-Coch, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for same co. 1869; son of the late John Lloyd Wynne, Esq., of Coed-Côch, J. P. and D. L. for co. of Denbigh, and Mary, dau. and h. of the late John Holland, Esq., of Teyrden, Denbighshire; *b.* at Coed-Côch, March 30th, 1807; *ed.* at Westminster and Oxford; *m.*, Sept. 3rd, 1833, Mary Anne Frances, dau. of the Rev. J. Haggitt, by Frances, the eldest dau. of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.; *s.* in 1862; has issue two sons,—

1. Henry John Lloyd, *b.* 1834, late Capt. in the 2nd Life Guards.
2. Edward William, *b.* 1836, Lieut.-Col. in the Grenadier Guards.

Heir: Henry John Lloyd.

Residence: Coed Côch, Abergele.

Town Address: 7, Eaton Place.

Arms: (Entitled to the arms of *Marchudd*)—"Gu. a Saracen's head erased, ppr."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Marchudd ap Cynan, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales (see "Founders of Noble Tribes in Denbighshire"), and Lord of Abergele. He was Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Gwynedd, an office which became hereditary in his descendants, one of whom, *Ednyfed Fychan*, was Chief General under Llewelyn the Great. The arms ascribed to Marchudd were—"Gu. a Saracen's head, ppr;" but *Ednyfed Fychan*, owing to a great exploit he performed in putting to death three English warriors, was presented by his prince with a new coat—"Gu. a chevron ermine between 3 Saxons' heads ensanguined."

WYNN, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., of Wynn-stay, Denbighshire.

Baronetcy created 1688. Is 6th baronet; M.P. for co. of Denbigh since 1841; Lieut.-Col. of the Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers, and has been Lieut.-Col. Commandant of Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieut. in 1st Life Guards; J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Salop; patron of seven livings; son of the late Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, M.P., by Lady Henrietta, dau. of Edward, 1st Earl of Powis; *b.* 1820; *ed.* at Westminster School, and Chr. Church, Oxford; *s.* 1840; *m.*, 1852, Marie Emily, dau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Williams Wynn, K.C.B., and has issue living,—

1. Louisa Alexandra, *b.* 1864.
2. Mary Nesta, *b.* 1868.

Residences: Wynnstay, Rhuabon, and Llan-gedwyn, Oswestry, Denb.; Glan Ilyn, Bala, Mer.

Town House: 18, St. James's Square, S. W.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert, three eagles displayed in fesse, or—WYNN. 2nd and 3rd, arg., two foxes counter-salient in saltire, gu., the dexter surmounted of the sinister—WILLIAMS. (With many other quarterings.)

Crest: An eagle displayed, or.

LINEAGE.

This ancient and noble family unites two houses which have come down from purely Cymric sources. The *Wynns* were of the princely line of Owain Gwynedd, himself directly descending from Rhodri the Great, King of North Wales, and subsequently of all Wales, who *d.* in a battle against the Danes, invaders of his country, A.D. 876. The *Williams* family came from a venerable stock in Anglesey, holding a position of consideration there in the 13th century, seated at Bryn Gwallanog and Chwaen Issa. From them sprang Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons *temp.* Charles II., created a baronet by that king. The arms of *Wynn* are the arms borne by Prince Owain Gwynedd, 12th cent.

The first of the line of *Wynn* who adopted and settled that surname was *John ap Meredydd ap Jevan*, who was called *John Wynn*. The family were long seated as proprietors of the soil in Eifionydd, Carnarvonshire. The well-known old places, *Cesailgyfarch* and *Ystumcedig*, belonged to them; and *Meredydd ap Jevan*, father of *John Wynn*, was the first to remove to the Vale of Conwy, having purchased there the lands of *Gwydir*, a place which eventually became famous as the principal seat of the *Wynns*. (See *Gwydir House*, p. 313.) The family in its various branches exhibited the primitive features of a clan, and they were collectively called *Tylwyth Sion ap Meredydd*, "the family or clan of *John ap Meredydd*." (See *Aveland*, *Lord Gwydir*.) The grandson of *John Wynn* was—

SIR JOHN WYNN, of *Gwydir*, Kt. and Bart. (*b.* 1553, *d.* 1626), whose name, as historian of the house, and as a man of great force of character, territorial possession, and influence in his day, is known to all Welshmen. (See *Wynn of Gwydir*.) He *m.* *Sidney*, dau. of Sir William Gerrard, whom *Levy's Dwnn* denominates "Lord of *Dawns*" (Lord of *Downshire*), in Ireland, by whom he had a large family. The eldest, *John*, *d.* before his father, and the title devolved on—

Richard Wynn, 2nd son, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I., who dying *s. p.* 1649, was succ. in the estates and title by the 3rd son,—

Owen Wynn, Bart., of *Gwydir*, who *m.* *Grace*, dau. of Hugh Williams, Esq., of *Weeg (Wig)*, and was succeeded by his son,—

Sir Richard Wynne, Bart., of *Gwydir* (*d.* 1660, aged 68). By his wife Sarah, dau. of Sir Thomas Myddelton, of *Chirk Castle* (see *Myddelton-Biddulph of Chirk Castle*), he had issue an only dau., *Mary*, who *m.* Robert Bertie, afterwards Duke of Ancaster, from whom descended the Willoughby D'Eresbys, subsequent possessors of the *Gwydir* estates. Sir Richard dying without male issue, the title fell to his kinsman,—

Sir John Wynne, Bart., of *Wattstay*, who changed the name to *Wynnstay* after his own. He was son of *Harri*, tenth son of the first Sir John Wynn, of *Gwydir* (by *Catherine*, dau. and h. of

Ellis Lloyd, of Rhiwgoch, Mer.), who *d.* 1671, and was buried at the Temple Church, London. He *m.* Jane, dau. and h. of Eyton Evans, of Wattstay, *d.* 1718, aged 91, and bequeathed all his property acquired both by inheritance and marriage to his kinsman,—

Watkin Williams, Esq., of Llanvorda, who was eldest son of Sir William Williams, Bart., of Llanvorda (son of Speaker Williams, the 1st baronet), by Jane Thelwall, dau. of Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Plas y Ward, Denb., by Sydney, dau. of William Wynn, 6th son of the first Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir.

It was here that the junction took place between the two houses of *Williams* and *Wynn*. Watkin Williams, on succeeding to the estates of Wynnstay, assumed the additional surname *Wynn*. On the death of his father he became Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and the first of that name; was M.P. for the co. of Denbigh. His first wife, Anne, dau. and co-h. of Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth, brought him *Llangedwyn*, still part of the family estates of Wynnstay. By his 2nd wife, Frances Shakerley, of Holme, Cheshire, he had two sons. Sir Watkin (who was killed by a fall from his horse, 1749), was succ. by his eldest son,—

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 4th Bart. of Wynnstay, who *m.*, 1st, 1769, the Lady Henrietta Somerset, dau. of Charles, 4th Duke of Somerset, who *d.* in the same year; 2ndly, 1771, Charlotte, dau. of the Right Hon. George Grenville, by whom he had three sons (and three daus.),—

1. WATKIN, his heir.
2. Charles Watkin, Esq., M.P. of Llangedwyn.
3. Sir Henry Watkin, Minister to the Danish Court.

Sir Watkin, the 5th Bart., Lord Lieut. of cos. of Denbigh and Merioneth, and M.P. for the former co., *m.*, 1817, Lady Henrietta Clive, eldest dau. of the first Earl of Powis, and had issue,—

1. WATKIN, the present baronet, as above.
2. Herbert Watkin, *b.* 1822; *m.*, 1855, Anna, dau. and h. of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn St. Asaph, and had issue.
3. Henrietta Charlotte, *m.*, 1843, Hugh Williams, Esq. (now Sir Hugh, Bart.), of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. (See *Williams, Bodelwyddan*.)

Note.—For a notice of *Wynnstay*, with engravings of the mansion, see p. 367.

YALE, William Corbet, Esq., of Plas yn Yale, Denbighshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Denbigh and Merioneth; *ed.* for and called to the Bar by the Hon. Soc. of the Inner Temple, 1851; son of the late Rev. John Parry Jones-Parry, of Madryn and Llwyn-Onn (vide *Jones-Parry of Madryn*); *b.* at Edern, Carnarvonshire, April 23, 1825; *ed.* at Worcester Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1848; *m.*, 1856, Isabella, dau. of Rev. James Clow, Chaplain H.E.I.C., retired; *s.* to the Plas yn Yale estate 1867, and took the name and arms of Yale in lieu of those of Jones-Parry, by royal licence, 1867, in compliance with the will of Sarah Yale, who *d.* 1821; has issue 3 sons living and 1 dau.

Heir: John Edward Ivor, *b.* Aug. 20th, 1857.

Residence: Plas yn Yale, Denbighshire.

Arms: Ermine, a saltire gules fretty or.

Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a mount vert, thereon a boar azure, within a net or, in the mouth an acorn slipped, ppr.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Tudor Trevor and Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys. The before-mentioned Sarah Yale (who was through her mother, Frances Jones, of Llwyn-Onn, first cousin of the late Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, of Madryn and Llwyn Onn, *vide* Jones-Parry of Madryn), was lineally descended from Osborn Fitzgerald, called by the Welsh Osbrwn Wyddel.

Ellis ap Gruffydd ap Einion, of Corsygedol (2nd son), according to *Lewys Dwnn (Herald. Visit. of Wales)* sixth from Osborn Wyddel (13th cent.), *m.* Margaret, dau. and h. of Jenkyn ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap David Llwyd, and in right of his wife became possessor of Plas yn Yale (or rather Iâl). This was about 1480.

John Yale, of Plas yn Yale, grandson of Ellis ap Gruffydd, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, and his gr. grandson,—

Thomas Yale, Esq., of Plas yn Yale, had as wife a dau. of Humphrey Hughes, of Gwerclas, and his gr. grandson was—

The Rev. John Yale, of Plas yn Yale, who *m.* Frances, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of *Llwyn-Onn*, uniting thus two ancient families. He was succeeded at Plas yn Yale by his only surviving son, the Rev. John Yale, and he, on his death *s. p.*, by his only sister,—

Sarah Yale, of Plas yn Yale. "She was the last of the direct line of the family. By her will, which was proved in 1821, she entailed the Plas yn Yale estate upon William, 4th son of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, Esq., of Madryn, M.P., grand-nephew of Miss Yale's mother, who, in compliance with the above will, assumed the name of Yale."—*Meyrick*.

William Parry Yale, Lieut.-Col. in the army, J. P., Sheriff for Denbighshire, 1833, *m.*, but *d. s. p.* in 1867, and was succ. by his nephew,—

JAMES CORBET YALE, Esq., now of Plas yn Yale, as above.

Note.—*Yale*, till recent times spelt in the Welsh form *Jal*, is the name of the lordship (embracing five parishes), in which Plas yn Yale is situated. Among distinguished members of this family may be named Elihu Yale, Governor of Madras, afterwards Governor of Mass., N. America, where he founded Yale Coll.; *d.* 1721, and was buried in Wrexham Churchyard, where there is a monument inscribed with a curious epitaph to his memory; Dr. Thomas Yale, Chancellor of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; Roger Lloyd ap Ellis, called "Mr. Ellis," Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey.

YORKE, Peirce Wynne, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. of co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff of same co. 1853; son of the late Peirce Wynne Yorke, Esq., of Dyffryn Aled, High Sheriff for Denbighshire 1817, by Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Sir W. Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Côch, Anglesey (see Yorke, Mrs., Brynllwyd); *b.* March 30th,

1826; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, January 12th, 1854, Lucy Penelope, eldest dau. of Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., of Warwickshire; *s.* to estates in 1837, on the decease of his father.

Residence : Dyffryn Aled, Abergele.

Arms : Arg., on a saltire, az., a bezant (with several quarterings).

Crests : Saracen's head for WYNNE, and lion's head for YORKE.

Motto : Nec cupias nec metuas.

LINEAGE.

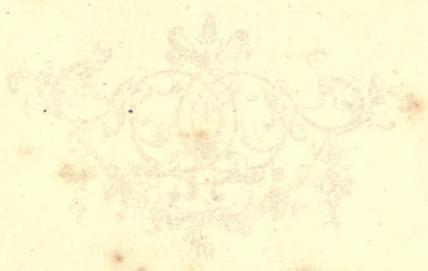
This family is of long standing in Denbighshire, deriving ultimately from the tribe of Marchudd ap

Cynan, Lord of Abergele, Chief General of the forces of *Gwynedd* (9th cent.), and founder of the eighth noble tribe (see *Founders of Noble Tribes in Denbighshire*). The Yorke descent is from the mar. of Diana Wynne, heiress of Dyffryn Aled (*b.* 1748), and widow of R. O. Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, Angl., with Philip Yorke, Esq., of Erddig, the well-known author of *The Royal Tribes of Wales*, by whom she had, with other issue, an eldest son,—

Peirce Wynne Yorke, of Dyffryn Aled, *b.* 1784, *s.* his mother in the possession of Dyffryn Aled estates, and by his mar. with Elizabeth Hughes of Plas Côch had with other issue an eldest son and heir,—

PEIRCE WYNNE YORKE, now of Dyffryn Aled, as above.





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